



## Water

- Water helps your body to:
  - Regulate body temperature
  - Lubricate and cushion joints
  - Rid the body of waste
  - Protect your spinal cord and other sensitive tissues
- Recommended amount:
  - Half of your body weight in ounces.
  - Ex: 200 lbs. = 100 ounces of water/day
- How to achieve healthy hydration levels:
  - Bring your water bottle with you throughout your day.
  - Have a glass at every meal.
  - Flavored water (Mio, Hint)
  - Sparkling water
  - Limit soda, sweet tea, sweetened coffee concoctions, excess caffeine



### ELECTROLYTES

Electrolytes are chemicals (potassium, sodium, and magnesium) that carry an electric charge when dissolved in water.

Nutritionally, electrolytes refer to minerals that play an important role in the body.

#### Role of electrolytes:

- Helps your muscles contract. (Hello heart)
- Regulates cellular fluid balance
- Supports and creates energy levels
- Supports and signals hormones

## Caffeine

- Caffeine may improve:
  - Exercise performance, mood, brain function, and boost metabolism
- Caffeine may hinder:
  - Sleep, increase anxiety, restlessness, nervousness, irritability, and headaches.
- Consume caffeine more healthfully:
  - Eat before or during consuming caffeine
  - Check-in with how your sleep quality is.
  - Keep tabs on how much you are consuming.
  - Cut back gradually.
  - No more than 400 milligrams per day in 200 milligram doses
  - Pay attention to ingredient label



12 oz soft drink 30 to 40 mg



8 oz green or black tea 30 to 50 mg



8 oz coffee 80 to 100 mg



8 oz energy drink 40 to 250 mg

## **Portions**

### Women:



1 palm of protein dense foods with each meal



1 cupped handful of carb dense foods with most meals



1 fist of vegetables with each meal



 $\boldsymbol{1}$  entire thumb of fat dense foods with most meals

Note: Your hand size is related to your body size, making it an excellent portable and personalized way to measure and track food intake.

Also note: Just like any other form of nutrition planning, this guide serves as a starting point. Stay flexible and adjust your portions based on hunger, fullness, and other important goals.

#### Men:



2 palms of protein dense foods with each meal



2 fists of vegetables with each meal



2 cupped handfuls of carb dense foods with most meals



2 entire thumbs of fat dense foods with most meals

Note: Your hand size is related to your body size, making it an excellent portable and personalized way to measure and track food intake.

Also note: Just like any other form of nutrition planning, this guide serves as a starting point. Stay flexible and adjust your portions based on hunger, fullness, and other important goals.

### **Nutrition Label:**

#### **Original Label**

### **Nutrition Facts**

Serving Size 2/3 cup (55g) Servings Per Container About 8

Servings Per Co	ntainer Ab	oout 8	
Amount Per Servi	ng		
Calories 230	Ca	lories fron	n Fat 72
-		% Dail	y Value*
Total Fat 8g		12%	
Saturated Fat 1g			5%
Trans Fat 0g	- 1		
Cholesterol 0mg			0%
Sodium 160mg			7%
Total Carboh	1	7a	12%
Dietary Fiber 4g			16%
Sugars 1g	.9		
Protein 3g			
Vitamin A			10%
Vitamin C			8%
Calcium			20%
Iron			45%
* Percent Daily Value Your daily value may your calorie needs.			
Total Fat	Less than	65g	80g
Sat Fat	Less than	20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	300mg
Sodium Total Carbohydrate	Less than	2,400mg 300g	2,400mg 375g
Dietary Fiber		25g	30g

## **NEW LABEL / WHAT'S DIFFERENT**

Servings: larger, bolder type

### **Nutrition Facts**

8 servings per container

Serving size 2/3 cup (55g)

Amount per serving

Dietary Fiber 4g

Calories

230

14%

 % Daily Value\*

 Total Fat 8g
 10%

 Saturated Fat 1g
 5%

 Trans Fat 0g
 0%

 Cholesterol 0mg
 0%

 Sodium 160mg
 7%

 Total Carbohydrate 37g
 13%

New: added sugars

Change in nutrients required

ı	Iviai ougais 12g		
ı	Includes 10g Added Sugars	20	
ı	Protein 3g		
ı	Vitamin D 2mcg	1(	
ı	Calcium 260mg	2	
ĺ	Iron 8mg	4	
ı	Potassium 235mg	(	
۱	* The St. Daily Value /DW talls you have much a	estriant	

Updated daily values

Serving sizes

updated

Calories:

larger type

Actual amounts declared

\_ New footnote

## Nutrition labeling terms



- Genetically modified organism (GMO): Any organism whose genetic material has been altered using genetic engineering techniques.
  - Corn, Soybeans, and Cotton
- Natural: Contains no artificial colors, flavors or preservatives. It does not refer to the methods or materials used to produce the food ingredients.
- Reduced sodium: This product must contain 25% less sodium than the fullsodium version of the product.
- Made with whole grains: Product contains a small amount of whole grains, the rest of the grains can be refined.
- Organic: Produce and other ingredients are grown without the use of pesticides, synthetic fertilizers, sewage sludge, genetically modified organisms, or ionizing radiation. Organic animals that produce meat, poultry, eggs, and dairy products do not take antibiotics or growth hormones.

# Organic VS Conventional

## **Organic:**

- No synthetic pesticides or fertilizers
- 50% higher in omega 3 fatty acids (Poultry, meat, dairy, and eggs) compared to conventional
- Free of antibiotics (Poultry, meat, dairy, and eggs)
- No synthetic hormones (Poultry, meat, dairy, and eggs)

## Dirty Dozen

(highest in pesticide)



apple



strawberries



grapes



celery



peaches



spinach



sweet bell peppers



nectarines (imported)



cucumber



cherry tomatoes



snap peas (imported)

potatoes

# Organic VS Conventional

### **Conventional:**

- More affordable
- Not equivalent nutrient value to organic produce;
  - Hormone health
  - Gut health

## Clean 15

(lowest in pesticide)











cabbage

sweet peas - frozen

onions







asparagus

mango

papaya







kiwi

eggplant

grapefruit







cantaloupe

cauliflower