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"

Nutrition can make an average athlete GREAT, or a great athlete AVERAGE. "

Academy of Nutrition Dietetics

NOW MORE THAN EVER!



OBJECTIVES



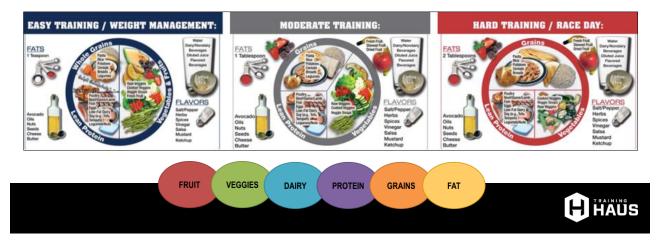




HOW DO ATHLETES GET ENERGY

Energy (ability to work) comes from food (calories) found in macronutrients: Carbohydrates, Protein, Fat

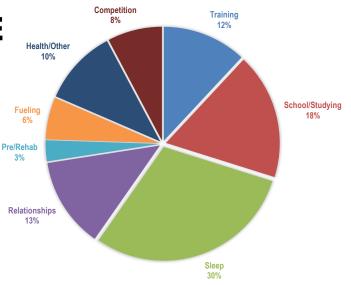
Energy needs and macro. periodization depend on the demand of the sport, time of season, environment and athlete's goal.



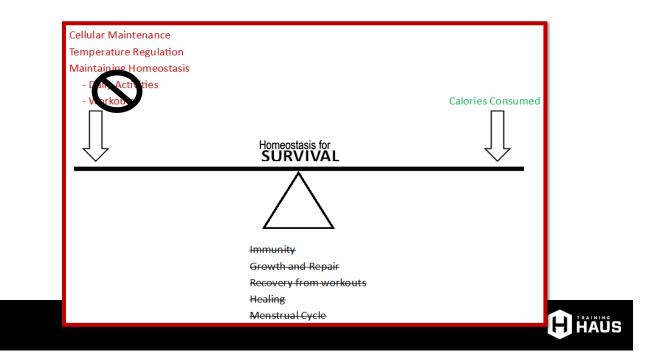
STUDENT- ATHLETE TIME

Managing energy levels is a daily priority for studentathletes to stay healthy & to perform in the classroom as well as in your sport!

> Energy available to support: <u>performance</u> <u>body's health</u> <u>daily activity</u> <u>training</u> <u>recovery</u> <u>growth</u>







BE AWARE: SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF LEA

- □ Rapid and unsustainable weight loss (>/= 5% in 1 month = malnutrition)
- Training hard, but not improving performance
- □ Inability to gain or build muscle or strength
- Decreased muscle strength & performance decrements
- Stress fractures or repeated bone injuries
- Always being hurt or injured, not healing as expected
- □ Frequent Illness
- Chronic fatigue with or without anemia
- Absent or irregular menstrual cycles (females)
- Increased Irritability, Depression
- Decreased Competitive and Sex Drive (males)
- Gastrointestinal problems
- Disordered-eating thoughts such as skipping meals, or avoiding certain foods, fad/crash dieting



LOW EA

- > Impair your body's ability to use
- Increase fat stores in the body
- Decrease your production of g
- Steals nutrients from your bones stress fracture, fatigue, and de

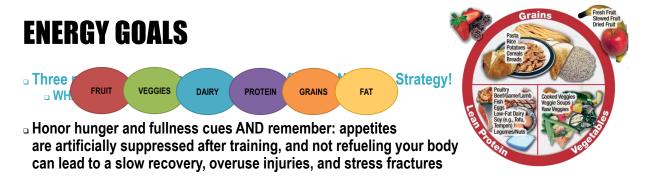
energy → poor performance

tabolism → *poor performance*

& recovery) → poor performance

n and energy delivery to muscles \rightarrow mty \rightarrow **POOR PERFORMANCE**





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Develop a realistic, performance-oriented, health-minded weight and body composition goal

. Performance-driven motivation in relation to nutrition - PURPOSEFUL FUELING







NECESSARY FOR PERFORMANCE

- Key fuel source for maximal exercise, especially prolonged continuous or high-intensity exercise
- Delivers protein to muscles after training
- · Best brain functions stay in the zone!

Limited storage: stored in liver and muscles (glycogen)!

Inadequate stores result in:

- Fatigue
- Increased perceived exertion
- Impaired competition
- Reduced immune system function
- Increased risk of injury



HOW MUCH: 50-65% total intake



CARBOHYDRATE TYPES

COMPLEX (slow)

- · Whole grains
 - Oats, quinoa, brown rice, whole wheat products
- Starchy vegetables
 - Peas, corn, carrots, potatoes
- Beans and legumes
 - Pinto beans, kidney beans, lentils



SIMPLE (quick)

- Fruits
- · Milk products
- Gatorade/energy chews
- Refined grains
- Sugary processed foods



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Role in the body:

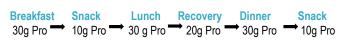
- Building blocks for tissue maintenance, repair, and growth with training
- Hormone production and *immune support*
- Feel satisfied and control blood sugar
- Energy source (lesser degree)

What Protein is NOT:

 NOT an efficient energy source and will not provide fuel during training
 More ≠ Better!

Spread protein throughout the day

~ 30 g at a time - Include at every meal & snack -Protein supplements not necessary, but can fill gaps



HOW MUCH: ~10-25% of total intake



Fat is essential

- Thermoregulation SWEAT CONTROL
- Supports *immune function*
- Hormone Production (muscle recovery and menstrual regulation)
- Provides essential vitamins and minerals (Vitamins A, D, E, and K)
- Helps feel full and control blood sugar
- Fuel for low intensity & trained endurance work

HOW MUCH: ~20% of total intake

n) The functional Fats Monounsaturated & Polyunsaturated Fats Salmon, tuna, cod, canola &

olive oil, avocado, hummus, nuts, nut butters, coconut, flax, chia; fat in dairy and meat

↓ Unfunctional Fats

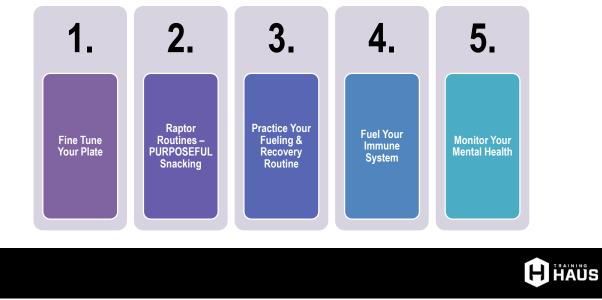
Trans & Saturated Fats fried foods and fried snacks, cakes, pies, cookies, margarine, doughnuts, frozen pizza; fat in dairy and meat

→ DECREASED RECOVERY!





PILLARS: FUELING THE "PAUSE"



1. FINE TUNING YOUR PLATE

Energy needs and macronutrient distribution depend on the demand of the position, time of season, environment and your goal.

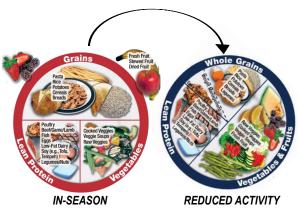


PAUSE = lower intensity training period = Need for NUTRITION TRANSITION



CARBOHYDRATE TRANSITION

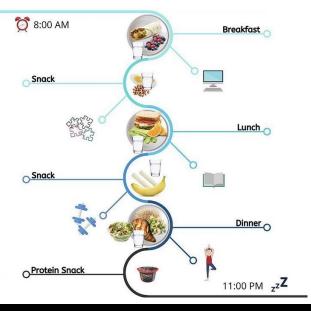
- Needs are typically *lower* in periods of decreased training load to prevent excess weight gain, <u>NOT CUT</u> <u>OUT</u>!
 - Used for fuel so the protein eaten can be used to build and repair muscle!
- Focus on COMPLEX CARBS (whole grains, beans, starchy vegetables)
- Choose no-sugar-added beverages
- Save sports nutrition products (Gatorade, clif bars, energy chews) for when you are back to high intensity training





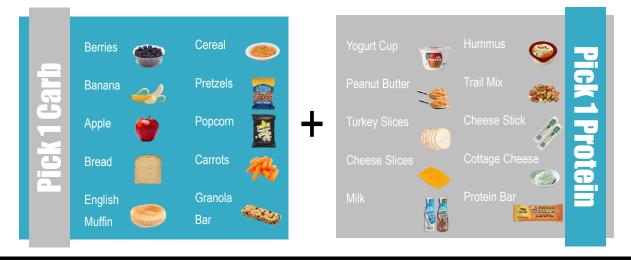
2. RAPTOR ROUTINE

- Maintain a consistently FUELED schedule
- Eat every 3-4 hours
- Snack with purpose: fiber and protein rich snacks to feel full and satisfied



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PURPOSEFUL SNACKS



ALL SNACKS = CARB + PROTEIN Carb = Fuel & Energy | Protein = Repair & build muscle mass



TRAINING & FUELING SCHEDULES

AM TRAINING

5:30 AM - Pre-Workout Fuel: Banana/fruit/ granola bar + water + pre-workout hydration 6:00 AM - PRACTICE/TRAIN 7:15 AM - Recovery: protein shake 8:00 AM - Breakfast: eggs, oatmeal or wheat toast, fruit, greens + water 10:30 AM - Snack: apple + protein bar 12:00 PM - Lunch: Turkey and cheese deli sandwich on wheat bread (2 sandwiches) + cucumbers & ranch + 1 fruit + milk 3:00 PM - Snack: grapes + bag of jerky/tuna 6:00 PM - Dinner: 2 fist of rice/pasta/potato + 2 palms of meat + spinach salad + fruit + milk 9:00 PM - Snack: Berry smoothie with Greek yogurt + milk + 1 scoop protein powder 10:30 PM - SLEEP

AM & PM TRAINING

5:30 AM - Pre-Workout Fuel: Toast with PB and banana + water + pre-workout hydration 6:00 AM - PRACTICE/TRAIN 7:15 AM - Recovery: protein shake 8:00 AM - Breakfast: eggs, oatmeal or wheat toast, fruit,greens + water 10:30 AM - Snack: fruit + protein bar 12:00 PM - Lunch: Turkey and cheese deli sandwich on wheat bread (2 sandwiches) + carrots and hummus+ 1 fruit + milk 2:30 PM - Pre-practice Snack: oatmeal or granola bar + banana or energy chews + water 3:30 PM - PRACTICE/TRAIN 5:30 PM - Recovery: protein shake 6:30 PM - Dinner: 2 fists of rice/pasta/potato + 2 palms of meat + spinach salad + fruit + milk 9:30 PM - Snack: Greek Yogurt + 1 scoop protein powder + 1/3 cup granola 10:30 PM - SLEEP

These are sample meal plans for someone in <u>MAINTENANCE</u> phase. If you are trying to <u>GAIN</u> or LEAN, adjust portions at meals.

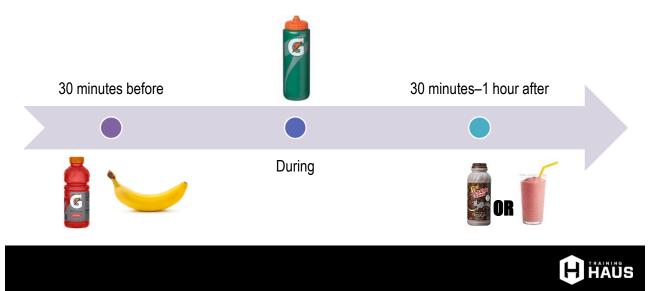
PM TRAINING

7:00 AM – Wake up 8:00 AM – Breakfast: eggs, oatmeal or wheat toast, fruit, salad + water 10:30 AM – Snack: fruit + protein bar 12:00 PM – Lunch: Turkey and cheese deli sandwich on wheat bread (2 sandwiches) + side salad + 1 fruit + mik 2:30 PM – Pre-practice Snack: oatmeal or granola bar + banana or energy chews + water 3:30 PM – PRACTICE/TRAIN 5:30 PM – Recovery: protein shake 6:30 PM – Dinner: 2 fist of rice/pasta/potato + 2 palms of meat + spinach salad + fruit + milk 9:00 PM - SLEEP





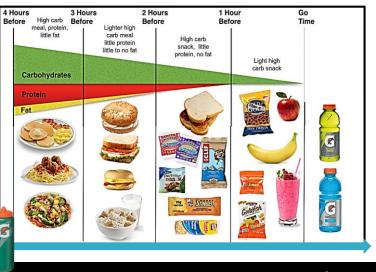
3. PRACTICE YOUR FUELING & RECOVERY ROUTINE



PRE-EXERCISE FUELING

Purpose: to provide adequate carbohydrate energy and optimal hydration for peak performance and injury prevention

- Best Choice:
 - 3-4 hour: eat a meal with complex carbohydrates and lean protein
 - 1-2 hours: simple carbohydrates and some lean protein
 - 30 minutes to 1 hour: simple carbohydrates in quick digesting or liquid form
 - Bad Choice:
 - High fat
 - High fiber
 - GI distressed foods





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POST-EXERCISE (RECOVERY) FUELING

Purpose:

- REPLENISH energy stores
- REPAIR and rebuild muscle
- **REPLACE** fluid and electrolytes

Should:

- uld: – Eat within first 30 minutes
 - Replace fluids and electrolytes
 - High-carbohydrate foods 30-60 g
 - With Protein 15-30 g
 - Examples: Fruit and Greek yogurt, Clif bar and milk, turkey wrap, protein smoothie, protein shake, chocolate milk and protein granola bar

MINS

- Eat within 2 hours
 - Drink 2-3 cups fluid for every pound lost
 - · Eat a high-carbohydrate meal with lean protein
 - Examples: Turkey sub, Stir-fry, Chicken Burrito



4. FUEL YOUR IMMUNE SYSTEM

Immune System – the bodies defense mechanism against foreign invaders like bacteria, parasites, and viruses.

Factors the weaken:

- Older age
- Environmental toxins
- Poor diet
- Chronic disease
- Chronic mental and physical stress
- Lack of sleep

Factors that strengthen:

- Younger age
- Balanced Diet
- Hydration
- Proper rest and sleep
- Healthy mental health practices
- Exercise



NUTRITION FOR IMMUNITY

	Energy Balance	Antioxidant Additions	Gut Health
FOCUS	ALL nutrients and adequate energy are needed for proper immune function	Vitamins (C, E, A, D) and minerals (Selenium, Zinc) with our colorful foods!	Strengthen gut microflora with pre- & probiotics
FOODS	Natural fruits and vegetables, lean protein, functional fats, high fiber whole grains	Tomatoes, oranges, pineapple, kale, berries, eggplant, cashews, seeds, yogurt, beans	Probiotics: yogurt, kombucha, miso soup, kimchi, sauerkraut, tempeh Prebiotics: jicama, onion, garlic, asparagus, oats, wheat, barley, mushrooms
ACTION	Do NOT skip mealsLimit fried, greasy foods	 Eat a REAL food from every color of the rainbow this week! 	 Choose one of these foods intentionally each week to try!

5. MONITOR YOUR MENTAL HEALTH

Nutrition plays a strong role in both physical and mental health



People who eat a diet high in whole foods such as fruits, vegetables, nuts, whole grains, legumes, fish and unsaturated fats (like olive oil) are up to **35% less likely to develop depression** than people who eat less of these foods



- Highly processed, fried and sugary foods have little nutritional value and should be limited.
- Research shows that a diet that regularly includes these kinds of foods can increase the risk of developing depression by as much as 60%.

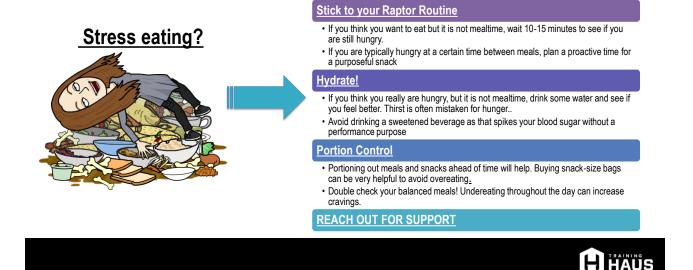


NUTRIENTS TO KEEP IN *MIND*

	Omega-3 Fatty Acids	Sleep	<u>Vitamin D</u>
FOCUS	Essential to brain health; People who eat diets rich with Omega 3 fatty acids have up to 30% reduced risk of depression	Essential in supporting hormonal health for mental health AND athletic performance	Important for optimal brain functioning, including mood and critical thinking.
FOODS	Albacore tuna, salmon, sardines, flax seeds, chia seeds, walnuts	Tart cherries, casein rich proteins (Greek yogurt, cottage cheese), walnuts	Fatty fish, eggs, milk, fortified foods, cod liver oil SUMMER sunlight
ACTION	Intentionally choose 1 Omega-3 source per day	Aim for 7-9 hours restful sleep per night	 Choose one of these foods intentionally each week to try!
	 Discuss supplementation with a Sports RD 	 High protein bed time snack! 	 Discuss supplementation with a Sports RD



MENTAL HEALTH DURING THE PANDEMIC



KEY FUELING TIPS

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Aim to fuel every 3-4 hours within your Raptor Routine, being mindful of hunger and fullness ques



Fill plate with mostly vegetables and fruit, lean protein and functional fat; then add fiber-rich whole grains



Snack with purposeful choices, pairing your carbohydrate with protein and save sports products for sport





Stay on track with at home workouts, practicing your fuel boosting and recovery snack



Experiment with recipes and meal prepping to get ready to fuel for busy schedules ahead



Make an intentional choice to fuel your immunity and mental health – reach out for support





RELIABLE RESOURCES



Training HAUS

- 952.456.7650

- Sportsrd.org

- TrainingHAUS.com

United States Olympic Committee



- Teamusa.org/nutrition Eat2Win

- Sports Nutrition App
- The Female & Male Athlete Triad Coalition
- https://www.femaleandmaleathletetriad.org/

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