# Plate for your Performance

Eating to reach your potential

## My Role as an RD

- 21 years experience as an RD but also as a mom and swim mom
- Evidence-based nutrition
- Abide by Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics/CDR ethics and American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
- My Hx: NICU, Nutrition Support, WIC, General Medicine; Pediatrics and the athlete

# Objectives

- Know pre-training and recovery snacks and functions
- How to measure your fluid needs for training
- Adjust intake for variety of levels of training
- Know fluids to drink and avoid when training
- How to fuel for 2-a-day practices
- Know types of Carbohydrates and when to use each and timing of nutrition

# Getting the Edge on your competition

Get Fueled... Get Fit...Get Fast...



Discipline Mindset

Nutrition

Goals

Motivation

Competition

## What you need to Go, Grow and Glow

#### Macronutrients

- Carbohydrates- Your FUEL...(stored in muscle and liver as glycogen); Most efficient for brain muscle and nerves
- Protein- Your Building blocks...(to repair and rebuild your tissues)
- Fat- padding around organs, aids brain/neuron and muscular functions (Cell functions)
- Micronutrients- supports building, repair and maintenance
  - Vitamins (Calcium) , B-Vitamins
  - Minerals (Iron)
- Fluids- regulates temperature, transport system.
  - Water

## Fueling Requirements

- Energy Needs for swimmers are very high
  - Carbohydrates need to be high (60%)
  - Healthy sources of Protein (20-25%)
  - o 3 meals and 2-3 snacks a day
- Hydration is key for performance
  - Starts the night before
  - o Drink while in school- carry a 32 oz bottle of water and refill in the day
  - Drink while in transit
  - Drink between swim sets (every 20 min); include electrolytes
  - Check your fluid loss and go from there

# Complex vs Simple Carbohydrates (CHO)

#### Simple CHO

Broken down and absorbed quickly, quick bursts of energy- 2 types

- Great for short training sessions
- Morning pre-workout snack and recovery
- 1-2 sugar molecules- any of the -oses

"Added sugars" are Simple CHO-

I.e. candies , sodas- lack vitamins, minerals and fiber

Natural sugars are also Simple CHO-

I.e. Fruits, milk, milk products, sports drinks

#### Complex CHO

Provides a slow, constant energy supply

- Great for after trainings (breakfast and dinner)
- Eat at lunch at school and when you have 4 hours before a swim.
- Made up of multiple sugar molecules and usually contains fiber

#### Examples:

Brown rice, whole grain breads and pastas, oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans/legumes

# **Nutrition Before Training**

Pre Training Snack includes: CHO, little fat, protein, fluids

Helps focus and keeps you engaged, prevents hunger, energizes

Under 30 minutes	30-60 minutes before	1-2 hours before	
	(30-50 gm CHO, <10g protein, <5 g fat)	(50-100g CHO, 15-20 g Pro, 5-10 g fat)	
<ul> <li>Any fruit (fresh, dried, canned)</li> <li>granola bar (&lt;5 g fat)</li> <li>half a bagel</li> <li>dry cereals, crackers.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fruit smoothie</li> <li>low fat yogurt with cereal and fruit mixed in</li> <li>hot or cold cereal with milk</li> <li>pancakes/toast, waffles with jam, syrup, nut butters</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Toast with eggs</li> <li>Baked Potato with beans</li> <li>Sandwiches (turkey, chicken, tuna)</li> <li>Rice bowl with lean meat and veggies</li> </ul>	
Avoid: HP shakes and bars	Avoid: candy, chips, pastries	Avoid: Fried foods	

## Morning Swim Training

- 5:15 am start- It's too early...
  - Eat a high complex carbohydrate meal the night before with lean protein and vegetables/fruits
    - Tuna pasta, spaghetti with meatballs and broccoli, chicken with baked or sweet potatoes
  - Eat a bedtime snack with complex carbs and protein
  - In the morning: Bananas, dried fruit, cereal bars, toast with Jam, pancakes, waffles
  - Liquid energy- smoothies, sports drinks, chocolate milk
- Things to avoid in the morning:
  - No "Energy" drinks (Red Bull, Monster etc)
  - High fats like sausages, fried eggs (can take 4-6 hours to digest)

## **Hydration for Training**

- Up to one hour water
- 1- 2 hours electrolytes + water (replete glycogen stores; 60-90 min)
- Types of hydration-
  - Water, flavored water, milk, coconut water, sports drinks
- Types of Electrolytes- contains carbohydrates, Potassium and Sodium
- To prevent dehydration- (muscle cramps, headaches, nausea, fatigue, brain fog, poor coordination)
  - Start drinking with your pre-training snack or morning meal
  - Put water bottle at the end of the lane and drink every 10-15 minutes between sets
  - Never wait until you are thirsty to drink
  - Check yourself! That's right, look at your urine

# Snacks During Training

- Avoid high fat snacks
  - No candy bars, chips

- Eat simple Carbohydrates
  - o Dried fruits, squeeze fruit pouches, oranges, melon cups, bananas
  - Electrolyte drinks- i.e. Powerade, Gatorade, Body Armour
    - NO to sodas, energy drinks, PRIME, juices are iffy

## **Nutrition After Training-**

RECOVERY Snack includes: CHO, protein, fluids (3:1 ratio of CHO: PRO)

#### Refuel muscle energy stores, Repair and build muscle and Replace lost fluids

- Combine CHO with Pro to transport protein into muscles quicker
- It can take 24-48 hours to replete your muscle stores so the sooner you eat, the more fuel you will have for the next practice
- Poor recovery leads to higher stress hormones and poor immune function
- Don't let your body eat itself

Within 30 minutes after training (Bring your snack to practice)	Within 2 hours after training Eat Breakfast/Dinner:
25-50g CHO, 7-10 g Pro (smaller athletes) 60-80 g CHO, 10-20 g Pro (bigger athletes)	Half your plate CHO (Important for 2-a-day practices)  1/4 plate protein, 1/4 plate vegetables/fruit

## **Nutrition After Training-**

#### Snacks

- Low fat chocolate milk
- Large banana with low fat greek yogurt cup
- Bagel with peanut or almond butter and jam
- Fruit smoothie (look at recipes)

#### Dinner

- Chicken breast or lean mean with mashed potatoes and vegetables
- Rice bowl with lean meat and vegetables
- Baked fish with sweet or boiled potatoes and vegetables
- Noodles with lean meat or tofu/stir fry
- Large baked potato with lean chili
- Spaghetti with lean meat and vegetables in the sauce

## How much do I need a day?

1-1.5 gm/kg

(increases when

per day;

building)

Swimmers:

3000-6000 kcals/day

RDA for Protein:

Teenage Boys: ~52 gm/day.

Teenage Girls: ~46 gm/day

\*\*\*Not enough Protein: Muscle breakdown

Too much Protein: wt gain, hard on kidneys w/o

water

More isn't better; spread out protein to be included in meals and snacks to meet needs

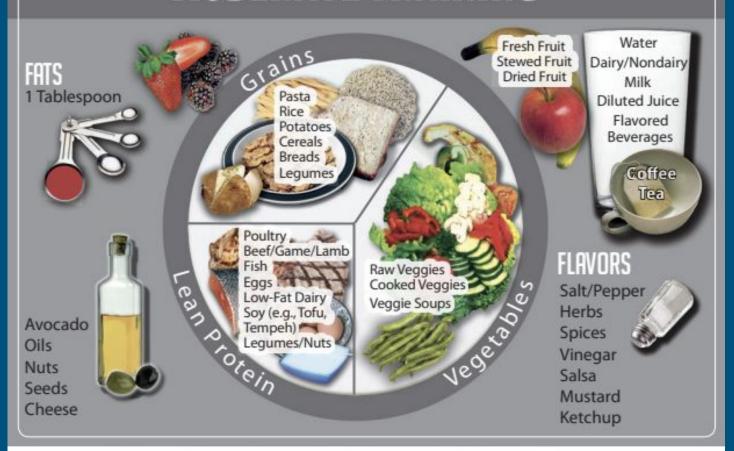
Protein examples and serving sizes:

Chicken breast, cooked	3 ounce	e 24g
Fish, salmon, cooked	3 ounce	es 21g
Ground beef, cooked	3 ounce	es 22g
Greek yogurt	1 cup	18 to 22g
Yogurt	1 cup	12 to 14g
Tofu, firm	½ cup	8 to 11
Milk	1 cup	8
Beans	½ cup	7 to 9
Peanut, almond and soy nut butte	ers 2 T	7 to 8
Cheese	1 oz	5 to 7
Nuts	1 oz	3 to 6
Egg	1 large	6
Quinoa, cooked	½ cup	4

### **EASY TRAINING/WEIGHT MANAGEMENT**



### **MODERATE TRAINING**



### HARD TRAINING/GAME DAY



### Water

- Contained in all cells of the body
- Vital for Cellular function
- Cooling system- keeps you from overheating
- Minimizes muscle cramps
- Enhances mental function-decision making, concentration, and motor control
- Supports effective immune defenses
- Transport system-
  - Makes up over half of our blood
  - o Carries oxygen and energy to your muscles
  - Gets rid of waste



Multiply rate of sweat loss x duration of practice to accurately assess fluid needs at practice

#### **Sweat Test:**

- Measure amount of fluid in water bottle(ml)
- 2. Get in pool, get out , towel dry and weigh
- 3. End of practice, towel dry and weigh
- End of practice, calculate how much you drank (Note duration and intensity of practice)

Equation:

wt SOP- wt EOP=wt lost

Wt lost (#) x 455=ml fluid lost

ml fluid lost from body + ml fluid consumed= sweat lost in ml

Sweat lost in ml /length of practice in hrs= rate of sweat loss in ml/hr

# Signs and Symptoms of Dehydration

- Lack of concentration
- Early fatigue in training session
- High perceived exertion in training
- Trouble tolerating heat
- Delayed recovery
- Muscle cramps
- Headaches Nausea and vomiting
- Elevated heart rate above regular normal
- Dark Urine



#### Winter Championship Eating Tips-GOOD LUCK!!!!

Night Before- Eat a whole grain pasta dish ( about 1 ½ cups cooked) with at least 4 oz chicken (this is slightly bigger than a deck of cards) with two servings of veggies. (Note: one serving is ½ cup cooked or 1 cup raw, so double this to meet your evening meal). Take your vitamins and drink 1-2 cups water

Breakfast- Eat 2-3 hours before warm up which is at 8 am so around 5-6 am is ideal. If you aren't getting up early enough then all the more reason to make sure you meet that "Night Before" Meal. Eat immediately when you wake up to give yourself ~ two hours at least to digest. DON'T SKIP BREAKFAST TOMORROW

#### Breakfast ideas-

- Bagel with egg and cup of fruit (stay away from high fiber foods at this
  point because we want simple carbs that break down for fueling your
  body faster)
- · Low sugar/low fiber cereal with fruit
- · Waffle or toast with egg and side of fruit

#### Post Warm Up-

Hydrate with sports drink since your next swim is in an hour drink water and a quick carb snack- see examples in list below. (don't try anything new though)

#### After First Swim which is around 9:41- Event 3

Hydrate with sports drink

OR water and dried fruit

#### After Second Swim which around 10:02- Event 7

Hydrate with sports drink

OR Carb gels or guick carb snack and water

#### After Third Swim which is around 10:24- Event 11

Hydrate with sports drink/water Eat 1 cup of fruit or banana/orange

OR Eat pasta salad- 1 cup

R Plain Chicken salad or tuna salad on one slice of white bread

#### After Fourth Swim is around 11:26- Event 23

Eat a recovery snack including fluids within 30 minutes of finishing to replenish your sweat loss and for muscle recovery- SO IMPORTANT!! See below for examples

When you get home, make sure you eat a sensible dinner similar to your pre-event meal the night before your races.

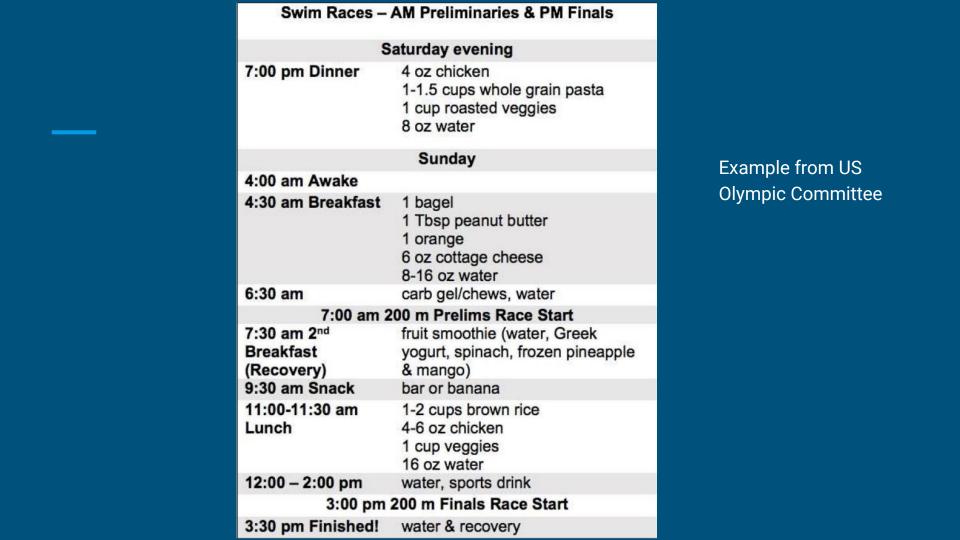
Examples of Recovery Snacks: You can use ones I've given you before.

- Lactose free Chocolate milk with a whole wheat mini-bagel with sliced turkey and sliced apple.
- · Granola Bar and cup of low fat Greek yogurt
- Peanut butter and jelly sandwich
- Honey sandwich and 2 boiled eggs.
- Low fat cheese and crackers plus fruit
- · Sports Recovery bar (check the amounts of carbohydrate and protein on the wrapper)
- Ham, cheese and salad roll or wrap

Examples of some snacks to pack that are quick carbs for between events- Low fiber and low fat and simple carbs is key

- Bananas
- Apple sauce
- Pita chips
- Bagels
- Fig newtons
- Dried dates
- PB&J sandwich
- · Electrolyte drinks
- Grapes
- Energy bars
- Pretzels
- · Energy chews/gels

(DON'T TRY ANY FOODS YOU HAVEN'T EATEN BEFORE- NO UPSETS STOMACHS TOMORROW)



### NO FAD DIETS!!!!!

- Low Carb diets
- Energy drinks
- PRIME
- Supplements
- Protein powders
- Skipping meals/fasting
- Do not eliminate foods unless you have an allergy

## Supplements and Seals

The most common third-party certification seals that appear on some dietary supplement products are (in alphabetical order) BSCG Certified Drug Free, Informed-Choice (or Informed-Sport), NSF Certified for Sport, and USP Verified.











### A few Resources

https://www.usopc.org/nutrition

https://www.myplate.gov

https://swell.uccs.edu/theathletesplate

