# focus on fiber



# What is fiber?

Fiber is the part of plant foods that your body cannot digest. You can find fiber in foods such as whole grains, fruits, vegetables, legumes, and nuts.

There are two main types of fiber – soluble and insoluble. Both have important health benefits.

# How much fiber do I need?

CHILDREN				
1-3 years	Boys & Girls	19 grams/day		
4-8 years	Boys & Girls	25 grams/day		
9-13 years	Boys	31 grams/day		
	Girls	26 grams/day		
14-18 years	Boys	38 grams/day		
	Girls	26 grams/day		

ADULTS			
19-50 years	Men	38 grams/day	
	Women	25 grams/day	
> 50 years	Men	30 grams/day	
	Women	21 grams/day	





Institute of Medicine: Total Fiber Recommendations (Check with your health care provider to determine your individual fiber needs)



# Digestive health

Fiber, most notable insoluble fiber, helps promote regularity. Start slowly and gradually increase your fiber intake. Plus, make sure to increase your intake of fluids as you eat more fiber to help keep your digestive system running smoothly.

### Heart health

Heart health and good nutrition go hand-in-hand. The American Heart Association recommends a healthy diet that includes fiber-containing foods such as fruits and vegetables, grains, and legumes. As part of your heart healthy diet low in saturated fat and cholesterol, fiber, specifically soluble fiber, may help lower your cholesterol to help keep your heart healthy.

### Cancer

The American Cancer Society emphasizes a healthy lifestyle to help reduce your risk for cancer. This healthy lifestyle includes good nutrition, physical activity, and maintaining a healthy body weight. A low-fat, healthy diet rich in fiber-containing grain products, fruits, and vegetables may help decrease your risk for some types of cancers.

### **Diabetes**

Whether you have diabetes or you're at risk for developing diabetes, make sure fiber is a part of your healthy meal plan. Research suggests that diets high in whole grains and dietary fiber may reduce the risk for developing diabetes. And, some studies indicate an effect of fiber on blood glucose control.

## Weight management

Are you trying to lose weight? Fiber is an important part of any healthy diet, but did you know that some research suggests that people who have a higher intake of fiber tend to have a healthier body weight? Fiber may help to curb your hunger to keep you fuller. This may help you stick to your weight loss plan!

Get the healthy benefits of fiber by choosing a variety of grains, fruits, vegetables, beans and legumes!





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	SERVING	TOTAL FIBER
FOOD	SIZE	(grams)
GRAINS - CEREALS		
Fiber One®	1/2 cup	14
Cheerios®	1 cup	3
Oatmeal, cooked	1/2 cup	2
Oatmeal Crisp® Raisin	1 cup	4
Wheat Chex®	1 cup	5
GRAINS – BREAD	4 1:	4.5
Rye Bread White Bread	1 slice	1.5
	1 slice	0.5
Whole Wheat Bread	1 slice	2
GRAINS - RICE, PASTA	T	2
Brown Rice, long grain cooked	1/2 cup	2
Macaroni, cooked	1/2 cup	1
Macaroni, whole wheat, cooked	1/2 cup	2
Wild Rice, cooked	1/2 cup	1.5
FRUITS		
Apple, with skin	1 medium	3.5
Apple, without skin	1 medium	2.5
Banana	1 medium	3
Orange	1 medium	3
Pear	1 medium	4
Prunes	1/2 cup	6
VEGETABLES	4.70	0
Beans, green, cooked	1/2 cup	2
Broccoli, cooked	1/2 cup	1.5
Brussels Sprouts, cooked	1/2 cup	4.5
Carrots	1/2 cup	5.5
Collard Greens, cooked	1 cup	4.5
Peas, sweet, cooked Potato, with skin, baked	1/2 cup 1 medium	3
	-	4
Soybeans, green, cooked	1/2 cup	l
Squash, butternut, cooked	1/2 cup	1.5
Sweet Potato, with skin, baked	1/2 cup	4
Tomato, fresh	1/2 cup	1
DRIED BEANS, PEAS,		NUTS
Almonds, roasted with skin	1/3 cup	5
Chickpeas	1/2 cup	6
Kidney Beans	1/2 cup	6
Lentils	1/2 cup	8
Pinto Beans	1/2 cup	7
C	1/4 cup	8
Soynuts, roasted	17 + Cup	