

feeding your growing child

giving your
child a healthy
balanced diet

Food Standards Agency Publications

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Around the time your child starts school, he or she will suddenly start growing very quickly and becoming more active. Children need a lot more energy and nutrients for their body size than adults. This booklet contains practical advice to help you make some healthy food choices for your growing child.

Q What should my child be eating?

A Children need a healthy balanced diet rich in fruit, vegetables and starchy foods. Encourage your child to choose a variety of foods to help make sure they get the wide range of nutrients they need to stay healthy.

Remember to include these sorts of foods:

- Milk, cheese, yoghurt, soya beans and nuts – these are rich in calcium, which is needed for healthy bones and teeth.
- Fortified breakfast cereals, margarine and oily fish – these are good sources of vitamin D, which helps ensure a good supply of calcium in the blood and therefore healthy bones. The main source of vitamin D is from the action of sunlight on the skin, but remember to avoid strong sun, especially around midday when there is a risk of burning.



- Meat, particularly red meat and liver, and fish, which are rich sources of iron. Pulses (beans and lentils), green vegetables and fortified cereals are also good sources of iron. Iron is needed for healthy blood and research shows that some children, particularly older girls, are not getting enough iron.
- Citrus fruit (such as oranges and lemons), tomatoes and potatoes – these are all good sources of vitamin C, which is essential for health. Vitamin C can also help the body to absorb iron, so it's a good idea to give your child some food or drink containing vitamin C, such as a glass of fruit juice, at the same time as an iron-rich meal to increase the amount of iron the body absorbs.
- Milk, margarine, butter, green vegetables, carrots and apricots – these are all good sources of vitamin A, which is important for good vision and healthy skin.

But you should avoid giving children shark, swordfish and marlin because these types of fish have been shown to contain relatively high levels of methylmercury, which might affect children's developing nervous systems.



Sweets and snack foods

Eating sweet and sticky foods frequently between meals causes dental decay. Snack foods, such as cakes, biscuits, crisps, chocolate and sweets, are often high in sugar and saturated fat, and low in certain vitamins and minerals. So if your child does eat these sorts of foods:

- try to make sure they only eat them occasionally or in small amounts, so they only make up a relatively small part of the overall diet
- help and encourage your child to clean their teeth every day
- try picking a weekly 'sweet day', or choose the weekends as a time when your child is allowed to eat sweets



Q My child is overweight. Is dieting the answer?

- A If you encourage your child to eat a healthy balanced diet, restrict amounts of foods containing sugar and fat, and encourage your child to get plenty of physical activity, they should maintain a healthy weight.

However, if you are concerned about your child's weight, consult your GP before starting any sort of diet.

Q How can I encourage my child to eat healthy school meals?

- A As your child grows older, they will tend to follow the eating habits you've established at home. If your child has school dinners, talk to them about what they eat and try to encourage them to vary their meals.

Q How can I make sure my child has a healthy packed lunch?

- A Eating a variety of foods is important for a balanced diet. But it can sometimes be difficult to make packed lunches varied, interesting and healthy.

About one third of our diet should be made up of starchy foods like bread. Sandwiches are a popular choice for packed lunches. For a healthier option, make sandwiches with thickly sliced bread or rolls, and choose wholemeal varieties.



Low-fat fillings include lean meats such as ham or turkey, fish such as tuna, cottage cheese, edam or mozzarella and mashed banana. Include plenty of salad, but go easy on the mayonnaise, which is high in fat.

For variety, you could use different types of bread such as bagels, pitta bread or chapatti. Here are some other starchy foods you could use in a packed lunch:

- pasta
- rice or potato salad
- slices of deep-based pizza topped with lean meat, fish or vegetables
- breadsticks or crackers
- plain popcorn
- scones or malt loaf with a scraping of spread

Remember to include some fruit in the packed lunch and, for extra calcium and protein, you could add a pot of yoghurt or fromage frais.

Fruit and veg

We should all be eating at least five portions of fruit and veg every day.

Try giving your child fruit and veg as snacks between meals, as well as part of main meals.

Include salad and vegetable sticks (such as carrots, celery, cucumber and pepper) in your child's packed lunch.

Give your child fresh fruit or some chopped fruit salad.

Dried fruit, such as raisins or dried apricots, can be a good extra for a packed lunch.

Q What about fruit juices and drinks?

A Cartons of fruit juice are extremely convenient but, like dried fruit, they are high in sugar, so try to make sure your child only has these at mealtimes. Sweet drinks also damage the teeth, especially if sipped from a bottle over long periods between meals.

So, keep drinks such as fruit juices or squashes to mealtimes, and try to encourage your child to drink water or milk in between. A carton of semi-skimmed milk can be a convenient choice.

Vegetarian diets

If you're giving your child a vegetarian diet, it's important to make sure it's balanced. You should be especially careful that your child gets enough protein and iron.

- Good sources of protein include pulses (such as lentils and beans), milk, cheese and eggs.
- Good sources of iron include wholegrain cereals, leafy green vegetables (such as spinach and watercress), pulses and dried apricots or figs. Remember, it's easier to absorb iron from food if we have food or drink containing vitamin C at the same time as iron-rich foods.



Q How can I find out more?

A Contact your health visitor or GP for more information.

You might also be interested in some of the other titles in this series. See the back of this booklet for details.

You can find out more about food at www.food.gov.uk



www.food.gov.uk/child