EON HEALTHY EATING KEY MESSAGE 1 RESOURCES REFERED TO IN LESSON PLANS



EON HEALTHY EATING

EON KEY MESSAGE:

Eat a wide variety of food from the five food groups

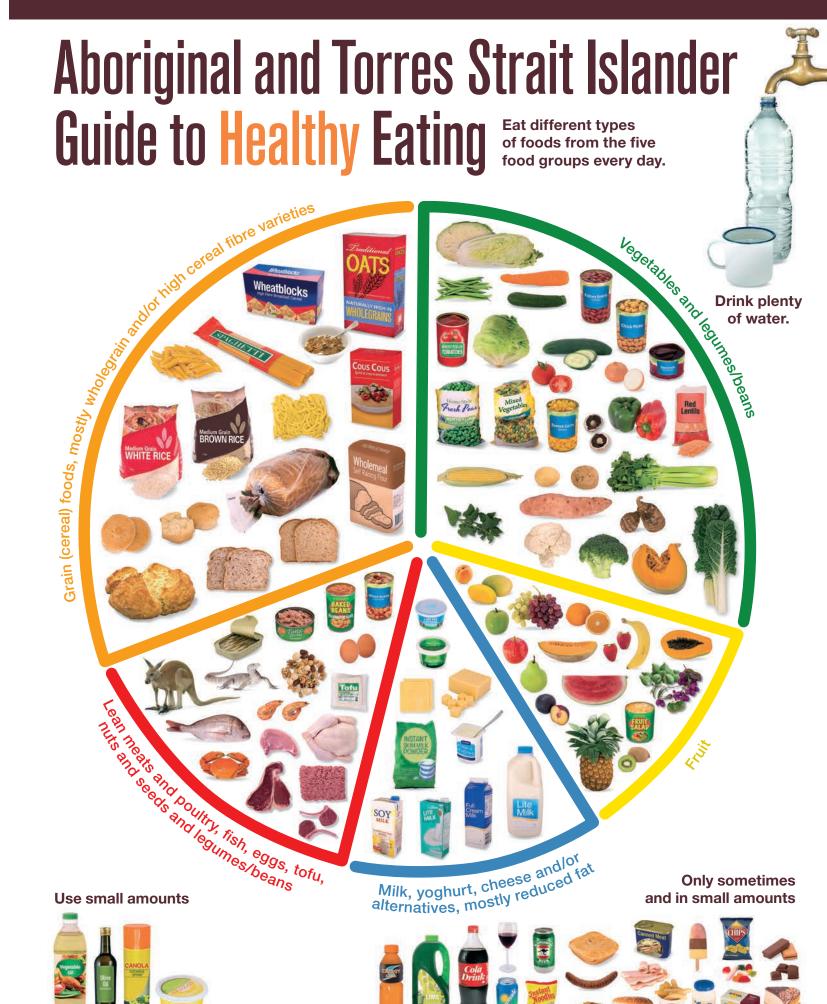
This PDF contains the resources referred to in the lesson plans for the EON key message: "Eat a wide variety of food from the five food groups".

(Click on the bookmark icon on the upper left of this PDF to navigate between the resources)

RESOURCES:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Guide to Healthy Eating
- Carbohydrate Information Sheet
- Fats Information
- Food Circles Worksheet
- Food Group Bingo
- Food Pictures
- Go Grow and Glow Poster
- Meal Plan
- Minerals Information Sheet
- My Healthy Lunchbox Sheet
- My Plate Worksheet
- Pack a Healthy Lunchbox Worksheet
- Proteins Information Sheet
- Vitamins Information Sheet
- Worm Colouring-In Sheet





Eat healthy, stay strong and live long





Eat Less Sugar

- Limit foods and drinks with added sugar
- Add less sugar to your tea or coffee



Eat Less Saturated Fat

- Limit fried foods
- Trim fat off meat
- Take skin off chicken
- Choose reduced



Eat Less Salt

- Don't add salt as you cook or at the table
- Choose low salt foods



Healthy Snack Ideas















CARBOHYDRATES

Carbohydrates are one of four main nutrients found in food.

They are the main source of energy for our body with 1 gram of carbohydrates supplying 16.7 kJ of energy.

Carbohydrates are important as they are the only source of energy for your RED BLOOD CELLS and extremely important fuel for your BRAIN CELLS.

All carbohydrate sources break down into sugar in your blood. It is important to eat the right quality and quantity of carbohydrates so that blood sugars do not become too high.

Sources of carbohydrates:

- Starch: simple and complex
- **Fruits**
- Dairy
- Processed food/ added sugars



























VS



















Starch: Good source of healthy carbohydrates as long as wholegrain, complex sources are chosen

- Simple: white, processed sources such as white bread and pastries
- Complex: wholegrain, minimally processed sources like multigrain bread, bran cereals, potato.

Fruits: There are natural sugars found in fruits called FRUCTOSE. It is important to have fruits in your diet because they have important vitamins and minerals for good health. It is important also not to have too many fruits in one day. Aim for 2 types of fruits per day!

Dairy: There are natural sugars found in dairy called LACTOSE. This can be found in milk, cheese and yoghurt.

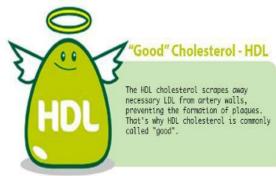
Processed Foods/ Added Sugars: These sources of carbohydrates should not be consumed regularly. They do not add any nutritional benefits unlike the other sources of carbohydrates. Examples: soft drinks, chocolates and lollies.

FATS

Healthy 'unsaturated' fats should be included in your diet every day. This may help improve your overall heart health. Unhealthy 'saturated and trans' fats should be limited.

Fats contribute to blood cholesterol: HDL and LDL.

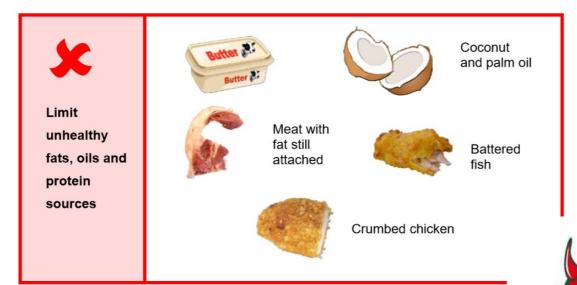
Unsaturated fats increase good cholesterol while saturated and trans fats increase bad cholesterol



Polyunsaturated fats (PUFA)



Monounsaturated fats (MUFA)

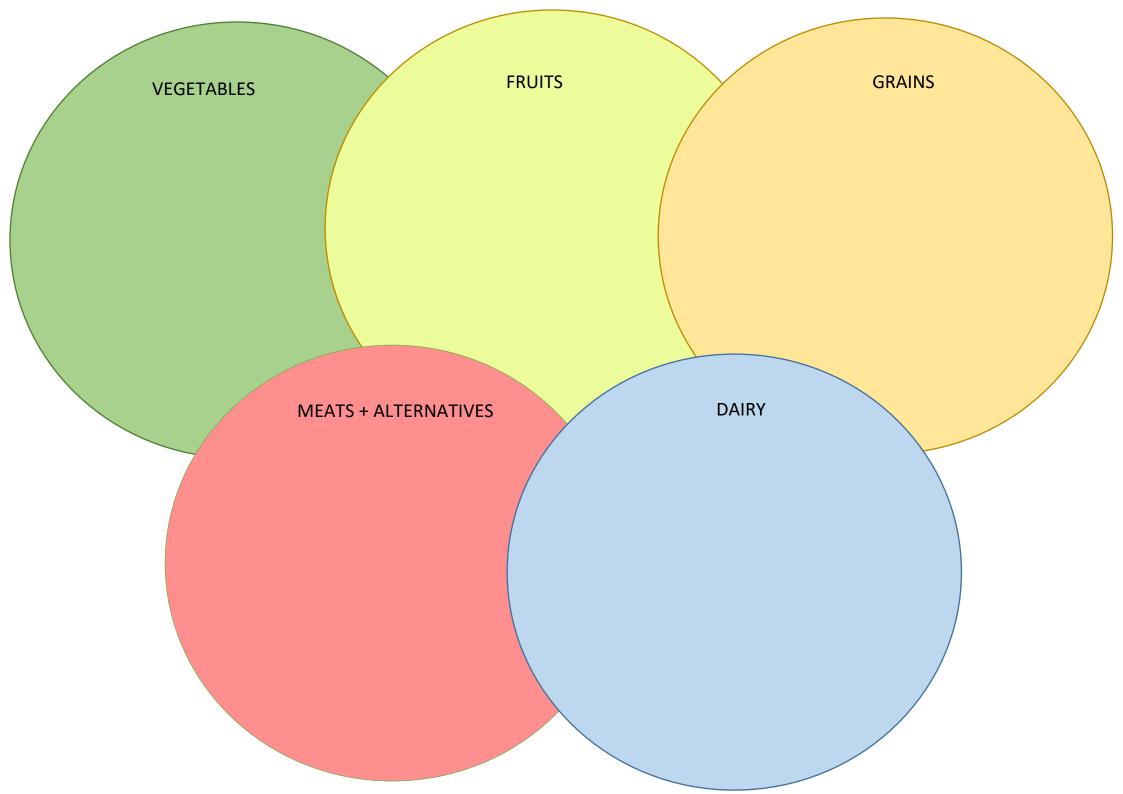


Saturated fats and trans fats

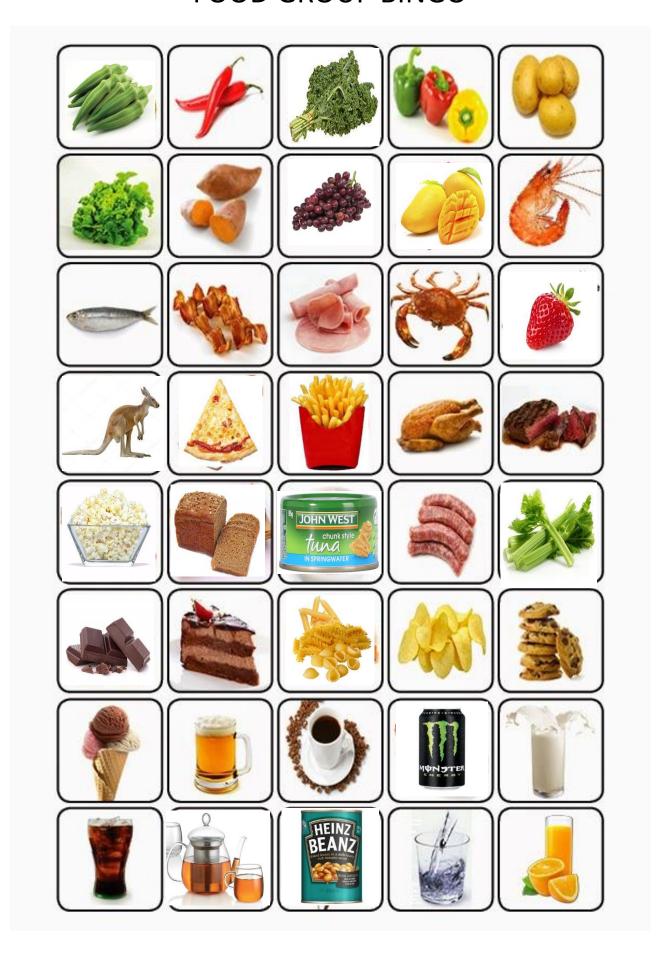


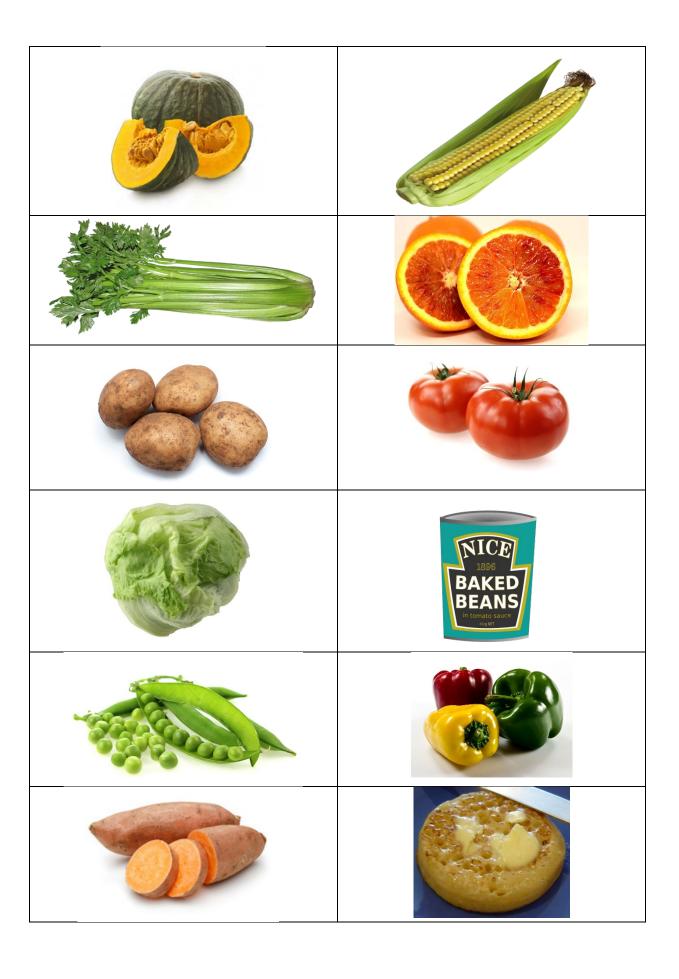
"Bad" Cholesterol - LDL

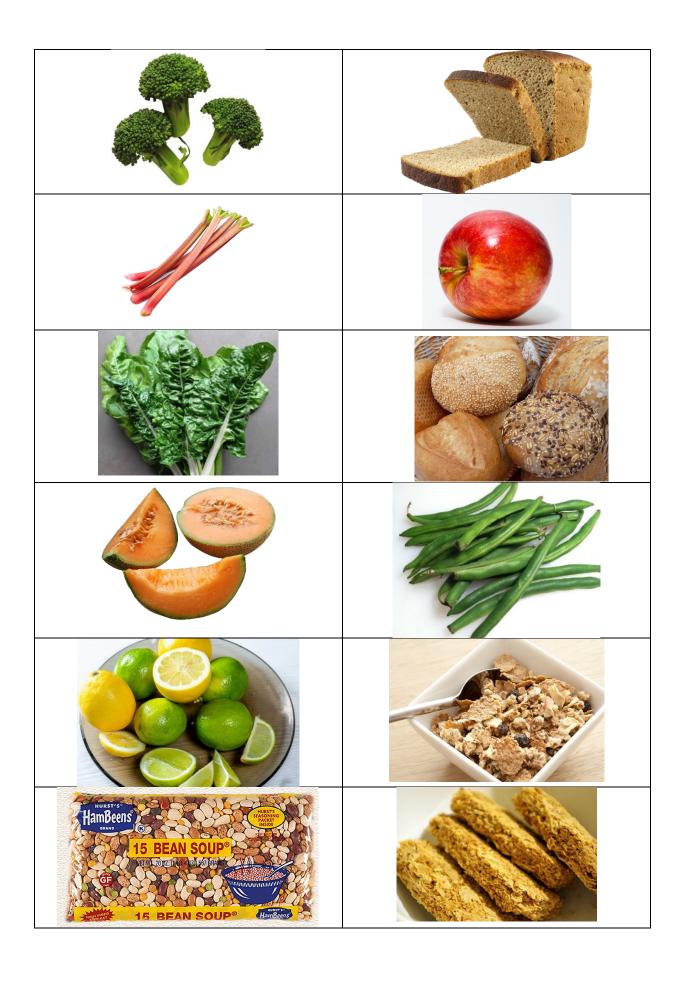
LDL, on the contrary, deposits excess cholesterol on the artery walls, thus promoting plaque formation. For this reason, the LDL cholestrol is defined as "bad".

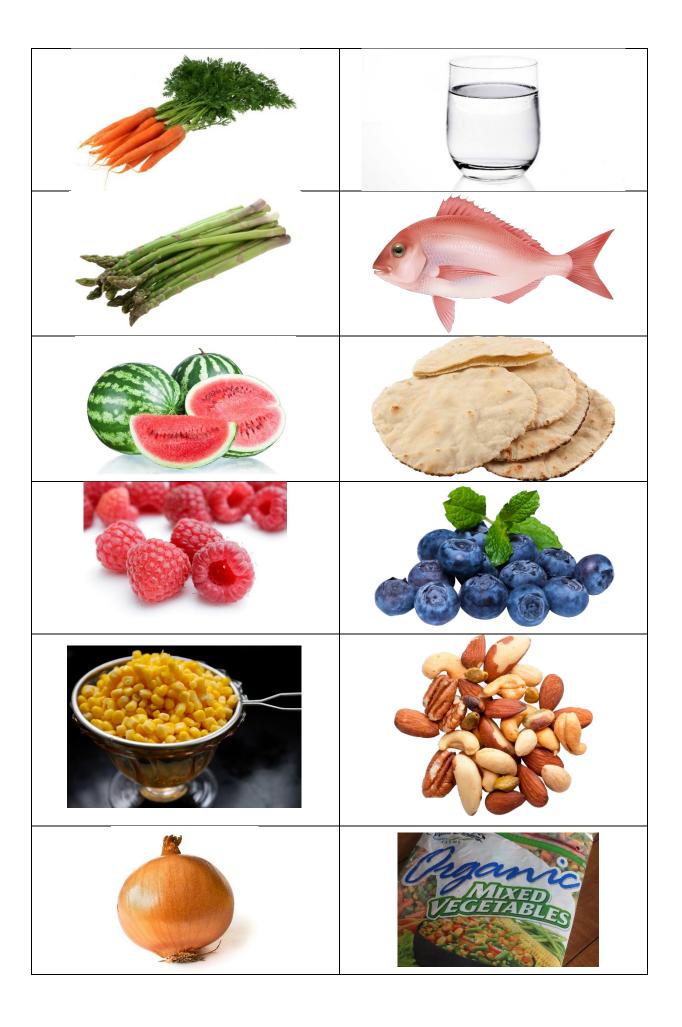


FOOD GROUP BINGO





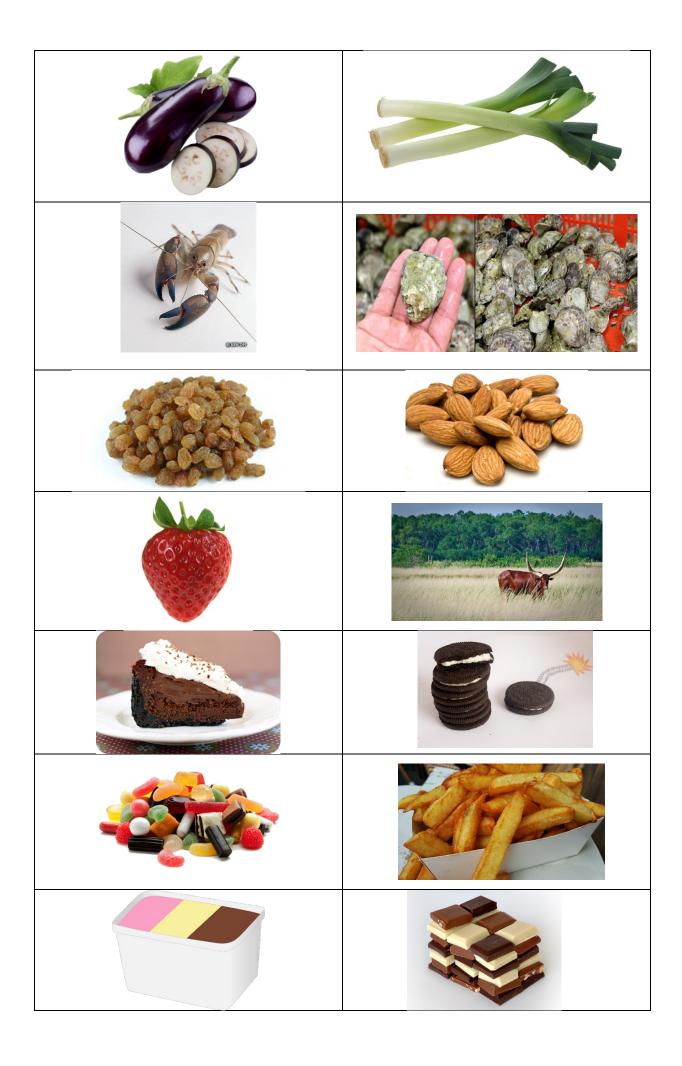
















GO

Foods that give you ENERGY. They are CARBOHYDRATES such as rice, oats, wholegrain bread, pasta and breakfast cereals.



GROW

Foods that give you PROTEIN to build your bones and muscles.
These are foods like meat, chicken, fish, legumes, beans, eggs and milk.



GLOW

Foods that are packed with VITAMINS + MINERALS. These come from fruits and vegetables of all shapes, colours and sizes! They give you shiny hair, strong nails and stop you from getting sick!

MEAL PLAN

BREAKFAST

Wheat biscuit with milk and yoghurt
(1 wheat biscuit, ½ cup reduced fat milk, 100g yoghurt)



AFTERNOON BREAK

Crumpet (1 crumpet with a light spread of margarine)

Glass of milk (1 cup/250ml reduced fat milk)





MORNING BREAK

Banana (1 medium banana)

Crispbreads with peanut butter spread (3 crispbreads, 1T of peanut butter spread)



EVENING MEAL

Lamb kebab with vegetables (65g cooked lamb kebab, 1 small boiled potato, ½ cup cooked carrot, ½ cup cooked beans)





EVENING SNACK

Fruit salad (tinned or fresh) and reduced fat yoghurt (1 cup mixed fruit plus small tub/100g yoghurt)



LUNCH

Egg, cheese and salad sandwich (2 x slices of wholemeal bread, 1 boiled egg, 20g/1 slice reduced fat cheese, 1 cup mixed salad)



Drink plenty of water throughout the day



MINERALS

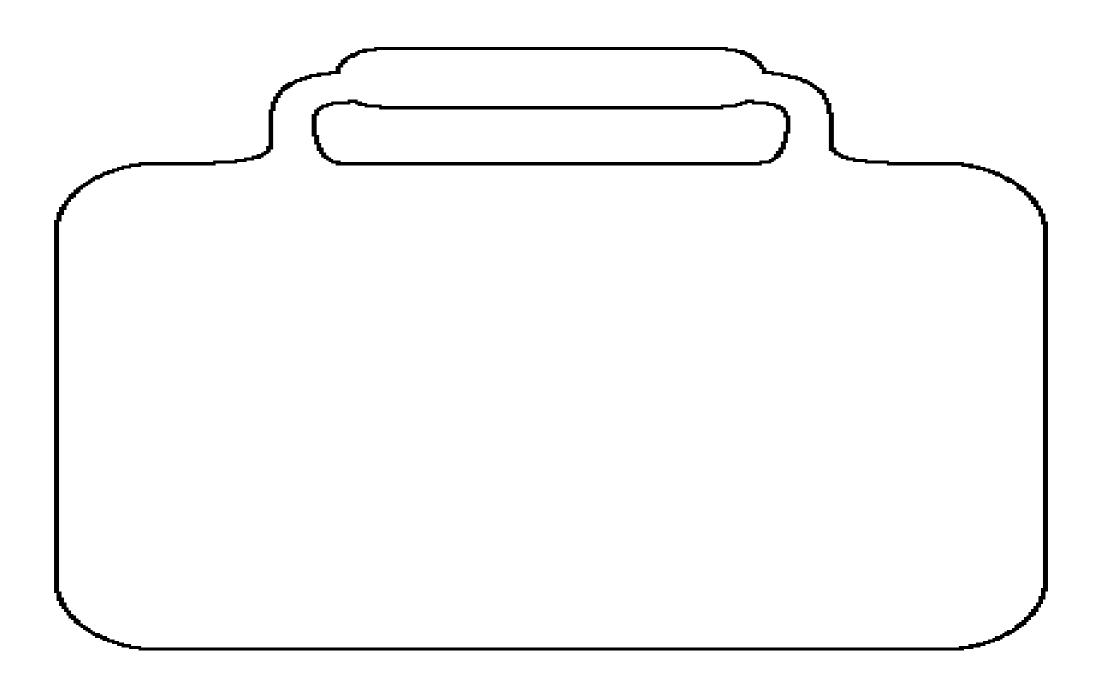
VITAMIN	WHAT IT DOES	DEFICIENCY	SOURCE
Calcium	 Bone and teeth formation Muscle function Blood clotting 	Weak bonesWeak teethPoor growth	Soya Beans Nilk Yogurt Cheese Turnip Greens
lodine	Growth and development	FatigueMalnutrition	Sardines Shrimp Foods Rich Strawberries Sea Vegetables Seallops Milk and Cheese

Iron	 Red blood cell formation Energy production Growth and development Immune function Wound healing 	 Fatigue Poor growth Weakness (Anaemia) Malnutrition 	Soybean Oatmeal Raisins Eggs Shell Fish Grain Bread Red Meat Chicken and Green Turkey Leaf
Magnesium	 Muscle function Normal heart beats Immune function Energy production 	 Muscle spasms Loss of appetite Personality changes Nausea and vomiting 	Almonds Spinach Soybeans Avocados Potatoes Brown Rice Cashews

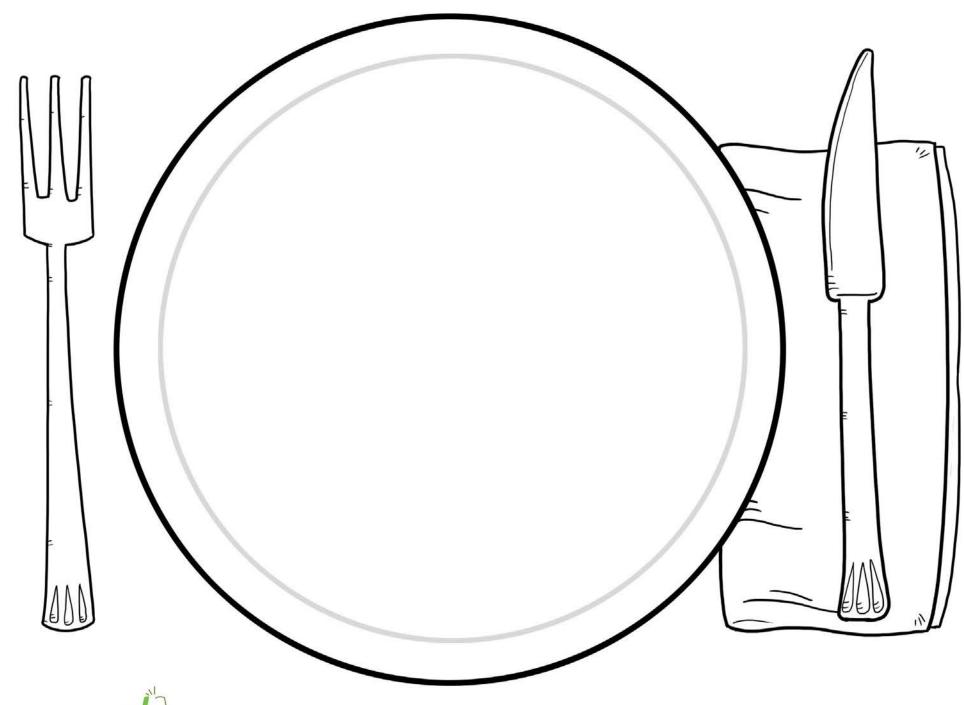
Potassium	 Heart function Muscle function 	 Fatigue Muscle weakness Cramps 	BANANAS SPINACH SWEET POTATOES DRIED APRICOTS SUN-DRIED TOMATOES WHITE BAKED POTATOES ACORN SQUASH WHITE MUSHROOMS
Sodium	 Blood pressure control Muscle function 	FatigueMuscle weaknessCramps	Sodium-Rich Vegetables Carrot Radish Bell Pepper Radish Broccoli & Cabbage Cucumber

Immune functionWound healing	 Poor wound healing Malnutrition Poor growth and development Skin rashes 	
• Low appetite		

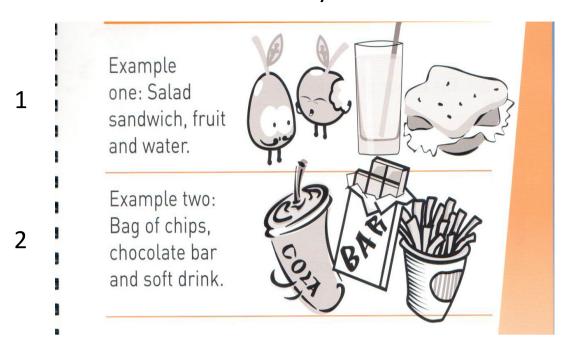
MY HEALTHY LUNCHBOX



Dinner time! Draw your favorite foods on the plate. Make sure to use all the food groups!



Pack a Healthy Lunchbox



- 2. How will you feel if you eat lunchbox 1?
 - © or ©
- 3. How will you feel if you eat lunchbox 2?
- 4. Draw or write another healthy food or drink you could add to your lunchbox.

Protein Information Sheet

Protein is a key nutrient important for good health and growth, especially in children.

We need protein to make and repair body tissues. This is important for healing wounds and fighting off infections

Proteins also help keep our immune system strong to be able to fight off illnesses.

Protein comes from a range of food sources. Key sources of protein include:

- Animal meat: chicken, lamb, beef, fish,
- Animal products: eggs, milk, cheese, yoghurt,
- Plant sources: wholegrains, nuts, seeds, beans, legumes, lentils

The meat and meat alternatives group on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Guide to Healthy Eating are the best sources of protein for our bodies

Lean meat vs other meat cuts:

- Lean meats are low in animal fat and do not have added salt or preservatives.

Red meat should only be eaten twice a week. A variety of protein sources should be included such as eggs, fish and non-meat sources (beans, legumes) should be eaten.

When having meat sticking to the right amount is important!



VITAMINS

VITAMIN	WHAT IT DOES	DEFICIENCY	SOURCE
Vitamin A	 Good vision Immune function Red blood cell production 	 Disease of the eye and blindness Increased susceptibility to infectious disease 	Carrots. Papaya Fish Mangoes Peppers Apricots Peaches Melon Avocado
Vitamin B6	 Nervous system function Red blood cell production Immune function Energy production from carbohydrates, protein and fats 	Depression/MoodinessFatigue	B ₆

Vitamin B12	 Converts food to energy Red blood cell formation 	FatigueMalnutrition		B ₁₂	
Vitamin B3	 Cholesterols production Converts food into energy Digestion 	FatiguePoor growthMalnutrition	BROCCOLI MUSHROOMS	PEANUTS BELL PEPPERS	CHICKEN KIDNEY BEANS
Vitamin C	 Antioxidant Forms connective tissue Immune function Wound healing 	Scurvy- poor wound healing	Citrus Fruits Raspberries	Strawberries Green Pepper	Cabbage Spinach Sever Potatoes

Vitamin D	Bone growthImmune function	Osteoporosis- weak bones	Foods High in Vitamin D	
			Fish Egg yolk Meat	
			Fortified beverages, cereals and milk	
Vitamin E	Forms blood vesselsImmune functionAntioxidant	Muscle weaknessEye damage		
Vitamin K	Blood clottingStrong bones	Poor wound healing and bleeding	Squash Swiss Chard Broccoli	
			Parsley Tomatoes	
			Peppers Olive oil	
			Kale	

