

# NUTRITION

Tom Seabourne, Ph.D.



# Is it genetics?



# When you grow fat cells

3<sup>rd</sup> trimester in the womb

1<sup>st</sup> year of life

Puberty

“Explosive overeating”

# Eating for Performance



# The four R's

Replenish

Restore

Reduce

Rebuild

# Stabilizing blood sugar

Small meals

Frequency

Balance

# Nutrient Dense Carbohydrates

Fruits

Veggies

Whole Grains

# Calorically Dense Carbohydrates

Pasta

Breads

Boxed Cereals



# CRAVINGS

Eat now or eat later

Protein improves satiety

# Lean Proteins

Lean red meat

Chicken

Fish

Non fat dairy

# How much protein does your student really need?

.77 gms. Per pound of body weight

You need more protein during hard training.



# Good Fats

Omega three fats

Unsaturated

Saturated

Avoid Trans fat

# Is Fat Free A Good Thing?

What replaces the fat?

# Insulin Insensitivity, what is it?

Energy can't get into your cells

# Insulin is not the enemy

Insulin is the key to unlock the cell to give you energy.



# Slow release carbohydrates

Foods with fiber

Oatmeal

Some fruits

Veggies

# What you can learn from low carbohydrate diets

There are different kinds of carbs

Nutrient dense

Calorically dense

# Why low carbohydrate diets don't work

Lose water

Lose muscle

Ketosis

Gluconeogenesis

Does fat burn in a carbohydrate flame?

# Schedule Meals In Advance

# Balance Your Meals

Protein

Carb

Essential fat

# PRE-PREPARATION

# WEIGHT TRAINING



# Steady State vs. Interval Training

# Aerobics or Weights?

Both?

# Schedule meals in advance



# Eat your Calories Throughout the Day

Fuel your muscle, starve the fat cells.

# Progress not Perfection

# Supplementation

Creatine

Fat burners

Arginine

Vitamins

# Balance!

Moderation