

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



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**Steven Miller**

**&**

**Bill Knudson**

**MICHIGAN STATE**  
**UNIVERSITY**



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## Introduction

Fruits and vegetables are important sources of key nutrients. Nonetheless, it is generally conceded that many Americans do not consume adequate levels of most fruits and vegetables. . For example, research shows that about 90 percent of vitamin C, 50 percent of vitamin A, and 40 percent of Folic Acid in the American diet is obtained from consuming fruits and vegetables (Klein, 1987). In addition, fruits and vegetables are important sources of magnesium and Iron (Breene, 1994). 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 and certain types of cancer; and most vegetables and fruits, when prepared without added fats or sugars, are relatively low in calories (ref: 2010 DGA). In addition, those at greatest risk for diet-related ailments are the poor, who have documented barriers to healthy food alternatives (Mazur, Marquis and Jensen 2003). This group tends to have lower mobility and restricted access to grocery stores, making purchases of packaged fruits and vegetables for delayed consumption a much more acceptable option.

Canned and frozen varieties of fruits and vegetables provide a convenient way to promote intake of key nutrients. Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables have a shelf life longer than their fresh counterparts and often are ready to eat and easy to use in meal preparation. These features make canned and frozen fruits and vegetables valuable to busy and cost-conscious consumers. Many shoppers attracted by low prices and large packaging discounts, are turning to big-box wholesale clubs and supercenters to meet their grocery needs (Martinez, 2007).

There has been a great deal of research on the impact of canning on the nutritional value of fruits and vegetables, however, estimates of impact are inconsistent. Much of this research as focused on ascorbic acid or Vitamin C since Vitamin C is adversely affected by high temperature processing (Kramer, 1977). One consistent finding with respect to Vitamin C and other nutrients is that nutritional value is dependent on the variety of fruit and vegetables processed. It should be noted that due to differences in methodologies and practices used in the research it is difficult to reach definitive conclusions (Rickman, Barrett and Bruhn, 2007). Real world food storage and preparation make it even more difficult to make definitive statements about the nutritional differences across processed, packaged and fresh produce. Fresh produce loses its nutrient value faster than canned produce. As described below, cooking and other factors also impact nutrient content. Despite the challenges for researchers, the relative nutrient content of fruits and vegetable consumption across packaging options is an important consideration.

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. Moreover, , 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 chronic health problems such as obesity, hypertension and Type II diabetes that are directly linked to diet. , 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.

## Review of the 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. Vitamin C is particularly susceptible to heat such as that used by the canning process. Table 1 shows the difference in vitamin C content across various fresh and canned vegetables (Rickman, Barrett and Bruhn, 2007).

**Table 1: Vitamin C Content (g kg-1 net weight) in Fresh and Canned Vegetables**

Commodity	Fresh	Canned	Percent Loss
Broccoli	1.12	0.18	84
Corn	0.042	0.032	27
Carrots	0.041	0.005	88
Green Peas	0.4	0.096	73
Spinach	0.281	0.143	49
Green Beans	0.163	0.048	70
Beets	0.148	0.132	11

*Source: Rickman, Barrett and Bruhn*

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). In general, fresh is generally considered best for vitamin C especially when the product is consumed within a reasonable amount of time after purchase. However, frozen and canned are highly acceptable options especially for those with limited access to fresh produce.

Lee *et al.* also determined that canned foods had lower levels of vitamin C due to the blanching and retort, 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).

Generally canning also reduces the level of B vitamins in food. Table 2 shows the difference in various levels of B vitamins between cooked from fresh and canned vegetables reported in Rickman Barrett and Bruhn (2007a). Canned fruits and vegetables tend to have 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.

**Table 2: USDA Data for B Vitamins (g kg-1 wet weight) in Selected Fruits and Vegetables**

Commodity	Method of Production	Thiamin	Riboflavin	Niacin	B6	Folate
Green Beans	Cooked from Fresh	0.00074	0.00097	0.00614	0.00056	0.00033
	Canned	0.00035	0.00090	0.00383	0.00060	0.00023
Green Peas	Cooked from Fresh	0.00259	0.00149	0.02020	0.00113	0.00059
	Canned	0.00121	0.00078	0.00732	0.00064	0.00044
Tomatoes	Cooked from Fresh	0.00036	0.00022	0.00532	0.00079	0.00013
	Canned	0.00045	0.00047	0.00735	0.00090	0.00008
Peaches	Cooked from Fresh	0.00024	0.00031	0.00806	0.00025	0.00004
	Canned	0.00012	0.00026	0.00614	0.00019	0.00003
Spinach	Cooked from Fresh	0.00095	0.00236	0.00490	0.00242	0.00146
	Canned	0.00018	0.00106	0.00271	0.00080	0.00058

Source: Rickman, Barrett and Bruhn

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).

The authors 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” (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 3. In essence, Table 3 shows that Vitamin A content mostly increases in canned packaging for all vegetables. However, reported Vitamin A content declined for peaches and tomatoes.

**Table 3: 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:

- 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.
- 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 levels remain mostly constant during the canning process.
- 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).

Despite his findings on the positive nutritional attributes of canning, Breene also makes a critical point when he states that that “nutrition is probably the least important consideration in determining whether a consumer purchases a commodity” (Breene, 1994). Factors such as cost of production of the variety, price, taste and convenience are likely just as important, if not more important than nutrition when it comes to making a purchase decision.

Other studies tend to support the findings, that though processing food tends to reduce nutrient content at processing, the loss nutrient content 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 ambiguous 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). Makhoulf *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 (Makhoulf *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. However, prior research also showed that the protein of legumes is enhanced by being subjected to heat (Kohman, 1942).

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.

The literature has not reached a consensus on whether canned and frozen packaged vegetables and fruits provide more or less nutrient content than fresh. As Breene notes, nutritional uptake of fruits and vegetables may be equally be contingent on other factors than packaging. In particular, consumer costs of consumption may play a dominant role in determining uptake of nutrients through fruits and vegetables. However, there have been relatively few studies comparing the costs to benefits of fruits and vegetables across packaging options. Darmon *et al.* (2005), in one such study, determined that on a calorie basis fresh fruits and vegetables are more expensive to alternative packaging options.

## Summary

While making definitive statements about the relative nutrient contents 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 consensus appears to be that canned fruits and vegetables can play an important role in a healthy diet. All packaging options should contribute to healthy Americans' diets. Especially for those with limited access to fresh and limited storage for fresh, canned and frozen packaged fruits and vegetables may be a better option. Canned a frozen packaging provides deferred consumption and as Rickman, Barrett and Bruhn note, fresh, frozen and canned fruits and vegetables are nutritionally similar at the time of consumption.

## 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 inedible 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),<sup>1</sup> 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)<sup>2</sup> 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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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 4 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

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<sup>3</sup> 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,  $INDEX_i = (\sum_n^{29} SR24_{i,n} / DRI_{i,n}) / Cal_i$ .

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 4: Nutrient Scores and Prices for Vegetables**

Indices of Vitamin Intake Per Calorie Consumed <sup>¥</sup>				Price per Edible Cup <sup>§</sup>			
	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	

<sup>¥</sup> 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

<sup>§</sup> 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 5 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 5: Nutrient Scores and Prices for Fruit**

Index of Vitamin Intake Per Calorie Consumed <sup>‡</sup>				Price per Edible Cup Equivalence <sup>§</sup>			
	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	

<sup>‡</sup> 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

<sup>§</sup> 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. Iltzkowitz. 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 5 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.

## Conclusion

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 (Allison, Zannolli, and Narayan 1999; Wellman and Friedberg 2002; Frazao 1999). 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 study 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.

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White Corn

	RDA		Com, sweet, white, regular pack, solids and liquids		Com, sweet, white, frozen, kernels cut off cob, unprepared		Com, sweet, white, raw	
	Units		Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion		Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion		Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion	
	Kcal	Std.	Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	10.00	0.010	7.00	0.007	3.00	0.003
Iron, Fe	mg	13	1.05	0.081	0.69	0.053	0.80	0.062
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	41.00	0.111	30.00	0.081	57.00	0.154
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	131.00	0.187	114.00	0.163	137.00	0.196
Potassium, K	mg	4700	420.00	0.089	346.00	0.074	416.00	0.089
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	545.00	0.363	5.00	0.003	23.00	0.015
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.92	0.097	0.61	0.064	0.69	0.073
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.14	0.000	0.06	0.000	0.08	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.08	0.041	0.21	0.101	0.25	0.121
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	46.10	0.013	24.10	0.007	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	1.50	0.027	1.20	0.022	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
			<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>	
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	14.10	0.171	10.60	0.128	10.50	0.127
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.07	0.058	0.14	0.119	0.31	0.268
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.16	0.130	0.12	0.097	0.09	0.077
Niacin	mg	13	2.40	0.160	2.85	0.190	2.62	0.175
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	1.34	0.267	0.46	0.092	1.17	0.234
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.10	0.073	0.29	0.226	0.09	0.065
Folate, total	µg	400	97.00	0.243	59.00	0.148	71.00	0.178
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.11	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	0.00	0.000	0.50	0.005
Choline, total	mg	487.5	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.013</b>		<b>0.011</b>		<b>0.014</b>

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		Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion		Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion		Unit 1 Cup Edible Portion	
	Kcal	Std.	Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
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
			<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>	
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	0.032	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	µg	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
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.013</b>		<b>0.012</b>		<b>0.014</b>

Carrots

	RDA		Carrots, canned, no salt added, drained solids		Carrots, frozen, unprepared		Carrots, raw	
	Units	Std.	Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal		Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	25.00	0.025	36.00	0.036	33.00	0.033
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.64	0.049	0.44	0.034	0.30	0.023
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	8.00	0.022	12.00	0.032	12.00	0.032
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	24.00	0.034	33.00	0.047	35.00	0.050
Potassium, K	mg	4700	179.00	0.038	235.00	0.050	320.00	0.068
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	42.00	0.028	68.00	0.045	69.00	0.046
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.26	0.027	0.33	0.035	0.24	0.025
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.10	0.000	0.07	0.000	0.05	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.45	0.020	0.17	0.003	0.14	0.070
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	46.10	0.013	19.90	0.006	3.20	0.001
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.40	0.007	0.70	0.013	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
			<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>	
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	2.70	0.033	2.50	0.030	5.90	0.072
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.02	0.016	0.04	0.038	0.07	0.057
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.03	0.025	0.04	0.031	0.06	0.048
Niacin	mg	15	0.55	0.037	0.46	0.031	0.98	0.066
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.14	0.027	0.19	0.037	0.27	0.055
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.11	0.086	0.10	0.073	0.14	0.106
Folate, total	µg	400	9.00	0.023	10.00	0.025	19.00	0.048
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	538.00	0.698	710.00	0.888	835.00	1.044
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.74	0.049	0.57	0.038	0.66	0.044
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	9.80	0.089	17.60	0.160	13.20	0.120
Choline, total	mg	487.5	0.00	0.000	7.50	0.015	8.80	0.018
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.061</b>		<b>0.048</b>		<b>0.049</b>

Spinach

	RDA		Spinach, canned, regular pack, drained solids		Spinach, frozen, chopped or leaf, unprepared		Spinach, raw	
	Units	Std.	Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal		Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	127.00	0.127	129.00	0.129	99.00	0.099
Iron, Fe	mg	13	2.30	0.177	1.89	0.145	2.71	0.208
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	76.00	0.205	75.00	0.203	79.00	0.214
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	44.00	0.063	49.00	0.070	49.00	0.070
Potassium, K	mg	4700	346.00	0.074	346.00	0.074	558.00	0.119
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	322.00	0.215	74.00	0.049	79.00	0.053
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.46	0.048	0.56	0.059	0.53	0.056
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.18	0.000	0.14	0.000	0.13	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.60	0.291	0.70	0.343	0.90	0.438
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	1.40	0.025	6.00	0.109	1.00	0.018
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	14.30	0.173	5.50	0.067	28.10	0.341
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.02	0.014	0.09	0.082	0.08	0.068
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.14	0.115	0.22	0.187	0.19	0.158
Niacin	mg	13	0.39	0.026	0.31	0.034	0.72	0.048
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.05	0.009	0.09	0.019	0.07	0.013
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.10	0.077	0.17	0.132	0.20	0.150
Folate, total	µg	400	98.00	0.245	145.00	0.363	194.00	0.485
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	490.00	0.613	586.00	0.733	469.00	0.586
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	1.94	0.129	2.90	0.193	2.03	0.135
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	461.60	4.196	372.00	3.382	482.90	4.390
Choline, total	mg	487.5	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.298</b>		<b>0.271</b>		<b>0.334</b>

Turnip Greens

	RDA		Turnip greens, canned, solids and liquids		Turnip greens, frozen, unprepared		Turnip greens, raw	
	Units	Std.	Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal		Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	127.00	0.127	129.00	0.129	99.00	0.099
Iron, Fe	mg	13	2.30	0.177	1.89	0.145	2.71	0.208
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	76.00	0.205	75.00	0.203	79.00	0.214
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	44.00	0.063	49.00	0.070	49.00	0.070
Potassium, K	mg	4700	346.00	0.074	346.00	0.074	558.00	0.119
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	322.00	0.215	74.00	0.049	79.00	0.053
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.46	0.048	0.56	0.059	0.53	0.056
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.18	0.000	0.14	0.000	0.13	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.60	0.291	0.70	0.343	0.90	0.438
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	1.40	0.025	6.00	0.109	1.00	0.018
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
			<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>	
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	15.50	0.188	26.80	0.325	60.00	0.727
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.01	0.010	0.04	0.038	0.07	0.061
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.06	0.053	0.09	0.076	0.10	0.083
Niacin	mg	13	0.36	0.024	0.38	0.026	0.60	0.040
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.04	0.008	0.14	0.028	0.38	0.076
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.04	0.028	0.10	0.077	0.26	0.202
Folate, total	µg	400	41.00	0.103	74.00	0.185	194.00	0.485
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	179.00	0.224	309.00	0.386	579.00	0.724
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	2.86	0.191
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phyloquinone)	µg	110	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	251.00	2.282
Choline, total	mg	487.5	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.096</b>		<b>0.079</b>		<b>0.177</b>

Green Beans

	RDA		Beans, snap, green, frozen, all styles, unprepared		Beans, snap, green, raw	
	Units		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal	Std.	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	42.00	0.042	37.00	0.037
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.85	0.065	1.03	0.079
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	22.00	0.059	25.00	0.068
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	32.00	0.046	38.00	0.054
Potassium, K	mg	4700	186.00	0.040	211.00	0.045
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	3.00	0.002	6.00	0.004
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.26	0.027	0.24	0.025
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.05	0.000	0.07	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.37	0.180	0.22	0.105
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.60	0.011	19.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.60	0.011	0.60	0.011
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
<b>Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid</b>	mg	82.5	12.90	0.156	12.20	0.148
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.10	0.085	0.08	0.071
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.09	0.076	0.10	0.087
Niacin	mg	13	0.50	0.033	0.73	0.049
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.10	0.021	0.23	0.045
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.04	0.034	0.14	0.108
Folate, total	µg	400	15.00	0.038	33.00	0.083
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	27.00	0.034	35.00	0.044
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.42	0.028	0.41	0.027
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	44.80	0.407	14.40	0.131
Choline, total	mg	487.5	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.035</b>		<b>0.039</b>

	RDA		Beans, snap, green variety, canned, regular pack, solids and liquids		Beans, snap, green, frozen, all styles, unprepared	
	Units		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal	Std.	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	29.00	0.029	42.00	0.042
Iron, Fe	mg	13	1.02	0.078	0.85	0.065
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	13.00	0.035	22.00	0.059
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	18.00	0.026	32.00	0.046
Potassium, K	mg	4700	92.00	0.020	186.00	0.040
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	192.00	0.128	3.00	0.002
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.36	0.038	0.26	0.027
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.04	0.000	0.05	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.21	0.100	0.37	0.180
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.000	0.60	0.011
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.00	0.000	0.60	0.011
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
<b>Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid</b>	mg	82.5	2.20	0.027	12.90	0.156
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.02	0.013	0.10	0.085
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.02	0.017	0.09	0.076
Niacin	mg	13	0.20	0.013	0.50	0.033
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.11	0.021	0.10	0.021
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.03	0.023	0.04	0.034
Folate, total	µg	400	26.00	0.065	15.00	0.038
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	16.00	0.020	27.00	0.034
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.21	0.014	0.42	0.028
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	7.30	0.066	44.80	0.407
Choline, total	mg	487.5	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.049</b>		<b>0.035</b>

	RDA		Beans, snap, green, frozen, all styles, unprepared		Beans, snap, green, raw	
	Units		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal	Std.	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	42.00	0.042	37.00	0.037
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.85	0.065	1.03	0.079
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	22.00	0.059	25.00	0.068
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	32.00	0.046	38.00	0.054
Potassium, K	mg	4700	186.00	0.040	211.00	0.045
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	3.00	0.002	6.00	0.004
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.26	0.027	0.24	0.025
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.05	0.000	0.07	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.37	0.180	0.22	0.105
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.60	0.011	19.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.60	0.011	0.60	0.011
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
<b>Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid</b>	mg	82.5	12.90	0.156	12.20	0.148
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.10	0.085	0.08	0.071
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.09	0.076	0.10	0.087
Niacin	mg	13	0.50	0.033	0.73	0.049
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.10	0.021	0.23	0.045
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.04	0.034	0.14	0.108
Folate, total	µg	400	15.00	0.038	33.00	0.083
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	27.00	0.034	35.00	0.044
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.42	0.028	0.41	0.027
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	44.80	0.407	14.40	0.131
Choline, total	mg	487.5	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.035</b>		<b>0.039</b>

Peas

	RDA		Peas, green, canned, regular pack, solids and liquids		Peas, green, frozen, unprepared		Peas, green, raw	
	Units		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal	Std.	Calories	Minerals	Calories	Minerals	Calories	Minerals
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
<b>Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid</b>	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	13	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 (phyloquinone)	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
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.023</b>		<b>0.027</b>		<b>0.030</b>

Asparagus

	RDA		Asparagus, canned, regular pack, solids and liquids		Asparagus, frozen, unprepared		Asparagus, raw	
	Units	Std.	Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal		Calories	Minerals	Calories	Minerals	Calories	Minerals
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	µg	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
			<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>	
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	13	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	µg	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
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.083</b>		<b>0.075</b>		<b>0.084</b>

Tomatoes

	RDA		Tomatoes, crushed, canned		Tomatoes, red, ripe, raw, year round average	
	Units	Std.	Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	Unit 18 Grams Edible Portion		
	Kcal		Calories	Calories	Score	
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	34.00	10.00	0.034	0.010
Iron, Fe	mg	13	1.30	0.100	0.021	0.021
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	20.00	0.654	11.00	0.030
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	32.00	0.046	24.00	0.034
Potassium, K	mg	4700	293.00	0.062	237.00	0.050
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	132.00	0.088	5.00	0.003
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.27	0.028	0.17	0.018
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.18	0.000	0.06	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.18	0.089	0.11	0.056
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.60	0.000	2.30	0.001
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.00	0.000	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	9.20	0.112	13.70	0.166
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.08	0.065	0.04	0.032
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.05	0.043	0.02	0.016
Niacin	mg	13	1.22	0.081	0.59	0.040
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.28	0.056	0.09	0.018
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.15	0.115	0.08	0.062
Folate, total	µg	400	13.00	0.033	15.00	0.038
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	11.00	0.014	42.00	0.053
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	1.25	0.083	0.54	0.036
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	5.30	0.048	7.90	0.072
Choline, total	mg	487.5	12.90	0.026	6.70	0.014
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>						<b>0.043</b>

Peaches

	RDA		Peaches, canned, water pack, solids and liquids		Peaches, frozen, sliced, sweetened		Peaches, raw	
	Units	Std.	Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal		Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals
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
			<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>	
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	13	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	µg	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
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.014</b>		<b>0.016</b>		<b>0.013</b>

Strawberries

	RDA		Strawberries, canned, heavy syrup pack, solids and liquids		Strawberries, frozen, unsweetened		Strawberries, raw	
	Units	Std.	Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal		Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	13.00	0.013	16.00	0.016	16.00	0.016
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.49	0.038	0.75	0.058	0.41	0.032
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	8.00	0.022	11.00	0.030	13.00	0.035
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	12.00	0.017	13.00	0.019	24.00	0.034
Potassium, K	mg	4700	86.00	0.018	148.00	0.031	153.00	0.033
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	4.00	0.003	2.00	0.001	1.00	0.001
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.09	0.009	0.13	0.014	0.14	0.015
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.06	0.000	0.05	0.000	0.05	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.20	0.098	0.29	0.141	0.39	0.188
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	4.40	0.001
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.30	0.005	0.70	0.013	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
			<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>		<b>Vitamins</b>	
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	31.70	0.384	41.20	0.499	58.80	0.713
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.02	0.018	0.02	0.019	0.02	0.021
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.03	0.028	0.04	0.031	0.02	0.018
Niacin	mg	13	0.06	0.004	0.46	0.031	0.39	0.026
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.18	0.036	0.11	0.022	0.13	0.025
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.05	0.038	0.03	0.022	0.05	0.036
Folate, total	µg	400	28.00	0.070	17.00	0.043	24.00	0.060
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	1.00	0.001	2.00	0.003	1.00	0.001
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.19	0.013	0.29	0.019	0.29	0.019
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	1.50	0.014	2.20	0.020	2.20	0.020
Choline, total	mg	487.5	3.80	0.008	5.70	0.012	5.70	0.012
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.009</b>		<b>0.030</b>		<b>0.041</b>

BlueBerries

	RDA		Blueberries, canned, heavy syrup, solids and liquids		Blueberries, frozen, unsweetened		Blueberries, raw	
	Units		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal	Std.	Calories	Score	Calories	Score	Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	5.00	0.005	8.00	0.008	6.00	0.006
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.33	0.025	0.18	0.014	0.28	0.022
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	4.00	0.011	5.00	0.014	6.00	0.016
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	10.00	0.014	11.00	0.016	12.00	0.017
Potassium, K	mg	4700	40.00	0.009	54.00	0.011	77.00	0.016
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	3.00	0.002	1.00	0.001	1.00	0.001
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.07	0.007	0.07	0.007	0.16	0.017
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.05	0.000	0.03	0.000	0.06	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.20	0.099	0.15	0.072	0.34	0.164
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.10	0.002	0.10	0.002	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	1.10	0.013	2.50	0.030	9.70	0.118
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.03	0.030	0.03	0.028	0.04	0.032
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.05	0.044	0.04	0.031	0.04	0.034
Niacin	mg	13	0.11	0.008	0.32	0.035	0.42	0.028
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.09	0.018	0.13	0.025	0.12	0.025
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.04	0.028	0.06	0.045	0.05	0.040
Folate, total	µg	400	2.00	0.005	7.00	0.018	6.00	0.015
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	2.00	0.003	3.00	0.004
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.38	0.025	0.48	0.032	0.57	0.038
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phyloquinone)	µg	110	6.40	0.058	16.40	0.149	19.30	0.175
Choline, total	mg	487.5	4.00	0.008	5.10	0.010	6.00	0.012
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.005</b>		<b>0.011</b>		<b>0.014</b>

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	
			Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals	Proximates	Minerals
			Calories	Calories	Calories	Calories	Calories	Calories
			Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	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
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	13	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	µg	800	36.00	0.535	44.00	0.653	64.00	0.963
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.23	0.000	0.05	0.000	0.07	0.000
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phyloquinone)	µg	110	1.40	0.000	1.50	0.000	2.10	0.000
Choline, total	mg	487.5	4.10	0.000	5.60	0.000	6.10	0.000
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.247</b>		<b>0.520</b>		<b>0.703</b>

Raspberries

	RDA		Raspberries, canned, red, heavy syrup pack, solids and liquids		Raspberries, frozen, red, sweetened		Raspberries, raw	
	Units	Std.	Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal		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
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	13	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 (phyloquinone)	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
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.007</b>		<b>0.010</b>		<b>0.025</b>

Pineapples

	RDA		Pineapple, raw, traditional varieties	
	Units	Std.	Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	Score
	Kcal		Calories	
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	13.00	0.013
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.25	0.019
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	12.00	0.032
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	9.00	0.013
Potassium, K	mg	4700	125.00	0.027
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	1.00	0.001
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.08	0.008
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.08	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	1.59	0.777
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.00	0.000
Chromium	µg	30	0.00	0.000
Iodine	µg	150	0.00	0.000
Molybdenum	µg	45	0.00	0.000
Chloride	g	2.3	0.00	0.000
<b>Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid</b>	mg	82.5	16.90	0.205
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.08	0.068
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.03	0.024
Niacin	mg	13	0.47	0.031
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.19	0.039
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.11	0.082
Folate, total	µg	400	11.00	0.028
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	3.00	0.004
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.00	0.000
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	0.70	0.006
Choline, total	mg	487.5	5.60	0.011
<b>Biotin</b>	µg	30	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.031</b>

  

	Pineapple, canned, juice pack, solids and liquids	
	Units	Std.
	Kcal	
Calcium, Ca	mg	14.00
Iron, Fe	mg	0.28
Magnesium, Mg	mg	14.00
Phosphorus, P	mg	6.00
Potassium, K	mg	122.00
Sodium, Na	mg	1.00
Zinc, Zn	mg	0.10
Copper, Cu	mg	0.09
Manganese, Mn	mg	1.12
Fluoride, F	µg	4.20
Selenium, Se	µg	0.40
Chromium	µg	0.00
Iodine	µg	0.00
Molybdenum	µg	0.00
Chloride	g	0.00
<b>Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid</b>	mg	9.50
Thiamin	mg	0.10
Riboflavin	mg	0.02
Niacin	mg	0.28
Pantothenic acid	mg	0.10
Vitamin B-6	mg	0.07
Folate, total	µg	5.00
Vitamin B-12	µg	0.00
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	2.00
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	0.01
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	0.00
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	0.30
Choline, total	mg	4.80
<b>Biotin</b>	µg	0.00
<b>Total Score</b>		<b>0.017</b>

Apricot

	RDA			Apricots, canned, heavy syrup pack, with skin, solids and liquids			Apricots, raw	
	Units	Std.		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion			Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal			Calories	Score		Calories	Score
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000		9.00	0.009	13.00	0.013	
Iron, Fe	mg	13		0.30	0.023	0.39	0.030	
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370		7.00	0.019	10.00	0.027	
Phosphorus, P	mg	700		12.00	0.017	23.00	0.033	
Potassium, K	mg	4700		140.00	0.030	259.00	0.055	
Sodium, Na	mg	1500		4.00	0.003	1.00	0.001	
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5		0.11	0.012	0.20	0.021	
Copper, Cu	mg	900		0.08	0.000	0.08	0.000	
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05		0.05	0.025	0.08	0.038	
Fluoride, F	µg	3500		4.20	0.001	0.00	0.000	
Selenium, Se	µg	55		0.10	0.002	0.10	0.002	
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	
<b>Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid</b>	mg	82.5		3.10	0.038	10.00	0.121	
Thiamin	mg	1.15		0.02	0.017	0.03	0.026	
Riboflavin	mg	1.2		0.02	0.018	0.04	0.033	
Niacin	mg	13		0.38	0.025	0.60	0.040	
Pantothenic acid	mg	5		0.09	0.018	0.24	0.048	
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3		0.05	0.042	0.05	0.042	
Folate, total	µg	400		2.00	0.005	9.00	0.023	
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4		0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	
Vitamin A, RAE	mcg_RAE	800		62.00	0.078	96.00	0.120	
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15		0.60	0.040	0.89	0.059	
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15		0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110		2.20	0.020	3.30	0.030	
Choline, total	mg	487.5		1.80	0.004	2.80	0.006	
<b>Biotin</b>	µg	30		0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	
<b>Total Score</b>					<b>0.005</b>		<b>0.016</b>	

Blackberries

	RDA		Blackberries, canned, heavy syrup, solids and liquids		Blackberries, frozen, unsweetened		Blackberries, raw	
	Units		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	
	Kcal	Std.	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
<b>Vitamins</b>								
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	mg	82.5	2.80	0.034	3.10	0.038	21.00	0.255
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.04	0.023	0.03	0.025	0.02	0.017
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.04	0.033	0.05	0.038	0.03	0.022
Niacin	mg	13	0.29	0.019	1.21	0.080	0.65	0.043
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.15	0.030	0.15	0.030	0.28	0.055
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.04	0.028	0.06	0.047	0.03	0.023
Folate, total	µg	400	27.00	0.068	34.00	0.085	25.00	0.063
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	11.00	0.014	6.00	0.008	11.00	0.014
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.78	0.052	1.17	0.078	1.17	0.078
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	13.30	0.121	19.80	0.180	19.80	0.180
Choline, total	mg	487.5	5.70	0.012	8.50	0.017	8.50	0.017
Biotin	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.010</b>		<b>0.023</b>		<b>0.031</b>

Pears

	RDA		Pears, canned, juice pack, solids and liquids		Pears, raw	
	Units		Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	Score	Unit 100 Grams Edible Portion	Score
	Kcal	Std.	Calories	58	Calories	58
Calcium, Ca	mg	1000	9.00	0.000	9.00	0.000
Iron, Fe	mg	13	0.29	0.538	0.17	0.538
Magnesium, Mg	mg	370	7.00	0.032	7.00	0.030
Phosphorus, P	mg	700	12.00	0.137	11.00	0.170
Potassium, K	mg	4700	96.00	0.001	119.00	0.000
Sodium, Na	mg	1500	4.00	0.000	1.00	0.000
Zinc, Zn	mg	9.5	0.09	0.006	0.10	0.009
Copper, Cu	mg	900	0.05	0.000	0.08	0.000
Manganese, Mn	mg	2.05	0.03	0.000	0.05	1.073
Fluoride, F	µg	3500	0.00	0.000	2.20	0.000
Selenium, Se	µg	55	0.00	0.000	0.10	0.002
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
<b>Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid</b>	mg	82.5	1.60	0.019	4.20	0.051
Thiamin	mg	1.15	0.01	0.010	0.01	0.010
Riboflavin	mg	1.2	0.01	0.009	0.03	0.021
Niacin	mg	13	0.20	0.013	0.16	0.010
Pantothenic acid	mg	5	0.02	0.004	0.05	0.010
Vitamin B-6	mg	1.3	0.01	0.011	0.03	0.022
Folate, total	µg	400	1.00	0.003	7.00	0.018
Vitamin B-12	µg	2.4	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin A, RAE	µg	800	0.00	0.000	1.00	0.001
Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol)	mg	15	0.08	0.005	0.12	0.008
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	µg	15	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Vitamin K (phylloquinone)	µg	110	0.30	0.003	4.50	0.041
Choline, total	mg	487.5	3.40	0.007	5.10	0.010
<b>Biotin</b>	µg	30	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>0.016</b>		<b>0.035</b>