

CHAPTER

1

Introduction to Sports Nutrition

Key Questions Addressed

- What is sports nutrition?
- Why study sports nutrition?
- What are the basic nutrients?
- How does the body produce energy?
- What are the Dietary Reference Intakes?
- What are enriched and fortified foods?
- What are the basic nutrition guidelines?
- How should athletes interpret the information on food labels?
- What are the factors to consider when developing an individualized sports nutrition plan for athletes?
- How can sports nutrition knowledge be converted into practical applications?



You Are the Nutrition Coach

Jennifer is a 42-year-old tennis player. She states that recently her energy levels have dropped and she has had a hard time recovering from long tennis matches. She also complains of being “hungry all the time.” The constant hunger has been frustrating because she is trying to maintain her current weight and thus attempting to control her total daily intake. She has been “eating well” since she found out two years ago that she has high cholesterol. She counseled with a dietitian at the time of her diagnosis and subsequently made major changes in her diet such as switching to nonfat foods and eliminating dairy. Her goals are to increase her energy levels, decrease recovery time, and create a meal plan that will also be healthy for her husband and three sons.

Question

- What should be considered her top priority—her high cholesterol, struggle to maintain her weight, constant hunger, low energy levels, or long recovery time?



What is sports nutrition?

sports nutrition A recent specialty area of study and practice within the field of nutrition.

Sports nutrition is a specialization within the field of nutrition that partners closely with the study of the human body and exercise science. Sports nutrition can be defined as the application of nutrition knowledge to a practical daily eating plan focused on providing the fuel for physical activity, facilitating the repair and rebuilding process following hard physical work, and optimizing athletic performance in competitive events, while also promoting overall health and wellness. The area of sports nutrition is often thought to be reserved for only “athletes,” which insinuates the inclusion of only those individuals who are performing at the elite level. In this text, the term *athlete* refers to any individual who is regularly active, ranging from the fitness enthusiast to the competitive amateur or professional. Differences may exist in specific nutrient needs along this designated spectrum of athletes, creating the exciting challenge of individualizing sports nutrition plans.

In order to fully understand and subsequently apply sports nutrition concepts, professionals instructing athletes on proper eating strategies first need to have a command of general nutrition as well as exercise science. The second step is to gain the knowledge of how nutrition and exercise science are intertwined, understanding that physical training and dietary habits are reliant on each other in order to produce optimal performance. The final step can be considered one of the most critical—the practical application of sports nutrition knowledge to individual athletes participating in any sport or physical activity.

Sports nutrition professionals must be able to teach athletes how to put “book” knowledge into practice with actual food selection and meal planning, while keeping in mind the challenges presented

by busy schedules of exercise, competitions, work, school, and other commitments. It is this third step that many professionals lack after graduating from an undergraduate or graduate program in sports nutrition, dietetics, exercise science, or athletic training. The focus of this book is to review sports nutrition concepts while also translating the information into specific meal plans, recipes, and case study scenarios. Students are encouraged to seek additional opportunities outside the classroom to work with recreational and elite athletes to gain more experience in applying sports nutrition concepts before searching for a job in the “real world.”

Why study sports nutrition?

Sports nutrition has recently emerged as a recognized specialty area within the field of nutrition. Athletes challenge their bodies on a regular basis through physical training and competitions. In order to keep up with the demands of their activity or sport, athletes need to adequately fuel their bodies on a daily basis. This fueling process requires a specialized approach; therefore, athletes who want to make dietary changes should seek out professionals who are experts in sports nutrition and experienced in developing individualized plans.

Because of its relative infancy, sports nutrition research is providing new and exciting information on a regular basis. Over the years, this information has been compiled to form dietary guidelines geared specifically for athletes. Professionals who have studied sports nutrition and have experience in the field can help athletes interpret research and determine how, or if, the information relates to their sport and individual needs.

Studying sports nutrition and becoming an expert requires years of education and experience. The last chapter of this text outlines the traditional pathway to becoming an expert in this area, which can lead to an exciting and fulfilling career.

gaining the performance edge

The field of sports nutrition requires a command of general nutrition and exercise science, an understanding of their interrelationship, and the knowledge of how to practically apply sports nutrition concepts. This text provides a review of the current sports nutrition research, established dietary recommendations for athletes, and guidance on how to develop individualized nutrition plans for athletes participating in various sports.

gaining the performance edge

The field of sports nutrition is growing, and thus creating a demand for qualified sports nutrition professionals. In order to be considered an “expert” in sports nutrition, a professional must obtain the appropriate education and certification background as well as hands-on experience working with athletes.

What are the basic nutrients?

Foods and beverages are composed of six nutrients that are vital to the human body for producing energy, contributing to the growth and development of tissues, regulating body processes, and preventing deficiency and degenerative diseases. The six nutrients are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water. These six nutrients are classified as **essential** nutrients. The body requires these nutrients to function properly; however, the body is unable to endogenously manufacture them in the quantities needed daily, and therefore these nutrients must be obtained from the diet. Carbohydrates, proteins, and fats are classified as **macronutrients** because they have a caloric value and the body needs a large quantity of these nutrients on a daily basis. The **micronutrients** include vitamins and minerals; the prefix *micro-* is used because the body's daily requirements for these nutrients are small. Water fits into its own class, and requirements for it vary greatly among individuals. These nutrients will be introduced in this section; individual chapters later in this book will provide a more thorough review of their application to athletics.

essential A nutrition descriptor referring to nutrients that must be obtained from the diet.

macronutrients These include carbohydrates, proteins, and fats and are classified as such because they have caloric value and the body has a large daily need for them.

micronutrients Vitamins and minerals are classified as micronutrients because the body's daily requirements for these nutrients are small.

These six nutrients are classified as **essential** nutrients. The body requires these nutrients to function properly; however, the body is unable to endogenously manufacture them in the quantities needed daily, and therefore these nutrients must be obtained from the diet. Carbohydrates, proteins, and fats are classified as **macronutrients** because they have a caloric value and the body needs a large quantity of these nutrients on a daily basis. The **micronutrients** include vitamins and minerals; the prefix *micro-* is used because the body's daily requirements for these nutrients are small. Water fits into its own class, and requirements for it

vary greatly among individuals. These nutrients will be introduced in this section; individual chapters later in this book will provide a more thorough review of their application to athletics.

What are carbohydrates?

Carbohydrates are compounds constructed by carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen molecules. Carbohydrates are converted into glucose in the body, providing the main source of fuel (4 calories per gram of carbohydrate) for all physical activity. Carbohydrates are found in a wide variety of foods including grains, fruits, and vegetables, as well as in the milk/alternative (soy, rice, nut, or other nondairy products) group.

What are proteins?

Amino acids are the building blocks of proteins, constructed by carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen molecules. Amino acids can be made within the body (**nonessential**) or required from dietary sources (**essential**). Proteins are involved in the development, growth, and repair of muscle and other bod-

nonessential A nutrient descriptor referring to nutrients that can be made within the body.

ily tissues and are therefore critical for recovery from intense physical training. Proteins ensure the body stays healthy and continues working efficiently by aiding in many bodily processes. Protein can also be used for energy, providing 4 calories per gram; however, it is not used efficiently and therefore is not a source of energy preferred by the body. Proteins are found in a variety of foods including grains and vegetables, but are mainly concentrated in the milk/alternative as well as meat and beans/alternative (soy products, nuts, seeds, beans, and other nonanimal products) group.

What are fats?

Fats consist of oils and fat-like substances found in foods such as cholesterol and phospholipids. Fats are commonly referred to as lipids. With 9 calories per gram, fats are a concentrated source of energy. Fat is primarily used as a fuel at rest and during low-to-moderate intensity exercise. Fats are also involved in providing structure to cell membranes, aiding in the production of hormones, lining of nerves for proper functioning, and facilitating the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins. Fats are concentrated in butter, margarines, salad dressings, and oils, but are also found in meats, dairy products, nuts, seeds, olives, avocados, and some grain products.

What are vitamins?

Vitamins are a large class of nutrients that contain carbon and hydrogen, as well as possibly oxygen, nitrogen, and other elements. There are two main requirements for a substance to be classified as a vitamin. First, the substance must be consumed exogenously because the body cannot produce it or cannot produce it in sufficient quantities to meet its needs. Second, the substance must be essential to at least one vital chemical reaction or process in the human body. Vitamins do not directly provide energy to the body; however, some vitamins aid in the extraction of energy from macronutrients. Vitamins are involved in a wide variety of bodily functions and processes that help to keep the body healthy and disease-free. Vitamins are classified as either water soluble (B vitamins and vitamin C) or fat soluble (vitamins A, D, E, and K), depending on their method of absorption, transport, and storage in the body. Vitamins are found in nearly all foods including fruits, vegetables, grains, meat and beans/alternative, milk/alternative, and some fats.

What are minerals?

Minerals are also a large group of nutrients. They are composed of a variety of elements; however, they lack carbon. Minerals have a role in the structural development of tissues as well as the regulation of bodily processes. Physical activity places demands on muscles and bones, increases the need for oxygen-carrying compounds in the blood, and increases the loss of sweat and electrolytes from the body, all of which hinge on the adequate intake and replacement of dietary minerals. Minerals are categorized into major minerals (calcium, sodium, potassium, chloride, phosphorus, magnesium, and sulfur) and trace minerals (iron, zinc, copper, selenium, iodine, fluoride, molybdenum, and manganese) based on the total quantity required by the body on a daily basis. Similar to vitamins, minerals are found in a

wide variety of foods, but mainly are concentrated in the meat and beans/alternative and milk/alternative groups.

gaining the performance edge

Each of the six nutrients has a role in the health and proper functioning of the human body. Physical activity places extra demands on the body, increasing the importance of the nutrients' presence in the diet. Many of the nutrients are so critical to optimal athletic performance that the total daily requirements are increased to meet the demands placed on the body. The six basic nutrients each have distinct, but also intertwining, roles, making it critical to consume adequate amounts of each nutrient on a daily basis.

What is water?

Forming a category of its own, water deserves to be highlighted due to its vital roles within the body. The human body can survive for a much greater length of time without any of the macro- or micronutrients than without water. The body is made of 55–60% water, representing a nearly ubiquitous presence in bodily tissues and fluids. In athletics, water is important for temperature regulation, lubrication of joints, and the transport of nutrients to active tissues. In addition to plain water, water can be obtained

from juices, milk, coffee, tea, and other beverages, as well as watery foods such as fruits, vegetables, and soups.

How does the body produce energy?

energy nutrients

Carbohydrates, proteins, and fats serve as the body's source of energy and are considered the energy nutrients.

The body derives its energy from foods ingested daily. Carbohydrates, fats, and proteins are known as the **energy nutrients** because they serve as the body's source for energy. These energy nutri-

ents are quite literally chemicals that have energy trapped within the bonds between the atoms of which they are made. The energy trapped within these nutrients is released when metabolic pathways within the cells break down the foods into their constituent parts, carbon dioxide and water. Some of the energy released is conserved or captured and used to make another high-energy chemical called **adenosine triphosphate (ATP)**. The rest of the energy is lost as heat. ATP is the body's direct source of energy for cellular work. Without a constant source of ATP, muscles would not be able to generate force and thus athletes would not be able to move or perform any physical activity. In Chapter 2, the importance of the energy nutrients, the metabolic pathways that break them down, and their role in energy production during sport will be discussed in more detail.

adenosine triphosphate (ATP) The molecule that serves as the body's direct source of energy for cellular work.

What are the Dietary Reference Intakes?

Several different terms are used to classify the recommendations for macronutrients and micronutrients. The **Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs)** were developed in 1941 by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. The RDAs were the primary values health professionals used to assess and plan diets for individuals and groups, and to make judgments about excessive intakes. The RDAs still exist for many nutrients; however, a newer way to quantify nutrient needs and excesses for healthy individuals has been developed and termed the **Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs)**. The DRIs expand on the RDAs and take into consideration other dietary quantities such as **Estimated Average Requirement (EAR)**, **Adequate Intake (AI)**, and **Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL)**. DRIs are continually being reviewed, and reports on various groups of nutrients are published as scientific data are gathered. This comprehensive effort to develop all components of the DRIs is under the auspices of the Standing Committee on the Scientific Evaluation of Dietary Reference Intakes of the Food and Nutrition Board, the Institute of Medicine, and the National Academy of Sciences

Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) The average daily dietary intake level that is sufficient to meet the nutrient requirements of the overwhelming majority (i.e., 98%) of a healthy population.

Dietary Reference Intakes (DRI) A newer way to quantify nutrient needs and excesses for healthy individuals. The DRI expands on the older Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) and takes into consideration other dietary quantities such as Estimated Average Requirement (EAR), Adequate Intake (AI), and Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL).

Estimated Average Requirement (EAR) The estimated daily intake level of a vitamin or mineral needed to meet the requirements, as defined by a specified indicator of adequacy, of half of the healthy individuals within a given life stage or gender group.

TABLE**1.1** Review of the DRI Values

| DRI Value | Definition |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) | Umbrella term for all nutrient classifications, including RDA, EAR, AI, and UL. |
| Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) | Average daily dietary intake level that is sufficient to meet the nutrient requirements of nearly an entire (i.e., 98%) healthy population. The established RDAs can vary based on life stage, including age, gender, and, if appropriate, pregnancy and lactation. |
| Estimated Average Requirement (EAR) | Daily intake level of a vitamin or mineral estimated to meet the requirements, as defined by a specified indicator of adequacy, in half of the healthy individuals within a life stage or gender group. |
| Adequate Intake (AI) | Intake recommendation when insufficient scientific evidence is available to calculate an EAR/RDA. AI values are based on intake data of healthy individuals. However, the results of studies regarding the nutrient in question are not conclusive enough or more study is required before an EAR/RDA can be established. |
| Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL) | The highest level of daily nutrient intake that poses no adverse health effects for almost all individuals in the general population. At intakes above the UL, the risk of adverse effects increases. |

Adequate Intake (AI)

A reference intake for nutrients that is used instead of the Recommended Dietary Allowance. When insufficient scientific evidence is available to calculate an Estimated Average Requirement (EAR), then an AI is used. Similar to the EAR and the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA), the AI values are based on intake data of healthy individuals.

Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL)

The highest level of daily nutrient intake that poses no adverse health effects for almost all individuals in the general population.

of the United States, along with Health Canada.¹ The definitions of these values are reviewed in [Table 1.1](#).

What are enriched and fortified foods?

In the milling process of grains, the germ and bran are removed. The germ and bran contain a majority of the vitamins and minerals in whole grains, and thus the resulting refined product is less nutritious. Refined grain products include white flours, bread, pasta, rice, crackers, and cereals. To prevent deficiency diseases, the Food and Drug Administration mandated in 1943 that the nutrients lost during the milling process of wheat, rice, and corn be replaced. The nutrients identified and thus added to refined grain products include thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and iron. The addition of vitamins and minerals to refined products is termed **enrichment**.

Fortification is the addition of a vitamin or mineral to a food or beverage in which it was not originally present. The first successful fortification program was the addition of iodine to salt in the 1920s to prevent goiter and other iodine deficiency conditions. In general, fortification is not required by the FDA, with the exception of f

olic acid in grains and vitamin D in milk. Other fortification programs are designed to enhance the quality of a product, such as the addition of vitamin A to milk and other dairy foods, as well as lysine to specific corn products to enhance protein quality. The food industry has the freedom to add any vitamin or mineral to a product. However, the FDA does require companies to show that a dietary insufficiency exists and therefore requires fortification in otherwise standardized products. Some products contain vitamins or minerals not naturally found in the food or beverage, such as added vitamin D and vitamin B₁₂ in soy milk. Other products boost existing vitamin or mineral content, such as extra vitamin C added to orange juice. Sport supplements, such as bars and shakes, are highly fortified with a variety of vitamins and minerals. Athletes should check labels to ensure total daily consumption of any vitamin or mineral is not in excess of upper dietary limits. For more information about enrichment and fortification, visit the Food and Drug Administration's Web site at www.fda.gov.

**gaining the performance edge**

The DRIs encompass the EARs, RDAs, AIs, and ULs for each macronutrient, vitamin, and mineral based on recent research and epidemiological data of healthy populations. As more information and data are discovered, these recommendations will be updated and revised.

**gaining the performance edge**

Enrichment and fortification of foods and beverages are intended to help individuals meet their daily nutrient needs.

enrichment The addition of vitamins and minerals to refined/processed products to increase their nutritional value.

fortification The process of adding vitamins or minerals to foods or beverages that did not originally contain them.

What are the basic nutrition guidelines?

The keys to healthful eating are to consume a diet that provides adequate nutrients to maintain health, includes a variety of foods, is balanced, and is consumed in moderation. Government agencies have developed several tools that provide general healthful eating guidelines that include balance, variety, and moderation to help the American population maintain or improve health. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the MyPyramid food guidance system are two such tools that convert scientific evidence into practical applications that Americans can use to eat more healthfully. These general guidelines are applicable to sedentary and athletic individuals alike.

What are the Dietary Guidelines for Americans?

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans, developed jointly by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), are revised and published every 5 years. The first publication was in 1980. The most recent version of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans was published in 2005.² The guidelines provide science-based advice for people 2 years and older on dietary and physical activity habits that can promote health and reduce the risk for chronic illnesses and conditions such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and hypertension. A healthful diet that is not excessive in calories, follows the nutrition recommendations contained in the guidelines, and is combined with physical activity should enhance the health of most individuals.

The primary purpose of the Dietary Guidelines is to provide the public with information about nutrients and food components that are known to be beneficial for health and to provide recommendations that can be implemented into an eating and exercise plan. The 2005 Dietary Guidelines cover nine interrelated focus areas. When the guidelines are implemented as a whole, they encourage Americans to eat fewer calories, be more physically active, and make wiser food choices.

The nine interrelated themes and the key recommendations from the 2005 Dietary Guidelines report are as follows:²

1. Adequate Nutrients Within Calorie Needs

- Consume a variety of nutrient-dense foods and beverages within and among the basic food groups while choosing foods that limit

the intake of saturated and trans fats, cholesterol, added sugars, salt, and alcohol.

- Meet recommended intakes within energy needs by adopting a balanced eating pattern, such as the USDA's MyPyramid food guidance system or the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) eating plan.

2. Weight Management

- To maintain body weight in a healthy range, balance calories from foods and beverages with calories expended.
- To prevent gradual weight gain over time, make small decreases in food and beverage calories and increase physical activity.

3. Physical Activity

- Engage in regular physical activity and reduce sedentary activities to promote health, psychological well-being, and a healthy body weight (see [Figure 1.1](#)).
- a. To reduce the risk of chronic disease in adulthood, engage in at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, above the usual activity, at work or at home on most days of the week.



Figure 1.1 Walking for physical fitness. Obtaining 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous intensity activity on most days of the week, combined with a diet that does not exceed calorie needs, helps manage weight.

- b. For most people, greater health benefits can be obtained by engaging in physical activity of more vigorous intensity or longer duration.
 - c. To help manage body weight and prevent gradual, unhealthy body weight gain in adulthood, engage in approximately 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous intensity activity on most days of the week, while not exceeding caloric intake requirements.
 - d. To sustain weight loss in adulthood, participate in at least 60 to 90 minutes of daily moderate-intensity physical activity while not exceeding caloric intake requirements. Some people may need to consult with a healthcare provider before participating in this level of activity.
- Achieve physical fitness by including cardiovascular conditioning, stretching exercises for flexibility, and resistance exercises or calisthenics for muscle strength and endurance.
4. *Food Groups to Encourage*
- Consume a sufficient amount of fruits and vegetables while staying within energy needs. Two cups of fruit and 2½ cups of vegetables per day are recommended for individuals consuming a 2,000-calorie diet, with higher or lower amounts required dependent upon an athlete's actual calorie needs.
 - Choose a variety of fruits and vegetables each day. In particular, select from all five vegetable subgroups (dark green, orange, legumes, starchy, and other vegetables) several times a week.
 - Consume three or more ounce-equivalents of whole grain products per day, with the rest of the recommended grains coming from enriched or whole grain products. In general, at least half the grains should come from whole grains.
 - Consume 3 cups per day of fat-free or low-fat milk or equivalent milk products.
5. *Fats*
- Consume less than 10% of calories from saturated fatty acids and less than 300 mg/day of cholesterol, and keep trans fatty acid consumption as low as possible.
 - Keep total fat intake between 20% and 35% of total calories, with most fats coming from sources of polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fatty acids, such as fish, nuts, and vegetable oils.
 - When selecting and preparing meat, poultry, dry beans, and milk or milk products, make choices that are lean, low-fat, or fat-free.
 - Limit intake of fats and oils high in saturated and/or trans fatty acids, and choose products low in such fats and oils.
6. *Carbohydrates*
- Choose fiber-rich fruits, vegetables, and whole grains often.
 - Choose and prepare foods and beverages with little added sugars or caloric sweeteners, such as amounts suggested by the USDA's MyPyramid food guidance system and DASH eating plan.
 - Reduce the incidence of dental caries by practicing good oral hygiene and consuming sugar- and starch-containing foods and beverages less frequently.
7. *Sodium and Potassium*
- Consume less than 2,300 mg of sodium (approximately 1 tsp of salt) per day.
 - Choose and prepare foods with little salt. At the same time, consume potassium-rich foods, such as fruits and vegetables.
8. *Alcoholic Beverages*
- Those who choose to drink alcoholic beverages should do so sensibly and in moderation—defined as the consumption of up to one drink per day for women and two drinks per day for men.
 - Alcoholic beverages should not be consumed by some individuals, including those who cannot restrict their alcohol intake, women of childbearing age who may become pregnant, pregnant and lactating women, children and adolescents, individuals taking medications that can interact with alcohol, and those with specific medical conditions.
 - Alcoholic beverages should be avoided by individuals engaging in activities that require attention, skill, or coordination, such as driving or operating machinery.
9. *Food Safety*
- To avoid microbial foodborne illness:
 - a. Clean hands, food contact surfaces, and fruits and vegetables. To avoid spreading bacteria to other foods, meat and poultry should *not* be washed or rinsed.
 - b. Separate raw, cooked, and ready-to-eat foods while shopping, preparing, or storing foods.

- c. Cook foods to a safe temperature to kill microorganisms.
- d. Chill (refrigerate) perishable food promptly and defrost foods properly.
- e. Avoid raw (unpasteurized) milk or any products made from unpasteurized milk, raw or partially cooked eggs or foods containing raw eggs, raw or undercooked meat and poultry, unpasteurized juices, and raw sprouts.

Although the Dietary Guidelines listed here were developed with the American population's health in mind, athletes can benefit from implementing the guidelines in their daily nutrition planning. By selecting a variety of nutrient-dense foods, as dictated in the guidelines, athletes can meet their energy, macronutrient, and micronutrient needs for a high level of sport performance. The MyPyramid food guidance system can be used to further plan an ath-

lete's daily food intake by practically applying the information in the Dietary Guidelines.

What is the MyPyramid food guidance system?

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) released the MyPyramid food guidance system in 2005 (www.MyPyramid.gov). The USDA's Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, established in 1994, developed the MyPyramid system to improve the nutrition and well-being of Americans. The MyPyramid system (see [Figure 1.2](#)) is a revision of the original Food Guide Pyramid released in 1992. The new pyramid was developed for two main purposes: (1) to improve the effectiveness in motivating consumers to make healthier food choices and (2) to incorporate the latest nutrition science information into the new system. MyPyramid and the Dietary Guidelines for Americans complement each other and can provide basic guidelines and practical ap-

Anatomy of MyPyramid

One size doesn't fit all

USDA's new MyPyramid symbolizes a personalized approach to healthy eating and physical activity. The symbol has been designed to be simple. It has been developed to remind consumers to make healthy food choices and to be active every day. The different parts of the symbol are described below.

Activity

Activity is represented by the steps and the person climbing them, as a reminder of the importance of daily physical activity.

Moderation

Moderation is represented by the narrowing of each food group from bottom to top. The wider base stands for foods with little or no solid fats or added sugars. These should be selected more often. The narrower top area stands for foods containing more added sugars and solid fats. The more active you are, the more of these foods can fit into your diet.

Personalization

Personalization is shown by the person on the steps, the slogan, and the URL. Find the kinds and amounts of food to eat each day at MyPyramid.gov.

Proportionality

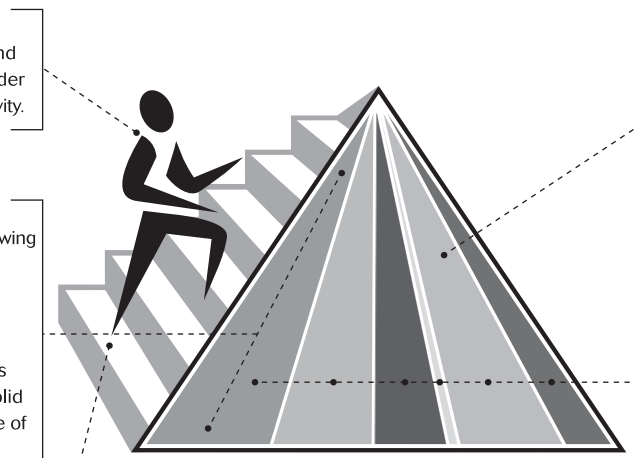
Proportionality is shown by the different widths of the food group bands. The widths suggest how much food a person should choose from each group. The widths are just a general guide, not exact proportions. Check the Web site for how much is right for you.

Variety

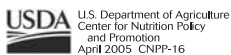
Variety is symbolized by the 6 color bands representing the 5 food groups of the Pyramid and oils. This illustrates that foods from all groups are needed each day for good health.

Gradual Improvement

Gradual improvement is encouraged by the slogan. It suggests that individuals can benefit from taking small steps to improve their diet and lifestyle each day.



MyPyramid.gov
STEPS TO A HEALTHIER YOU



GRAINS

VEGETABLES

FRUITS

OILS

MILK

MEAT & BEANS

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Figure 1.2 Anatomy of MyPyramid

plications for healthful eating to improve health and well being.

The central message of MyPyramid is “Steps to a Healthier You.” Six key concepts help consumers put this message into practice.

- **Activity:** Is represented by the person climbing the steps of the pyramid.
- **Moderation:** Graphically the food group areas narrow from the bottom to the top of MyPyramid. The wider base is depicted as foods that contain little or no saturated fats and sugars and the narrow portion contains foods with higher amounts of fats and sugars.
- **Personalization:** The www.MyPyramid.gov pages help individuals personalize their own MyPyramid by entering age, gender and physical activity level.
- **Proportionality:** The widths of the food groups on MyPyramid graphically display the proportions recommended in each food group category.
- **Variety:** The six different color bands for the five food groups and oils section represent variety. Foods from each of the categories are needed each day and the educational tools that complement the graphic provide recommendations on how to obtain variety within each food group.
- **Gradual Improvement:** The slogan “Steps to a Healthier You” encourages individuals to take small steps to improve their diet and lifestyle each day.

Graphically, the MyPyramid food guidance system is simple, descriptive, and allows consumers the opportunity to personalize the steps they can take to improve their health and well-being. Each of the food categories and the physical activity portion of MyPyramid are further described in print and electronic format to help consumers make these changes. The concepts and main messages in each category are described briefly in the following sections.

The key message in the grain group of MyPyramid is that at least half of the total grains consumed should be from whole grain sources. The goal is to eat three or more ounce-equivalents of whole grain products each day. Individuals that require more calories will need to consume more than this amount daily. Examples of whole grains include brown rice, bulgur, oat-meal, and whole wheat breads, crackers, and pastas. Consumers can check the food label for the words “whole grain” and the ingredient panel for the word “whole” or “whole grain” before the grain ingredient.

In the vegetable category, emphasis is placed not only on consuming enough vegetables daily but also

on choosing different vegetables throughout the week to obtain a greater variety of the nutrients provided from vegetables. The vegetables are listed in five sub-groups based on nutrient content: dark green, orange, starchy, dry beans and peas, and other vegetables. In order to make MyPyramid more consumer-friendly than the original pyramid, the recommended daily amount is now listed in cups rather than number of servings.

Similar to the vegetable group, the key message for fruits is to consume the recommended amounts of fruit each day and to choose a variety of fruits. Fruits consumed fresh, canned, frozen, dried, or as 100% juice all count toward the fruit recommendation. However, the new MyPyramid recommends limiting fruit juices to less than half of the total daily fruit intake. This recommendation is made because fruit juices tend to be more calorie-dense and contain little fiber compared to whole fruits.

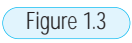
A variety of different foods are part of the oils and fats section of MyPyramid. The key concept is to choose mainly monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fats contained in foods such as fish, nuts, seeds, and vegetable oils. Oils used in liquid form such as canola, corn, olive, and sunflower are considered unsaturated fats and commonly used in cooking. Other foods are also composed primarily of oils such as mayonnaise, salad dressings, and margarines and may contain both unsaturated and saturated fats. Saturated fats are also a part of this section of MyPyramid. These are fats that are solid at room temperature, like butter and shortening or beef fat that is visible on the outside of meat. Choosing less oil and when using oils, choosing ones that are low in saturated or trans fats, is recommended.

The milk group of MyPyramid contains liquid milk products, yogurt, cheeses, and many foods made from milk. The key concept for the milk category is to consume three cups of fat-free or low-fat (1%) milk or an equivalent amount of yogurt or cheese per day. Foods made from milk that retain calcium after processing (such as cheese and yogurt) are part of this food group, but foods made from milk that do not contain appreciable calcium (such as cream cheese and butter) are not included in this group. Individuals who do not or cannot consume milk and milk products should consume dairy alternative products (soy, nut or grain milk, yogurt and cheese) and other calcium-rich foods daily.

The meat and beans group includes foods made from meat, poultry, fish, dry beans or peas, eggs, nuts, and seeds. The key concept for this group is

to make choices that are low-fat or lean when selecting meat and poultry. The dry beans and peas, including soy products, are part of this group as well as the vegetable group. Dry beans and peas are naturally low in fat and nutrient-dense. Nuts, seeds, and some fatty fishes contain higher fat content but these fats are from healthy oils and should be chosen frequently as a substitute for meat or poultry.

The new component of the MyPyramid system is physical activity. Encouraging physical activity at a level that can improve health and be incorporated daily has been given high importance in the MyPyramid symbol. The key message in this category is to engage in regular physical activity and reduce sedentary activities. Physical activity includes movement that uses energy. Obtaining at least 30 minutes of physical activity every day is the minimum recommendation from the MyPyramid system. Intentional exercise or physical activity that is moderate or vigorous will count toward the 30 minutes daily. For example, moderate or vigorous activities include: walking briskly, hiking, gardening/yard work, golf (walking and carrying clubs), weight training, bicycling, swimming, aerobics, etc. Physical activities that are not intense enough to meet the recommendations might include walking at a casual pace or doing light household chores.

To personalize a plan, individuals can go to www.mypyramid.gov to get information that is specific to their needs for energy, nutrient composition and physical activity level. For example, a 32-year-old female recreational runner can enter her age, gender, and average amount of daily physical activity and the online MyPyramid program will calculate the recommended servings in each of the five major food groups and information on the amount of oils and discretionary calories per day.  Figure 1.3 shows the food group recommendations, number of fats and oils servings, discretionary calories, and states what calorie level the pattern is based on for this 32-year-old runner at the moderate activity level. Following the recommendations from this calculation should help this female athlete maintain a healthful weight and meet nutrient requirements. If energy expenditure should increase (for example, if this female runner decided to train for a marathon) she could return to the Web site and enter the new information using the 60 minutes or more physical activity level and a new calorie level and recommended servings would be calculated. This individualization is helpful because not all individuals at the same age and gender have the same physical activity level and

energy needs. Athletes with extremely high exercise levels will need to consume more than the MyPyramid plan recommends because these athletes are exercising at daily levels significantly greater than 60 minutes.

The new MyPyramid food guidance system provides a wealth of information for consumers to apply healthful eating and exercise patterns into daily lifestyle. Athletes can use this system to learn their personalized nutrient needs. Many athletes who train extensively daily will need a significantly higher number of calories than the average person. These additional calories should be consumed in nutrient-dense foods from the MyPyramid food groups. In summary, MyPyramid provides detailed guidelines for improving overall health, as well as athletic performance, with adequate daily nutrition and physical activity.

How should athletes interpret the information on food labels?

The nutrition guidelines presented in this text are a combination of the current research in sports nutrition and the practical application of that knowledge. A large part of the practical portion is athletes' awareness of how the foods they eat contribute to their total daily needs. The food label allows athletes to obtain credible and reliable nutrition information about various food and beverage products, ultimately empowering them to make wise food choices on a daily basis. However, some athletes find the food label confusing and difficult to interpret. This section will provide a brief overview of the food label, the components that pertain directly to sports nutrition, and how to apply the label information to individual scenarios. A full report and explanation of the food label and associated regulations can be found at www.fda.gov.

Who created the food label regulations?

The **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** is the governing body responsible for assuring the safety of foods sold in the United States, which includes overseeing the proper labeling of foods. In 1990, Congress passed the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act (NLEA) based on the demand for consistent consumer information and labeling of all foods. With the passing (1990) and implementation (1994) of the NLEA, a series of changes were seen

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

The governing body responsible for assuring the safety of foods sold in the United States. This includes oversight of the proper labeling of foods.

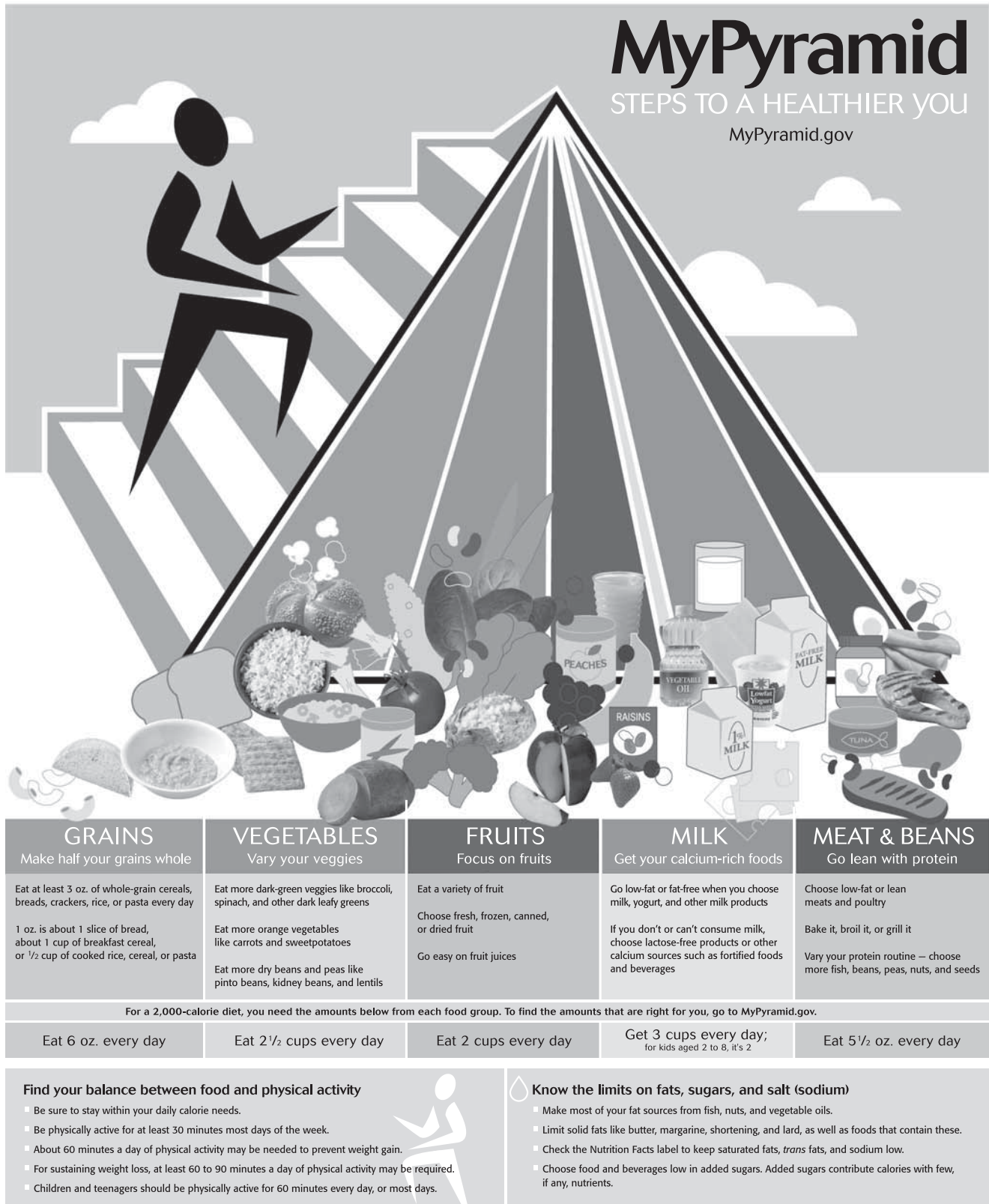


Figure 1.3 The new MyPyramid food guidance system allows individuals to personalize their food plan based on gender, age and level of physical activity.

on food packages. A nutrition label is now required on most food packages, with a few exceptions such as small, individual food packages (modified label required) and meat products (governed by the USDA, therefore no labeling is required). The nutrition labeling of food products must follow specific FDA guidelines including the presentation of an ingredients list, a “Nutrition Facts” panel, and, if applicable, approved and established **nutrient content claims** or **health claims**. The following sections will discuss these labeling components and their relevance to an athlete’s diet.

nutrient content claims

Nutrition-related claims on food labels that highlight certain characteristics of the food.

health claim

A description placed on a food label that describes potential health benefits of a food or nutrient.

An ingredients list is required on all foods that contain more than one ingredient. The ingredients must be listed in descending order of predominance in the product. The order of predominance is determined by weight, with the ingredient that weighs the most listed first and the one that weighs the least listed last. Athletes can use this nutrition tool to evaluate the nutrition quality of a product as well as to ensure the avoidance of any food/additive to which the athlete may be allergic or intolerant.

The nutrition quality of a product can be evaluated by the presence of a specific ingredient as well as the order of listed ingredients. For example, many athletes are instructed to increase their daily intake of fiber. Knowing that whole grain products will contain more fiber than refined flour products, athletes can use the ingredients label to choose breads, muffins, bagels, and pasta that contain “whole wheat flour” versus “enriched white flour.” Another common example pertains to choosing a healthy cereal. Many cereals contain a large quantity of refined, added sugars. By studying the order of ingredients on the label and choosing a brand that does not have “sugar,” “sucrose,” “corn syrup,” or other types of sugar in the first 2–3 ingredients, athletes can feel confident that they have chosen a lower-sugar, and potentially healthier, cereal.

How can the Nutrition Facts panel be useful to athletes?

The Nutrition Facts panel is required on all food product labels. This part of the label informs consumers about the specific nutrient content of foods in quantifiable terms. Manufacturers must use the Nutrition Facts panel within the specified FDA guide-

lines and must provide accurate information about the nutrient content of the food. An example and description of the Nutrition Facts panel is presented in [Figure 1.4](#). Foods that are not required to carry a Nutrition Facts panel include delicatessen-style foods, restaurant foods, fresh bakery products, foods that provide no significant nutrition such as instant coffee and most spices, and multiunit packages. Smaller packages may require a modified Nutrition Facts panel, as shown in [Figure 1.5](#).

Starting just below the Nutrition Facts heading on each food label, the following required components are all applicable to athletes:

- **Serving size and number of servings per container:** Athletes need to understand what counts as one serving. Often, athletes consider one package to be “one serving,” when in fact there could be multiple servings included in a container, as stated in the Nutrition Facts panel. Because the nutrition information is presented for one serving, athletes will need to multiply the nutrition information listed on the Nutrition Facts panel by the number of servings consumed in order to obtain an accurate estimate of total nutrient intake.
- **Calories and percentage of calories from fat:** Reviewing the calorie content of foods eaten throughout the day will allow athletes to ensure adequate total energy consumption. To obtain the percentage of calories from fat, the “calories from fat” can be divided by the total “calories” and then multiplied by 100. Athletes should aim for a diet that includes no more than 30–35% of total calories from fat, indicating it is low-to-moderate in fat. Calculating the percentage for each food chosen throughout the day can help athletes make healthy choices. Chapter 4 of this text will discuss in greater detail the importance of fat and how to calculate the percentage of calories from fat in several different ways.
- **Total fat and saturated fat:** Fat is important in an athlete’s diet; however, it should be consumed in moderation. Athletes can compare different brands or types of food to find low/moderate fat options. Saturated fat is detrimental to heart health, and therefore athletes should attempt to minimize their saturated fat intake.
- **Cholesterol:** Cholesterol, also discussed in Chapter 4 of this text, is not a required nutrient in the diet. Cholesterol is made in the body

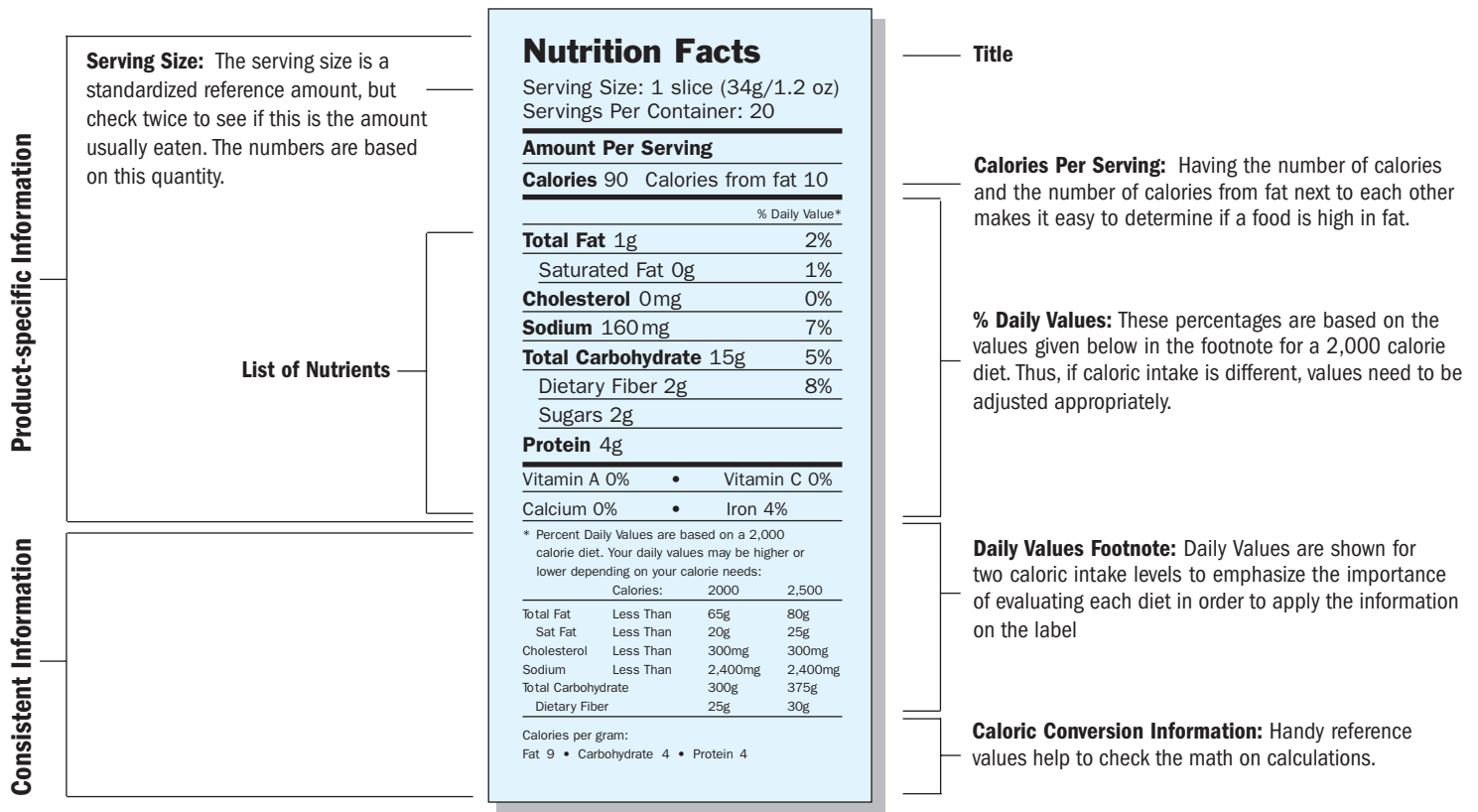


Figure 1.4 The Nutrition Facts panel.



Figure 1.5 Nutrition Facts panel on small packages. Food products that have small packages can use an abbreviated version of the Nutrition Facts panel.

and therefore does not need to be consumed daily. If it is consumed, athletes should keep intake to a minimum because dietary cholesterol has been shown to increase blood cholesterol levels, thus increasing the risk for cardiovascular disease.

- **Sodium:** Classified as an electrolyte, sodium is an essential nutrient for athletes because it is lost in sweat. Sodium has also been linked to high blood pressure, and therefore athletes should consume enough to meet their needs

while also avoiding excessive intake. Sodium will be discussed in Chapter 7 of this text.

- **Total carbohydrates, dietary fiber, and sugar:** Carbohydrates are the master fuel for all athletics and should compose a majority of an athlete's diet. Dietary fiber plays a role in weight management and disease prevention, and aids in the maintenance of blood sugar levels that deliver a consistent dose of energy to the body. The "dietary fiber" section on the Nutrition Facts panel represents the total quantity of fiber present in a product, but does not distinguish between soluble and insoluble fibers. The "sugar" category is a combination of naturally occurring and refined sugars. Because there is no distinction, an athlete should review the ingredients list for the presence of fruits and fruit juices (naturally occurring sugars often accompanied by many other nutrients) or any refined sugar product (providing calories and carbohydrates, but devoid of other nutritional value). There is no Percent Daily Value (%DV, discussed in the following section) for sugars because there are no RDA or DRV values established specific to sugars.

The role of carbohydrates in an athlete's diet and the determination of individual needs are presented in Chapter 3 of this text.

- **Protein:** The total quantity of protein, another indispensable nutrient for athletes, is provided on the Nutrition Facts panel. Chapter 5 of this text reviews the roles and sources of protein in the athlete's diet.
- **Vitamins and minerals:** Only two vitamins (vitamins A and C) and two minerals (calcium and iron) are required on the food label. Of course, all vitamins and minerals are important for athletes; however, these four nutrients are generally consumed in suboptimal quantities in the United States and therefore deserve special attention. Information regarding all of the vitamins and minerals can be found in Chapters 6 and 7 of this text.
- **Daily Values footnote and calorie conversion:** The concept of Daily Values will be discussed in the following section. The calorie conversion information is a handy reference for athletes to allow them to perform their own calculations based on individual needs and goals.

Many food manufacturers provide additional allowable information on their food labels in an effort to educate the public and to sell their products. As consumers become more aware of the health benefits of specific foods and food categories, they become more interested and demanding of food labeling information. As information about the health benefits of nutrients becomes available, allowable nutrients on the Nutrition Facts panel may increase.

How can the Percent Daily Value be useful to athletes?

The Percent Daily Value (%DV) is listed on the food label for a variety of macronutrients, vitamins, and minerals. The %DV can be used to determine how a particular product meets the needs of an athlete as well as to compare the nutrient content of two different products. For example, the DV for cholesterol is less than 300 milligrams. The %DV represents what percentage of the daily total is provided in one serving of a product. If the product provides 100 milligrams of cholesterol, the %DV will be 33% because 100 is one third of 300. The overall concept is that athletes can tally up the percentages of all foods consumed throughout the day and aim for a grand total of 100%, indicating that all needs have been met. However, the caveat is that the %DV is based on the needs of an individual following a 2,000-

TABLE

1.2

Daily Reference Values on Food Labels

| | 2,000 Kcal Intake | 2,500 Kcal Intake |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Fat | < 65 g | < 80 g |
| Saturated fat | < 20 g | < 25 g |
| Protein | 50 g | 65 g |
| Cholesterol | < 300 mg | < 300 mg |
| Carbohydrates | 300 g | 375 g |
| Fiber | 25 g | 30 g |
| Sodium | < 2,400 mg | < 2,400 mg |

Source: Food and Drug Administration, www.fda.gov

calorie diet. Many athletes require substantially more than 2,000 calories daily, and therefore obtaining 100% of all nutrients may not necessarily be adequate. The Daily Value footnote, listed on most Nutrition Facts panels, presents additional information for those following a 2,500-calorie diet; however, even the 2,500-calorie goals may not be enough for most athletes. In general, athletes may find it easier to know their individual daily needs and evaluate a product based on their own goals versus the %DV goals. Tables 1.2 and 1.3 summarize the reference amounts used to develop the %DV for macronutrients and micronutrients.

Whether or not the %DV can be useful for an athlete's individual needs, the %DV can be used to compare the nutrient density of various products. As an example, athletes needing to consume more iron can look at the %DV of several brands of cereal and know that the brand with the highest %DV for iron contains the greatest total quantity of iron, therefore making that brand the best choice. The benefit of this type of comparison is that athletes are not required to memorize how much iron they need in a day; they merely need to look for the product with the highest percentage (highest %DV). See [Figure 1.6](#) for an example of this type of comparison.

How can nutrient content claims be useful to athletes?

The Nutrition Labeling and Education Act (NLEA) of 1990 included guidelines for food manufacturers to place nutrition-related claims on food labels in addition to the Nutrition Facts section. These claims highlight certain characteristics of the food and are called nutrient content claims. Foods can be labeled with claims such as "low fat," "reduced sugar," or "high in fiber" only if they meet certain criteria. The definitions of the approved nutrient content claims are presented in **Fortifying Your Nutri-**

TABLE**1.3****Reference Daily Intakes for Athletes Older Than 4 Years**

| Food Component | RDI |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Protein | 50 g |
| Vitamin A | 1000 RE ^a |
| Vitamin D | 400 IU ^b |
| Vitamin E | 30 IU |
| Vitamin K | 80 µg ^c |
| Vitamin C | 60 mg ^d |
| Folate | 400 µg |
| Thiamin | 1.5 mg |
| Riboflavin | 1.7 mg |
| Niacin | 20 mg |
| Vitamin B ₆ | 2 mg |
| Vitamin B ₁₂ | 6 µg |
| Biotin | 0.3 mg |
| Pantothenic acid | 10 mg |
| Calcium | 1000 mg |
| Phosphorus | 1000 mg |
| Iodide | 150 µg |
| Iron | 18 mg |
| Magnesium | 400 mg |
| Copper | 2 mg |
| Zinc | 15 mg |
| Chloride | 3400 mg |
| Manganese | 2 mg |
| Selenium | 70 µg |
| Chromium | 120 µg |
| Molybdenum | 75 µg |

^aRE = retinal equivalents^bIU = international units^cµg = micrograms^dmg = milligrams

Note: RDI values were developed based on older RDAs and do not reflect new DRI values.

Source: Food and Drug Administration, www.fda.gov

tion Knowledge. These nutrition descriptor statements allow athletes to quickly identify the products that meet their individual needs or dietary goals. For example, if an athlete has high cholesterol levels, a product labeled “cholesterol free” would be easily identifiable.

Currently there are no approved regulations on nutrition descriptors or content claims regarding total carbohydrates. Because of the growing trend of consumers choosing low carbohydrate foods in hopes of losing weight, food manufacturers are placing terms such as “low carb” and “net carbs” on food labels. The FDA is currently gathering evidence and developing a statement outlining carbohydrate food labeling guidelines. Guidelines are likely to be similar to those established for such terms as “low fat”

or “reduced sugar.” In the meantime, athletes should recognize that carbohydrates are the master fuel for athletics, and therefore products touting a lower carbohydrate content may not be an ideal choice.

How can health claims be useful to athletes?

Health claims describe the potential health benefits of a food or nutrient. The FDA strictly regulates allowable health claims on food labels and allows only health claims that have been well supported in the scientific literature. To date, the following 13 health claims have been approved (www.fda.gov):

- 1. Calcium and osteoporosis:** Adequate calcium may reduce the risk of osteoporosis.
- 2. Sodium and hypertension (high blood pressure):** Low-sodium diets may help lower blood pressure.
- 3. Dietary fat and cancer:** Low-fat diets decrease the risk for some types of cancer.
- 4. Dietary saturated fat and cholesterol and the risk of coronary heart disease:** Diets low in saturated fat and cholesterol decrease the risk for heart disease.
- 5. Fiber-containing grain products, fruits, and vegetables and cancer:** Diets low in fat and rich in high-fiber foods may reduce the risk of certain cancers.
- 6. Fruits, vegetables, and grain products that contain fiber, particularly soluble fiber, and the risk of coronary heart disease:** Diets low in fat and rich in soluble fiber sources may reduce the risk of heart disease.
- 7. Fruits and vegetables and cancer:** Diets low in fat and rich in fruits and vegetables may reduce the risk of certain cancers.
- 8. Folate and neural tube defects:** Adequate folate status prior to and early in pregnancy may reduce the risk of neural tube defects (a birth defect).
- 9. Dietary sugar alcohols and dental caries (cavities):** Foods sweetened with sugar alcohols do not promote tooth decay.
- 10. Dietary soluble fiber, such as found in whole oats and psyllium seed husk,**



gaining the performance edge

The food label can be very helpful to athletes choosing to follow a more healthful diet. Athletes should review all the information on the Nutrition Facts panel as well as the ingredients list to aid in making informed food and beverage choices. Nutrient content claims and health claims identify products that might be appealing to individual athletes based on their nutrition goals and needs; however, these statements should not take the place of reviewing the Nutrition Facts panel and ingredients list.

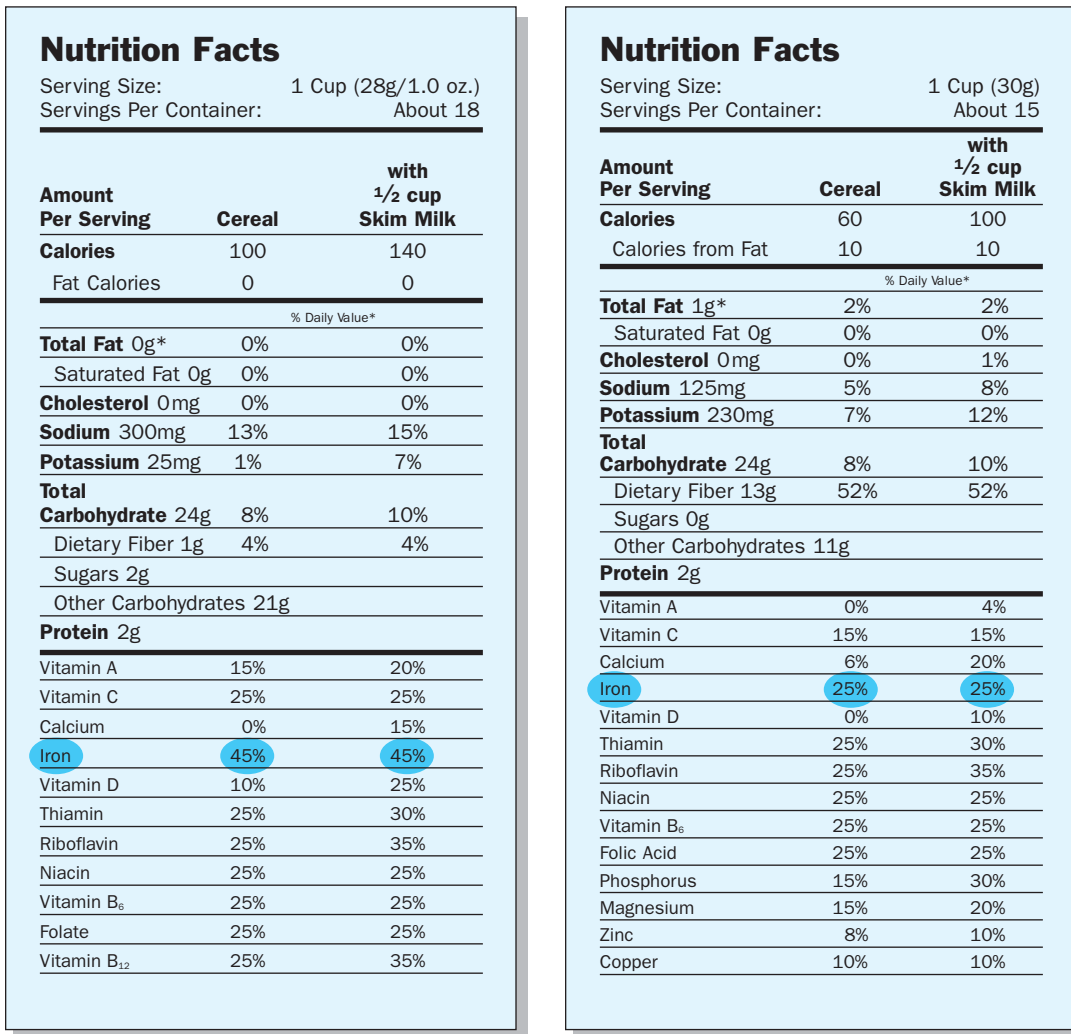


Figure 1.6 Comparing iron content of two cereals. These labels are from two different breakfast cereals: cornflakes on the left and wheat bran on the right. Comparing the iron content of both cereals is easy using the percent daily values of each.

and coronary heart disease: Diets low in fat and rich in these types of fiber can help reduce the risk of heart disease.

11. *Soy protein and coronary heart disease:* Foods rich in soy protein as part of a low-fat diet may help reduce the risk of heart disease.
12. *Whole grain foods and coronary heart disease or cancer:* Diets high in whole grain foods and other plant foods and low in total fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol may help reduce the risk of heart disease and certain cancers.
13. *Plant stanols and plant sterols and coronary heart disease:* Diets low in saturated fat and cholesterol that also contain several daily servings of plant stanols/sterols may reduce the risk of heart disease.
14. *Potassium and high blood pressure/stroke:* Diets that contain good sources of potassium may reduce the risk of high blood pressure and stroke.

New health claims can be approved at any time based on scientific evidence, and therefore this list may expand in the future.

What are the factors to consider when developing an individualized sports nutrition plan for athletes?

As mentioned earlier, one of the exciting aspects of the field of sports nutrition is individualizing eating plans for athletes. Each athlete is different—there is not a “one-size-fits-all” type of meal plan, training diet, or competition hydration schedule. Certainly the basic sports nutrition concepts and guidelines can be applied universally; however, each athlete will require a unique approach by tweaking those guidelines to fit their individual needs. For example, all athletes should consume a combination



Fortifying

Your Nutrition Knowledge

Approved Nutrient Content Claims

Free: Food contains no amount (or trivial or “physiologically inconsequential” amounts). May be used with one or more of the following: fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, sodium, sugar, and calorie. Synonyms include without, no, and zero.

Fat-free: Less than 0.5 g of fat per serving.

Saturated fat-free: Less than 0.5 g of saturated fat per serving.

Cholesterol-free: Less than 2 mg of cholesterol and 2 g or less of saturated fat and trans fat combined per serving.

Sodium-free: Less than 5 mg of sodium per serving.

Sugar-free: Less than 0.5 g of sugar per serving.

Calorie-free: Fewer than 5 calories per serving.

Low: Food can be eaten frequently without exceeding dietary guidelines for one or more of these components: fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, sodium, and calories. Synonyms include little, few, and low source of.

Low fat: 3 g or less per serving.

Low saturated fat: 1 g or less of saturated fat; no more than 15% of calories from saturated and trans fat combined.

Low cholesterol: 20 mg or less and 2 g or less of saturated fat per serving.

Low sodium: 140 mg or less per serving.

Very low sodium: 35 mg or less per serving.

Low calorie: 40 calories or less per serving.

High: Food contains 20% or more of the Daily Value for a particular nutrient in a serving.

Good source: Food contains 10–19% of the Daily Value for a particular nutrient in one serving.

Lean and extra lean: The fat content of meal and main dish products, seafood, and game meat products.

Lean: Less than 10 g fat, 4.5 g or less saturated fat, and less than 95 mg of cholesterol per serving and per 100 g.

Extra lean: Less than 5 g fat, less than 2 g saturated fat, and less than 95 mg of cholesterol per serving and per 100 g.

Reduced: Nutritionally altered product containing at least 25% less of a nutrient or of calories than the regular or reference product. (Note: A “reduced” claim can’t be used if the reference product already meets the requirement for “low.”)

Less: Food, whether altered or not, contains 25% less of a nutrient or of calories than the reference food. Fewer is an acceptable synonym.

Light: This descriptor can have two meanings:

1. A nutritionally altered product contains one-third fewer calories or half the fat of the reference food. If the reference food derives 50% or more of its calories from fat, the reduction must be 50% of the fat.
2. The sodium content of a low-calorie, low-fat food has been reduced by 50%. Also, light in sodium may be used on a food in which the sodium content has been reduced by at least 50%.

Note: The term light can still be used to describe such properties as texture and color as long as the label clearly explains its meaning (e.g., light brown sugar or light and fluffy).

More: A serving of food, whether altered or not, contains a nutrient that is at least 10% of the Daily Value more than the reference food. This also applies to fortified, enriched, and added claims, but in those cases, the food must be altered.

(continued)

Healthy: A healthy food must be low in fat and saturated fat and contain limited amounts of cholesterol (less than 60 mg) and sodium (less than 360 mg for individual foods and less than 480 mg for meal-type products). In addition, a single-item food must provide at least 10% or more of one of the following: vitamins A or C, iron, calcium, protein, or fiber. A meal-type product, such as a frozen entrée or dinner, must provide 10% of two or more of these vitamins or minerals, or protein, or fiber, in addition to meeting the other criteria. Additional regulations allow the term *healthy* to be applied to raw, canned, or frozen fruits and vegetables and enriched grains even if the 10% nutrient content rule is not met. However, frozen or canned fruits or vegetables cannot contain ingredients that would change the nutrient profile.

Fresh: Food is raw, has never been frozen or heated, and contains no preservatives. Fresh frozen, frozen fresh, and freshly frozen can be used for foods that are quickly frozen while still fresh. Blanched foods also can be called fresh.

Percent fat free: Food must be a low-fat or a fat-free product. In addition, the claim must reflect accurately the amount of nonfat ingredients in 100 g of food.

Implied claims: These are prohibited when they wrongfully imply that a food contains or does not contain a meaningful level of a nutrient. For example, a product cannot claim to be made with an ingredient known to be a source of fiber (such as “made with oat bran”) unless the product contains enough of that ingredient (in this case, oat bran) to meet the definition for “good source” of fiber. As another example, a claim that a product contains “no tropical oils” is allowed, but only on foods that are “low” in saturated fat, because consumers have come to equate tropical oils with high levels of saturated fat.

Source: Food and Drug Administration, <http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/lab-hlth.html>. Accessed April 13, 2003.

of carbohydrates and protein after exercise to initiate the repair and rebuilding process. However, one athlete may enjoy a turkey sandwich with a banana, while another athlete craves an omelet, toast, and orange juice. Both of these meals meet the carbohydrate-protein combination requirement but also take into consideration personal taste preferences. This individualized approach is much more challenging and requires a greater breadth of knowledge than “cookie-cutter” plans. Sports nutrition professionals with this philosophy will succeed due to the recognition that their plans are based on solid research and current guidelines while also being practical, easy to implement, and specific to an athlete’s sport and lifestyle.

Several factors must be considered when calculating nutrient needs and developing a meal plan for an athlete, including the individual’s health history, the bioenergetics of the athlete’s sport, total weekly training and competition time, living arrangements, access to food, and travel schedules.

Why should a sports nutrition plan consider an athlete’s health history?

First and foremost, an athlete must be healthy in order to train and compete to their potential. Proper nutrition plays a vital role in preventing deficiency

and degenerative diseases, while also aiding in the treatment of existing medical conditions. An athlete’s health history must be the “team captain” in the sports nutrition game plan, with sport-specific planning, training/competition schedules, living arrangements, and personal preferences rounding out the starting line-up.

For example, an athlete with diabetes must carefully balance his or her intake of carbohydrates with daily doses of insulin to prevent hyper- or hypoglycemia. Whereas most athletes would not think twice about drinking a large glass of juice in the morning before a workout, a diabetic athlete consuming only juice (a carbohydrate source without a protein source to stabilize the digestion of food and blood sugar levels) may experience blood sugar swings that can potentially impact performance. In addition to performance in a single workout, long-term poor blood sugar management can lead to a plethora of associated medical conditions later in life.

An athlete’s health history must be considered first and then subsequently, recommendations can intertwine with sport-specific suggestions. Chapter 10 reviews in further detail the health history and health parameters to consider with athletes during a nutrition consultation.

Why should a sports nutrition plan consider a sport's bioenergetics and logistics?

Energy metabolism is the foundation of sports nutrition. Consideration of the cellular machinery and metabolic pathways responsible for making the energy needed to participate in a specific sport is critical for the development of an individualized eating plan. Chapter 2 of this text explains the different energy pathways in detail, and Chapters 12, 13, and 14 provide examples of how various sport activities differ in using energy for exercise. For example, the calorie, macronutrient, and micronutrient needs of a football player (intermittent exertion over the course of several hours) will be different from the needs of a rower (continuous effort for typically less than 10–20 minutes). Even within one sport, such as running, different events (100-meter sprint versus a marathon) will highlight various energy systems (short, intense effort versus sustained moderate effort). In addition to the bioenergetics of a sport, nutrition plans for athletes must also consider the logistics of training sessions and competitions. Some sports are very conducive for drinking and eating during activity (biking), whereas other sports make fluid and energy consumption close to impossible (open water swimming). Sports nutrition professionals must devise plans that are specific for the energy systems utilized during training and competition as well as realistic to the nature of an athlete's sport.

Why should a sports nutrition plan consider an athlete's total weekly training and competition time?

Athletes can range from the weekend warrior to the full-time professional. Each athlete will dedicate a period of time each day to training and competition. Obviously, the athletes who are more active will have greater energy and nutrient needs. However, it is not always as simple as telling highly active athletes to “eat more.” Many athletes struggle to meet their daily needs due to the time constraints of meal planning and preparation, as well as short periods of time between workouts, work, school, and other life commitments. Sports nutrition professionals need to be creative in helping athletes to determine how to consume adequate amounts of energy and nutrients while making meal planning easy, convenient, and quick.

A sports nutrition plan also includes the development of a fueling and hydration schedule for training and competition. The timing of meals and snacks must be strategically scheduled to provide enough time for food to digest before training sessions, and

to prevent too much time from elapsing after training. Fluid requirements vary considerably among athletes. Therefore, the construction of a hydration schedule is individualized for the athlete and specific to the sport. The energy and nutrients consumed before, during, and after exercise are part of an overall daily sports nutrition plan that can literally make or break an athlete's performance. The more time an athlete spends training each week, the more strategic planning needs to occur to create an appropriate, individualized regimen. Chapters 12, 13, and 14 provide practical applications that are sport-specific for planning and implementing sports nutrition and hydration guidelines before, during, and after training or competitive events ([Figure 1.7](#)).

Why should a sports nutrition plan consider an athlete's living arrangements, access to food, and travel schedule?

A perfectly calculated nutrition plan is worthless if the athlete cannot execute the plan due to a lack of control over the foods available to him or her on a daily basis. For example, a college athlete who lives in a dorm is at the mercy of what is served in the university cafeterias. Therefore, the cafeteria menus should be built into the sports nutrition plan for this athlete. Sports nutrition professionals must fully understand each athlete's living arrangements and access to food before developing an individualized program.

Access to food can also be a factor before, during, or after competitions. Many athletes are required to eat with the team at their training table before a game, thereby limiting their food choices to what



Figure 1.7 Athletes may travel to events and stay at the competition venue for several hours or all day. Athletes need to plan ahead to adequately fuel and hydrate throughout the event day.

is provided by the team. Recreational athletes who are participating in weekend events, such as running or walking road races, often must rely on the products supplied on the course for hydration and fueling.

gaining the performance edge



Individualization in nutrition planning for athletes is essential for success as a sports nutrition professional. Standardized plans will contribute to the great success of some athletes, while leaving others on the sidelines. Incorporating factors such as an athlete's health history, the bioenergetics and logistics of their sport, weekly training/competition time, living arrangements, access to food/beverages, and travel schedules into an individualized nutrition program will ultimately lead to the athlete's success and peak performance.

Developing an appropriate race day plan for these athletes involves investigating the foods and beverages available on the course and then planning for the athletes to practice with these specific items throughout training to prevent any surprises on race day. Consuming the optimal blend of nutrients after exercise is also of great importance. Each athlete will vary in their ability to pack a postexercise snack or decipher the most appropriate food/beverage option from a buffet of available items.

Proper nutrition while traveling is a challenge for everyone—athletes and non-athletes alike. Travel forces individuals to change their routine, sometimes wreaking havoc on an athlete's good intentions and typical nutrition habits. Athletes must be educated on how to make healthy choices and appropriate substitutions while on the road. Creative planning, packing nonperishable foods for the trip, and learning to be flexible will help athletes remain optimally fueled while traveling. Chapter 14 provides tips for healthy eating while on the road.

Proper nutrition while traveling is a challenge for everyone—athletes and non-athletes alike. Travel forces individuals to change their routine, sometimes wreaking havoc on an athlete's good intentions and typical nutrition habits. Athletes must be educated on how to make healthy choices and appropriate substitutions while on the road. Creative planning, packing nonperishable foods for the trip, and learning to be flexible will help athletes remain optimally fueled while traveling. Chapter 14 provides tips for healthy eating while on the road.

How can sports nutrition knowledge be converted into practical applications?

One of the biggest challenges facing all health promotion professionals is helping people make permanent behavior changes. When working with

individuals, possessing “book” knowledge is only one part of the equation; professionals must know how to assess a person's readiness for change, engage in active listening, and then provide the appropriate information or guidance. This process is particularly applicable to counseling athletes on dietary changes to improve performance. Not only should meal plans be based on individual needs, but the construction of the plans also must take into consideration the athlete's preparedness for change. Chapter 10 provides detailed information on the process of counseling athletes, including the use of the Transtheoretical Model,¹ which assesses a person's readiness for change.

The skill of active listening can be a powerful tool for helping athletes initiate change. Athletes want to know that a sports nutrition professional cares about them, their performance, and their capabilities for change. Sports nutrition professionals should refrain from developing a “dictatorship” where athletes simply sit quietly and listen to the dietary changes they “need” to make in order to improve their performance and/or health. Instead, athletes should be active participants in their meal planning and goal setting. Food selections should be based on an athlete's likes and dislikes versus which foods are “best” for them—if an athlete does not enjoy the foods in the established meal plan, adherence will be poor. Goals should be realistic and manageable to plant the seeds for success and accomplishment that will motivate athletes to continue working on healthy eating behaviors. Listen to athletes—know their goals, questions, and concerns—and then build an individualized plan that is mutually acceptable and productive.



gaining the performance edge

Knowing the current sports nutrition research, established dietary guidelines, and performance-enhancing recommendations is not enough; sports nutrition professionals must be skilled in helping athletes convert the sports nutrition knowledge into practical, daily guidelines for food and beverage intake.

The Box Score

Key Points of Chapter

- Sports nutrition can be defined as the conversion of nutrition knowledge into a practical daily eating plan focused on providing the fuel for physical activity, facilitating the repair and rebuilding process following hard physical work, and optimizing athletic performance in competitive events, while also promoting overall health and wellness.
- In this text, the term *athlete* refers to any individual who is regularly active, ranging from the fitness enthusiast to the competitive amateur or professional.
- Sports nutrition professionals must have a command of general nutrition and exercise science, understand how nutrition and physical training are intertwined, and practice the practical application of sports nutrition knowledge.
- The area of sports nutrition is a growing field, with many opportunities for a rewarding and exciting career.
- Foods and beverages are composed of six nutrients that are vital to the human body for producing energy, contributing to the growth and development of tissues, regulating body processes, and preventing deficiency and degenerative diseases. The six nutrients are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water.
- The body derives its energy from carbohydrates, fats, and proteins, which are collectively known as the energy nutrients. Their breakdown within the cells of the body provides the energy to make ATP, which is the body's direct source of energy for not only sport performance, but also all biological work.
- The Dietary Reference Intakes were developed to expand on the Recommended Dietary Allowance values and to set new recommendations for nutrients that did not have an RDA. The DRIs identify the reference amount of a specific nutrient needed for individuals to prevent deficiency conditions in generally healthy individuals. The DRIs include the RDA, EAR, AI, and UL for each vitamin, mineral, and macronutrient.
- Processing of foods often destroys or removes vitamins. Enrichment is a process by which vitamins are restored to foods after processing. Fortification is another way to improve the nutrient value of foods, and involves adding vitamins or minerals to foods in which the vitamins or minerals were not originally present.
- The 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans emphasize the fact that nutrition choices and physical activity interact to improve health and prevent chronic conditions. The guidelines focus on making smart choices from all food groups, balancing food intake with physical activity to maintain weight, and choosing nutrient-dense foods.
- The central message of MyPyramid, released by the USDA in 2005, is "Steps to a Healthier You." Six key concepts help consumers put this message into practice including activity, moderation, personalization, proportionality, variety and gradual improvement.
- The food label allows athletes to obtain credible and reliable nutrition information about various food and beverage products, ultimately empowering them to make wise food choices on a daily basis.
- Developing an individualized sports nutrition plan for athletes involves considering the individual's health history, the bioenergetics and logistics of the athlete's sport, total weekly training and competition time, living arrangements, access to food, and travel schedules.
- When working with athletes, possessing "book" knowledge is only one part of the equation; professionals must know how to assess a person's readiness for change, engage in active listening, and then provide the appropriate information or guidance.
- Sports nutrition professionals should listen closely to the goals, questions, and concerns of athletes and then build an individualized nutrition plan that is mutually acceptable and productive. Athletes should be active participants in their meal planning and goal setting.

Study Questions

1. What is sports nutrition? Is it applicable only to competitive athletes? Defend your answer.
2. What are the six nutrient categories? Which nutrients are termed the "energy nutrients"?
3. What is the difference between Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) and Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA)? What do EAR, AI, and UL stand for?
4. What do the terms *enriched* and *fortified* mean? How are they different?
5. What information can be learned about a food from its food label?
6. What is the MyPyramid food guidance system? In what ways does it apply to sports nutrition?
7. When developing an individualized nutrition plan for an athlete, what factors must be taken into consideration?

References

1. Prochaska JO, Velicer WF. The transtheoretical model of health behavior change. *Am J Health Promotion*. 1997;12(1):38–48.
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005: Executive Summary. Available at: www.health.gov/dietaryguidelines. Accessed March 20, 2005.
3. United States Department of Agriculture. MyPyramid 2005. Available at: <http://www.mypyramid.gov>. Accessed April 27, 2005.

