## California Avocado Society 1943 Yearbook 28: 24

## **NUTRITIVE ANALYSES OF AVOCADOS**

A 100-gram portion gives the following analysis. This is an average of many determinations over a period of years:

As this analysis indicates, the fruit contributes energy chiefly in the form of fat. That this is an easily assimilated fat was determined by Mattill<sup>1</sup>; and reported in the 1916 Yearbook of the California Avocado Association. Analysis of the fat by Jamieson<sup>2</sup> showed that it had good keeping qualities, with a low acid value—2.8. Linoleic acid constituted 10.3% of the fat, oleic 74%, palmitic 6.26%, and less than 1% of myristic and stearic acid. Butyric acid has not been found present in any samples examined. The high linoleic acid content is important in light of the fact that the body does not synthesize this nutrient.

Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> Vitamin <b>O</b>		10	0-120	Int. Units	per	100	grams
itamin O	(Thiamin)			Micrograms	"	**	66
	(Ascorbie Acid)	***************************************	8.5	Milligrams	**	44	4.6
Vitamin G	(Riboflavin)		0-180	Micrograms	**	**	66
Vitamin E	(Tocopherol)		3	Milligrams	**	**	**
Vitamin PP	(Niacin)		1	Milligram	4.6	**	64
litamin K	(Expressed as 2-Methyl-1,	4 Naphthoquinone)	8	Micrograms		66	66
Filtrate Factor	(Pantothenic Acid)		2	Milligrams	**	**	44
Vitamin H	(Biotin)		10	Micrograms	**	66	**
calculated to be 1.32% of the edible portion of the fruit. Among the fourteen minerals making up this 1.32% are:		Potassium Magnesium Phosphorus Manganese Chlorine					0.04 0.08 trac

- 1. "The Digestibility of the Fat of the Avocado," by H. A. Mattill, University of California.
- 2. "Avocado Oil, the Composition and Constants of a Little-Known Pericarp Oil," by

Geo. S. Jamieson, W. F. Baughman, and Raymond M. Hann (Oil & Fat Industries, Vol. 5, 1928).