READINESS FOR PROCESSED BABY FOODS?

Mashed and complementary foods can start to be introduced between the start of the $5^{\rm th}$ month and the end of the $6^{\rm th}$ month. The following behaviours will tell you if your baby is ready to start eating such foods.



BABY

- will be curious as to what you are eating
- can sit upright with support (e.g. on someone's lap, later on in a highchair) and can hold its head upright
- can grasp an object and lead it to its mouth

TIPS FOR INTRODUCING COMPLEMENTARY FOODS

- Feed the child in an upright position, i.e. in a baby bouncer or baby car seat, later in a high chair.
- Use a **small spoon** and start with small portions.

 The first attempts at eating these foods will serve primarily to familiarise baby with solid foods.
- To start with, offer breast or bottle, later on water or tea, after complementary food.
- Introduce new foods at intervals of **3-4 days**, preferably during the day.
- Patience: baby needs to become accustomed to and practice eating with a spoon.
- Appetites will vary from child to child and from mealtime to mealtime.
- Be able to read the fullness signals of your child (head turned away, mouth firmly closed, food pushed from mouth) and do not force the child to eat.
- The **child will need time** to get used to new foods.
- Do not place the child's **spoon** in your **own mouth.**

AVOID THE FOLLOWING IN THE FIRST YEAR



Sugar, salt, honey and whole nuts

THE FOLLOWING WILL ADD TO YOUR CHILD'S ENJOYMENT OF EATING

- Regular mealtimes, if possible at the dining table
- A relaxed atmosphere
- **Do not** use **distractions** or games to coerce the child to eat beyond its point of satisfaction.
- Allow the child to join in at **family mealtimes** (role model function).
- Support the **independence of your child** by occasionally also allowing it to hold the spoon itself or allowing it to eat small soft pieces with its fingers.
- Allow the **child to decide** whether and how much it eats.
- As soon as your child is comfortable with eating mashed or puréed foods, add new foods to its meal plan.
- If your child rejects a food, offer it again at a later point in time.



TIPS FOR PREPARING COMPLEMENTARY FOOD USING A VEGETABLE-CEREAL MASH BY WAY OF EXAMPLE

- Select local vegetables that are in season
- % vegetables, ½ potatoes or cereal
 Purée the mash finely to start with,
 - later squash more coarsely, then offer as finger food
- The mash can be stored for up to 24 hours in the refrigerator; alternatively, it can be frozen as portions
- Add 1-2 teaspoons each of rapeseed oil and fruit juice to the thawed and warmed portion

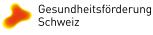
For personalised advice:



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Gesundheitsdepartement Basel-Stadt

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Gesundheitsdepartement des Kantons Basel-Stadt

Medizinische Dienste

▶ Prävention

NUTRITION PLAN



MONTH

MONTH

MONTH

MONTH

MONTH

MONTH MONTH

MONTH

MONTH

MONTH

Transition to **COMPLEMENTARY FOODS TABLE FOODS** Introduced between the start of the 5th and the end of the 6th month

INFANT MILK











Fennel, carrot, pumpkin, zucchini, parsnips, broccoli & cauliflower florets, capsicum, tomato, kohlrabi, spinach etc. (with added rapeseed oil)







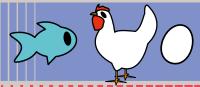
Apple, pear, banana (ripe), strawberry, plum, cherry, melon, berries, kiwi fruit, peach, grapes, etc. (when in season)



CEREALS/LEGUMES/ POTATOES



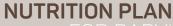
Millet, rice, maize, spelt, oats, rye, barley, wheat, peas, pasta, potatoes, puffed corn, rusks, bread etc.



FISH/MEAT/EGG

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Salmon, trout, beef, lamb, poultry etc. 1-2 times per week Whole egg, boiled, as an alternative to meat and fish



butter (to enhance flavour), natural yogurt and whole milk

In small quantities:

Quark, cheese

1ST MONTH 2ND MONTH 3RD MONTH 4[™] MONTH 5[™] MONTH 6[™] MONTH 7[™] MONTH 8TH MONTH 9[™] MONTH 10[™] MONTH 11[™] MONTH 12[™] MONTH 13[™] MONTH