

TRAINING DIET

Action Plans



Question: (Answer at the bottom of page 2)

During training, a 50 kg gymnast and a 100 kg football player would need to eat the same number and size of servings of food.

- TRUE FALSE

Training Diet Action Plans

The following table identifies three different action plans based on Canada's Food Guide to Healthy Eating. The appropriate dietary action plan should supply adequate fuel to optimize your current training demands. Judged sports, such as gymnastics, diving, skating, and equestrian require less energy than endurance events like triathlons, cross country running or skiing, and road racing. Growth, gender, and body size also influence energy needs. Some athletes may need to exceed the serving suggestions. Before modifying diet or eating patterns, athletes should obtain assistance from a registered dietitian with expertise in sport. You can contact the dietitian at your Canadian Sport Centre or someone listed under the Sport Nutrition Registry on the CAC website. If there is no dietitian with expertise in sport listed in your area, Dietitians of Canada may list a dietitian near where you live.

Training Diet Action Plans			
	SELECT YOUR ACTION PLAN		
FOOD GROUP	ACTION PLAN #1	ACTION PLAN #2	ACTION PLAN #3
	For athletes such as gymnasts, divers, and skaters	For most athletes	For the endurance athlete e.g., a cyclist competing in road-racing, a cross country runner or skier, a triathlete.
	NO ATHLETE SHOULD EAT LESS THAN THIS TO MAINTAIN GOOD NUTRITIONAL STATUS.		
GRAIN PRODUCTS	Minimum of 5–7 servings	8–14 servings or more	15 servings or more
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	Minimum of 5–7 servings	8–14 servings or more	15 servings or more
MILK PRODUCTS	Adults: 3 servings Teens: 3–4 servings	3–4 servings	4–6 servings
MEAT AND ALTERNATIVES	Minimum of 2 servings	2–3 servings	3–4 servings
OTHER FOODS	Minimize – there just isn't room for extra energy coming from foods without many nutrients.	Choose in moderation after you have enough servings from the food groups.	If you are finding it difficult to eat a large enough volume of food to meet your energy needs, extra sweets and fats can be added.

Common serving sizes: one serving is

Grain products – 30 g of cold cereal (check the label for the volume of 30 g); 1 slice of bread; 175 mL hot cereal/porridge; a pancake or waffle; 4 to 6 crackers (30 g); ½ a bagel (the size of a hockey puck); ½ a bread roll; ½ a 10 cm pita; one roti, chapatti or tortilla; 125 mL cooked rice, grain or pasta; 375 mL popped popcorn; 30 g cereal bar.

Vegetables and fruit – 250 mL of leafy salad vegetables; 125 mL of fresh, frozen or canned vegetables, fruit or juice; a medium vegetable or fruit (the size of a tennis ball); 60 mL dried fruit.

Milk products – 250 mL milk or fortified soy beverage; 175 g yogurt; 50 g cheese (3 one inch cubes or 2 processed cheese slices); 375 mL frozen yogurt or ice cream; 500 mL cottage cheese.

Meat and alternatives – 50–100 g meat, fish, poultry (the size of a deck of cards); 125–250 mL cooked dried beans, peas or lentils; 1–2 eggs; 100 g tofu; 30 mL nut butter; 30 to 60 mL seeds or nuts; two wieners.

Other foods – Foods and beverages that are not part of the four food groups are called 'other foods'. There are no defined serving sizes. Some examples are: butter, margarine, oil, mayonnaise, salad dressing, sugar, honey, syrup, candy, soft drinks, cookies, cake, potato chips, jam, ketchup, fruit drinks, fruit pie, cream, cream cheese, gravy, water, tea, coffee, beer, wine, alcoholic beverages.

Variety, moderation and quality food are important concepts when planning meals and making food choices.

