# **Prevent Portion Distortion**



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Portion sizes have gotten bigger over the past 20 years, and so have we! Larger portions add up. Just 100 extra calories per day can lead to a weight gain of 10 pounds per year. Maintaining a healthy weight is a balancing act ... balance calories in with calories out. If you downsize your portion size and feel a smaller portion looks too small ... serve it on a smaller plate so it looks larger. Note the difference in the appearance of one cup of cereal when a smaller bowl is used.

Using a smaller plate or bowl also can help you eat less according to research by professors Brian Wansink and Koert van Ittersum. Larger plates can make a serving of food appear smaller. For example, in a study conducted at a health and fitness camp, campers given larger bowls consumed



16 percent more cereal than those given smaller bowls. Their estimates of their cereal consumption, however, were 7 percent lower than the estimates of those eating from the smaller bowls.



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# **MyPlate Helps You Choose Types and Amounts of Foods**

The following foods and amounts are for a 2,000 calorie daily food pattern for ages 19 and over. Your calorie needs may be more or less; adjust the amount you are eating accordingly. For a more personalized plan for YOUR calorie level, based on your age, gender, height/weight, and activity level — and for ages 2 through 18 — visit http://choosemyplate.gov.



# **GRAINS:**

### Eat 6 "ounce-equivalents." Make at least half your grains whole grains.

- Ounce-equivalents:
- 1 slice bread
- 1 cup ready-to-eat cereal (such as flakes)
- 1/2 cup cooked pasta, cooked rice, or cooked cereal

# **FRUITS:** Eat 2 cups of fresh, canned, or frozen fruits.

- In general, 1 cup of fruit or 100% fruit juice, or 1/2 cup of dried fruit can be considered as 1 cup from the Fruit Group
- Make most of your choices whole or cut-up fruit rather than juice, for the benefits dietary fiber provides

#### VEGETABLES: Eat 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cups of fresh, frozen, canned vegetables, or an equivalent amount of dried/dehydrated vegetables.

• Note: 2 cups raw leafy greens = 1 cup of vegetable

#### **DAIRY:** Consume 3 cups of fat-free or low-fat milk (1%) or equivalent Dairy Group foods. • 8 oz milk

1-cup equivalents:

- 1 cup yogurt
- 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> oz natural cheese
- 2 oz processed cheese
- 8 oz calcium-fortified soy beverages

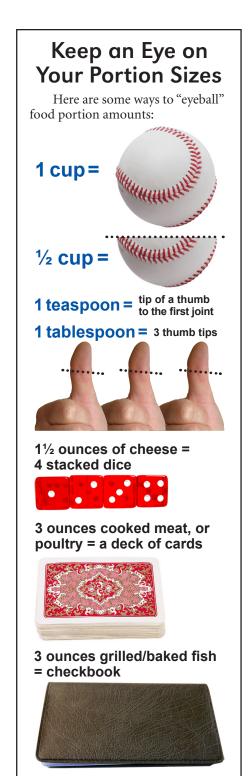
#### **PROTEIN FOODS:** Eat 5½ oz (or equivalent) of lean meat, poultry, or fish.

1-ounce equivalents:

- 1 oz meat, poultry, or fish • 1/4 cup cooked beans or peas (does not include green beans and peas)
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon peanut butter or almond butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$  oz of nuts or seeds
- 1/4 cup (about 2 oz) of tofu
- 1/4 cup roasted soybeans

#### REFERENCES:

- Choose MyPlate at http://ChooseMyPlate.gov
- · Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010 at
- www.cnpp.usda.gov/DGAS2010-PolicyDocument.htm
- Keep an Eye on Portion Size Serving Size card, Dept. of Health & Human Services, National Institutes of Health, and National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute at http://hp2010.nhlbihin.net/portion/servingcard7.pdf
- Portion Distortion Quiz, Dept. of Health & Human Services, National Institutes of Health, and National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute at http://hp2010.nhlbihin.net/portion



- Rethink Your Drink, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/healthy\_eating/drinks.html
- Selected Messages for Consumers, USDA Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion at www.choosemyplate.gov/print-materials-ordering/selected-messages.html
- Wansink, Brian and Koert van Ittersum (2006), "The Visual Illusions of Food: Why Plates, Bowls and Spoons Can Bias Consumption Volume," FASEB Journal, 20:4 (Mar 6) A618-A618, Part 1

For more information about healthy eating, visit http://food.unl.edu