
How To Make Almond Meal

How To Make Almond Meal

*Downloaded from
web1.enteraskincare.com
by Crane & Wilson*

HOW TO MAKE ALMOND MEAL: A SIMPLE STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

If you love baking gluten-free treats, coating chicken for a crispy crust, or adding a nutty richness to your morning smoothie, you have likely come across almond meal. This versatile ingredient is a pantry staple for anyone exploring low-carb, paleo, or grain-free recipes. While store-bought almond meal is convenient, making it at home is surprisingly easy, more economical, and allows you to control freshness and texture. In this guide, you will learn exactly how to make almond meal from scratch, with tips to avoid common pitfalls. Whether you need a fine powder for delicate macarons or a coarser meal for hearty breading, this step-by-step article will walk you through everything.

What Is Almond Meal and Why Make It Yourself?

Almond meal is simply ground almonds. It differs from almond flour, which is typically made from blanched almonds (skins removed) and ground to a finer consistency. Almond meal usually retains the skins, giving it a speckled appearance and a slightly stronger flavor. Many bakers prefer homemade almond meal because it allows them to

choose the grind size, use organic almonds, and avoid preservatives or anti-caking agents often found in commercial products. Making your own also saves money — whole almonds are often cheaper per ounce than pre-ground meal. Plus, you can make exactly the amount you need, reducing waste.

Ingredients and Tools You'll Need

Before you start, gather the following:

- **Raw almonds** – whole, unsalted, and preferably raw (roasted almonds can be used but will yield a different flavor and moisture content)
- **Blanched almonds (optional)** – if you want a finer, lighter meal that mimics almond flour
- **Food processor or high-speed blender** – a food processor works best because it allows you to pulse without overheating
- **Fine-mesh sieve or sifter** – to separate coarse bits from the fine meal
- **Airtight container** – for storing your finished almond meal
- **Baking sheet and parchment paper** – if you choose to dry the almonds before grinding (optional but helpful)

That is all you need. No special gadgets are required, though a powerful machine like a Vitamix or Cuisinart will make the process faster.

Step-by-Step Instructions for Making Almond Meal

Follow these steps to achieve the perfect consistency every time.

Step 1: Choose the Right Almonds

Start with high-quality raw almonds. Avoid pre-salted or flavored varieties. If you want a pale, fine meal similar to commercial almond flour, use blanched almonds (skins removed). For a rustic meal with more fiber and a nuttier taste, use whole almonds with skins on. Either works; just be aware that the texture and color will differ.

Step 2: Blanch or Leave Skin On?

If you decide to blanch your own almonds, bring a pot of water to a boil, add the almonds, and let them sit for 60 seconds. Drain, rinse with cold water, and pinch the skins off. Spread the blanched almonds on a baking sheet and dry them thoroughly in a low oven (150°F / 65°C) for about 20 minutes, or air dry completely. The drying step is crucial to prevent clumping during grinding.

Step 3: Grind in Batches

Place a small amount of almonds — no more than one cup at a time — into your food processor. Pulse in short bursts of 2 to 3 seconds. After every few pulses, scrape down the sides with a spatula. Do not run the processor continuously. The friction from continuous grinding will warm the almonds and release their natural oils, turning the meal into almond butter. The goal is to achieve a

powdery texture without any paste formation. For a coarser meal, stop pulsing earlier.

Step 4: Sift for Uniform Texture

Pour the ground almonds into a fine-mesh sieve placed over a bowl. Gently shake or tap the sieve to separate the fine meal from any larger pieces. Return the coarse bits to the food processor and pulse a few more times. Repeat sifting and grinding until all almonds have reached your desired consistency. This extra step ensures a uniform product, which is especially important for baking macarons or delicate cakes.

Step 5: Store Properly

Transfer your homemade almond meal to an airtight container. Because fresh almond meal contains natural oils, it can go rancid if left at room temperature for too long. For best results, store it in the refrigerator for up to one month or in the freezer for up to six months. Always let it come to room temperature before using in recipes to avoid affecting batter temperatures.

Tips for the Perfect Almond Meal Texture

Mastering how to make almond meal comes down to a few key techniques:

- **Always pulse, never blend continuously.** Continuous grinding heats the almonds and releases oil, leading to almond butter. Short pulses keep the meal dry and fluffy.
- **Work in small batches.** Overloading the processor reduces control and increases the risk of

uneven grinding.

- **Use chilled almonds.** If your kitchen is warm, pop the almonds in the freezer for 10 minutes before grinding. Cold nuts resist oil release better.
- **For extra-fine meal, use a coffee grinder.** A clean electric coffee or spice grinder can produce a very fine powder, ideal for macarons. Just be careful not to overfill.
- **Dry the almonds first.** Even raw almonds contain some surface moisture. Spreading them on a baking sheet in a 200°F (93°C) oven for 10 minutes removes excess moisture and improves grind quality.

If you accidentally over-grind and end up with almond butter, don't worry — you can still use it as a spread or in smoothies. Simply start over with a fresh batch for your meal.

How to Use Almond Meal in Gluten-Free Baking

Homemade almond meal shines in a wide variety of dishes. In gluten-free baking, it adds moisture, richness, and a tender crumb. Here are some popular applications:

- **Macarons** – The classic French cookie requires an extremely fine almond meal. Sift it twice and even consider using a food processor to grind it with

powdered sugar (this technique is called “tant pour tant”).

- **Almond flour pancakes or waffles** – Substitute all or part of the wheat flour with almond meal for a low-carb, protein-rich breakfast.
- **Coating for meats and vegetables** – Mix almond meal with herbs, salt, and pepper to create a flavorful, crunchy crust for chicken, fish, or zucchini fries.
- **Thickening soups and stews** – A spoonful of almond meal can add body to creamy soups without gluten.
- **Cookie and cake recipes** – Many European-style baked goods like financiers, Madeleines, and amaretti rely on almond meal for their signature texture.

Because homemade almond meal tends to be slightly coarser than store-bought versions, you may need to adjust liquid ratios in recipes. If your batter seems too dry, add a tablespoon of extra liquid (milk, water, or oil) at a time until the consistency looks right.

Almond Meal vs. Almond Flour: What's the Difference?

Understanding the difference between these two ingredients will help you make the right choice for your recipe. **Almond meal** is typically made from whole almonds (with skins) and is ground to a medium or coarse texture. It has a speckled appearance and a more

pronounced nutty flavor. **Almond flour**, on the other hand, is made from blanched almonds (skins removed) and is ground much finer, resulting in a pale, powdery substance. In most baking applications, the two can be used interchangeably, but the results will differ in color and density.

If a recipe specifically calls for almond flour, you can make it at home using the same basic method: blanch the almonds, dry them thoroughly, then grind and sift until very fine. This homemade version often outperforms commercial almond flour because it contains no additives and has a fresher taste. Keep in mind that making almond flour requires extra drying time to prevent clumping.

Conclusion

Learning how to make almond meal is a simple skill that elevates your cooking and baking while saving money. With just raw almonds and a food processor, you can produce fresh, additive-free meal in minutes. Whether you prefer a coarse texture for breading or a fine powder for delicate pastries, controlling the grind size gives you professional-level results at home. Store your homemade almond meal properly, and you will always have a nutritious, gluten-free ingredient ready to use. Next time a recipe calls for almond meal, skip the store and make it yourself — your taste buds (and wallet) will thank you.