

Eggs are so expensive right now. What else can I use?

July 7 2023, by Evangeline Mantzioris



Credit: Vlada Karpovich/Pexels

The price of eggs <u>is rising</u>. So many of us may be looking for cheaper alternatives.

First, the bad news. Nothing can replace a boiled, poached or fried egg.

Now, the good news. Lots of other ingredients can make foods puff and rise, give your meal a rich taste, or hold together ingredients.



So try using some of these egg substitutes and save the real eggs for your breakfast.

Why are eggs so popular?

Eggs are incredibly <u>nutritious</u>. They're a <u>rich source</u> of protein, vitamins A and D, pigments called carotenoids, and minerals.

Eggs are also versatile. We use them to make a range of savory and sweet foods, sauces and drinks, not to mention breakfast.

Their popularity and versatility lies in the unique characteristics of the two main parts of the egg—the white and yolk. Each contribute <u>different properties</u> in cooking.

Egg yolk is about 55% water, 27% fats, 16% protein (with small amounts of carbohydrate). Egg white is about 10% protein and 90% water, with only traces of fat and carbohydrates. Different types of protein in egg white contribute to them foaming when whisked.

Eggs are versatile

Eggs have a <u>different role</u> in different types of cooking.

1. Eggs are a raising agent

Beaten or whisked eggs act as a raising agent by creating pockets of air in foods, which expand with cooking, making the foods puff and rise. This gives baked products like cakes, biscuits and muffins volume and an airy feel.

Using just the egg white leads to a remarkably light and delicate foam, as



we see in meringues. In mousse and souffles the whites and the yolk are beaten separately, then mixed together. This leads to a light, airy and smooth texture.

2. Eggs hold together other ingredients

Eggs combine ingredients and hold them together during cooking. This gives foods—such as vegetable or meat patties—their structure.

3. Eggs bind other liquids

The liquid from eggs binds other liquids from other ingredients in the recipe into a soft, moist and tender mass. We see this in scrambled eggs, omelets and egg custard.

4. Eggs act as emulsifiers

The <u>egg yolk</u> contains different proteins (livetin, phosvitin) and lipoproteins (lecithin). These act as emulsifiers, allowing fat and water to mix together in foods such as mayonnaise and hollandaise sauce.

5. Eggs boost flavor

The fat in egg yolks helps carry and release the flavor of some fatsoluble components of <u>food</u>. These foods <u>may taste differently</u> without the eggs. Eggs also contribute to foods feeling soft in the mouth.

As eggs have different roles in cooking, you may need different egg substitutes depending on the outcome you want. Here are some cheaper (and vegan) options.





Credit: AI-generated image (disclaimer)

Aquafaba

Aquafaba is the liquid drained from cans of bean—typically from chickpeas as it has the most neutral flavor. This is the all-round winner, especially as most of us probably throw it away without realizing what a gem it is.

Aquafaba is <u>versatile</u>. You can whip it up like egg whites to form a foam that can be used to make meringue (even pavlova), gelato, in baked goods, and for binding ingredients in patties. It also contains emulsifiers and can be used to make mayonnaise.

You'll need different quantities of aquafaba depending on the recipe. Generally, though, you use about two to three tablespoons of aquafaba to



replace the volume of fluid from an egg.

On the downside, aquafaba can taste a bit beany. So it is best to use it with stronger flavors to overcome this.

Nutritionally, <u>aquafaba</u> has small amounts of carbohydrate (about 2.6g/100 milliliter), and negligible levels of protein (about 1.3g/100 milliliter).

You can also freeze aquafaba.

Vinegar and baking soda

Mixing a teaspoon of baking soda with a tablespoon of vinegar can replace an egg in most baked goods. This produces <u>carbon dioxide</u>, which is trapped into air pockets, and makes foods rise.

This is a very cheap option, however its success may be limited by how heavy the rest of the ingredients are. This combination also has very little nutritional value.

Commercial egg replacements

These are available at most supermarkets, are very cheap compared with eggs, have a long shelf life, and are easy to use, with instructions on the packaging.

Typically, they contain different starches from potato, tapioca and pea protein (which act as leavening agents and form foams), along with raising agents. They are recommended for use in baked goods. However they have very little nutritional value compared to an egg.



Flaxseed meal and chia seeds

Use either a tablespoon of flaxseed meal, or chia seeds, added to about three tablespoons of water. Allow the mixture to sit for a few minutes to form a gel.

The gels can be used in baked goods, however this option isn't as cheap as the others, and has a slight nutty taste.

Both these seeds provide nutritional value. They are both rich in the plant-based omega-3 fatty acid called alpha-linolenic acid. We <u>can</u> <u>convert</u> this fatty acid into healthy omega-3 fatty acids, but at a slow rate. These seeds also provide fiber, polyphenols and antioxidants.

Tofu

Tofu, which is made from soybeans, is widely available and fairly cheap. It has the most "eggy" appearance and so makes it ideal as a substitute for scrambled eggs and in quiche. However, you will need to use silken tofu and puree it.

Tofu is highly nutritious and provides protein, fat, calcium, polyphenols and anti-oxidants.

You could also use soy flour. Add one tablespoon to three tablespoons of water, then use immediately in baking and for binding ingredients together. However, soy flour does not contain calcium, which tofu does.

Mashed fruit

Mashed bananas or applesauce are also used as egg substitutes. These mainly act to bind and hold moisture in the food and help carry the



flavors.

You also get the nutritional value of the fruit. Due to the natural sugar that in fruit, this will sweeten your baked goods so you will need to drop the sugar by about a tablespoon (or more) for each piece of fruit you add.

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Provided by The Conversation

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