FOOD PLANNING, ACQUISITION, PREP, COOKING, STORING & REHEATING

What can be prepped and/or cooked in advance for 1 week & for 1 month: estimate amount

- Fat amounts for week or month: generally purchased in available container amounts
- **Protein** per meal: 3-9 oz tissue depending on 120-240 lb body weight & 0-9 hours exercise/week
- **Vegetable** amount for week: what you can reasonably get through (more = better in whole form)
- Slow carbs (fruit, starchy legumes, squash) for the week: if not in ketosis $\sim 1/3$ cup per meal, for tissue recovery (injury, surgery, exercise) another $\sim 1/3$ cup / meal (more if > 200 lb strengthening)
- **Starch** for the week: 1/4-1 cup (50-200 Cal) in meal after workouts, otherwise not needed and potentially hurtful to health but fine with large volume vegetables

Baseline 400-500 Cal meal for 120 lb athlete or 240 lb sedentary; >120 lb athletes need 1-2x this; note dairy is NOT a substitute for vegetables but are listed in same column due to similar sugar level

Effective Protein ~50 Cal	Veg & Dairy Carb ~100	Carb Fuel ~100 Cal ≤ 1 c
Up to the same amount of	Carb not including fiber:	1 c FRUIT or LEGUMES
fat Cal as protein or low fat	• 10 cups leafy greens	(lentils & starchy beans add
• 2 eggs	• 5-10 cups vegetables;	fiber & prot 50 Cal each)
• 3 oz muscle tissue	more watery = less Cals	
(meat, poultry, fish)	• 3 cups tomato carrot beet	1/2 c banana or STARCH
• 4 oz cottage cheese	• Cups DAIRY: 2 milk,	
	2.5 yog, 3 Greek yogurt	• Tuber: yam, potato
• 10 yog** milk** <u>legume</u>	If starch: Slow digastion	• Cereal: rice, corn, oat,
• 12 oz soy milk		quinoa, wheat (pasta,
$Fat = \mathbf{prot} \times 1.5 * \text{ or } \times 2 * *$		slice bread)
	Up to the same amount of fat Cal as protein or low fat • 2 eggs • 3 oz muscle tissue (meat, poultry, fish) • 4 oz cottage cheese • 5 oz Grk yogurt* tofu • 10 yog** milk** legume	Up to the same amount of fat Cal as protein or low fat • 2 eggs • 3 oz muscle tissue (meat, poultry, fish) • 4 oz cottage cheese • 5 oz Grk yogurt* tofu • 10 cups leafy greens • 5-10 cups vegetables; more watery = less Cals • 3 cups tomato carrot beet • Cups DAIRY: 2 milk, 2.5 yog, 3 Greek yogurt If starch: Slow digestion with veggie volume 2-3x

1. Start with what you like: Write the foods you eat in EACH group and the typical PORTION size

Unsaturated Fat ~100 Cal	Effective Protein ~50 Cal	Veg & Dairy Carb ~100	Carb Fuel ~100 Cal ≤ 1 c
MonoUnsat / Ω-9			
Ω-6:			
22-0.			
Ω-3:			
Animal fat			

2. Your needs: On same chart, write # servings you want for this week, underline if purchasing for month; this is your GROCERY LIST (consider creating a digital version to use each week)

- **3.** Acquisition: Review below acquisition tips, start at farmer's market before going to store if possible (tend to be low pesticide, overall fresher, automatically in-season). **TIPS**
- 4. Storing: Separate food by storage method. TIPS
- **5. Preparation:** Season meats for cooking or storing, eliminate most air in storage containers, only cut vegetables or fruit if needed for later convenience since oxidation is faster after cutting. **TIPS**
- **6.** Cooking: Review below tips depending on how many days you are cooking for. I recommend once weekly starchy legumes (freeze what you won't eat within a few days) and 2-3 x weekly for lightly-cooked vegetables that can easily be added to any meal. **COOKING TIPS & CHEAT SHEET FOR FLAVOR**
- 7. **Re-heating:** Requires killing any accumulated bacteria (undercooking beef slightly at 1st cooking, not possible for pork/poultry = high food poison risk). **TIPS**

Tips things to consider for foods

Fats	Acquisition	Preparation	Cooking	Storing	Reheating
Omega-3	Highest quality	Minimum heat	No	Freezer	No
Omega-6	High quality	Low heat	Minimal	Refrigerator	Minimal
Omega-9	Good quality	Low heat	Minimal	Refrigerator	Minimal
Coconut fat	Good quality	No burning	Yes	Refrigerator	Yes
Animal fat*	Highest quality	No burning	Yes	Refrigerator	Yes

^{*}Butter, cheese, egg yolk, meats with more fat than protein (bacon, pepperoni, ribs)

Protein*	Acquisition	Preparation	Cooking	Storing	Reheating
Milk	Low process	No sugar add	Cereals	Refrigerator	Yes
Yogurt	Low process	No sugar add	Poultry	Refrigerator	Yes
Cottage cheese	Low process	No sugar add	n/a	n/a	n/a
Egg (white)	Highest quality	Hard boiled	No burning	Fridge / freeze	Yes
Soy / tofu	Highest quality	Season / cook	No burning	Fridge / freeze	Yes
Beef	Low fat	Season / cook	No burning	Fridge / freeze	Under-cook
Pork	Low fat	Season / cook	No burning	Fridge / freeze	Fully cook
Poultry	Highest quality	Season / cook	No burning	Fridge / freeze	Fully cook
Salmon	Wild	Season / cook	No burning	Fridge / freeze	Regular cook
White fish	Low mercury	Season only	No burning	Fridge / frz 1x	Ok

^{*}Starchy legumes (lentils & beans e.g. kidney, black, chick peas) are protein but in carb calorie section

Vegetables	Acquisition	Preparation	Cooking	Storing	Reheating
Leafy	Organic	Minimal/no air	Minimal***	No air	Minimal
Dense*	Organic	Minimal/no air	Minimal***	No air	Minimal
Energy**	Organic	Minimal/no air	Minimal***	No air	Minimal

^{*}Your typical veggies e.g. broccoli, cauliflower, zucchini, cucumber, bell pepper, onion, etc

^{***}If cooked veggies desired, cook until color pops and veggies are still crunchy

Carb Cal	Acquisition	Preparation	Cooking	Storing	Reheating
Fruit	Organic	Minimal	Minimal	RT or fridge	Minimal
Starch legume	Organic	Soak & cook	Till soft	Fridge / freeze	Yes
Starch: Tubers	Organic	Dry	Any	Fridge	Yes
Starch: Cereals	Organic	Dry	Any	RT /fridge /frz	Yes

^{**}Higher-Calorie veggies e.g. tomato, beets, carrot, snap peas