

FRESH CONVERSATIONS

Iowa Department of Public Health

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Staying **WHOLE** in a Processed World

DID YOU KNOW? Supermarkets now have 4x the number of items than they did in the 1960s.

Think back to what your local grocery store looked like 40 years ago, 20 years ago or even 10 years ago. The grocery shopping experience continues to evolve. Marketing techniques have changed. Packaging looks different. Your choices as a consumer are endless. Think about the main influences that drive your decision while shopping.

- **It could be health concerns** - what is the most nutritious choice?
- **It could be price** - what fits best into my budget?
- **It could be familiarity** - what have I tried that I feel comfortable buying?

One or all of these may influence your buying decision while in the grocery store. As more products become available, this decision becomes even harder.

Think even deeper - what is the real function of food? Why are these questions so important?



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Gather clues from food labels



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Get dipping with black beans

Your body needs essential vitamins and minerals to survive and thrive. Health experts tell you to eat carrots for *vitamin A*, bananas for *potassium*, and whole grain bread for *fiber*. But what essential vitamin do packaged cookies provide you? Through ultra-processing, the beneficial nutrients are often lost. The more room you leave for ultra-processed foods in your diet, the less room you have for whole foods that provide you the essential vitamins and minerals your body needs to run properly.

After considering all of these things, decision making during grocery shopping becomes an even greater part of maintaining your health and wellness. As the number of ultra-processed foods in your grocery store continues to rise, it is important to be equipped with knowledge as you are strolling the aisles on your next grocery store trip.

Sources: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/07/190725092534.htm>
<http://sasjournals.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/SJAVS-24A304-311.pdf>

Food Labels 101:

How to be Your Own Detective

Do you ever look at the back of a food label and wonder what it is trying to tell you? You are not alone. Approximately 59% of consumers have a hard time understanding food labels. Here are some tips to help you decide what to buy.

What nutrients should I get more of?

- Calcium, fiber, potassium, vitamin D.
- Look for products with 20% or more daily value.

What nutrients should I get less of?

- Saturated fat, trans fat, sodium, added sugars.
- Look for foods with 5% or less daily value.

What clues help me on the ingredient list to know a food is considered “ultra-processed”?

- Dyes —————▶ Macaroni and cheese, breakfast cereals, processed breads
- Flavor Enhancers —————▶ Chips, canned soups, processed meat
- Sugar —————▶ Flavored yogurt, granola bars, instant oatmeal

Nutrition Facts	
8 servings per container	
Serving size 2/3 cup (55g)	
Amount per serving	
Calories	230
% Daily Value	
Total Fat 8g	
Saturated Fat 1g	
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 160mg	7%
Carbohydrate 37g	13%
Dietary Fiber 4g	14%
Total Sugars 12g	
Includes 10g Added Sugars	20%
Protein 3g	
Vitamin D 2mcg	10%
Calcium 260mg	20%
Iron 8mg	45%
Potassium 235mg	6%
* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.	

Ingredients: Whole Grain Oats, Corn Starch, Sugar, Salt

DID YOU KNOW? Ingredients are listed by quantity on a food label—from highest to lowest. Try looking for products that list whole foods as the first three ingredients and be skeptical of foods with long lists of ingredients.

A War on Words

Research has shown that adding health claims to front labels makes consumers believe a product is healthier than the same product without health claims. Manufacturers use these claims on labels for marketing their products but can make it hard for the consumer to choose the healthiest options in the grocery store.

Sources:

<https://www.pamidl.org/healthy-living-resources/blog/9-misleading-food-labels>
<https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/how-to-read-food-labels#misleading-claims>

Natural: This means that at one point the manufacturer worked with a natural source like apples or rice, despite potentially having additives to it.

Gluten Free: This means the product doesn't contain wheat, rye, spelt or barley. Many foods are labeled gluten-free for marketing despite never containing gluten in the first place.

Lightly Sweetened: There are no FDA regulations for this term. To understand sugar content, be sure to look at “added sugars” on the label. Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015-2020 recommend added sugars add up to no more than 10% of daily calories.

Low Fat or Fat Free: A product is legally allowed to claim “fat free” if it has .5 g fat or less. Typically means the fat has been removed and sugar has been added.

Wheat or Multi Grain: This sounds very healthy but only means that a product contains more than one type of grain, most likely refined grains.

Organic: This claim says very little about whether the product is healthy. For example, organic sugar is still sugar.

Fortified? Enriched?



SHAKE IT OFF!
In 1924, salt was the first fortified food in which iodine was added to address the growing health concern of goiters in the U.S.

Have you ever noticed the term “fortified” or “enriched” on a food label? What does that mean?

Food fortification (or enrichment) means that vitamins and minerals have been added to a food to prevent or correct a deficiency. Food fortification became commonplace during the first and second world wars to help replace nutrients that were lost during food processing.

During the 1930’s, the American diet relied heavily on refined flours, but flour processing decreased the content of many vitamins. So, bakers added high vitamin yeasts to their breads to increase vitamin content. By the end of 1942, most white bread was fortified. By 1943, the US Army would not purchase any flour that was not fortified.

Fast forward to today, food fortification is voluntary for manufacturers in the U.S. but you may continue to see many fortified foods in the grocery store such as ready to eat breakfast cereal, cereal bars, milk, bread, and juices.

Sources:
https://www.kelloggsnutrition.com/en_AE/knowledge/nutrition/foodfortification.html#ndxr-item-2
<https://foodinsight.org/is-food-fortification-necessary-a-historical-perspective/>

Starts with an _____

Study a nutrition facts label for 1 minute. Afterwards, try to think of a word that you may find on a nutrition facts label or ingredient list that starts with each letter listed below.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A _____ | M _____ |
| C _____ | P _____ |
| F _____ | S _____ |
| I _____ | V _____ |



TAKE STEPS around your community to keep your walk interesting and fun.

Keep It Interesting

Are you looking for ways to make exercise more interesting? Try taking a walk around your neighborhood. Walking cultivates community. The more we walk, the more we know about where we live, the people we meet and share our neighborhood with. This is why walkable communities are vibrant communities. The easier it is to walk, the more people are out walking!

Other ways to make your walk more interesting:

- Try a new starting point by walking on a different trail or at a park. You can also take a walk from your senior center or church instead of home.
- Take a walk to the bank or grocery store that is close by instead of getting in your car to drive.
- Learn about the history of your community by taking a walk. Start by first looking for things you haven’t noticed before - look at the architecture of the buildings, read about the history of memorials or statues, notice the types of native trees and plants that grow, listen to the sounds of local birds.
- Listen to a podcast or audiobook on your walk. Podcasts are free, and they cover news, science, current events and so much more. Download podcasts on your computer, through the podcast app on your smartphone, or through your favorite music listening service. Most libraries also offer free audiobooks for members with a library card.





Testimonial of the Month

Embraces wellness

Roxie Clarke is wellness in action. In 2015, she moved to Dumont to help out her mother, Ruth, who also attends *Fresh Conversations*. Roxie had spent 40 plus years in Houston, where she enjoyed water aerobics, fitness classes and wellness activities daily.

She finds the *Fresh Conversations* program is filled with new and creative ideas for living a healthier life. Trying new recipes is a favorite of Roxie's. Her sense of adventure leads her to explore new tastes and foods eagerly. From zoodles to avocado toast, she frequently uses new foods in her home kitchen.

Facilitator Jill Weber appreciates Roxie's energy and willingness to participate and share her experiences. A true enthusiast, she passionately encourages others to embrace the program.

Eat Healthy. Take Action!

This month, I will eat healthy by...

EASY BLACK BEAN DIP

A fun snack to use the beans in your pantry! Be sure to look for "no added salt" canned beans.

Ingredients

- 1 can black beans
- ½ cup salsa
- 1 tsp cumin
- ½ tsp salt (if desired)

Instructions

1. Add the black beans to a food processor or blender and process on high until the beans make a thick puree.
2. Add the salsa and cumin and process until smooth.
3. Taste and if desired, add the salt.
4. Serve room temperature, hot or cold with your favorite sliced veggies or tortilla chips. Be sure to refrigerate leftovers.

Nutrition Information (per serving): 60 calories, 11 g carbohydrates, 4 g fiber, 3 g protein.

Recipe courtesy of <https://bitesofwellness.com/3-ingredient-black-bean-dip-recipe/>



TIP: Try this yummy dip with your favorite tortilla or pita chips. Recipe makes six servings.

Answers: A (Added, Amount), C (Carbohydrates, Calcium), F (Fat, Fiber), I (Iron), M (Mineral), P (Protein, Potassium), S (Sodium, Sugar), V (Vitamin)