# **Baby's First Foods**

# MY BABY WILL BE READY TO EAT WHEN HE OR SHE:

- · shows signs of good head control, and
- is able to sit up in their chair, without assistance, for 15 to 20 min.
- Every baby is unique. For most babies, these signs appear around the age of 6 months. For others, they can appear earlier.





NLIMA PRÉSENT



In the first 9 to 12 months, milk (maternal or formula) remains the main source of food in your baby's diet.





## WHAT FOODS TO OFFER MY BABY?

At around 6 months, your baby's iron reserves are low.

Health Canada therefore recommends to start by offering iron-rich foods to prevent anemia. Continue to offer these foods at least 2 times per day. Here are some examples:



- Meat Meat: Pork. beef, etc.
- Poultry
- Fish



# Legumes:

- · Chickpeas.
- beans.
- · lentils, etc.



Iron-fortified

baby cereals

As soon as your baby starts to eat, offer them foods of different textures. This contributes to their good development.

Here are some examples of textures for a baby who is starting to eat:

- · Smooth mash
- Fork-mashed foods
- Chunky puree (e.g. omelette)

### After 6 months:

Large pieces, tender, finger-size

Do not be afraid to offer various textures. Your baby has a protective reflex (gag reflex) which allows them to push the big pieces forward when they go too far in their mouth.



To reduce the risk of choking, make sure that your baby is sitting in their chair (at a 90-degree angle). Avoid sources of distraction such as television, phone, tablets, toys, etc. Furthermore, avoid force-feeding your baby, along with offering them hard, round or sticky foods.

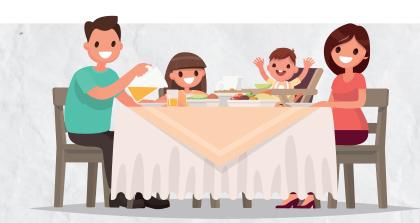
Disclaimer: This tool is for informational purposes only. It does not replace the recommendations of a healthcare professional. If in doubt, consult a healthcare professional.

# **QUANTITY AND FREQUENCY**

- Start offering two iron-rich meals per
- day and increase little by little to three meals, just like the rest of the family.
- · Respect your baby's appetite, do not
- · Let your baby eat by themselves. Let them touch, feel and play with food.

force them to eat.

· Eat as a family, make room for your baby at the table.



Parents choose the quality, baby decides the quantity.

# PRACTICAL COOKING TIPS

- When cooking, use staple foods.
- When preparing meals for your baby, do not add sugar nor salt (up to 12 months). Herbs and spices in small quantities can be used.
- Different cooking methods may be used: steaming, baking, microwaving, etc.
- For the preservation of prepared foods, refer to the guide From Tiny Tot to Toddler.

# **VARIETY**

When babies start to eat, they are more open to try new flavours and textures. Take advantage of this window of opportunity.

### **MEAT AND SUBSTITUTES** (RICH IN IRON)

# Meat / Poultry / Fish

- a Lamb a Beef
- a Liver (max. 30 ml)
- a Turkev
- Egg
- Chicken а
- Pork
- Veal а
- Fish

# Other legumes and

- a Peanut butter
- a Nut butter a Edamame / sov
- White beans
- Black beans
- Red beans
- Lentils
- Chickpeas
- Tofu

Use this list to take note of introduced foods. Add traditional or

cultural foods to the list along with

# your favourite foods.

### **GRAIN PRODUCTS**

### Iron-fortified baby cereals

- a Oats a Wheat
- a Mixed
- a Barley
- a Rice

### Other grains (not iron-fortified)

- a Oats
- a Couscous
- a Millet a Barley
- a Bread
- a Rice

### a Pasta a Ouinoa

### **FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

### Vegetables

- a Asparagus a Broccoli
- a Carrot
- a Mushroom
- a Cauliflower
- a Squash
- a Spinach
- a Corn
- a Turnip
- a Sweet potato
- a Green peas
- a Pepper

### OTHERS

a Sesame a Mustard

MILK AND

a Cheese

a Yogurt

**SUBSTITUTES** 

a Cow's milk (not

a Fortified sov

before 9 months)

before 9 months)

beverages (not

- a Banana a Cherries
- a Clementine a Strawberries
- a Mango
- a Melon

Fruits

a Apricot

- a Orange
- a Apple
- a Pear a Plum







