



# NUTRITION BASICS



### BUILDING YOUR FOOD PLATE FOR FOOTBALL

With every meal, aim to consume:



To **repair** and build **muscle** 



#### CARBOHYDRATES

To provide **fue**l to the muscles



#### FRUITS OR VEGETABLES 8 HEALTHY FATS

To **fuel** and **protect** you from illness



#### **FLUIDS**

To stay **hydrated** and prevent drops in performance





### PERFORMANCE PLATES FOR FOOTBALL

#### HARD TRAINING/MATCH



PROTEIN: **25%**CARBOHYDRATES: **50%**COLOURS & FATS: **25%** 

#### MODERATE TRAINING



PROTEIN: **25%**CARBOHYDRATES: **35%**COLOURS & FATS: **40%** 

### LIGHT TRAINING/REST



PROTEIN: **25%**CARBOHYDRATES: **25%**COLOURS & FATS: **50%** 



You can work out your portion sizes for meals based on your body weight and training intensity.

Follow these steps to guide your meal preparation:









- Weigh yourself first thing in the morning before consuming any food or drink
- Weigh yourself naked
- Weigh yourself after going to the toilet
- Weigh yourself on a hard, flat surface
- Weigh yourself at a similar time for each weigh-in



HARD TRAIING/MATCH PROTEIN: 25% CARBOHYDRATES: 50% COLOURS & FATS: 25%

000
1000

MODERATE TRAINING DAY PROTEIN: 25% CARBOHYDRATES: 35% COLOURS & FATS: 40%



LIGHT TRAINING OR REST DAY PROTEIN: 25% CARBOHYDRATES: 25% COLOURS & FATS: 50%

	<75kg	75-100kg	100kg+
PROTEIN	1 portion	1.5 portions	2 portions
CARBOHYDRATES	2 portions	3 portions	4 portions
FATS	1 portion	1.5 portions	2 portions

	<75kg	75-100kg	100kg+
PROTEIN	1 portion	1.5 portions	2 portions
CARBOHYDRATES	1 portion	1.5 portions	2 portions
FATS	1 portion	1.5 portions	2 portions

	<75kg	75-100kg	100kg+
PROTEIN	1 portion	1.5 portions	2 portions
CARBOHYDRATES	0.5 portions	0.5-1 portion	1 portion
FATS	1 portion	1.5 portions	2 portions



A single portion of protein is equivalent to your palm



A single portion of carbohydrates is equivalent to 1 cupped handful



A single portion of fat is equivalent to your thumb



A single portion of fruit is equivalent to 1 handful



A single portion of vegetables is equivalent to 2 handfuls



### PROTEIN REPAIR AND GROWTH

Protein is essential to support **growth** and allows **repair of muscles** following training and matches.

Muscle mass plays a key role in football performance. Your muscles support the different movements you make during a game, including sprinting, tackling, passing, heading, shooting and holding the ball.

From a performance perspective, maintaining or increasing muscle mass will allow you to improve these aspects of your game, and make you a better player. Thus, ensuring adequate protein in the diet will allow you to improve your performance. In the absence of protein in the diet, you will experience a reduction in muscle mass, which could negatively affectyour performance.





Complete proteins (from animal sources) contain all of the 'amino acids' in adequate amounts essential for building and repairing muscle



**Incomplete proteins** (from plant sources) do not contain all of the amino acids in adequate amounts essential for building and repairing muscle. Focus on eating a variety of these foodsto get adequate amounts.



BODY WEIGHT	PROTEIN INTAKE
50kg	80-110g
60kg	96-132g
70kg	112-154g
80kg	128-176g
90kg	144-198g













1 Chicken Breast



1 Beef Steak



3 Medium Eggs



1 1/2 Pints Milk



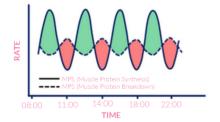
1 Large Pot Greek Yogurt



1 Block Tofu



1 Tin of Tuna





### **PROTEIN**

#### REPAIR AND GROWTH

Sleep is a natural process that aids the recovery and repair of muscles. However, it also presents a time where nutrient intake is low or absent (Figure 2).

To combat this, players should aim to consume **30-60g protein prior to sleep**, which will help to improve muscle recovery. Ideally, this should come from foods containing casein protein. Casein is found naturally in dairy products, such as milk, Greek yoghurt and cottage cheese, as well as in casein protein powder supplements, often labelled as overnight protein'.

**Casein protein** is digested slowly, meaning that it can support muscle repair over a longer time period, such as overnight sleep (Figure 3).



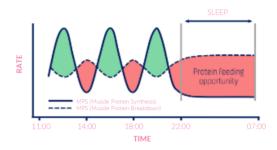
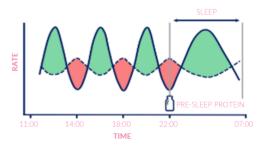


Figure 2 – 'Protein pulsing' throughout the day, ensuring protein intake every 3-4 hours. This figure shows a missed protein feeding opportunity before sleep (22:00), leading to a prolonged period of muscle protein breakdown, reducing muscle recovery.



**Figure 3** – 'Protein pulsing' throughout the day, ensuring **protein intake every 3-4 hours.** This figure shows that pre-sleep protein (22:00) increases muscle protein synthesis, **improving muscle recovery.** 



### **CARBOHYDRATES**ENERGY FOR EXERCISE

Carbohydrates are your body's primary source of energy for highintensity exercise, making them a key part of your daily eating for football. The amount of energy you use will vary based on the intensity/duration of each training session.

One exception: on some rest days after high intensity training or competition, your carbohydrate intake will be higher where the goal isto replenish the energy used.

Eat a combination of **high to low GI carbohydrates**. High GI carbohydrates may be more practical to eat as snacks around training/competition as they can supply energy to fuel your muscles quicker than low GI carbohydrates











## Follow and tag us on socials

If you find this useful, don't forget to save it!



Follow! @femalefootballnutrition email us at: ffnn@femalefootballnutritionnetwork.com

