



## COOKING METHODS



# Vitamin loss

Nutrient-friendly cooking methods		
	Food	Nutrition
Steaming	<ul> <li>vegetables, potatoes, fish</li> </ul>	<ul><li>nutrient-friendly method</li><li>minimal loss of vitamins</li></ul>
Pressure cooking	<ul> <li>food (e.g. vegetables) for soups; hot pots</li> <li>vegetables (e.g. filled vegetables), fruits</li> <li>fish, meats (with more connective tissue)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>comparable with steaming and stewing</li> <li>less cooking time</li> </ul>
Microwave cooking	<ul> <li>any kind of food but only in small quantities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>minimal loss of vitamins and minerals</li> <li>short cooking time</li> </ul>















#### **Cooking methods** Vitamin loss **in** % (C, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>) Boiling 35-60 Poaching Less than boiling Steaming 10-25 Pressure cooking 5-10 Microwave cooking 5-25 Roasting 10 - 47Stewing/Braising 10 - 12Grilling 10-12 Baking 10-12 Frying 7-10

Vitamin loss by different cooking methods









# Tips to prevent vitamin loss

# Tips to prevent vitamin loss:

- Whenever possible, wash vegetables whole and before peeling under running water.
- Peel thinly or cook with skin on.
- Cut into large pieces.
- Raw vegetables and fruit salads: add a little lemon juice or vinegar to slow down vitamin C loss.
- Serve immediately → keeping food warm causes vitamin C loss of 4–17% in one hour and 7–34% in two hours.



# General information:

### **Canned vegetables**

- Never boil canned vegetables.
- Use the juice to cook the vegetables in, or add to soups or stocks.

## Frozen vegetables

- Don't thaw them before cooking.
- Heat the water first, then add the vegetables.
- The best way to heat them is by steaming, pressure cooking or in the microwave (less vitamin loss).





