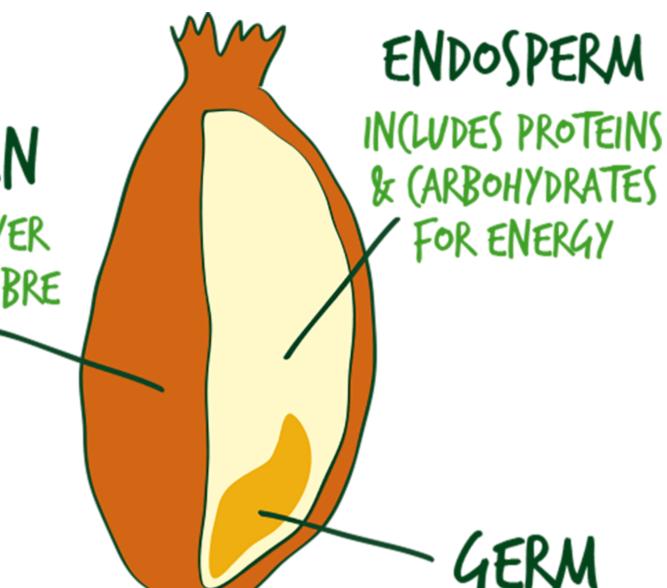




BRAN OVTER LAYER RI(H IN FIBRE AWHOLE GRAIN? A grain is considered to be a whole grain as long as all three original parts — the bran, germ, and endosperm — are still present in the same proportions as when the grain was

growing in the fields.



PA(KED WITH

NUTRIENTS

WHOLE GRAIN IS THE (OMPLETE GRAIN.

VNLIKE REFINED GRAIN, NONE OF THOSE 3 PARTS HAVE BEEN TAKEN AWAY.

WHCH WHOLE **GRAINS**, MGH77 YOU BE EATING? ...



Quinoa 1



Rice 1

Barley 1





Buckwheat?



Dat 1



Corn 1

WHOLE GRAINS REFINE GRAINS

WHOLE GRAINS

Earlier we learned that a grain is considered to be a whole grain as long as all three original parts — the bran, germ, and endosperm — are still present in the same proportions as when the grain was growing in the fields.

REFINED GRAINS

"Refined grain" is the term used to refer to grains that are not whole, because they are missing one or more of their three key parts (bran, germ, or endosperm). White flour and white rice are refined grains. Refining a grain removes about a quarter of the protein in a grain, and half to two thirds or more of nutrients, leaving the grain a mere shadow of its original self.





BENEFIT SE WHOLE GRAINS

FIBER Helps us feel full

HEALTHY

Contributes to good health because they are full of nutrients

REDUCES RISK OF

type 2 diabetes, obesity, heart disease and gut cancer







EASY PEASY SWITCHES YOU CAN () MAKE TO ADD WHOLE GRAINS

Breakfast oats or whole grain cereal

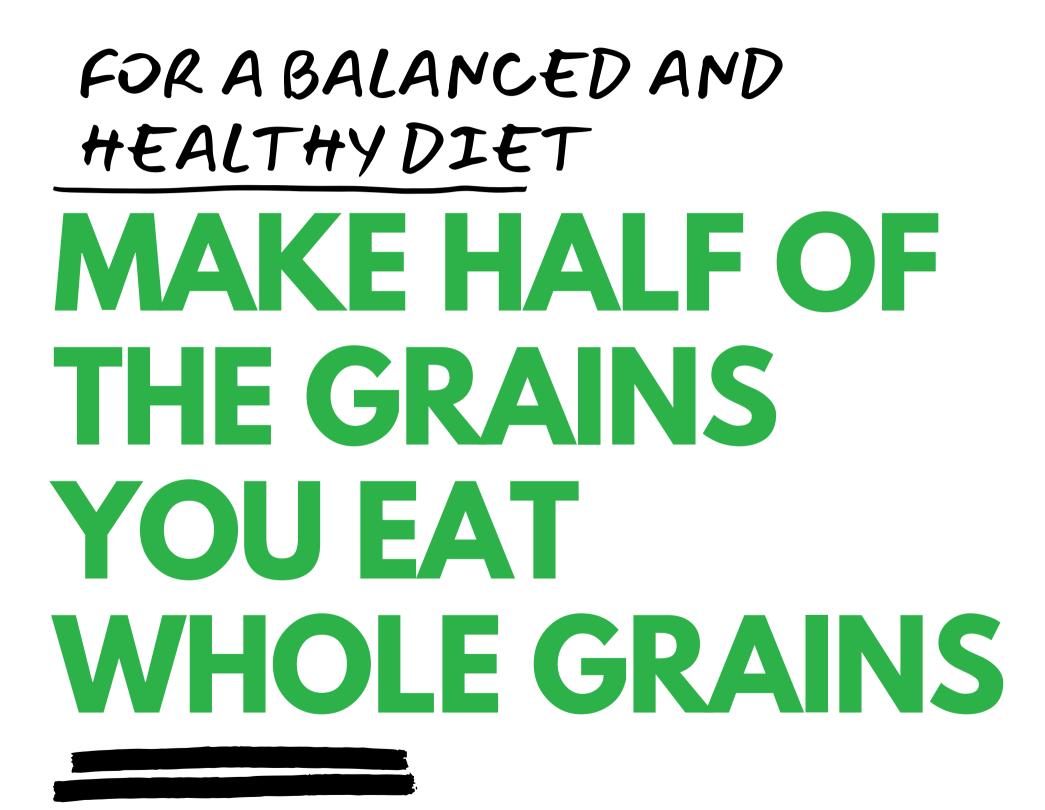


Lunch Whole grain bread for sandwiches





Dinner Whole grain pasta







IFYOU HAVE OUESTIONS

Contact us at education@nmepomaha.org!

For more activities, follow us on Facebook, Instagram and Youtube or visit <u>nmepomaha.org/community-education-resource-hub</u>

