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ABSTRACT

Because teenage girls often have the poorest eating practices of any age group, and because they need more essential nutrients than at any other time of their lives except during pregnancy and lactation, the purpose of the unit, intended for American Indian girls, is to instill in them the rules of good nutrition and good eating habits. The unit stresses the following concepts: (1) nutrition affects a girl's health: (2) long ago tribal people probably had good diets: (3) fruits and vegetables, grains, and milk are important parts of a person's diet: (4) one must have a well balanced diet when dieting: (5) breakfast is an important meal: (6) snack foods can be healthful or they can be empty-caloried; and (7) school breakfast programs and lunch programs can help girls have good nutrition. The unit includes books for girls 9 to 11, 12 to 14, and 15 to 18. Background information for all ages is in the book for 15 to 18 year olds. Because long ago tribal diets were probably very healthful, some of the learning activities emphasize traditional tribal foods. The game "Bingo Lingo" is written in the Chippewa language: It may be necessary to re-write the game if the girls speak a different tribal language. The unit also includes posters and games and directions for ordering supplemental material. The leaders' guide contains additional learning activities as well as instructions for teaching the concepts contained in the girls' books. (Author/CM)

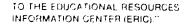




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Food and You

Book i

by Cathaloon Finley
illustrated by Amy Martin

About The Author

Cathaleen Finley is an associate professor in the Department of Family Development at the University of Wisconsin—Extension. Amy Martin illustrated the unit.

1978

About The Program

"Food and You has been developed as part of the project Choices & Careers, Free to Choose, a career development project for tribal girls. The project was developed with the assistance of tribal women in Wisconsin and was funded with special needs funds from Extension Service-USDA.

W3GY14



Fact Sheet

Food and You - Unit For



Choices and Careers Free To Choose

Teenage girls often have the poorest eating practices of any age group, according to many dietary studies. Girls are increasingly figure-conscious and apt to skip or skimp on nourishing foods. Breakfast is often neglected. "Crash" diets should be avoided as they may injure health. Since teen-age bodies are in an important period of development, girls as teen-agers need more essential nutrients than at any other time of their lives except during pregnancy and during lactation.

Teen-age pregnancies make nutrition doubly important for the girls. Pregnancy puts an extra stress on the teen-age mother-to-be, since she must provide nutrients for her own continued development as well as for her baby.

In this unit there has been an effort to emphasize traditional tribal foods.

Long ago tribal groups probably had very good diets.

The following concepts are dealt with in the unit:

Nutrition affects a girl's health.

Long ago tribal people probably had very good diets.

Fruits and vegetables are an important part of a girl's diet.

Grains are an important part of a person's diet.

Milk is an important part of a person's diet.

One must have a well balanced diet when she is dieting.

Breakfast is an important meal.

Snack foods can be healthful or they can be empty-caloried.

School breakfast programs and school lunch programs can help girls have good nutrition.

Use the booklet "Nutrition, Food at Work for You" and the booklet "Food and



W1GX14

You" (W3G014) for girls 15 to 18 years old as background material for the unit. The leaders guide W2GX14 provides further help for teaching.

The unit consists of the following materials:

boards

"Food and You" (W3GY14) Book I for girls 9 to 11
"Food and You" (W3GM14) Book II for girls 12 to 14
"Food and You" (W3GO14) Book III for girls 15 to 18
"Key Nutrients" (WKGX14-1-11), a series of sketches illustrating good nutrition
"Daily Food Guide" (WKGX14a), a poster
"Follow the Food Guide" (WKGX14b), a poster
"Bingo-Lingo" (WTGX14a), a game consisting of many call cards and boards
"Vita 0" (WTGX14b), a game consisting of a set of call cards and

The girls materials include some Chippewa language. You may want to help the girls rewrite the material if they speak a different tribal language.

The Nutritional Adequacy Record may be ordered from Community Programs if your program is located in Wisconsin. Each girl may use the Record to record the food she eats for one day. When the form is submitted to Community Programs, 401 Extension Building, 432 N. Lake Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, the record will be tabulated by computer and returned for each girl to use.

The Booklet, "Food at Work for You" and posters on nutrition may be ordered from your county Extension office.

About The Author

Cathaleen Finley is an associate professor in the Department of Family Development at University of Wisconsin—Extension. Phyllis Ford, a Program Assistant for the Expanded Food and Nutrition Program in Jackson County, assisted in the development of the unit. Amy Martin did the illustrations for the unit.

About The Program

"Food and You" has been developed as part of the project Choices & Careers, Free to Choose, a career development project for tribal girls. The project was developed with the assistance of tribal women in Wisconsin and was funded with special needs funds from Extension Service—USDA.





FOOD AND YOU

What You Are

Nutrition can help make you what you want to be. If you want to do well with your schoolwork and if you want to have pep and energy, then you must eat the right foods.

Traditional Foods

Long ago many tribal groups probably had very good diets. They

probably had lots of Vitamin A in their diets. Following are the Chippewa names for some Vitamin A foods of long ago:

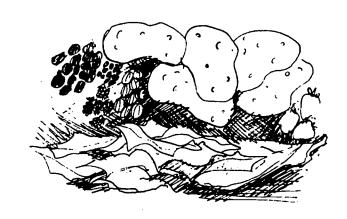
Oquin (liver)
Oqocseman (squash)
Ogwissiman (pumpkin)
Ocheebik (roots)
Ojwashkwabaga (green leaves)
Masquaconeg (dandelion greens)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp cabbage)



No doubt your ancestors got lots of Vitamin C from all the berries they used, such as blueberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries. They also got some Vitamin C from wild potatoes and green leaves such as dandelion greens.

Some Chippewa Vitamin C foods follow:

Penig (potatoes)
Menon (blueberries)
Meshejeemin (currants)
Odeimin (strawberries)
Misquemin (raspberries)
Shaubominin (gooseberries)
Ojawashkwabaga (green leaves)
Masquaconeg (dandelion greens)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp cabbage)

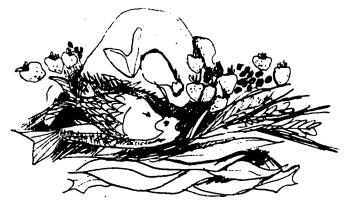




Chances are that long ago Indians stored a lot of iron in their bodies because they ate wild game, fowl, and fish. Wild berries also supplied some iron, and when people dried fruit for the winter, it provided them with iron. The tribes who had wild rice had another good source of iron. These are some

Gigo (fish)
Weas (meat)
Oquin (liver)
Odeima (heart)
Minun (berries)
Pakaakwe (fowl)
Manomin (wild rice)
Ojawashkwabaga (green leaves)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp cabbage)
Pahta meenewin (dried fruit)
Masquaconeg (dandelion greens)

sources of iron.



Even though most tribes did not have milk to drink, they did have ferns and green leaves for food. Such foods provided the calcium they needed. Some Chippewa foods that provided calcium are these:

Weewaugagon (ferns)
Ojawashkwabaga (green leaves)
Masquaconeg (dandelion greens)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp cabbage)
Wagemindjig toodoo shahbo
(mother's milk)

Of course Indian people long ago got plenty of protein by eating wild game, wild fowl from the forests, and fish from the lakes and rivers.

Following are some of those protein foods:

Gigo (fish)
Weas (meat)
Mons (moose)
Bagan (nuts)
Nika (geese)
Oquin (liver)





Neegig (otters)
Ahmik (beavers)
Waboos (rabbits)
Asebun (raccoons)
Kag (porcupines)
Shesheeb (ducks)
Megekan (turtles)
Misissay (turkeys)
Panay (partridges)
Wawashkeshi (deer)
Atchitamo (squirrels)
Akugejesha (woodchucks)
Ocsenahquig (blackbirds)



As the white people began to

take over the land and as tribal groups

were placed on reservations foods such as the

above became scarcer and scarcer. People began using fewer fruits and

vegetables, and less meat and fish.

Today you might want to think of those foods of long ago as you decide what foods you want to eat.

A Balanced Diet

To have good nutrition you must eat meat, or peanut butter, or baked beans twice a day. Those are protein foods and they help build strong muscles and repair tissues.

For good nutrition you must eat four servings of fruits and vegetables each day. Fruits and vegetables help you to be healthy. They provide a lot of Vitamin A and Vitamin C.

Breads and cereals are important too. They give you energy and iron.

Milk isn't just for babies.

It's for everybody. If you're

9-12 years old, you need three

glasses a day, and if you're





a teenager, you need four glasses a day. It's milk that helps you have strong bones and teeth.

Time for Breakfast

It's very easy for some girls to sleep "a little bit longer" and forget about breakfast. If you go without breakfast, you feel tired and run down before lunch.

The word "breakfast" means to break one's fast. You probably have not had anything to eat for about 12 hours, so your stomach is empty. A car can't run without gas, and you can't run without fuel.

A breakfast doesn't need to be elaborate. A glass of milk and a peanut butter sandwich can do very well for breakfast.





Activity Section



Score With the Basic Four

Fill in as many different foods under each BASIC FOUR FOOD GROUP as you can think of in ____ minutes (fill in number of minutes before you start).

MILK GROUP

MEAT GROUP

VEGETABLE-FRUIT GROUP

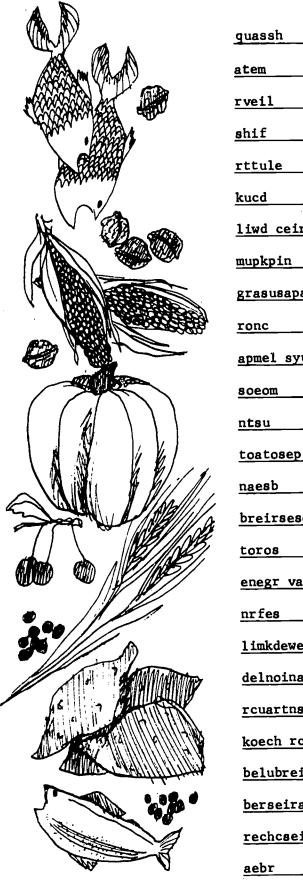
BREAD-CEREAL GROUP





Tribal Food Scramble

Unscramble the words.



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kucd				
liwd ceir				
mupkpin				
grasusapa			<u>-</u>	
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Thibal Food Scramble



Which of the foods in the Tribal Food Scramble have calcium?

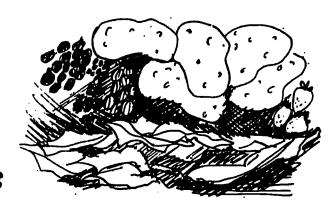
Which of the foods in the Tribal Food Scramble have Vitamin C?

Which of the foods in the Tribal Food Scramble have iron?



Which of the foods in the Tribal Food Scramble have protein?

Which of the foods in the Tribal Food Scramble mave Vitamin A?





Food and Health of Long Ago

Equipment needed: pencils, dice and paper.

Object of the game: To find out how the foods your people used to eat made them healthy and strong.

Rules:

One

Must have to start



= Berries, leafy greens, dried fruit, wild game, fish, fowl, and wild rice.

= 1 roll for body

= 1 roll for head

These gave your ancestors lots of iron.

With that much iron they had good red blood.

Two



= Your ancestors ate many foods with protein such as fish, fowl, and wild game.

= 1 roll for each leg

With that much protein they had strong muscles and good healthy cells.

Protein twice a day for you.

Three



= Lots of leafy greens like ferns, swamp cabbage, and dandelion greens were eaten by your ancestors.

= 1 roll for each arm

= 1 roll for teeth

With that much calcium they had strong bones and

Calcium three times a day for you.

Four



= Leafy greens, squash and pumpkin, some roots too, along with liver, gave your ancestors lots of Vitamin A.

= 1 roll for hair

= 1 roll for each

eye

With that much Vitamin A they stayed healthy and saw in the dark.



Some Vitamin A every other day for you.

Five



- Berries, berries, and more berries plus leafy greens gave your ancestors lots of Vitamin C.
 - With that much Vitamin C they had fast-healing wounds and could fight sickness too.

Some Vitamin C every day for you.

= 1 roll for each ear





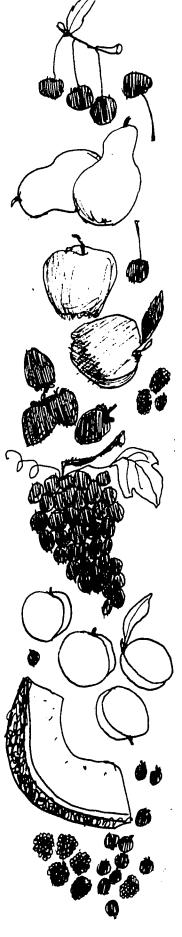
- 11 -Verelable Scremble

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Scrambled Word	Correct	A Vitamin A Food	A Traditional Food
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snbea			
etbes			
cobroil			
abrusles stsopru			
gacbabae			
rcartos			
lifluacreow			
lecrey			
rnoc			
ionnos	,		
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Fruit Seramble

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Scrambled Word	Correct	A Vitamin C Food	A Tradi- tional Food							
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nepipapel										
bruahrb		4	· .							







The Fruit Tree Scramble

Most fruits come from trees. Fruits are rich in vitamins necessary to our diet. Can you unscramble the words below? Each one is the name of a fruit.

PLAPE
CAPEH
NELMO
ERAP
RAGENO

1.	
<u>2.</u>	
<u>3.</u>	
4.	

ELMI
NABAAN
MLUP
RYHECR
GFI 18

<u>6.</u>	 	
7.	 مالنات جر موعد	
8.	 	
9	 	

The Matching Game

Matching the Vitamin C Foods

Draw a line to the food that is described on the left.

Crunchy or creamy it fights the winter woes.

1. Ta	stes good	in	the morning	and	is	good	for	you	too.	Strawbermies
-------	-----------	----	-------------	-----	----	------	-----	-----	------	--------------

2	Are a	Sure	sien	of	Summer	and	meke	for	hoos	health.	Orange Juice
4 -	ure a	Bule	OTEII	σ_{r}	8 ummer	auc	make	LUL	RUUU	HEGILII.	בארוון פעותיון

3.	Blood o	:e11s	together	come	${\tt from}$	eating	red	jewels.	:	Brusse	1s	
										_		

Sprouts

Tomatoes

Potatoes

5. A vegetable to explore so good health is yours. Cabbage

Matching the Vitamin A Foods

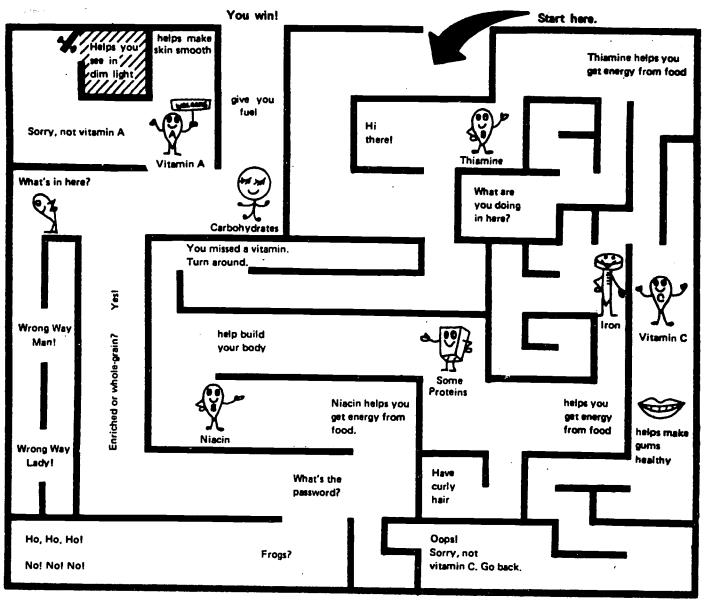
Draw a line to the food that is described on the left.

1.	Are dark yellow and taste sweet too.	Carrot s
2.	Helps to fight colds and is dark green too.	Cantaloupe
3.	Help you to see at night and are crunchy too.	Spinach
4.	Helps you to grow and are special potatoes.	Apricots
5.	Is a summer treat and is good for you too.	Sweet



The Maze with Grain

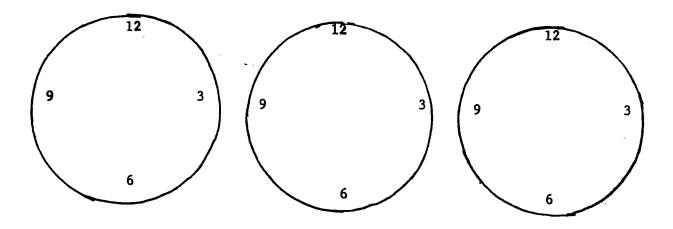
Draw a path through the maze. Nutrients in the Bread and Cereal Group will be your guides. Don't let other nutrients trick you.





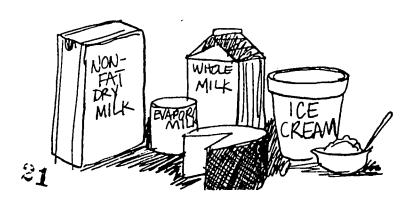
Time For Breakfast

Count the hours from breakfast to lunch, from lunch to dinner, from dinner to breakfast. When is the longest time without food during the day? Make clocks to show this. Shade in the time between meals.



Alice feels cranky and tired most of the time. She is doing poorly in school. She has no interest in playing on the local basketball team. She doesn't have the pep and energy that it takes. Alice skips breakfast so she can get a bit more sleep. She doesn't like the hot lunch at school so doesn't eat much of it.

Could Alice's problem be what she doesn't eat? Why? What would be better eating habits for Alice?





Food and You

Book II

. by Cathaleen Finley illustrated by Amy Martin,

About The Author

Cathaleen Finley is an associate professor in the Department of Family Development at the University of Wisconsin—Extension. Amy Martin illustrated the unit.

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W3GM14



FOOD AND YOU

What You Are

Nutrition can help make you what you want to be. If you want to do well with your schoolwork so you can have the kind of job that you want, if you want to have pep and energy so you can have fun with your friends, if you want clear skin and shiny hair so you can have natural beauty, then you must have good nutrition.

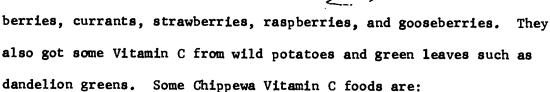
Traditional Foods

Vitamin A foods of long ago:

Long ago many tribal groups probably had very good diets. They probably had lots of Vitamin A in their diets from eating dark yellow foods such as squash and pumpkin, and from dark leafy foods such as dandelion greens. Another source of Vitamin A foods was liver from various fish and animals. Following are the Chippewa names for some

Oquin (liver)
Ogocseman (squash)
Ogwissiman (pumpkin)
Ocheebik (roots)
Ojawashkwabaga (green leaves)
Masquaconeg (dandelion greens)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp cabbage)

No doubt your ancestors got lots of Vitamin C from all the berries they used, such as blue-



Penig (potatoes)
Menon (blueberries)



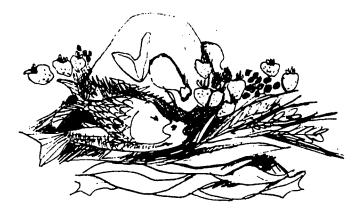
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Shaubominin (gooseberries)
Ojawashkwabaga (green leaves)
Masquaconeg (dandelion greens)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp cabbage)

Chances are that long ago Indians

stored a lot of iron in their bodies

some iron; and when people dried fruit for the winter, it provided them with iron. The tribes who had wild rice had another good source of iron. These are some good sources of iron:

Gigo (fish)
Weas (meat)
Oquin (liver)
Odeima (heart)
Minun (berries)
Pakaakwe (fowl)
Manomin (wild rice)
Ojawashkwabaga (green leaves)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp cabbage)
Pahta meenewin (dried fruit)
Masquaconeg (dandelion greens)



Even though most tribes did

not have milk to drink, they did have ferns and green leaves for food. Such foods provided the calcium they needed. Some Chippewa foods that provided calcium are these:

Weewaugagon (ferns)
Ojawashwabaga (green leaves)
Masquaconeg (dandelion greens)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp cabbagc)
Wagemindjig toodoo shahbo
(mother's milk)

Of course Indian people long ago got plenty of protein from eating wild game, wild fowl from the forests, and fish from the lakes and rivers.





Following are some of these protein foods:

Gigo (fish) Weas (meat) Mons (moose) Bagan (nuts) Nika (geese) Oquin (liver) Neegig (otters) Ahmik (beavers) Waboos (rabbits) Asebun (raccoons) Kag (porcupines) Shesheeb (ducks) Megekan (turtles) Misissay (turkeys) Panay (partridges) Wawashkeshi (deer) Atchitamo (squirrels) Akugejesha (woodchucks) Ocsenahquig (blackbirds)



As the white people began to take over the land, and as tribal groups were placed on reservations, foods such as the above became scarcer and scarcer. When this happened, it's likely that people gradually had poorer diets and began using fewer fruits and vegetables and less meat and fish.

Today you might want to think of those foods of long ago as you decide what foods you want to eat.

A Balanced Diet

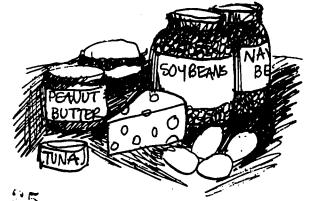
It can be difficult to understand all the details of nutrition, but there is one simple scheme that can help you keep track of what is good eating for you. It is called

the Daily Food Guide.

Most girls get enough protein.

Two servings a day are what you need.

A serving is two or three ounces of





cooked meat, or two eggs, or a cup of baked beans, or four tablespoons of peanut butter. Protein foods help build strong muscles and repair tissues.

There are many girls who don't eat as many fruits and vegetables as they should. You need one serving of a food rich in Vitamin C each day. Good sources of Vitamin C are strawberries, oranges, grapefruit, broccoli, raw cabbage, and potatoes cooked in their jackets.

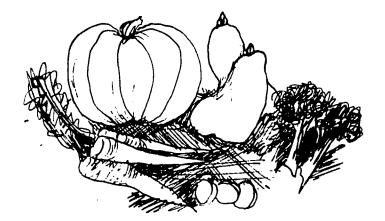
You need Vitamin C foods

for strong blood vessels, fast-healing wounds, and fighting sickness.

Vitamin A is often lacking in diets. If you eat a food rich in Vitamin A every other day, you'll have enough. Good sources of Vitamin A are dark green and deep yellow vegetables such as broccoli, carrots, pumpkin, sweet potatoes, and winter squash. Vitamin A is also found in liver, butter, and fortified margarine. You need Vitamin A foods

for healthy body linings, growth, smooth skin, fighting germs, and seeing in the dark.

A girl really must eat at least four servings of fruits and vegetables a day.



Don't be afraid of breads and cereals. You need at least four servings a day. They are the foods which give you energy, iron, and B vitamins.

Milk isn't just for babies. It's for everybody. If you're 9-12



years old you need three glasses a day, and if you're a teenager you need four glasses a day. It's milk that helps you have strong bones and teeth.

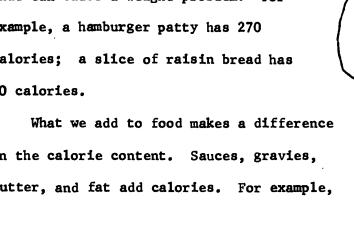


Being overweight is one of the things that often concerns teenage girls. While you shouldn't fuss about looking like a fashion plate (remember you are your own special person), being overweight can cause you health problems later on. Being overweight can cause you to have heart problems or to become diabetic when you are older.

While trying to fight a weight problem can be a real battle, it helps to understand why people are overweight. Most people are overweight because they eat too many calories. Either they eat too much or they eat high-calorie foods. It takes exercise and activity to use up calories. To control your weight, you must match your calorie intake with your exercise.

It is not just breads and cereals that can cause a weight problem. For example, a hamburger patty has 270 calories; a slice of raisin bread has 70 calories.

in the calorie content. Sauces, gravies, butter, and fat add calories. For example,





a half cup of applesauce has 50 calories, while a half cup of apple crisp has 170 calories.

How food is cooked also makes a difference. Frying foods adds calories. For example, one cup of boiled potatoes has 100 calories, but one cup of fried potatoes has 140 calories.

Beware of crash diets or fad diets. They may be harmful to your health. Frequently they don't give your body all the nutrients it needs.

Time for Breakfast

It's very easy for some girls to sleep "a little bit longer" and forget about breakfast. Such a habit can cause trouble for a couple of reasons. Some who go without breakfast get tired and feel run down by midmorning. Others get too hungry before lunch to really concentrate on their work.

Another problem is that when people go without breakfast, they get so hungry that they overeat at lunch or supper and really take in more calories than they need.

The word "breakfast" means
to break one's fast. You probably
have not had anything to eat for
about 12 hours, so your stomach
is empty. A car can't run without
gas, and you can't run without
food.

A breakfast doesn't need to be elaborate. A glass of milk and a peanut butter sandwich can do very well for breakfast.

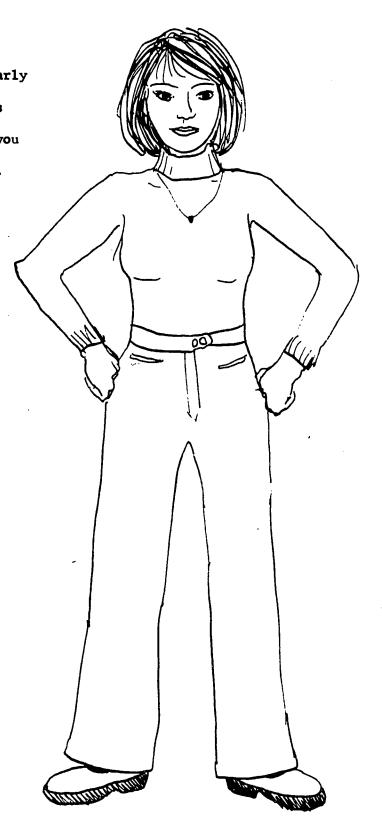




The Future

Nutrition is particularly important for teenage girls because it is a time when you are growing and developing.

It is a time when you are getting ready to bear children. To have strong healthy children, you must have a strong healthy body, and that depends in part on adequate nutrition.







Activity Section



Score With the Basic Four

Fill in as many different foods under each BASIC FOUR FOOD GROUP as you can think of in ____ minutes (fill in number of minutes before you start).

MILK GROUP

MEAT GROUP

VEGETABLE-FRUIT GROUP

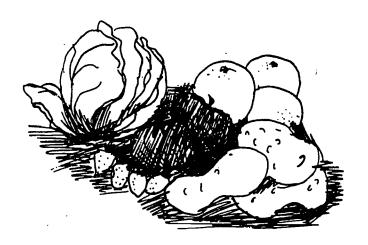
BREAD-CEREAL GROUP



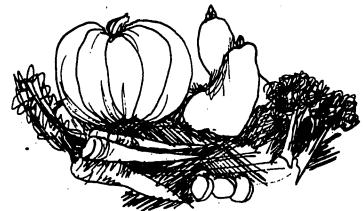


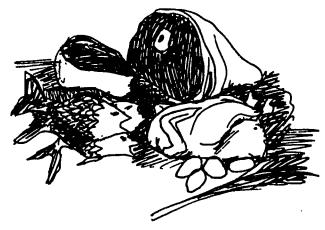
Scramble For Your Food

There are about 20 food words hidden in the scramble below. Find the words and circle them. Some are straight across and some are straight down. The circles may overlap.



R K N A O O A C M K T R K R Α Ε E Ε Α S Α В Ε C P M B Ε Y. Ε W P Ε P







The Key Nutrient Match

Match the Key Nutrients in the left column with the one phrase in the right column which makes the truest sentence. Circle the number of the most correct phrase.

Protein

1. builds and repairs body cells.

2. is abundant in green leafy vegetables.

3. is needed by children only.

Fats and Carbohydrates

1. are good for weight watchers.

2. eliminate tooth decay.

3. give energy for work and play.

Calcium

1. builds skin cells.

2. helps build bones and teeth.

3. is a vitamin.

Iron

1. helps your nerves carry messages.

2. improves eyesight.

3. builds red blood cells.

Thiamin

1. promotes good appetite and digestion.

2. heals wounds.

3. produces muscular disability.

Riboflavin

1. regulates heart beat.

2. combines with protein to form enzymes.

3. causes loss of appetite.

Niacin

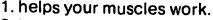
1. repairs muscles.

2. builds body cells.

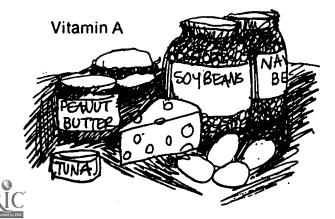
3. is called the pellagra preventing vitamin.

Vitamin C

- 1. helps hold body cells together.
- 2. makes your gums bleed.
- 3. promotes digestion.



- 2. helps you see in the dark.
- 3. helps blood to clot.



Mary's Story

The	fact	:8 8	are:
THE	TECL	. 0 '	

- 1. Mary has not been feeling well.
- 2. Mary always seems to be tired.
- 3. Mary's hair has broken ends and seems to be dry.
- 4. Mary's skin has pimples and seems to be very oily.
- 5. The following is an example of Mary's eating habits for a day.

Breakfast

Lunch

Supper

Snacks

Juice

Potato chips Green Beans Milk

Supper

Chocolate Bar

. Does Mary have enough servings from each food group for the day?

	•		

Yes

2. How many more servings does she need from:

Bread & Cereals ______

Fruits & Vegetables _____

Meat _____

Milk _____

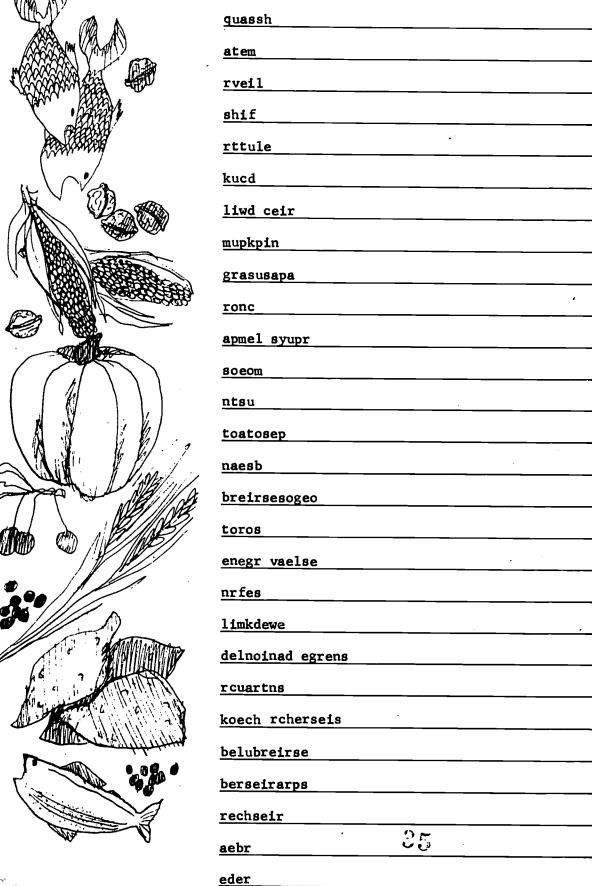
 Change the above menus so they provide better nutrition for Mary.





Tribal Food Scramble

Unscramble the words.





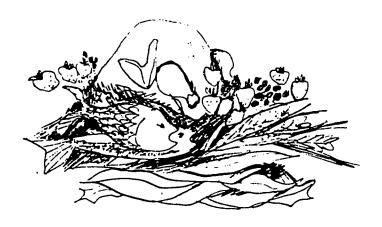
Tribal Food Scramble



Which of the foods in the Tribal Food Scramble have calcium?

Which of the foods in the Tribal Food Scramble have Vitamin C?

Which of the foods in the Tribal Food Scramble have iron?



Which of the foods in the Tribal Food Scramble have protein?

Which of the foods in the Tribal Food Scramble have Vitamin A?





Food and Health of Long Ago

Equipment needed: pencils, dice and paper.

Object of the game: To find out how the foods your people used to eat made

them healthy and strong.

Rules:

One

Must have to start



Berries, leafy greens, dried fruit, wild game, fish, fowl, and wild rice.

= 1 roll for body

= 1 roll for head

These gave your ancestors lots of iron.

With that much iron they had good red blood.

Two



Your ancestors ate many foods with protein such as fish, fowl, and wild game.

= 1 roll for each
leg

With that much protein they had strong muscles and good healthy cells.

Protein twice a day for you.

Three



Lots of leafy greens like ferns, swamp cabbage, and dandelion greens were eaten by your ancestors.

With that much calcium they had strong bones and teeth.

Calcium three times a day for you.

- = 1 roll for each arm
- = 1 roll for teeth

Four



Leafy greens, squash and pumpkin, some roots too, along with liver, gave your ancestors lots of Vitamin A.

With that much Vitamin A they stayed healthy and saw in the dark.

- = 1 roll for hair
- = 1 roll for each eye



Some Vitamin A every other day for you.

Five



Berries, berries, and more berries plus leafy greens gave your ancestors lots of Vitamin C. = 1 roll for each ear

With that much Vitamin C they had fast-healing wounds and could fight sickness too.

Some Vitamin C every day for you.





Verelable Scramble

ERIC .

Scrambled Word	Correct	A Vitamin A Food	A Tradi- tional Food
pasrasug .			
snbea			
etbes			
cobroil			
abrusles stsopru	·		
gacbsbae			
rcartos	·		
lifluacreow			
lecrey			
rnoc			
ionnos			
ldeniaodn egersn			
eaps			
toposeta			
npiscah	,		,
ewstw ptotaseo			
maottsoe			,,,,,,
tpnrui egrens	20		
cinppum			

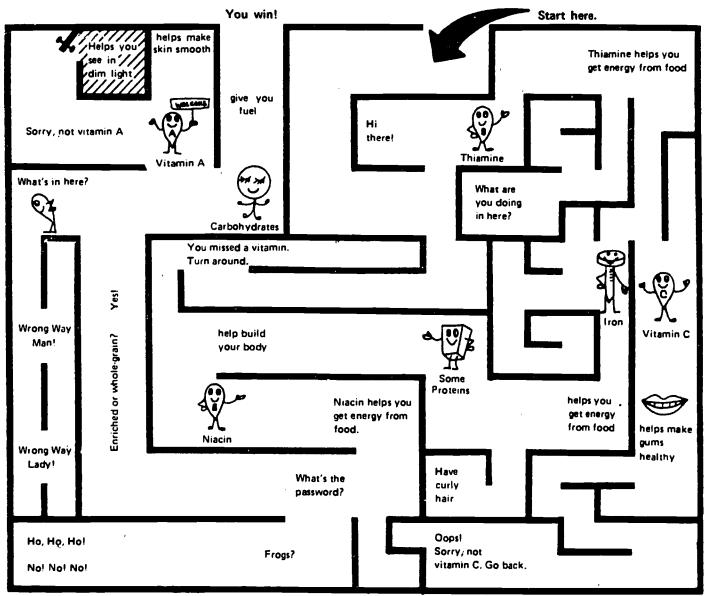
Fruit Seramble

of all sensitives				
Scrambled Word	Correct	A Vitamin C Food	A Tradi- tional Food	
plesap	ž			
trasrrwbies				
sprbarresi				
seogorbersie				
greaps				
belubreiesr				
bnracreeisr				
rchersie				
mlups				
lemnos				
ricpoats				
rapes				
oneg sa r				
fepragiurt				
moelsn				
rucantrs				
nbanasa			4.0	
n e pipapel			40	
bruahrb	-			



The Maze with Grain

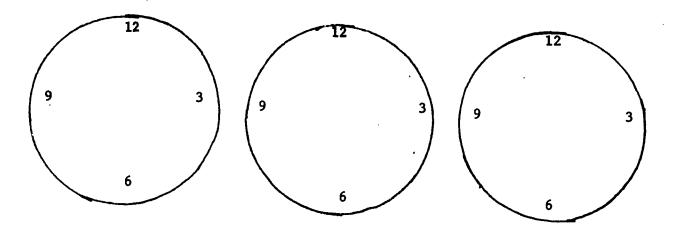
Draw a path through the maze. Nutrients in the Bread and Cereal Group will be your guides. Don't let other nutrients trick you.





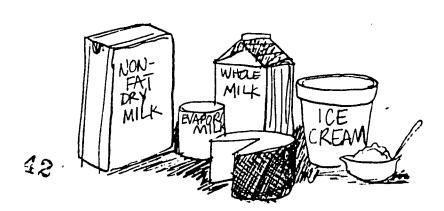
Time For Breakfast

Count the hours from breakfast to lunch, from lunch to dinner, from dinner to breakfast. When is the longest time without food during the day? Make clocks to show this. Shade in the time between meals.



Alice feels cranky and tired most of the time. She is doing poorly in school. She has no interest in playing on the local basketball team. She doesn't have the pep and energy that it takes. Alice skips breakfast so she can get a bit more sleep. She doesn't like the hot lunch at school so doesn't eat much of it.

Could Alice's problem be what she doesn't eat? Why? What would be better eating habits for Alice?





CALORIE COUNTER

FOOD Dairy Foods	Calories	% of RDA of Protein	% of RDA of Calcium	% of RDA of Iron	% of RDA of Vitamin A	% of RDA of Vitamin (
Whole Milk, 1/2 pint	160	15	23		7	4
Skim Milk, 1/2 pint	90	15	23			4
Cheddar Cheese, 1 ounce	105	13	17		7	
Cottage Cheese, 1/2 cup	120	28	8		4	•••
Ice Cream, 1/2 cup	145	5	7	•••	7	•••
Protein Foods						
H a mburger & Bun	280	32	3	14	•••	•••
Hog Dog & Bun	270	16	•••	8		
Liver, 3 ounces	190	41		42	908	45
Egg, 1	80	12	•••	7	12	•••
Macaroni & Cheese, 3/4 cu	p 350	25	23	9	14	•••
Baked Beans, 3/4 cup	240	22	9	20	5 ,	8
Peanut Butter Sandwich	375	22	4	10	6	
····						 _

Fruits & Vegetables	Calories	% of RDA of Protein	% of RDA of Calcium	% of RDA of Iron	% of RDA of Vitamin A	% of RDA of Vitamin C
Carrots, 1 raw	20	, a a 4	•••		110	8
Potato, 1 small, plain	80	4	•••	4		40
French Fries, 10 pieces	155	4		4	••-	24
Potato Chips, 10 chips	115					6
Sweet Potato, 1 medium, plain	170	•••	4	6	232	50
Cole Slaw, 1/2 cup	60	**,		•••		35
Orange Juice, 1/2 cup	50				•	127
Apple, 1 medium	70	•••	•••	,		6
Breads & Cereals	-					
Bread & Butter, 1 slice	110	•••		4	5	
Sweet Roll, 1	178	10	4			•••
Other						
Pizza, 1/8 of 14" pie	185	13	9	4	6	8
Apple Pie, 1 small piece	34	6	was	4 * 4		

ERIC Full Trust Provided by ERIC

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	Calories	% of RDA of Protein	% of RDA of Calcium	% of RDA of Iron	% of RDA of Vitamin A	% of RDA of Vitamin C
Baked custard, 1/2 cup	145	12	11	••-	9	
Frosted Layer Cake, medium size	370	7	5	4 ,	9	•
Soft Drink, 8 ounces	95	M © M		44	•••	a



Food and You

by Catheleen Fieldy illustrated by Amy Martin

About The Author

Cathaleen Finley is an associate professor in the Department of Family Development at the University of Wisconsin—Extension. Amy Martin illustrated the unit.

About The Program

"Food and You" has been developed as part of the project Choices & Careers, Free to Choose, a career development project for tribal girls. The project was developed with the assistance of tribal women in Wisconsin and was funded with special needs funds from Extension Service-USDA.



FOOD AND YOU

What You Are

Nutrition can help make you what you want to be. If you want to do well with your schoolwork so you can have the kind of job that you want, if you want to have pep and energy so you can have fun with your friends, if you want clear skin and shiny hair so you can have natural beauty, then you must have good nutrition.

Traditional Foods

Long ago many tribal groups probably had very good diets. They probably had lots of Vitamin A in their diets from eating dark-yellow foods such as squash and pumpkin and from dark leafy green foods such as dandelion greens. Another source of Vitamin A foods was liver from various fish and animals. Following are the Chippewa names for some vitamin A foods of long ago.

Oquin (liver)
Ogocseman (squash)
Ogwissiman (pumpkin)
Ocheebik (roots)
Ojawashkwabaga (green leaves)
Masquaconeg (dandelion
greens)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp
cabbage)

No doubt your ancestors got lots of Vitamin C from all the berries they used, such as blueberries, currents, strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries. They also got some Vitamin C from wild potatoes and green leaves such as dandelion greens. Some Chippewa Vitamin C foods follow:

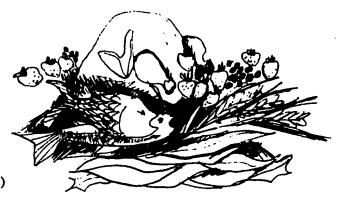


Penig (potatoes)
Menon (blueberries)
Meshejeemin (currants)
Odeimin (strawberries)
Misquemin (raspberries)
Shaubominin (gooseberries)
Ojawashkwabaga (green leaves)
Masquaconeg (dandelion greens)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp cabbage)



Chances are that long ago Indians stored a lot of iron in their bodies because they are wild game, fowl, and fish. Wild berries also supplied some iron; and when people dried fruit for the winter, it provided them with iron. The tribes who had wild rice had another good source of iron. These are some sources of iron.

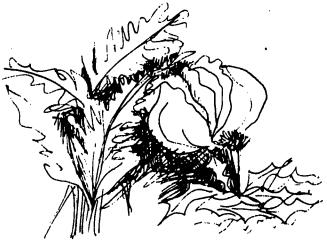
Gigo (fish)
Weas (meat)
Oquin (liver)
Odeima (heart)
Minum (berries)
Pakaakwe (fowl)
Manomin (wild rice)
Ojawashkwabaga (green leaves)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp
cabbage)
Pahta meenewin (dried fruit)
Masquaconeg (dandelion greens)



Even though most tribes did not have milk to drink, they did have ferns and green leaves for food. Such foods provided the calcium they needed. Some Chippewa foods that provided calcium are these:

51

Weewaugagon (ferns)
Ojawashkwabaga (green leaves)
Masquaconeg (dandelion greens)
Keche-ahneebish (swamp cabbage)
Wagemindjig toodoo shahbo
(mother's milk)





Of course Indian people long ago got plenty of protein from eating wild game, wild fowl from the forests, and fish from the lakes and rivers. Following are some of those protein foods:

> Gigo (fish) Weas (meat) Mons (moose) Bagan (nuts) Nika (geese) Oquin (liver) Neegig (otters) Ahmik (beavers) Waboos (rabbits) Asebun (raccoons) Kag (porcupines) Shesheeb (ducks) Megekan (turtles) Misissay (turkeys) Panay (partridges) Wawashkeshi (deer) Atchitamo (squirrels) Akugejesha (Voedchucks) Ocsenahquig (blackbirds)

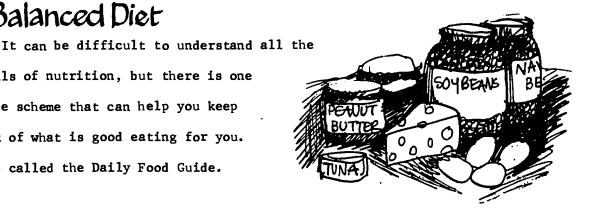


As the white people began to take over the land and as tribal groups were placed on reservations foods such as the above became scarcer and scarcer. When this happened, it's likely that people gradually had poorer diets and began using fewer fruits and vegetables and less meat and fish.

Today you might want to think of those foods from long ago as you decide what foods you want to eat.

A Balanced Diet

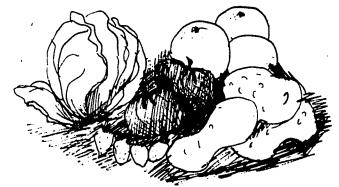
details of nutrition, but there is one simple scheme that can help you keep track of what is good eating for you. It is called the Daily Food Guide.





Most girls get enough protein. Two servings a day are what you need. A serving is two or three ounces of cooked meat, or two eggs, or a cup of baked beans, or four tablespoons of peanut butter. Protein foods help build strong muscles, and repair tissues.

There are many girls who don't eat as many fruits and vegetables as they should. You need one serving of a food rich in Vitamin C each day. Good sources of Vitamin C are strawberries, oranges, grapefruit, broccoli,



raw cabbage, and potatoes cooked in their jackets.

You need Vitamin C foods for strong blood vessels, fast-healing wounds, and fighting sickness.

Vitamin A is often lacking in diets. If you eat a food rich in Vitamin A every other day, you'll have enough.

Good sources of Vitamin A are dark green and deep-yellow vegetables such as broccoli, carrots,



pumpkin, sweet potatoes and winter squash. Vitamin A is also found in liver, butter and fortified margarine. You need Vitamin A foods for healthy body linings, growth, smooth skin, fighting germs, and seeing in the dark.

A girl really must eat four servings of fruits and vegetables a day.

Don't be afraid of breads and cereals. You need at least four



servings a day. They are the foods which give you energy, iron, and B vitamins.

Milk isn't just for babies.

It's for everybody. If you're

9-12 years old you need three

glasses a day, and if you're

a teenager you need four

glasses a day. It's milk that



helps you to have strong bones and teeth.

A Diet?

Being overweight is one of the things that often concerns teenage girls. While you shouldn't fuss about looking like a fashion plate

overweight can cause you health problems later on. Being overweight can cause you to have heart problems or to become diabetic when you are older.

(remember you are your own special person), being

While trying to fit a weight problem can be a real battle, it helps to understand why people are overweight. Most people are overweight because they eat too many calories. Either they eat too much, or they eat high-calorie foods. It takes exercise and activity to use up calories. To control your weight you must match your calorie intake with your exercise.



It is not just breads and cereals that can cause a weight problem. For example, a hamburger patty has 270 calories; a slice of raisin bread has 70 calories.

What we add to food makes a difference in the calorie content.

Sauces, gravies, butter, and fat add calories. For example, a half cup of applesauce has 50 calories while a half cup of apple crisp has 170 calories.

How food is cooked also makes a difference. Frying food adds calories. For example, one cup of boiled potatoes has 100 calories, but one cup of fried potatoes has 140 calories.

Beware of crash diets or fad diets. They may be harmful to your health. Frequently they don't give your body all the nutrients it needs.

Time for Breakfast

really concentrate on their work.

It's very easy for some girls to sleep "a little bit longer" and forget about breakfast. Such a habit can cause trouble for a couple of reasons. Some who go without breakfast get tired and feel run down by midmorning. Others get too hungry before lunch to

Another problem is that when people go without breakfast, they get so hungry that they overeat at lunch or supper and really take in more calories than they need.

The word "breakfast" means to
break one's fast. You probably
have not had anything to eat for
about 12 hours, so your stomach is
empty. A car can't run without gas, and



you can't run without food.

A breakfast doesn't need to be elaborate. A glass of milk and a peanut butter sandwich can do very well for breakfast.

Snacks

It is very easy to snack. When you get home from school it is easy to open the refrigerator door. Or when you feel bored, it is easy to nibble on something. There's nothing wrong with snacking. It is what you snack that can give you a problem. It makes good complexion-and-figure sense to snack sensibly. You can store up

many calories by eating chips, pop, and rich des-

serts.

There are many empty-caloried snack foods around. Eating these can cause you weight problems or they can fill you up so that you don't feel like eating nutritious foods at mealtime.

A bottle of soda pop has about

100 calories and no nutrients. A glass
of skim milk will give you 90 calories
and plenty of proteins, riboflavin, and

calcium. Ten potato chips will give you 110 calories and very few nutrients, while a dish of corn flakes will give you food value and only 95 calories. Cheese and crackers, peanuts, milk, fruit, and hard cooked eggs are all good choices for snacks.

Food Programs

Many schools have breakfast programs and school lunch programs.

If your school has such a program, use it. Don't skip a nutritious lunch

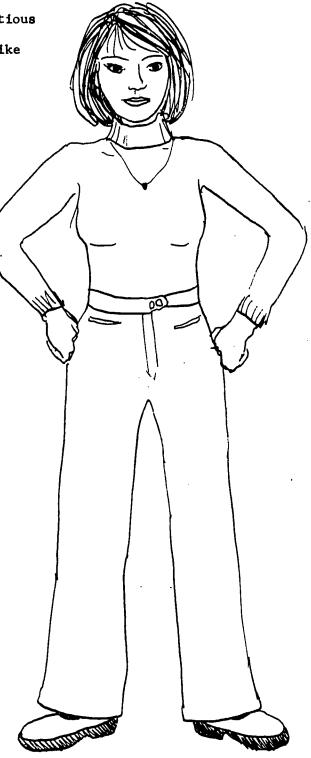


lunch at noon and settle for something like a coke and potato chips. Having nutritious food to eat every day helps you feel like studying and having fun.

The Future

Nutrition is particularly important for teen-age girls because it is a time when you are growing and developing.

It is a time when you are getting ready to bear children. To have strong healthy children, you must have a strong healthy body and that depends in part on adequate nutrition.



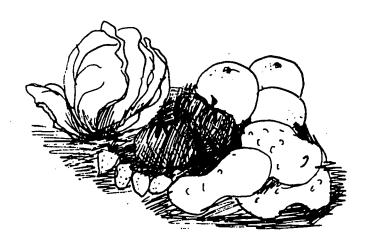


Activity Section

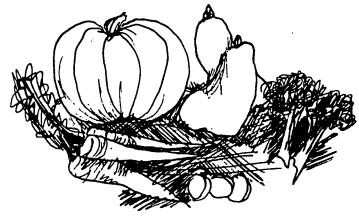


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1. builds and repairs body cells.

2. is abundant in green leafy vegetables.

3. is needed by children only.

Fats and Carbohydrates

1. are good for weight watchers.

2. eliminate tooth decay.

3. give energy for work and play.

Calcium

1. builds skin cells.

2. helps build bones and teeth.

3. is a vitamin.

Iron

1. helps your nerves carry messages.

2. improves eyesight.

3. builds red blood cells.

Thiamin

1. promotes good appetite and digestion.

2. heals wounds.

3. produces muscular disability.

Riboflavin

1. regulates heart beat.

2. combines with protein to form enzymes.

3. causes loss of appetite.

Niacin

1. repairs muscles.

2. builds body cells.

3. is called the pellagra preventing vitamin.

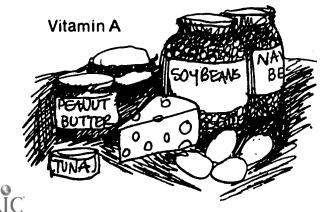
Vitamin C

1. helps hold body cells together.

2. makes your gums bleed.

3. promotes digestion.

- 1. helps your muscles work.
- 2. helps you see in the dark.
- 3. helps blood to clot.



00

Mary's Story

The	facts	Ares
1116	TECLO	GILC:

- 1. Mary has not been feeling well.
- 2. Mary always seems to be tired.
- 3. Mary's hair has broken ends and seems to be dry.
- 4. Mary's skin has pimples and seems to be very oily.

Yes

5. The following is an example of Mary's eating habits for a day.

Breakfast	<u>Lunch</u>	Supper	Snacks
Juice	Potato chips Coke	Beef & Noodles Green Beans Milk	Chocolate Bar
	1	LIT'TE	

1. Does Mary have enough servings from each food group for the day?

2.	How many more servings does	she n
	Bread & Cereals	
	Fruits & Vegetables	
	Meat	
	Milk	

Change the above menus so they provide better nutrition for Mary.





Verelable Scramble

& WE
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Scrambled Word	Correct	A Vitamin A Food	A Tradi- tional Food
pasrasug			
ıbea			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
etbes			
cobroil			
abrusles stsopru			
gacbsbae			
rcartos			
lifluacreow			
lecrey			
noc			
onnos			
deniaodn egersn			
aps		·	
oposeta			
piscah			
wstw ptotaseo			
aottsoe	. 62		
pnrui egrens			
inppum			

Fruit Seramble

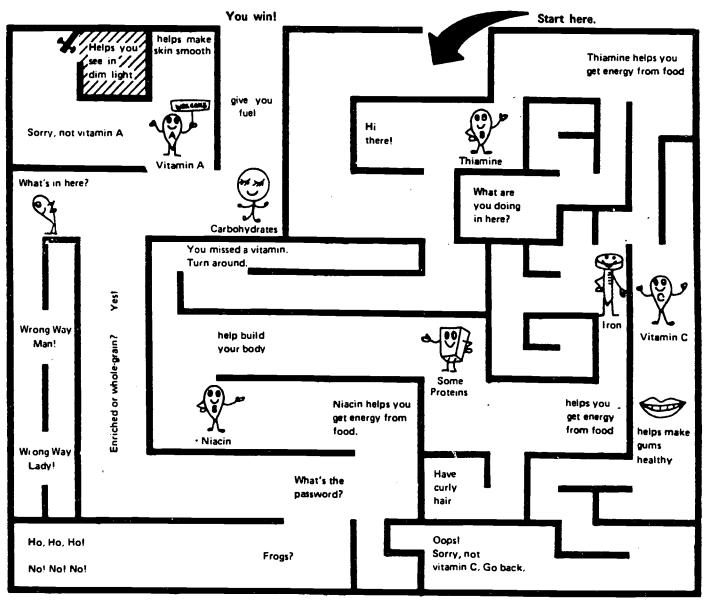
Scrambled Word	Correct	A Vitamin C Food	A Tradi- tional Food
lesap		1000	LEGIGI FOOD
rasrrwbies			
sprbærresi			
seogorbersie			
greaps			
bel ubr eie sr			
bnracreeisr			
rchersie			
mlups		·	
1emnos			
ricpoats			
rapes			
onegsar			-
fepragiurt			
moelsn			
rucantrs			
nbenase			
nepipapel			
brushrb	,		3





The Maze with Grain

Draw a path through the maze. Nutrients in the Bread and Cereal Group will be your guides. Don't let other nutrients trick you.





CALORIE COUNTER

Whole Will 1/9 - 1 - 4		of Protein	of Calcium	% of RDA of Iron	% of RDA of Vitamin A	% of RDA of Vitamin (
Whole Milk, 1/2 pint	160	15	23	, ₩=#	7	4
Skim Milk, 1/2 pint	90	15	23	•••	***	4
Cheddar Cheese, 1 ounce	105	13	17	•••	7	***
Cottage Cheese, 1/2 cup	120	28	8	•••	4	
Ice Cream, 1/2 cup	145	5	7		7	
Protein Foods	-					
Hamburger & Bun	280	32	3	14	` 	
Hog Dog & Bun	270	16	15 46 4F	8	•••	
Liver, 3 ounces	190	41	•••	42	908	45
Egg, 1	80	12		7	12	•••
Macaroni & Cheese, 3/4 cup	350	25	23	9	14	•••
Baked Beans, 3/4 cup	240	22	9	20	5	8
Peanut Butter Sandwich	375	22	4	10	6	•••



Fruits & Vegetables	Calories	% of RDA of Protein	% of RDA of Calcium	% of RDA of Iron	% of RDA of Vitamin A	% of RDA of Vitamin C
Carrots, 1 raw	20	•••		•••	110	8
Potato, 1 small, plain	80	4	***	4	•••	40
French Fries, 10 pieces	155	4	•••	4		24
Potato Chips, 10 chips	115	•••	•••	•••	·	6
Sweet Potato, 1 medium, plain	170	***	4	6	232	50
Cole Slaw, 1/2 cup	60	•••	***	4-4	***	35
Orange Juice, 1/2 cup	: 50	•••	•••	••		127
Apple, 1 medium	70	***	•••	•••	***	6
Breads & Cereals						₹.
Bread & Butter, 1 slice	110	•••	***	4	5	* * *
Sweet Roll, 1	178	10	4	•••	•••	•••
Other						
Pizza, 1/8 of 14" pie	185	13	9	4	6	8
Apple Pie, 1 small piece	345	6	•••		•••	• • •

ERIC 67

	Calories	% of RDA of Protein	% of RDA of Calcium	% of RDA of Iron	% of RDA of Vitamin A	% of RDA of Vitamin C
Baked custard, 1/2 cup	145	12	11	= 4 =	9	•••
Frosted Layer Cake, medium size	370	7	5	4	9	
Soft Drink, 8 ounces	95		444	2		•••





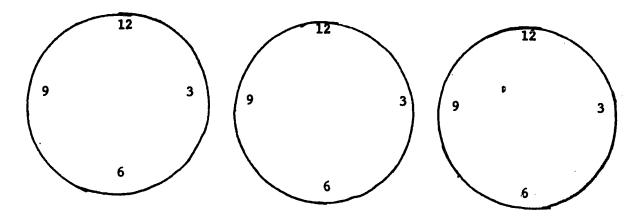
Your Diet IQ

	•	•
1.	Obesity is due entirely to heredity.	
	True False	
2.	Meal skipping is a good way to lose weigh	t .
	True False	
3.	Sugar is not as fattening as starch.	
- •	True False	
4.	Protein foods are not fattening.	
→.	True False	
5.	One should avoid breads and	
	cereals when trying to lose	
	weight.	
	True False	
	,	
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Time For Breakfast

Count the hours from breakfast to lunch, from lunch to dinner, from dinner to breakfast. When is the longest time without food during the day? Make clocks to show this. Shade in the time between meals.

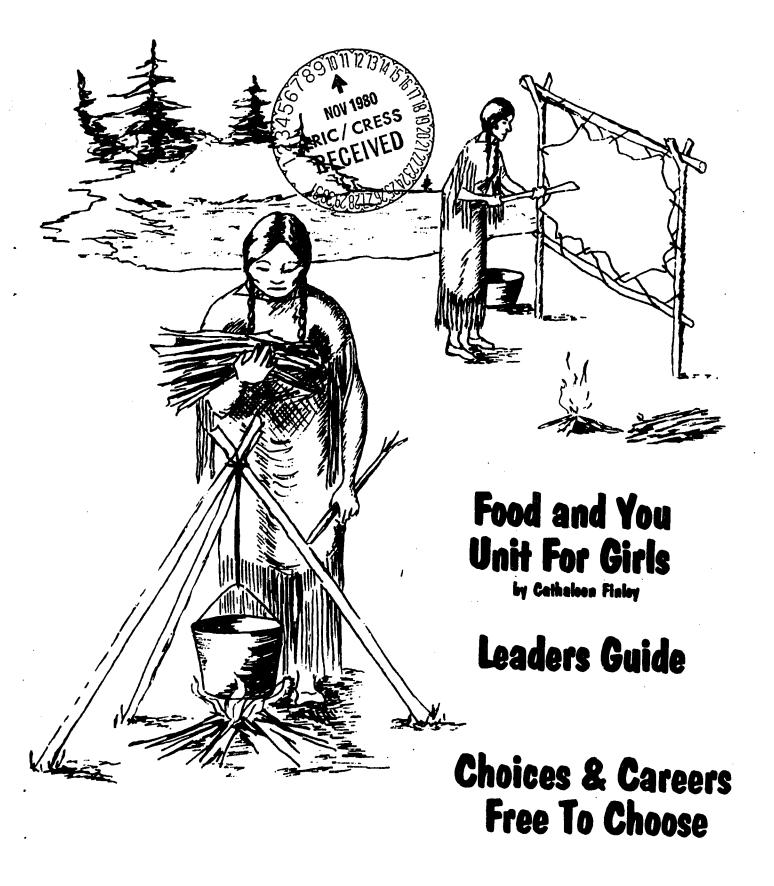


Alice feels cranky and tired most of the time. She is doing poorly in school. She has no interest in playing on the local basketball team. She doesn't have the pep and energy that it takes. Alice skips breakfast so she can get a bit more sleep. She doesn't like the hot lunch at school so doesn't eat much of it.

Could Alice's problem be what she doesn't eat? Why? What would be better eating habits for Alice?













Food and You - Unit For Girls

Reading on nutrition repeatedly state that teenage girls are probably the most poorly nourished members of the family. The nutrients most commonly lacking in their diets are calcium, iron, Vitamin C, and Vitamin A. Frequently the amount of iron in the diet of the teenage girl is inadequte.

Being overweight is a pressing problem among teenagers.

There are several reasons for these nutrition problems. One is the fact that many girls skip breakfast. They oversleep or take too long getting ready for school. Many girls skip breakfast for fear of becoming fat.

Teenagers often make a poor selection of snacks. Often snacks provide a large number of calories but few of the nutrients needed for growth and good health. Often girls don't drink enough milk, believing that milk is for children or that it will make them fat.

The teenage girl fears fat. Fat seems to be a common and constant worry among teenage girls.

Concept

Nutrition affects a girl's health.

Objectives

- 1. Girls will understand the Daily Food Guide.
- Girls will understand that the food they eat affects how they feel and how they look.



Learning Experiences

For Girls 9-11, 12-14, and 15-18 Years Old

Explain how the various nutrients affect a person. Following are comments which you may wish to make as you use the sketches.

1. Key nutrients

The body needs these nutrients. The key groups of nutrients are proteins, minerals, vitamins, carbohydrates, and fats.

2. Protein builds and repairs.

Protein builds and repairs. The nutrient protein is needed by every cell in the body. All your muscles are built from proteins.

3. Protein is found in:

Protein is found in such foods as meat, poultry, fish, eggs, beans, peas, and nuts. Milk and cereal foods also give you protein.

4. Calcium helps build bones.

You need calcium to help build strong bones and teeth. Calcium helps your muscles to work and your nerves to carry messages. It also helps to clot your blood and to keep your heart beating.

5. Calcium is found in:

Milk is a good source of calcium.

Foods made from milk, such as cheese, are another good source of calcium.

Dark green leafy vegetables also have calcium.

6. Iron helps carry oxygen to cells.

Iron is needed by all cells, especially the red blood cells. Without iron, you feel tired and run down.

7. Iron is found in:

Iron is found in a wide variety of foods such as lean meats, liver, dried peas and beans, dark green vegetables, many dried fruits, and whole or enriched grain fruits.

8. Vitamin A helps you see in the dark.

Vitamin A is needed for growth and helps you see in the dark. Vitamin A also helps protect you from infection by keeping the linings of your mouth and digestive system in good condition.

9. Vitamin A is found in:

Deep green and deep yellow vegetables are rich in Vitamin A. They include broccoli, leafy greens, carrots, and sweet potatoes. Milk also gives Vitamin A.

10. Vitamin C helps hold cells together.

Vitamin C helps hold your body cells together and keeps the walls of your blood vessels strong. Vitamin C is also needed to heal wounds. Without enough Vitamin C, your gums may bleed.

11. Vitamin C is found in:

Citrus fruits, such as oranges, are rich in Vitamin C. Tomatoes, cantaloupes, strawberries, raw cabbage, and potatoes cooked in their jackets also provide Vitamin C.

- 2. Using the two posters on the guide, explain the Daily Food Guide to the girls.
- 3. Have the girls list the things they have eaten for the day. Then have them check their list against the Daily Food Guide. Ask them how well they did for the day.
- 4. If you are located in Wisconsin, have the girls use the NARS form. Have them list the foods they ate for one day. Have them return the form at the next session. Send the form to Community Programs, 401 Extension Building, 432 North Lake Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. The forms will be put through a computer and the printout will be returned in about three weeks. You may want to use this learning experience about three weeks before the session on nutrition. When the forms are returned, be sure to discuss them with the girls. If you are not located in Wisconsin, you could have the girls keep a record of the foods they eat for one day. Then, compare the record with the Daily Food Guide.

For Girls 9-11 and 12-14 Years Old

1. Have the girls play the game "Miss Healthy" using the following



directions:

Equipment needed: pencils, dice, and paper.

Object of the game: Each player tries to complete or draw Miss Healthy, a stick person. As she shakes the die, she also learns the four basic food groups. She needs meat, 2 or more servings per day; milk, 3 or more per day; bread and cereals, 4 or more per day; and fruits and vegetables, 4 or more per day.

Rules of the game: Each player must shake her die, taking one try at a time until she has shaken a two which may be used for either a body or a head. She may then proceed to add other parts of the body.

After the players have become familiar with the game and have learned that 2 = meat group = body or head, etc., the game can be made more challenging by having the player name one of the foods in the group before she is permitted to draw that part.

Variations can be added by having the players work in teams of two. Encourage them to be creative in their drawings of Miss Healthy.

2. Have the girls complete the activity "Score With the Basic Four" on page 6 of Book I and on page 9 of Book II. See who can make the longest list in the shortest time. Following are the possible answers:

	MILK GROUP	
Whole milk	Evaporated milk	Cheddar cheese
Swiss cheese	Butt ermilk	Ice cream
Dry milk	Skim milk	Cream cheese
Blue cheese	Ice milk	Coffee cream



FRUIT-VEGETABLE GROUP

Asparagus Apples Beets Apricots Broccoli Banana Brussels sprouts Blueberries Cabbage Cantaloupe Carrots Cherries Cauliflower Dates **Celery** Figs Collard greens Grapefruit Corn Grapefruit juice Cress Grapes Eggplant Honeydew melon Green pepper Lemons Green beans Limes Green peas Mangos Kale Nectarines Lettuce Orange juice Lima beans Oranges Mushrooms Papaya Onions Peaches Parsley Pears Potatoes Persimmons Pumpkin Pineapple Rutabaga Plums Sauerkraut Prunes Spinach Raisins Swiss chard Raspberries Tomatoes Rhubarb Sweet potatoes Strawberries Tomato juice Tangelos Turnip greens Tangerines Turnips Watermelon Watercress Wax beans Zucchini squash

MEAT GROUP

Beef Lamb Pork Vea1 Fish Chicken Duck Turkey Ham Liver Frankfurter Goose Liverwurst Dry beans Peanut butter Ground beef Stewing lamb Pork chops Veal chops Salmon Tuna Shrimp Oysters Kidney Sausage Salami Bologna Sardines Dry peas Eggs

BREAD-CEREAL GROUP (Whole Grain or Enriched)

Biscuits Boston brown bread Cornbread Muffins **Pancakes** Raisin bread Waffles White bread Whole wheat bread Crackers Corn grits Hominy Macaroni Noodles Oatmeal Ready-to-eat ('ereal Rice Rolled oats Rolled wheat Spaghetti .

3. Have the girls play "Nutrition Bee." Have the girls form two teams. You name a food item, and the players must name the right food group. Start with one group of foods, such as chicken; then, go into foods that have more than one group, such as cheese sand-



wich.

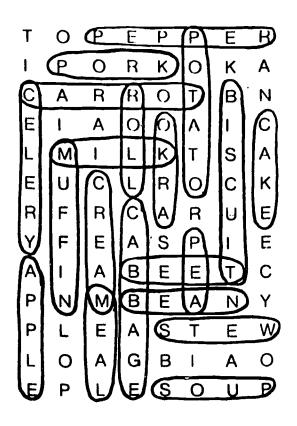
Example: You call out "chicken" and the player answers,
"chicken—meat group." You call out "cheese
sandwich" and the player answers, "cheese sandwich—
bread and cereal group, and milk group."

If a player gives the wrong answer, she must drop out.

4. Place a light behind each girl so her shadow will fall on a piece of wrapping paper. Have another girl draw around the shape of the shadow with a pencil. Then have each girl cut out her shadow and mount it. The girls can add slogans to their shadow which illustrate the idea "I AM WHAT I EAT."

For Girls 12-14 and 15-18 Years Old

 Have the girls complete the activity "Scramble for Your Food" on page 10 of Book II and Book III. Following are the correct answers.
 When they have finished, have them name the food group for each of the foods.





2. Have the girls complete "The Key Nutrient Match" on page 11 of

Book II and Book III. Following are the correct answers:

Protein

builds and repairs body cells.

2. is abundant in green leafy veguables.

3. is needed by children only.

Fats and

Carbohydrates

1. are good for weight watchers.

2. eliminate tooth decay.

give energy for work and play.

Calcium

1. builds skin cells.

(2) helps build bones and teeth.

3. is a vitamin.

Iron

1. helps your nerves carry messages.

2. improves eyesight.

builds red blood cells.

Thiamin

promotes good appetite and digestion.

2. heals wounds.

3. produces muscular disability.

Riboflavin

1. regulates heart beat.

combines with protein to form enzymes.

3. causes loss of appetite.

Niacin

1. repairs muscles.

2. builds body cells.

is called the pellegra-preventing vitamin.

Vitamin C

(1) helps hold body cells together.

2. makes your gums bleed.

3. promotes digestion.

Vitamin A

1. helps your muscles work.

helps you see in the dark.
3. helps blood to clot.

Have the girls discuss Mary's Story on page 12 of Book II and Book

III. The answers are as follows:

- 1. No
- 2. Breads and cereals 1
- 3. Fruits and vegetables 2
- 4. Meat 1
- 5. Milk 1



Concept Long ago, tribal people probably had very good diets.

Objectives

- 1. Girls will understand tribal diets of long ago.
- 2. Girls will relate traditional diets to present-day diets.

Learning Experiences

For Girls 9-11, 12-14, and 15-18 Years Old

- 1. Using the girls' booklet "Food and You," discuss with the girls the sources of protein, Vitamin A, Vitamin C, calcium, and iron long ago. Discuss with them how they can use similar foods today. Ask them what traditional foods they are familiar with.
- 2. Ask a tribal elder or other person knowledgeable about traditional foods to come in and share his/her information with the girls.
- 3. Have the girls play the Bingo-Lingo game, which is done in the Chippewa language. You may want to have the girls make a similar game, if their tribal language is not Chippewa.

For Girls 9-11 and 12-14 Years Old

- 1. Have the girls play charades: write the names of tribal foods on slips of paper. Place them in a container. As each girl draws a name, she acts out things about the food, such as its shape or size, how it is harvested, preparing it for cooking, etc.
- 2. Have the girls look through magazines and cut out pictures of foods that were eaten by their ancestors. They can use the pictures to make a poster or collage. Some of the girls may want to draw a poster. Point out how Indian people have made food con-



tributions to this country.

3. Have the girls complete the "Tribal Food Scramble" on pages 7 and 8 of Book I and on pages 13 and 14 of Book II. Following are the correct answers:

quassh squash atem meat rveil liver shif fish rttule turtle kucd duck liwd ceir wild rice mupkpin pumpkin grasusapa asparagus ronc corn apmel syupr maple syrup soeom moose ntsu nuts toatosep potatoes naesb beans breirsesogeo gooseberries toros roots enegr vaelse green leaves nrfes ferns 1imkdewe milkweed delnoinad egrens dandelion greens rcuartns currants koech rcherseis choke cherries belubreirse blueberries recheseir cherries aebr bear eder deer

The answers to the questions are as follows:

Calcium foods are: Protein foods are:

green leaves meat
ferns liver
dandelion greens fish
turtle
duck
moose
nuts
bear

Foods rich in iron are:

meat wild rice
liver moose
fish dandelion greens

deer

turtle berries duck

Sources of Vitamin A are:

Sources of Vitamin C are:

liver
squash
pumpkin
green leaves
dandelion greens

potatoes
blueberries
raspberries
gooseberries
dandelion greens
green leaves

4. Have the girls build a stick woman using the game "Food and Health of Long Ago." The directions are on pages 9 and 10 of Book I and on pages 15 and 16 of Book II. The game provides an opportunity to further develop appreciation for traditional tribal foods.

Concept

Fruits and vegetables are an important part of a girl's diet.

Objective

Girls will have four servings of fruits and vegetables each day.

Learning Experiences

For Girls 9-11, 12-14, and 15-18 Years 61d

- Review with the girls why fruits and vegetables are an important part of a person's diet.
- 2. Have the girls complete the "Vegetable Scramble" on page 11 of
 Book I, on page 17 of Book II, and on page 13 of Book III. The
 correct answers are as follows:

	1	A Vitamin A	A Tradi-
Scrambled Word	Correct	Food	tional Food
pasrasug	aspa~agus		х
snbea	beaus		Х
etbes	beets		



		A Vitamin A	A Tradi-
Scraabled Word	Correct	Food	tional Food
		•	
cobroil	brocoli	X	
brsules staporu	brussel sprouts		
gacbbae	cabbage		
rcartos	carrots	X	
lifluacreow	cauliflower		
1ecrey	celery		1
rnoc	corn		Х
ionnos	onions		X
<u>ldeniaodn</u> egersn	dandelion greens	X	X
eaps	peas		
toposeta	potatoes		Х
npiscah	spinach	X	Х
ewste ptotaseo	sweet potatoes	X	X
maottsoe	tomatoes	Х	
tpnrui egrens	turnip greens	Х	
kinppum	pumpkin	Х	х

3. Have the girls complete the "Fruit Scramble" on page 12 of Book I, on page 18 of Book II, and on page 14 of Book III. The correct answers are as follows:

Scrambled Word	Correct	A Vitamin C Food	A Tradi- tional Food
plesap	apples		
trasrrwbies	strawberries	Х	Х
sprbarresi	raspberries	Х	Х
seogorbersie	gooseberries	Х	Х
greaps	grapes		Х
belubreiesr	blueberries	Х	х
bnracreeisr	cranberries		Х
rchersie	cherries		Х
mlups	plums		Х
1emnos	lemons	Х	
ricpoats	apricots		
rapes	pears		
onegsar	oranges	Х	
<u>fepragiurt</u>	grapefruit	Х	<u> </u>
moelsn	melons	Х	
rucantrs	currants	Х	X
nbanasa	bananas		
nepipapel	pineapple		
bruahrb	rhubarb		

4. Have the girls play "Vito 0," which is played like a bingo game.

For Girls 9-11 Years Old

1. Have the girls complete "The Fruit Tree Scramble" on page 13 of



Book I. The answers are as follows:

- 1. apple
- 2. peach
- 3. lemon
- 4. pear
- 5. orange
- 6. lime
- 7. banana
- 8. plum
- 9. cherry
- 10. fig
- 2. Have the girls complete "The Matching Game" on page 14 of Book I.

The correct answers are as follows:

Vitamin C Foods:

- 1. orange juice
- 2. strawberries
- 3. tomatoes
- 4. cabbage
- brussels sprouts

Vitamin A Foods:

- 1. apricots
- 2. spinach
- 3. carrots
- 4. sweet potatoes
- 5. cantaloupe

Concept

Cereals are an important part of a person's

Objective

Girls will understand the importance of eating cereals.

Learning Experiences

For Girls 9-11, 12-14, and 15-18 Years Old

- 1. Review with the girls how cereals contribute to their health.
- 2. Have the girls complete the "Maze With Grains" on page 15 of Book I,



on page 19 of Book II, and on page 15 of Book III.

Concept

Milk is an important part of a person's diet.

Objective

Girls will understand the importance of drinking milk or eating dairy products.

Learning Experiences

For Girls 9-11, 12-14, and 15-18 Years Old

- 1. Review with the girls how dairy products contribute to their health.
- 2. Discuss with the girls what milk products they can substitute for milk. See who can make the longest list in the shortest time.
 Some possibilities are as follows:

cheese cottage cheese ice cream custard pudding milk shakes
malted milks
creamed soups
creamed sauces like tuna on toast

3. Have the girls make a poster or collage illustrating an idea about dairy products. They may want to create their own pictures or cut pictures from magazines.

Concept

A girl needs to have a well balanced diet, even if she is dieting.

Objectives

1. Girls will understand the relationship between calories and obesity.



Girls will understand that they need a balanced diet, even if they are trying to lose weight.

Learning Experiences

For Girls 15-18 Years Old

- 1. Ask the girls why fad diets may be bad for their health. Fad diets usually do not contain the four food groups in the proper amounts, so by using the diet a girl won't get all the nutrients she needs for good health.
 Seconcly, a girl does not usually follow a fad diet after she loses some weight, so she is likely to go back to her old eating habits
- 2. Have the girls use magazines and newpapers to make a poster or a collage showing diets that could be harmful to their health.

and gain back the weight she has lost.

- 3. From magazines and newspapers, collect examples of current lose-weight diets. Have members evaluate how well these diets provide essential nutrients. Do they include all of the foods in the Daily Food Guide? Have the girls use the "Calorie Counter" on pages 16 to 18 of Book III to determine the number of calories in the diets.
- 4. Ask the girls to check the calorie count of some of their favorite snacks. They can use the "Calorie Counter" on pages 16 to 18 of Book III to do this.
- 5. Explain to the girls how calories accumulate if one consumes more calories than she uses. Use Book III as a reference.
- 6. Clip from magazines pictures of various foods or meals. Either display pictures with caloric value or ask members to rank foods or meals as to calorie content (e.g., a large-appearing meal might actually provide fewer calories than a single snack or dessert).



- 7. Have the girls complete the quiz "Your Diet IQ" on page 19 of Book III. Following are the correct answers:
 - 1. Obesity is due entirely to heredity.

False. Obesity is caused by eating more calories than one uses.

2. Meal skipping is a good way to lose weight.

False. When one skips meals she may be so hungry that she eats much more at the next meal, thus taking in extra calories.

3. Sugar is not as fattening as starch.

False. Starch turns into sugar inside one's body.

4. Protein foods are not fattening.

False. Protein foods have calories. If one eats more protein foods han are needed, the extra protein becomes fat, which is stored by the body.

5. One should avoid breads and cereals when trying to lose weight.

False. Breads and cereals provide nutrients that are needed for good health.

Concept

Breakfast is a very important meal that should not be skipped.

Objective

Girls will eat a nutritious breakfast.

Learning Experiences

For Girls 9-11, 12-14, and 15-18 Years Old

- 1. Have the girls complete the activity "Time for Breakfast" on page 16 of Book I, on page 20 of Book II, and on page 20 of Book III.
- 2. Ask the girls why breakfast is important to good health.



- 3. Ask the girls how eating breakfast can help them do better in school.
- 4. Have each girl make a list of what she would prepare for a "quick breakfast." Some ideas might be:

Toast with peanut butter, fruit, and a glass of milk.

Fruit juice, cheese and crackers, and a glass of milk.

Cold meat sandwich, orange juice, and a glass of milk.

Fruit juice, cereal, and a glass of milk.

Point out that no one should skip breakfast because she does not have time in the morning.

bivide the girls into groups of three to six. Provide each group with several copies of old magazines, a pair of scissors, paste, crayons, and a large piece of cardboard or poster paper. When the leader says go, each group will search through magazines for pictures, phrases, etc., that they can use in constructing a nutrition poster about breakfast. Perhaps they can find pictures of foods that should be included in this meal, or they may find pictures of people showing what happens when one doesn't eat breakfast. Each poster needs a slogan that can be formed from words or phrases cut from the magazines. Ask one member of each group to show and explain the poster to the entire group. If the girls wish, you might ask leaders or parents to act as judges and to select the top one or two posters. You might use posters from other learning experiences in this unit for the contest.

Concept

Snack foods can be healthful or they can be empty-caloried foods.



Objective

Girls will eat appropriate snack foods.

Learning Experience

For Girls 12-14 and 15-18 Years Old

1. Have the girls make a list of their favorite snacks. You can then check their food value by using the "Calorie Counter" on pages 21 to 23 of Book II, and on pages 16 to 18 of Book III. Have the girls make bar graphs showing some snacks that are nutritious and some that are empty-caloried foods. Have the girls clip pictures of foods from magazines, and make posters showing which are good snack choices and which are not.

Concept

School breakfast programs and school lunch programs can help girls have good nutrition.

Objective

Girls will take advantage of school breakfast and school lunch programs, if these programs are available.

Learning Experiences

For Girls 12-14 and 15-18 Years Old

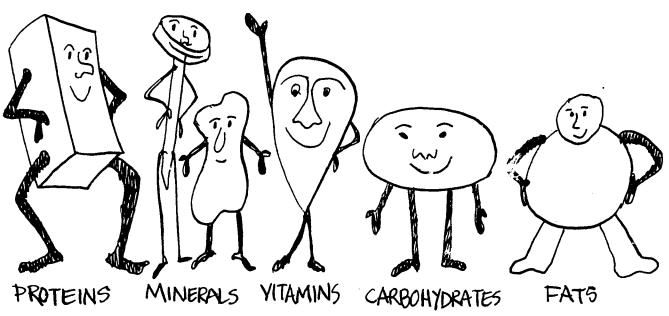
- Discuss with the girls the advantages of taking part in a school breakfast of school lunch program.
- Discuss with the girls what they like or don't like about the program.





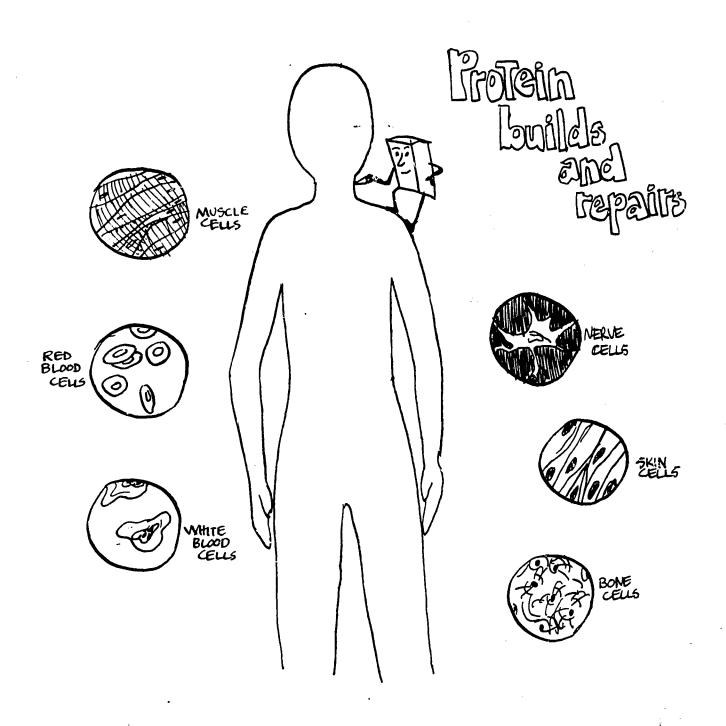


NEW



PROTEINS





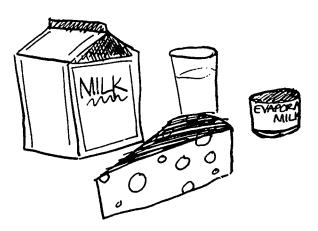


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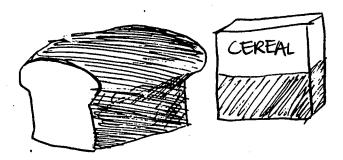
MEAT GROUP



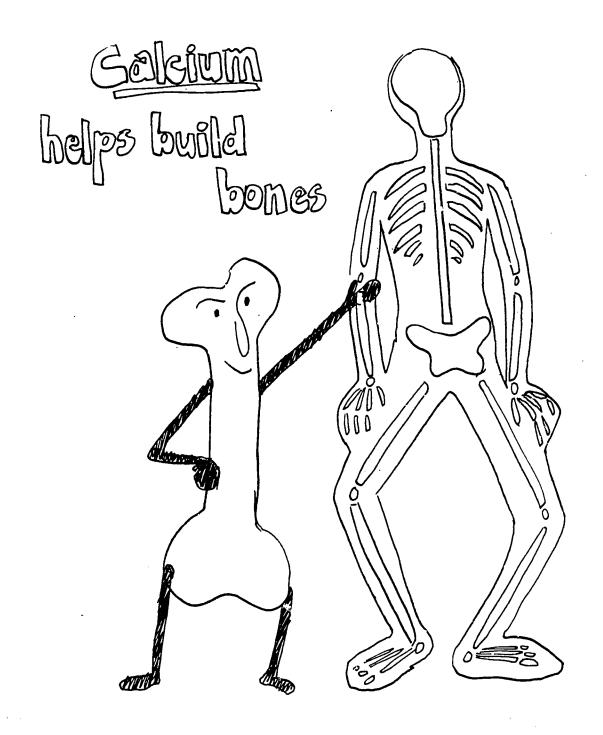
MILKGROUP



BREAD-CEREAL GROUP









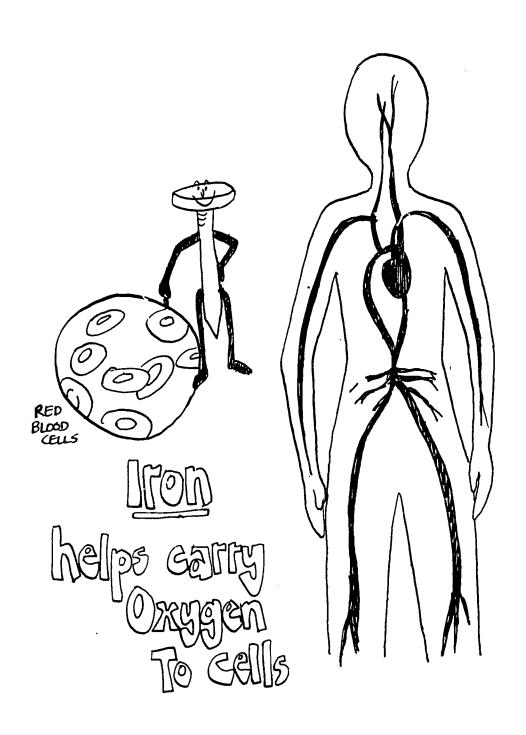
Calcium is found in:

MILK GROUP:

VEGETABLE GROUP:

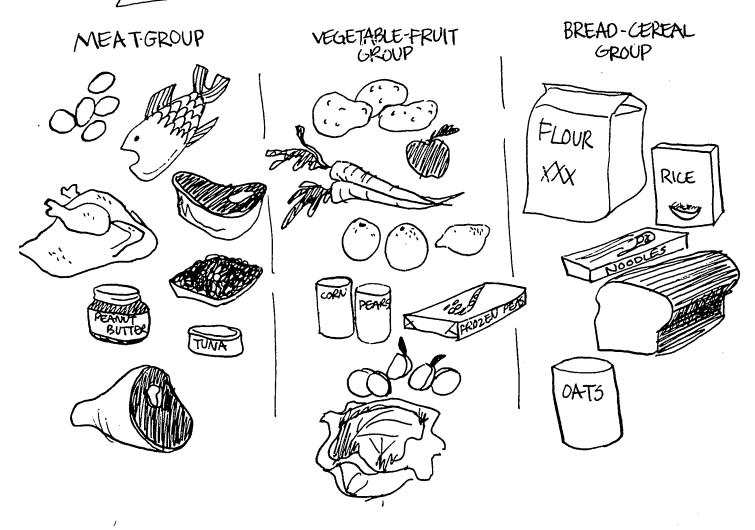


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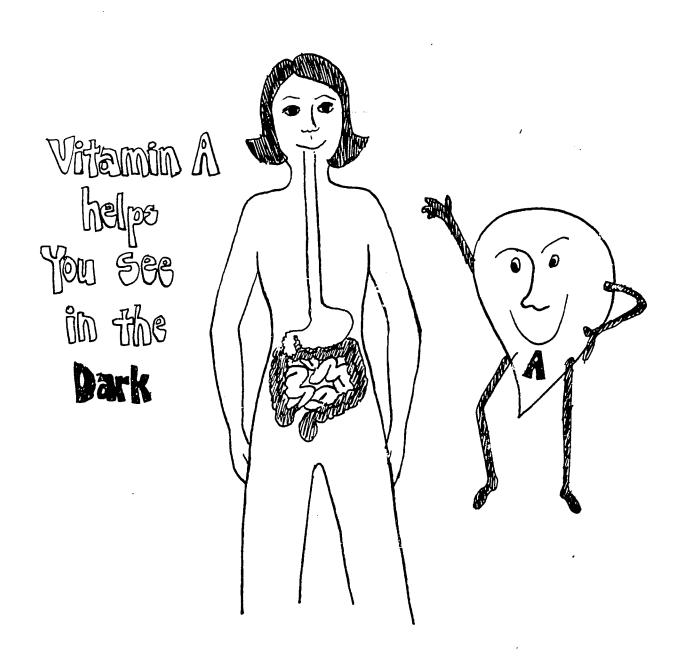




Iron is found in:



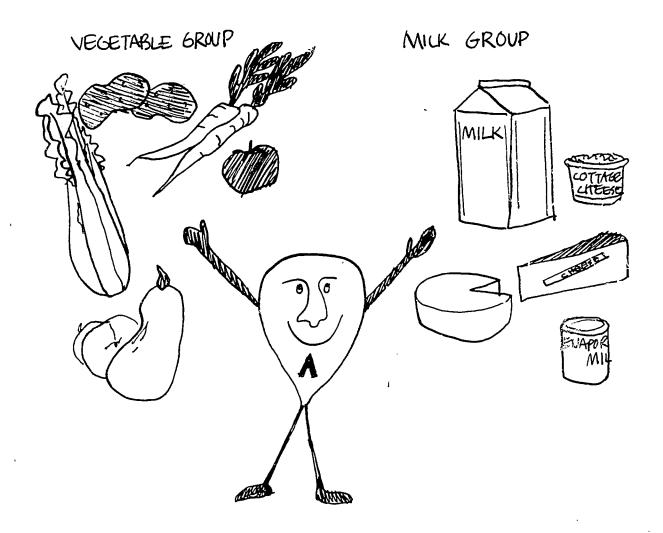








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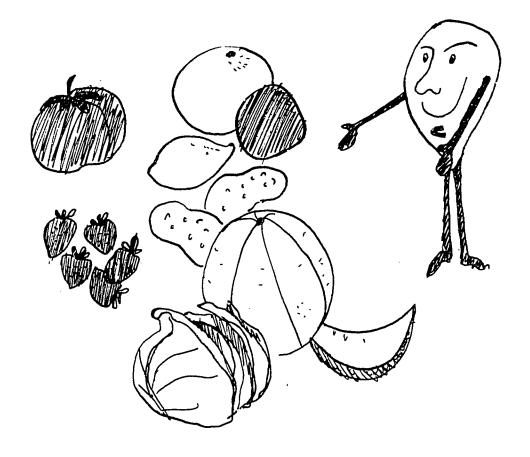


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Villemin G is found in:





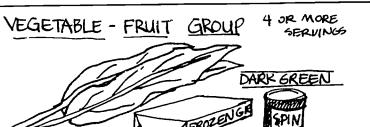
DAILY

FOOD GUIDE

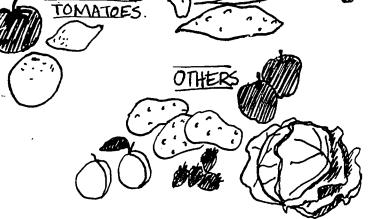
MILK GROUP

SOME FOR EVERYONE



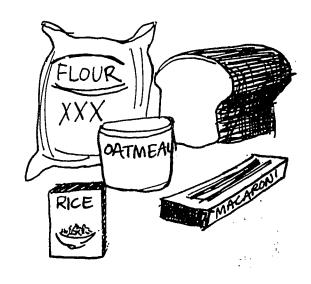








BREAD - CEREAL GROUP 4 OR MORE SERVINGS



WKGX14a



Follow the Food Guide



Some

for

MILK GROUP count as a serving I cup of milk

CHILDREN 9-12-000 or more TEENAGERS - 0000 or more

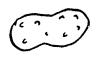
or more servings MEAT GROUP count as a serving 2 or 3 ounces of cooked, lean meat, poultry or fish — such as

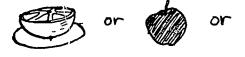
a chicken leg a hamburger

also - 2 eggs 00 or 1 cup D'woked, dry beans or peas or 4 tablespoons peanut butter of the

or more servings VEGETABLE - FRUIT GROUP

count as a serving ½ cup (raw or cooked) or I portion such as



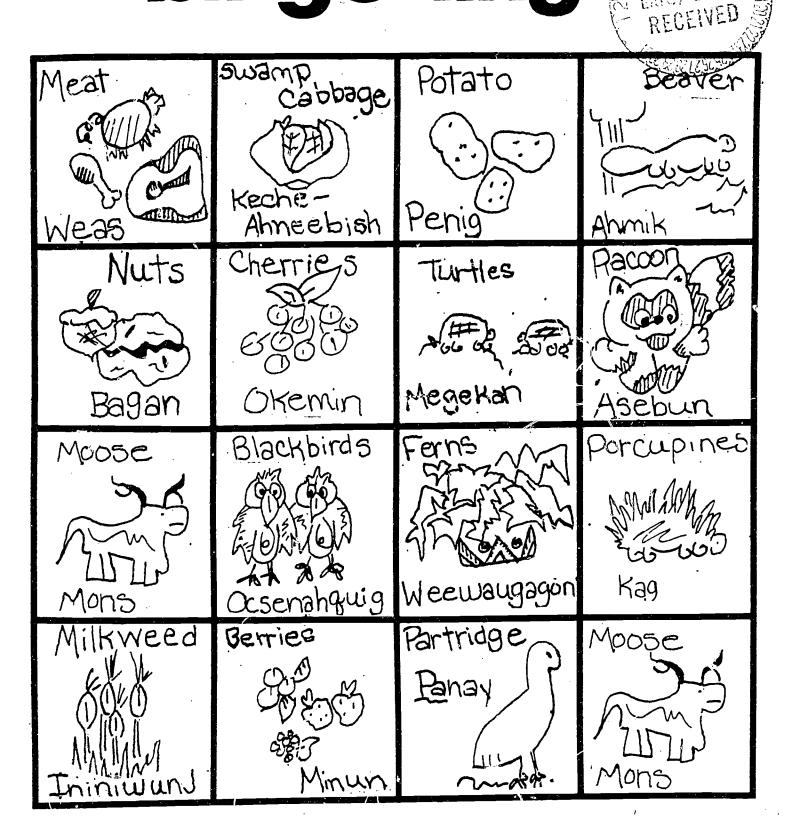






or more servings BKEAD - CEREAL GROUP (whole grain or enriched count as a serving I slice Tof bread or I biscuit or I ounce ready to eat cereal -

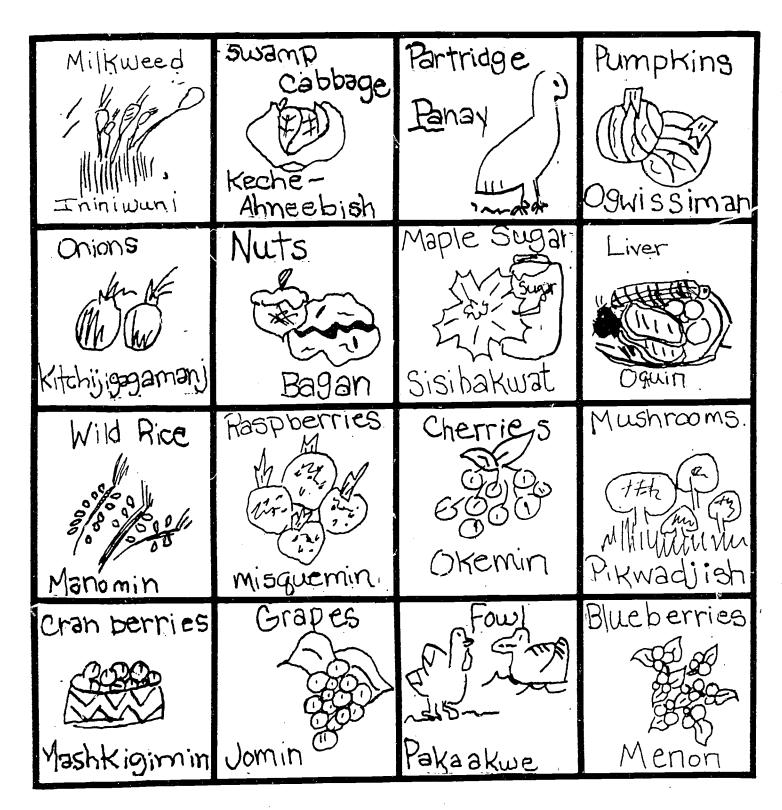
or 1/2 cup of to 3/4 cup of cooked cereal grits, macaroni, rice or spaghetti commeal,



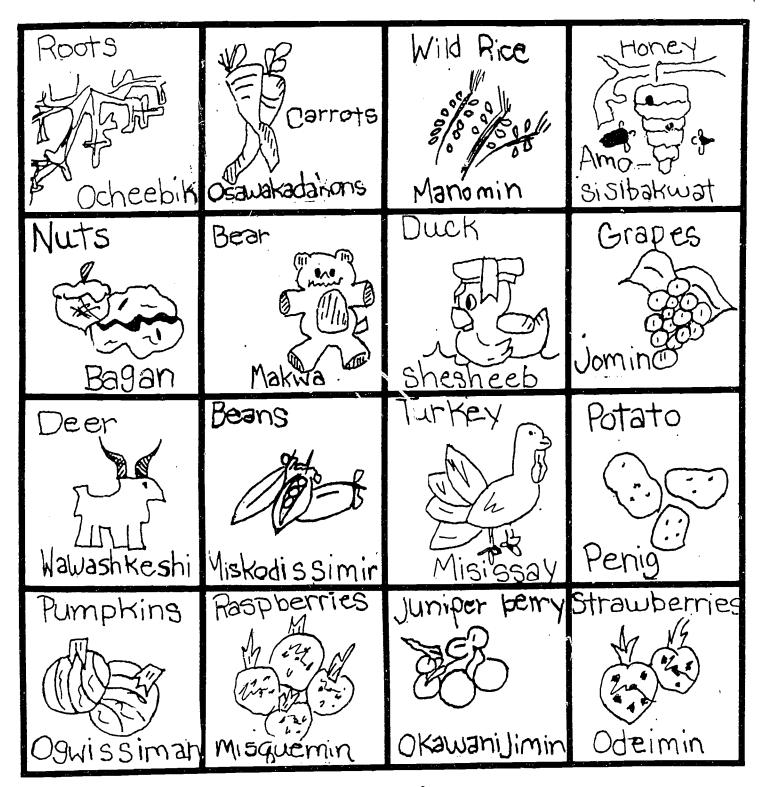




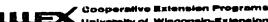


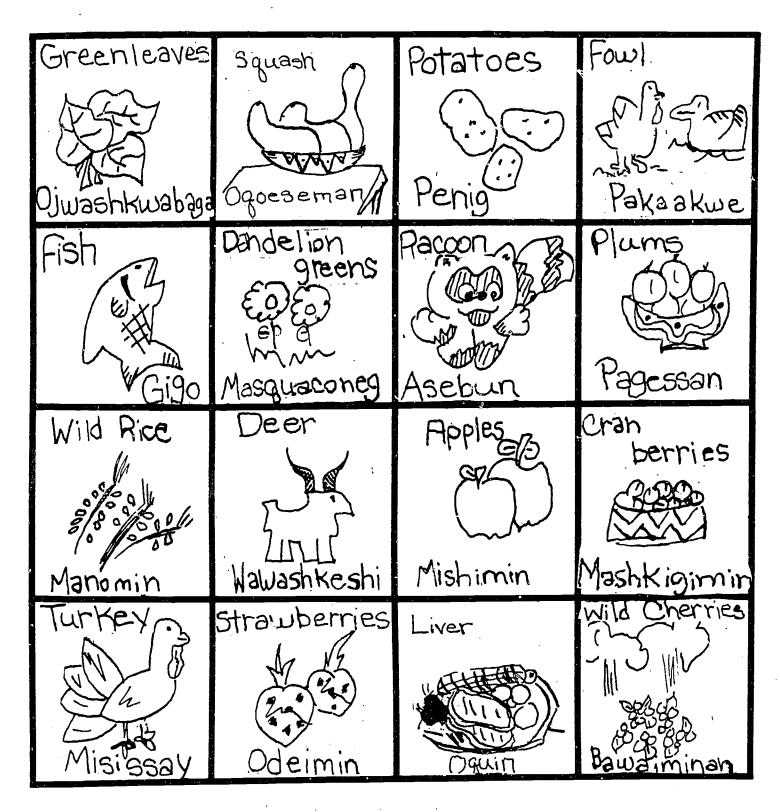






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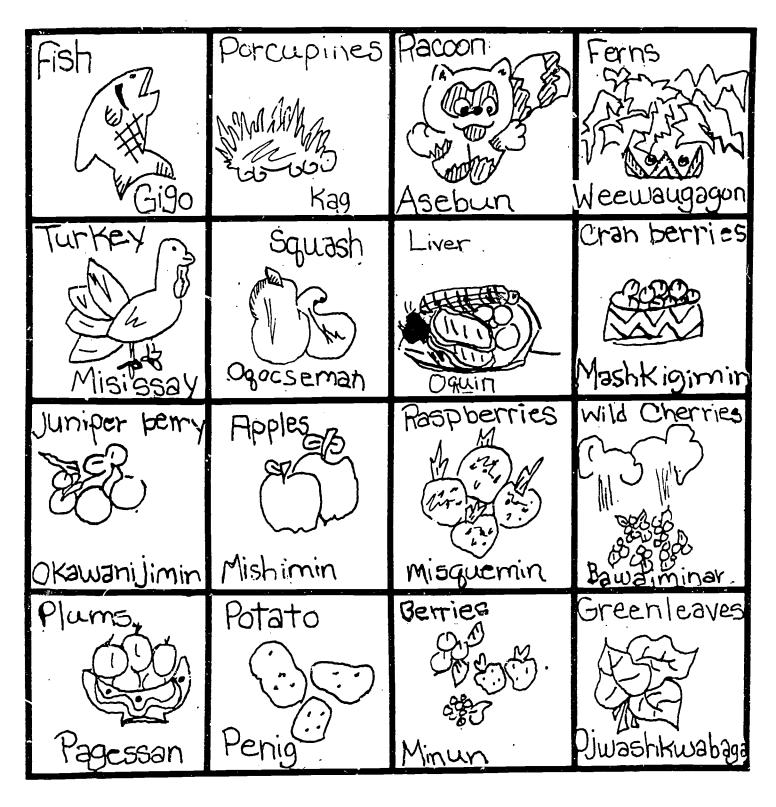




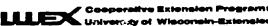
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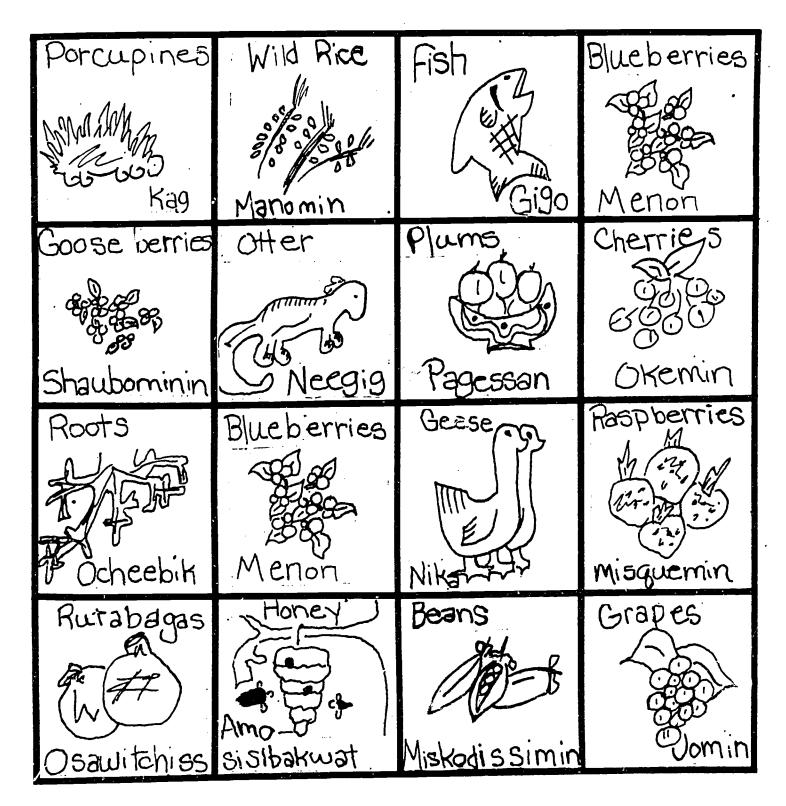










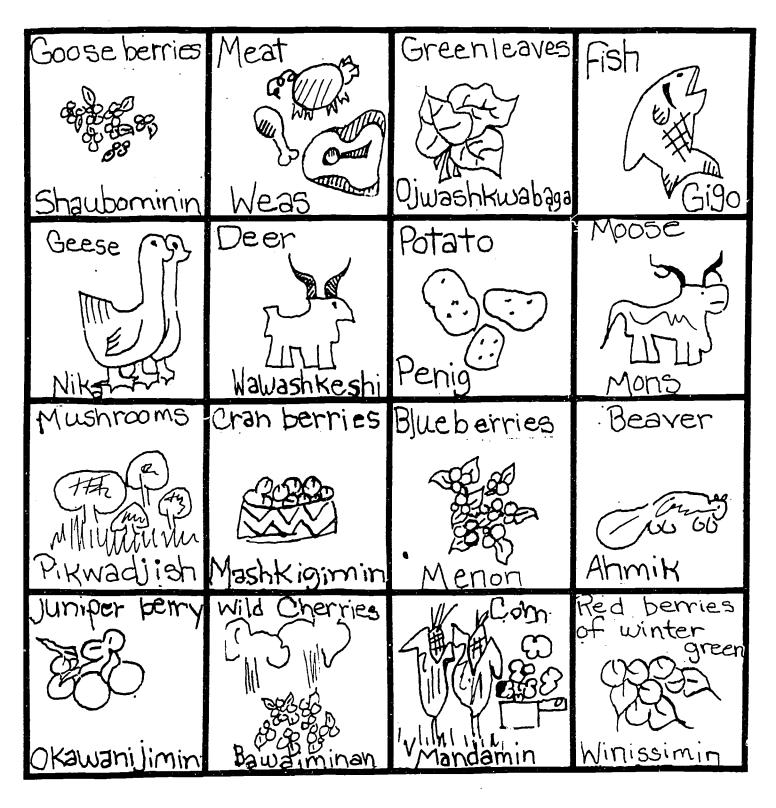




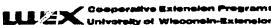


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University of Wisconsin-Extension

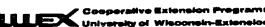










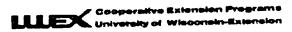


Blue berries	Raspberries	Cherrie 5 60000 Okemin	Apples A
Menon Berries	Misquemin Red berries of winter green	Turtles	Mishimin Corn
Minun Beets	Winissimin Mushrooms HAR PAR MINIMUM	Megekan Rutabagas	Mandamin Onions
Miskokodak Maple Sugar	Pikwadiish Honey	Osawitchies Rabbits Rabbits	Kitchijigagamanj Fisti



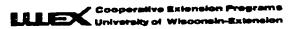
			man (Section 1994)
Goose berries	Cran berries	Juniper berry	Grapes
· 600 60 80	322	860	
8 89			
Shaubominin	Mashkigimin	OkawaniJimin	Jom in
wild Cherries	Plums,	Squirrels	Berries
		SP GR	
Bawaiminan.	Pagessan	Afchitamo.	Minun
Greenleaves	Roots	Carrots	Wild Rice
			88888
Diwashkwabaga	Ocheebik	Osawakadakons	Manomin
Maple Syrup	Nuts.	Bear	Duck
EB ST			
Jiwaga misigal	n Bagan	Makwa	shesheeb

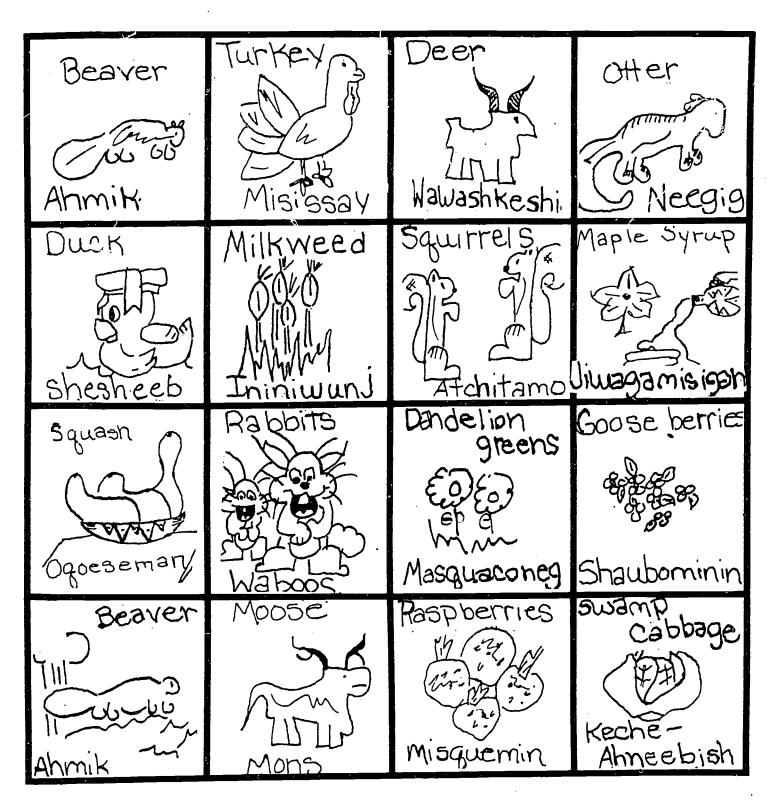




Blueberries	Haspberries	Cherrie 5	Grapes
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Berries	Red berries of winter	Wild Rice	Com CHART CO
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Fish	Mushrooms	Rutabagas	Onions
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WGi90	Pikwadiish	Osawitchies	Kitchijigagamanj
Pumpkins	Maple Sugar	Nuts	Bear
	Fill Sugar		
09wissiman	Sisibakwat	Bagan	Makwa

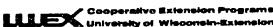


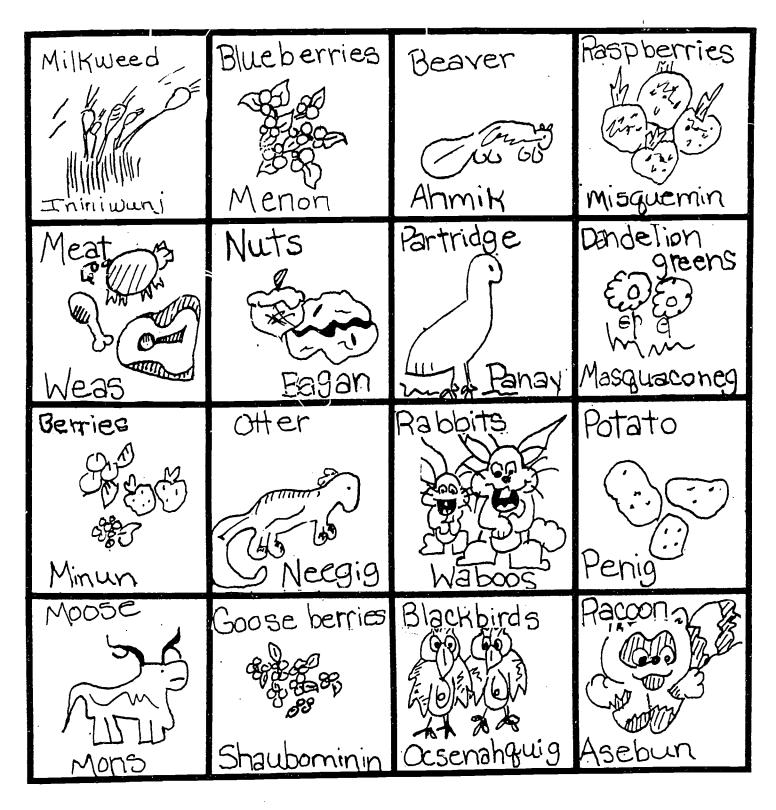




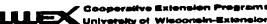








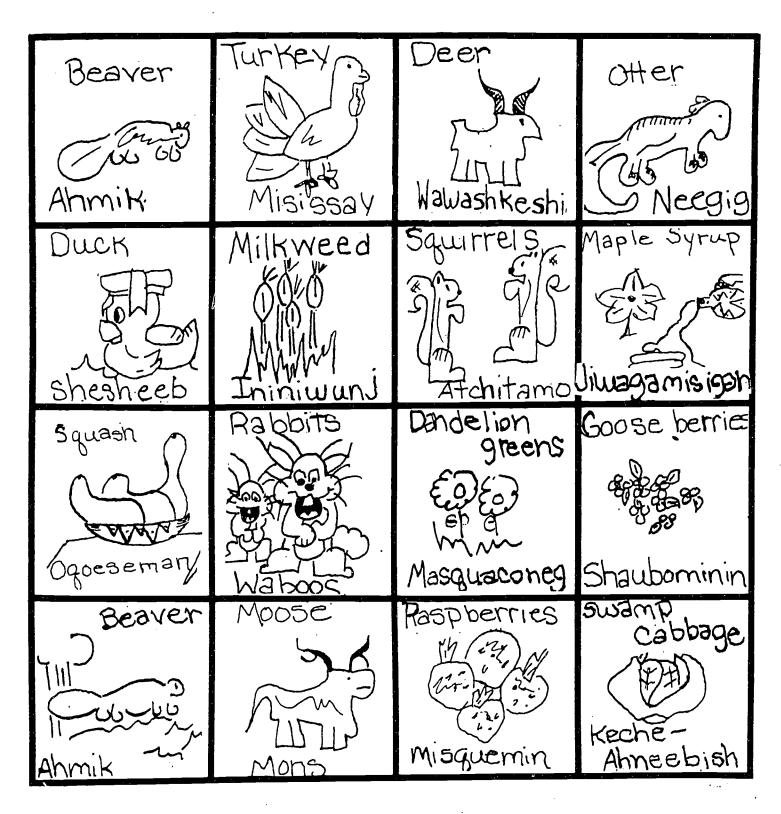




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Blueberries	Haspberries M	Cherrie 5	Grapes
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Berries	Red berries of winter	Wild Rice	M. H.Com
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Fish	Mushrooms	Rutabagas	Onions
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	MINIUTINI	(W)	
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Pumpkins	Maple Sugar	Nuts	Bear
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	Sugar Sugar		
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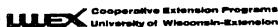




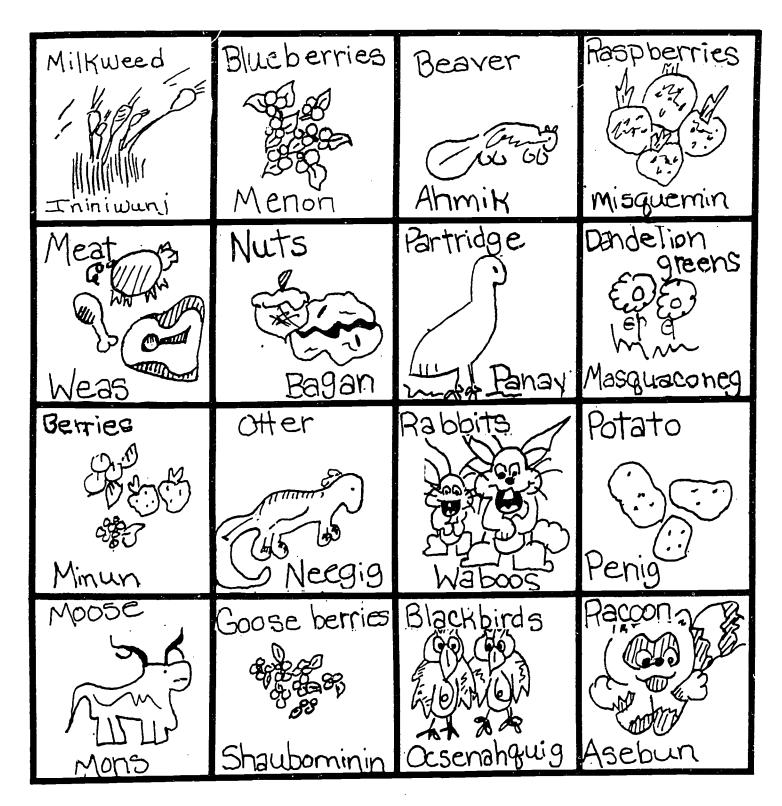




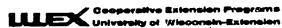


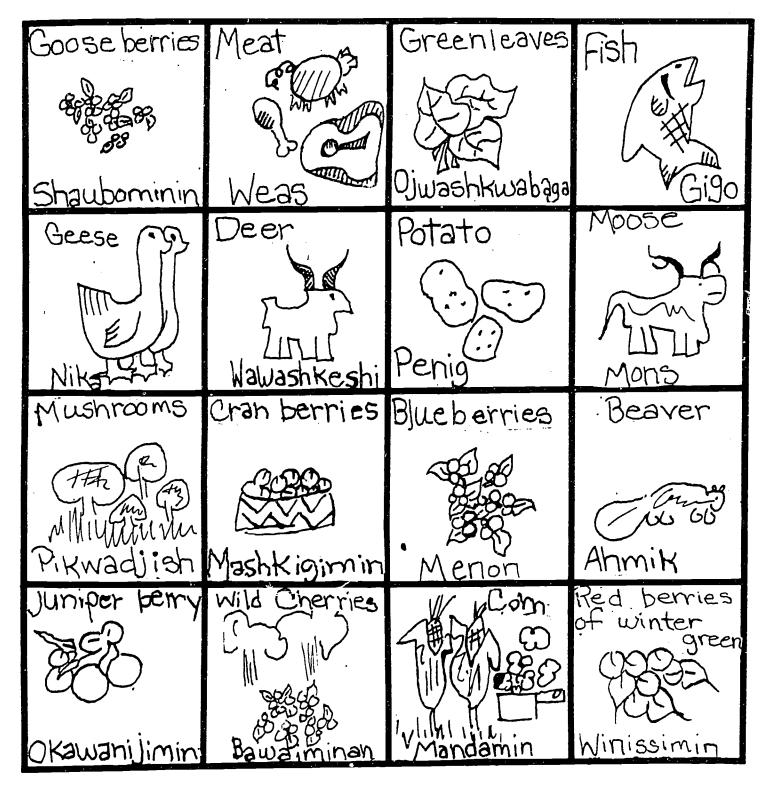


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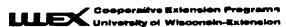








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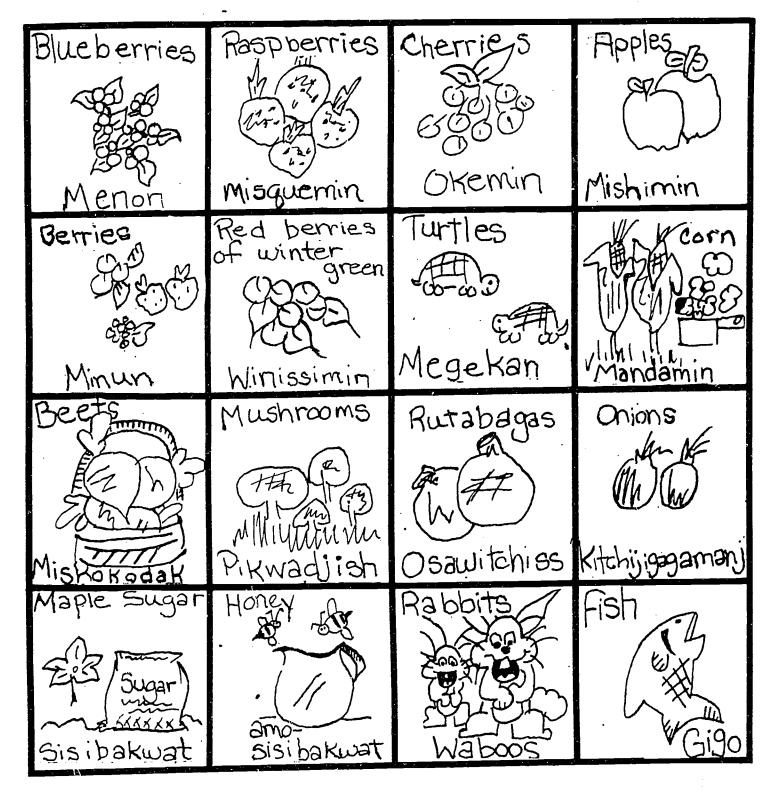
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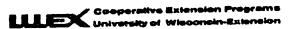




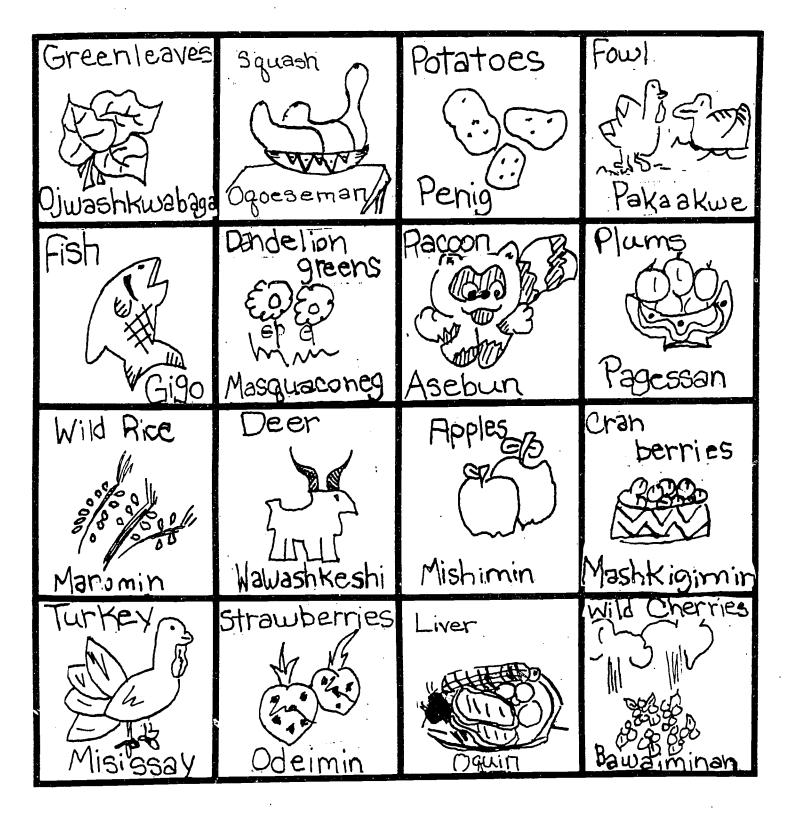


GOOSE DETTIES		Juniper berry	
Shaubominin Wild Cherries	Mashkigimin	Okawanijimin Squirrels	Jomin Berries
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Greenleaves Diwashkwabaga		Carrotis Salukadakons	Wild Rice
Maple Syrup Jiwagamisigal	Nuts	Bear Makwa	Duck Shesheeb

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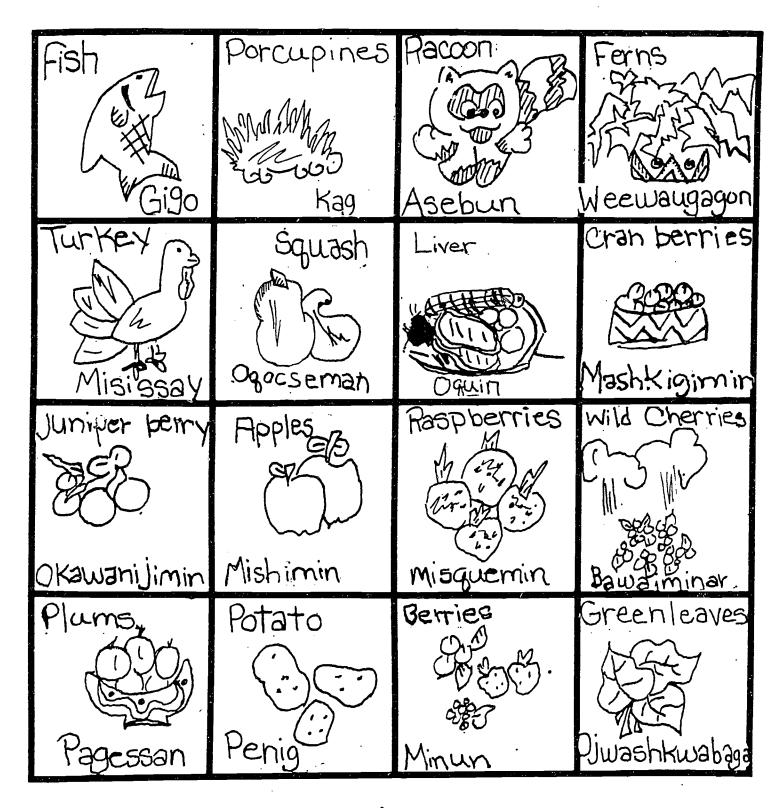




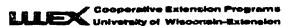


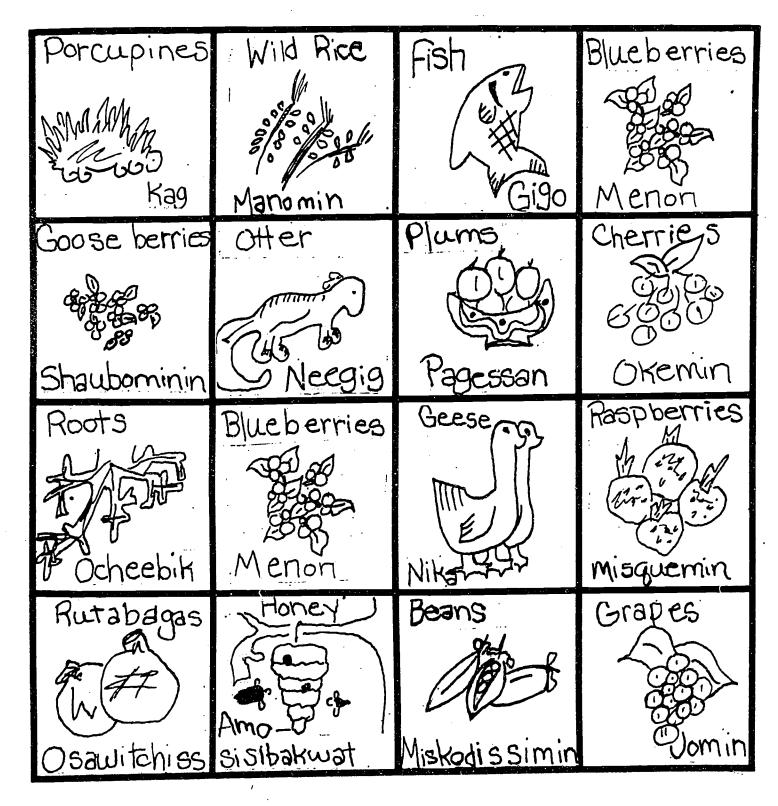




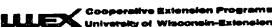


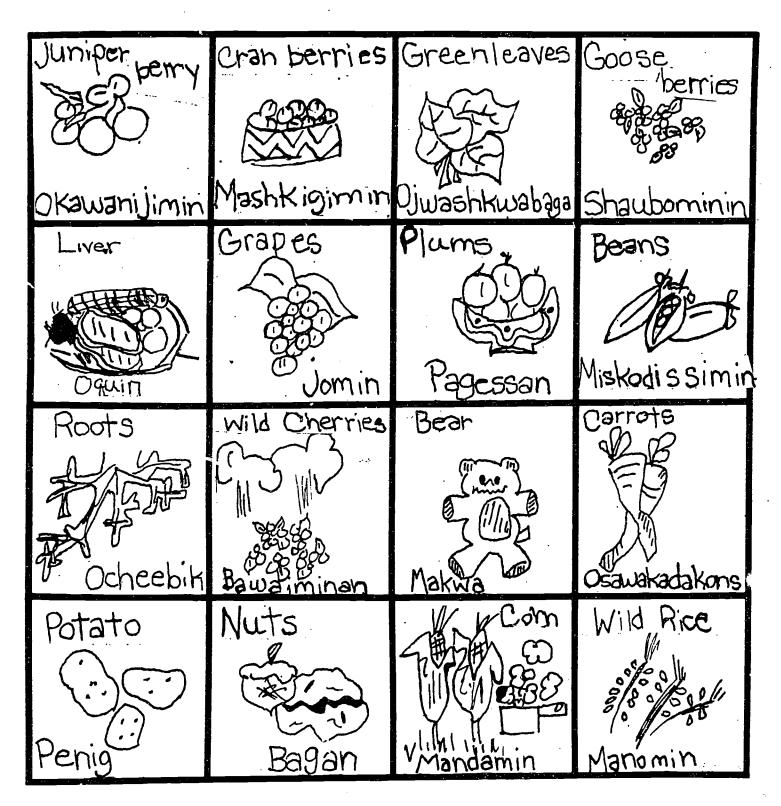
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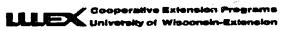


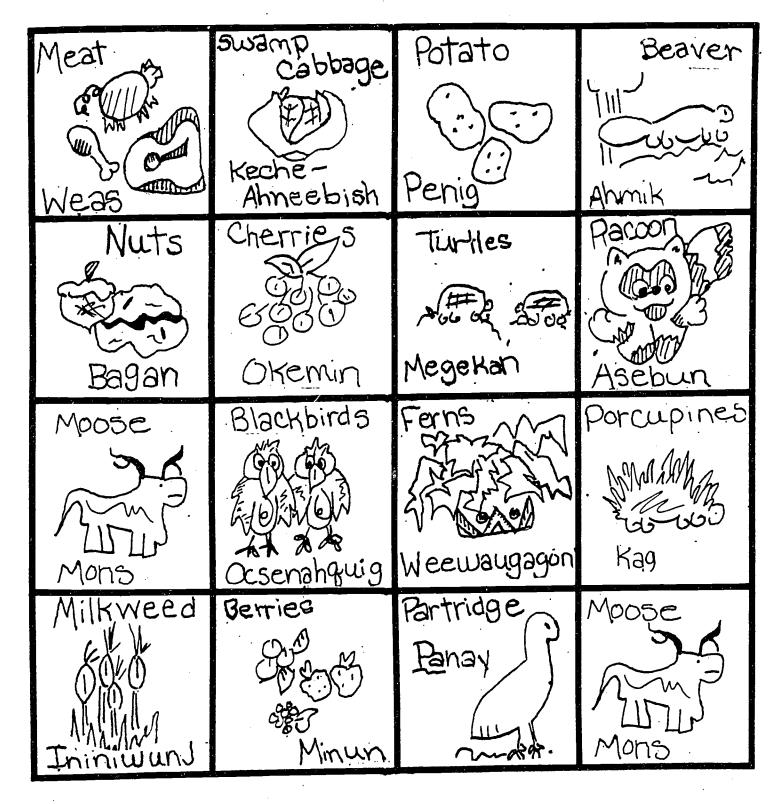




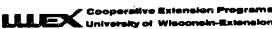


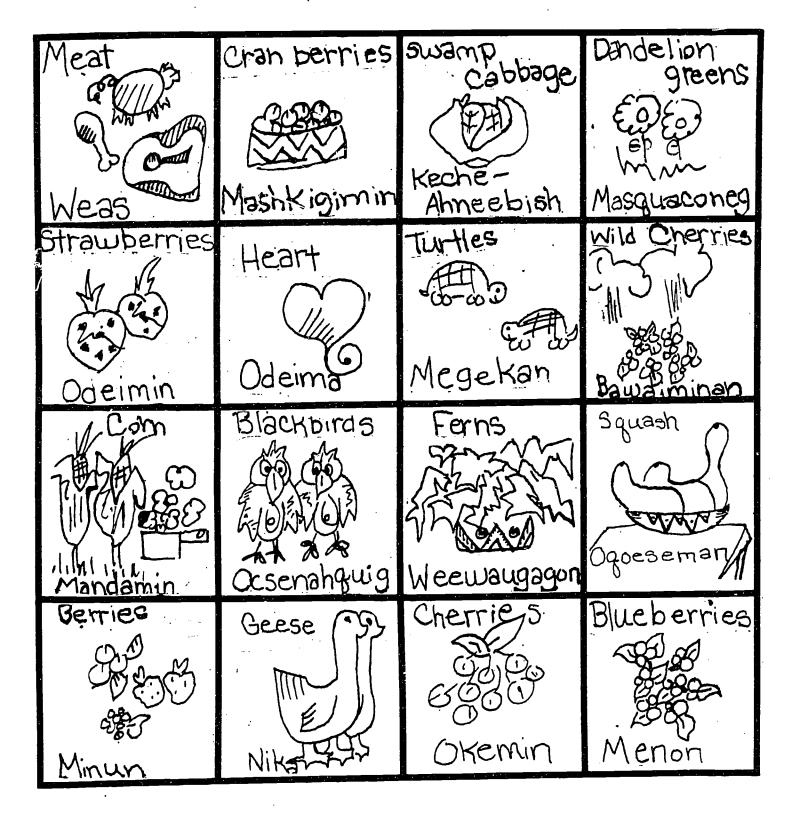
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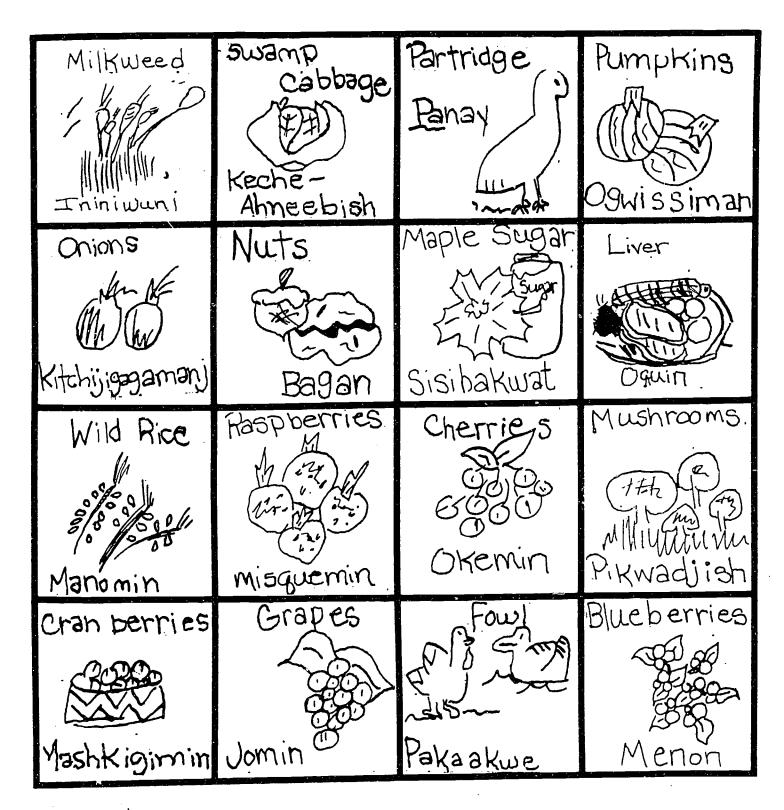


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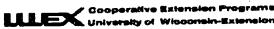














Grapefruits	TEST TO THE STATE OF THE STATE	Strawbernies	Sweet Potatoes
Spinach.	Potatoes	Carrots	Tomatoes
Oranges (1)	Cabbage	Tangerines	Butternut Squash
Apricots	Lamons	Hubbard Squash	Cantalope

Grapefruits	Oranges (9)	Sweet Potatoes,	Tomatoes
Cabbage	Brocolli	Turnip Greens	Mustard Greens
Green: Peppers (I)	Lamons	Cantalope	Apricots
Water MElon	Orange Juice	Spinach (FS)	Swiss Chard



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Turnip Greens	Water Cress	Brussel Sprouts	Potatoes
		WE AND	
Hubbard Squash	Grape fruit Juice	REd Peppers	spinach.
Oranges (1)	Orange Juice	Tangerines	Green Peppers
		90,000	
Collards	Strawberries	Tomatoe Juice	Pumpkins
	2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	OR	



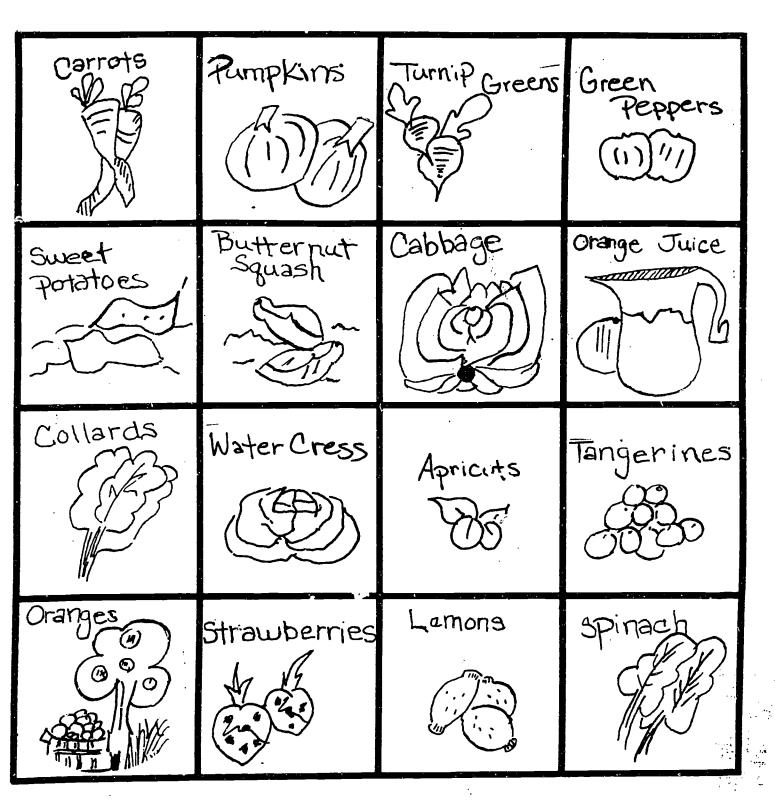
Turnip Greens	Hubbard Squash	Brussel Sprouts	Red Peppers
		CHE ME	
Oranges (1)	Collards	Tangerines	Lamons
		6000 6000	
Water Cress	Grapefruit	Potatoes	spinach
100 (01 0100)	Juice		(YE Y)
	Grape fruit Juice		
	Strawbernies	Tomatoe Juice	Fumpkins



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Grape fruit Juice	Red Peppers	Tomatoes	Swiss Chard
Orange Juice	Tangerines	Tomatoe Juice	Grapefruits
Strawberries	Brocolli	Grape-fruit Juice	Cabbage
Carrots Day	Potatoes	Apricots	Hubbard Squash







Carrots	Grape friuit Juice	Green Peppers	Cantalope O W
Pumpkins (1)	Water Cress	Tangerines	Apricots
Tomatoe Juice	Oranges	Cabbage	Mustard Greens Politica Malking
Butternut Squash	Strawberries	Water Melon	Orange Juice



Grape fruit Juice	Orange Juice	Tomatoe Juice	Red Peppers
Brussel Sprouts:	Green Peppers	Turnip Greens	Brocolli
Cabbage	Collards	Mustard Greens	Carrots
		A JUNIA IN IN	



Grapefruits		Strawberries	Tangerines
Water Melon	Cabbage	Sweet Potatoes	Butterput Squash
Spinach (Fill)	Apricots	Carrots	Hubbard Squash
Potatoes	Lamons	Tomatoies	Cantalope.



Grapefruits	Green Peppers	Sweet Potatoes	Apricots
Oranges (1)	Lamons	Tomatoes	Potatoes
Cantalope	Water Melon	Turnip Greens	Swiss Chard
Brocolli	Cabbage	Mustard Greens	spinach

Potatoes	spinach (F)	Cantalope	Sweet potatoes,
Tomatoes	Butternut Squash	Brussel Sprouts	Tomatoe Juice
Collards	Apricots	Lamons	Mustard Greens Partie Malking
11/ •			



Grape fruit Juice	Orange Juice	Butterput Squash	Tomatoe Juice
Strawberries	Brussel Sprouts	Water Cress	Apricots
Red Peppers	Tangerines	Swiss Chard	Spinach Spinach
Green Peppers	Potatoes	Pumpkins (1)	Hubbard Squash

Grape fruit Juice	Red Peppers	Tomatoes	Swiss Chard
Orange Juice	Tangerines	Tomatoe Juice	Grapefruits
Strawberries	Brocolli	Green Peppers	Cabbage (P)
Carrots	Potatoes	Apricots	Hubbard Squash

WTGX14c

Sweet Potatoes - Lit	Hubbard Squash	Grape fruit Juice	Brussel Sprouts
Water Cress	Brocolli	Turnip Greens	Tangerines
Water Melon	Carrots Bulling	Apricots	Grape fruit Juice
Tomatoes	Butter put Squash	Tomatoe Juice	Collards



Collards	Grapefruits	Butterput Squash	Water Cress
Caritalope O	Green Peppers	Brocolli	Water Melon
Apricots	Spinach (Fill)	Tomatoes	Carrots
Red Peppers	Pumpkins (1)	Turnip Greens	Sweet Potatoes



Apricots	Cantalope.	Swiss Chard	Sweet Potatoes
Brussel Sprouts	Lamons	Hubbard Squash	Water Cress
Carrots	Sweet Potatoes	Oranges (1)	Brocolli
Tomatoe Juice	Mustard Greens	Red Peppers	Water Melon



Apricots	Pumpkins	Swiss Chard	Oranges (1)
Cantalope	Strawberries	Grapetfuits	Brocolli
Brussel Sprouts	Tomatoe Juice	Hubbard Squash	Red Peppers
Lamons	Mustard Greens And Mys Malking w	Water Cress	Water Melon



Collards	Red Peppers	Butterput Squash	Tomatoes
Grapefruits.	awiss Chard	Water Cress	Carrots
Cantalope	Tomatoe Juice	Strawberries	Mustard Greens Annihim
Green Peppers	Pumpkins	Water Melon	Potatoes



Potatoes	Tomato	Cantalope	Brussel Sprouts
	THE REST OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		CHE THE
Collards	Carrots	Lamons	Grape fruit Juice
Spinach (1997)	Butterput Squash	Sweet Potatoes	Tomatoe Juice
Green Peppers	Grapefruits	Mustard Greens	Swiss Cinard

Grape fruit Juice	Brussel Sprouts	Brocolli	Pumpkins
	CAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A		
Cabbage	Turnip Greens	Mustard Greens	Potatoes
		MINIMIN IN THE	
Hubbard Squash	Orange Juice	Red Peppers	Tomatoe Juice
Water Cress	Collards	Carrots	gwiss Chard
			VIII WALL

