

EAT HEALTHY... GROW STRONG

Nutrients are the things we need to eat for **energy** (working and playing), for **growth** (building and maintaining the body) and for **protection** against infection. It is important that we eat the right foods to get the nutrients our bodies need.

The bright colors of plants please more than just the eye. The color comes from phytochemicals meaning "light" chemicals. These chemicals help plants to grow and stay healthy.

COLORS MAKE US STRONG

There are many different "light" chemicals. Chlorophyll is one of them. It gives plants their green color. Chlorophyll can capture energy from sunlight. We don't have chlorophyll in our bodies. That's why people aren't green. Because we don't have chlorophyll, we need to eat plants (or eat the animals that already ate plants) to get the sun's energy to make our bodies work.

The red, yellow and orange coloring in plants comes from carotenoids. These phytochemicals protect the plant from the harmful effects of the sun while the chlorophyll is collecting light. When we eat plants rich in carotenoids, they may also act to protect us from the sun's harmful rays.

Scientists are just beginning to learn how phytochemicals help plants and people. Eating a variety of different colors can help make us strong.

fruits
vegetables
and
grains

• the
building
blocks of a
healthy diet

**AND
YOU CAN
GROW
THEM
YOURSELF!**



NUTRIENTS: What's What

Nutrients	Foods that Supply Them	How They Are Used in the Body
Carbohydrates: starch sugars	bread, crackers, noodles, cereal, grain, peas, potatoes, beans, honey, syrup, fruit, table sugar	provide energy; starch is a chain of simple sugars linked together; when starches and sugars break down, energy is released
Fats	oil, butter, margarine, whole milk, cheese, eggs, meat, poultry, nuts, olive	provide energy; provide building materials for the body; provide insulation; fats can be stored and may be used later
Proteins	beef, pork, poultry, fish, eggs, milk, nuts	provide amino acids needed for cell growth and repair; a protein is a chain of amino acids linked together—20 different kinds of amino acids link together in different combinations to produce proteins; 12 amino acids can be made by the body, but the other 8 must come from food
Vitamins: A B complex C D E K	green and yellow vegetables, fruit, egg yolks, liver, milk, butter, meat, milk, liver, eggs, grains citrus fruit, tomatoes, potatoes, green leafy vegetables, alfalfa sprouts fortified milk, eggs, liver, tuna; made by skin in sunlight vegetable oils, milk, grains green leafy vegetables, tomatoes, grains	healthy eyes, hair, skin releases energy from glucose; help heart and nerves function; healthy skin healthy bones, teeth, gums; resistance to infection healthy bones and teeth healthy cells blood clotting; liver function
Minerals: calcium phosphorus potassium sodium magnesium iron iodine zinc	dairy products, fish, eggs, green leafy vegetables dairy products, beans, meat, whole grains, nuts, broccoli bananas, fruits, meat, vegetables, milk table salt, most foods green leafy vegetables, milk, meat, potatoes, grains liver, red meat, egg yolks, nuts, beans, green leafy vegetables fish, shellfish, iodized table salt meat, eggs, dried beans and peas, milk, green vegetables, eggs, seafood	strong bones, teeth, muscles; blood clotting; nerve function bones, teeth, nerve and muscle function nerve and muscle function nerve function; amount of water in body nerve and muscle functions; making proteins oxygen in red blood cells controls rate at which food is used healing wounds; making proteins
Water	most foods	needed for chemical changes and most body functions; needed in greatest quantity

Grain is really just **seeds**. Plants pack their seeds with energy and nutrients. For example, rice, oats, nuts and soybeans contain carbohydrates and fats for energy, protein for body building and vitamins and minerals for protection. What is good for the baby plants is good for us, too. Eat whole grains food at **EACH MEAL**.

