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## Lab A9-5 Using Food Labels in Weight Management

Food labels can be an important tool in weight management by helping you make more informed food choices. In general, you want to favor foods that are relatively high in the nutrients you'd like to consume more of, such as fiber and vitamins, and relatively low in calories and nutrients such as fat of which you'd like to limit your consumption. To complete this lab, choose three packaged foods to evaluate:

Item 1: $\qquad$
Item 2: $\qquad$
Item 3: $\qquad$

## Part I. Nutrient Content Claims

Look first at the front of the food packages to see if they contain any nutrient content claims. The following claims may be associated with foods that can help with weight management; check any that appear.

Item 1 Item 2 Item 3
Healthy (a food that is low in fat, low in saturated fat, has no more than
$360-480 \mathrm{mg}$ of sodium and 60 mg of cholesterol, and provides $10 \%$ or more of
the Daily Value for vitamin A , vitamin C , protein, calcium, iron, or dietary fib

Claims relating to fiber, vitamins, and other substances you might favor for weight management:
High, rich in, or excellent source of (20\% or more of the Daily Value
for a particular nutrient)
Good source of (10-19\% of the Daily Value for a particular nutrient)
Extra or added (10\% more of the Daily Value per serving when compared
to a similar product)
High fiber (5 g or more per serving)
Good source of fiber (2.5-4.9 g per serving)

## Part II. The Nutrition Facts Panel

Take a closer look at the Nutrition Facts panels of the foods you've chosen to evaluate, and fill in the information below. If your typical serving size is larger than the standard serving size listed on the label, adjust the nutrient values accordingly. (For example, if the serving size on the label is four crackers and you typically eat eight crackers, multiply all the values on the label by two.) If additional vitamins and minerals appear on the Nutrition Facts panels of one or more of the foods you've selected, list them under "other."

|  | Item 1 | Item 2 | Item 3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serving size on label |  |  |  |
| Your typical serving size |  |  |  |
| Calories | calories | calories | calories |
| Total fat | grams | grams | grams |
| Sugars | grams | grams | grams |
| Dietary fiber | \% DV | grams | grams |
| Vitamin A | \% DV | \% DV | \% DV |
| Vitamin C | \% DV | \% DV | \% DV |
| Calcium | \% DV | \% DV | \% DV |
| Iron |  | \% DV | \% DV |
| Other: |  |  |  |
| Other: |  |  |  |
| Other: |  |  |  |
| Other: |  |  |  |

Next, calculate what percentage of each food's total calories come from fat and sugar.
Item 1: $\left(\frac{\text { grams of fat }}{} \times 9\right)+(\underline{\text { grams of sugar }} \times 4)=$ $\qquad$ $\div \frac{}{\text { total calories }}$ $\qquad$ \% of calories from fat and sugar

Item 2: ( $\qquad$ ×9) + $\qquad$ $\times 4)=$ $\qquad$ $\div \frac{}{\text { total calories }}=$ $\qquad$ \% of calories from fat and sugar

Item 3: $\left.\left(\frac{\text { grams of fat }}{} \times 9\right)+\underset{\text { grams of sugar }}{( } \times 4\right)=\_\div \frac{}{\text { total calories }}=\square \%$ of calories from fat and sugar
Finally, think about how each of the foods you've chosen would fit into your overall daily diet. Ask yourself the following questions ("Yes" answers may indicate a food that should be limited by people for whom weight management is a concern):

|  | Item 1 |  | Item 2 |  | Item 3 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Is my typical serving size much larger than the label <br> serving size? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Does the food have a high energy density-that is, many <br> calories in a relatively small amount of food? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Is the food high in fat and/or sugar? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Is the food low in fiber? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Is the food low in vitamins and minerals? |  |  |  |  |  |  |

