

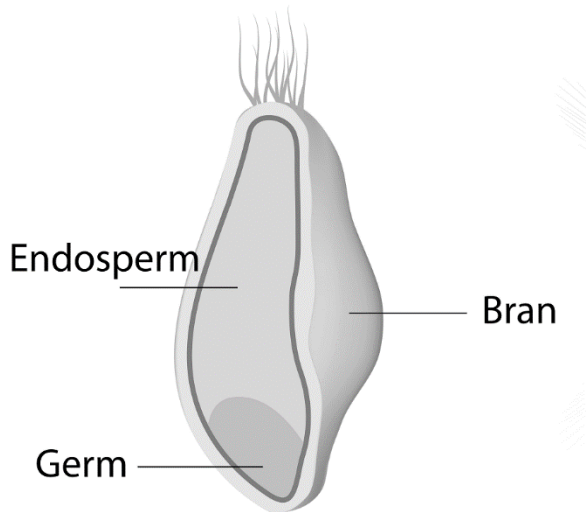


A nutrition Fact Sheet



Whole Grains

Grains are the seeds of plants like barley, corn, oats, rice, and wheat. All grains start out as whole grains. If, after milling, they keep all three parts of the original grain - the starchy endosperm, the fiber-rich bran, and the germ - they still are whole grains.



The Dietary Guidelines recommend Americans “make half their grains whole.” This means most people should eat three or more servings of whole grains each day.

What is a serving of whole grain?

The Dietary Guidelines define a serving (or one ‘ounce-equivalent’) of grain as:

- 1 slice of 100% whole grain bread
- ½ cup of 100% whole grain hot cereal, cooked pasta, brown rice, or other grain.

In addition to energy from carbohydrates, whole grains provide fiber, vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants. Refined grains provide only energy from carbohydrates.

Look at the label to find whole grains.

- Choose foods that name one of the following whole grain ingredients FIRST on the label’s ingredient list: brown rice, bulgur, oatmeal, whole grain corn, whole oats, whole rye, whole wheat, or wild rice.
- Foods labeled with the words “multi-grain,” “stone-ground,” “100% wheat,” “cracked wheat,” “seven-grain,” or “bran” are usually NOT whole grain products.
- Color is NOT a sign of a whole grain. Bread can be brown because of molasses or other added ingredients. Read the ingredient list to see if the first ingredient is a whole grain.
- High fiber does not always equal whole grain. Check the ingredient list for whole grains among the first ingredients.
- Whole grains can be added to your meals without cooking. Choose breads, breakfast cereals, and other prepared whole grain foods.
- Check the label for serving sizes. Sometimes two slices of bread are listed as one serving.



www.facebook.com/buyeatlivebetter



www.pinterest.com/buyeatlive

To 1 cup of this grain...	Add this much water or broth:	Bring to a boil, then simmer for:	Amount after cooking:
Barley, hulled	3 cups	45-60 minutes	3½ cups
Buckwheat	2 cups	20 minutes	4 cups
Bulgur	2 cups	10-12 minutes	3 cups
Cornmeal (polenta)	4 cups	25-30 minutes	2½ cups
Couscous, whole	2 cups	10 minutes (heat off)	3 cups
Oats, steel cut	4 cups	20 minutes	4 cups
Pasta, whole wheat	6 cups	8-12 minutes (varies by size)	Varies
Rice, brown	2¼ cups	50-60 minutes	3-4 cups
Rice, brown (instant)	1 cup	10 minutes	1½ cups
Wheat berries	4 cups	Soak overnight, then cook 45-60 minutes	3 cups
Wild rice	3 cups	45-55 minutes	3½ cups

Tips for success when cooking or baking with whole wheat flour

- Substitute an equal part of whole wheat flour for white flour. In other words, if a recipe calls for 2 cups of white flour, use 1 cup of white flour and 1 cup of whole wheat flour.
- Whole wheat flour is more dense than white flour so when making bread, lower the density by sifting the flour a couple of times. This helps add more air into the dough.
- If there is no white flour in your recipe, the end product may be a bit drier than normal. There are two ways to avoid this: adjust your baking time and take the bread or muffins out of the oven sooner or increase your wet ingredients slightly.
- Avoid overmixing when you use whole wheat flour in baked goods such as cookies or muffins. Too much mixing will make the baked goods tougher or chewier.

Storing Whole Grain Foods

- Keeping bread in the refrigerator slows down mold growth but causes bread to go stale faster.
- If bread is not going to be eaten within a week, store it in the freezer.
- Store uncooked cereal, rice, and pasta at room temperature in tightly closed container.
- Store whole grains in a cool, dry place in a closed package or air-tight container for up to 1 year. For longer storage, refrigerate or freeze.

Contact Us

Visit www.buyeatlivebetter.org for more information.

This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – SNAP. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition assistance to people with low income. It can help you buy nutritious foods for a better diet. To find out more, contact the Montana Public Assistance Helpline at 1-888-706-1535 or www.apply.mt.gov. Montana State University Extension is an ADA/EO/AA/Veteran's Preference Employer and Provider of Educational Outreach.

USDA and Montana State University are equal opportunity providers and employers.