**Guidelines to Having a Successful Meet**

**Eat Breakfast**

Start out with a proper breakfast. This does not entail grabbing a bagel with cream cheese and eating it in the car with a large orange juice on the way there. The bagel, especially if it's made with white flour can really jack up your blood sugar levels. Granted, the fat in the cream cheese will blunt this affect somewhat, but add in the OJ and you'll be all fired up for warm-ups and likely crash shortly thereafter.

The best-case scenario is to sit down and eat some slow cooked oatmeal (prepared the night before) with fruit, or some eggs and whole grain toast, or whole grain cereal with skim, or low fat milk. If it's an early meet and you must eat on the run, at least make it a whole grain bagel with peanut butter, as the these two foods together make up what is known as a complete protein by providing your body with all the essential amino acids it needs. Trade in the OJ for a lower sugar sports drink and you're good to go. Some more foods to stay away from include bacon, sausage, croissants, doughnuts and sugary breakfast cereals.

As far as what you should have in your bag for snacking, I think the best way to address this is with a list of what you should bring, vs. what you should not bring.

**What to Bring:**

1. At least 32-40 oz. of water to drink during and after the meet. Plan on drinking 8 oz of fluid per event being swum. Swimmers do sweat in water and if these fluids are not replaced muscles will begin to stop flowing smoothly and will eventually cramp.

2. No more than 16-20 oz. of sports drinks. Easiest way to do this is to purchase a 32 oz sports drink and a 32 oz water bottle. The night before the meet open both of them and mix them to make them half & half.

3. Energy bars: Try to stick with bars that have less than 10 grams of fat, and less than 35% of their calories from sugar (the lower the better). To calculate this: multiply the number of grams of sugar by 4 and then divide that number into the total calories.  Some recommended brands include: Kashi TLC Bars, and Odwalla Bars.

4. Whole grain pretzels, crackers and cereals.

5. Nuts, seeds and dried fruit (in limited quantity due to the relatively high sugar content).

6. Lower Sugar Fruits: Strawberries, Apples, Cantaloupe, Blueberries, Raspberries and peaches.

**What not to bring, or bring less of:**

1. Chips of any type. Most are loaded with fat and calories.

2. Goldfish, Cheese Nips, or any other types of crackers made with white, enriched flower.

3. White Bagels and Breads.

4. High Sugar Fruits: Banans, Raisins, Pineapple and Grapes.

5. High Sugar Energy Bars: Many types of Power Bars fall into this category.

6. Fruit Juices of any type: Too high in sugar and don't clear the gut as rapidly as sports drinks, possibly leading to stomach cramping.

7. Soda & Coffee Drinks. This one's an absolute no-no!

8. Cookies, candy, gummy bears, or anything else along those lines.

**Things to always remember to bring to the meet**

Be sure to all ways check the swim meet on the teams website for any tips that might be special for the particular pool that you will be competing in.

Exp. Some pool decks you will need a chair to sit in while others will have plenty of bleacher space available.

**Something to do in between events:**

A deck of playing cards or some sort of a game to play in between events. The more time a swimmer spends on their legs the more they use up their legs. The only way to repair these muscles is to sleep. So if you have a long time in between events be sure to SIT so you can save your legs for your next race.

**No Electronics on Deck:**

Phones, Nintendo DS, and other gaming devises need to be left at home or with parents. These devise premote negative & mind dulling brain activity to occur resulting in slower swims during races.

**Extra towels and Warm Clothing:**

Swimmers that stay warm in between events help preserve their energy for later events. If you are cold your body will burn more energy trying to stay warm. Bring a pair of athletic shorts, socks & tennis shoes, t-shirt, & Sweeter or Jacket. If you are very prone to being cold bring a beanie, gloves, & thinker socks. Heat excapes your body quicker from your head, hands, & feet.

**Extra Goggles & Team Cap:**

Goggles need to be tested out at practice. All ways try to ovide diving into a race with a pair of goggles that are unproven. Caps do rip and tear particularly when they are put on in a hurry.

What to Eat leading up to a swim meet:

**EAT COLORFUL FOODS**

What are the first three foods that come to mind when we say “carbohydrate?”  1. Pasta 2. Rice 3. Bread  Each if these is excellent. But what do they have in common? They’re all white!

One of the most overlooked sources of carbohydrate is fruit. Yes, FRUIT. Fresh, canned, frozen, dried or juiced. No matter how you look at it, fruit is an excellent source of carbohydrate. Not only does fruit provide carbohydrate in the form of natural sugars (versus refined sugar), the bright colors of fruits indicate that they are also excellent sources of vitamins and minerals, including a sub-group called anti-oxidants.

This a good reason to eat lots of colorful foods during the recovery time between workouts.  Colorful foods include, but are not limited to:  Apples, Strawberries, Blueberries, Bananas, Oranges, Kiwi, Watermelon, Raspberries, Grapes, Mango, Papaya, Apricots, Red peppers, Broccoli, Corn, Squash, Carrots, Peas, Green beans, Tomatoes  Colorful foods DO NOT include: Skittles, Jelly Beans, M&Ms, Mike&Ikes, Fruit Loops, and so on.

Keep in mind that in order for nutrition to have an appreciable impact on your performance, you have to eat the right way on a year-round basis. Not that you can't occasionally indulge in some fast food, or sweets; just make sure that your daily diet follows the 80% rule, meaning that you make the right choices at least 80% of the time and reserve the other 20% percent for some of your favorite "cheat" foods.

This way, you'll know you're supplying your body with the nutrients it needs to feel and perform at your best.    The following recommendations will help you stay on the right path:

**The Right Kinds of Carbs** Make sure that the bulk of your diet comes from complex carbohydrate sources (approximately 50-60% of your total caloric intake). It's important that these carbs are predominantly in the form of whole grain breads and cereals, whole wheat pasta, brown rice, yams (or sweet potatoes) and beans. Try to stay away from white pasta, rice, breads and bagels as much as possible. They have an unfavorable effect on blood sugar levels and can really hamper your performance.

**Protein Intake** Try to opt for quality, low-fat protein sources like skinless, white meat chicken and turkey, lean beef, eggs, tuna, flounder, sole and cod, skim and low fat milks, low-fat yogurt (not the "fruit on the bottom kind") and tofu. Limit your intake of high-fat cuts of beef and pork, hot dogs, chicken nuggets, fried chicken and pretty much all fast food, as much as possible. Proteins should make up anywhere between 20-25% of your total caloric intake.

**Watch the Fat** Keep an eye on your fat intake. As a general rule, try to limit your intake of saturated fats, or any type of "hydrogenated oils" and "trans" fats. You can do this by cutting down on higher-fat cuts of beef and pork and all types of fast food. Also try to read as many nutrition labels as possible, as most clearly list the breakdown of both total fat, and saturated fats. Make sure that any food you choose has no more than 3 grams of fat per every 100 calories (i.e. in a 200 calorie food, 6 grams of fat is the limit), and that no more than about 1/3 of the total fat comes from saturated fat. So, that same 200 calorie food with 6 grams of total fat should have no more than 2 grams of saturated fat. Overall, fats should comprise anywhere from 15-20% of your total caloric intake.

**Don't Forget Fruits and Vegetables** Eat as many fresh vegetables and fruits as you possibly can. Most kids fall way short of the recommended 5-9 daily servings of fruits and vegetables. They provide tons of vitamins and minerals, as well as much needed fiber.

**Hydrate!** Proper hydration is absolutely key! You can't drink next to nothing for several days and think that jumbo Powerade you're swigging in the car on the way to the pool is going to do anything. Here's a breakdown of how much you should be drinking and when:    Overall water consumption for kids age 9 to 13 should be 2.0 to 2.5 liters per day, whereas 14-18 year-olds should strive for 2.5 to 3.5 liters, with girls falling near the lower end of the range, and boys at the higher end. Keep in mind, we're talking about water here, not juices, sports drinks, or soda. This should be your target for each and every day, with your fluid requirements increasing with athletic activity.   Sports drinks are really only necessary for activities lasting at least one hour in duration, but can otherwise be consumed in moderation if they encourage young athletes to drink. Watch the sugar content, though. When choosing a sports drink, look for one with a 6-8% carbohydrate concentration, or 50-80 calories per 8 ounces, with 120-170 milligrams of sodium.