



Introduction all about the guide

This guide has been developed with guidance from childcare cooks to help Cooks and Directors focus on the nutritional requirements of the Caring for Children's Menu Planning Guidelines. It complements the Caring for Children's: Birth to 5 years manual.

The guide has information on the importance of core foods, food quantities, information on allergies and safety and using a menu checklist tool.

There are tips, healthy food ideas and a sample menu to help services make it easier to meet children's nutritional requirements.

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Acknowledgement of Country

We wish to acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land on which we live and work and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

November 2020





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Australian Dietary Guidelines



The Australian Dietary Guidelines provide information for healthy eating. These should be followed in childcare services.



Guideline 1:

To achieve and maintain a healthy weight, be physically active and choose amounts of nutritious foods and drinks to meet your energy needs.



Guideline 2:

Enjoy a wide variety of nutritious foods from the five food groups every day.



Guideline 3:

Limit intake of foods containing saturated fat, added salt and added sugars.



Guideline 4:

Encourage, support and promote breastfeeding.

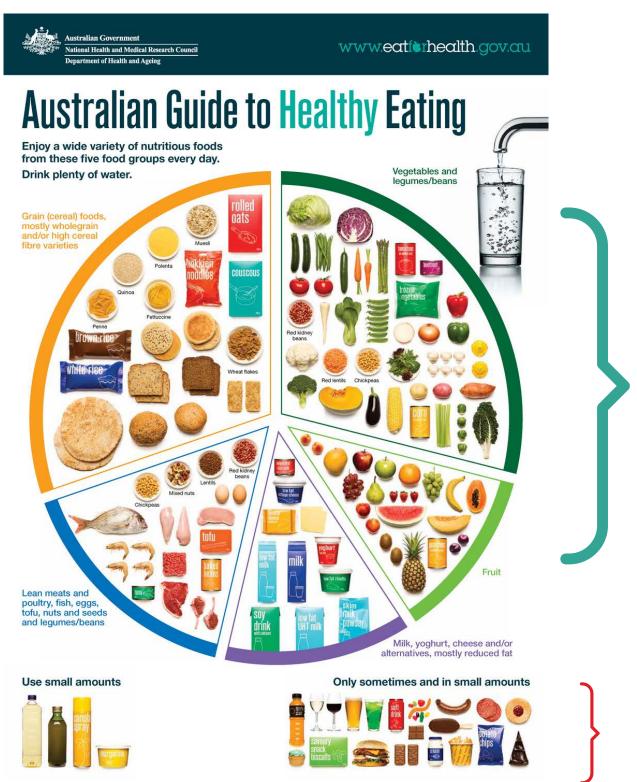


Guideline 5:

Care for your food; prepare and store it safely.

Australian Guide to Healthy Eating

The Australian Guide to Healthy Eating shows the core food groups to be included in menus at childcare services.

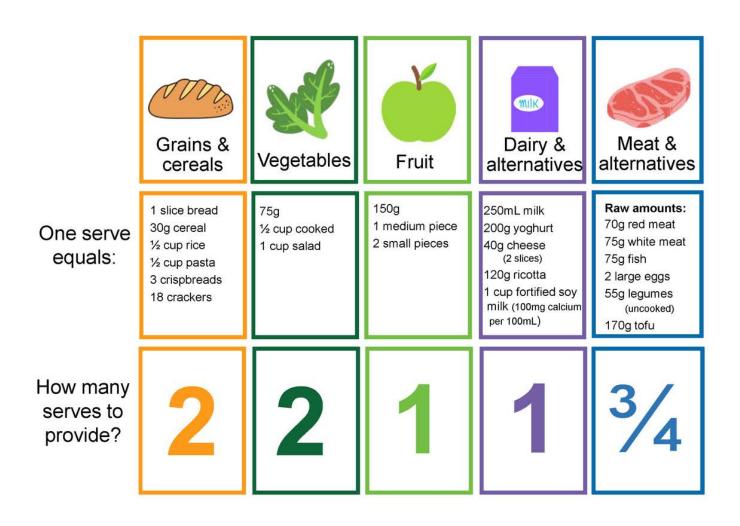


Serves of core food groups

Children should receive 50% of their recommended dietary intakes for all nutrients if they are at the childcare service for at least 8 hours.

The table below shows the minimum number of serves of each core food group required to meet these nutrient requirements. These serves should be met through morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea.

When children are at the service for over 8 hours, additional food should be given such as breakfast or late afternoon tea.





Ingredient quantities

This information has been adapted from the Caring for Children guidelines. See the guidelines for more information.

Grains and cereals	00	00	40	50
2 serves per child1 serve equals:	20 children	30 children	40 children	50 children
1 slice bread	20 slices 1 loaf	30 slices 1½ loaves	40 slices 2 loaves	50 slices 2½ loaves
30g breakfast cereal	600g	900g	1.2kg	1.5kg
½ medium bread roll	10 rolls	15 rolls	20 rolls	25 rolls
30g (raw) pasta, noodles, rice, couscous	600g	900g	1.2kg	1.5kg
35g crackers or crispbreads	700g	1.05kg	1.4kg	1.75kg
1 English muffin	20	30	40	50
Vegetables 2 serves per child 1 serve equals:	20 children	30 children	40 children	50 children
75g vegetables: ½ cup cooked, 1 cup salad	1.5kg	2.25kg	3.0kg	3.75kg
<u>Fruit</u> 1 serve per child 1 serve equal to:	20 children	30 children	40 children	50 children
150g fresh/frozen fruit	3kg	4.5kg	6.0kg	7.5kg
30g dried fruit	600g	900g	1.2kg	1.5kg



Ingredient quantities

This information has been adapted from the Caring for Children guidelines. See the guidelines for more information.

Meats and non-meats 3/4 serve per child 3/4 serve equals:	20 children	30 children	40 children	50 children
70g raw red meat	1.4kg	2.1kg	2.8kg	3.5kg
75g raw poultry, boneless	1.5kg	2.25kg	3.0kg	3.75kg
85g raw fish	1.7kg	2.55kg	3.4kg	4.25kg
1 large egg	20 large	30 large	40 large	50 large
55g dry legumes	1.1kg	1.65kg	2.2kg	2.75kg
115g canned or cooked legumes	2.3kg	3.45kg	4.6kg	5.75k g
130g tofu	2.6kg	3.9kg	5.2kg	6.5kg

Note: double the weight is required for crumbed fish, but this is not recommended for childcare services.

Dairy	and	а	<u>lterna</u>	<u>tives</u>

1 serve per child 1 serve equals:	20 children	30 children	40 children	50 children
250mL milk	5L	7.5L	10L	12.5L
40g hard cheese (2 slices)	800g	1.2kg	1.6kg	2kg
200g yoghurt	4kg	6kg	8kg	10kg
120g ricotta cheese	2.4kg	3.6kg	4.8kg	6kg







Grains and cereals

Types of cereals and grains

This food group includes bread, cereal, pasta, rice, quinoa, oats, noodles, crackers, rice cakes, couscous, popcorn and flour. Include a variety of grains each week.

GOAL

- Include a serve of grains with lunch. Extra serves can be added with morning/afternoon tea.
- Choose wholegrain options that are high in fibre and fortified with iron where possible.





Wholegrains

Wholegrains contain the entire unrefined grain. Choose wholegrains over refined grains. They provide additional fibre and iron, which are an essential part of childcare menus.

Examples of wholegrains include:

- multigrain and wholemeal bread
- wholemeal pasta
- oats
- quinoa
- buckwheat
- wholegrain crackers
- brown rice.



Vegetables **V**

Types of vegetables

Vegetables include lettuce, cucumber, tomato, capsicum, carrot, corn, zucchini, beetroot, cauliflower, broccoli, beans, potato, sweet potato, snow peas, mushrooms and legumes.

Fresh, frozen and canned vegetables are all suitable for use. Use canned varieties with no added salt.





Vegetables high in vitamin C

When serving a non-meat meal at lunch, a source of vitamin C must also be included to help increase iron absorption.

Several vegetables which are high in vitamin C include:

- cauliflower
- tomato
- capsicum
- broccoli
- · leafy greens.

Make sure to serve them raw, as heat destroys vitamin C.



Examples of 1 serve of vegetables

Vegetables at lunch



75g (1 cup) salad



Stir fry with 75g veg



Salad wrap or sandwich with 75g (1 cup) salad



Soup with 75g veg

Vegetables at morning/afternoon tea



Platter with 75g veg sticks



Heaped tbsp of vegetable dip with 45g of veg sticks and crackers



75g baked beans



½ medium

GOAL:

- Include 2 serves of vegetables per child each day.
- Choose 1 serve at lunch and 1 serve at morning/ afternoon tea.
- Use a variety of different coloured vegetables.









Fruit Types of fruit



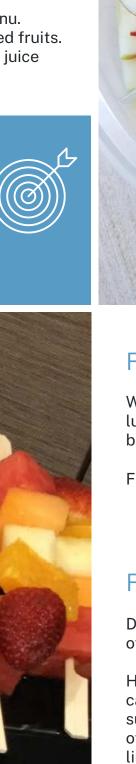
Fruit is a great way to add a healthy and sweet food to a menu. Examples of fruit include apples, pears, grapes, citrus, berries, watermelon, rockmelon, kiwifruit and banana.

Do not include fruit juice on the menu. Instead use fresh, frozen and canned fruits. Make sure that canned fruits are in juice rather than syrup.

GOAL:

- Include fruit at morning/ afternoon tea each day.
- Fruit can be added as dessert after lunch.







Fruit high in vitamin C

When serving a vegetarian meal at lunch, a source of vitamin C must also be included.

Fruits high in vitamin C include:

- citrus
- rockmelon
- kiwifruit.

Fruits containing iron

Dried fruit is a source of iron.

However, dried fruit can cause tooth decay. Make sure children have a drink of water with dried fruit and limit the amount they eat.



Meat & Alternatives

Red meat, white meat and non-meat

Meat provides essential nutrients including protein and iron that children need for healthy growth and development.

Red meat should be offered on the menu at least **6 times per fortnight**, such as beef, kangaroo and lamb.

White meat OR non-meat meals can be included on the menu up to 4 times per fortnight.

White meat includes chicken, pork, fish and non-meats include cheese, egg, tofu, beans and legumes.



GOAL:

- Include red meat 6 times per fortnight and white meat/non-meat meals up to 4 times per fortnight.
- Trim fat from meat and use lean meat options to reduce the amount of saturated fat.









Iron

Importance of iron

Iron is an essential mineral to include in a child's diet. Iron is vital for:

- brain development
- making red blood cells to transport oxygen around the body
- preventing fatigue, headaches and lack of sleep, which can occur from iron deficiency.





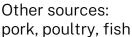


Red meat sources: beef, kangaroo, lamb, corned beef

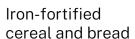
Haem iron

Haem iron can be found in animal meats. Red meat has the highest amount of iron. Haem iron is more easily absorbed by the body.











Non-haem iron

Non-haem iron is present in some plant products and is also added through fortification. Non-haem iron is not as easily absorbed by the body.



Wholemeal pasta, wholemeal





flour, wholemeal/wholegrain bread, legumes



Vegetables: cauliflower, broccoli, tomatoes, capsicum

Iron and vitamin C

Vitamin C helps the body to absorb non-haem iron. When serving plant protein at lunch, serve a food containing vitamin C at the same meal as a plant protein. These must be served raw, rather than cooked, as heat destroys the vitamin C.



Fruits: citrus, strawberries, kiwifruit, dried fruit

Menu iron requirements

See below for red meat, white meat/non-meat and iron requirements.



Red meat meals must be included at least 6 times per fortnight

70g red meat per child must be included at least 6 times per fortnight



other food containing iron in the same day



White or non-meat meals must be included up to 4 times per fortnight

75g white meat OR 100g fish per child



2 other foods containing iron in the same day





Non-meat meal — 2 other foods containing iron in the same day



Fruits or vegetables high in vitamin C at the same meal

Examples of other foods containing iron:



Ironfortified bread & wholemeal bread



Ironfortified cereal



Beans and legumes



Baked beans



Wholemeal pasta



Hommus



Wholemeal flour

Red meat meal ideas



Other red meat dishes (beef, lamb, kangaroo) Page numbers refer to Caring for Children recipes

- Curries p141
- Casseroles/stews p148
- Lamb tagine/Moroccan lamb p135

Other red meat dishes:

- · Beef chow mein
- · Beef ragu
- Corned beef (reduced-salt)
- Mongolian lamb
- Pasta bakes
- Roast (slow-baked in stock for approx 4 hours)
- Soups
- Steak (minute steak baked in the oven for 1.5-2 hours in a small amount of stock enough to soak)
- Stir fry
- Stroganoff
- Wraps/sandwiches









TIP: add legumes (lentils, beans or chickpeas) to extend meat dishes









TIP: Choose lean, heart smart or premium mince



Mince dishes (beef, lamb, kangaroo)

- Bobotie p119
- Chili con carne p122, 138
- Fruit island curry p124
- Lasagne p130
- Meatballs p117, 128
- Meatloaf p136, 144
- Rissoles or burgers p115, 129
- Spaghetti Bolognese p139
- Tacos/nachos/burritos p118
- Vegetable and meat strudel p149

Other mince ideas:

- Beef or lamb pilaf
- Browned mince as a pizza topping
- Koftas
- Moussaka
- Savoury mince
- Shepherd's pie

Dairy and calcium

Calcium is essential for strengthening teeth and bones. Dairy products provide a good source of calcium.

Cow's milk and milk products naturally contain calcium. However, plant-based milks such as soy, almond, oat and rice milk may be low in calcium - check the label to ensure it is calcium fortified. Cow's milk is preferable to plant-based milks.

GOAL 1:

- Include one serve of dairy each day.
- Ideally, split this across multiple meals to help meet requirements.





Types of dairy

Dairy or dairy alternatives can be included in a menu in several forms. One serve is equivalent to:

- 250mL milk (e.g. 125mL at morning & afternoon tea)
- 40g cheese with crackers
- 200g yoghurt
- 200g custard
- 1 cup soy milk (fortified with calcium)

Use full-cream dairy products for children under 2 years, and reduced-fat dairy for children over 2 years.

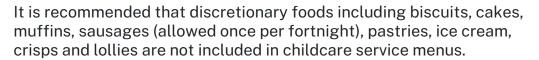
GOAL 2:

 Make sure plant-based milks are fortified with at least 100mg calcium per 100mL milk.



Discretionary foods

Discretionary foods or sometimes foods are not core foods in the diet. They are high in kilojoules, salt, added sugars, saturated and trans fat.





GOAL:

 When preparing foods, use wholemeal flour, minimal sugar, minimal salt and unsaturated fat.

Sugar

Excess sugar should be avoided at childcare centres. It provides more energy than is necessary. It can also cause tooth decay.

Other names for sugar are molasses, syrup, glucose, treacle, sucrose, maltose, honey, castor sugar, brown sugar, raw sugar, cane sugar, sweetened condensed milk, mannitol, sorbitol and fructose.



GOAL:

- Read food labels to choose foods without added sugar.
- Avoid recipes with added sugar when cooking.





Salt

Salt should be avoided in large amounts. Other names for salt include sodium, sodium bicarbonate, baking powder, garlic salt, MSG, sea salt, baking soda, celery salt, vegetable salt, rock salt, sodium nitrate, sodium lactate, monosodium glutamate and Na.

GOAL:

- Choose foods/recipes low in salt.
- Opt for products that are reduced-salt or no added salt.

Fats

There are different types of fats:

- Saturated fats and trans fats
 These are unhealthy fats and should not be used.
- Unsaturated fats
 These healthy fats should be included in the diet in small amounts.

GOAL:

- Replace saturated fats and trans fats with unsaturated fats for childcare centre menus.
- When buying products, aim for less than 3g saturated fat per 100g of product.



fat from meat & chicken skin (purchase lean meats & remove fat & skin from meat)

Unsaturated (healthy) fats

fish

Spreads

Meats

butter, lard

canola margarine, olive oil margarine, sunflower-based margarine

Oils

coconut oil, palm oil, vegetable oil

canola oil, extra virgin olive oil, olive oil, sunflower oil, safflower oil, soybean oil

Other foods

sour cream, deep fried foods, crisps, pastry, cakes, cream, sausage rolls, meat pies avocado, seeds, nuts, muffins made with healthy oils

Healthy food swaps



Discretionary food

Healthy swap

Sausage roll wrapped in pastry





Sausage roll wrapped in wholemeal bread or filo pastry

Ice cream





Yoghurt sundae topped with fruit & muesli

Pastries, muffins, biscuits & cakes







Vegetable or fruit muffins, or vegetable scones (with wholemeal flour, using minimal sugar & unsaturated fat)

Deep fried foods







Oven-baked potato or vegetables

Lollies, chocolate & other discretionary foods







Fruit & vegetable platter with dip or yoghurt

Healthy snack ideas





Vegetables:

Vegetable fritters

Vegetable sticks
Vegetable dip (hommus, beetroot dip, salsa, guacamole)
Corn cobs
Baked beans
Mini quiches with vegetables
Vegetable muffins/scones
Oven-baked vegetables
Sushi filled with vegetables







Wholegrains (iron-rich):

Iron-fortified cereal
Sandwich on wholemeal bread
Pikelets (made with wholemeal flour)
Wholegrain rice crackers
Wholemeal toast with Vegemite
Scones (made with wholemeal flour)
Wholegrain bagels
Wholemeal raisin toast
Pinwheel wholegrain wraps
Wholemeal English muffins

Wholemeal rice cakes topped with veg

Scrolls (made with wholemeal flour)













Dairy:

Homemade frozen yoghurt sticks with fruit
Yoghurt with fruit & muesli
Cheese with wholemeal crackers
Cheese on wholemeal toast
Creamy rice pudding
Smoothie
Plain milk
Yoghurt





Fruit:

Custard

Fresh, cut-up fruit
Canned fruit (in juice not syrup)
Fruit kebabs (on popsicle sticks)
Fruit sticks with yoghurt dip
Fruit salad
Frozen fruit pieces
Trail mix with dried fruit





Meats and non-meats:

Mini meatballs
Mini quiches
Egg slice
Wholemeal jaffles with baked beans
Mince rolls made with mountain bread
Mini falafel balls









Sample menu - week 1



Water available at all times

This 2-week sample menu is an example of a menu which meets that Caring for Children's Menu Planning Checklist.

Morning tea



Vegetable platter with dip & cheese

Lunch



Beef & veg lasagne with wholemeal pasta sheets

Afternoon tea



Fruit salad & milk



Fruit platter with cheese & wholemeal crackers



Beef & veg stir fry with wholemeal noodles



Dip, veg sticks, pita bread & milk



Vegetable scones on wholemeal flour



Taco bowl with beef mince, veg & yoghurt



Ironfortified cereal with berries & milk



Vegetable & cheese platter



Baked beans on wholemeal toast & oranges



Vegetable muffins with wholemeal flour & milk



Fruit & yoghurt dip platter



Chicken & veg curry with brown rice



Vegetable pikelets with wholemeal flour & milk

Sample menu - week 2



Morning Tea



Vegetable platter with dip & cheese

Lunch



Roast beef & salad wholegrain wraps & apple slices

Afternoon tea



Fruit salad & yoghurt & milk



Fruit platter with cheese & wholemeal crackers



Spaghetti bolognaise wholemeal pasta & mixed fruit



Hommus & veg sticks & milk



Pikelets on wholemeal flour & veg sticks



Mexican bean salad with cheese, brown rice & orange slices



Wheat biscuits & milk topped with fruit



Vegetable & cheese platter



Assorted sandwiches on wholemeal bread & fruit



Wholegrain crackers & cheese & milk



Fruit & yoghurt dip platter



Lamb & veg curry on brown rice

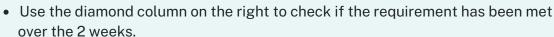


Veg muffins with wholemeal flour & milk

2-week menu checklist

How to use this checklist:

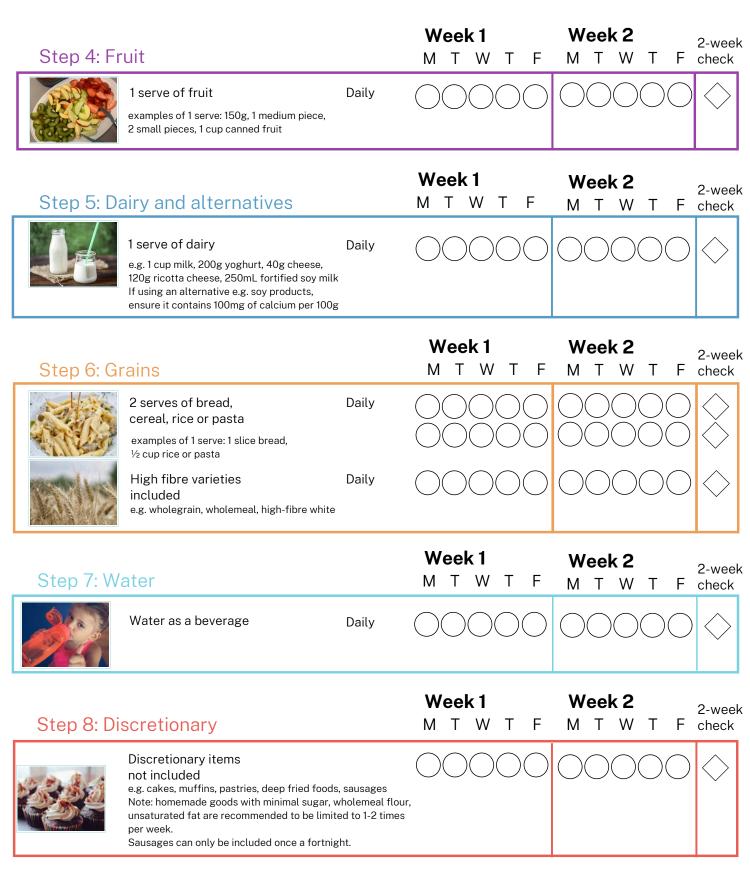
- Complete steps 1 9 when planning or reviewing a childcare menu.
- Use the circles to tick each day the requirement is met.





- This checklist is based on the number of meals and serves recommended to meet the nutritional needs of children (aged 2-5 years) who spend 8 hours or more in care.
- Extra meals and/or mid meals should be provided for children in care longer than 8 hours (e.g. breakfast and/or afternoon tea).

Step 1: Ma	in menu requirements		Week 1 M T W T F	Week 2 M T W T F	2-week check
	One main meal	Daily	$\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc$	00000	\Diamond
	One morning tea	Daily	00000	00000	\Diamond
	One afternoon tea	Daily	00000	00000	\Diamond
			Week 1	Week 2	
Step 2: Me	eats, non-meats and irc	n	M T W T F	M T W T F	2-week check
Red meats	:				
	70g raw red meat per child	At least 6 times per fortnight	s	00000	\Diamond
	1 other iron food	Same days as	00000	00000	\Diamond
	e.g. high fibre wholemeal bread, bread wi fibre, dried fruit, iron fortified cereal, hom				v
White me	at/non-meat				
	75g white meat (100g fish) or non-meat meals	Up to 4 times per fortnight	00000	00000	\Diamond
	all weights are raw meat, non-meat meals s	hould be based on eg	g, legumes, tofu or cheese		
	2 other iron foods	Same days as white meat		00000	\Diamond
	See above for examples				
	Raw vegetables or fruit high in vitamin C e.g. citrus, tomato, capsicum, rockmelon, o		, broccoli	00000	\Diamond
	*Vitamin C helps with iron absorption fro	m non-meat meals			
Step 3: Ve	getables		Week 1 M T W T F	Week 2 M T W T F	2-week check
	2 serves of	Daily			\Diamond
ME TO	vegetables examples of 1 serve: 75g, ½ cup cooked v 1 cup salad, ½ cup beans/lentils, ½ mediu				



Step 9: Variety



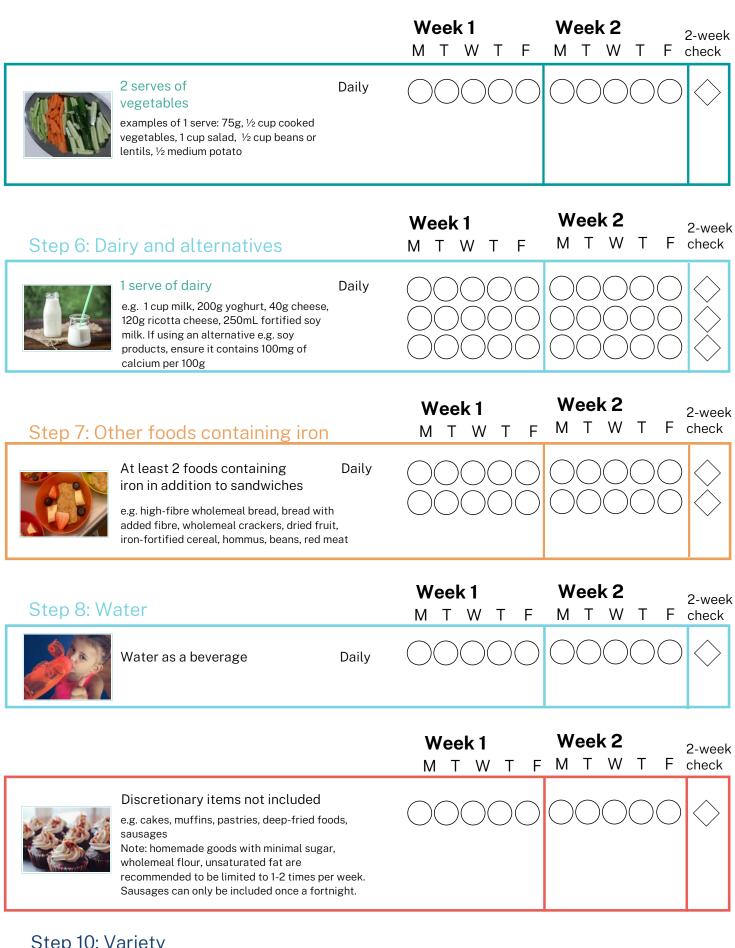
The menu provides variety

(e.g. different types and colours of vegetables, main meals not repeated over the fortnight.)

2-week sandwich menu checklist

Use this checklist if you are planning a sandwich menu. Refer to more detailed instructions located on the 2-week Menu Checklist.

Step 1: Main menu requirem	onts	Week 1		2-week
		MTWTF	M T W T F	check
One main meal	Daily			$ \circlearrowleft $
One morning tea	Daily			$\left \bigcirc \right $
One afternoon tea	Daily			$ \diamondsuit $
Step 2: Sandwich fillings		Week 1 M T W T F		2-week check
				·
At least 1 sandwich contains lean red meat	Daily		00000	\Diamond
e.g. beef, lamb, kangaroo				
All other fillings have	Daily			$\langle \rangle$
iron or protein e.g. chicken, fish, baked beans, e	egg, cheese			
				_
At least 45g protein is served per child	Daily			$ \langle \rangle $
No more than 3 filling	Daily			
options offered	Dany			
Raw vegetables or fruits	Daily at lunch		00000	\Diamond
high in vitamin C Served in sandwich filling or on e.g. citrus, tomato, capsicum, roo	the side	ruit braccali		
e.g. citius, toinato, capsicum, for	ckineton, cautinower, kiwin	uit, bioccoti		
		Week 1	Week 2	2-week
Step 3: Sandwich bread		MTWTF		check
Use bread with added iron	n, Daily	$\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc$	00000	\Diamond
such as wholemeal	Delle			
2 slices of bread per child	Daily			
Step 4: Fruit		Week 1	Week 2	2-week
otep 1 . i fuit		MTWTF	M T W T F	check
1 serve of fruit examples of 1 serve: 150g, 1 med	Daily			$ \Diamond $
2 small pieces, 1 cup canned frui				Ů



Step 10: Variety



The menu provides variety

(e.g. different types and colours of vegetables, main meals not repeated) over the fortnight.

Choking risk foods These foods pose a high risk of choking for children under 4 years.

These foods pose a high risk of choking for children under 4 years. Avoid or modify to reduce risk. Children should be actively supervised when eating or drinking at all times.





Small, hard foods e.g. nuts, seeds, raw peas



Foods that are sharp when broken e.g. pretzels



Popcorn



Round, slippery foods e.g. grapes, cooked peas, cherry tomatoes - slice or mash instead



Fruit with seeds or skins - remove before serving



Bones, skin and fat in meat and fish - remove before serving



Sausage skin - remove if tough



Meat must be bite-size pieces



Other chewy foods







Allergies and intolerances



Food allergies

A food allergy is an immune response to a type of protein in foods such as peanuts, nuts, milk, shellfish, egg, wheat and soy. Symptoms of an allergic reaction include difficulty breathing, swelling, welts, collapse and anaphylaxis.







If a child has an allergy, the food causing the reaction must be completely avoided for the child.

There must also be an educator who has completed anaphylaxis training present at all times.



Discuss a child's sensitivity with the parents to determine what foods to avoid. If a child is on a very restrictive diet, seek advice from an experienced dietitian to provide suitable food for the child.



Food intolerances

A food intolerance is a reaction to a specific chemical in a food. They range in sensitivity. Examples include dairy, gluten, amines, salicylates and FODMAPs.







Special diets

A range of medical conditions can require a child to follow a specific diet, such as diabetes, coeliac disease, cystic fibrosis and failure to thrive.





Request advice from the parents regarding doctor or dietitian advice regarding their child's allergies and special dietary requirements.



Tips for allergies and intolerances



 Check if the child has any allergies, intolerances or special diets when enrolled.
2. Complete the ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis for all children at risk of anaphylaxis: www.allergy.org.au/healthprofessionals/anaphylaxis- resources/ascia-action-plan-for-anaphylaxis
3. Ask parents who have children with intolerances or allergies for an individual management plan, including a letter from their doctor.
4. Ensure that all foods that the child is allergic or intolerant to are avoided. This includes foods that list 'may contain traces of' on their labels.
5. Ensure staff are trained to follow correct procedures for allergens in the kitchen and to correctly read labels.
6. Take care to avoid cross contamination of foods in the kitchen when preparing allergen friendly food for the child, or choose to completely eliminate those foods from the menu.
7. Check with the family every 6-12 months to update any information on the allergy, intolerance or diet.
8. Have instructions accessible (such as in the kitchen) for all staff members on each child and how to manage their allergy, intolerance or special diet.
9. Ensure that craft activities do not use any contaminated products such as nuts, egg crates or milk cartons.

Acknowledgements

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- Sharon Timms Little Cherubs Children's Centre

Information has been included and/or adapted from the following sources:

- National Health and Medical Research Council 2013, Australian Dietary Guidelines, https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/guidelines/australia https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/guidelines/australia https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/guidelines/australia
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