

Nutrition & Costs Comparisons of Select Canned, Frozen and Fresh Fruits and Vegetables



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FORWARD

Why Now? A Study on the Economics and Nutrition of Canned Fruits and Vegetables

Over the last decade the United States has struggled with a paradox that has served as the foundation of a \$46 billion weight-loss industry, yet allowed 48 million Americans to wonder whether they would go to bed hungry. As a nation, we are overweight – many of us obese – yet undernourished. Sixty-eight percent of Americans are overweight or obese, however, 15 percent of Americans received 2011 aid from a Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and 23.5 million people live in areas known as “food deserts” with little or no accessibility to nutritious foods. It’s not hard to believe that virtually no Americans meet the public health goal for fruit and vegetable consumption as recommended by the health and nutrition experts.

Added to this bleak nutrition environment, a turbulent economy has driven up food prices at the same time that more and more people find themselves out of work or underemployed. Food assistance programs including Women Infants and Children (WIC) and the National School Lunch and Breakfast programs have reported sharp rises in participation.

Helping Americans incorporate more healthful foods into their diets is one piece toward solving the puzzle. Health and nutrition advocates, public policy leaders and even the food industry have made commitments to combat the burgeoning obesity crisis, which is posing one of the greatest threats to public health. From the USDA’s MyPlate to the food industry’s Healthy Weight Commitment Foundation, the prescription is the same: reduce calories and increase consumption of nutritious foods like fruits and vegetables. To make things more challenging, there is increasing pressure for consumers to select fresh fruits and vegetables. One needs to look no further than the White House vegetable garden and the growing number of farmer’s markets in communities across the country to see the pervasive push for fresh fruits and vegetables as the healthy option.

But is that true? And how do canned foods – especially fruits and vegetables – fit into the equation for solving the obesity/hunger dilemma? That’s what researchers at Michigan State University set out to discover through a comprehensive review of scientific literature comparing canned fruits and vegetables to fresh and frozen based on nutrition and cost. Through an analysis and review of more than 40 source materials, including scientific journal studies and nutrition data, the researchers found that despite long-held misconceptions about canned fruits and vegetables, they can be an excellent way for Americans to affordably meet their dietary needs.

The results of the Michigan State University Study clearly outline how canned fruits and vegetables uniquely address obesity and hunger by combining affordability, nutrition and convenience. With canned foods, Americans can stretch their food budget, get virtually the same nutrition as fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables and alleviate accessibility, storage and food safety issues.

While the outlook remains uncertain both on the economic, health and nutrition fronts, the Michigan State University study reveals an indisputable fact: canned fruits and vegetables play important roles in a healthier future for all Americans.

Introduction

Fruits and vegetables are important sources of key nutrients that many Americans under consume. According to the 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, on average, Americans of all ages consume too few vegetables, fruits, high-fiber whole grains, low-fat milk and milk products, and seafood and they eat too much added sugars, solid fats, refined grains, and sodium. Increasing fruit and vegetable intake is a key recommendation of the 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. These guidelines highlight the three main reasons to promote fruits and vegetables: fruits and vegetables are major contributors of key nutrients; consumption of vegetables and fruits is associated with reduced risk of many chronic diseases, including cardiovascular disease, certain types of cancer and type 2 diabetes; and most vegetables and fruits, when prepared without added fats or sugars, are relatively high in dietary fiber and low in calories. While an overwhelming majority of all Americans are at risk for diet-related ailments, those at greatest risk are the poor, who have documented barriers to healthy food alternatives (Mazur, Marquis and Jensen 2003). This group tends to have lower mobility with restricted access to grocery stores relative to fast food restaurants and convenience stores. With limited access to grocery stores, this group must purchase fruits and vegetables for delayed consumption to last until the next visit. By having limited access to grocery stores, purchases of packaged fruits and vegetables for delayed consumption is a viable option for low-income households wishing to meet USDA dietary guidelines in consumption of fruits and vegetables.

Packaged fruits and vegetables, namely, canned and frozen varieties of fruits and vegetables provide a convenient way to promote intake. Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables have a shelf life longer than their fresh counterpart and are ready to eat and easy to use in meal preparation. These features make canned and frozen fruits and vegetables valuable alternatives for busy and cost-conscious consumers. Due to economies of scale and scope, big-box grocery stores, wholesale clubs and supercenters are increasing the geographic isolation of many shoppers and decreasing the number of trips to buy food goods (Martinez, 2007). Food consumption is increasingly directed at pre-packaged and low-priced bulk food items. Consumers also expect food packaging to be recyclable and environmentally sensitive (Rokka and Uusitalo, 2008).

There has been a great deal of research on the impact of canning on the nutritional value of fruits and vegetables, however, determining the impact is not an exact science. Factors that impede precise measurements and valuations of the effect of canning fruits and vegetables on nutrient value include: the type of fruit and vegetables, differences in research methodologies and practices and real world food storage and preparation. For example, fresh produce loses its nutrient value faster than canned produce. And as described below, cooking and other factors also alters nutrient content.

Despite the challenges in measuring the nutrient content of fruits and vegetables across packaging options, there has been sufficient research to build real knowledge about nutritional merits across multiple packaging options. Equally important is to make sense of the economics behind different packaging options. The literature seldom addresses the cost effectiveness of raw versus processed fruits and vegetables into canned and frozen packaging. More so, few have explored the nutritional content of food packaging relative to consumer costs. This question is relevant to households and to policy in

the face of declining American health that is directly linked to diet and lifestyle. Equally, this question is relevant to social safety net policies designed to cost effectively secure low-income food supply.

This paper discusses research on nutritional uptake across fresh and processed fruit and vegetable options and describes well-established measures of nutrient intake across multiple fruit and vegetable items with a comparison of the nutrient uptake by packaging – including raw, canned, and frozen. It concludes with a summary of findings.

Part 1: Review of the Nutrition Comparison Literature

The most recent comprehensive review of the nutritional attributes of canned vegetables was carried out by Rickman, Bruhn and Barrett on behalf of the Canned Food Alliance in a two-part study. Part 1 of the study analyzed vitamins C and B as well as phenolic compounds. Part 2 analyzed vitamin A and carotenoids, vitamin E, minerals and fiber. Findings suggest that freezing and canning actually preserve nutrient value (Rickman, Barrett and Bruhn, 2007; Rickman, Bruhn and Barrett, 2007). That is, while heat treatment of processed products can cause initial loss of vitamin C and B, the remaining nutrients and nutrient levels remain more stable when stored relative to fresh produce. While frozen products initially lose fewer nutrients than canned products they lose more nutrients over time due to oxidation, even in a frozen state.

Unlike canned vegetables, where vitamin C content remains relatively constant after canning, the amount of vitamin C in fresh vegetables begins to decline immediately after harvest, and continues to decline during storage. In addition, the amount of vitamin C lost during heating is higher for fresh produce compared to canned (Rickman, Barrett and Bruhn, 2007a). Lee *et al.* also determined that canned foods had lower levels of vitamin C due to blanching, but the amount of vitamin C loss depends on crop varieties and grower processes that directly influence vitamin C content (Lee *et al.*, 1976) – a consistent finding in other research (Breene, 1994). Commodities considered in the Lee *et al.* study included peas, corn, beets, wax beans, and green beans. Green beans lost a great deal of their vitamin C content during blanching, and finished canned beets contained 23 percent of their original vitamin C content. However, the authors note that differences in processing techniques lead to different results (Lee *et al.*, 1976).

Canned fruits and vegetables tend to have slightly lower levels of vitamin B than fresh cooked, with the exception of tomatoes. Canned tomatoes tend to have higher levels of B vitamins, with the exception of folate. However, the levels of B vitamins also depend on how produce is prepared.

Depending on the packing technique canning may or may not reduce phenolic compounds. Eating a diet rich in phenolic compounds may reduce the risk of cancer and heart disease, but beneficial impacts on overall health have yet to be documented (Rickman, Barrett and Bruhn, 2007). Fruits and vegetables that are packed in brine or syrup tend to lose phenolic compounds and those that are vacuum packed or canned without liquids tend to retain their levels of phenolic compounds (Rickman, Barrett and Bruhn, 2007).

For vitamin A and carotenoids, vitamin E, minerals and fiber, the results indicate that these nutrients were generally similar in fresh and processed form. In some cases carotenoid levels were higher in canned than in fresh or frozen form. Industrial cultivars of tomatoes appear to have higher levels of vitamin E and carotenoids compared to fresh varieties (Rickman, Bruhn, and Barrett, 2007). The variability of alpha and beta carotene, beta cryptoxanthin, and total provitamin A are shown in Table 1. In essence, Table 1 shows that Vitamin A content mostly increases in canned packaging for all vegetables. However, reported Vitamin A content declined for peaches and tomatoes.

Table 1: Percent Change (Dry Weight) in Total Beta Carotene and Provitamin A Due to Canning

Commodity	Beta Carotene	Alpha Carotene	Beta Cryptoxanthin	Total Provitamin A
Carrots	7 percent increase	33 percent increase	ND	16 percent increase
Collard Greens	50 percent increase	ND	ND	50 percent increase
Peaches	50 percent decrease	ND	40 percent decrease	49 percent decrease
Spinach	19 percent increase	ND	ND	19 percent increase
Sweet Potato	22 percent increase	ND	ND	22 percent increase
Tomato	13 percent decrease	ND	ND	13 percent decrease

ND=No Difference

Source: Rickman, Barrett and Bruhn

Mineral values tend to be dependent on commercial processing techniques and the mineral content of water used by the processing facility. In fact, mineral content in canned items may reflect increases due simply to the uptake from hard water or the addition of brines (Rickman Bruhn and Barrett, 2007). Researchers further note that cooked fresh vegetables contained similar amounts of beta carotene as cooked canned and frozen vegetables and that processing does not effectively reduce the fiber content of edible portions (Rickman, Bruhn and Barrett, 2007).

In 1997, the University of Illinois (Illinois Study) Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition conducted a study on the conservation of nutrients in canned, frozen and fresh fruits and vegetables. The study, funded by the Steel Packaging Council, analyzed 14 fruit items (applesauce, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, grapefruit, Mandarin oranges, peaches, pears, pineapple, purple plums, strawberries, sweet Bing cherries, stewed and whole tomatoes, and olives) and 11 vegetables (asparagus, beets, carrots, corn, green beans, mushrooms, peas, pumpkins, spinach, sweet potatoes, and white potatoes). The fundamental findings of the study are as follows:

- **Canning Increases Fiber Availability:** The canning process does not impact the fiber content, and the heating process appears to make the fiber more soluble and therefore more useful, to the human body.
- **Vitamin A is On Par or Higher than Fresh:** Little vitamin A is lost in the canning process, and in the case of canned pumpkin the level is higher than in the raw form.
- **Folate is On Par with Fresh:** Folate levels remain mostly constant during the canning process.
- **Vitamin C in Canned Foods Remains Stable:** While some vitamin C is lost during the canning process, most of what is lost ends up in the liquid and the level of vitamin C remains stable during the one- to two-year shelf life of the product (Illinois Study, 1997).

The study also notes that canned foods are the safest form of food because barriers to microbiological contamination generated during the canning process. The authors also report that using canned vegetables and beans in soups and stews provide the same nutritional value as fresh ingredients would provide (Illinois Study, 1997).

Breene also conducted a review of the literature in 1994. He determined that canning destroys heat labile nutrients and antinutrients such as lectins and antitrypsin, kills microorganisms and can improve digestibility. Properly processed packaged or stored fruits and vegetables can be as healthful, if not more healthful, than their fresh counterpart (Breene, 1994).

Rickman, Barret and Bruhn, conclude that, “losses of nutrients during fresh storage may be more substantial than consumers realize. Depending on the commodity, freezing and canning processes may preserve nutrient value, and while canned foods are often regarded as less nutritious than fresh or frozen products, research reveals that this is not always true.”

Other studies tend to support the findings. Although processing food tends to reduce nutrient content, the nutrient loss is not absolute. In some research, canned fruits and vegetables exhibited higher nutrient contents than fresh. Lessin, Catigani and Schwartz considered the levels of provitamin A carotenoids in fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, finding that canning increased the amount of measured provitamin A carotenoids by 16 to 50 percent. The authors believe the increases were most likely a result of increased extraction efficiency, inactivation of enzymes capable of degrading carotenoids, and/or loss of soluble solids into the liquid canning medium (Lessin, Catigani and Schwartz, 1997). Hunter and Fletcher, studying peas and spinach, analyzed antioxidant activity of fresh, frozen, jarred and canned vegetables and concluded that, “frozen vegetables have similar antioxidant activities to the equivalent vegetables purchased fresh from supermarkets and much higher levels compared to canned and jarred vegetables.” They also find that antioxidant activity of fresh vegetables declines over time, while the literature suggests that it tends to remain stable in canned products (Hunter and Fletcher, 2002). Dewanto *et al.* (2002) found that antioxidant activity increases the longer the thermal processing time fruits and vegetables are subjected to when canning. Kramer analyzed the impact of cold storage on nutritional values in a wide variety of foods. The findings suggested that little vitamin C is lost in canned fruit and vegetable juices if the juice is stored at temperatures of 5 degrees Celsius or less. More is lost if the storage temperature is higher. Storage temperature has a lesser impact on vitamin A losses relative to vitamin C (Kramer, 1977). The results are similar for canned fruits and vegetables, although both differ in losses in vitamin C, B1, and B2 in storage and losses are time and temperature dependent (Kramer, 1977).

Similar findings have been suggested for antioxidant activity, fiber and protein across packaging options. Jiratanan and Liu studied the antioxidant activity of processed table beets and green beans. They found that antioxidant activity of processed beets remained constant despite an eight percent loss of vitamin C, and a 30 percent loss of dietary folate. The phenolic content of processed beets increased by five percent. In the case of processed green beans, antioxidant activity declined by 20 percent, due primarily to a 32 percent reduction in phenolic compounds. The level of vitamin C and dietary folate remained constant (Jiratanan and Liu, 2004). They concluded that, “depending on the particular produce, and

processing parameters and methods, thermal processing may enhance, reduce or cause no change in total antioxidant activity from that of fresh produce,” (Jiratanan and Liu, 2004). Makhoul *et al.* (1995) looked at the nutrient and fiber content of raw, canned and frozen beans, sweet corn and peas grown and processed in Quebec. The difference in fiber content between raw and processed vegetables into canned and frozen packaging was negligible. The authors warn that, “in practice it is possible that processed vegetables are comparable to boiled products (Makhoul *et al.*, 1995). Finally, Wang, Chang and Grafton (1988) analyzed the protein value of canned pinto and navy beans and determined that while canning reduced the amount of protein in beans, the impact was dependent on the variety of bean analyzed. Their study shows that there is relatively little difference in protein values between raw and canned beans, and that cooking raw beans to make them digestible might reduce protein values.

One of the most comprehensive recent works on the nutrition content of canned food was carried out by Murcia, Jimenez and Martinez-Tome (2009), finding limited declines in antioxidant activity for canned relative to fresh in the following vegetables: artichoke, asparagus, Broad bean, beetroot, broccoli, Brussels sprout, carrot, cauliflower, celery, chicory, cucumber, eggplant, endive, garlic, Green bean, leek, lettuce, corn, onion, pea, pear, radish spinach, Swiss chard, and zucchini. Researchers found that the canning process led to a decline in antioxidants in garlic, corn, peas, and leek. Losses were in the range of between 18 and 35 percent.

Summary of Nutrition Comparison Findings

The body of evidence suggests that, overall, canned vegetables and fruits are on par with fresh and frozen. While in some cases the canning process slightly compromises the nutritive value, a similar affect is observed with prolonged storage life for fresh – and even frozen produce. Therefore, the net is that canned, fresh and frozen vegetables and fruits are comparable nutritionally.

While making precise statements about the nutrient content of fruit and vegetables across packaging options is difficult, it appears that canning may present marginal declines in some vitamins in some instances, though the effect is not universal. In fact some studies suggest that the canning process may enhance vitamin content. While the evidence tends to support that vitamin C and some forms of B vitamins tends to be lower in canned packaging for many fruits and vegetables, canning appears to have little effect on vitamins A and E. For the latter there are multiple studies that show that the canning process enhances vitamin A and E values. Additionally, minerals, protein and fiber are not significantly impacted by the canning process; in fact, some authors suggest that canning increases the digestible fiber content of many vegetables. In the case of minerals, some minerals appear to be lost in the canning process while others appear to increase.

The mandate from health advocates and public policy officials to increase fruit and vegetable consumption and therefore improve public health coupled with the nutritional comparability of canned fruits and vegetables to fresh and frozen, clearly defines the role of canned foods in the lives of Americans. The evidence suggests that canned fruits and vegetables can play an important role in a healthy diet.

Part 2: Comparisons of Nutritional Content and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables across Packaging Options

The following section compares the nutritional content and prices of fruits and vegetables across packaging options to provide a more complete picture of the relative consumer returns across multiple packaged goods. Packaging options include whole-fresh produce, frozen-processed fruits and vegetables, and canned-processed fruits and vegetables. This report synthesizes existing statistics of nutrient uptake by competing packaging options and consumer costs based on edible portions of common fruits and vegetables. Dietary values of intake are based on nationally recognized nutrient recommendations established by the Institute of Medicine. This analysis follows similar analyses that compare nutrient content across food groups relative to costs (Connell et al.) and affordability of healthy food choices (Darmon et al. 2005).

Price Estimates

The USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) provides periodic consumer price references for fruits and vegetables across multiple packaging options. The last such estimate was published in February 2011 using 2008 Nielsen Homescan price data (Stewart et al. 2011). The Nielsen Homescan data provides purchase data from a panel of 61,440 households with sample weights for extrapolating across the entire U.S. population of households. The Homescan panel uses scanners to record purchase quantity, price, weight, date, and type of retail facility purchased from. The scanners use the Universal Product Code (UPC label) in identifying the purchased items. A recent study found that the accuracy of the Nielsen Homescan data is consistent with most survey data used in research (Einav, Leibtag, and Nevo 2008).

ERS researchers adjust the Homescan price data to reflect the prices per edible portions. In many cases, the purchase price of fresh fruits and vegetables include non-edible food parts. The edible portion excludes food parts such as fruit cores, pits and stems that are not part of the food-consumable component of purchase. For whole-fresh fruits and vegetables, consumers purchase raw produce and remove inedible parts in preparation. For processed foods, processors mostly remove edible parts before packaging. Hence when pricing purchases on weight, comparing prices for fresh produce in its raw form to processed produce sold in frozen packages or in cans may not accurately reflect the relative costs of consumption. In their price comparison, the ERS reduced purchase weight of fresh produce by USDA factors published in their report *Food Yields Summarized by Different Stages of Preparation* (Matthews and Garrison 1975),¹ making all prices equally comparable.

Nutrient Uptake Estimates

The USDA's Food and Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, 24 (SR24) (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2011; USDA 2011)² is used to compare dietary intakes of fruits and vegetables across alternative packaging. The SR24 is a searchable online database of food composition of over 7,500 food

¹ Details on how price of consumer quantities can be found at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/FruitVegetableCosts/index.html/>, referenced 11/28/2011.

² Downloaded from <http://www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/foodcomp/search/>, referenced 11/14/2011

items. It contains nutrient data of up to 143 components including vitamins, minerals, amino and fatty acids and others that make up the dietary intake from foods. Because nutrient content of fresh fruits and vegetables degrades over time, produce is stored more than two days before shipment for analysis (Trainer et al. 2010). Nutrient components are reported on a per-portion basis, where portions are measured in cups, gram weight, serving size, etc. For the purposes of this analysis, portions are measured as cups or as 100 gram weight depending on the coarseness of the food item. That is, coarse fruits and vegetables such as sliced carrots may not be consistently measured using a cup measure but rather are measured in milligrams.

The Food and Nutrition Board of the U.S. National Academies of Science establishes Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) for a variety of age groups. We use the average Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs) for adult intake of 29 vitamins and elements in scoring nutrient values. The RDAs represent the average daily dietary intake of nutrients sufficient to meet requirements of 97 percent of healthy persons (Penland 2011). Nutrient scores are comparable across all packaging options and reflect the contribution of each packaging option in reaching the RDA.

As RDAs vary by nutrient, the dietary value of nutrient intake cannot be summarized by a simple summation of vitamin intakes. That is, a milligram of vitamin D cannot be added to a milligram of vitamin E to create a meaningful measure of vitamin intake. Additionally, there is no generally agreed-upon proper measurement of nutrient density of whole foods (Drewnowski 2005; Jiratanan and Liu 2004). Therefore, an ad-hoc, normalized measure, or score, of nutrient uptake is used where nutrient content is measured against average adult RDA. The score is calculated as follows. First nutrient intake reported by the SR24 is divided by the RDA. Then the ratios are summed over all 29 vitamins and elements. This is then divided by the calorie intake, such that scores are relative to the caloric intake.³ That is, the score controls for differences in caloric intake across packaging options. Higher scores are preferable. The resulting standardized values, because they combine non-equal nutrient intakes, provide an index comparable across alternative intakes of the same commodity.

Fresh, frozen and canned packaged nutrient indices of eight vegetables and ten fruit items, representing food items commonly purchased in all three packaging options were compared. Most vegetable families are represented, including dark green leafy, red and orange, legumes, starchy and other vegetables. Many fruit groups are also represented including berries, cherries, and nectarines. Tomatoes, though often consumed as a vegetable, are technically a fruit and are included in the fruit section of this study.

Findings

Table 2 shows the combined nutrient scores and prices per edible portions of the eight vegetables reviewed. Components of the nutrient scores for each vegetable can be found in the Appendix. The findings show that vitamin intake indices of the eight common vegetables are remarkably similar across

³ The index is calculated with the following equation, where i is the food package – fresh, frozen or canned, $SR24$ is the packaging content and DRI is the dietary needs of vitamin n in packaging i , and Cal is the calories per unit. The calculation is as follows,

the three packaging options. There are some exceptions; for two leafy green vegetable items, spinach and turnip greens, fresh provides a more nutritious option relative to frozen and canned. For green beans and carrots, canned packaging offers a preferred nutritional option. For the remaining four vegetables, either option provides comparable vitamin intakes.

Table 2: Nutrient Scores and Prices for Vegetables

Indices of Vitamin Intake Per Calorie Consumed [¥]				Price per Edible Cup [§]			
	Canned	Frozen	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Fresh	
White Corn	0.013	0.011	0.014	\$ 0.69	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.17	
Yellow Corn	0.013	0.012	0.014	\$ 0.69	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.17	
Carrots, Whole	0.061	0.048	0.049	\$ 0.69	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.77	
Spinach	0.298	0.221	0.334	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.51	\$ 3.92	
Turnip Greens	0.096	0.079	0.177	\$ 0.81	\$ 1.48	\$ 2.11	
Green Beans	0.049	0.035	0.039	\$ 0.67	\$ 1.22	\$ 3.23	
Peas	0.023	0.027	0.030	\$ 0.74	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.83	
Asparagus	0.083	0.075	0.084	\$ 2.09	\$ 3.61	\$ 1.83	

¥ Sources: Author's calculation using USDA's Food and Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, Release 24, and National Academies Institute of Medicine, Food and Nutrition Board, Recommended Dietary Allowances and Adequate Intakes for Vitamins and Elements

§ Sources: Stewart, Hayden, Jeffrey Hyman, Jean C. Buzby, Elizabeth Frazão, and Andrea Carlso. 2011. *How Much Do Fruits and Vegetables Cost?* In Economic Information Bulletin. Washington, DC: USDA: Economic Research Service. Italicized values are from Reed, J., E. Frazao, and R. Itskowitz. 2004. *How Much Do Americans Pay for Fruits and Vegetables?* Vol. 790, Economic Information Bulletin. Washington, DC: US Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

While nutrient content across packaging options suggests that no packaging option has a clear nutrient advantage, systematic differences are found when comparing prices. For seven of the eight vegetables in this study, the consumer prices per edible cup of canned vegetables are lower than the prices of frozen or fresh-packaged options. More so, consumer costs for canned vegetables can be as low as 50 percent of the costs of frozen alternatives and as low as 20 percent of the cost of fresh alternatives based on the cost per edible portion. Frozen packaging affords cost savings over fresh vegetables for four of the eight vegetables represented here, but command higher prices than canned vegetables for all eight.

While both canned and frozen packaging provides for deferred consumption, canned vegetables afford lower consumer costs and higher nutritional content. With few exceptions, nutritional content is comparable across all packaging options. Canned vegetables afford households greater access through lower costs. For example, household food budgets can be stretched by nearly 50 percent with canned sweet corn over fresh and nearly five hundred percent times with canned green beans. Similar savings are found by comparing canned vegetables to frozen. In many cases, the savings are accompanied with increased nutrient content of canned packaging.

Nutrient content and prices of common fruits across packaging options are compared next. As many fruit varieties do not have frozen packaging options or those options are uncommon, the report omits frozen nutrient scores and prices where reliable measures are not available. Table 3 shows the combined nutrient scores and prices per edible portions of the ten fruit items reviewed. For many fruit items the nutrient intakes are comparable across packaging options. Alternatively, the nutrient content of fresh strawberries and raspberries significantly exceeds that of the canned counterpart. In fact, for all

fruits compared besides peaches, fresh provides the greatest nutrient intake per calorie. Frozen packaging also tends to provide greater nutrient content relative to canned.

Table 3: Nutrient Scores and Prices for Fruit

Index of Vitamin Intake Per Calorie Consumed [¥]				Price per Edible Cup Equivalence [§]			
	Canned	Frozen	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Fresh	
Tomatoes	0.037	na	0.043	\$ 0.41	na	\$ 1.28	
Peaches	0.014	0.016	0.013	\$ 0.58	na	\$ 0.66	
Strawberries	0.009	0.030	0.041	\$ 0.66	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.89	
Blue Berries	0.005	0.011	0.014	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.31	
Cherries	0.247	0.520	0.703	\$ 1.50	na	\$ 1.22	
Raspberries	0.007	0.010	0.025	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.64	
Blackberries	0.010	0.023	0.031	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.71	
Pineapples	0.017	na	0.031	\$ 0.49	na	\$ 0.70	
Apricots	0.005	na	0.016	\$ 0.37	na	\$ 0.25	
Pears	0.016	na	0.035	\$ 0.58	na	\$ 0.42	

¥ Sources: Author's calculation using USDA's Food and Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, Release 24, and National Academies Institute of Medicine, Food and Nutrition Board, Recommended Dietary Allowances and Adequate Intakes for Vitamins and Elements

§ Sources: Stewart, Hayden, Jeffrey Hyman, Jean C. Buzby, Elizabeth Frazão, and Andrea Carlso. 2011. *How Much Do Fruits and Vegetables Cost?* In Economic Information Bulletin. Washington, DC: USDA: Economic Research Service. Italicized values are from Reed, J., E. Frazao, and R. Itskowitz. 2004. *How Much Do Americans Pay for Fruits and Vegetables?* Vol. 790, Economic Information Bulletin. Washington, DC: US Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Compared to vegetables, nutrient intakes for fruits tend to exhibit larger variation across packaging options. Much of this variation may reflect variation in caloric density across packaging options. Because scores are based on nutrient content per calorie, packaging options that are higher in calories may dampen the nutrient scores. For example, many canned fruits are packaged with syrup, adding sugars and calories for a given serving. This is illustrated in the Appendix for the case of strawberries. A 100 gram portion of canned strawberries delivers 92 calories (kcal) relative to 25 for frozen and 32 for fresh. In the absence of the calories from syrup, the nutrient scores of canned strawberries would be on par with fresh and frozen varieties. Hence the nutrient per-calorie score of canned strawberries is much lower than for fresh and raw strawberries not packaged with added sugars. Unfortunately, this is the nature of several canned fruit options that include many products of peaches, strawberries, black and blue berries, cherries, raspberries and apricots. In this analysis, canned fruit nutrient scores of only peaches, pineapples, pears and tomatoes are reported without added sugars. For the remainder, the National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference does not report nutritional values for canned packaging without syrup.

Price comparisons in Table 3 show that prices are fairly comparable across the three packaging options. However, only four of the 10 common fruits have comparable frozen price statistics. Canned tomatoes, aside from providing greater nutrient intake, are also substantially less expensive than fresh. Additionally, the price of canned blackberries and pineapples are significantly less expensive, while peaches and strawberries are marginally less expensive to acquire. Many of the remaining canned fruit items are comparably priced relative to fresh. However, canned blue berries and cherries tend to be

substantially more expensive. In sum, price comparisons of packaging options indicate no clear delineation in packaging costs of fruits.

While fresh fruits provide greater nutrient intake than canned and frozen, households may find it challenging to acquire fresh fruit year-round. Frozen and canned packaging options help to remedy the seasonal availability of fruits, though frozen fruits may be limited to certain fruit items amenable to freezing. This limits off-seasonal availability for many fruit items. The Nielsen Homescan data used in the USDA price report provided limited frozen options relative to canned for deferred consumption of fruits. That is, households have greater utilization of canned fruits relative to frozen for year-round consumption and have seasonal access to fresh and in some cases is the only option for off-season consumption of fruits.

Summary of Comparisons of Nutritional Content and Prices

This report set out to estimate the consumer cost of nutrient intake for fruits and vegetables across fresh, frozen and canned packaging options. The issue of food costs and healthy food choices is relevant to current food policy discussions in the U.S., where affordability and availability of healthy food options have taken a central discourse on the causes of obesity and other diet-related diseases. The economic costs of obesity and poor diet choices are well established (Thorpe, Florence, Howard, and Joski, 2004; Wellman and Friedberg 2002). Many researchers see low affordability and availability of nutritious food options as a core issue of America's obesity epidemic (Drewnowski and Barratt-Fornell 2004; Drewnowski and Darmon 2005). While researchers emphasize the importance of access to fresh produce, much of the literature suggests that low-income households have limited access to quality grocery stores, and that shelf-life is an important feature of their food stocks. Canned and frozen packaging extends the effective life of fruits and vegetables and this study shows that in the case of vegetables, they are also price competitive with regard to nutrient uptake.

Comparing nutritional content of eight common vegetables, the literature shows no systematic reduction in nutrient uptake from processed foods into canned and frozen packaging. From a consumer perspective, canned vegetables are the most economical package options for nutrient uptake from the eight vegetables reviewed in this study. Canned vegetables provide households cost savings of up to 20 percent relative to fresh. Frozen packaging also tends to be price competitive, but in some cases affords lower shelf life. Freezer space may be a limiting factor for some households seeking to defer consumption of vegetables, leaving canned as a preferable option. This analysis shows that cost savings of canned and frozen vegetables are not at the expense of lost nutrient content.

Relative to vegetables, processed fruits show greater variation between processed and fresh options. Much of this variation can be attributed to methods and additives introduced in the production process. More specifically, the fruits available in the USDA database are those that have been packaged in syrup rather than water or natural fluids and many fresh fruit items are not amenable to processing. For consumers, processed fruits tend to be competitive with fresh fruits, and are available year-round. Of the 10 fruit items reviewed in this study, canned packaging provided the lowest cost for four items; frozen packaging provided the lowest cost for two; and fresh for the remaining four. However,

regardless of price many fruit items have extremely limited availability throughout much of the year, and many people, especially those living in low income communities have limited access throughout the year to fresh produce (Algert, Agrawal and Lewis, 2006).

Given the limited availability of fresh fruit, canning and freezing options can help consumers meet fruit and vegetable recommendations throughout the year. As availability is a necessity for meeting USDA dietary guidelines, processed fruits and vegetables in canned and frozen packaging plays an important role for American consumers, and is a cost effective means toward meeting food security needs of low income households.

As Breene notes, consumer costs of consumption may play a dominant role in determining uptake of nutrients through fruits and vegetables. Darmon *et al.* (2005) determined that on a calorie basis fresh fruits and vegetables are more expensive to alternative packaging options. Especially for those with limited access, financial resources and storage, canned and frozen packaged fruits and vegetables may be a better option. Canned and frozen packaging provides deferred consumption and as Rickman, Barrett and Bruhn observe, fresh, frozen and canned fruits and vegetables are nutritionally similar at the time of consumption.

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White Corn

	RDA	
	Units	
	kcal	Std.
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000
Iron, Fe	mg	13
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370
Phosphorus, P	mg	700
Potassium, K	mg	4700
Sodium, Na	mg	1500
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5
Copper, Cu	mg	900
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05
Fluoride, F	µg	3500
Selenium, Se	µg	55
Chromium	µg	30
Iodine	µg	150
Molybdenum	µg	45
Chloride	g	2.3
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5
Thiamin	mg	1.15
Riboflavin	mg	1.2
Niacin	mg	15
Pantothenic acid	mg	5
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3
Folate, total	µg	400
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110
Choline, total	mg	487.5
Biotin	µg	30
Total Score		

Com, sweet, white, canned, whole kernel, regular pack, solids and liquids		
Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion		
Proximates	164	Score
Calories		
Minerals		
Calcium, Ca	10.00	0.010
Iron, Fe	1.05	0.081
Magnesium, Mg	41.00	0.111
Phosphorus, P	131.00	0.187
Potassium, K	420.00	0.089
Sodium, Na	545.00	0.363
Zinc, Zn	0.92	0.097
Copper, Cu	0.14	0.000
Manganese, Mn	0.08	0.041
Fluoride, F	46.10	0.013
Selenium, Se	1.50	0.027
Chromium	0.00	0.000
Iodine	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	0.00	0.000
Chloride	0.00	0.000
Vitamins		
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	14.10	0.171
Thiamin	0.07	0.058
Riboflavin	0.16	0.130
Niacin	2.40	0.160
Pantothenic acid	1.34	0.267
Vitamin B-6	0.10	0.073
Folate, total	97.00	0.243
Vitamin B-12	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	0.00	0.000
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.00	0.000
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	0.00	0.000
Choline, total	0.00	0.000
Biotin	0.00	0.000
Total Score		0.013

Com, sweet, white, frozen, kernels cut off cob, unprepared		
Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion		
Proximates	145	Score
Calories		
Minerals		
Calcium, Ca	7.00	0.007
Iron, Fe	0.69	0.053
Magnesium, Mg	30.00	0.081
Phosphorus, P	114.00	0.163
Potassium, K	346.00	0.074
Sodium, Na	5.00	0.003
Zinc, Zn	0.61	0.064
Copper, Cu	0.06	0.000
Manganese, Mn	0.21	0.101
Fluoride, F	24.10	0.007
Selenium, Se	1.20	0.022
Chromium	0.00	0.000
Iodine	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	0.00	0.000
Chloride	0.00	0.000
Vitamins		
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	10.60	0.128
Thiamin	0.14	0.119
Riboflavin	0.12	0.097
Niacin	2.85	0.190
Pantothenic acid	0.46	0.092
Vitamin B-6	0.29	0.226
Folate, total	59.00	0.148
Vitamin B-12	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	0.00	0.000
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.00	0.000
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	0.00	0.000
Choline, total	0.00	0.000
Biotin	0.00	0.000
Total Score		0.011

Com, sweet, white, raw		
Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion		
Proximates	132	Score
Calories		
Minerals		
Calcium, Ca	3.00	0.003
Iron, Fe	0.80	0.062
Magnesium, Mg	57.00	0.154
Phosphorus, P	137.00	0.196
Potassium, K	416.00	0.089
Sodium, Na	23.00	0.015
Zinc, Zn	0.69	0.073
Copper, Cu	0.08	0.000
Manganese, Mn	0.25	0.121
Fluoride, F	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	0.90	0.016
Chromium	0.00	0.000
Iodine	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	0.00	0.000
Chloride	0.00	0.000
Vitamins		
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	10.50	0.127
Thiamin	0.31	0.268
Riboflavin	0.09	0.077
Niacin	2.62	0.175
Pantothenic acid	1.17	0.234
Vitamin B-6	0.09	0.065
Folate, total	71.00	0.178
Vitamin B-12	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	0.00	0.000
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.11	0.007
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	0.50	0.005
Choline, total	0.00	0.000
Biotin	0.00	0.000
Total Score		0.014

Yellow Corn

	RDA		Corn, sweet, yellow, canned, brine pack, regular pack, solids and liquids		Corn, sweet, yellow, frozen, kernels cut off cob, unprepared		Corn, sweet, yellow, raw	
	Units	kcal	Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion		Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion		Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion	
			Proximates		Proximates		Proximates	
			Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
			Minerals		Minerals		Minerals	
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	10.00	0.010	5.00	0.005	3.00	0.003
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.92	0.071	0.57	0.044	0.75	0.058
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	38.00	0.103	24.00	0.065	54.00	0.146
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	118.00	0.169	95.00	0.136	129.00	0.184
Potassium, K	mg	4700	348.00	0.074	290.00	0.062	392.00	0.083
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	499.00	0.333	4.00	0.003	22.00	0.015
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	1.00	0.105	0.52	0.055	0.67	0.071
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.07	0.000	0.05	0.000	0.08	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.21	0.102	0.17	0.081	0.24	0.115
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	46.10	0.013	19.90	0.006	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	1.30	0.024	1.00	0.018	0.90	0.016
Chromium	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Iodine	µg	150	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	µg	45	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Chloride	g	2.3	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
			Vitamins		Vitamins		Vitamins	
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	6.70	0.081	8.70	0.105	9.90	0.120
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.04	0.033	0.11	0.098	0.23	0.196
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.04	0.032	0.09	0.077	0.08	0.067
Niacin	mg	15	2.26	0.151	2.37	0.158	2.57	0.171
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	1.34	0.267	0.49	0.098	1.04	0.208
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.10	0.073	0.23	0.175	0.14	0.104
Folate, total	µg	400	97.00	0.243	49.00	0.123	61.00	0.153
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800	5.00	0.006	14.00	0.018	13.00	0.016
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.08	0.005	0.11	0.007	0.10	0.007
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	0.00	0.000	0.40	0.004	0.40	0.004
Choline, total	mg	487.5	42.50	0.087	32.60	0.067	33.40	0.069
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Total Score				0.013		0.012		0.014

Carrots

	RDA		Carrots, canned, no salt added, drained solids				Carrots, frozen, unprepared				Carrots, raw			
	Units	kcal	Unit 100 grams Edible Portion				Unit 100 grams Edible Portion				Unit 100 grams Edible Portion			
			Proximates				Proximates				Proximates			
			Calories	Minerals	Score	Score	Calories	Minerals	Score	Score	Calories	Minerals	Score	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000		Calcium, Ca	25.00	0.025		Calcium, Ca	36.00	0.036		Calcium, Ca	33.00	0.033
Iron, Fe	mg	13		Iron, Fe	0.64	0.049		Iron, Fe	0.44	0.034		Iron, Fe	0.30	0.023
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370		Magnesium, Mg	8.00	0.022		Magnesium, Mg	12.00	0.032		Magnesium, Mg	12.00	0.032
Phosphorus, P	mg	700		Phosphorus, P	24.00	0.034		Phosphorus, P	33.00	0.047		Phosphorus, P	35.00	0.050
Potassium, K	mg	4700		Potassium, K	179.00	0.038		Potassium, K	235.00	0.050		Potassium, K	320.00	0.068
Sodium, Na	mg	1500		Sodium, Na	42.00	0.028		Sodium, Na	68.00	0.045		Sodium, Na	69.00	0.046
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5		Zinc, Zn	0.26	0.027		Zinc, Zn	0.33	0.035		Zinc, Zn	0.24	0.025
Copper, Cu	mg	900		Copper, Cu	0.10	0.000		Copper, Cu	0.07	0.000		Copper, Cu	0.05	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05		Manganese, Mn	0.45	0.220		Manganese, Mn	0.17	0.083		Manganese, Mn	0.14	0.070
Fluoride, F	µg	3500		Fluoride, F	46.10	0.013		Fluoride, F	19.90	0.006		Fluoride, F	3.20	0.001
Selenium, Se	µg	55		Selenium, Se	0.40	0.007		Selenium, Se	0.70	0.013		Selenium, Se	0.10	0.002
Chromium	µg	30		Chromium	0.00	0.000		Chromium	0.00	0.000		Chromium	0.00	0.000
Iodine	µg	150		Iodine	0.00	0.000		Iodine	0.00	0.000		Iodine	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	µg	45		Molybdenum	0.00	0.000		Molybdenum	0.00	0.000		Molybdenum	0.00	0.000
Chloride	g	2.3		Chloride	0.00	0.000		Chloride	0.00	0.000		Chloride	0.00	0.000
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5		Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	2.70	0.033		Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	2.50	0.030		Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	5.90	0.072
Thiamin	mg	1.15		Thiamin	0.02	0.016		Thiamin	0.04	0.038		Thiamin	0.07	0.057
Riboflavin	mg	1.2		Riboflavin	0.03	0.025		Riboflavin	0.04	0.031		Riboflavin	0.06	0.048
Niacin	mg	15		Niacin	0.55	0.037		Niacin	0.46	0.031		Niacin	0.98	0.066
Pantothenic acid	mg	5		Pantothenic acid	0.14	0.027		Pantothenic acid	0.19	0.037		Pantothenic acid	0.27	0.055
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3		Vitamin B-6	0.11	0.086		Vitamin B-6	0.10	0.073		Vitamin B-6	0.14	0.106
Folate, total	µg	400		Folate, total	9.00	0.023		Folate, total	10.00	0.025		Folate, total	19.00	0.048
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4		Vitamin B-12	0.00	0.000		Vitamin B-12	0.00	0.000		Vitamin B-12	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800		Vitamin A, RAE	558.00	0.698		Vitamin A, RAE	710.00	0.888		Vitamin A, RAE	835.00	1.044
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15		Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.74	0.049		Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.57	0.038		Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.66	0.044
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15		Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00	0.000		Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00	0.000		Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110		Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	9.80	0.089		Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	17.60	0.160		Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	13.20	0.120
Choline, total	mg	487.5		Choline, total	0.00	0.000		Choline, total	7.50	0.015		Choline, total	8.80	0.018
Biotin	µg	30		Biotin	0.00	0.000		Biotin	0.00	0.000		Biotin	0.00	0.000
Total Score					0.061				0.048				0.049	

Spinach

RDA		Spinach, canned, regular pack, drained solids				Spinach, frozen, chopped or leaf, unprepared				Spinach, raw			
		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion				Unit 100 grams Edible Portion				Unit 100 grams Edible Portion			
Units		Proximates		Proximates		Proximates		Proximates		Proximates		Proximates	
kcal		Calories		Calories		Calories		Calories		Calories		Calories	
		Minerals		Minerals		Minerals		Minerals		Minerals		Minerals	
Std.		Score		Score		Score		Score		Score		Score	
	1000		Calcium, Ca		127.00		Calcium, Ca		129.00		Calcium, Ca		99.00
	13		Iron, Fe		2.30		Iron, Fe		1.89		Iron, Fe		2.71
	370		Magnesium, Mg		76.00		Magnesium, Mg		75.00		Magnesium, Mg		79.00
	700		Phosphorus, P		44.00		Phosphorus, P		49.00		Phosphorus, P		49.00
	4700		Potassium, K		346.00		Potassium, K		346.00		Potassium, K		558.00
	1500		Sodium, Na		322.00		Sodium, Na		74.00		Sodium, Na		79.00
	9.5		Zinc, Zn		0.46		Zinc, Zn		0.56		Zinc, Zn		0.53
	900		Copper, Cu		0.18		Copper, Cu		0.14		Copper, Cu		0.13
	2.05		Manganese, Mn		0.60		Manganese, Mn		0.70		Manganese, Mn		0.90
	3500		Fluoride, F		0.00		Fluoride, F		0.00		Fluoride, F		0.00
	55		Selenium, Se		1.40		Selenium, Se		6.00		Selenium, Se		1.00
	30		Chromium		0.00		Chromium		0.00		Chromium		0.00
	150		Iodine		0.00		Iodine		0.00		Iodine		0.00
	45		Molybdenum		0.00		Molybdenum		0.00		Molybdenum		0.00
	2.3		Chloride		0.00		Chloride		0.00		Chloride		0.00
		Vitamins		Vitamins		Vitamins		Vitamins		Vitamins		Vitamins	
	82.5		Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid		14.30		Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid		5.50		Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid		28.10
	1.15		Thiamin		0.02		Thiamin		0.09		Thiamin		0.08
	1.2		Riboflavin		0.14		Riboflavin		0.22		Riboflavin		0.19
	15		Niacin		0.39		Niacin		0.51		Niacin		0.72
	5		Pantothenic acid		0.05		Pantothenic acid		0.09		Pantothenic acid		0.07
	1.3		Vitamin B-6		0.10		Vitamin B-6		0.17		Vitamin B-6		0.20
	400		Folate, total		98.00		Folate, total		145.00		Folate, total		194.00
	2.4		Vitamin B-12		0.00		Vitamin B-12		0.00		Vitamin B-12		0.00
	800		Vitamin A, RAE		490.00		Vitamin A, RAE		586.00		Vitamin A, RAE		469.00
	15		Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)		1.94		Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)		2.90		Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)		2.03
	15		Vitamin D (D2 + D3)		0.00		Vitamin D (D2 + D3)		0.00		Vitamin D (D2 + D3)		0.00
	110		Vitamin K (phylloquinone)		461.60		Vitamin K (phylloquinone)		372.00		Vitamin K (phylloquinone)		482.90
	487.5		Choline, total		0.00		Choline, total		0.00		Choline, total		0.00
	30		Biotin		0.00		Biotin		0.00		Biotin		0.00
Total Score		0.298		0.271		0.334							

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	RDA		Peas, green, canned, regular pack, solids and liquids		Peas, green, frozen, unprepared		Peas, green, raw	
	Units	kcal	Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
			Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals
			Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	20.00	0.020	22.00	0.022	25.00	0.025
Iron, Fe	mg	13	1.29	0.099	1.53	0.118	1.47	0.113
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	19.00	0.051	26.00	0.070	33.00	0.089
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	63.00	0.090	82.00	0.117	108.00	0.154
Potassium, K	mg	4700	106.00	0.023	153.00	0.033	244.00	0.052
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	185.00	0.123	108.00	0.072	5.00	0.003
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.72	0.076	0.82	0.086	1.24	0.131
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.10	0.000	0.12	0.000	0.18	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.21	0.103	0.34	0.164	0.41	0.200
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	1.30	0.024	1.90	0.035	1.80	0.033
Chromium	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Iodine	µg	150	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	µg	45	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Chloride	g	2.3	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	7.80	0.095	18.00	0.218	40.00	0.485
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.08	0.067	0.26	0.225	0.27	0.231
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.02	0.020	0.10	0.083	0.13	0.110
Niacin	mg	15	1.00	0.066	1.72	0.115	2.09	0.139
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.09	0.018	0.55	0.109	0.10	0.021
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.07	0.050	0.08	0.064	0.17	0.130
Folate, total	µg	400	24.00	0.060	53.00	0.133	65.00	0.163
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	76.00	0.095	103.00	0.129	38.00	0.048
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.02	0.001	0.02	0.001	0.13	0.009
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	20.70	0.188	27.90	0.254	24.80	0.225
Choline, total	mg	487.5	20.00	0.041	27.00	0.055	28.40	0.058
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Total Score				0.023		0.027		0.030

Asparagus

	RDA		Asparagus, canned, regular pack, solids and liquids		Asparagus, frozen, unprepared		Asparagus, raw	
	Units	kcal	Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
			Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals
			Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	15.00	0.015	25.00	0.025	24.00	0.024
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.60	0.046	0.73	0.056	2.14	0.165
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	9.00	0.024	14.00	0.038	14.00	0.038
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	38.00	0.054	64.00	0.091	52.00	0.074
Potassium, K	mg	4700	172.00	0.037	253.00	0.054	202.00	0.043
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	284.00	0.189	8.00	0.005	2.00	0.001
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.47	0.049	0.59	0.062	0.54	0.057
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.11	0.000	0.14	0.000	0.19	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.15	0.074	0.20	0.099	0.16	0.077
Fluoride, F	mg	3500	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	1.60	0.029	1.70	0.031	2.30	0.042
Chromium	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Iodine	µg	150	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	µg	45	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Chloride	g	2.3	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	16.50	0.200	31.80	0.385	5.60	0.068
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.05	0.047	0.12	0.105	0.14	0.124
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.09	0.074	0.13	0.109	0.14	0.118
Niacin	mg	15	0.85	0.057	1.20	0.080	0.98	0.065
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.12	0.025	0.18	0.037	0.27	0.055
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.10	0.075	0.11	0.085	0.09	0.070
Folate, total	µg	400	85.00	0.213	191.00	0.478	52.00	0.130
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800	26.00	0.033	47.00	0.059	38.00	0.048
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	1.13	0.075
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	41.60	0.378
Choline, total	mg	487.5	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	16.00	0.033
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Total Score				0.083		0.075		0.084

0.043

	RDA		Peaches, canned, water pack, solids and liquids		Peaches, frozen, sliced, sweetened		Peaches, raw	
	Units	kcal	Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
			Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals
			Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	2.00	0.002	3.00	0.003	6.00	0.006
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.32	0.025	0.37	0.028	0.25	0.019
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	5.00	0.014	5.00	0.014	9.00	0.024
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	10.00	0.014	11.00	0.016	20.00	0.029
Potassium, K	mg	4700	99.00	0.021	130.00	0.028	190.00	0.040
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	3.00	0.002	6.00	0.004	0.00	0.000
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.09	0.009	0.05	0.005	0.17	0.018
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.05	0.000	0.02	0.000	0.07	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.05	0.023	0.03	0.014	0.06	0.030
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	4.00	0.001
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.30	0.005	0.40	0.007	0.10	0.002
Chromium	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Iodine	µg	150	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	µg	45	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Chloride	g	2.3	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	2.90	0.035	94.20	1.142	6.60	0.080
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.01	0.008	0.01	0.011	0.02	0.021
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.02	0.016	0.04	0.029	0.03	0.026
Niacin	mg	15	0.52	0.035	0.65	0.044	0.81	0.054
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.05	0.010	0.13	0.026	0.15	0.031
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.02	0.015	0.02	0.014	0.03	0.019
Folate, total	µg	400	3.00	0.008	3.00	0.008	4.00	0.010
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800	27.00	0.034	14.00	0.018	16.00	0.020
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.49	0.033	0.62	0.041	0.73	0.049
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	1.70	0.015	2.20	0.020	2.60	0.024
Choline, total	mg	487.5	4.10	0.008	5.10	0.010	6.10	0.013
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Total Score				0.014		0.016		0.013

Strawberries

	RDA	
	Units	
	kcal	Std.
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000
Iron, Fe	mg	13
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370
Phosphorus, P	mg	700
Potassium, K	mg	4700
Sodium, Na	mg	1500
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5
Copper, Cu	mg	900
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05
Fluoride, F	µg	3500
Selenium, Se	µg	55
Chromium	µg	30
Iodine	µg	150
Molybdenum	µg	45
Chloride	g	2.3
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5
Thiamin	mg	1.15
Riboflavin	mg	1.2
Niacin	mg	15
Pantothenic acid	mg	5
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3
Folate, total	µg	400
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110
Choline, total	mg	487.5
Biotin	µg	30
Total Score		

Strawberries, canned, heavy syrup pack, solids and liquids	
Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
Proximates	
Calories	92
Minerals	Score
Calcium, Ca	13.00
Iron, Fe	0.49
Magnesium, Mg	8.00
Phosphorus, P	12.00
Potassium, K	86.00
Sodium, Na	4.00
Zinc, Zn	0.09
Copper, Cu	0.06
Manganese, Mn	0.20
Fluoride, F	0.00
Selenium, Se	0.30
Chromium	0.00
Iodine	0.00
Molybdenum	0.00
Chloride	0.00
Vitamins	Score
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	31.70
Thiamin	0.02
Riboflavin	0.03
Niacin	0.06
Pantothenic acid	0.18
Vitamin B-6	0.05
Folate, total	28.00
Vitamin B-12	0.00
Vitamin A, RAE	1.00
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.19
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	1.50
Choline, total	3.80
Biotin	0.00
Total Score	0.009

Strawberries, frozen, unsweetened	
Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
Proximates	
Calories	35
Minerals	Score
Calcium, Ca	16.00
Iron, Fe	0.75
Magnesium, Mg	11.00
Phosphorus, P	13.00
Potassium, K	148.00
Sodium, Na	2.00
Zinc, Zn	0.13
Copper, Cu	0.05
Manganese, Mn	0.29
Fluoride, F	0.00
Selenium, Se	0.70
Chromium	0.00
Iodine	0.00
Molybdenum	0.00
Chloride	0.00
Vitamins	Score
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	41.20
Thiamin	0.02
Riboflavin	0.04
Niacin	0.46
Pantothenic acid	0.11
Vitamin B-6	0.03
Folate, total	17.00
Vitamin B-12	0.00
Vitamin A, RAE	2.00
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.29
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	2.20
Choline, total	5.70
Biotin	0.00
Total Score	0.030

Strawberries, raw	
Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
Proximates	
Calories	32
Minerals	Score
Calcium, Ca	16.00
Iron, Fe	0.41
Magnesium, Mg	13.00
Phosphorus, P	24.00
Potassium, K	153.00
Sodium, Na	1.00
Zinc, Zn	0.14
Copper, Cu	0.05
Manganese, Mn	0.39
Fluoride, F	4.40
Selenium, Se	0.40
Chromium	0.00
Iodine	0.00
Molybdenum	0.00
Chloride	0.00
Vitamins	Score
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	58.80
Thiamin	0.02
Riboflavin	0.02
Niacin	0.39
Pantothenic acid	0.13
Vitamin B-6	0.05
Folate, total	24.00
Vitamin B-12	0.00
Vitamin A, RAE	1.00
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.29
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	2.20
Choline, total	5.70
Biotin	0.00
Total Score	0.041

BlueBerries

	RDA		Blueberries, canned, heavy syrup, solids and liquids		Blueberries, frozen, unsweetened		Blueberries, raw	
	Units	kcal	Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
			Proximates		Proximates		Proximates	
			Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
			Minerals		Minerals		Minerals	
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	Calcium, Ca	5.00	0.005	Calcium, Ca	8.00	0.008
Iron, Fe	mg	13	Iron, Fe	0.33	0.025	Iron, Fe	0.18	0.014
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	Magnesium, Mg	4.00	0.011	Magnesium, Mg	5.00	0.014
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	Phosphorus, P	10.00	0.014	Phosphorus, P	11.00	0.016
Potassium, K	mg	4700	Potassium, K	40.00	0.009	Potassium, K	54.00	0.011
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	Sodium, Na	3.00	0.002	Sodium, Na	1.00	0.001
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	Zinc, Zn	0.07	0.007	Zinc, Zn	0.07	0.007
Copper, Cu	mg	900	Copper, Cu	0.05	0.000	Copper, Cu	0.03	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	Manganese, Mn	0.20	0.099	Manganese, Mn	0.15	0.072
Fluoride, F	mg	3500	Fluoride, F	0.00	0.000	Fluoride, F	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	Selenium, Se	0.10	0.002	Selenium, Se	0.10	0.002
Chromium	µg	30	Chromium	0.00	0.000	Chromium	0.00	0.000
Iodine	µg	150	Iodine	0.00	0.000	Iodine	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	µg	45	Molybdenum	0.00	0.000	Molybdenum	0.00	0.000
Chloride	g	2.3	Chloride	0.00	0.000	Chloride	0.00	0.000
Vitamins			Vitamins		Vitamins		Vitamins	
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	1.10	0.013	Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	2.50	0.030
Thiamin	mg	1.15	Thiamin	0.03	0.030	Thiamin	0.03	0.028
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	Riboflavin	0.05	0.044	Riboflavin	0.04	0.031
Niacin	mg	15	Niacin	0.11	0.008	Niacin	0.52	0.035
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	Pantothenic acid	0.09	0.018	Pantothenic acid	0.13	0.025
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	Vitamin B-6	0.04	0.028	Vitamin B-6	0.06	0.045
Folate, total	µg	400	Folate, total	2.00	0.005	Folate, total	7.00	0.018
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	Vitamin B-12	0.00	0.000	Vitamin B-12	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800	Vitamin A, RAE	2.00	0.003	Vitamin A, RAE	2.00	0.003
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.38	0.025	Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.48	0.032
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00	0.000	Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	6.40	0.058	Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	16.40	0.149
Choline, total	mg	487.5	Choline, total	4.00	0.008	Choline, total	5.10	0.010
Biotin	µg	30	Biotin	0.00	0.000	Biotin	0.00	0.000
Total Score			0.005		0.011		0.014	

Cherries

	RDA		Cherries, sour, red, canned, heavy syrup pack, solids and liquids		Cherries, sour, red, frozen, unsweetened		Cherries, sour, red, raw	
	Units	kcal	Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
			Liquids					
			Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals
			Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	10.00	0.001	13.00	0.001	16.00	0.000
Iron, Fe	mg	13	1.30	0.462	0.53	0.692	0.32	0.692
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	6.00	0.027	9.00	0.043	9.00	0.041
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	10.00	0.133	16.00	0.177	15.00	0.247
Potassium, K	mg	4700	93.00	0.001	124.00	0.000	173.00	0.001
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	7.00	0.000	1.00	0.000	3.00	0.000
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.06	0.007	0.10	0.009	0.10	0.011
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.07	0.000	0.09	0.000	0.10	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.07	0.000	0.06	0.000	0.11	0.000
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Chromium	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Iodine	µg	150	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	µg	45	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Chloride	g	2.3	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamins			Vitamins		Vitamins		Vitamins	
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	2.00	0.000	1.70	0.001	10.00	0.000
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.02	0.034	0.04	0.030	0.03	0.035
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.04	0.140	0.03	0.114	0.04	0.333
Niacin	mg	15	0.17	0.007	0.14	0.012	0.40	0.010
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.11	0.009	0.18	0.013	0.14	0.009
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.04	6.154	0.07	3.846	0.04	6.154
Folate, total	µg	400	8.00	0.000	5.00	0.000	8.00	0.000
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	15.000	0.00	18.333	0.00	26.667
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800	36.00	0.535	Vitamin A, RAE	44.00	Vitamin A, RAE	64.00
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.23	0.000	Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.05	Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.07
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00	Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	1.40	0.000	Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	1.50	Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	2.10
Choline, total	mg	487.5	4.10	0.000	Choline, total	5.60	Choline, total	6.10
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	Biotin	0.00	Biotin	0.00
Total Score			0.247		0.520		0.703	

Raspberries

	RDA		Raspberries, canned, red, heavy syrup pack, solids and liquids		Raspberries, frozen, red, sweetened		Raspberries, raw	
	Units	kcal	Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
			Proximates		Proximates		Proximates	
			Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	11.00	0.011	15.00	0.015	25.00	0.025
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.42	0.032	0.65	0.050	0.69	0.053
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	12.00	0.032	13.00	0.035	22.00	0.059
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	9.00	0.013	17.00	0.024	29.00	0.041
Potassium, K	mg	4700	94.00	0.020	114.00	0.024	151.00	0.032
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	3.00	0.002	1.00	0.001	1.00	0.001
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.16	0.017	0.18	0.019	0.42	0.044
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.06	0.000	0.11	0.000	0.09	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.23	0.114	0.65	0.317	0.67	0.327
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.10	0.002	0.30	0.005	0.20	0.004
Chromium	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Iodine	µg	150	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	µg	45	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Chloride	g	2.3	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamins			Vitamins		Vitamins		Vitamins	
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	8.70	0.105	16.50	0.200	26.20	0.318
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.02	0.017	0.02	0.017	0.03	0.028
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.03	0.026	0.05	0.038	0.04	0.032
Niacin	mg	15	0.44	0.030	0.23	0.015	0.60	0.040
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.25	0.049	0.15	0.030	0.33	0.066
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.04	0.032	0.03	0.026	0.06	0.042
Folate, total	µg	400	11.00	0.028	26.00	0.065	21.00	0.053
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	2.00	0.003	3.00	0.004	2.00	0.003
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.59	0.039	0.72	0.048	0.87	0.058
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	5.20	0.047	6.50	0.059	7.80	0.071
Choline, total	mg	487.5	8.20	0.017	10.20	0.021	12.30	0.025
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Total Score			0.007		0.010		0.025	

	RDA		Pineapple, canned, juice pack, solids and liquids		Pineapple, raw, traditional varieties	
	Units	kcal	Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
			Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals
			Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	14.00	0.014	13.00	0.013
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.28	0.022	0.25	0.019
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	14.00	0.038	12.00	0.032
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	6.00	0.009	9.00	0.013
Potassium, K	mg	4700	122.00	0.026	125.00	0.027
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	1.00	0.001	1.00	0.001
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.10	0.011	0.08	0.008
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.09	0.000	0.08	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	1.12	0.347	1.59	0.777
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	4.20	0.001	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.40	0.007	0.00	0.000
Chromium	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Iodine	µg	150	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	µg	45	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Chloride	g	2.3	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	9.50	0.115	16.90	0.205
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.10	0.083	0.08	0.068
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.02	0.016	0.03	0.024
Niacin	mg	15	0.28	0.019	0.47	0.031
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.10	0.020	0.19	0.039
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.07	0.057	0.11	0.082
Folate, total	µg	400	5.00	0.013	11.00	0.028
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800	2.00	0.003	3.00	0.004
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.01	0.001	0.00	0.000
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	0.30	0.003	0.70	0.006
Choline, total	mg	487.5	4.80	0.010	5.60	0.011
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Total Score				0.017		0.031

	RDA	
	Units	
	kcal	
	Std.	
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000
Iron, Fe	mg	13
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370
Phosphorus, P	mg	700
Potassium, K	mg	4700
Sodium, Na	mg	1500
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5
Copper, Cu	mg	900
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05
Fluoride, F	µg	3500
Selenium, Se	µg	55
Chromium	µg	30
Iodine	µg	150
Molybdenum	µg	45
Chloride	g	2.3
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5
Thiamin	mg	1.15
Riboflavin	mg	1.2
Niacin	mg	15
Pantothenic acid	mg	5
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3
Folate, total	µg	400
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110
Choline, total	mg	487.5
Biotin	µg	30
Total Score		

Apricots, canned, heavy syrup pack, with skin, solids and liquids	
Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
Proximates	
Calories	83
Minerals	Score
Calcium, Ca	9.00
Iron, Fe	0.30
Magnesium, Mg	7.00
Phosphorus, P	12.00
Potassium, K	140.00
Sodium, Na	4.00
Zinc, Zn	0.11
Copper, Cu	0.08
Manganese, Mn	0.05
Fluoride, F	4.20
Selenium, Se	0.10
Chromium	0.00
Iodine	0.00
Molybdenum	0.00
Chloride	0.00
Vitamins	Score
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	3.10
Thiamin	0.02
Riboflavin	0.02
Niacin	0.38
Pantothenic acid	0.09
Vitamin B-6	0.05
Folate, total	2.00
Vitamin B-12	0.00
Vitamin A, RAE	62.00
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.60
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	2.20
Choline, total	1.80
Biotin	0.00
0.005	

Apricots, raw	
Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
Proximates	
Calories	48
Minerals	Score
Calcium, Ca	13.00
Iron, Fe	0.39
Magnesium, Mg	10.00
Phosphorus, P	23.00
Potassium, K	259.00
Sodium, Na	1.00
Zinc, Zn	0.20
Copper, Cu	0.08
Manganese, Mn	0.08
Fluoride, F	0.00
Selenium, Se	0.10
Chromium	0.00
Iodine	0.00
Molybdenum	0.00
Chloride	0.00
Vitamins	Score
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	10.00
Thiamin	0.03
Riboflavin	0.04
Niacin	0.60
Pantothenic acid	0.24
Vitamin B-6	0.05
Folate, total	9.00
Vitamin B-12	0.00
Vitamin A, RAE	96.00
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	0.89
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	3.30
Choline, total	2.80
Biotin	0.00
0.016	

Blackberries

	RDA		Blackberries, canned, heavy syrup, solids and liquids		Blackberries, frozen, unsweetened		Blackberries, raw	
	Units	kcal	Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
			Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals
			Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	21.00	0.021	29.00	0.029	29.00	0.029
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.65	0.050	0.80	0.062	0.62	0.048
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	17.00	0.046	22.00	0.059	20.00	0.054
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	14.00	0.020	30.00	0.043	22.00	0.031
Potassium, K	mg	4700	99.00	0.021	140.00	0.030	162.00	0.034
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	3.00	0.002	1.00	0.001	1.00	0.001
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.18	0.019	0.25	0.026	0.53	0.056
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.13	0.000	0.12	0.000	0.17	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.70	0.340	1.22	0.597	0.65	0.315
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	4.20	0.001	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.30	0.005	0.40	0.007	0.40	0.007
Chromium	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Iodine	µg	150	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	µg	45	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Chloride	g	2.3	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	2.80	0.034	Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	3.10	21.00	0.255
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.03	0.023	Thiamin	0.03	0.02	0.017
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.04	0.033	Riboflavin	0.05	0.03	0.022
Niacin	mg	15	0.29	0.019	Niacin	1.21	0.65	0.043
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.15	0.030	Pantothenic acid	0.15	0.28	0.055
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.04	0.028	Vitamin B-6	0.06	0.03	0.023
Folate, total	µg	400	27.00	0.068	Folate, total	34.00	25.00	0.063
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	Vitamin B-12	0.00	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	11.00	0.014	Vitamin A, RAE	6.00	11.00	0.014
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.78	0.052	Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	1.17	1.17	0.078
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0.00	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	13.30	0.121	Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	19.80	19.80	0.180
Choline, total	mg	487.5	5.70	0.012	Choline, total	8.50	8.50	0.017
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	Biotin	0.00	0.00	0.000
Total Score				0.010		0.023		0.031

	RDA		Pears, canned, juice pack, solids and liquids		Pears, raw	
	Units	kcal	Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
			Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals
			Calories	Calories	Calories	Calories
			50	50	58	58
			Score	Score	Score	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.29	0.29	0.17	0.17
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00
Potassium, K	mg	4700	96.00	96.00	119.00	119.00
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	4.00	4.00	1.00	1.00
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.00	2.20	2.20
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
Chromium	µg	30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iodine	µg	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Molybdenum	µg	45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chloride	g	2.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	1.60	1.60	4.20	4.20
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Niacin	mg	15	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.16
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Folate, total	µg	400	1.00	1.00	7.00	7.00
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.12
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	0.30	0.30	4.50	4.50
Choline, total	mg	487.5	3.40	3.40	5.10	5.10
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Score			0.016	0.016	0.035	0.035