

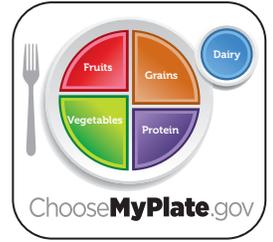
Physical Activity Additional Resources

10 tips

Nutrition
Education Series

be an active family

10 tips for becoming more active as a family



Physical activity is important for children and adults of all ages. Being active as a family can benefit everyone. Adults need 2½ hours a week of physical activity, and children need 60 minutes a day. Follow these tips to add more activity to your family's busy schedule.

1 set specific activity times

Determine time slots throughout the week when the whole family is available. Devote a few of these times to physical activity. Try doing something active after dinner or begin the weekend with a Saturday morning walk.



2 plan ahead and track your progress

Write your activity plans on a family calendar. Let the kids help in planning the activities. Allow them to check it off after completing each activity.

3 include work around the house

Involve the kids in yard work and other active chores around the house. Have them help you with raking, weeding, planting, or vacuuming.



4 use what is available

Plan activities that require little or no equipment or facilities. Examples include walking, jogging, jumping rope, playing tag, and dancing. Find out what programs your community recreation center offers for free or minimal charge.

5 build new skills

Enroll the kids in classes they might enjoy such as gymnastics, dance, or tennis. Help them practice. This will keep things fun and interesting, and introduce new skills!

6 plan for all weather conditions

Choose some activities that do not depend on the weather conditions. Try mall walking, indoor swimming, or active video games. Enjoy outdoor activities as a bonus whenever the weather is nice.

7 turn off the TV

Set a rule that no one can spend longer than 2 hours per day playing video games, watching TV, and using the computer (except for school work). Instead of a TV show, play an active family game, dance to favorite music, or go for a walk.

8 start small

Begin by introducing one new family activity and add more when you feel everyone is ready. Take the dog for a longer walk, play another ball game, or go to an additional exercise class.



9 include other families

Invite others to join your family activities. This is a great way for you and your kids to spend time with friends while being physically active. Plan parties with active games such as bowling or an obstacle course, sign up for family programs at the YMCA, or join a recreational club.



10 treat the family with fun physical activity

When it is time to celebrate as a family, do something active as a reward. Plan a trip to the zoo, park, or lake to treat the family.

healthy eating for an active lifestyle



10 tips for combining good nutrition and physical activity

For youth and adults engaging in physical activity and sports, healthy eating is essential for optimizing performance. Combining good nutrition with physical activity can lead to a healthier lifestyle.

1 maximize with nutrient-packed foods
Give your body the nutrients it needs by eating a variety of nutrient-packed food, including whole grains, lean protein, fruits and vegetables, and low-fat or fat-free dairy. Eat less food high in solid fats, added sugars, and sodium (salt).

2 energize with grains
Your body's quickest energy source comes from foods such as bread, pasta, oatmeal, cereals, and tortillas. Be sure to make at least half of your grain food choices whole-grain foods like whole-wheat bread or pasta and brown rice.

3 power up with protein
Protein is essential for building and repairing muscle. Choose lean or low-fat cuts of beef or pork, and skinless chicken or turkey. Get your protein from seafood twice a week. Quality protein sources come from plant-based foods, too.

4 mix it up with plant protein foods
Variety is great! Choose beans and peas (kidney, pinto, black, or white beans; split peas; chickpeas; hummus), soy products (tofu, tempeh, veggie burgers), and unsalted nuts and seeds.

5 vary your fruits and vegetables
Get the nutrients your body needs by eating a variety of colors, in various ways. Try blue, red, or black berries; red and yellow peppers; and dark greens like spinach and kale. Choose fresh, frozen, low-sodium canned, dried, or 100 percent juice options.



6 don't forget dairy
Foods like fat-free and low-fat milk, cheese, yogurt, and fortified soy beverages (soymilk) help to build and maintain strong bones needed for everyday activities.

7 balance your meals
Use MyPlate as a reminder to include all food groups each day. Learn more at www.ChooseMyPlate.gov.

8 drink water
Stay hydrated by drinking water instead of sugary drinks. Keep a reusable water bottle with you to always have water on hand.

9 know how much to eat
Get personalized nutrition information based on your age, gender, height, weight, current physical activity level, and other factors. Use SuperTracker to determine your calorie needs, plan a diet that's right for you, and track progress toward your goals. Learn more at www.SuperTracker.usda.gov.

10 reach your goals
Earn Presidential recognition for reaching your healthy eating and physical activity goals. Log on to www.presidentschallenge.org to sign up for the Presidential Active Lifestyle Award (PALA+).



10 tips

Nutrition
Education Series

stay fit on campus

10 tips for college students to stay active



Between classes and studying, it can be difficult to find time to be active. Even if you only exercise for a short period of time, you will feel more energized and better about your health. Get up and move!

1 walk or bike to class

If you live close enough to campus, avoid driving or spending money on public transportation by walking or biking to class. If you drive to campus, park your car farther away from the building to lengthen your walk.



2 take the stairs

As tempting as the elevators and escalators are, avoid them by using the stairs. This exercise is a great habit to start and will help tone your legs at the same time!

3 join a sport

Find a sport that interests you the most and one that will keep you active during your spare time. If you played a sport in high school such as basketball or soccer, you can continue playing in college!

4 join an intramural team

Another fun way to remain active is by joining an intramural team. Most universities offer classic sports such as basketball or baseball. But some campuses also offer activities such as ultimate frisbee and bowling.

5 hit the gym!

Visit your school's gym or recreation center. Go for a run on an indoor track or grab a basketball and shoot some hoops. Try to vary your routine each time to avoid boredom.

6 be active with friends

Go for a walk, hike, or bike ride with friends to catch up and have fun!

7 take a fitness class

Most universities offer a wide range of fitness classes for little or no charge. Find a schedule online and choose a class that you enjoy such as yoga, spinning, kickboxing, or aerobics.

8 fitness for credit

Elective classes such as swimming are a great way to remain active while also earning school credit. Not only are these classes fun, but they offer you a scheduled workout once or twice a week. Sign up with friends or try out a new class that strikes your interest.

9 sign up for an adventure trip

Many universities also offer adventure trips, such as hiking and whitewater rafting, to their students at a discounted price. Check out your university's recreation Web site for a list of upcoming events, and sign up for an active trip.

10 balance calories!

What you eat is just as important as how active you are. Keep track of how much you eat and your daily physical activity to help you to maintain a healthy weight. Use the free SuperTracker online application to track your fitness goals: www.SuperTracker.usda.gov.

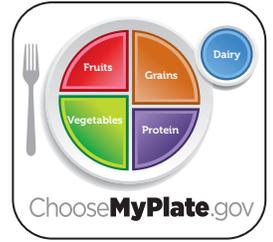


10 tips

Nutrition
Education Series

be active adults

10 tips to help adults include
physical activity into their lifestyle



Being physically active is important for your health. Adults who are physically active are less likely to develop some chronic diseases than adults who are inactive. Physical activity is any form of exercise or movement of the body that uses energy. People of all ages, shapes, sizes, and abilities can benefit from a physically active lifestyle.

1 start activities slowly and build up over time

If you are just starting physical activity, build up slowly. This will help to prevent injury. After a few weeks, increase how often and how long you are active.



2 get your heart pumping

For health benefits, do at least 2½ hours each week of physical activity that requires moderate effort. A few examples include brisk walking, biking, swimming, and skating. Spread activities over the week, but do them at least 10 minutes at a time.



3 strength-train for healthy muscles and bones

Do strengthening activities twice a week. Activities that build strength include lifting weights, doing push-ups and sit-ups, working with resistance bands, or heavy gardening.

4 make active choices throughout the day

Every little bit of activity can add up and doing something is better than nothing. Take the stairs instead of the elevator, go for a 10-minute walk on your lunch break, or park further away from work and walk.

5 be active your way

Mix it up—there are endless ways to be active. They include walking, biking, dancing, martial arts, gardening, and playing ball. Try out different activities to see what you like best and to add variety.

6 use the buddy system

Activities with friends or family are more enjoyable than doing them alone. Join a walking group, attend fitness classes at a gym, or play with the kids outside. Build a support network—your buddies will encourage you to keep being active.



7 set goals and track your progress

Plan your physical activity ahead of time and keep records. It's a great way to meet your goals. Track your activities with the Physical Activity Tracker on **SuperTracker**.* Use the My Journal feature to record what you enjoyed so you can build a plan that is right for you.

8 add on to your active time

Once you get used to regular physical activity, try to increase your weekly active time. The more time you spend being physically active, the more health benefits you will receive.

9 increase your effort

Add more intense activities once you have been moderately active for a while. You can do this by turning a brisk walk into a jog, swimming or biking faster, playing soccer, and participating in aerobic dance.



10 have fun!

Physical activity shouldn't be a chore. It can help you feel better about yourself and the way you live your life. Choose activities that you enjoy and that fit your lifestyle.

*Find the SuperTracker at <https://www.supertracker.usda.gov>.



Join The Movement

In over 70,000 schools nationwide!

The in-school nutrition and physical activity program from the National Football League and National Dairy Council is taking school wellness to a new level in schools nationwide!

Why Fuel Up to Play 60?

- **For Kids, With Kids:** Your students can serve as leaders and participate in creating a healthier school!
- **A Winning Playbook:** Dive into game plans and ideas for improving Healthy Eating and Physical Activity in your school, using specially created "Plays" to help you take action!
- **Funding:** Apply for up to \$4,000 for your school through a nationwide funding program!
- **Rewards and Recognition:** Available to students, educators and schools that participate!

Join Today! Learn More at FuelUpToPlay60.com.



"I learn great new strategies for making my school a healthier place to learn, and share my own ideas too!"

Emma Buchanan,
Fuel Up to Play 60 Student Ambassador
Patrick Henry High School,
Glade Spring, VA



"Fuel Up to Play 60 is helping us figure out different ways to get our kids moving and eating better. The program also empowers kids to get other kids involved in making healthy choices."

Cassie Brooks,
Physical Education Teacher &
Fuel Up to Play 60 Program Advisor
Brownsburg West Middle School,
Brownsburg, IN

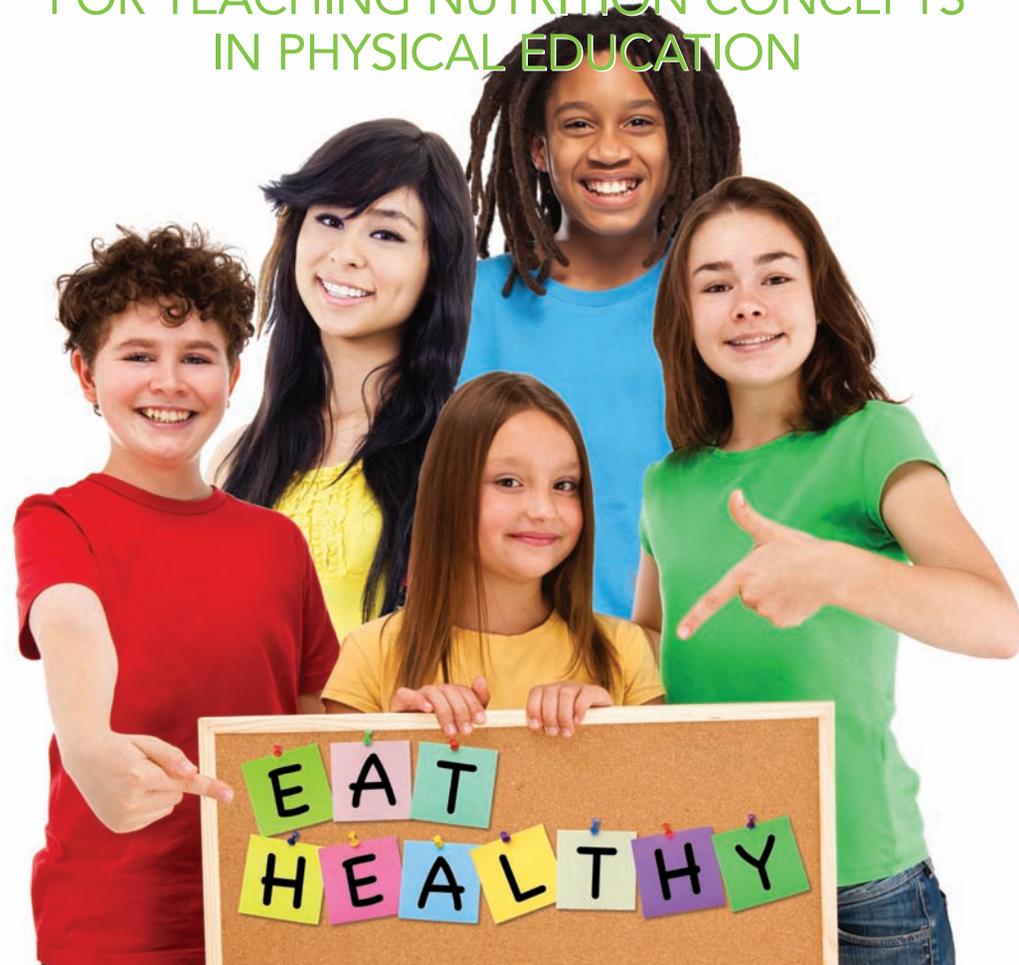
Thank you to the Fuel Up to Play 60 educators who contributed tips for this brochure. We couldn't have done it without you.



101 TIPS



FOR TEACHING NUTRITION CONCEPTS
IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION



As a physical education professional, you know that making healthy food choices and getting plenty of physical activity go hand in hand. You also are in the position to impart important nutrition information to your students.

That's why the National Association for Sport and Physical Education (NASPE) and Fuel Up to Play 60 have teamed up to provide these tips to help physical education teachers integrate nutrition concepts into their teaching routines. The tips that follow were suggested by Fuel Up to Play 60 supporters from around the country ... PE teachers just like you!



About Fuel Up to Play 60

Fuel Up to Play 60, launched by the National Dairy Council and the National Football League, in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), encourages students to eat healthy, be active and implement long-term, positive changes for themselves and their schools. Visit the Tools & Resources area of FuelUpToPlay60.com, where you'll find links to materials and organizations that can help you implement many of the tips included in this brochure. In addition, your local dairy council can provide assistance. Locate your dairy council at FuelUpToPlay60.com.

What Are Nutritious Foods?

You want to encourage kids to eat nutritious foods, but just *which* foods are considered nutritious? USDA's MyPlate illustrates the five food groups that are the building blocks for a healthy diet:



Fruits: Focus on fruits.

Vegetables: Vary your veggies.

Grains: Make at least half your grains whole.

Protein Foods: Go lean with protein.

Dairy: Get your calcium-rich foods.

Tip #8.

Talk about the importance of starting the day with breakfast! Find great breakfast tips at FuelUpToPlay60.com.



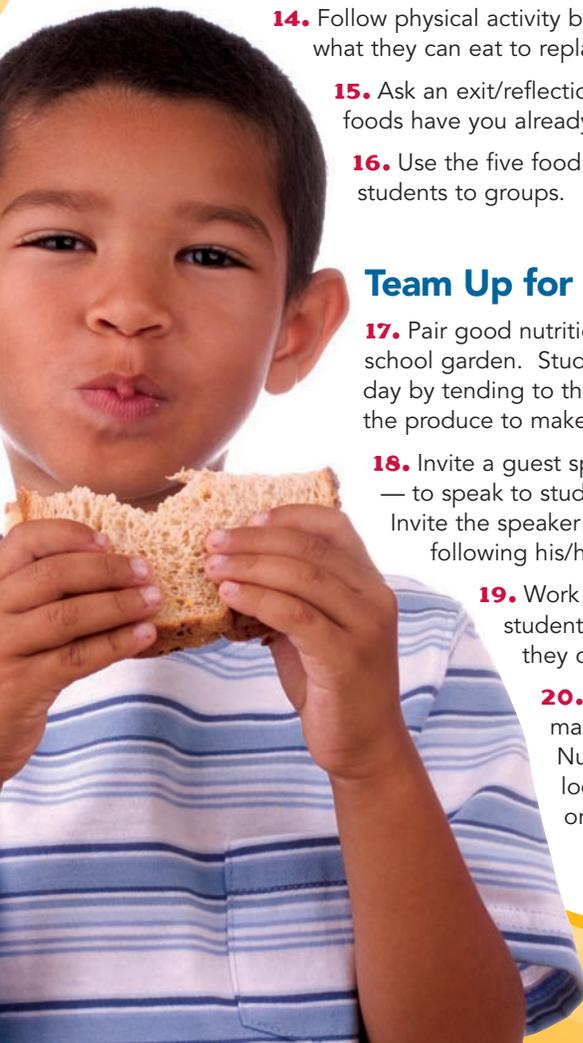
Cook Up a Nutritious Classroom

1. Celebrate National Nutrition Month in March. Share with students the messages of nutrition, activity and fun. Visit www.eatright.org for ideas.
2. Hold a student health fair during National Nutrition Month. Working in groups of two to three, students create interactive exhibits on various health topics. Invite the entire school to visit the fair.
3. Hang posters/pictures of nutritious foods around the gym.
4. Display a list of nutritious foods and their health benefits.
5. Display pictures of spices. Students might not know that many spices come from flowers and trees.

Talk Nutrition in Every Lesson

6. Post a Nutrition Word of the Week, and use that word within your lessons.
7. Teach students about energy balance: the relationship between calories in and calories out.
8. Talk about the importance of starting the day with breakfast! Find great breakfast tips at FuelUpToPlay60.com.
9. Share a Healthy Eating Fact of the Day with each class. Visit ChooseMyPlate.gov for great ideas!
10. Hold Wellness Wednesdays, when students engage in a variety of fitness activities and talk about fitness and nutrition habits and choices.





- 11.** Set up a computer station in the gym at which students are able to complete a five-minute lesson on food and nutrition.
- 12.** Have students create a Fuel Up to Play 60 Pledge, and track their healthy eating and physical activity behaviors at FuelUpToPlay60.com.
- 13.** Give students a nutrition question as they arrive for class. Discuss the question and answer(s) during the lesson closure.
- 14.** Follow physical activity by working with students to determine what they can eat to replace their "spent fuel."
- 15.** Ask an exit/reflection question, such as "What healthy foods have you already eaten today?"
- 16.** Use the five food groups for names when assigning students to groups.

Team Up for Nutrition!

- 17.** Pair good nutrition with physical activity by planting a school garden. Students will add physical activity to their day by tending to the garden, and the cafeteria can use the produce to make nutritious meals.
- 18.** Invite a guest speaker — such as a registered dietitian — to speak to students about healthy eating choices. Invite the speaker to participate in physical activity following his/her presentation.
- 19.** Work with classroom teachers to have students create a healthy-eating "rap" that they can perform for their classmates.
- 20.** Work with the school nutrition manager/food-service director to post a Nutrition Fact of the Week in a visible location, such as in a classroom, the gym or the cafeteria.

Tip #21.

Host food-group "commercials," created by students, during school-wide assemblies.



- 21.** Host food-group "commercials," created by students, during school-wide assemblies.
- 22.** Invite school food-service staff to speak to your classes about good nutrition.
- 23.** Ask the food-service staff to host a Healthy Foods Month. Encourage students to eat a certain number of servings of the featured food group and use a bulletin board in the gym to keep track of each class's participation. Reward those who are eating well with an extra physical activity opportunity.
- 24.** Ask a local manager of a grocery store to come in to discuss the layout of grocery stores.
- 25.** Take the class on a trip to a local farmers' market to learn about the process of growing healthy fruits and vegetables.
- 26.** Ask the music teacher to help students write a song about healthy eating. Then, have students perform the song with a dance using PE equipment.
- 27.** Reach out to a local registered dietitian involved in the Kids Eat Right program through the local dietetic association or at www.eatright.org/programs/rdfinder.
- 28.** Invite a local farmer to visit your class to talk about the benefits of healthy eating.

Say 'Yes' to Good Nutrition

- 29.** Focus on choosing nutrient-rich foods first: those that provide the most nutrients for the fewest calories.
- 30.** Brainstorm and post a list of foods that are good sources of nutrients that many students are lacking: calcium, potassium, fiber and vitamin D.
- 31.** Use Tips 32 through 44 to remind students that half of their plate should be filled with fruits and vegetables.

Add More Vegetables to Your Day

- 32.** Vary your veggies: eat vegetables in a variety of rich colors.
- 33.** Try something new! Introduce items that students might not be aware of — such as artichokes — to spark an interest in new foods.
- 34.** Ask students to talk about a vegetable that is native to their country or heritage or that is a staple for their family.

Focus on Fruits

- 35.** Try starting every day by including fruit with breakfast.
- 36.** Add important fiber to your body by eating a piece of fruit instead of drinking fruit juice. Whole fruit provides you with valuable fiber that juice often doesn't.
- 37.** Roll the dice! The number you roll determines how many new fruits and vegetables you need to incorporate into your meals over the next few months! Remember: it takes 15 to 20 trials of a food before you will like it!

Make Half of Your Grains Whole

- 38.** Look for nutrition labels that list a whole grain as the first ingredient (e.g., whole wheat, whole oats).
- 39.** Keep in mind that labels that say "multi-grain," "100% wheat" or "stone ground" might not actually contain whole grains.

Got Your Dairy Today?

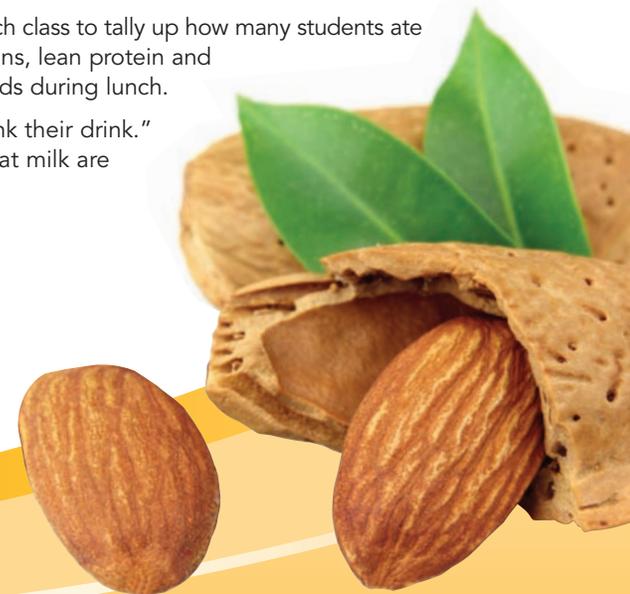
- 40.** Drink skim or 1% milk. You will get all of the good nutrients that milk provides, with less fat.
- 41.** Milk and many yogurts can help put more potassium and vitamin D into your diet. Choose low-fat or fat-free options.

Use Variety to Your Advantage With Proteins

- 42.** Snack on nuts and seeds, which are good sources of protein. Be sure to follow the recommended serving size, or the calories will add up quickly.
- 43.** Remember that beans and peas, including chickpeas, are another source of protein. They're low in fat and provide fiber.
- 44.** Add protein to carbohydrate-heavy snacks by eating them with dips, such as hummus and nut butter.

Make Good Food Choices at School ... and at Home

- 45.** Encourage students to reach for a nutritious snack that contains carbohydrates and protein after participating in vigorous physical activity. Examples include: yogurt, fruit with nuts or nut butter, whole-grain granola bars with low-fat or fat-free milk, and fruit/whole-grain granola parfait with low-fat or fat-free yogurt.
- 46.** After vigorous exercise, rehydrate with water or low-fat or fat-free milk.
- 47.** Discuss what makes a healthy breakfast or lunch and how those nutritious foods can help students feel better throughout the day.
- 48.** Select a student from each class to tally up how many students ate fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean protein and low-fat and fat-free dairy foods during lunch.
- 49.** Urge students to "rethink their drink." Water and fat-free and low-fat milk are excellent choices.





Tip #62.

Teach students that milk and yogurt help maintain strong bones and contain nutrients that, in combination with exercise, help build strong muscles.

Use MyPlate as a Teaching Tool

- 50.** Display a MyPlate poster on the gym wall. Download it at ChooseMyPlate.gov.
- 51.** Organize groups by the colors and names of food groups on MyPlate.
- 52.** Use physical education equipment based on the MyPlate food-group colors.
- 53.** Create a MyPlate bulletin board with fun facts and pictures.
- 54.** Use MyPlate to talk about the school lunch menu for the day. Discuss as a class which food groups are included.
- 55.** Use pictures of foods and drinks to help students build a healthy meal. Here's how: Have students run/skip/hop around the gym, accumulating pictures to develop a healthy meal. At the end of the activity, have students compare their "plates" to MyPlate.
- 56.** Give each student a plastic plate with self-stick dots representing the different food groups. Laminate pictures of vegetables, fruits, lean proteins, grains and low-fat and fat-free dairy foods, and mark each picture with the correct-color dot for its food group. Spread the pictures around the gym floor, and have students work cooperatively to build a balanced plate.
- 57.** Play MyPlate Football. Here's how: As students complete passes, reward them with food cut-outs. Have students use the cut-outs to create well-balanced meals.
- 58.** Allow students to earn "fitness bucks" as they complete fitness stations, and let them use the bucks to buy pieces of a MyPlate puzzle.
- 59.** Challenge students at the end of a MyPlate game to answer questions about foods that are included in a balanced, nutritious meal.

Boost the Benefits of Eating Well

- 60.** Remind students that breakfast is an important start to the day because it gives your body energy and helps to wake up your brain for classroom activities.
- 61.** Provide a list of vitamins and minerals that help build strong muscles and bones. Include foods that contain those vitamins and minerals. Challenge students to eat at least two foods from the list each day.
- 62.** Teach students that milk and yogurt help maintain strong bones and contain nutrients that, in combination with exercise, help build strong muscles.
- 63.** Write activities on the backs of pictures of nutritious foods. Give each student a picture. Then, have each student say what food he or she has and complete the activity written on the back (e.g., hop on left foot, run in place, perform jumping jacks).
- 64.** Teach students the physical and health benefits of water. For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/nutrition/everyone/basics/water.html.
- 65.** Tell students that eating lots of fruits and vegetables provides important nutrients that are needed every day.
- 66.** Stress the importance of refueling after vigorous physical activity with fluids and a variety of foods that contain carbohydrates, protein, and vitamins and minerals. For example, help refuel with a whole-wheat bagel, a banana and a glass of low-fat or fat-free milk.
- 67.** Post or hand out "What Foods Can Do for You": a free, downloadable PDF at FuelUpToPlay60.com.



68. Teach students about the benefits of potassium and where they can find it: milk (including flavored milk), and fruits and vegetables, such as bananas and many kinds of beans.

69. Remind students that food is “fuel” and is important for physical activity.

Be a Positive Role Model

70. Offer your expertise to classroom teachers. Visit classrooms during snack time to discuss the important link between nutrition and physical activity.

71. Model nutritious food choices. Let students catch you snacking on a banana or an apple or drinking low-fat or fat-free milk.

72. Show and share with students what you bring for snack and/or lunch, and describe how it helps fulfill the daily recommended MyPlate servings.

Take Physical Activity, Add Nutrition, Mix Vigorously

73. Include nutrition concepts in your fitness-station rotation. At the nutrition station, have students work together to complete a task, such as placing food pictures on a food plate, creating a well-balanced meal.



74. Hold a class discussion to survey students’ favorite physical activities. Then, help them brainstorm ways to pair those activities with healthy eating concepts.

75. Offer a Nutrition and Fitness Class to secondary school students. The class should feature a variety of activities to improve fitness and enhance nutrition, and should offer information and hands-on experiences in preparing, planning and cooking nutritious snacks or meals.

76. Challenge students to keep a Food & Physical Activity Log for two days. Then, have them reflect on their logs, and discuss calories in and calories out.

77. Play Pass the Protein, in which students call out the name of a lean protein food as they catch a ball.

78. Play the Fruit & Vegetable Game. Students from Team A run to Team B’s side of the gym and try to pick a fruit or vegetable and take it back to their side. They continue until time is called. The team with the most fruits and vegetables on its side wins.

79. Play a relay game with no more than two or three students per group. Use hoops and colored beanbags, with each color representing a different food group. Students take turns running to collect one beanbag to bring back to their hoop to “fill their plate” using the MyPlate guidelines.

80. Play the Parachute Game. Use foam fruits, vegetables, whole grains, proteins and dairy foods on the parachute, explaining each food as it is incorporated into parachute activities.



Tip #85.

Ask students to come up with their own ideas for modifying games to include nutrition concepts.

- 81.** Provide baskets full of cards that feature foods and the roles they play in keeping the body healthy. Then, have each student pick a card and travel to the basket/box with the matching food group.
- 82.** Play Which One Doesn't Belong? Place 12 to 15 numbered manila folders around the gym. Inside each folder, place four cardboard pictures of various foods: three from the same food group and one from a different food group. Have pairs of students move around the gym with an answer sheet and clipboard. Working together, students identify the food that doesn't belong in each folder.
- 83.** Play Match the Food Group Relay with relay groups of two or three students. Ask a food-group question, and have teams discuss possible answers. Then, on your signal, have one student from each team run to the team's bucket, search for the correct response and return to the team.
- 84.** Play Food Group Ball Bounce. Place cards across the room with photos of different types of foods on them. Have students use a bouncing ball to move across the room and find foods from each food group.
- 85.** Ask students to come up with their own ideas for modifying games to include nutrition concepts.
- 86.** Discuss a nutritious food during stretches or cool-down time. Ask students to describe the food's qualities (e.g., taste, smell, texture) and to identify which food group it belongs to.
- 87.** Have students practice skills, such as throwing and catching, with colored equipment that represents the food groups. Ask questions about the food group you are using.
- 88.** Replace common activity equipment with nutritious food "props": fruits, vegetables, whole-grain foods, lean proteins and low-fat and fat-free dairy foods. Discuss the food groups when using this equipment.
- 89.** Hold a healthy-food spelling warm-up activity. Here's how:
Tape the letters of the alphabet on the four gym walls. Ask students to use locomotor skills (e.g., galloping, skipping, jogging) to reach the letters and "spell" the names of healthy foods.

90. Create a storyline or scenario through which students can be active and learn about a variety of foods, food groups, nutrients, label reading and caloric expenditure.

91. Reward positive-choice nutrition habits with "line-up" incentives. For example, you could say "Line up if you ate breakfast this morning."

92. Focus on a letter of the alphabet each week and discuss nutritious foods that begin with that letter.

93. Have students choose nutritious food items to represent group names. *Examples:* Cool Cucumbers or Awesome Apples.

Invite Families & the Community to the Table!

94. Hold a health fair for families and community members. Include your students in the planning process.

95. Provide a wellness calendar to students and their families. The calendar should include physical activity ideas and healthy-eating tips.

96. Publicize the benefits of healthy eating and physical activity to parents, students and others in your community.

97. Send an introductory letter home to parents explaining how to integrate nutrition and physical activity at home. Include tips on nutritious foods.





Find more resources
at www.naspeinfo.org.

- 98.** Send a monthly newsletter to parents and students, offering advice on physical activity and family games. Include suggestions for healthy snacks.
- 99.** Suggest that students teach their parents about MyPlate and help plan a meal for the entire family to eat.
- 100.** Urge students to go grocery shopping with their parents to help teach their families about MyPlate and the healthy nutrition habits they have learned.
- 101.** Ask students to read a bedtime story about healthy eating. Find some good books here: www.schoolnutrition.org.



National Association for
Sport and Physical Education

*an association of the American Alliance for Health,
Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*

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