



THE YOLK: A Nutrient Goldmine

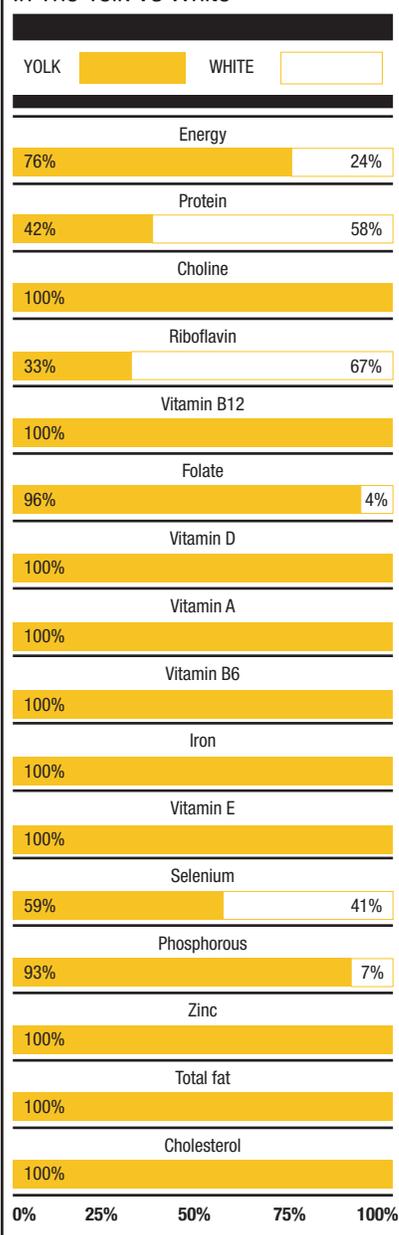
There's More to Eggs Than Just The Whites

While eggs are commonly associated with breakfast and protein, many individuals aren't aware of the nutrient package the whole egg provides. This includes a variety of important vitamins and minerals required for the body to maintain health. These nutrients, a majority of which are found in the yolk, play key roles in many aspects of health at all ages, from supporting fetal development in pregnant women to helping protect brain health in older adults.

Additionally, enjoying an egg a day can fall within current cholesterol guidelines, particularly if individuals opt for other low-cholesterol foods throughout the day. In fact, the American Heart Association includes one medium egg on its list of healthy foods for under \$1, making eggs an inexpensive and delicious way for individuals to get these nutrients.

EGG NUTRIENTS

% Of Total Egg Nutrient Found In The Yolk Vs White



What You Lose Without the Yolk

Eggs are packed with nutrients. One large egg has varying amounts of 13 essential vitamins and minerals - all for 70 calories. While egg whites contain some of the eggs' high quality protein, riboflavin and selenium, when you skip the yolk, you lose at least a portion of the following nutrients found in part in the yolk and, in some cases, entirely in the yolk alone:

Protein

- Vital for the health and maintenance of body tissues, such as muscle
- Other sources: Meat, fish, poultry, dairy, beans, nuts and seeds
- Note:** Eggs provide the highest-quality protein available. Other sources of complete protein, which contains all essential amino acids, are animal proteins and soy.

Vitamin D

- Works with calcium to promote bone health, regulates cell growth and immune function
- Other sources: Salmon, tuna, fortified foods such as milk and orange juice when fortified

Choline

- Essential for normal functioning of all cells, important for brain development of a fetus during pregnancy
- o Other sources: Beef or chicken liver, cod and cauliflower

Vitamin B12

- Involved in nerve function, energy metabolism and synthesis of DNA and red blood cells
- o Other sources: Fish, meat, poultry, milk and fortified breakfast cereals

Folate

- Prevents birth defects and damage to DNA, needed for cell division and growth
- Other sources: Fortified grain products, beans and spinach

Vitamin A

- Supports immune function, eye health and cell growth
- Other sources: Meat, milk, sweet potatoes, spinach, carrots and cantaloupe

Vitamin B6

- Critical for protein metabolism and synthesis of neurotransmitters, important for immune function
- Other sources: Meat, poultry, beans and fortified breakfast cereals

Iron

- Needed to transport oxygen throughout the body, involved in regulation of cell growth and immunity
- Other sources: Beef, tuna, fortified cereals, and beans

Thiamin

- Required for nutrient metabolism and normal function of the heart, muscles and nervous system
- Other sources: Enriched bread and flour, meats, beans and nuts

Vitamin E

- Antioxidant that helps prevent cell damage
- o Other sources: Oils, nuts and seeds

Selenium

- Regulates thyroid function, antioxidant that helps prevent cell damage
- Other sources: Brazil nuts, fish, poultry and beef

Phosphorous

- Essential for development of healthy DNA, important in bone structure
- Other sources: Milk and other dairy products, meat, fish, poultry and nuts

Zinc

- Supports normal growth and development during pregnancy and childhood, required for taste and smell, important for proper immune function and wound healing
- Other sources: Oysters, meat, poultry, seafood and beans

The Company Eggs Keep

While eggs are often eaten with other foods that are high in calories and saturated fat, that doesn't have to be the case. Eggs can be paired with almost any vegetable, making it easy to make half your plate fruit and vegetables. To build a balanced plate, add vegetables to easy egg dishes, like casseroles, quiches or on salads. For more information on how to plan a nutritious meal, visit www.ChooseMyPlate.gov.



EASY RECIPE

Muffin Frittata



WHAT YOU NEED

- | | |
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| 6 EGGS | 3/4 cup chopped zucchini |
| 1/2 cup milk | 1/4 cup chopped red bell pepper |
| 1/4 tsp. salt | 2 tbsp. chopped red onion |
| 1/8 tsp. pepper | |
| 1 cup shredded Cheddar cheese (4 oz.) | |

MUFFIN FRITTATAS

Prep Time: 10 minutes **Cook Time:** 20 to 22 minutes **Makes:** 12 mini frittatas; 6 servings

HERE'S HOW

- 1** HEAT oven to 350°F. BEAT eggs, milk, salt and pepper in medium bowl until blended. ADD cheese, zucchini, bell pepper and onion; mix well. SPOON evenly into 12 greased muffin cups, about 1/4 cup each.
- 2** BAKE in 350°F oven until just set, 20 to 22 minutes. COOL on rack 5 minutes. REMOVE from cups; serve warm.

Meal Tip:

Pair with a whole wheat English muffin and a glass of low-fat or fat-free milk for a well-balanced meal.

For other great recipes visit IncredibleEgg.org.

NUTRITION INFORMATION Nutrition information per serving (2 mini frittatas): 164 calories; 11 g total fat; 6 g saturated fat; 1 g polyunsaturated fat; 4 g monounsaturated fat; 207 mg cholesterol; 296 mg sodium; 3 g carbohydrate; 0 g dietary fiber; 12 g protein; 722.9 IU vitamin A; 55.5 IU vitamin D; 35.1 mcg folate; 192.1 mg calcium; 1.1 mg iron; 134.0 mg choline. This recipe is an **excellent source** of protein, choline, and a **good source** of vitamin A, vitamin D, and calcium.
Lighter Option — Recipe can be made with reduced-fat cheese, if desired.

