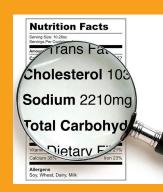
Sodium

Your body needs a small amount of sodium to work properly, but too much sodium can be bad for your health. Diets higher in sodium are associated with an increased risk of developing high blood pressure, which is a major cause of stroke and heart disease.



The % Daily Value is the percentage of a nutrient in a serving of food, and it shows how much the nutrient contributes to a total daily diet.

- The salt we eat is called "sodium chloride."
- When we look for salt on labels, we see it as "sodium."

So how much sodium should I be eating?

The recommended Daily Value for sodium is less than 2,300 mg (milligrams) per day. That's equal to about 1 teaspoon of salt!

Where does salt in our diet come from?



5% added during cooking

6% added at the table

12% naturally occurring

77% processed or prepared foods



EXAMPLE: Two slices of thickcrust pizza with pepperoni add up to about 2,270 mg of sodium - almost the daily recommended sodium limit for adults and children 14 years and up!





www.solid-ground.org/get-help/food-resources

Sodium

There are lots of different types of salt: table, kosher, sea, Himalayan, and more. To lower sodium in your diet, you need to cut down on ALL types of salt – especially foods that already have salt in them. Sodium is often used as a preservative. Even foods that don't taste salty – like breads, tortillas, cheese, and condiments – can be high in sodium.

Sneaky sources of sodium



Canned Vegetables



Prepared Meats



Sauces & Condiments



Packaged Snacks



Canned & Packaged Soups

Tips to reduce sodium

SHAKE it up! Instead of seasoning your food with salt, try out different herbs and spices.

COOK your own foods at home to reduce sodium. Try making your own snacks, sandwiches, and salad dressings!

CHOOSE low-sodium products at the store or food bank.

RINSE canned foods like beans, tuna, and vegetables to remove some of the sodium.



