WHAT TO EAT IN WINTER

Crawley Wellbeing's short guide to seasonal food

Seasonal fruits and vegetables are generally at their nutritional best, tastiest and cheapest. This winter dig into these suggestions and turn over to find out more about the nutritional benefits.

Kale



- Iron
- Potassium
- Calcium
- Vitamin C
- Beta carotene
- Phytochemicals 4 1

Folic acid

Leeks



- Calcium
- Iron
- Folic acid
- Phytochemicals

Savoy Cabbage



- Vitamin C
- Vitamin A

Brussels Sprouts



- Vitamin C
 - Folic acid
- Iron
- Beta carotene
- Potassium

Carrots



- Beta-carotene
- Potassium
 - **Phytochemicals**
- Alpha carotene

Clementine's



- Vitamin C
 - Beta-carotene
 - Potassium

Cranberries



- Vitamin C
- **Phytochemicals**
 - Vitamin E

Some of the nutritional benefits of this season's fruit and vegetables

Phytochemicals

• Phytochemicals may help prevent disease and keep your body working properly.

There are thousands of phytochemicals found in plant foods.

Some of these include, carotenoids, ellagic acid, flavonoids, resveratrol, glucosinolates.

The benefits of phytochemicals is that they act as antioxidants in the body to tackle harmful free radicals that damage tissue. They are thought to help lower the risk of cancer, chronic disease, coronary heart disease and asthma.

A portion of brussels sprouts provides 100% of the recommended daily intake of Vitamin C.

Iron

- Is an essential mineral for your body.
- Iron helps your body to make haemoglobin. Haemoglobin is the protein found in red blood cells that carries oxygen around your body and gives blood its red colour.

Kale provides more iron and calcium than any other vegetable per serving. If you eat kale with an acidic fruit it increases your body's ability to absorb the iron and calcium. So perhaps next time you blend your fruit smoothie why not add a handful of Kale.

- Getting enough iron will help your body to work more efficiently and may speed up recovery following surgery.
- If you have low iron levels your red blood cells may not contain enough haemoglobin and you can start to feel tired. If the shortage of iron is more severe you can feel weak or breathless.
- Tea may reduce the absorption of iron from foods. Avoid drinking tea directly before, after or with meals and only drink tea in between meals.

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