



Build a Healthy Plate



Session Overview

In this session, participants will learn about food assistance programs that can help families obtain additional food. An educator will provide information on MyPlate, the food groups and recommended amounts. Participants will be engaged in a discussion about foods to increase, foods to reduce, balancing calories and physical activity. Participants will practice “building a healthy plate” using MyPlate and meal cards and discuss ways to include more fruits and vegetables.

Target Audience: English and Spanish speaking adults

Group Size: 5-30 participants

Time Needed: 60 minutes

Behavioral Objectives:

After the session participants will be able to:

1. Name at least two food assistance programs that can help families obtain additional food.
2. Describe MyPlate and the five food groups.
3. Modify a meal to reflect the MyPlate guidelines.
4. State two ways to include physical activity in their daily routine.

Key Message:

Using food assistance programs and MyPlate can help individuals make healthier food choices.

Materials Needed for Session:

- Primary handouts: OC-CNAP *How to Get Food Help in OC*; USDA *What's on Your Plate?*; USDA *Let's eat for the health of it*; USDA tip sheet *Be Active Adults*; NEOP *Everyday Healthy Meals* cookbook
- “Portion Plate” model, food models, sample meal cards (USDA, NEOP and WIC sources), 8-ounce measuring cup
- Whole milk and 1% milk cartons
- Optional: NEOP *Sugar Synonyms* poster, CA WIC *What is a Whole Grain?* poster, HCA WIC *Mealtimes* 2-sided handout (*Who decides what?* and USDA *Nibbles Enjoying the Family Meal*), HCA WIC *Family Meals* poster

Outline of 60-minute session:

- Welcome & introduction (1 min)
- Activity 1: The Cost of Food & How to Get Help (5 min)
- Activity 2: Food is Your Friend! MyPlate & the Food Groups (10 min)
- Activity 3: Using MyPlate to Create Better Meals (22 min)
- Activity 4: You Can Do It! (10 min)
- Activity 5: Family Meals (9 min) – Optional
- Activity 6: Food Demonstration or Taste Test– Optional, must have ServSafe certification
- Conclusion and Evaluation (3 min)

Welcome to “Build a Healthy Plate” (1 min)

1. Introduce the class topic and distribute the handout packet.
2. Review the class objectives and the key message.

Activity 1: The Cost of Food & How to Get Help (5 min)

1. You know how much money you need to pay the rent, electricity bill and car insurance – but how much does it cost to feed your family healthy meals and snacks?
2. The average cost to feed a family of four on a budget for one week is \$150.20¹. This includes healthy foods but does not include cleaning supplies or eating out. That’s about \$21.00 a day for breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks. Lunch at a fast food restaurant can often cost about \$20.00.
3. How much do you spend? Collect receipts for all of your food and beverage purchases for one week and add them up to see how much you spend on food.

3. Food Assistance Programs

Many families need additional resources to ensure they have enough food and healthy meals. Look at the ***How to Get Food Help in Orange County*** handout.

1. CalFresh (formerly known as Food Stamps) – helps people of all ages get extra food.
There are 3 ways to apply:
 - i) Call the office nearest your home (*Refer to 6 phone numbers listed*)
 - ii) Go online – www.mybenefitsCalWIN.org (*English and Spanish forms available*)
 - iii) Call a non-government community partner to help you apply (*Refer to 4 phone numbers listed*)
2. WIC – helps provide food to women who are pregnant or have recently had a baby and children up to 5 years of age. You can call one of the four agencies providing services in Orange County to learn more. (*Refer to 5 phone numbers listed.*)
3. Several other food assistance programs – School Lunch, Summer Meals, EFAP, Brown Bag, Kids Café, and more. Call the phone numbers listed on the handout or 2-1-1.

Activity 2: Food is Your Friend! MyPlate and the Food Groups (10 min)

Food gives you nourishment and enjoyment. It gives you the fuel and nutrients needed to:

- Move – Move your muscles, including your heart and lungs
- Think – Feed your brain
- Grow – Replace the cells that make up your entire body; a red blood cell lives about 120 days and then it is replaced.

What does food provide?

1. Energy in the form of calories: Carbohydrate, protein, fat and alcohol
2. Essential nutrients such as vitamins A & C, minerals including iron, calcium, sodium & more
3. Other items: Cholesterol, gluten, fiber, water, phytochemicals and more (*color, odor, flavor*)
4. Foods have different combinations of these nutrients.
 - a. Foods with similar combinations are grouped together – making our 5 food groups.
 - b. The food groups and MyPlate make it easier for you to get the nutrients your body needs.

How can MyPlate help?

The ***What’s on Your Plate?*** handout shows the MyPlate symbol on the front and more food group information is on the back. The MyPlate symbol helps you think about what and how much food goes on your plate or in your cup or bowl.

There are 5 food groups: (Refer to the MyPlate symbol)

1. Fruit group is in red
2. Vegetable group is in green
3. Grains group is in orange
4. Protein group is in purple
5. Dairy group is in blue

What do you need every day?

Let's look at the back of the handout to learn more about the food groups and the recommended amounts. The amount you need is based on your age, gender and how much physical activity you get. The recommended daily amounts shown on the handout are for an average adult. We'll be using food models to help you visualize how much you need. *(Start with the column on the left and provide a quick overview of the food groups.)*

1. Vegetables (green section):

- a. Eat 2 ½ cups every day
- b. Eat a variety of colorful vegetables every day; especially dark green and dark orange.
- c. Good source of: Vitamin A, vitamin C, fiber, phytochemicals, minerals
- d. All forms count – fresh, frozen, canned; include 2 or more vegetables at your main meal

2. Fruits (red section):

- a. Eat 2 cups every day
- b. Include one citrus fruit every day – orange, grapefruit, tangerine
- c. Good source of: Vitamin A, vitamin C, fiber, phytochemicals, minerals
- d. All forms count – fresh, frozen, canned, dried, 100% juice (limit juice to 4 oz – 6 oz a day for children per USDA guidelines; choose whole fruit more often than juice)

3. Grains (orange section):

- a. Eat 6 ounces every day
- b. Bread, rice, cereal, pasta, tortillas, crackers
- c. Good source of: B vitamins, fiber, energy and more

4. Dairy (blue section):

- a. Get 3 cups every day
- b. Milk, yogurt, cheese, cottage cheese, calcium-fortified soy beverage
- c. Good source of: Calcium, vitamin D and more

5. Protein (purple section):

- a. Eat 5 ½ ounces every day
- b. Animal: Chicken, turkey, fish, beef, eggs; Plant: Beans, nuts, peanut butter, tofu – eat a variety
- c. Good source of: Protein, iron, zinc, vitamin B₁₂ and more

Activity: I will name a food group and you tell me your favorite food from that group.

Activity 3: Using MyPlate to Create Better Meals (22 min)

We have another handout to help you and it is called *Let's eat for the health of it*. This handout will help us talk about four topics: *(Refer to the bottom of the handout)*

1. Build a healthy plate
2. Cut back on foods high in fats, sugars and salt
3. Eat the right amount of calories for you
4. Be physically active

Build a healthy plate (Refer to the top of page 2 on the handout)

1. Make half your plate fruits and vegetables

Most fruits and vegetables are naturally low in fat and calories. Filling half your plate with these foods will help you get important nutrients without getting extra fat and calories.

Activity: Tell the person next to you what fruits and vegetables you ate at dinner last night. Be honest - It's OK if you did not fill half your plate with fruits and vegetables because that's the reason for this class.

2. Switch to fat free or low-fat (1%) milk

a. You usually see four different kinds of milk: whole milk, 2% fat, 1% fat and fat free. (Refer to containers and/or food models)

b. Lower fat milks, such as 1% and fat free, have the same amount of calcium and other nutrients, such as vitamin D, but fewer calories and less fat

c. Children under two years of age should drink whole milk

d. People over two years of age may want to get less fat and fewer calories by drinking lower fat milks. If you switch from whole milk to 1% milk, you will get about 45 calories less per cup, but it can add up. Drinking 1% milk may save ~650 calories/week which can add up to over 9 pounds in a year.

Background info from USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference – Release 27:

• Whole Milk (#01077): 149 calories x 2 cups/day x 7 days = 2,086 calories per week

• 1% Milk (#01082): 102 calories x 2 cups/day x 7 days = 1,428 calories per week

• 1% milk is 658 fewer calories/week, over year the equivalent of 9.78 pounds

e. Try calcium-fortified soy products as an alternate to dairy foods

Activity: Tell the person next to you what type of milk you usually drink.

3. Make at least half your grains whole grains

You need 6 ounces from the grain group every day so you should try to make at least 3 of these whole grain foods.

a. What is a whole grain? It has three parts: (Refer to WIC Whole Grain poster)

- Bran – high in fiber, B vitamins
- Germ – B vitamins, protein, minerals, healthy oils
- Endosperm – mostly starch

Processed or refined grains usually contain only the endosperm.

b. How can you eat more whole grains?

- Choose whole grain products – whole wheat bread, corn tortillas, whole grain pasta; brown rice; whole grain cereal, oatmeal
 - Foods that are not whole grains include white rice, white bread, regular pasta
- Try something new:
 - Eat 100% whole grain cereals
 - Add brown rice, bulgur or other whole grains to soups and casseroles
 - Use half whole wheat flour / white flour in baking recipes

Activity: How many of you ate a whole grain food yesterday? Tell the person next to you a whole grain food you may want to try.

4. Vary your protein food choices

a. Keep meat and poultry portions small and lean. A portion size for cooked meat is 3 ounces but many people eat more than they need. (Refer to the food model)

b. Try to eat fish about twice a week. Canned fish, such as salmon and tuna, counts. Eat beans, which are high in protein and fiber and less expensive.

We know what we should eat more often so now let's discuss what you should eat less often.

Cut back on fats, sugars and salt (Refer to the bottom of page 2 on the handout)

1. Choose foods and drinks with little or no added sugar

Sugar is found naturally in some foods such as fruit, milk and grains and is added to others.

a. Major sources of added sugar²

- Soda, energy drinks and sports drinks, fruit-flavored drinks, grain-based desserts (*cookies, cakes*), dairy-based desserts (*ice cream, pudding*) and candy

b. Ways to reduce added sugar (Refer to the Sugar Synonyms poster)

Read the food label to check for these other names for sugar. We will have an entire class on label reading. Until then

<u>Ends in "-ose"</u>	<u>Any "syrup"</u>	High fructose corn syrup
Dextrose	Malt syrup	Corn sweetener
Maltose	Cane juice/syrup	Brown sugar
Glucose, Fructose		Honey

c. Drink water instead of sweetened beverages – Rethink Your Drink!

We will have an entire class on beverage choices. Until then:

- Read beverage labels
- Consume smaller portions
- Choose healthy options more often

Activity: Tell the person next to you a sugary food you may want to eat less often.

2. Look out for salt and sodium

Sodium is found naturally in some foods and is added to others.

a. Major sources of added sodium³

- Breads and snack foods (*sodium used as a preservative*), processed foods (*canned and frozen foods, mixed dishes, pizza, soup*) and cured foods and condiments (*cold cuts, sausage, bacon, soy, BBQ sauce, pickles*)

b. Ways to reduce added salt

- Eat more home-prepared foods
- Read the food label to check for sodium content and look at the ingredients
- Use less table salt. Add spices or herbs to season foods instead of salt

Activity: Tell the person next to you a salty food you may want to eat less often.

3. Eat fewer foods that are high in solid fats

Some fats are solid at room temperature, such as butter, and some are not, such as oils.

a. Try to eat fewer solid and saturated fats – major sources (Refer to handout)

- Cakes, cookies, ice cream, pizza, cheese, hot dogs

b. Ways to reduce fats:

- Select leaner meats and lower fat milk and dairy products
- Switch from solid fats to oils when preparing foods

Activity: Tell the person next to you which of the fats and oils listed in the handout you use most often.

Eat the right amount of calories for you (Refer to the top of page 3 on the handout)

Enjoy your food but eat less

1. Think about why you are eating: Are you hungry, bored, stressed, in a hurry, eating in front of the TV? Get back in touch with your hunger cues – eat until you are satisfied and not “stuffed”. It takes time for your brain to get the message you have had enough to eat. Take time to enjoy your food – enjoy the flavors and the company of others
 2. Avoid oversized portions
 - a. Portion size has increased over the past 20 – 30 years. Here are some food models to show you various portions.
 - Pizza, muffin, cookie, rice or French fries food models show large vs. normal portion sizes
 - Vegetable and milk food models show what ½ cup (4 oz) and 1 cup (8 oz) portions look like.
 - b. How to control portion size:
The bigger the portion, the more people tend to eat:
 - Use a smaller plate, bowl and cup
 - Don’t eat from the food package
 - Measure out snacks
 - Eat at home more often
 - Share restaurant meals
- Activity:** Tell the person next to you which food model was most surprising to you.

Be physically active your way

How many people think they sit too much? Physical activity is something we can do for ourselves and for our health. It may be hard to start but you will benefit later. Just like we have made brushing our teeth a daily habit, we can make physical activity a habit. (Refer to the *Be Active Adults* handout.)

Benefits of physical activity:

1. Reduces the risk for chronic disease such as heart disease and diabetes
2. Promotes a healthy weight
3. Reduces stress

How much activity do you need?

1. Adults should get at least 2 ½ hours of moderate physical activity each week (about 30 minutes 5 days a week). You can break it into 10 minutes at a time. (*Tip #2*)
2. Children should get at least 60 minutes of physical activity every day. Let them play!

Pick activities that you like:

1. Have fun! You don’t have to go the gym to be active. Examples: walking, biking, dancing, playing with your kids, going to the park or community center, playing ball. (*Tips #10, #5*)
2. What you eat and drink and your level of physical activity are important for your own health and the health of your family – be a healthy role model.

Activity: Refer to the *Be Active Adults* handout. Ask 3 volunteers to read a tip they would like to try to be more physically active.

Food labels

On the back of the *Let’s Eat for the Health of It* handout is some information about using food labels to help you make better choices. We will have a whole class on reading labels but when you have some time, take a minute to look at this information.

Activity 4: You Can Do It! (10 min – or longer if the optional topics are not presented)

Look at these sample meal cards and work with a partner to modify the meals to reflect the MyPlate guidelines discussed. Does the plate have all the food groups? Is half the plate filled with fruits and vegetables? What do you need to add or take away? How can the recipes in the *NEOP* cookbook be used to create better meals? Option: ask volunteers to share what they had for dinner and discuss how to modify the meals to reflect the MyPlate guidelines as a group.

Activity 5: Optional – Family Meals (9 min)

We just discussed MyPlate and some guidelines for making healthy food choices. However, family meals go beyond the food served. Here are some tips for happy family meals.

First, let's discuss a short scenario – have you ever had a meal like this?

Read scenario:

A tired mother comes home with her two children and asks them to start their homework while she makes dinner. The older child is hungry and starts eating some chips. The younger child complains when he hears they are having hamburger casserole for dinner. The mother decides she will make both the casserole and quesadillas. Everyone sits down to dinner in front of the TV. The children start to fight, the mother gets angry and tells them to stop arguing and not say another word. The family continues to eat in silence. (*Note: May add a "father" or other family member to the scenario if appropriate for site.*)

Discussion

- Have you ever had a meal like this?
 - What were some good things about this example? (*Eating as a family*)
 - What could be improved? (*Turn TV off, provide positive environment, no chips for snack*)
1. Family meals help everyone – Kids who have meals with their families:⁴
 - a. Eat more fruits and vegetables
 - b. Eat healthier overall
 - c. Do better in school
 - d. Communicate better
 - e. Are more social
 - f. Show a decrease in risk-taking behaviors (*smoke, drink, take drugs*)
 2. Parents and children have different roles at mealtime (*Refer to the front of the WIC Mealtime handout or poster*)
 - a. Parent decides:
 - When to offer food – Regular meals and snacks
 - What foods to serve – Healthy choices
 - Where to serve foods – Preferably at a table; not in front of TV or in bedroom
 - b. Child decides
 - Whether or not to eat – Children will eat when hungry
 - Which foods to eat – Choice of healthy foods - apple vs. orange not apple vs. chips
 - How much to eat – Young children are usually still in touch with hunger cues and know when they are full

Activity: I'll give you two examples and you decide if the parent and child are following their roles.

- Child decides to eat potato chips in front of the TV at 5:30 (just before dinner)
 1. Who is deciding when, what and where to eat? (*child*)
 2. Who is deciding whether to eat and how much? (*child*)

Potential problems?– *Child is eating a less healthy snack and may not be hungry at dinner when healthier food is served*

Possible solutions?– *Parent could offer a healthy, less filling snack before dinner or have the child assist with meal preparation so dinner can be served earlier*

- Mother decides a child will finish all the food on his plate
 1. Who is deciding when, what and where to eat? (*parent*)
 2. Who is deciding whether to eat and how much? (*parent*)

Potential problems?– *Child may resist being told what to do and refuse to eat*

Possible solutions? – *Let children eat the amount they want to eat but do not allow snacking or additional food until the next regular meal or snack time.*

3. Enjoying the Family Meal (*Refer to the Nibbles info on back of the WIC Mealtimes handout*)
 - a. Set regular mealtimes and be a role model for healthy eating.
 - b. Show that family meals are important. Turn off the TV.
 - c. Eat around a table.
 - d. Enjoy meal talk. Plan topics to talk about to help include all family members.

Activity 6: Optional – Food Demonstration or Taste Test (*must be ServSafe certified*)

1. Prepare one recipe from the *NEOP Everyday Healthy Meals* cookbook; options include Corn and Green Chili Salad, Vegetable Quesadillas and Breakfast Fruit Cup
2. Conduct a taste test with vegetables; options include use of vegetables in season, compare fresh, canned and frozen vegetables, compare raw and cooked vegetables

Conclusion and Evaluation: (3 min)

You don't have to be perfect. Each day brings a chance to eat healthy foods.

Home activities:

1. Prepare one recipe from the *Everyday Healthy Meals* cookbook.
2. Go to www.ChooseMyPlate.gov and find two items that are interesting to you or your family members.
3. Save all of your receipts for food and beverage purchases for one week. This includes receipts from the grocery store, eating out, the convenience store, gas station, coffee shop, etc. Add up all of the receipts to see how much you spent on food for the week. We will talk more about planning meals and shopping on a budget during our next class.

Evaluation:

- Do you have any questions?
- Let's review. (*Distribute evaluation forms or conduct verbally.*)

Build a Healthy Plate

After attending this class I feel confident that I can:

	Agree Very Much	Agree	I Am Not Sure	Disagree	Disagree Very Much
1) Name at least two food assistance programs that can help families obtain additional food.					
2) Describe MyPlate and the five food groups.					
3) Modify a meal to reflect the MyPlate guidelines.					
4) State two ways to include physical activity in your daily routine.					

Closing:

Thanks for attending the class and I hope you are now able to build a healthy plate.

If part of a series of classes:

At our next class, we will talk about planning and shopping on a budget. Please bring your food receipts and a grocery store circular ad to our next meeting.

References:

¹ Official USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food at Home at Four Levels, U.S. Average, May 2014, Family of 4 Couple

² Sources of Added Sugars in the Diets of the US Population, Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010, Chapter 3, Figure 3-6, pg. 29; www.cnpp.usda.gov/Publications/DietaryGuidelines/2010/PolicyDoc/Chapter3.pdf

³ Sources of Sodium in the Diets of the US Population, Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010, Chapter 3, Figure 3-2, pg. 22; www.cnpp.usda.gov/Publications/DietaryGuidelines/2010/PolicyDoc/Chapter3.pdf

⁴ Family Meals Spell Success, Purdue University, www.cfs.purdue.edu/cff/documents/promoting_meals/spellsuccessfactsheet.pdf

For CalFresh information, call 877-847-3663. Funded by the USDA SNAP-Ed, an equal opportunity provider and employer.
Visit www.CaChampionsForChange.net for healthy tips.

How to Get Food Help in Orange County – 4/15

Program	Who	What do I get?	Contact Info
2-1-1 Orange County	All ages	Information on food assistance available through governmental, community & faith-based organizations	2-1-1 OC Dial 2-1-1 or (888) 600-4357 (toll free) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to receive referrals from trained multilingual specialists
CalFresh (formerly known as Food Stamps)	All ages Individuals & families with low incomes. Must have a U.S. Citizen or a legal resident household member	Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card that can be used like an ATM card to purchase eligible food items at stores certified as CalFresh retailers	For interactive assistance: (714) 541-4895 (24-hrs) For live assistance: (800) 821-9799 (wait times vary depending on call volume) Central Regional Office (714) 834-8899 North Region (714) 575-2400 West Region (714) 503-2200 East Region (714) 435-5800 South Region (949) 206-4000 www.MyBenefitsCalwin.org
CalFresh Outreach	All ages	Community partners can provide information and help pre-screen and/or make appointments	2-1-1 OC: Dial 2-1-1 or (888) 600-4357 (toll free) Catholic Charities of OC: (714) 347-9601 Community Action Partnership of OC (CAPOC): (714) 897-6670, x3606 Second Harvest Food Bank: (949) 278-3491 or 3422
NEOP Nutrition Education & Obesity Prevention	All ages	Local partners provide nutrition education to those receiving or eligible for CalFresh (formerly known as <i>Network for a Healthy California</i>)	Catholic Charities of OC: (714) 347-9611 County of Orange Health Care Agency (714) 834-7984
T/EFAP The Emergency Food Assistance Program	All ages Individuals and families with incomes ≤150% of the federal poverty level (FPL)	USDA foods including canned vegetables, fruits, meats, frozen poultry, juice, rice, beans, pasta and cereal	Community Action Partnership of OC (CAPOC): (714) 897-6670 Second Harvest Food Bank: (949) 653-2900
WIC Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children	Pregnant, breastfeeding / postpartum women, infants & children up to age 5 years, with income ≤185% federal poverty level (FPL). (<i>May also be on CalFresh, cannot be on CSFP</i>)	Nutrition education and checks for supplemental foods specific to needs	888-WIC-Works or 888-942-9675 Camino Health Center (949) 488-7688 County of Orange Health Care Agency (888) YOUR WIC or (888) 968-7942 Planned Parenthood of Orange & SB Counties (714) 973-2411 Public Health Foundation Enterprises (PHFE) (888) 942-2229
CACFP Child and Adult Care Food Programs	Children under 18 years may receive healthy meals and snacks at after school & day care sites	Varies - Each participating site determines the foods it offers.	Talk to your daycare or after school site or call: Head Start of Orange County, Inc.: (714) 241-8920 Children's Home Society of California Main: (714) 456-9800 Kid Care Hotline: (714) 543-2273 or (949) 364-6605

Program	Who	What do I get?	Contact Info
School Meals	School-age youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are provided with lunch & some sites provide breakfast Free Meals: Incomes \leq130% of federal poverty level (FPL) Reduced Price Meals: Incomes 130% to 185% FPL. <i>(Students cannot be charged more than 40¢ for meals.)</i> Full Price Meals: Incomes >185% FPL <p>Youth can walk into participating community or school sites and receive food. No application is required. Contact the site for the breakfast & lunch meal hours.</p>	<p>Contact your local school district for an application form</p> <p>2-1-1 OC: Dial 2-1-1 or (888) 600-4357 (toll free) Second Harvest: www.feedoc.org or (949) 653-2900</p>
Summer Meals	Children 18 years of age and younger	<p>After school snack program. Any child 18 yrs & younger can visit a Kids Cafe site & receive a snack during snack time. There are currently 35 sites located throughout OC.</p> <p>Food packages containing specific items. Food may include nonfat dry & fluid milk, juice, oats, ready-to-eat cereal, rice, pasta, peanut butter, dry beans, canned meat or poultry or fish & canned fruits/vegetables</p> <p>Two bags of groceries are distributed every two weeks at participating sites. Items may include canned goods, produce, dried beans, rice, cereals and more.</p>	<p>Second Harvest www.feedoc.org or (949) 653-2900</p>
Kids Cafe	Children 18 years of age and younger	<p>Food packages containing specific items. Food may include nonfat dry & fluid milk, juice, oats, ready-to-eat cereal, rice, pasta, peanut butter, dry beans, canned meat or poultry or fish & canned fruits/vegetables</p> <p>Two bags of groceries are distributed every two weeks at participating sites. Items may include canned goods, produce, dried beans, rice, cereals and more.</p>	<p>Community Action Partnership of OC (CAPOC) (714) 897-6670 www.ocfoodbank.org</p>
CSFP Commodity Supplemental Food Program	Older adults over 60 years of age with incomes \leq 130% of the federal poverty level	<p>Older adults over 60 years of age with incomes \leq150% of the federal poverty level</p>	<p>Second Harvest www.feedoc.org or (949) 653-2900</p>
Brown Bag Program	Older adults over 60 years of age or who are functionally impaired may receive healthy meals and snacks at adult day care sites	<p>Varies - Each participating site determines the foods it offers.</p>	<p>Talk to your local senior center or contact: Orange County Office on Aging (800) 510-2020 (714) 567-7500 <i>if on cell phone or outside OC</i></p>
CACFP Child and Adult Care Food Programs	Older adults over 60 year of age.	<p>Congregate meals at participating senior centers (often hot meals served at lunch to groups of people) or home delivered food (Meals on Wheels)</p>	<p>Talk to your local senior center or contact: Orange County Office on Aging (800) 510-2020 (714) 567-7500 <i>if on cell phone or outside OC</i></p>
Senior Meals	Older adults over 60 year of age.	<p>Congregate meals at participating senior centers (often hot meals served at lunch to groups of people) or home delivered food (Meals on Wheels)</p>	<p>Talk to your local senior center or contact: Orange County Office on Aging (800) 510-2020 (714) 567-7500 <i>if on cell phone or outside OC</i></p>

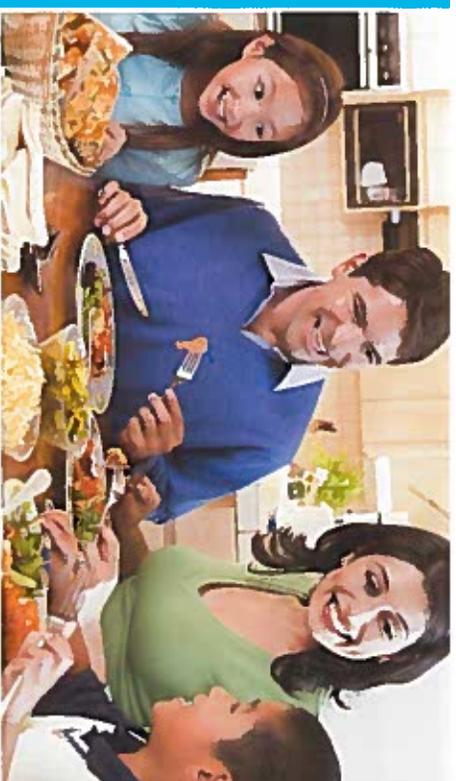


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What's on your plate?



Choose**MyPlate**.gov



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 soy milk (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>
<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>				
<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 soy milk; 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>

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.

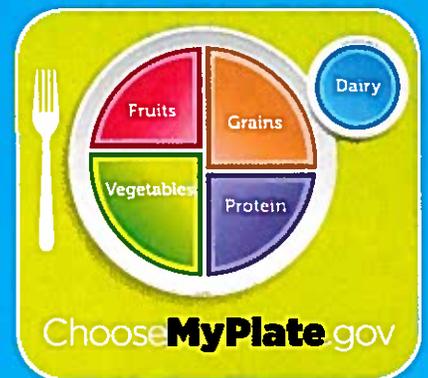
Adults: get 2 hours and 30 minutes or more a week of activity that requires moderate effort, such as brisk walking.



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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.

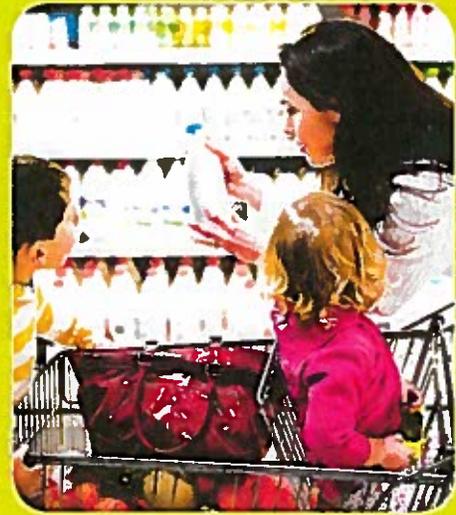
Use food labels to help you make better choices

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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10 tips

Nutrition Education Series

be active adults

10 tips to help adults include physical activity into their lifestyle



Being physically active is important for your health. Adults who are physically active are less likely to develop some chronic diseases than adults who are inactive. Physical activity is any form of exercise or movement of the body that uses energy. People of all ages, shapes, sizes, and abilities can benefit from a physically active lifestyle.

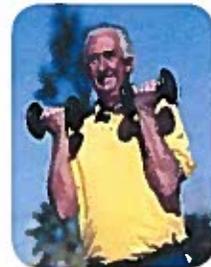
1 start activities slowly and build up over time

If you are just starting physical activity, build up slowly. This will help to prevent injury. After a few weeks, increase how often and how long you are active.



2 get your heart pumping

For health benefits, do at least 2½ hours each week of physical activity that requires moderate effort. A few examples include brisk walking, biking, swimming, and skating. Spread activities over the week, but do them at least 10 minutes at a time.



3 strength-train for healthy muscles and bones

Do strengthening activities twice a week. Activities that build strength include lifting weights, doing push-ups and sit-ups, working with resistance bands, or heavy gardening.

4 make active choices throughout the day

Every little bit of activity can add up and doing something is better than nothing. Take the stairs instead of the elevator, go for a 10-minute walk on your lunch break, or park further away from work and walk.

5 be active your way

Mix it up—there are endless ways to be active. They include walking, biking, dancing, martial arts, gardening, and playing ball. Try out different activities to see what you like best and to add variety.

6 use the buddy system

Activities with friends or family are more enjoyable than doing them alone. Join a walking group, attend fitness classes at a gym, or play with the kids outside. Build a support network—your buddies will encourage you to keep being active.



7 set goals and track your progress

Plan your physical activity ahead of time and keep records. It's a great way to meet your goals. Track your activities with the Physical Activity Tracker on **SuperTracker**.* Use the My Journal feature to record what you enjoyed so you can build a plan that is right for you.

8 add on to your active time

Once you get used to regular physical activity, try to increase your weekly active time. The more time you spend being physically active, the more health benefits you will receive.

9 increase your effort

Add more intense activities once you have been moderately active for a while. You can do this by turning a brisk walk into a jog, swimming or biking faster, playing soccer, and participating in aerobic dance.



10 have fun!

Physical activity shouldn't be a chore. It can help you feel better about yourself and the way you live your life. Choose activities that you enjoy and that fit your lifestyle.

*Find the SuperTracker at <https://www.supertracker.usda.gov>.