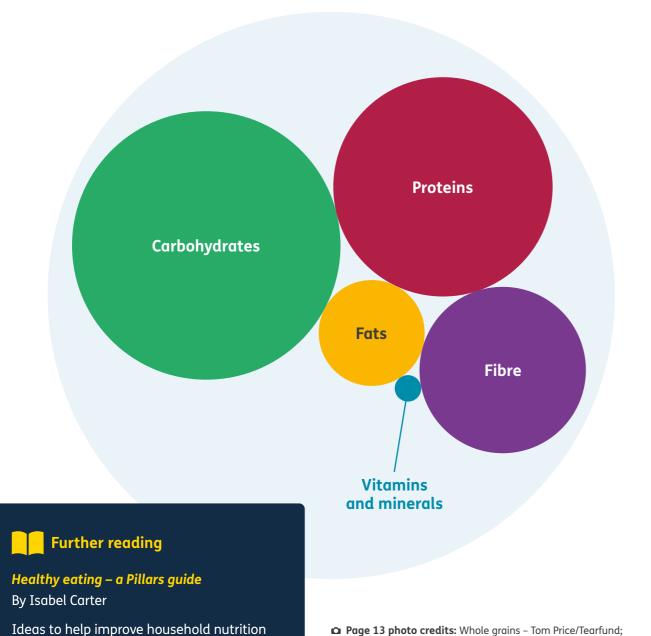
Nutritional groups

Eating a variety of foods helps to ensure that we have all the nutrients we need to stay healthy and strong.

Each day, try to eat a mix of carbohydrates, proteins, fibre, fats, vitamins and minerals, as illustrated in the diagram below.

Approximate proportion of each nutritional group needed in a balanced diet



• Page 13 photo credits: Whole grains - Tom Price/Tearfund; Root vegetables - Andrew Philip/Tearfund; Starchy fruits - Alice Keen/Tearfund; Dark green vegetables – Caroline Trutmann Marconi/Tearfund; Colourful fruits and vegetables – Tom Price – Ecce Opus/Tearfund; Legumes and pulses - Tom Price/Tearfund; Meat, fish and dairy – Jonas Yameogo/Tearfund; Fats and oils – Aaron Koch – used with permission; Nuts and seeds – Marcus Perkins/Tearfund; Insects - The Salvation Army

Nutrients in different types of food

Most foods contain a mixture of nutrients. The coloured shapes provide a rough indication of the proportion of each nutritional group in each type of food. The more shapes there are, the greater the quantity of that particular nutritional group.



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Insects ***

Examples: beetle, mealworm, cricket, caterpillar, termite, ant egg

Nuts and seeds

Examples: cashew, hazelnut, macadamia, pecan, pumpkin seed, chia seed

Meat, fish and dairy ***

Examples: poultry, beef, fish, milk, cheese, egg

Fats and oils

Examples: vegetable oil, butter, ghee. Some types of fruit contain a lot of fat, as well as beneficial vitamins and minerals. These include: avocado, coconut, olive