Milk

An opaque white fluid rich in fat and protein, secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young.



PASTEURIZATION PROCESS

[HOW IT WORKS]

- Unpasteurized milk can harbor dangerous booteria that can pose serious health risks to you and your family, according to the COC.
 Pasteurization kills those bacteria.
- With the exception of milk that's markete as raw milk, all U.S. milk is posteurized.

STEP (1



Once the farmer milks the cow, the milk is kept at a chilled temperature of 39° F.

STEP (2)



The milk then heads to a milk plant where it is heated to 161° F.

STEP (3



After 15 seconds, it is quickly cooled back down to its original temperature of 39" F.

[BEFORE & AFTER]

NUTRIENT CONTENT

MILK BEFORE PASTEURIZATION



Raw milk contains a miniscule amount of vitamin C (3.7 mg) that doesn't survive the pasteurization process. By comparison, orange juice contains about 84 mg.

MILK AFTER PASTEURIZATION



Vitamin D and additional vitamin A are added to pasteurized milk to make it more nutritious.

DairyGood

Did You Know?

As defined, milk must come from a mammal, which means that any plant-based beverages that use milk in their labeling aren't technically milk.

Keeping Milk Safe

Milk is a perishable food product requiring specific handling to reduce the pathogens that cause food-borne illnesses. Milk fresh from a cow is called 'raw milk.' Raw milk is illegal in most states and is deemed unsafe by local and national organizations like the FDA and CDC.

In 1862 Louis Pasteur discovered a process called pasteurization which kills bacteria, and makes milk even safer for consumers. Today, most milk is pasteurized by heating it to a high temperature (161° F) for a short amount of time (15 seconds) This process kills bacteria that can cause foodborne illness without effecting the nutritional value of the milk.

Milk Nutrition



Pros

- 8 grams of protein in one glass
- Natural source of calcium, vitamins and minerals
- Low-cost

Cons

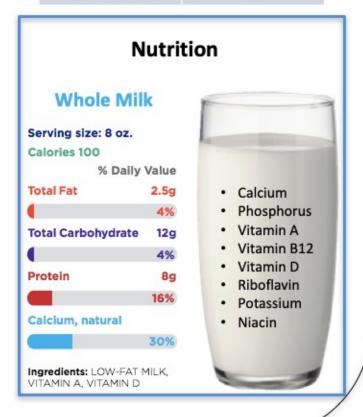
- May cause digestive symptoms for those with lactose intolerance
- · Unsuitable for those with
 - Milk protein allergy
 - Lactose Intolerance
 - Chronic kidney disease
 - Very low calorie diet

USDA Recommendations

Healthy eating patterns include fat-free and low-fat (1%) dairy, including milk, yogurt, cheese, or fortified soy beverages (commonly known as "soymilk").

The recommended amounts of dairy in the Healthy U.S.-Style Pattern are based on age rather than calorie level.

Age (years)	Recommended 1- cup servings
2-3	2
4-8	2 ½
9-adulthood	3



From Cow to Cup

At the Dairy







Milk is immediately cooled and stored in a tank. This is considered raw milk.

On the Tanker



The milk is tested for safety and transferred to a truck where it is kept cool and transferred from the farm to a processing plant.

At the Processing Plant



Pasteurization

Milk is heated and then cooled to kill bacteria and prevent the further growth of bacteria.



Homogenization

The fat droplets are emulsified so the cream does not separate.



Packaging

The milk is then packaged as fluid milk, or sent off to be processed into other dairy products.

In the Store and to Your Home





Approximately 48 hours later, the milk is in the store and ready for you to enjoy.

Soy

Soy beverage was first developed 2000 years ago in China. It was the first plant-based milk to serve the purpose of providing nutrients to the population where the milk supply was inadequate.





Soy Products

There are three main kinds of soybeans: green, black, and yellow. These are made into various foods such as tofu, tempeh, miso, soybean oil, flour, protein concentrate, or a soy beverage commonly known as soymilk.



USDA Recommendations

Soy beverages that are fortified with calcium, vitamin A and vitamin D are included in the dairy group because they are the most nutritionally similar to dairy milk.

Soy Nutrition



Soy Beverage

Serving size: 8 oz. Calories 110 % Daily Value **Total Fat** 4.5g 7% **Total Carbohydrate** 9g Protein 8g 16% Calcium, added 45% Ingredients: SOYMILK (FILTERED WATER, WHOLE SOYBEANS), CANE SUGAR, SEA SALT, CARRAGEENAN, NATURAL FLAVOR, TRI-CALCIUM PHOSPHATE. CALCIUM CARBONATE,

VITAMIN A, VITAMIN D, RIBOFLAVIN, VITAMIN B12

Pros

- Soy beverages that are fortified with calcium, vitamin A and vitamin D are included in the dairy food group because they are the most nutritionally similar to dairy milk after fortification.
- Soy beverage is the only plant-based milk with the same amount of protein as cow's milk.
- It is a popular beverage choice amongst those who are lactose intolerant or have a milk protein allergy.
- Soy milk is a good source of essential monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids which are considered good for cardiovascular health.

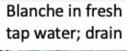
Cons

- Beany flavor.
- Soybeans contain high levels of phytic acid, a compound sometimes referred to as an "anti-nutrient." This means it will bind minerals such as calcium, iron, magnesium, and zinc and can render these nutrients unavailable for absorption when eaten at the same time.





Soak in water; drain





Heat mixture to 200° F



Grind through mill to make 12% bean solids



Homogenize and add water to desired protein content level and to neutralize pH.

Addition of sugar, salt, and flavorings

Heat to 180° F and homogenize again



Package and cool to 34° F for storage and transport



Almond

Almond milk dates back to the middle ages and was used by both Islamic and Christian people.





Almond Production

Two-thirds of the world's almonds are produced in the United States, and mostly in California. Almonds are harvested from orchards beginning in August and continuing through October and November.



Consumer Trends

Almond beverage sales have been increasing at dramatic speeds. In 2011 sales increased by 79%, and then surpassed soy beverage sales in 2013 to now comprise about 60% of plant milk.

Almond Nutrition



Almond Beverage

Serving size: 8 oz. Calories 60 % Daily Value Total Fat 2.5g 4% Total Carbohydrate 8g 3% Protein 1g 2% Calcium, added 45% Ingredients: ALMOND MILK (FILTERED WATER,

Ingredients: ALMOND
MILK (FILTERED WATER,
ALMONDS), EVAPORATED
CANE JUICE, CALCIUM
CARBONATE, SEA SALT,
POTASSIUM CITRATE,
CARRAGEENAN,
SUNFLOWER LECITHIN,
VITAMIN A, VITAMIN D,
D-ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL

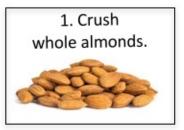
Pros

- Naturally a better source of vitamin E than other plant-based milks.
- Best known for being low in calories.

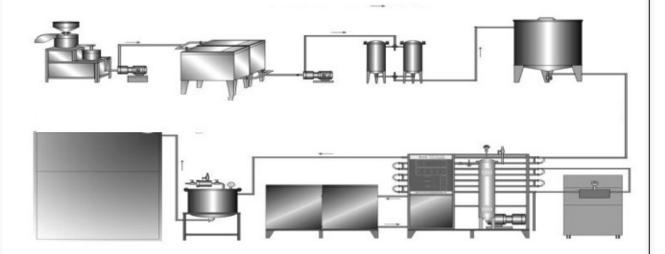
Cons

- Not suitable for individuals with a nut allergy.
- High cost.
- Can have a beany flavor.
- Low in protein because the protein in an almond is strained out of the final beverage in processing.
- Does not contain most B vitamins and essentially fatty acids.

From Nut to Nectar



- 2. Mix an aqueous dispersion of oiled almond powder, mixed with about 0.1 % of a stabilizing hydrocolloid at 90° C.
- 3. Heat the mixture long enough to allow the compounds to solubilize.



- 4. Grind the mixture and then put it through a centrifuge to remove large particles.
- 5. Pasteurization
- 6. Homogenization

7. Addition of nutrients to fortify, and flavorings to improve taste.



8. Cooling

9. Packaged and shipped to a store near you.

Rice

The exact date of origin for rice milk is unknown. It was sold as a street food in the mid-19th century in London.

(At that time, it was made with 4 quarts of dairy milk to every pound of rice.)





Brown Rice

Rice milk is made from brown rice. Brown rice contains the entire grain of rice including the brown husk. White rice has the husk removed and only includes the inner layers of the grain.



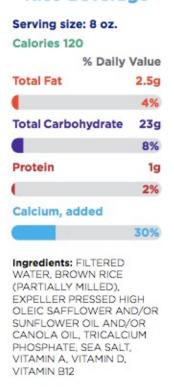
Consumer Trends

A grain-based milk most commonly made with brown rice. It can be made by boiling down rice, or using rice flour and brown rice protein.

Rice Nutrition



Rice Beverage



Pros:

 Good for individuals with allergies and those who choose a vegan diet.

Cons:

- Low in protein and fiber.
- Very little natural calcium.

From Grain to Glass

Hydrate the rice



Treat with enzymes to breakdown the starches to simple sugars Filter or centrifuge the mixture in order to eliminate the insoluble fibers

Homogenize, pasteurize, then homogenize again



Emulsifiers added so the mixture becomes the consistency of milk

Addition of flavorings and nutrient fortification

Packaging

Shipped to a store near your home



Coconut

Coconut milk plays an important part in Southeast Asian cuisine. It is not only consumed as a beverage but used as an ingredient in a number of sweet and savory recipes.



Serving Size 1 dop (A40nL) Berving Size 1 dop (A40nL) Bervings Per Container About 8 Assent to being Calorine 70 Calorine from Fell 40 Calorine 70 Calorine from Fell 40 Saluration Fell 4, 5g The Saluration For 6g Cholestered Grag ON Sodium Storing 11/4 Perlamation 10/19 Village A 10/5 Vil

Growing Coconuts

90 countries across the world grow coconuts. Indonesia, Philippines, India, and Brazil are the highest producing. Coconut trees need ample water.

Coconut milk is made from grated and squeezed coconut meat. In this form, it has a high fat content and is reserved for cooking in authentic Southeast Asian cuisine. A coconut milk beverage is diluted with water.

Did You Know?

Coconuts must mature between 10 and 13 months until the coconut kernel is hard and thick.

Coconut Beverage



Coconut Beverage

Serving size: 8 oz.	
Calories 70	
% Daily	Value
Total Fat	4.5g
	7%
Total Carbohydrate	8g
	3%
Protein	Og
	0%
Calcium, added	
	10%
Ingredients: COCONUT (WATER, COCONUT CF DRIED CANE SYRUP, CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, MAGNESIUM PHOSPHA CARRAGEENAN, GUAR GUM, VITAMIN A, VITAM L-SELENOMETHIONINE ZINC OXIDE, FOLIC AC	TE,

Pros

- Rich in antioxidants, iron, calcium, potassium, magnesium, zinc, vitamin C, and vitamin E.
- Type of fat, (Lauric acid) is beneficial in boosting the immune system and maintaining healthy blood vessels.
- Rarely causes allergic reactions.

Cons

- Contains high amounts of saturated fat.
- Low in protein.

From Tree to Table

Coconut Preparation

De-husk whole coconut



Drill and drain coconut water



Milk Extraction

De-shell, split, grind, and grate coconut meat





Coconut milk is filtered and centrifuged to eliminate large particles and make a fine consistency

Processing

Pasteurization - (double boiling at 70° C for 15 minutes)



Addition of emulsifiers, flavorings, or nutrient fortification

Cooling and Packaging



In the Store and to your home



