

Disclaimer

*Natural Grecies

This class is not intended to diagnose, treat, or mitigate any disease

Dietary supplements and foods can interact with prescription medications. If you are taking a prescription medication, become informed about the possible interactions

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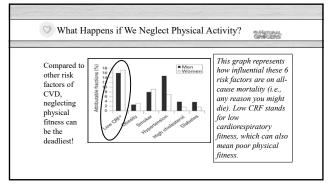
The Natural Grocers Difference

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- 1. Dedicated to providing science-based nutrition education
- 2. Committed to quality
- 3. Committed to Everyday Affordable Pricing
- 4. Committed to our community
- 5. Committed to our employees



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Sedentary lifestyle – the absence of physical activity, or prolonged sitting Neglecting physical activity and choosing a sedentary lifestyle puts you at risk of cardiovascular disease	Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease	
	Cigarette smoking	
	Dyslipidemia	
	Pre-diabetes	
	Hypertension	
	Obesity	
	Sedentary lifestyle	
	Age	
	Family history	



Physical Activity is for Everyone!

The American College of Sports
Medicine recommends getting at least:

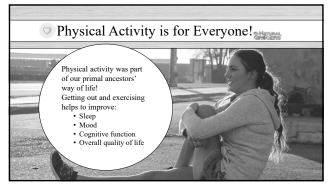
Cardiovascular fitness

Brisk walk

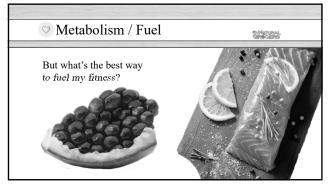
30 - 60 minutes for 5 days per

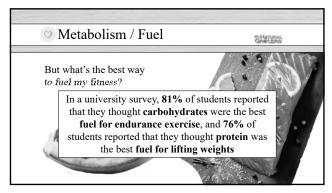
- week
- Resistance training
 2-3 days per week
 Multiple muscle groups
 Strength training, yoga, contact sports, etc.

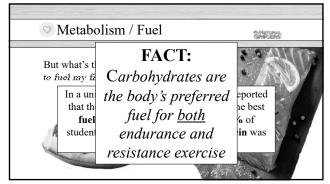




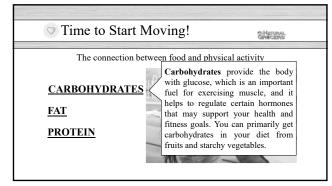
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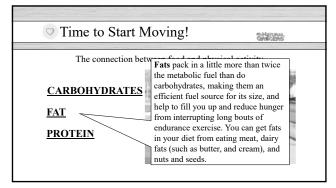


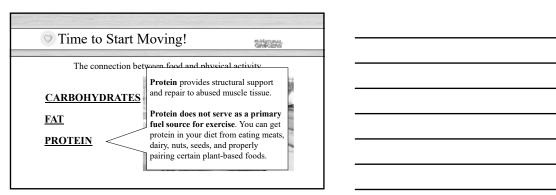












	f a Carbohyd	Carre
The Role	of Glucose in an Exerc	cising Body
Metabolism	Hormonal Support	Muscle Sparing
Carbohydrates provide energy for exercising muscle	Maintaining healthy glucose availability supports insulin and cortisol balance.	When you run low or carbohydrates, your body starts looking for alternative fuel,
Is necessary to support fat metabolism during exercise	Insulin additionally helps amino acids into your muscle tissue	and will breakdown muscle tissue to gair access to amino acid to be used as fuel.

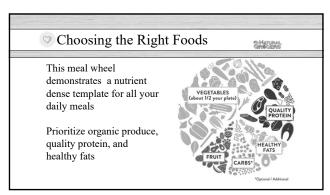
The greater the exercise intensity, the greater your reliance on carbohydrates for fuel Many people confuse fuel source for fitness outcome, and assume that you must burn fat as a fuel in order to lose fat Fat loss is more strongly determined by hormonal responses and total caloric expenditure, and has little to do with fuel source during exercise Many power and high intensity exercises hormonally pave the way for greater fat loss than exercising lowand-slow in the "fat burning zone"

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So what do we get out of burning fat for fuel? • Spare carbohydrate fuel • Burn through your carbohydrate "tank of gas" slower • Endurance adaptations to burning fat for fuel increase the: • quantity of enzymes in fat metabolism • the quantity and size of mitochondria in our working muscle • and develop a denser network of capillaries to active muscle for improved blood flow

Choosing the Right Carbohydrate Look for nutrient-dense sources of carbohydrates like fruits and vegetables Choose carbohydrates that are gentle on your digestive tract Save high-fiber foods for after exercise Seek out a wide variety of antioxidant-rich, organic produce Exercise is known to cause oxidative stress Too strong of an antioxidant influence, however, may interfere with mitochondrial biogenesis

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Metabolism / Fuel Coconut oil is a great source of medium-chained triacylglycerols (MCTs) The rate at which MCTs are absorbed and metabolized match dietary carbohydrate, making MCTs an effective food fuel before and during exercise in moderate quantities

Pre-Workout Blood Flow

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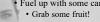
- Beet root juice has been shown to help produce nitric oxide, a local metabolite responsible for vasodilation
- This supports blood flow to active muscle for improved oxygen delivery
- · Studies suggest drinking a serving of beet root juice 1.5 – 3 hours before exercise for optimal effect



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Pre-Workout Summary

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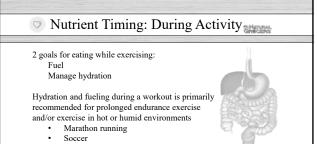
- Fuel up with some carbohydrates
 - For recreational physical activity (~30 minutes), a large apple should provide enough carbohydrate to fuel your fitness For longer activity, like going on a long hike, you'll need more fuel. Try a fruit smoothie with some coconut oil!
- Beet root juice may support long, endurance activity where oxygen delivery is stressed
- Many amino acids for muscle support are best absorbed with the assistance of carbohydrate

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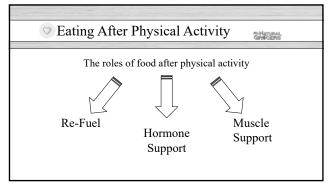
Nutrient Timing: During Activity

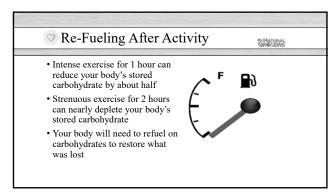
- Exercise stimulates the "fight or flight" response of our nervous system
- Eating stimulates the opposing nervous system response for "rest and digest"
- Eating too much food during prolonged exercise can create conflicting signals in the body





• Football





Protein Powders and BCAAs

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- Protein is broken down and put to use in the body within 3-hours of ingestion
- · Glucose stores as glycogen
- Fat stores as adipose
- Amino acids are in a transient pool, and do not have long-term storage
- 10 20 g of protein every 3-hours supports health and fitness



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Muscle Support: Inflammation

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Physical activity can induce inflammation and oxidative damage

Inflammation and muscle fiber tearing is often the reason for feeling sore after exercise

Certain foods and supplements, like fish oil, can help with the inflammatory impact and support your muscle tissue



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Muscle Support: Inflammation



Fish oil supports physical activity by modulating the post-exercise inflammatory response and normalize the markers of oxidative stress

Doses of 1,500 – 3,000 mg of fish oil have also been seen to support body composition, hormone balance, healthy inflammatory response, muscle recovery and improve lean body mass



Muscle Support: B-Vitamins

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- B-Vitamins are necessary for healthy metabolism
 - They support metabolic enzymes and B2 and B3 play a direct role in the final stages of energy production
- Studies show that athletes need more B-Vitamins per day to support additional carbohydrate and fat metabolism



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Muscle Support: Minerals

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- Calcium our muscles need calcium to contract, and a steady supply of calcium is regulated by thyroid hormones during and after exercise. Our skeletal system absorbs calcium greater after exercise than compared to non-exercising absorption rates
- Magnesium important for metabolism and maintaining the electrical potential in nerve and muscle cells
- Additional Electrolytes sodium, chloride, and potassium are lost in sweat and need to be reintroduced into the body

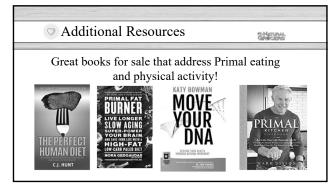


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Putting it All Together

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	Before Exercise	During Exercise	After Exercise	
FAT	Limited	Limited	Normal consumption	
PROTEIN	Approximately 10 – 20 g, every 3 hours. Emphasize BCAAs before and immediately after exercise			
CARBOHYDRATE	Eat starchy vegetables or 1 – 2 pieces of fruit about an hour before physical activity	6 – 8% carbohydrate sports drink. Replenish sweat related fluid loss	Have another piece of fruit or two, or starchy vegetables after your exercise. Meals after exercise should emphasize pairing carbohydrates with quality protein	



I. ACSM. (2014). ACSM: resource manual for guidelines for exercise testing and prescription (7th ed.). Bultimore: Lippicott Williams & Williams. 2. Williams. 2. probagate feveror from resistance exercise in serving the large from the first probagate feveror from resistance exercise sides respectfullar proteins produced of Psychology. 1992, 1992. 2011. 3. Billa S. N. (2009). Physical inaucity: The biggest public leads problem of the 21st contrary. British Journal of System Studiestes 4(1); 1 - 3. 4. Exercise from the first probagate from the first probagate. The first probagate from the