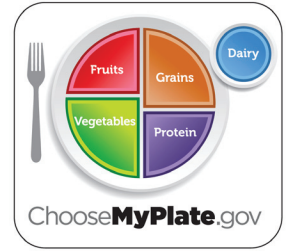


10 tips

Nutrition
Education Series

cut back on your kid's sweet treats

10 tips to decrease added sugars



Limit the amount of foods and beverages with added sugars your kids eat and drink. If you don't buy them, your kids won't get them very often. Sweet treats and sugary drinks have a lot of calories but few nutrients. Most added sugars come from sodas, sports drinks, energy drinks, juice drinks, cakes, cookies, ice cream, candy, and other desserts.

1 serve small portions

It's not necessary to get rid of all sweets and desserts. Show kids that a small amount of treats can go a long way. Use smaller bowls and plates for these foods. Have them share a candy bar or split a large cupcake.

2 sip smarter

Soda and other sweet drinks contain a lot of sugar and are high in calories. Offer water, 100% juice, or fat-free milk when kids are thirsty.



3 use the check-out lane that does not display candy

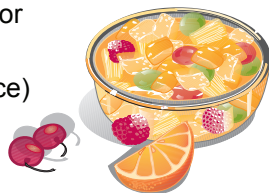
Most grocery stores will have a candy-free check-out lane to help moms out. Waiting in a store line makes it easy for children to ask for the candy that is right in front of their faces to tempt them.

4 choose not to offer sweets as rewards

By offering food as a reward for good behavior, children learn to think that some foods are better than other foods. Reward your child with kind words and comforting hugs, or give them non-food items, like stickers, to make them feel special.

5 make fruit the everyday dessert

Serve baked apples, pears, or enjoy a fruit salad. Or, serve yummy frozen juice bars (100% juice) instead of high-calorie desserts.



6 make food fun

Sugary foods that are marketed to kids are advertised as "fun foods." Make nutritious foods fun by preparing them with your child's help and being creative together. Create a smiley face with sliced bananas and raisins. Cut fruit into fun and easy shapes with cookie cutters.

7 encourage kids to invent new snacks

Make your own snack mixes from dry whole-grain cereal, dried fruit, and unsalted nuts or seeds. Provide the ingredients and allow kids to choose what they want in their "new" snack.



8 play detective in the cereal aisle

Show kids how to find the amount of total sugars in various cereals. Challenge them to compare cereals they like and select the one with the lowest amount of sugar.

9 make treats "treats," not everyday foods

Treats are great once in a while. Just don't make treat foods an everyday thing. Limit sweet treats to special occasions.

10 if kids don't eat their meal, they don't need sweet "extras"

Keep in mind that candy or cookies should not replace foods that are not eaten at meal time.

Reduzca el consumo de golosinas de sus hijos



10 consejos para reducir el azúcar adicional

Limite la cantidad de alimentos y bebidas endulzadas que sus hijos comen y beben. Si no los compra, sus hijos no los beberán muy a menudo. Las golosinas y las bebidas endulzadas tienen muchas calorías pero pocos nutrientes. La mayoría de los azúcares adicionales provienen de gaseosas, bebidas deportivas, bebidas de energía, bebidas a base de jugo, pasteles, galletas dulces, helados, dulces y otros postres.

1 sirva porciones pequeñas

No es necesario eliminar completamente los dulces y los postres, pero enseñe a sus hijos que las golosinas en cantidades pequeñas son suficientes. Use tazones y platos más pequeños para servir esos alimentos. Permita que sus hijos compartan una barra de dulce o un bizcocho grande.



2 beba juiciosamente

Las gaseosas y otros refrescos dulces contienen mucho más azúcar y más calorías. Cuando sus hijos tengan sed ofrézcales agua, 100% jugo o leche descremada.

3 use la cajera que no tenga dulces

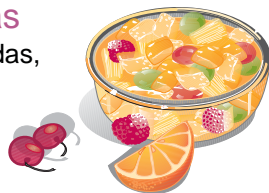
La mayoría de los supermercados tienen cajeras sin dulces para ayudar a las madres. La espera en la fila para pagar anima a los niños a pedir los tentadores dulces que les rodean.

4 no ofrezca dulces como recompensas

Al ofrecer alimentos como recompensas del buen comportamiento, los niños aprenden a pensar que algunos alimentos son mejores que otros. Recompense a sus hijos con palabras cariñosas y abrazos de consuelo, u ofrézcales otros artículos no comestibles como calcomanías para que se sientan especiales.

5 haga que las frutas sean el postre de todos los días

Sirva manzanas o peras asadas, o ensalada de frutas. También sirva sabrosas barras de jugo congelado (100% jugo) en lugar de postres con alto contenido de calorías.



6 haga las comidas divertidas

Las golosinas para los niños se comercializan como "comidas divertidas." Haga que las comidas nutritivas sean divertidas al prepararlas con ayuda de sus hijos y de manera creativa. Invente una cara sonriente con rebanadas de plátano y pasas. Use moldes para galletitas para cortar las frutas en formas divertidas y fáciles.

7 anime a sus hijos a inventarse bocadillos nuevos

Prepare sus bocadillos con cereales secos de granos integrales, frutas secas y nueces o semillas sin sal. Provea los ingredientes y permita que los niños elijan lo que quieren preparar como bocadillo "nuevo."



8 juegue al detective en el estante de cereales

Enseñe a los niños cómo encontrar la cantidad total de azúcar en varios cereales. Anímelos a comparar los cereales que les gustan y a seleccionar el que tenga menos azúcar.

9 haga que las golosinas sean "especiales" no comidas de todos los días

Las golosinas son fabulosas de vez en cuando. Pero no haga que sean comidas de todos los días. Limite las golosinas dulces a ocasiones especiales.

10 si los niños no se comen sus comidas, no hay que darles dulces "extra"

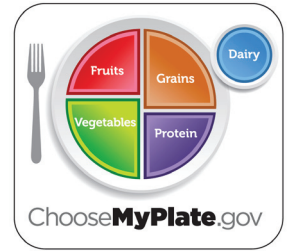
Tenga en mente que los dulces o las galletitas no deben reemplazar los alimentos no consumidos a la hora de comer.

10 tips

Nutrition
Education Series

salt and sodium

10 tips to help you cut back



It's clear that Americans have a taste for salt, but salt plays a role in high blood pressure. Everyone, including kids, should reduce their sodium intake to less than 2,300 milligrams of sodium a day (about 1 teaspoon of salt). Adults age 51 and older, African Americans of any age, and individuals with high blood pressure, diabetes, or chronic kidney disease should further reduce their sodium intake to 1,500 mg a day.

1 think fresh

Most of the sodium Americans eat is found in processed foods. Eat highly processed foods less often and in smaller portions—especially cheesy foods, such as pizza; cured meats, such as bacon, sausage, hot dogs, and deli/luncheon meats; and ready-to-eat foods, like canned chili, ravioli, and soups. Fresh foods are generally lower in sodium.

2 enjoy home-prepared foods

Cook more often at home—where you are in control of what's in your food. Preparing your own foods allows you to limit the amount of salt in them.

3 fill up on veggies and fruits—they are naturally low in sodium

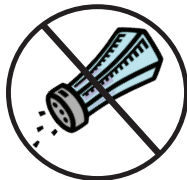
Eat plenty of vegetables and fruits—fresh or frozen. Eat a vegetable or fruit at every meal.

4 choose dairy and protein foods that are lower in sodium

Choose more fat-free or low-fat milk and yogurt in place of cheese, which is higher in sodium. Choose fresh beef, pork, poultry, and seafood, rather than those with salt added. Deli or luncheon meats, sausages, and canned products like corned beef are higher in sodium. Choose unsalted nuts and seeds.

5 adjust your taste buds

Cut back on salt little by little—and pay attention to the natural tastes of various foods. Your taste for salt will lessen over time.



6 skip the salt

Skip adding salt when cooking. Keep salt off the kitchen counter *and* the dinner table. Use spices, herbs, garlic, vinegar, or lemon juice to season foods or use no-salt seasoning mixes. Try black or red pepper, basil, curry, ginger, or rosemary.

7 read the label

Read the Nutrition Facts label and the ingredients statement to find packaged and canned foods lower in sodium. Look for foods labeled “low sodium,” “reduced sodium,” or “no salt added.”

8 ask for low-sodium foods when you eat out

Restaurants may prepare lower sodium foods at your request and will serve sauces and salad dressings on the side so you can use less.

9 pay attention to condiments

Foods like soy sauce, ketchup, pickles, olives, salad dressings, and seasoning packets are high in sodium. Choose low-sodium soy sauce and ketchup. Have a carrot or celery stick instead of olives or pickles. Use only a sprinkling of flavoring packets instead of the entire packet.

10 boost your potassium intake

Choose foods with potassium, which may help to lower your blood pressure. Potassium is found in vegetables and fruits, such as potatoes, beet greens, tomato juice and sauce, sweet potatoes, beans (white, lima, kidney), and bananas. Other sources of potassium include yogurt, clams, halibut, orange juice, and milk.

la sal y el sodio

10 consejos para ayudarlo a reducirlos



Está claro que a los estadounidenses les gusta la sal, pero la sal influye en la presión arterial alta. Todos, incluso los niños, debemos reducir el consumo de sodio a menos de 2,300 miligramos al día. Los adultos de 51 años de edad y mayores, las personas de ascendencia afroamericana de cualquier edad y con presión arterial alta, diabetes o enfermedad renal crónica deben reducir el consumo de sodio a 1,500 mg al día.

1 piense en alimentos frescos

La mayor parte del sodio que consumen los estadounidenses proviene de alimentos procesados. Coma alimentos procesados con menos frecuencia y en porciones pequeñas, especialmente alimentos con queso como pizzas, carnes procesadas como tocino, chorizo, salchichas y embutidos, así como alimentos listos para comer como chili, ravioli y sopas enlatadas. Por lo general, los alimentos frescos tienen menos sodio.

2 disfrute alimentos preparados en casa

Cocine en casa con más frecuencia, donde puede controlar los ingredientes de sus comidas. Preparar sus propios alimentos le permite limitar la cantidad de sal.

3 llénese de vegetales y frutas, son naturalmente bajas en sodio

Coma cantidades abundantes de vegetales y frutas, frescas o congeladas. Coma una fruta o vegetal con cada comida.

4 elija productos lácteos y proteínas con el contenido más bajo de sodio

Elija leche o yogur descremados o con bajo contenido de grasa más frecuentemente que queso, que contiene más sodio. Elija carne de res, cerdo, aves, pescados y mariscos frescos, en lugar de los procesados con sal. Los embutidos, salchichas y productos enlatados, tienen un alto contenido de sodio. Elija nueces y semillas sin sal.

5 ajuste su paladar

Reduzca la sal que consume gradualmente, y preste atención al sabor natural de varios alimentos.

Con el tiempo, su gusto por la sal se reducirá.



6 no añada sal

Deje de añadir sal al cocinar. No deje saleros en el mostrador de la cocina o en la mesa. Use especias, hierbas, ajo, vinagre o jugo de limón para sazonar los alimentos, o use condimentos libres de sal. Pruebe pimienta negra o roja, albahaca, curry, jengibre o romero.

7 lea las etiquetas

Lea las etiquetas de datos de nutrición y la lista de ingredientes para encontrar alimentos envasados y enlatados con menos sodio. Busque alimentos con etiquetas que dicen “bajo en sodio”, “sodio reducido” o “sin sal adicional” (“low sodium,” “reduced sodium,” o “without added salt”).

8 cuando coma en restaurantes, pida comidas con bajo contenido de sodio

Si lo solicita, algunos restaurantes prepararán comidas con menos sodio y servirán las salsas y los aderezos para ensalada por separado, para que usted pueda usar menos.

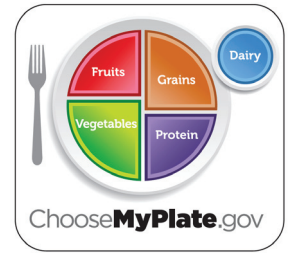
9 preste atención a los condimentos

Alimentos como salsa de soja, salsa de tomate (“catsup”), pepinillos, aceitunas, aderezos para ensaladas y paquetes de sazonador, tienen alto contenido de sodio. Elija salsa de soja y tomate con bajo contenido de sodio. Coma palillos de zanahoria o apio en lugar de aceitunas o pepinillos. Use únicamente parte de los paquetes de sazonador en lugar del paquete completo.

10 aumente su consumo de potasio

Elija alimentos ricos en potasio que pueden ayudar a reducirle la presión arterial. El potasio se encuentra en vegetales y frutas como papas, hojas de nabo, jugo y salsa de tomate, camotes, frijoles (blancos, lima, rojos) y plátanos. Otras fuentes de potasio incluyen yogur, ostras, “halibut,” jugo de naranja y leche.

eat seafood twice a week



10 tips to help you eat more seafood

Twice a week, make seafood—fish and shellfish—the main protein food on your plate.* Seafood contains a range of nutrients, including healthy omega-3 fats. According to the *2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, eating about 8 ounces per week (less for young children) of a variety of seafood can help prevent heart disease.

1 eat a variety of seafood

Include some that are higher in omega-3s and lower in mercury, such as salmon, trout, oysters, Atlantic and Pacific mackerel, herring, and sardines.

2 keep it lean and flavorful

Try grilling, broiling, roasting, or baking—they don't add extra fat. Avoid breading or frying seafood and creamy sauces, which add calories and fat. Using spices or herbs, such as dill, chili powder, paprika, or cumin, and lemon or lime juice, can add flavor without adding salt.



3 shellfish counts too!

Oysters, mussels, clams, and calamari (squid) all supply healthy omega-3s. Try mussels marinara, oyster stew, steamed clams, or pasta with calamari.

4 keep seafood on hand

Canned seafood, such as canned salmon, tuna, or sardines, is quick and easy to use. Canned white tuna is higher in omega-3s, but canned "light" tuna is lower in mercury.



5 cook it safely

Check oysters, mussels, and clams before cooking. If shells don't clump shut when you tap them, throw them away. After cooking, also toss any that didn't open. This means that they may not be safe to eat. Cook shrimp, lobster, and scallops until they are opaque (milky white). Cook fish to 145°F, until it flakes with a fork.

*This recommendation does not apply to vegetarians.

6 get creative with seafood

Think beyond the fish fillet. Try salmon patties, a shrimp stir-fry, grilled fish tacos, or clams with whole-wheat pasta. Add variety by trying a new fish such as grilled Atlantic or Pacific mackerel, herring on a salad, or oven-baked pollock.



7 put it on a salad or in a sandwich

Top a salad with grilled scallops, shrimp, or crab in place of steak or chicken. Use canned tuna or salmon for sandwiches in place of deli meats, which are often higher in sodium.

8 shop smart

Eating more seafood does not have to be expensive. Whiting, tilapia, sardines, canned tuna, and some frozen seafood are usually lower cost options. Check the local newspaper, online, and at the store for sales, coupons, and specials to help save money on seafood.

9 grow up healthy with seafood

Omega-3 fats from seafood can help improve nervous system development in infants and children. Serve seafood to children twice a week in portions appropriate for their age and appetite. A variety of seafood lower in mercury should also be part of a healthy diet for women who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

10 know your seafood portions

To get 8 ounces of seafood a week, use these as guides: A drained can of tuna is about 3 to 4 ounces, a salmon steak ranges from 4 to 6 ounces, and 1 small trout is about 3 ounces.

coma productos marinos dos veces a la semana



10 consejos para ayudarle a comer más productos marinos

Prepare pescado y mariscos dos veces por semana como el principal alimento fuente de proteínas en su plato.*

Los productos marinos contienen variedad de nutrientes, incluyendo grasas saludables como omega-3, de acuerdo con la Guía Alimentaria para los estadounidenses del 2010 comer unas 8 onzas por semana (menos para los niños pequeños) puede ayudar a prevenir las enfermedades cardíacas.

1 coma variedad de productos marinos

Incluya algunos que tengan alto contenido de omega-3 y menor contenido de mercurio como: salmón, trucha, ostras, caballa del Atlántico o del Pacífico, arenques y sardinas.



2 manténgalos bajos en grasas y sabrosos

Prepárelos asados, a la parrilla, o horneados. Evite el apanado o la fritura de los productos marinos y las salsas de crema, ya que estos añaden calorías y grasa. Utilice especias y hierbas, como eneldo, ají en polvo, pimentón, comino y/o jugo de limón, para añadir sabor sin agregar sal.

3 ¡los mariscos también cuentan!

Las ostras, los mejillones, las almejas y los calamares suministran omega-3. Pruebe mejillones, estofado de ostras, almejas al vapor o pasta con calamares.

4 mantenga los productos marinos a la mano

El pescado enlatado como salmón, atún o sardinas, se puede usar de manera rápida y fácil. El atún blanco enlatado tiene más omega-3, pero el atún "light" enlatado tiene menos niveles de mercurio.



5 cocine de manera segura

Antes de cocinar, compruebe la frescura de las ostras, mejillones y almejas. Descártelas si las conchas crudas no se cierran al tocarlas o si después de cocinarlas no se abrieron. Esto significa que es posible que no sea seguro para comerlas. Cocine los camarones, las langostas y las vieiras hasta que estén blancas lechosas. Cocine el pescado a 145° F, hasta que se deshaga con el tenedor.

* Esta recomendación no se aplica los vegetarianos.

6 de rienda suelta a su creatividad con los productos marinos

Pruebe las hamburguesas de salmón, camarones salteados, tacos de pescado a la plancha o almejas con pasta integral. Agregue variedad probando un nuevo pescado como caballa a la plancha, arenque en una ensalada o abadejo horneado.



7 Póngalos en una ensalada o en un sándwich

Ponga a las ensaladas cangrejo, camarones o vieiras a la plancha en lugar de bistec o pollo. Utilice conservas de atún o salmón para los sándwiches en lugar de embutidos, que a menudo tienen más alto contenido de sodio.

8 compras inteligentes

Comer más productos marinos no tiene que ser caro. La pescadilla, la tilapia, las sardinas, el atún enlatado y algunos productos marinos congelados son generalmente opciones de menor costo. Para ayudarle a ahorrar dinero en productos marinos busque ventas con descuento, cupones y ofertas especiales en el periódico local, internet y tiendas.

9 crezca saludable con los productos marinos

Las grasas omega-3 de los productos marinos pueden ayudar a mejorar el desarrollo del sistema nervioso en los lactantes y niños. Sirva productos marinos a los niños dos veces por semana en porciones adecuadas para su edad y apetito. Productos marinos bajos en mercurio también deben formar parte de la dieta para mujeres embarazadas o amamantando.

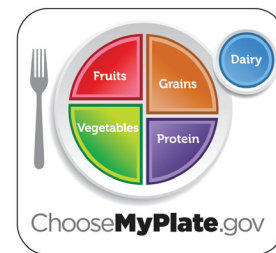
10 conozca las porciones de los productos de mar

Utilice la siguiente guía para obtener 8 onzas de productos marinos: una lata de atún escurrida tiene aproximadamente de 3 a 4 onzas, un filete de salmón pesa de 4 a 6 onzas y 1 trucha pequeña pesa alrededor de 3 onzas.

10 tips

Nutrition
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eating better on a budget



10 tips to help you stretch your food dollars

Get the most for your food budget! There are many ways to save money on the foods that you eat. The three main steps are planning before you shop, purchasing the items at the best price, and preparing meals that stretch your food dollars.

1 plan, plan, plan!

Before you head to the grocery store, plan your meals for the week. Include meals like stews, casseroles, or stir-fries, which “stretch” expensive items into more portions. Check to see what foods you already have and make a list for what you need to buy.



2 get the best price

Check the local newspaper, online, and at the store for sales and coupons. Ask about a loyalty card for extra savings at stores where you shop. Look for specials or sales on meat and seafood—often the most expensive items on your list.

3 compare and contrast

Locate the “Unit Price” on the shelf directly below the product. Use it to compare different brands and different sizes of the same brand to determine which is more economical.

4 buy in bulk

It is almost always cheaper to buy foods in bulk. Smart choices are family packs of chicken, steak, or fish and larger bags of potatoes and frozen vegetables. Before you shop, remember to check if you have enough freezer space.

5 buy in season

Buying fruits and vegetables in season can lower the cost and add to the freshness! If you are not going to use them all right away, buy some that still need time to ripen.

6 convenience costs... go back to the basics

Convenience foods like frozen dinners, pre-cut vegetables, and instant rice, oatmeal, or grits will cost you more than if you were to make them from scratch. Take the time to prepare your own—and save!

7 easy on your wallet

Certain foods are typically low-cost options all year round. Try beans for a less expensive protein food. For vegetables, buy carrots, greens, or potatoes. As for fruits, apples and bananas are good choices.



8 cook once...eat all week!

Prepare a large batch of favorite recipes on your day off (double or triple the recipe). Freeze in individual containers. Use them throughout the week and you won't have to spend money on take-out meals.

9 get your creative juices flowing

Spice up your leftovers—use them in new ways. For example, try leftover chicken in a stir-fry or over a garden salad, or to make chicken chili. Remember, throwing away food is throwing away your money!

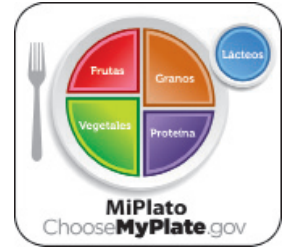
10 eating out

Restaurants can be expensive. Save money by getting the early bird special, going out for lunch instead of dinner, or looking for “2 for 1” deals. Stick to water instead of ordering other beverages, which add to the bill.

10 consejos

Serie de educación en nutrición

coma mejor dentro del presupuesto



10 consejos para ayudarle a que los dólares para la comida le rindan

¡Haga rendir su presupuesto de comidas! Hay muchas maneras de ahorrar dinero en la comida. Los tres pasos principales son planificar antes de comprar, comprar los artículos al mejor precio y preparar comidas que hagan rendir su presupuesto.

1 **planificar, planificar, planificar**
Antes de dirigirse al supermercado, planifique sus comidas de la semana. Incluya comidas como guisos, cazuelas o frituras, las cuales hacen rendir los productos caros en más porciones. Verifique que ingredientes tiene y haga una lista de los que necesita comprar.



2 **obtenga el mejor precio**
Busque ofertas y cupones en el periódico local, internet o supermercados. Para lograr ahorros adicionales pregunte por tarjetas de afiliado en la tienda donde hace sus compras. Busque ofertas en carnes y productos marinos, los cuales a menudo son los productos más caros de su lista.

3 **compare y busque diferencias**
Busque el "precio unitario" mostrado en el estante, directamente debajo del producto. Utilícelo para comparar diferentes marcas y tamaños del mismo producto y determinar cuál es el más económico.

4 **compre a granel**
Casi siempre es más barato comprar alimentos a granel. Por ejemplo los paquetes familiares de pollo, filete o pescado, bolsas de papa grandes y vegetales congelados. Antes de comprar, recuerde verificar si tiene suficiente espacio en el congelador.

5 **compre de acuerdo con la estación**
Comprar frutas y vegetales de temporada puede disminuir el costo y añadir productos frescos. Si no va a utilizarlas inmediatamente, compre las que necesitan tiempo para madurar.

6 **costos de conveniencia... regrese a lo básico**
Los alimentos procesados como cenas congeladas, vegetales cortados y arroz, avena o sémola instantáneos o pre-cocidos le costarán más. Ahorre preparándolos usted misma.

7 **impacto en su bolsillo**
Ciertos alimentos son opciones de bajo costo durante todo el año. Ensaye con los frijoles para obtener comidas baratas con proteínas. En cuanto a vegetales, compre zanahorias, verduras o papas. En cuanto a las frutas, las manzanas y los plátanos son buenas opciones.



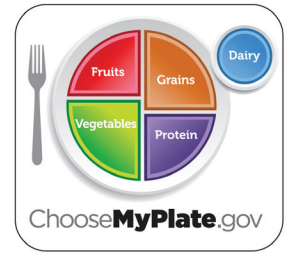
8 **cocine todo de una vez... coma durante toda la semana**
Prepárese lotes grandes de sus recetas favoritas en su día libre (doble o triplique la receta). Congele en recipientes individuales. Utilícelos durante toda la semana y no tendrá que gastar dinero en comidas para llevar.

9 **ponga a fluir sus jugos creativos**
Utilice las sobras en nuevas formas. Por ejemplo, pruebe el pollo sobrante frito, en una ensalada o haga ají de pollo. Recuerde, desechar alimentos es tirar el dinero.

10 **comer afuera**
Los restaurantes pueden resultar caros. Ahorre dinero obteniendo promociones especiales, salga a almorzar en lugar de ir a cenar, o busque ofertas de "2 por 1." Pida agua en lugar de otras bebidas, las cuales suman a la cuenta final.

10 tips
Nutrition
Education Series

use SuperTracker your way



10 tips to get started

SuperTracker is an online tool where you can get a personalized nutrition and activity plan. Track what you eat and your activities to see how they stack up, and get tips and support to help you make healthy choices.

1 create a profile

Enter information about yourself on the **Create Profile** page to get a personal calorie limit and food plan; register to save your data and access it any time.



2 compare foods

Check out **Food-A-Pedia** to look up nutrition info for over 8,000 foods and compare foods side by side.

3 get your plan

View **My Plan** to see your daily food group targets—what and how much to eat within your calorie allowance.

4 track your foods and activities

Use **Food Tracker** and **Physical Activity Tracker** to search from a database of over 8,000 foods and nearly 800 physical activities to see how your daily choices stack up against your plan; save favorites and copy for easy entry.



5 build a combo

Try **My Combo** to link and save foods that you typically eat together, so you can add them to meals with one click.

6 run a report

Go to **My Reports** to measure progress; choose from six reports that range from a simple meal summary to an indepth analysis of food group and nutrient intakes over time.



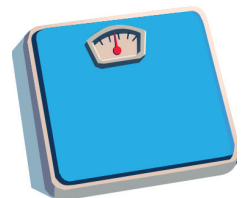
7 set a goal

Explore **My Top 5 Goals** to choose up to five personal goals that you want to achieve. Sign up for **My Coach Center** to get tips and support as you work toward your goals.



8 track your weight

Visit **My Weight Manager** to enter your weight and track progress over time; compare your weight history to trends in your calorie intake and physical activity.



9 record a journal entry

Use **My Journal** to record daily events; identify triggers that may be associated with changes in your health behaviors and weight.

10 refer a friend!

Tell your friends and family about **SuperTracker**; help them get started today.

10
consejos
Serie
de educación
en nutrición

use SuperTracker a su manera



10 consejos para empezar

SuperTracker es una herramienta en internet donde se puede obtener un plan personalizado de actividades y nutrición. Establezca el recor de lo que come y de sus actividades para ver cómo se integran, y obtenga consejos y apoyo para ayudar a tomar decisiones saludables. El “SuperTracker está disponible sólo en inglés.

1 cree un perfil

Introduzca información acerca de usted en la página “Create Profile” para obtener un plan personal de alimentos y su límite de calorías; regístrese para guardar sus datos y tener acceso en cualquier momento.



2 compare alimentos

Consulte “Food-A-Pedia” para buscar información de nutrición de más de 8,000 alimentos y compárelos unos con otros.

3 obtenga su plan

En “My Plan” podrá ver sus metas diarias para cada grupo de alimentos; qué y cuánto debe comer dentro de las calorías que tiene asignadas.

4 realice un seguimiento de sus actividades y alimentos

Use el “Food Tracker” y el “Physical Activity Tracker” para buscar en una base de datos de más de 8,000 alimentos y casi 800 actividades físicas y vea cómo sus opciones diarias se integran con respecto a su plan; guarde sus favoritos y copie para una entrada fácil.



5 construya un combo

Ensaye “My Combo” para enlazar y guardar alimentos que suele comer juntos, de manera que pueda agregarlos a las comidas con un solo clic.

6 ejecute un informe

Vaya a “My Report” para medir el progreso; elija entre seis informes que van desde un simple resumen de comida a un análisis profundo del grupo de alimentos y nutrientes ingeridos en un tiempo determinado.



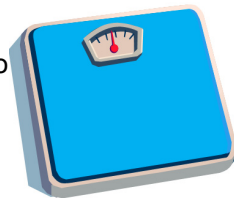
7 establezca una meta

Explore “My Top 5 Goals” para elegir hasta cinco metas personales que desee lograr. Regístrese en “My Coach Center” para obtener consejos y apoyo mientras trabaja para lograr sus objetivos.



8 haga un seguimiento de su peso

Visite “My Weight Manager” para introducir su peso y hacer un seguimiento en el tiempo; compare su historia de peso con sus tendencias en el consumo de calorías y la actividad física.



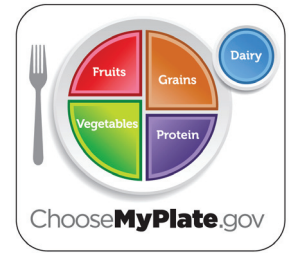
9 lleve un diario

Use “My Journal” para registrar eventos diarios; identifique los cambios en su cuerpo o comportamientos que pudieran estar asociados con cambios en su salud o peso.

10 remita a un amigo

Informe a sus amigos y familiares sobre “SuperTracker”; ayúdeles a empezar hoy.

enjoy your food, but eat less



10 tips to enjoying your meal

You can enjoy your meals while making small adjustments to the amounts of food on your plate. Healthy meals start with more vegetables and fruits and smaller portions of protein and grains. And don't forget dairy—include fat-free or low-fat dairy products on your plate, or drink milk with your meal.

1 **get to know the foods you eat**
Use the **SuperTracker** to find out what kinds of foods and how much to eat and to get tips and support for making better food choices.



2 **take your time**
Be mindful to eat slowly, enjoy the taste and textures, and pay attention to how you feel. Use hunger and fullness cues to recognize when to eat and when you've had enough.

3 **use a smaller plate**
Use a smaller plate at meals to help with portion control. That way you can finish your entire plate and feel satisfied without overeating.

4 **if you eat out, choose healthier options**
Check and compare nutrition information about the foods you are eating. Preparing food at home makes it easier to control what is in your meals.

5 **satisfy your sweet tooth in a healthy way**
Indulge in a naturally sweet dessert dish—fruit! Serve a fresh fruit cocktail or a fruit parfait made with yogurt. For a hot dessert, bake apples and top with cinnamon.



6 **choose to eat some foods more or less often**
Choose more vegetables, fruits, whole grains, and fat-free or 1% milk and dairy products. Cut back on foods high in solid fats, added sugars, and salt.

7 **find out what you need**
Get your personalized plan by using the **SuperTracker** to identify your food group targets. Compare the foods you eat to the foods you need to eat.

8 **sip smarter**
Drink water or other calorie-free beverages, 100% juice, or fat-free milk when you are thirsty. Soda and other sweet drinks contain a lot of sugar and are high in calories.



9 **compare foods**
Check out the **Food-A-Pedia** to look up and compare nutrition information for more than 8,000 foods.

10 **make treats “treats,” not everyday foods**
Treats are great once in a while. Just don't make treat foods an everyday choice. Limit sweet treats to special occasions.

10 consejos

Serie de educación en nutrición

disfrute de sus alimentos, pero coma menos

10 consejos para disfrutar de sus comidas



Puede disfrutar de sus comidas mientras hace pequeños ajustes a las cantidades de alimentos en su plato. Las comidas saludables empiezan con más vegetales, frutas, y porciones más pequeñas de proteínas y granos. No olvide los lácteos: incluya productos lácteos sin grasa o bajos en grasa en sus comidas, o beba leche con su comida.

1 conozca los alimentos que ingiere

Utilice el “Super Tracker” para averiguar cuánto y qué tipos de alimentos debe comer, también para obtener consejos y apoyo para hacer la mejor elección de alimentos.

SuperTracker

2 tómese el tiempo necesario

Tenga presente que debe comer despacio, disfrute del sabor y las texturas y preste atención a cómo se siente. Use las señales de hambre y saciedad para reconocer cuándo comer y si ha tenido suficiente.

3 use un plato más pequeño

Utilice platos más pequeños en las comidas para ayudar con el control de las porciones. Así puede terminar su plato completo y sentirse satisfecho sin comer en exceso.

4 Si come fuera, elija las opciones más saludables

Compruebe y compare la información nutricional sobre los alimentos que está comiendo. La preparación de los alimentos en el hogar hace más fácil controlar los ingredientes de sus comidas.

5 satisfaga sus deseos de comer algo dulce de manera saludable

Disfrute de un postre endulzado naturalmente, como las frutas. Sírvese un coctel de frutas fresco o con yogur. Para un postre caliente, hornee manzanas y remate con canela encima.



6 elija comer algunos alimentos con más o menos frecuencia

Elija más vegetales, frutas, granos enteros y leche descremada o productos lácteos bajos en grasa (1%). Disminuya el consumo de alimentos con alto contenido de grasas sólidas, azúcares añadidos y sal.

7 encuentre lo que necesita

Obtenga su plan personalizado utilizando el “Super Tracker” para identificar sus metas para cada grupo de alimentos. Compare los alimentos que come con los alimentos que necesita comer.

8 beba de forma inteligente

Cuando este sediento tome agua o bebidas libres de calorías, 100% jugo de frutas o leche sin grasa. Las gaseosas o refrescos y otras bebidas dulces contienen mucha azúcar y tienen un alto contenido de calorías.



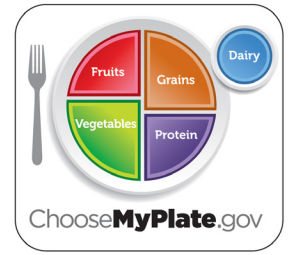
9 compare alimentos

Consulte “Food-A-Pedia” para buscar y comparar la información nutricional de más de 8,000 alimentos.

10 haga que las golosinas sean “golosinas,” no comidas cotidianas

Las golosinas son buenas de vez en cuando. No trate de convertirlas en su alimento diario. Restrinja las golosinas dulces para ocasiones especiales.

make better beverage choices



10 tips to get started

What you drink is as important as what you eat. Many beverages contain added sugars and offer little or no nutrients, while others may provide nutrients but too much fat and too many calories. Here are some tips to help you make better beverage choices.

1 drink water

Drink water instead of sugary drinks when you're thirsty. Regular soda, energy or sports drinks, and other sweet drinks usually contain a lot of added sugar, which provides more calories than needed. To maintain a healthy weight, sip water or other drinks with few or no calories.



2 how much water is enough?

Let your thirst be your guide. Water is an important nutrient for the body, but everyone's needs are different. Most of us get enough water from the foods we eat and the beverages we drink. A healthy body can balance water needs throughout the day. Drink plenty of water if you are very active, live or work in hot conditions, or are an older adult.

3 a thrifty option

Water is usually easy on the wallet. You can save money by drinking water from the tap at home or when eating out.

4 manage your calories

Drink water with and between your meals. Adults and children take in about 400 calories per day as beverages—drinking water can help you manage your calories.

5 kid-friendly drink zone

Make water, low-fat or fat-free milk, or 100% juice an easy option in your home. Have ready-to-go containers filled with water or healthy drinks available in the refrigerator. Place them in lunch boxes or backpacks for easy access when kids are away from home. Depending on age, children can drink $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cup, and adults can drink up to 1 cup of 100% fruit or vegetable juice* each day.



*100% juice is part of the Fruit or Vegetable Group. Juice should make up half or less of total recommended fruit or vegetable intake.

6 don't forget your dairy**

When you choose milk or milk alternatives, select low-fat or fat-free milk or fortified soymilk. Each type of milk offers the same key nutrients such as calcium, vitamin D, and potassium, but the number of calories are very different. Older children, teens, and adults need 3 cups of milk per day, while children 4 to 8 years old need $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups and children 2 to 3 years old need 2 cups.



7 enjoy your beverage

When water just won't do—enjoy the beverage of your choice, but just cut back. Remember to check the serving size and the number of servings in the can, bottle, or container to stay within calorie needs. Select smaller cans, cups, or glasses instead of large or supersized options.

8 water on the go

Water is always convenient. Fill a clean, reusable water bottle and toss it in your bag or brief case to quench your thirst throughout the day. Reusable bottles are also easy on the environment.



9 check the facts

Use the Nutrition Facts label to choose beverages at the grocery store. The label contains information about total sugars, fats, and calories to help you make better choices.

10 compare what you drink

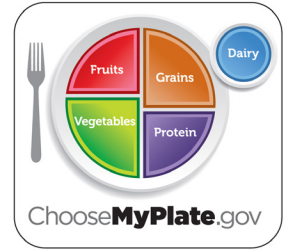
Food-A-Pedia, an online feature available at ChooseMyPlate.gov/SuperTracker, can help you compare calories, added sugars, and fats in your favorite beverages.

** Milk is a part of the Dairy Group. A cup = 1 cup of milk or yogurt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of natural cheese, or 2 ounces of processed cheese.

10 tips

Nutrition
Education Series

make celebrations fun, healthy & active



10 tips to creating healthy, active events

Eating healthy and being physically active can be a fun part of parties and events. Great gatherings are easy to do when tasty, healthy foods from all the food groups are offered in a fun, active environment. Above all, focus on enjoying friends and family.

1 make healthy habits part of your celebrations

Food and beverages are a part of an event, but they do not have to be the center of the occasion. Focus on activities to get people moving and enjoy being together.

2 make foods look festive

Decorate foods with nuts or seeds or use new shapes for vegetables. Add a few eye-catching fruits to a favorite dish, serve up a new recipe, or add a sprinkle of almonds or green onions to add just an extra something.

3 offer thirst quenches that please

Make fun ice cubes from 100% juice or add slices of fruit to make water more exciting. Create a "float" by adding a scoop of low-fat sorbet to seltzer water.

4 savor the flavor

Take time to pay attention to the taste of each bite of food. Make small changes in your old recipes or try dishes from another culture to liven things up.

5 use ChooseMyPlate.gov to include foods from the food groups for your party

Offer whole-grain crackers, serve a spicy bean dip and a veggie tray, make fruit kabobs, layer yogurt and fruit to create a sweet parfait. Use whole grains and veggies to make a savory, healthy salad.

6 make moving part of every event

Being physically active makes everyone feel good. Dancing, moving, playing active games, wiggling, and giggling add fun to any gathering.

7 try out some healthier recipes

Find ways to cut back on sugar, salt, and fat as you prepare your favorite recipes. Try out some of the recipes on ChooseMyPlate.gov.

8 keep it simple

Have others participate by contributing a prepared dish, helping with the clean up, or keeping the kids active and moving.

9 shop smart to eat smart

Save money by offering foods that fit your budget. Buy in-season produce when it costs less and tastes better. Plan in advance and buy foods on sale.

10 be a cheerleader for healthy habits

It's never too early for adults to set an example. Keep in mind that children follow what the adults around them do—even at parties.



Why Participate?

Participating schools can:

- Get recognized nationally and earn monetary awards!

Gold Award of Distinction	\$2,000
Gold Award	\$1,500
Silver Award	\$1,000
Bronze Award	\$500

- Build school spirit, cooperation, and proudly display the HealthierUS banner and plaque as a symbol of their school's achievement.
- Be a leader in efforts to end childhood obesity. The HealthierUS School Challenge helps you form a school team and learn from what's worked at other schools.



How Can I Apply?

For more information, the application, success stories, and other resources, visit the Team Nutrition Web site: <http://teammnutrition.usda.gov> and click on HealthierUS School Challenge.

For additional information, you may also contact your State Child Nutrition Agency.

State Agency Contact Information:

“As a food service director who has seen firsthand how the HealthierUS School Challenge can have positive effects on our school and school improvement, I would wholeheartedly encourage anyone in a similar position to begin the journey and enjoy similar success.”

David Roberts, Food Service Director
Maine School Administrative District #52
Turner, ME



HealthierUS School Challenge



Recognizing Excellence in
Nutrition and Physical Activity



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Food and Nutrition Service
FNS-413

Revised June 2012

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Take the HealthierUS School Challenge!



Schools play an important role in helping to reduce childhood obesity. Kids who have healthy eating patterns and get regular physical activity are also more likely to perform better academically.

That's why the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) offers the HealthierUS School Challenge to support the over 101,000 schools that participate in school meals programs in their efforts to promote nutritious food choices and physical activity.



What Is the HealthierUS School Challenge?

- The HealthierUS School Challenge is a voluntary certification initiative that has recognized thousands of schools for their efforts in improving food and beverage offerings, teaching kids about nutritious food choices and being physically active, providing opportunities for physical activity, and having supportive school wellness policies.
- Participation in the HealthierUS School Challenge is voluntary and certifies schools that meet specific criteria at four award levels: Bronze, Silver, Gold, and Gold Award of Distinction.

Who Can Apply?

Schools are eligible to apply if they:

- Participate in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).
- Are a USDA Team Nutrition school. Registering as a Team Nutrition school is easy, free, and connects you with free nutrition education and food service training materials for your school. Learn more at <http://teamnutrition.usda.gov>.

- Meet or exceed all HealthierUS School Challenge criteria for the desired award level relating to the following:
 - School Breakfast and Lunch Offerings
 - Foods Sold Outside of the School Meal Programs (such as in vending machines and à la carte)
 - Average Daily Participation for the SBP and NSLP (for Silver awards and higher)
 - Nutrition Education
 - Physical Education
 - Opportunities for Physical Activity
 - School Wellness Policies and Practices
 - A Menu of Other Criteria of Excellence From Which Schools Select

Healthier Middle Schools

Every parent can help.

Your child needs your involvement at home and school.

At home you do what you can to make sure your kids eat healthier and stay active. But since they spend so much of their day in middle school, your influence is needed there, too.

Parents are key to making middle schools healthier. Together we can influence:

- ✓ Cafeteria menus
- ✓ Vending machine choices
- ✓ Fundraiser options
- ✓ Physical activity time during and after school

There is power in numbers.

The USDA is reaching out not only to you but also to middle school teachers, school principals, food service managers, and students. Why? Because in schools where healthier change has successfully been made, people from all of these groups worked together to make it happen.

Physical activity and healthier foods can help your kids do better in school.

As almost any teacher will tell you, healthy foods and regular physical activity can make a positive difference in the classroom.^{1,2,3,4,5} They may help

kids to:

- ✓ Concentrate better
- ✓ Perform at their best
- ✓ Have better attendance



Some of the best ideas are on the back of this flyer, along with a web address where you can find ready-to-use materials to get started.

1. Florence MD, Asbridge M, Veugelers PJ. Diet quality and academic performance. *J Sch Health*. 2008; 78:209-215.

2. Fu ML, Cheng L, Tu SH, Pan WH. Association between unhealthful eating patterns and unfavorable overall school performance in children. *J Am Diet Assoc*. 2007; 107:1935-1943.

3. Sigfúsdóttir ID, Kristjánsson AL, Allegrante JP. Health behaviour and academic achievement in Icelandic school children. *Health Educ Res*. 2007; 22:70-80.

4. Kim HY, Frongillo EA, Han SS, Oh SY, Kim WK, Jang YA, Won HS, Lee HS, Kim SH. Academic performance of Korean children is associated with dietary behaviours and physical status. *Asia Pac J Clin Nutr*. 2003; 12:186-192.

5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *The association between school based physical activity, including physical education, and academic performance*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2010.

Middle schools get healthier when **parents** use their power.



Start a conversation.

Let people at school know this issue is important to you. Talk with the principal, your child's favorite teacher, or other parents. Ask who is working on ways to improve food or physical activity options and how you can help.



Let your kids see you making healthier choices.

Middle school kids still need their parents to show them the way. Be their role model for healthy foods and physical activity at home and school. Encourage them all you can.



Sign up. Join in.

Volunteer for a project or join a parent's committee on wellness.

Get on the agenda at the next parent's association meeting. Or start a parent's group online.



Make fundraisers healthier.

Instead of the usual candy and dessert foods, how about selling fresh fruit or holding a car wash or walkathon? Healthier choices can work just as well and are better for everybody.



Start small and work with others.

The important thing is to get something going now. Even small changes can make a healthy difference.



Get started today at TeamNutrition.usda.gov.

You'll find ready-to-use tools, like conversation starters and checklists. You'll also see what other middle school parents are doing to make their schools healthier.

Thanks for your help.



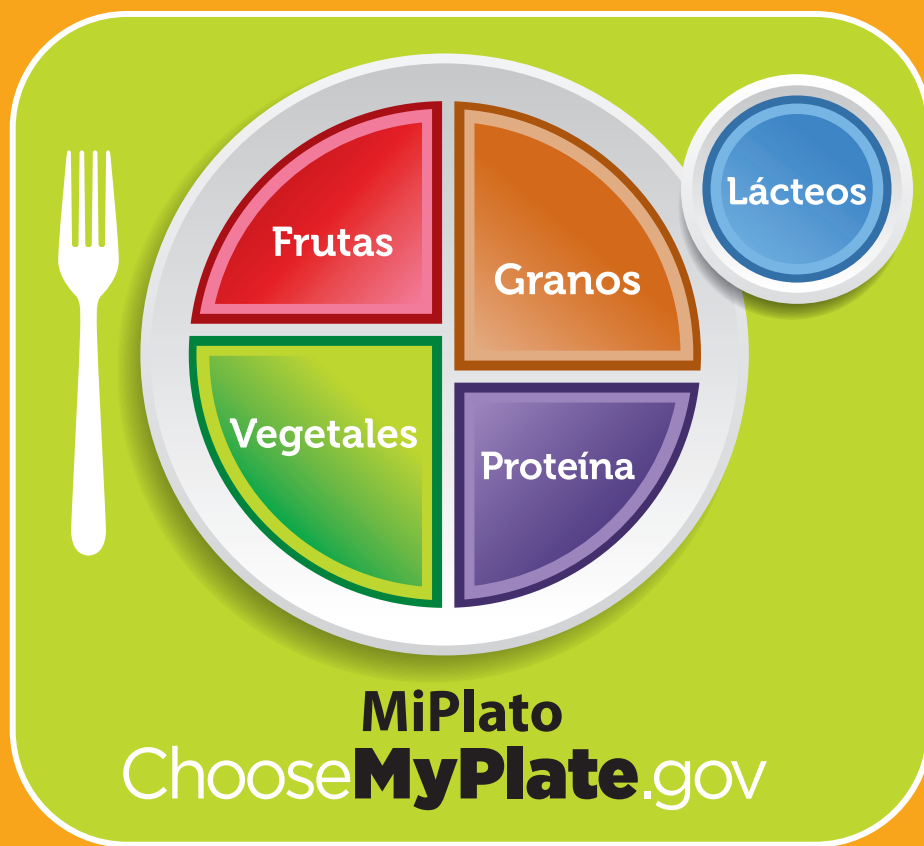
United States
Department of
Agriculture

TeamNutrition@fns.usda.gov

TeamNutrition.usda.gov

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¿Qué hay en su plato?



Antes de comer, piense qué y cuánto va a servir en el plato, tazón o vaso. Durante el transcurso del día, incluya alimentos de todos los grupos: vegetales, frutas, granos integrales, lácteos bajos en grasa y alimentos que contengan proteína y sean bajos grasas.



Haga que la mitad de su plato contenga frutas y vegetales.



Asegúrese de que por lo menos la mitad de los granos consumidos sean integrales.



Cambie a leche descremada o con 1% de grasa.



Varíe sus fuentes de proteína.

Vegetales	Frutas	Granos	Lácteos	Proteínas
<p>Coma más vegetales rojos, anaranjados y verde oscuro como tomates, camotes (batatas) y brócoli como parte de los platos principales.</p> <p>Agregue legumbres a las ensaladas (frijoles o garbanzos), sopas (guisantes o lentejas) y a los platos de acompañamiento (frijoles pintos o cocidos en salsa dulce), o sívalos como plato principal.</p> <p>Considere todo tipo de vegetales: frescos, congelados y enlatados. Elija vegetales enlatados con “sodio reducido” o “sin sal agregada” (“reduced sodium” o “without added salt”).</p>	<p>Use frutas como bocadillos, en ensaladas y postres. En el desayuno agregue bananas o fresas a su cereal; agregue arándanos a sus panqueques.</p> <p>Compre frutas secas, congeladas o enlatadas (en agua o 100% jugo), así como frutas frescas.</p> <p>Al seleccionar jugos, elija jugos 100% de fruta.</p>	<p>Elija opciones de panes, roscas de pan, panecillos, cereales para el desayuno, galletas, arroz, y fideos y tallarines hechos de granos integrales en lugar de granos refinados.</p> <p>Busque en la lista de ingredientes de las etiquetas de los productos por las palabras “integral” o “grano integral” (“whole grain”) antes del nombre del ingrediente.</p> <p>Elija productos que incluyan algún grano integral como el primer ingrediente de la lista.</p>	<p>Beba leche descremada (sin grasa) o de 1% de grasa (baja en grasa). Esta contiene la misma cantidad de calcio y otros nutrientes esenciales que la leche entera, pero con menos grasa y calorías.</p> <p>Use yogur bajo en grasa como aderezo para ensaladas de fruta y papas.</p> <p>Si no tolera la lactosa, pruebe leche sin lactosa o leche de soja enriquecida (bebida de soja).</p>	<p>Coma variedad de alimentos del grupo de la proteína cada semana, como: pescado, mariscos, legumbres y nueces; así como carnes magras de res y ave, y huevos.</p> <p>Haga que la proteína en su plato provenga de pescado y mariscos, dos veces por semana.</p> <p>Elija carnes magras y carne molida que sea por lo menos 90% magra.</p> <p>Recorte o escurra la grasa de las carnes y quíteles el pellejo a las carnes de ave para reducir la grasa y las calorías.</p>

Para llevar un plan de alimentación de 2,000 calorías al día, usted necesita las cantidades indicadas de los siguientes grupos de alimentos.
 Para encontrar las cantidades indicadas para usted, visite ChooseMyPlate.gov.

Consuma 2½ tazas al día	Consuma 2 tazas al día	Consuma 6 onzas al día	Consuma 3 tazas al día	Consuma 5½ onzas al día
<p>¿Cómo se calcula una taza? 1 taza de vegetales crudos o cocidos, o de jugo de vegetales; 2 tazas de vegetales de hoja crudas</p>	<p>¿Cómo se calcula una taza? 1 taza de frutas crudas o cocidas, o de jugo 100% de fruta; ½ taza de frutas secas</p>	<p>¿Cómo se calcula una onza? 1 rebanada de pan; ½ taza de arroz, cereal, o fideos o tallarines cocidos; 1 onza de cereal listo para comer</p>	<p>¿Cómo se calcula una taza? 1 taza de leche, yogur, o leche de soja fortificada; 1½ onzas de queso natural; 2 onzas de queso procesado</p>	<p>¿Cómo se calcula una onza? 1 onza de carne de res o ave magra, pescado o mariscos; 1 huevo; 1 cucharada de mantequilla de cacahuate (mani); ½ onza de nueces o semillas; ¼ de taza de legumbres</p>

Reduzca el sodio y las calorías sin valor nutritivo provenientes de las grasas sólidas y los azúcares agregados



Vea cuánta sal (sodio) contienen los alimentos que compra. Compare el sodio en los alimentos y elija los que tengan menos.

Beba agua en lugar de bebidas con azúcar. Coma alimentos azucarados con menos frecuencia.

Haga que las comidas con grandes cantidades de grasas saturadas, como pasteles, galletas dulces, helado, pizza, queso, chorizo y salchichas, sean opciones ocasionales y no comidas diarias.

Limite las calorías sin valor nutritivo a menos de 260 al día, para una dieta de 2,000 calorías al día.

Esté físicamente activo a su manera

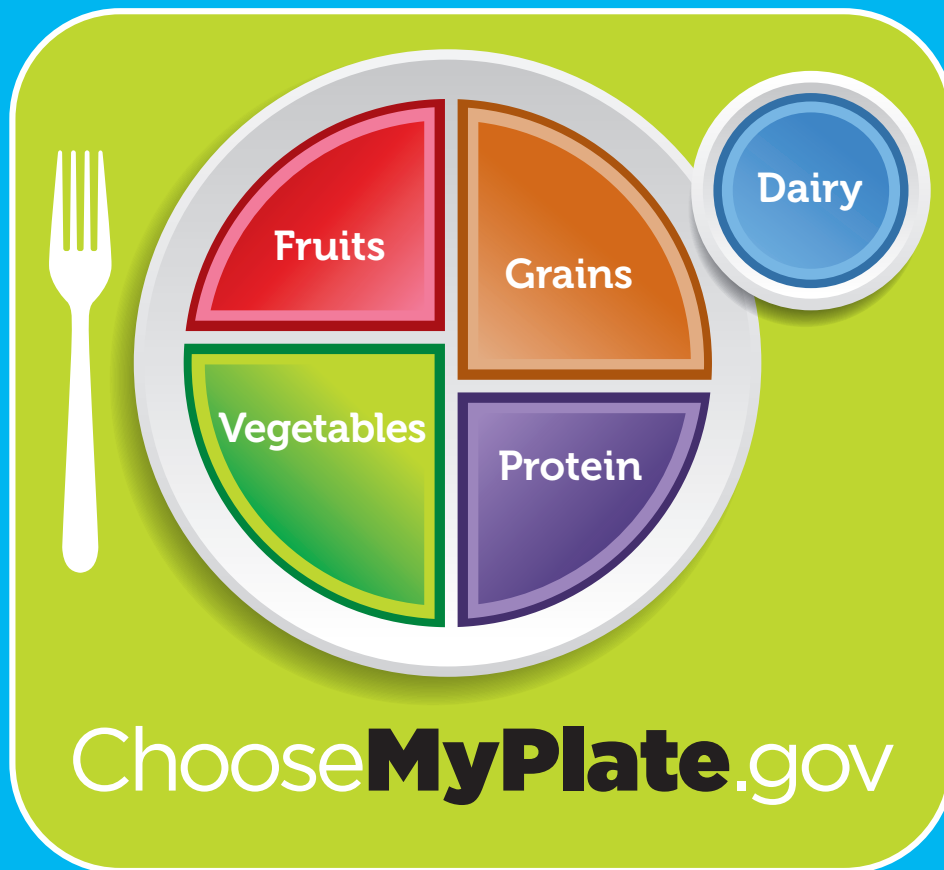
Elija actividades que le gusten y haga cada una de ellas por lo menos durante 10 minutos por vez. Todo ello se acumula y los beneficios de salud aumentan a medida que dedica más tiempo a estar activo.

Niños y adolescentes: 60 minutos o más al día.

Adultos: 2 horas y 30 minutos o más por semana de una actividad que requiera esfuerzo moderado, como caminar a paso rápido.



What's on your plate?



Before you eat, think about what and how much food goes on your plate or in your cup or bowl. Over the day, include foods from all food groups: vegetables, fruits, whole grains, low-fat dairy products, and lean protein foods.



Make half your plate fruits and vegetables.



Make at least half your grains whole.



Switch to skim or 1% milk.



Vary your protein food choices.

Vegetables	Fruits	Grains	Dairy	Protein Foods
<p>Eat more red, orange, and dark-green veggies like tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and broccoli in main dishes.</p> <p>Add beans or peas to salads (kidney or chickpeas), soups (split peas or lentils), and side dishes (pinto or baked beans), or serve as a main dish.</p> <p>Fresh, frozen, and canned vegetables all count. Choose “reduced sodium” or “no-salt-added” canned veggies.</p>	<p>Use fruits as snacks, salads, and desserts. At breakfast, top your cereal with bananas or strawberries; add blueberries to pancakes.</p> <p>Buy fruits that are dried, frozen, and canned (in water or 100% juice), as well as fresh fruits.</p> <p>Select 100% fruit juice when choosing juices.</p>	<p>Substitute whole-grain choices for refined-grain breads, bagels, rolls, breakfast cereals, crackers, rice, and pasta.</p> <p>Check the ingredients list on product labels for the words “whole” or “whole grain” before the grain ingredient name.</p> <p>Choose products that name a whole grain first on the ingredients list.</p>	<p>Choose skim (fat-free) or 1% (low-fat) milk. They have the same amount of calcium and other essential nutrients as whole milk, but less fat and calories.</p> <p>Top fruit salads and baked potatoes with low-fat yogurt.</p> <p>If you are lactose intolerant, try lactose-free milk or fortified soymilk (soy beverage).</p>	<p>Eat a variety of foods from the protein food group each week, such as seafood, beans and peas, and nuts as well as lean meats, poultry, and eggs.</p> <p>Twice a week, make seafood the protein on your plate.</p> <p>Choose lean meats and ground beef that are at least 90% lean.</p> <p>Trim or drain fat from meat and remove skin from poultry to cut fat and calories.</p>

For a 2,000-calorie daily food plan, you need the amounts below from each food group.
To find amounts personalized for you, go to ChooseMyPlate.gov.

<p>Eat 2½ cups every day</p> <p>What counts as a cup? 1 cup of raw or cooked vegetables or vegetable juice; 2 cups of leafy salad greens</p>	<p>Eat 2 cups every day</p> <p>What counts as a cup? 1 cup of raw or cooked fruit or 100% fruit juice; ½ cup dried fruit</p>	<p>Eat 6 ounces every day</p> <p>What counts as an ounce? 1 slice of bread; ½ cup of cooked rice, cereal, or pasta; 1 ounce of ready-to-eat cereal</p>	<p>Get 3 cups every day</p> <p>What counts as a cup? 1 cup of milk, yogurt, or fortified soymilk; 1½ ounces natural or 2 ounces processed cheese</p>	<p>Eat 5½ ounces every day</p> <p>What counts as an ounce? 1 ounce of lean meat, poultry, or fish; 1 egg; 1 Tbsp peanut butter; ½ ounce nuts or seeds; ¼ cup beans or peas</p>
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Cut back on sodium and empty calories from solid fats and added sugars



Look out for salt (sodium) in foods you buy. Compare sodium in foods and choose those with a lower number.

Drink water instead of sugary drinks. Eat sugary desserts less often.

Make foods that are high in solid fats—such as cakes, cookies, ice cream, pizza, cheese, sausages, and hot dogs—occasional choices, not every day foods.

Limit empty calories to less than 260 per day, based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

Be physically active your way

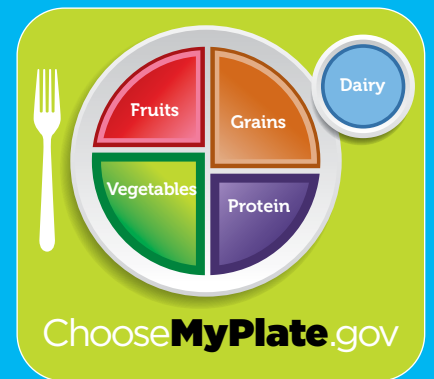
Pick activities you like and do each for at least 10 minutes at a time. Every bit adds up, and health benefits increase as you spend more time being active.

Children and adolescents: get 60 minutes or more a day.

Adults: get 2 hours and 30 minutes or more a week of activity that requires moderate effort, such as brisk walking.



Let's eat for the health of it



Start by choosing one or more tips to help you...



**Build a
healthy plate**



**Cut back on
foods high in solid
fats, added sugars,
and salt**



**Eat the right
amount of
calories for you**



**Be physically
active your way**

► Build a healthy plate

Before you eat, think about what goes on your plate or in your cup or bowl. Foods like vegetables, fruits, whole grains, low-fat dairy products, and lean protein foods contain the nutrients you need without too many calories. Try some of these options.

Make half your plate fruits and vegetables.

- Eat red, orange, and dark-green vegetables, such as tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and broccoli, in main and side dishes.
- Eat fruit, vegetables, or unsalted nuts as snacks—they are nature's original fast foods.

Switch to skim or 1% milk.

- They have the same amount of calcium and other essential nutrients as whole milk, but less fat and calories.
- Try calcium-fortified soy products as an alternative to dairy foods.



Make at least half your grains whole.

- Choose 100% whole-grain cereals, breads, crackers, rice, and pasta.
- Check the ingredients list on food packages to find whole-grain foods.



Vary your protein food choices.

- Twice a week, make seafood the protein on your plate.
- Eat beans, which are a **natural** source of fiber and protein.
- Keep meat and poultry portions small and lean.



Keep your food safe to eat—learn more at www.FoodSafety.gov.

► Cut back on foods high in solid fats, added sugars, and salt

Many people eat foods with too much solid fats, added sugars, and salt (sodium). Added sugars and fats load foods with extra calories you don't need. Too much sodium may increase your blood pressure.

Choose foods and drinks with little or no added sugars.

- Drink water instead of sugary drinks. There are about 10 packets of sugar in a 12-ounce can of soda.
- Select fruit for dessert. Eat sugary desserts less often.
- Choose 100% fruit juice instead of fruit-flavored drinks.

Look out for salt (sodium) in foods you buy—it all adds up.

- Compare sodium in foods like soup, bread, and frozen meals—and choose the foods with lower numbers.
- Add spices or herbs to season food without adding salt.



Eat fewer foods that are high in solid fats.

- Make major sources of saturated fats—such as cakes, cookies, ice cream, pizza, cheese, sausages, and hot dogs—occasional choices, not everyday foods.
- Select lean cuts of meats or poultry and fat-free or low-fat milk, yogurt, and cheese.
- Switch from solid fats to oils when preparing food.*

*Examples of solid fats and oils

Solid Fats	Oils
Beef, pork, and chicken fat	Canola oil
Butter, cream, and milk fat	Corn oil
Coconut, palm, and palm kernel oils	Cottonseed oil
Hydrogenated oil	Olive oil
Partially hydrogenated oil	Peanut oil
Shortening	Safflower oil
Stick margarine	Sunflower oil
	Tub (soft) margarine
	Vegetable oil

► Eat the right amount of calories for you



Everyone has a personal calorie limit. Staying within yours can help you get to or maintain a healthy weight. People who are successful at managing their weight have found ways to keep track of how much they eat in a day, even if they don't count every calorie.

Enjoy your food, but eat less.

- Get your personal daily calorie limit at www.ChooseMyPlate.gov and keep that number in mind when deciding what to eat.
- Think before you eat...is it worth the calories?
- Avoid oversized portions.
- Use a smaller plate, bowl, and glass.
- Stop eating when you are satisfied, not full.

Cook more often at home, where *you* are in control of what's in your food.

When eating out, choose lower calorie menu options.

- Check posted calorie amounts.
- Choose dishes that include vegetables, fruits, and/or whole grains.
- Order a smaller portion or share when eating out.



Write down what you eat to keep track of how much you eat.

If you drink alcoholic beverages, do so sensibly—limit to 1 drink a day for women or to 2 drinks a day for men.

► Be physically active your way

Pick activities that you like and start by doing what you can, at least 10 minutes at a time. Every bit adds up, and the health benefits increase as you spend more time being active.



Note to parents

What you eat and drink and your level of physical activity are important for your own health, and also for your children's health.



You are your children's most important role model. Your children pay attention to what you **do** more than what you **say**.

You can do a lot to help your children develop healthy habits for life by providing and eating healthy meals and snacks. For example, don't just **tell** your children to eat their vegetables—**show** them that you eat and enjoy vegetables every day.

Use food labels to help you make better choices

Most packaged foods have a Nutrition Facts label and an ingredients list. For a healthier you, use this tool to make smart food choices quickly and easily.

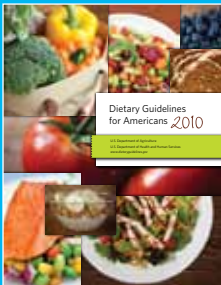
Check for calories. Be sure to look at the serving size and how many servings you are actually consuming. If you double the servings you eat, you double the calories.

Choose foods with lower calories, saturated fat, *trans* fat, and sodium.

Check for added sugars using the ingredients list. When a sugar is close to first on the ingredients list, the food is high in added sugars. Some names for added sugars include sucrose, glucose, high fructose corn syrup, corn syrup, maple syrup, and fructose.



Dietary Guidelines for Americans



The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010* are the best science-based advice on how to eat for health. The Guidelines encourage all Americans to eat a healthy diet and be physically active.

Improving what you eat and being active will help to reduce your risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, some cancers, and obesity. Taking the steps in this brochure will help you follow the Guidelines.

For more information, go to:

- www.DietaryGuidelines.gov
- www.ChooseMyPlate.gov
- www.Health.gov/paguidelines
- www.HealthFinder.gov



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USDA Unveils Historic Improvements to Meals Served in America's Schools

New Standards Will Improve the Health and Wellbeing of 32 Million Kids Nationwide

FAIRFAX, Va., Jan. 25, 2012 – First Lady Michelle Obama and Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack today unveiled new **standards for school meals** that will result in healthier meals for kids across the nation. The new meal requirements will raise standards for the first time in more than fifteen years and improve the health and nutrition of nearly 32 million kids that participate in school meal programs every school day. The healthier meal requirements are a key component of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act, which was championed by the First Lady as part of her Let's Move! campaign and signed into law by President Obama.

"As parents, we try to prepare decent meals, limit how much junk food our kids eat, and ensure they have a reasonably balanced diet," said First Lady Michelle Obama. "And when we're putting in all that effort the last thing we want is for our hard work to be undone each day in the school cafeteria. When we send our kids to school, we expect that they won't be eating the kind of fatty, salty, sugary foods that we try to keep them from eating at home. We want the food they get at school to be the same kind of food we would serve at our own kitchen tables."

"Improving the quality of the school meals is a critical step in building a healthy future for our kids," said Vilsack. "When it comes to our children, we must do everything possible to provide them the nutrition they need to be healthy, active and ready to face the future – today we take an important step towards that goal."

The final standards make the same kinds of practical changes that many parents are already encouraging at home, including:

- Ensuring students are offered both fruits and vegetables every day of the week;
 - Substantially increasing offerings of whole grain-rich foods;
- Offering only fat-free or low-fat milk varieties;
- Limiting calories based on the age of children being served to ensure proper portion size; and
- Increasing the focus on reducing the amounts of saturated fat, trans fats and sodium.

A sample lunch menu with a before and after comparison is available to view and download in [PDF](#) and [JPG](#) formats.

USDA built the new rule around recommendations from a panel of experts convened by

the Institute of Medicine —a gold standard for evidence-based health analysis. The standards were also updated with key changes from the 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans – the Federal government’s benchmark for nutrition – and aimed to foster the kind of healthy changes at school that many parents are already trying to encourage at home, such as making sure that kids are offered both fruits and vegetables each day, more whole grains, and portion sizes and calorie counts designed to maintain a healthy weight.

USDA received an unprecedented 132,000 public comments on its proposed standards (available on the web at www.regulations.gov) – and made modifications to the proposed rule where appropriate. USDA Under Secretary Kevin Concannon said: “We know that robust public input is essential to developing successful standards and the final standards took a number of suggestions from stakeholders, school food service professions and parents to make important operational changes while maintaining nutritional integrity.”

The new standards are expected to cost \$3.2 billion over the next five years -- less than half of the estimated cost of the proposed rule and are just one of five major components of the Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act, now implemented or under development, that will work together to reform school nutrition. In addition to the updated meal standards, unprecedented improvements to come include:

- ***The ability to take nutrition standards beyond the lunchline*** for the first time ever, foods and beverages sold in vending machines and other venues on school campuses will also contribute to a healthy diet;
- ***Increased funding for schools*** – an additional 6 cents a meal is the first real increase in 30 years – tied to strong performance in serving improved meals;
- ***Common-sense pricing standards for schools*** to ensure that revenues from non-Federal sources keep pace with the Federal commitment to healthy school meals and properly align with costs; and
- ***Training and technical assistance*** to help schools achieve and monitor compliance.

The final nutrition standards released today also provide more time for schools to implement key changes, which will be largely phased in over a three-year period, starting in School Year 2012-2013. For example, schools will be permitted to focus on changes in the lunches in the first year, with most changes in breakfast phased in during future years.

USDA's **Food and Nutrition Service** administers 15 nutrition assistance programs including the National School Lunch and School Breakfast programs, the Summer Food Service Program, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Together these programs make up the federal nutrition safety net.

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Last modified: 2/16/2012

Healthy Meals and Healthy Kids

Posted by on January 25, 2012

Ed note: this has been cross-posted from the [USDA's blog](#)

Today we celebrate an historic achievement on behalf of kids across America. We have accomplished a critical step on the road to deliver healthier, more nutritious food to our nation's schoolchildren. Today the U.S. Department of Agriculture released the final rule that sets the standards for critical improvements to the child nutrition programs that serve millions of children across the country every day.

The new rule implements important provisions of the [Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010](#). It will substantially increase offerings of fruits, vegetables, and whole grains, reduce saturated fat, trans fats and sodium, and set sensible calorie limits based on the age of children being served.

The final standards make the same kinds of practical changes that many parents are already encouraging at home, including:

- Ensuring students are offered both fruits and vegetables every day of the week;
- Substantially increasing offerings of whole grain-rich foods;
- Offering only fat-free or low-fat milk varieties;
- Limiting calories based on the age of children being served to ensure proper portion size; and
- Increasing the focus on reducing the amounts of saturated fat, trans fats and sodium.

First Lady Michelle Obama announced the new meal standards during a guest appearance at Parklawn elementary school in Alexandria, Va., today. The President and the First Lady have advocated strongly for passing the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act, and USDA is in lockstep with them to continue to focus on the twin issues of childhood obesity and hunger.

The strength of our communities, our economy, and our national security, rely on the health of our children. The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act strengthens the school nutrition environment, expands access to healthy meals, and simplifies processes so every child can receive a well-balanced school meal.

While the rule is based on the law and latest science, USDA knew that responsible change had to take into account the real circumstances of communities across America. So in finalizing the rule, we reached beyond the Washington beltway and asked for comments from the public.

Thousands of parents, educators and nutrition advocates responded with their views. And we listened, making changes to the rule to ensure that the new standards not only do what's right for children's health, they do it in a way that's achievable in schools across the nation.

So on behalf of the USDA family, I say thank you for caring and supporting our children. We should all celebrate this tremendous accomplishment while looking forward to those achievements yet to come.

www.letsmove.gov

