Commodity Fact Sheet

Eggs

Information compiled by the California Egg Industry Association

How Produced – There are many methods of commercial egg production, including caged, cage-free, organic, free-range, and specialty eggs. California is the sixth largest egg production state, behind Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. Annual egg production in California is about five billion eggs per year with approximately 14.5 million laying hens. Hens start laying eggs at 19 weeks of age. To produce one egg it takes a hen 24-26 hours. Each laying hen produces approximately 250 to 300 eggs each year. The majority of eggs are laid between the hours of 7:00 - 11:00 a.m. Eggs move quickly from the hen house to the egg processing area where they are washed, graded, and sized, then packaged and shipped to the retail outlets.

Most of the eggs produced today will be in the supermarket within 72 hours. In 1994, there were 350 egg companies in the United States and currently there are 198 (with flocks of 75,000 or more). Per capita egg consumption nationwide is estimated at 287.1 eggs per person.

Breeds – The Single Comb White Leghorn is the principle breed used for production of white shell table eggs. There are various breeds that lay brown eggs. The only difference between brown and white shelled eggs is the color of the shell, there is no nutritional difference.

Commodity Value – Farm gate value of California egg production is estimated at $800 million. Approximately 81,000,000 shell eggs were inspected in California in 2014-2015. Total egg sales are reported at $1 billion annually.

Top Producing Counties – One half of California’s egg production is in the southern part of the state including San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego counties. One half of the state’s production is in northern California. The majority of egg farms in northern California are in the San Joaquin Valley with considerable egg production in San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, and Kern counties. Petaluma in Sonoma county was once known as the “egg basket of the world.”

History – Egyptian and Chinese records show that fowl have been laying eggs for man since 1400 B.C. Europe has had domesticated hens since 600 B.C. Chickens came to the New World with Columbus on his second trip in 1493. While it is customary to throw rice at weddings in many countries, French brides break an egg on the threshold of their new home before stepping in, for luck and healthy babies. At the time of the French Revolution, the French already knew 685 different ways of preparing eggs.

Nutritional Value – Table eggs are nutrient dense and one of nature’s most perfect foods. Foods that supply significant amounts of one or more nutrients compared to the number of calories they supply are called nutrient dense. Nutrient dense foods help you get needed nutrients without excess calories. Each egg contains 13 essential vitamins and minerals, 6 grams of high quality protein, and the antioxidants lutein and zeaxanthin. A large egg contains 70 calories and 185 milligrams of cholesterol. Eggs contain the highest quality protein of any food. Studies show that students perform better in school after eating a high protein breakfast. Eggs are also a source of choline, an essential nutrient that contributes to fetal brain development and helps prevent birth defects.

For additional information:
California Egg Industry Association
(916) 441-0801

American Egg Board
(847) 296-7043

Websites:
www.aeb.org
www.incredibleegg.org

This is one in a series of fact sheets compiled by the California Foundation for Agriculture in the Classroom (CFAITC). For additional educational materials: CFAITC, 2600 River Plaza Drive, Suite 220, Sacramento, CA 95833-3293 (916) 561-5625 (800) 700-AITC Fax: (916) 561-5697 Email: info@learnaboutag.org Website: LearnAboutAg.org ©2020 California Foundation for Agriculture in the Classroom. All rights reserved.
What’s Inside an Egg?

**Shell**
Outer covering of egg, composed largely of calcium carbonate. The Shell provides protection to the rest of the egg.

**Yolk**
Yellow portion of the egg and a major source of vitamins, minerals, and fat.

**Germinal Disc**
Slight depression on the surface of the yolk. If egg is fertilized, this is the location where an embryo will form.

**Chalazae**
Cord-like strands in albumen. Anchors yolk in center of egg.

**Air Cell**
Pocket of air formed at large end of egg. Caused by contraction of the contents during cooling after laying.

**Shell Membranes**
Two paper-like membranes. Provide protective barrier against bacterial penetration.

**Albumen**
Clear-like portion of egg also known as the egg white. Albumen is a major source of egg riboflavin and protein.

Fantastic Facts

1. On the average, one laying hen produces 250-300 eggs in a year.
2. An average person today eats about 287 eggs each year.
3. The Single Comb White Leghorn chicken breed is the most common egg layer in California.
4. Egg proteins are used by nutritionists as a standard for all other nutrients. They are used to grade all other proteins.
5. There are 340 million laying hens in the US. In 2019, the US hens produced about 99.1 billion eggs.
6. Petaluma was once known as the “egg basket of the world.”
7. Most eggs arrive at supermarkets within 72 hours after laying.
8. There are approximately 14.5 million laying hens in California.

Lesson Ideas

- Create an “Egg Yolk Joke Book.”
- Calculate the number of eggs produced by commercial laying hens each year. Convert this number to dozens.
- Study the science of egg development in birds.
- Research how eggs were used in the development of vaccines.
- Learn how various chicken feeds affect the color of the egg yolk.
- Research how technology has improved egg production.
- Make Ukrainian eggs and study their history.
- Make a variety of egg dishes such as quiches, omelets and frittatas, and research their history.
- Create the perfect egg package, which prevents egg shells from cracking.
- Dissect a hard-cooked egg and label its parts.

Lesson Plan: The Bouncing Egg

**Introduction:** Eggs have a variety of unique characteristics and can be used for a variety of scientific experiments.

**Objective:** Students will observe changes in an egg shell when placed in vinegar.

**California Standards:** CC ELA: W.3-5.7, W.6-8.2, 7 NGSS: 4-PS3-3, 5-PS1-4, 5-PS2-1, MS-PS1-2, 5 MS-PS2-1, 2, 4; HS-PS1-4, HS-PS2-1

**Materials:** One hard-cooked egg per team, white vinegar, plastic container with lid.

**Procedure:**
1. Without breaking the shell, examine the hard-cooked egg carefully. Record visual observations.
2. Place egg in plastic container. Cover completely with white vinegar and seal with lid. Predict what will happen in one hour, one day, and one week. Record predictions.
3. Observe the egg at the indicated times and record observations. The egg shell should have dissolved and the egg white and yolk should have become rubbery. After rinsing and drying the egg, record what happens when it is dropped. It should bounce.

Note: After each observation, have your students wash their hands. Also, do not eat the eggs.