

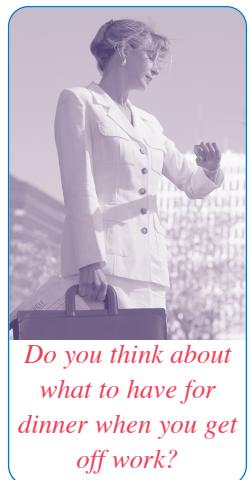
## Plan Your Meals

Did you know that about 70% of adults in the U.S. wait until 4:00 p.m. to decide what they'll eat for dinner that day? Planning foods to eat for a day, a week, etc. is very helpful, because it:

- *Saves time and effort.* It means fewer trips to the grocery store. It also helps you make good use of leftovers which can be called "planned overs."
- *Saves money.* Pre-planned, quick meals can replace more costly convenience items and restaurant meals.
- *Saves calories.* It helps keep you from impulse buying, especially high calorie snacks. It also helps with portion control.
- *Saves you from eating the same foods over and over again.* Eat a variety of foods so you get a variety of nutrients. Variety can also make eating more enjoyable.

### When You Plan Your Meals, Refer to These Items

- *Your calendar, weekly planner, etc.* These can help you know who will be home at mealtimes, whether you are eating out in a restaurant or at a relative's or friend's house, if you need to pack lunches, etc.
- *Your grocery store ads which advertise weekly specials.* Buy special items that fit in with your food budget and eating plan. It is not wise to buy ice cream that is "buy one" "get one free." You'd be better off saving the fat and calories than buying a half-gallon of ice cream. Also, only use manufacturers' "cents-off" coupons when the item is on your list and works within your eating plan.
- *Make a grocery list from your menus.* This includes the menus you use from this book and menus you plan on your own.

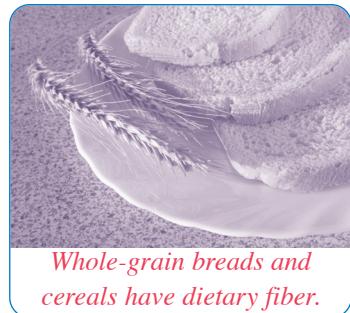


*Do you think about what to have for dinner when you get off work?*

## Plan Breakfast

### Breakfast Is Important!

- It “breaks the fast” from sleeping.
- It helps give you energy to start your day.
- It is a way to get dietary fiber.
- It doesn’t take a lot of time.



### What To Eat

- When you plan your own breakfast, choose whole grain cereals and breads, fresh fruits, fruit juices, frozen, and canned fruits (in water or its own juice), skim, nonfat, or low-fat milks (regular or soy) and yogurts made from these. Add calorie-free items, such as coffee, tea, seasonings, spices (e.g., cinnamon for hot cereal).

### Breakfast Menu Makeover

A breakfast of eggs, meat, hash browns, and toast and butter...should be eaten only occasionally. If eaten every day, the calories, fat, and cholesterol add up.

Change From This					To This				
Breakfast #1	Grams Fat	Mg. of Chol.	Grams Dietary Fiber	Calories	Breakfast #2	Grams Fat	Mg. of Chol.	Grams Dietary Fiber	Calories
1/2 cup orange juice	0	0	.15	60	1 medium orange	0	0	2-3	60
2 scrambled eggs	10	426	0	150	3/4 cup bran flakes	.5	0	4	93
2 strips bacon	10	12	0	90	2 slices "lite", whole wheat toast	1	0	4	80
2 slices white toast	1	0	2	160	1 tsp. soft tub margarine	5	0	0	45
2 tsp. butter	10	22	0	90	Coffee	0	0	0	0
Coffee	0	0	0	0	1 cup skim milk	.5	5	0	90
1 Tbsp. half & half	2	10	0	20					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10-11</b>	<b>368</b>

Switching to Breakfast #2 saves 26 grams of fat, 465 mg. of cholesterol, 202 calories and adds 7.85 to 8.85 grams of dietary fiber!

## Plan Lunch

### Suggestions For “Brown Bagging It”

- Fresh fruits
- Fresh vegetables or vegetable juices
- Whole wheat breads
- Lean meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, peas, lentils, hard-cooked eggs (especially egg whites), low-fat cheeses (2 to 6 grams of fat per ounce)
- Skim milk, low-fat (1%) milk, or nonfat or low-fat yogurt (regular or soy)
- Minimal fats, including margarine or salad dressings. Opt for low-fat or fat-free salad dressings, “butter”-type sprinkles and other no fat condiments, such as mustard, ketchup, or fat-free margarines

### Suggestions for Vegetables

- Large green salad with a mixture of greens and raw vegetables, such as cucumbers, green pepper, onions and broccoli. These could be “planned overs” from last night’s dinner salad.
- Raw vegetables, such as carrot sticks, celery sticks, broccoli, cauliflower, cucumbers, tomato slices, and/or beets. Keep these cut up and ready-to-eat in your refrigerator. They will be easy to grab when making your lunch.
- Ready-to-eat vegetables, such as peeled baby carrots; fresh, bagged salads, spinach, etc.
- Chopped raw vegetables for sandwich garnishes or stuffed in pita bread
- Soup or casserole dishes with vegetables. These could be “planned overs” from last night’s dinner.



*When you pack your lunch, take water, too. Drink it throughout the day.*

## Suggestions for Fruits

- Keep fresh fruit in a fruit basket on the table or counter at home. Eat the fruit with the skin, if edible. This adds dietary fiber.
- Buy individual fruit cups (packed in water or in fruit juice) or buy larger cans and portion out the fruit in “keep cold” containers.

## Suggestions for Sandwiches

- Choose breads with dietary fiber, such as whole-wheat, multi-grain, Boston brown, rye, oatmeal, and pumpernickel.
- Choose from many shapes, such as pita (pocket), sub roll, bagel, soft tortilla, rice cakes, and lavash.
- Make a sandwich with lettuce leaves in place of bread.

## For Sandwich Fillings, Choose

- “Planned over” roast meats, turkey, chicken, or pork loin
- Lean deli and pre-packaged meats, such as turkey and chicken breast, or ham
- Flaked, cooked fish, or water packed tuna mixed with chopped, cooked, or raw vegetables and plain low-fat or fat-free dressings
- Mashed, cooked beans flavored with:
  - A creole sauce made with tomatoes, onions, celery, green peppers
  - Chopped onion and parsley, garlic powder, rosemary, thyme, and pepper
  - Chopped cooked lean pork, celery, onions, and plain nonfat yogurt
- Low-fat cheeses that list no more than 6 grams of fat per ounce



*It is easy to put fruit in your lunch when you can see it on the counter or table.*

## Lunch Menu Makeover

Change From This					To This				
Lunch #1	Grams Fat	Mg. of Chol.	Grams Dietary Fiber	Calories	Lunch #2	Grams Fat	Mg. of Chol.	Grams Dietary Fiber	Calories
Sandwich:					Sandwich:				
1-1/2 oz. bologna	10	28	0	122	2 oz. deli turkey	3	30	0	90
1 oz. sliced proc. cheese	9	27	0	90	1 oz. lite proc. cheese	4	15	0	70
1 tsp. reg. mayonnaise	5	3	0	45	1 tsp. "lite" mayonnaise	1	1	0	15
2 slices white bread	1	0	2	160	2 slices "lite", whole wheat bread	1	0	4	80
10 potato chips	10	0	.2	170	Cucumber slices	0	0	.3	10
1 slice apple pie	13	0	.5	265	1 fresh apple	0	0	3	60
1 cup whole milk	10	34	0	160	1 cup skim milk	1	5	0	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>415</b>

Switching to Lunch #2 saves 48 grams of fat, 41 mg. of cholesterol, 597 calories, and adds 4.6 grams of dietary fiber!

### Other Bagged Lunch Suggestions

- Large salad with greens, chopped vegetables, lean meats, low-fat cheese, beans, such as garbanzo and kidney. Use a nonfat, no-oil, low-fat or regular salad dressing. Use serving sizes allowed in your food budget.
- Soup, such as vegetable or reduced fat cream of broccoli, with a whole grain muffin, fruit, and nonfat yogurt.
- “Planned overs” from the previous night’s dinner (e.g., lean meat, vegetable, rice, a casserole serving, chili, etc.)

***Behavior Change Tip:*** If you don’t have time to make a lunch in the morning, make it the night before. Put “planned overs” in controlled serving sizes in portable containers. Refrigerate items as needed. The next morning, your lunch is ready-to-go.

## Plan Dinner

- Plan foods that you and your family and/or guests enjoy eating and that can be made in the time you have to prepare the meal.
- Choose foods that vary in flavor, color, texture, and temperature. The combination of foods should blend well together and look appealing.
- Make efficient use of your kitchen equipment. (For example, make baked potatoes with a roasted entree.)
- Focus on entrees that have whole grains and vegetables and less meat. Examples are stir-fry dishes, pasta dishes, chilis, soups, and stews.
- Add items to the entree (if they are not already part of it). Examples are potatoes, rice, pasta, couscous, and beans. Opt for whole grain products (bread, pasta, brown rice, etc. instead of white, enriched products), whenever possible.



*Buy lean meats and vegetables to make shish-kebobs or buy them from the market ready-to-cook.*

### Lean (Fresh) Meat Suggestions

- *Beef* - round, sirloin, flank, lean tenderloin
- *Veal* - all trimmed cuts, except commercially ground
- *Pork* - tenderloin, leg (fresh), shoulder (arm or picnic), lean ham
- *Lamb* - leg, arm, loin
- *Poultry* - turkey, chicken, cornish hens
- *Fish and shellfish* - all, except fried
- *Meat counter pre-portioned items* - shish-kebobs or skewers of city chicken

## Meatless Main Dish Suggestions

- Dry beans, kidney beans, black beans, pinto beans, peas, lentils, garbonzo beans (chick peas), split peas, and lentils in soups, stews, and pasta sauces
- Vegetarian burgers and entrees
- Low-fat cheeses
- Tofu (soy bean curd)



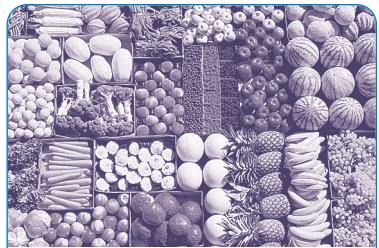
*Plan meatless meals, such as vegetarian burgers.*

## Convenience Food Items Suggestions

- *Frozen dinners* - Choose ones with less than 300 calories and less than 1000 mg of sodium.
- *Frozen entrees* - Look for ones with 15 grams of fat or less per serving.
- *Prepared entrees in the meat section* - Examples are pre-roasted, heat and serve chicken or turkey.
- *Deli pre-cooked items* - Choose barbecued chicken, broasted chicken breasts, and baked fish (available at some supermarkets with fish counters, cooked while you shop).
- *Fast-food items* - Choose pizza (without extra cheese and fatty meats); broiled and rotisserie chicken and broiled chicken sandwiches; quarter pound or 2 oz. hamburgers without cheese and mayonnaise; regular or junior sized shaved roast beef sandwiches; broiled and baked fish; soft tacos, burritos, tostadas, and chili; plain baked potatoes and vegetables; salads and salad bar (omit high fat items like regular dressing, creamy dressed salads, such as potato salad, etc.).
- *Items usually served at breakfast* - Have bagels, pancakes, English muffins, juice, fruits, fat-free muffins, cereal, skim and 1% milk, etc.

## Vegetable Suggestions

Vegetables add color, texture, fiber, vitamins and minerals without adding a lot of calories. Choose good sources of carotene and vitamin C, often.



*Plan a variety of vegetables to get a variety of nutrients.*

### Good Sources of Carotene (the form of vitamin A found in fruits and vegetables)

- Apricots
- Spinach
- Broccoli
- Sweet potatoes
- Cantaloupe
- Tomatoes
- Carrots
- Turnip greens
- Collard greens
- Winter squash
- Peas

### Good Sources of Vitamin C

- Broccoli
- Collard greens
- Brussels sprouts
- Green and red peppers
- Cabbage
- Kiwi fruit
- Cantaloupe
- Peas
- Citrus fruits & juices
- Strawberries
- Cauliflower
- Tomatoes

### Tips for Vegetables

- Steam vegetables, cook them in the microwave or in a small amount of water to the “tender-crisp” stage. More nutrients will be retained.
- Add herbs, spices, wine, or de-fatted chicken stock to the water when steaming vegetables. These will add flavor.
- Use the liquid that the vegetables are cooked in to sauté foods or in soups and stews.

- Keep a supply of cut-up vegetables in the refrigerator. Cut vegetables into serving-sized snack pieces when you bring them home from the store. You will be more likely to eat them when they are ready-to-eat. Add them to fast-food meals that you bring home.
- Add imitation butter sprinkles or lemon juice and herbs to steamed vegetables instead of butter, margarine, honey, salt, and soy sauce. This will keep down the extra calories, fat, sugar, and sodium.

## Dinner Menu Makeover

Change From This					To This				
Dinner #1	Grams Fat	Mg. of sodium	Grams Dietary Fiber	Calories	Dinner #2	Grams Fat	Mg. of sodium	Grams Dietary Fiber	Calories
1/2 cup cole slaw	8	225	.6	138	1/2 cup cole slaw (made with low cal dressing + half the salt in recipe)	4.0	112	.6	69
2 pieces frozen batter dipped fish filets (6 oz.)	31	704	trace	440	3 oz. broiled cod	5.0	105	0	162
10 frozen french fries baked	6.7	30	.8	184	1 small baked potato with skin	0	0	1.9	80
2/3 cup canned green beans	.1	397	.7	15	2/3 cup fresh or frozen green beans	.2	4	1.1	29
2 biscuits from refrigerator dough	6.2	698	trace	182	1 small hard crust sesame roll	2.1	182	1	59
1 Tbsp. margarine	11.4	153	0	102	1 Tbsp. diet margarine	6.0	120	0	54
1 piece homemade strawberry pie with whipped cream	16.8	200	.9	378	1 cup fresh raspberries + 1 Tbsp. "lite" frozen whipped topping	1	2	3.7	56
12 oz. cola	0	0	0	156	12 oz. iced tea, lemon, 1 tsp. sugar	0	0	0	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>525</b>

Switching to Dinner #2 saves 61.9 grams of fat, 1,882 milligrams of sodium, 1,070 calories, and adds 5.3 grams of dietary fiber!

## Plan Snacks

Snacks can be part of healthy eating. Count them in your daily eating plan, not as “extras.” With planning, you can be prepared for “snack attacks.” This could help keep you from getting high fat, high salt items from vending machines, etc. Keep items that won’t spoil in a desk drawer at work, in your purse, briefcase, locker, etc.

### What to Eat

- Free items listed on page 18 and raw vegetables from the vegetable group.
- Foods from breakfast, lunch, or dinner menus. For example, save your serving of fruit from lunch and eat it between lunch and dinner.
- Any item(s) that total your daily “Extra Calories” budget. Read food labels for information. See the lists below and on the next page for examples.

### Other Tips

- If it is hard for you to avoid eating high fat, high salt and high sugar snacks, don’t buy them. If you have a hard time stopping at one small serving, buy single-serving items.
- Eat snacks slowly. Use utensils to eat them.
- After you eat your planned snack, drink water and/or brush or floss your teeth.

### Sample 60 Calorie Snacks

■ 1 small apple, orange, or pear	■ 3 cups “light” microwave popcorn
■ 2 Tofutti fudge treat bars	■ 5-6 animal crackers
■ 2 fortune cookies	■ 1 fruit roll snack
■ 2 gingersnaps	■ 24 thin pretzel sticks
■ 1 Jell-O gelatin bar	■ 1 Dole Fruit ‘n Juice bar
■ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups V-8 juice	■ $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sorbet
■ 4 small shrimp	■ 4 ounces “lite” wine

## Sample 90 Calorie Snacks

- 1 cup nonfat, plain yogurt
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup fat free ice cream
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup nonfat frozen yogurt
- 2 ounces fat-free cheddar cheese
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup fat-free pudding
- 1 cup sugar-free yogurt with fruit
- 1 Rice Krispies Treats bar
- 1 thin slice banana bread
- 1 rice cake with  $\frac{1}{2}$  Tbsp. peanut butter
- Low fat fruit smoothie drink
- 8 ounces sugar-free hot cocoa
- 4 ounces regular wine or 12 ounces “lite” beer



*Read food labels to find out how much of an item you can eat for 60, 90, and 120 calories.*

## Sample 120 Calorie Snacks

- 1 cup nonfat, plain yogurt +  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup strawberries
- 1 ounce dry roasted soy nuts
- 4 mini Chips Ahoy cookies or 7 mini Oreo cookies
- $\frac{2}{3}$  cup Chex Mix
- 3 rice cakes or 2 rice cakes with  $\frac{1}{2}$  Tbsp. peanut butter
- 6 cups “lite” microwave popcorn
- 11 animal crackers
- 2 plain donut holes
- 12 ounces regular beer