## Hawailan <br> Food Choices for Healthful Living based on food group lists



## Acknowledgements

# Hawaiian Food Choices for Healthy Living Based on Food Group Lists 

Revised edition<br>January 2006

This edition was made possible with the assistance of Donna Lyn Au, MPH, RD, Cancer Research Center of Hawaii, University of Hawaii; Carrie Blitz, RD, Cancer Research Center of Hawaii, University of Hawaii; Davelynn Chun, RD, CDE, American Healthways; Joan Dobbs, PhD, CNS; Kelley Hatfield, Nutrition Graduate Student, University of Hawaii; Ruby Hayasaka, MS, MA, RD, Castle Medical Center; Kay Kashiwatani, RD, CDE, St. Francis Medical Center; Suzanne Murphy, PhD, RD, Cancer Research Center of Hawaii, University of Hawaii; Deanna Nakamura, RD, Castle Medical Center; Kourtney Sato, MS, RD, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center; Anne Shovic, PhD, RD, University of Hawaii; Stacey Snee, Nutrition Graduate Student, University of Hawaii; Shana Suzuki, Nutrition Graduate Student, University of Hawaii; Amy Tousman, MPH, RD, CDE, Straub Clinic and Hospital; and Aileen Ueunten, MS, RD, CSR, St. Francis Medical Center.

Nutrient analysis sources:
Food Processor - Version 7.9 ESHA Research, 2002
Cancer Research Center of Hawaii, Food Composition Table
The Food Group Lists are the basis of a meal planning system designed by the American Diabetes Association and The American Dietetic Association.

Disclaimer: The use of brand names does not imply endorsement. Nutrient value and exchange lists are based on current data and may be subject to change as new information becomes available.

An original publication of the Land Grant Institutions of the Pacific: American Samoa Community College, College of Micronesia, Northern Marianas College, University of Guam, and University of Hawai'i, through the Agricultural Development in the American Pacific (ADAP) Project. Funded through the US Department of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service. March 1994.

This manual was originally made possible by the University of Hawaii ADAP project (Agricultural Development in the American Pacific); Kawahine Kamakea Ohelo, Dr. Cecilia Alailima and Teri Hawayeck at the Waimanalo Health Center, Waimanalo, Oahu; Dogma Duffy, Molokai Hospital, Molokai; Trish Britten, Joda Derrickson, Nutrition Specialists, University of Hawaii Cooperative Extension Service; and Suk Fong "Suzette" Lee. Alan Titchenal, Ph.D., Cover Artist, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Revised Edition
Printed January 2006

All or part of this publication may be reproduced for educational purposes.
http://www2.ctahr.hawaii.edu/depart/hnfas/ hifoodchoices.pdf

## Table of Contents

Introduction ..... 1
Principles of Good Nutrition ..... 2
The Food Groups ..... 4
Nutrient Content by Food Group ..... 5
Meal Planning Using Food Groups ..... 6
Hawaiian Example Menu ..... 8
Meal Plan Form ..... 9
Measuring Your Foods ..... 10
Calcium/Milk Group ..... 12
Starch Group ..... 13
Fruit Group ..... 15
Vegetable Group ..... 17
Protein/Meat Group A (lean) ..... 19
Protein/Meat Group B (medium fat) ..... 21
Protein/Meat Group C (high in fat) ..... 23
Protein/Meat Group D (very high in fat) ..... 24
Fat Group A (high in unstaturated fats) ..... 25
Fat Group B (high in saturated fats) ..... 26
Foods that Do Not Need to be Measured ..... 27
Other Foods for Occasional Use ..... 28
Ethnic Food Dishes ..... 30
Nutrient Value and Food Groups of Plate Lunches ..... 33
Fast Food Restaurants ..... 34

## Introduction

Diet is an important part of the treatment and prevention of many diseases including obesity, diabetes, heart disease and high blood pressure. The Hawaiian Food Group Lists have been prepared to help provide food composition information so a modified diet can be more easily followed.


## Principles of Good Nutrition

Maintain a healthy weight. Obesity increases your risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension and coronary heart disease.

■ Eat a variety of foods.

■ Eat less fat.

## Eat more starches high

 in fiber.Eating a variety of foods increases your chance of obtaining all the vitamins, minerals and nutrients your body needs.

Too much fat may cause heart and blood vessel disease. Eat non-fried fish, seafood, poultry, and other lean meats. Watch your portion sizes of all meat-it's easy to eat too much. Eat fewer foods high in saturated fat such as canned luncheon meat, corned beef, coconut milk, gravy, salad dressing, chicken/turkey wings and tails. Eat fewer foods high in trans fat commonly found in margarine, shortening, pastries, fried foods, and processed snacks.

Starches are a good source of energy, vitamins, and minerals. Fiber in foods may help to lower blood-glucose and blood lipid levels. Most all people should increase the amount of starches high in fiber. This can be done by eating more taro, poi, yams, sweet potato, cassava, bananas, breadfruit, dried beans, and peas; more whole grain breads, cereals, and crackers; and more fruit and vegetables.

## ■ Eat less sugar.

Sugar provides only calories and very little vitamins or minerals. Sugar consumption also increases the risk of dental cavities. Foods high in added sugar include desserts (such as cakes and pies), sugary breakfast foods (such as toaster pastries and sugar coated cereals), cookies, candy, pastries, table sugar, honey, sweetened drinks, and syrup.

■ Eat less salt and sodium.
Many of us eat too much salt. The sodium in salt can cause the body to retain water, and in some people it may raise blood pressure. Try to use less salt in cooking and at the table. Foods high in sodium, such as processed and convenience foods, are noted in this booklet with the symbol " $*$." A high source is defined as 560 mg sodium per serving.

## Limit alcohol intake.

It is best to avoid alcohol altogether. If you like to have an alcoholic drink now and then, ask your physician or nutritionist about working it into your meal plan.

Foods high in potassium are recommended as part of a healthy eating regime for most people. Some people, especially those on kidney dialysis, may have to limit their potassium intake. A high source of potassium is defined as more than 300 mg potassium per serving and is noted in this booklet with the symbol " $\beta$."

## The Food Groups

To make it easier for you to follow your meal plan and to meet your nutritional needs, foods have been divided into six Food Groups.

The reason for dividing food into six different groups is that foods vary in their carbohydrate, protein, fat, and calorie content. Each group contains foods that are alike and contain about the same amount of carbohydrate, protein, fat, and calories. The chart on the following page shows the amount of these nutrients in one serving from each Food Group.

As you read over the Food Group Lists, you will notice that the portion size may vary. Because foods are so different, serving size for each food is adjusted so the amount of carbohydrate, protein, fat, and calories are similar for each choice.

If you have a favorite food that is not included in any of these groups, ask your nutritionist to help work it into your meal plan.


## Nutrient Content by Food Group

| Food Group | Carbohydrate (grams) | Protein (grams) | Fat (grams) | Calories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Starch | 15 | 3 | trace | 80 |
| Protein/Meat |  |  |  |  |
| A-Very Lean | - | 7 | 0-1 | 35 |
| B-Lean | - | 7 | 3 | 55 |
| C-Medium-Fat | - | 7 | 5 | 75 |
| D-High-Fat | - | 7 | 8 | 100 |
| Vegetable | 5 | 2 | - | 25 |
| Fruit | 15 | - | - | 60 |
| Calcium/Milk |  |  |  |  |
| Skim | 12 | 8 | trace | 90 |
| Reduced Fat | 12 | 8 | 5 | 120 |
| Whole | 12 | 8 | 8 | 150 |
| Fat | - | - | 5 | 45 |

## Meal Planning Using Food Groups

Your Meal Plan should include foods from each Food Group. The number of foods in each group is planned to provide you with a balanced diet to fit your needs.

| Calcium/Milk Group | The Calcium/Milk Group includes milk and milk products. These foods <br> contain calories, protein, calcium, phosphorus, vitamin A and several B <br> vitamins. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vegetable Group | The Vegetable Group includes some vegetables high in potassium, <br> vitamin A, vitamin C and fiber which are important to health. High <br> vitamin A sources (over 333 RE per serving) will be indicated with a <br> " $V$ " symbol, high vitamin $C$ sources (over 30 mg per serving) will be <br> indicated with a " + " symbol and high potassium sources will be indicated <br> with a " $\beta$ " symbol in this booklet. |
| Fruit Group | The Fruit Group includes all kinds of fruit. Some fruits are excellent <br> sources of vitamin C and potassium. Orange colored fruits, such as <br> mango and papaya, also contain vitamin A. |
| Starch Group | The Starch Group includes foods that provide carbohydrates in the form <br> of starch. Whole grain cereals, rice, noodles, dried beans and peas, and <br> starchy vegetables (such as taro, breadfruit, and sweet potatoes) are <br> good sources of many B vitamins, and potassium. Whole grains are also <br> high in fiber. |

Protein/Meat Group

## Fat Group

The Protein/Meat Group includes foods which provide protein, some fat, minerals and vitamins and varying levels of fat. This group includes meats, fish, poultry, eggs, tofu, and cheese.

The kind of meat or other protein foods makes a difference. The Protein/ Meat Group has been divided into four lists: very lean, lean, medium and high fat Protein/Meat Groups.

Most meats you eat should be lean since fat contributes twice as many calories as protein or carbohydrate. Cut off all visible fat before cooking. Bake, broil, roast, stew or pan-fry without added fat. Discard the fat that comes out of the meat while cooking.

The Fat Group includes foods high in fats. There are several categories of fats, notably: 1) Saturated Fats such as fats from animals and coconut palm oils; 2) Unsaturated Fats (polyunsaturated and monosaturated) are liquid vegetable oils and 3) Trans Fats commonly found in margarine, shortening, pastries, snack foods, and fried foods. Your doctor may want you to be on a "Fat Controlled" diet. This means that you control the kind of fat you use as well as the amount.

## Example Hawaiian Menu

The following sample menus are provided to show you how to use your Meal Plan. The fat content provides approximately $25 \%$ of the total calorie intake. The protein content is $15-20 \%$ and carbohydrate content about $50 \%$ of total calories. These sample menus are planned to meet the nutritional needs of adults and are not meant to be used for children.

Sample Menu (1600 calories)

| Daily Servings: | Calcium/Milk | Vegetables | Fruit | Starch | Protein/Meat A | Protein/Meat B | Protein/Meat $C$ | Fat |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

## Breakfast

1 Fruit 1/2 papaya
2 Starch 2 slices whole grain toast
1 Calcium/Milk 1 cup skim milk
1 Fat 1 teaspoon margarine

## Lunch

2 Protein/Meat B 2 ounces lean pork
2 Starch 2 slices whole grain bread
1 Vegetable $\quad 1 / 2$ cup eggplant
1 Fat 1 teaspoon mayonnaise
1 Fruit $\quad 1 / 2$ cup mango

## Snack

1 Starch
3 soda crackers
1 Protein/Meat C 1 level tablespoon peanut butter

## Dinner

2 Protein/Meat A Stirfry: 2 ounces skinless chicken breast
2 Vegetable $\quad 1 / 2$ cup green pepper
1/2/ cup cooked green leaves
1 teaspoon margarine
3/4 cup fresh pineapple
1 Fruit
1 Calcium/Milk
(add 1 Fat) $1 / 2$ cup tofu made with calcium
3 Starch 1 cup cooked rice
Snack
1 Fruit 1 cup cantaloupe

## Meal Plan Form

You may want to divide your food for the day this way:


## Measuring Your Foods

Measuring is a key to knowing how much food you eat. The measurement in ounces, inches, spoons, or cups is indicated for each food in the Food Groups.

You need a set of measuring cups which includes a full 8-ounce cup, a half cup, a third of a cup and a quarter cup. You also need a teaspoon, a tablespoon, and a ruler to measure your meats.

All measurements in this book are level. Do not heap or pack your cups or bowls. For example, to measure a level spoonful, fill your spoon, then run a knife edge across the spoon pushing off all the extra food. Measuring a level cupful would involve the same process.

A small food scale is also very helpful especially for measuring meats. Make sure the scale measures ounces accurately.

Foods which are eaten cooked should be measured after they are cooked. Any fat that is used in cooking must be counted as part of a fat group. Frying adds a great deal of fat. For example, a breast of chicken which has been rolled in flour and fried may add 1 starch group and 2 or more fat groups.

Measure your foods until you can train your eye to be accurate. Check all your measurements every once in a while to be sure you are correct. You may want to measure your usual bowls and plates so you do not have to measure all the time.


Leveling Spoonful


A golf ball, tennis ball, yo-yo, computer mouse, baseball, fist, and a deck of playing cards make convenient guides to judge moderate portions of food.


## Calcium/Milk Group

One nonfat calcium/milk serving contains approximately 90 calories, 12 grams carbohydrates, 8 grams protein and a trace of fat. (For those who watch potassium intake, limit milk product servings. A cup of milk contains over 300 mg potassium).

## Nonfat Milk

Food

| Skim milk or $1 \%$ milk | 1 cup |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nonfat dry milk powder | $1 / 3 \mathrm{cup}$ |
| Evaporated skim milk | $1 / 2 \mathrm{cup}$ |
| Yog pill |  |

## Reduced Fat Milk (add 1 fat for each)

## Low fat soy milk (unsweetened)

Low fat buttermilk
2\% milk
Evaporated 2\% milk
Yogurt prepared with low fat or $2 \%$ milk, unflavored
Yogurt prepared with $2 \%$ milk, flavored (add 1 fruit)
Yogurt, light, with artificial sweetener prepared with $1 \%$ milk
Yoplait, regular (add 1 fruit)
Yoplait, light

Measure

1 cup
1/2 cup
$3 / 4$ cup (6 oz.)

## 1 cup

1 cup
1 cup
1/2 cup
$3 / 4 \operatorname{cup}(6 \mathrm{oz}$.
$3 / 4$ cup (6 oz.)
1 cup
$3 / 4$ cup (6 oz.)
3/4 cup (6 oz.)



1/3 Cup Nonfat Dry Milk Powder

1/2 Cup Evaporated Milk Add 2 Fat Exchanges

Whole milk (add 2 fat groups)

| Whole milk | 1 cup |
| :--- | :--- |
| Evaporated milk | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Yogurt prepared with whole milk, unflavored | 1 cup |
| Yogurt prepared with whole milk, with fruit <br> (add 1 fruit) | 1 cup |

## Starch Group

One starch serving contains approximately 80 calories, 15 grams of carbohydrate and 3 grams of protein.


| Food | Measure |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cereals |  |
| All cooked | $1 / 2$ cup |
| $\beta$ Bran Flakes, All Bran, Raisin Bran | $1 / 2$ cup |
| $\beta$ Bran (coarse texture) | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Cornmeal, dry | $1 / 3 \mathrm{cup}$ |
| Dry, puffed or flaked (not sugared) | $3 / 1 \mathrm{cup}$ |
| Granola | $1 / 4 \mathrm{cup}$ |
| Grape Nuts | $1 / 4 \mathrm{cup}$ |
| Shredded wheat | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Wheat germ | 3 tablespoons |
| Coconut |  |
| $\beta$ ßImmature meat (sponge) (add 1 fat) | $1-3 / 4$ cups |
| $\beta$ Coconut water | 2 cups |
|  |  |
| Crackers |  |
| Creme Pilot | $1-1 / 2$ |
| Graham | $3\left(2-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\right.$ square) |
| Melba toast | $4(3-3 / 4 " \times 2 ")$ |
| Mochi Crunch | $1 / 3$ cup |
| Ritz, plain | 4 |
| Ry Krisp, double square wafer | 3 |
| Saloon pilot | 1 |
| Saltines | $6(2$ " square) |
| Soda | $3\left(2-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\right.$ square) |
| Wheat Thins | 7 |

## Starch Group

| Food | Measure | Food | Measure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flour Products |  | Starchy Vegetables (Continued) |  |
| Cornstarch | 2 tablespoons | $\beta$ Cassava | 1/3 cup |
| Flour, all kinds | 2 tablespoons | $\beta$ Corn | 1/2 cup |
| Noodles, cellophane | 3/4 cup | $\beta$ Corn on the cob | 1 (6" long) |
| Noodles; macaroni, spaghetti | 1/3 cup cooked | $\beta$ Lima beans | 1/2 cup |
| Buckwheat noodles | 1/3 cup cooked | $\beta$ Lotus root | 3/4 cup |
| Won ton wrapper, 7" square | 1 | Parsnips | 2/3 cup |
| *Ramen, dry (add 2 fat) | 1/2 block (1-1/2 oz. dry) | Peas, green | 1/2 cup |
| *Ramen, fresh, frozen (0 fat) | 1/2 cup cooked | $\beta$ Pidgeon peas, pods | 1/2 cup |
|  |  | $\beta$ Plantain (green banana) | $1 / 2$ medium or $1 / 2$ cup |
| Rice |  | $\beta$ Poi from taro or breadfruit, 2 finger 1/2 cup |  |
| Long rice, cooked | $1 / 2$ cup | Popcorn (without butter) | 3 cups |
| Mochi | 1 (2" x-1/2") | $\beta$ Potatoes |  |
| Rice, cooked |  | White, whole | 1 (" diameter) |
| Brown | 1/3 cup | White, mashed, plain | 1/2 cup |
| Instant | 1/3 cup | $\beta \sqrt{ }$ Sweet potato or yams | 1/2 cup |
| White, enriched | 1/3 cup | $\beta \sqrt{ }$ Pumpkin | 3/4 cup |
|  |  | $\beta$ Soybeans, green | 1/2 cup |
| Soup *Noode/rice base |  | $\checkmark$ Squash, winter, yellow | 3/4 cup |
| *Noodle/rice base | $1 \text { cup }$ | $\beta$ Taro (cooked) | 1/2 cup (or-1/2" slice) |
| *Cream base (add 1 fat) | 1 cup |  |  |
| Starchy Vegetables - Raw or Cooked |  |  |  |
| Arrowroot | 2 ounces |  |  |
| $\beta$ Artichoke | 1 whole |  |  |
| $\beta$ Beans and peas; dried, cooked | 1/3 cup |  | +Good source of vitamin C |
| $\beta$ Burdock (gobo) | 1/2 cup |  | $\checkmark$ G ood source of vitamin A |
| $\beta$ Breadfruit, cooked | 1/3 cup |  | *Food high in salt $\beta$ Food high in potassium |

## Fruit Group

One fruit serving contains approximately 60 calories and 15 grams of carbohydrate. These fruit may be fresh, cooked, dried, or frozen without sugar.

| Food | Measure | Food | Measure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apple, fresh | $1 / 2$ medium or 1 small (2" diameter) | +Grapefruit, fresh <br> +Grapefruit, canned \& drained | $1 / 2$ medium ( $3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ diameter) <br> 3/4 cup |
| Apple, mountain | 2 medium | +Grapefruit, juice | 1/2 cup |
| Applesauce | 1/2 cup | + $\beta$ Guava, fresh | 1 medium (2-1/2" diameter) |
| Apple juice | 1/2 cup |  |  |
| $\beta$ Apricots, fresh | 4 medium | + $\beta$ Honeydew melon | 1 cup |
| $\beta$ Apricots, dried | 4 halves |  |  |
| Apricots, canned \& drained | 4 halves | $\beta$ Jack fruit Juice (fruit) | 1/3 cup 1/2 cup |
| $\beta$ Banana | $1 / 2$ medium or $1 / 2$ cup or $4^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |
| $\beta$ Banana, dried | 3 tablespoons | + $\beta$ Kiwi | 1 large, 1/2 cup |
| Blueberries | 3/4 cup | Kumquat | 5 fruits |
| $\checkmark+\beta$ Cantalope | 1 cup | +Lychee | 10 fruits or 1/2 cup |
| Cherries, fresh | 12 pieces |  |  |
| Cherries, canned \& drained | 1/2 cup | +Mandarin orange | 3/4 cup |
| Cranberry juice cocktail | 1/4 cup | $\sqrt{ }+\beta$ Mango, ripe $\beta$ Mango, green | 1/2 cup or $1 / 2$ small 3/4 cup |
| $\beta$ Dates | 2-1/2 fruits | $\beta$ Nectarine | 1 (1-1/2" diameter) |
| Figs, fresh | 2 medium, 2" each |  |  |
| Figs, canned \& drained | 2 | Ohelo berries | 1-1/2 cups |
| Fruit cocktail \& drained | 1/2 cup | + $\beta$ Orange, fresh | 1/2 large or 1 small |
| Fruit, dried | 2 tablespoons | $+\beta$ Orange juice | 1/2 cup |
| Grapes, fresh Grape juice | 10 large grapes or 15 small |  | +Good source of vitamin C <br> $\sqrt{ }$ Good source of vitamin A <br> *Food high in salt <br> $\beta$ Food high in potassium |

## Fruit Group ${ }_{\text {Cominueo }}$

| Food | Measure | Food | Measure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark+\beta$ Papaya | 1/2 medium or 1 cup cubed | Raisins | 2 tablespoons |
| $+\beta$ Passion fruit juice | 1/2 cup |  |  |
| Peach, fresh | 1 medium | $\beta$ Soursop, pulp | 1/3 cup |
| Peach, canned \& drained | 1/2 cup or 2 halves | +Starfruit | 1-1/2 cups |
| $\beta$ Pear, fresh | $1 / 2$ large or 1 small | +Strawberries | 1-1/4 cups |
| $\beta$ Pear, dried | 1 | Sweetsop | $1 / 2$ of a $3^{\prime \prime}$ fruit |
| Pear, canned \& drained | 2 small halves or 1/2 cup |  |  |
| $\beta$ Persimmon, Japanese | 1/2 medium | +Tangerine | 2 medium |
| $\beta$ Persimmon, native | 2 fruits |  |  |
| +Pineapple, fresh, | 3/4 cup | Watermelon | 1-1/4 cup cubed |
| +Pineapple, canned in own juice | 3/4 cup |  |  |
| +Pineapple juice | 1/2 cup |  |  |
| Plums, fresh | 2 medium |  |  |
| Plums, canned \& drained | 4 |  |  |
| +Poha berries | 1 cup |  |  |
| $\beta$ Pomegranate | 1/2 medium |  |  |
| + $\beta$ Pomelo (Jabon) | 1 cup sections |  |  |
| $\beta$ Prunes, dried | 3 medium |  |  |
| $\beta$ Prune juice | $1 / 3$ cup |  |  |

## Vegetable Group

One vegetable serving contains about 25 calories, 5 grams of carbohydrate and 2 grams of protein. One exchange is $1 / 2$ cup cooked or 1 cup raw.

| $\beta$ Aloe vera juice | $\checkmark$ Kale | $\beta \sqrt{ }+$ Vegetable juice |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +Asparagus | $\beta$ Kohlrabi |  |
|  |  | Water chestnuts |
| Bamboo shoot | Leeks |  |
| Bean sprouts, mung |  | Zucchini |
| $\beta$ Beans, goa (winged) | Mushrooms |  |
| Beans, green |  |  |
| Beets | Okra |  |
| Beet greens | Onion, round |  |
| $\beta$ Bittermelon, fruit |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| $\checkmark$ +Broccoli | $\sqrt{ }$ PPapaya green | + |
| +Brussel sprouts | Pea pods <br> +Pepper, green, red, yellow, or bell | $\square$ |
| $\sqrt{ }$ Carrots | $\checkmark$ Pumpkin leaves | 0 |
| +Cauliflower | $\beta$ Purslane | \% |
| Chayote, fruit |  | - |
| Chayote, leaves | Rutabaga | $\square \square$ |
| Collards |  | 10 |
| Cucumber | $\checkmark$ BSpinach | $\square 00$ |
|  | $\sqrt{ }$ Squash, leaves | $\square$ |
| $\checkmark$ Dandelion greens | $\sqrt{ }$ BSweet potato leaves/shoots $\sqrt{ }$ Swiss chard | - |
| Eggplant |  |  |
|  | + $\beta$ Taro leaves |  |
| $\beta$ Fernshoots (warabi) | + $\beta$ Tomato, canned or fresh |  |
|  | + $\beta$ Tomato juice |  |
| $\beta$ Gourd, dish cloth | $\beta$ Tomato paste |  |
| Gourd, dried (1 strip) | Turnip | + $\sqrt{ }$ Goood source of source of vitamin ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Gourd, white flowered | $\sqrt{ }$ Turnip greens | *Food high in salt $\beta$ Food high in potassium |

## Vegetable Group ${ }_{\text {(connineen }}$

These may be eaten raw as desired or up to one cup cooked.
$\beta$ Banana blossom
Bok choy
$\beta$ Cabbage - all kinds
$\beta$ Celery
Green Onions
$\beta$ Kombu seaweed
Kon yaku
Lettuce
$\beta$ Seaweed
Sprouts
+Radishes (includes daikon)
$\sqrt{ }$ Turnip leaves
*Ume (plum)


Watercress

## Protein/Meat Group A (very lean)

The protein/meat groups have been divided into four groups according to the fat content.
Protein/Meat Group A (very lean). One protein/meat serving contains approximately 35 calories, 7 grams protein, and 0-1 grams fat.

| Food | Measure |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cheese Fat free | 1 ounce or 1 " cube |  |
| Chicken (skin removed) |  |  |
| Breast | 1 oz. or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 3$ " x 1/4") |  |
| Egg |  |  |
| Egg substitute | 1/4 cup |  |
| Egg whites, large | 2 |  |
| Pork Blood | 1/4 cup | $\Omega$ |
| Seafood |  |  |
| Abalone, canned and drained | 1 ounce | , |
| Bigeye (Aweoweo), cooked | 1 ounce | S |
| Blue Fish or Croaker; cooked | 1 ounce | 1 |
| Bonito (Kawakawa); cooked | 1 ounce |  |
| Goat Fish (Weke, Dama, |  | $\uparrow \wedge$ |
| Moano, Kumu), cooked | 1 ounce | $\square 1$ |
| Halibut, cooked | 1 ounce | , |
| Jack Fish, Amber: cooked | 1 ounce |  |
| Jack Fish, Blue Runner; cooked | 1 ounce | $\bigcirc$ |
| Jack Fish, Trevally; cooked | 1 ounce | , |
| Lobster | 1 ounce |  |
| Mahi Mahi (Dolphinfish); cooked | 1 ounce | +Good source of vitamin C |
| Milk Fish, cooked; cooked | 1 ounce | *Food high in salt |
| Parrot Fish (Uhu); cooked | 1 ounce |  |

## Protein/Meat Group A (very lean) (corinues)



## Protein/Meat Group B (lean)

The protein/meat groups have been divided into three groups according to the fat content.
Protein/Meat Group A (lean). One protein/meat serving contains approximately 55 calories, 7 grams protein, and 3 grams fat.

Food

## Beef

*Jerky
Lean chuck
Flank steak
Ground beef (less than 10\% fat)
Porterhouse steak
T-bone steak
Sirloin steak
Tenderloin steak
Round steak
Rump steak

## Cheese

Containing less than $5 \%$ fat
Cottage, dry or 2\% butterfat
Parmesan
Farmers
Ricotta
Chicken (skin removed, cooked)
Drumstick
Thigh
Roasted meat

Measure

3/4 ounce
1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " x 1/4")
1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 4$ ")
1 ounce
1 ounce or 1 piece (3" x 2" x 1/4")
1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " $\times 1 / 4$ ")
1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ )
1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " x 1/4")
1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " $\times 1 / 4$ ")
1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " x 1/4")

1 ounce or 1" cube
1/4 cup
2 tablespoons
1 ounce or 1" cube
1 ounce or 1 " cube

1 ounce
$1 / 2$ piece ( 4 pieces to one pound)
1 ounce or piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ )

+Good source of vitamin C
+Good source of vitamin C *Food high in salt $\beta$ Food high in potassium

Note: The Calcium/Milk group is included when cheese is consumed.

## Protein/Meat Group B (lean) ${ }_{(\text {Conminese })}$

| Food | Measure |
| :--- | :--- |
| Liver or heart | 1 ounce |
| $\beta$ Natto (fermented soybean) | 1 ounce |
| Pork Lean leg | 1 ounce or 1 piece $\left(3^{\prime \prime} \times 3\right.$ " $\left.\times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| Seafood |  |
| $\quad$ Catfish | 1 ounce |
| $\quad$ Opelu, steamed | 1 ounce |
| $\quad$ Mackerel, cooked | 1 ounce |
| $\quad$ Fishoo (Ono cake paste cooked | 1 ounce |
| *Salmon, canned, drained | $1 / 4$ cup |
| *Sardines, canned in oil, drained | $1 / 4$ cup |
| *Tuna, canned in oil, drained | 2 ounces |
| Tofu | 1 ounce |
| Turkey (skin removed) | $1 / 2$ ounce |
| $\quad$ Dark meat, roasted | 1 ounce |
| $\quad$ *Turkey ham, turkey pastrami | 1 ounce |
| Veal Chop or roast | 1 ounce or 1 piece $\left(3^{\prime \prime} \times 3 " \times 1 / 4 "\right)$ |

[^0]
## Protein/Meat Group C (medium fat)

Protein/Meat Group C (medium fat). One protein/meat serving contains approximately 75 calories, 7 grams protein, and 5 grams fat.

| Food | Measure |
| :---: | :---: |
| Beef *Corned beef | 1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " $\times 1 / 4$ ) |
| Ground beef (20\% fat) | 1 ounce |
| Rib eye | 1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " $\times 1 / 4$ ) |
| Cheese Cottage, creamed | 1/4 cup |
| Mozzarella, Ricotta, Farmers, Gouda, Neufchatel | 1 ounce or 1 " cube |
| Chicken Wing with skin | 1 wing (6 pieces to one pound) |
| Dog | 1 ounce |
| Duck, Goose (skin and fat removed) | 1 ounce |
| Egg, whole, chicken or duck | 1 large |
| Fish Shad, American; cooked | 1 ounce |
| Lamb Lean leg, loin, rib, shank, shoulder, sirloin | 1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " $\times 1 / 4$ ") |
| Pork *Boiled ham, butt, loin, shoulder, arm, picnic | 1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " $\times 1 / 4$ ) |
| Shoulder blade, *Canadian bacon | 1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " $\times 1 / 4$ ) |
| Sweetbreads (brains, gizzards) | 1 ounce |
| Turkey, ground ( $20 \%$ fat) | 1 ounce |


+Good source of vitamin C $\sqrt{ }$ Good source of vitamin A *Food high in salt *Food high in potassium

## Protein/Meat Group D (high in fat)

Protein/Meat Group D (high in fat). One protein/meat serving contains approximately 100 calories, 7 grams protein, and 8 grams fat.

| Food | Measure |
| :---: | :---: |
| Beef Brisket | 1 ounce |
| Ground beef (30\% or more fat) | 1 ounce |
| Lean short ribs | 1 ounce |
| Rib roast, club and rib steak | 1 ounce or 1 piece (3" x 2" x 1/4") |
| Spare ribs (meat, without bone) | 1 ounce |
| Cheese Cheddar, American, Monterey, Swiss, Provolone, Blue | 1 ounce or 1 " cube |
| *Cold cuts | 1 ounce |
| *Frankfurter | 1 (10 per pound) |
| Lamb | 1 ounce or 1 piece ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " $\times 1 / 4$ ) |
| Peanut butter | 1 tablespoon |
| Pork Spareribs, loins (back ribs), ground pork, country style ham, pork belly | 1 ounce or 1 slice (3" x 2" x 1/4") |
| *Sausage Lup chong, Portugese, Vienna | 1 ounce, link or patty |
| *Spam (canned luncheon meat) | 1 ounce or 1 slice (3" x 2 " x 1/4") |
| Tofu, extra firm | 1/2 cup |
| Turkey tail | 1/2 ounce |
| Wings Chicken | 1 |
| Turkey | 1/2 |



## Fat Group A (high in unsaturated fats)

The fat group have been divided into two sections, those which are high in unsaturated fats and those which are high in saturated fat.
Fat Group A - high in unsaturated fats. One fat serving contains approximately 45 calories and 5 grams of fat.

| Food | Measure |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Avocado | 1/8 of 4" diameter |  |
| Dressings, Salad All varieties <br> Reduced calorie <br> Mayonnaise <br> Mayonnaise, reduced calorie <br> Miso | 1 tablespoon <br> 2 tablespoons <br> 1 teaspoon <br> 1 tablespoon <br> 1 tablespoon |  |
| Margarine (first ingredient, liquid oil) | 1 teaspoon |  |
| Nuts Almonds Cashews Macadamia Peanuts Pecans Pistachio Walnuts Other nuts | 1 tablespoon (6 nuts) <br> 1 tablespoon (6 nuts) <br> 1 tablespoon (6 nuts) <br> 1 tablespoon (10 nuts) <br> 1 tablespoon (4 halves) <br> 1 tablespoon (6 nuts) <br> 1 tablespoon (4 halves) <br> 1 tablespoon | (\%) |
| Oil cottonseed, corn safflower, sesame, soybean and sunflower | 1 teaspoon |  |
| Olives, ripe | 10 small or 5 large | ~ |
| Peanut butter | 1/2 tablespoon | $\checkmark$ |
| Peanut dipping sauce (Thai style) | 1-1/2 tablespoons |  |
| Sesame seeds | 1 tablespoon |  |
| Sunflower seeds, unshelled shelled | 1/4 cup 1 tablespoon | $\sqrt{ }$ Good source of vitamin A *Food high in salt $\beta$ Food high in potassium |
| Tartar sauce | 2 teaspoons |  |

## Fat Group B (high in saturated fats)

Fat Group A - high in saturated fats. One fat serving contains approximately 45 calories and 5 grams of fat.

| Food | Measure |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter | 1 teaspoon |  |
| *Bacon, crisp | 1 slice |  |
| Cheese, cream | 1 tablespoon |  |
| Coconut $\beta$ Immature meat (sponge) | 1-3/4 cup (add 1 bread) |  |
| Mature meat | 1 piece (1" $\times 1$ " $\times 3 / 8$ ") |  |
| Cream, no water added | 1 tablespoon |  |
| $\beta$ Milk (1 cup water to 1 cup cream) | 2 tablespoons |  |
| Coconut, grated | 1-1/2 tablespoons | $\cdots$ |
| Cream Coffee cream | 2 tablespoons |  |
| Sour cream | 2 tablespoons | , |
| Whipping, heavy, liquid | 1 tablespoon | $\square$ |
| Margarine (first ingredient hydrogenated or hardened oil) | 1 teaspoon |  |
| Non-dairy creamer Liquid |  |  |
| Powder | 1-1/2 tablespoons |  |
| *Salt pork | 1/4 oz. | $\bigcirc$ |
| Solid cooking fats (including lard, shortening) | 1 teaspoon | < |
| Sour cream | 2 tablespoons | + Good source of vitamin C <br> لGood source o v vitamin A <br> *Food high in salt <br> BFood high in potassium |

## Foods that Do Not Need to be Measured

Some foods and condiments have very little carbohydrate, protein or fat and can be used without measuring and with a few exceptions, as often as you like unless you are on a sodium restricted diet.

## Beverages

Carbonated water, club soda
Coffee, plain
Soft drinks, artifically sweetened
Sugar free drink mixes
Tea
Water

## Desserts

Gelatin desserts, artificially sweetened
Sugar substitutes


## Soups

*Bouillon, without fat
*Clear broth

## Seasonings

## Chives

*Fish sauce
*Furikake
Garlic
*Ginger, raw or pickled
*Mustard, dry or prepared
Nori
Parsley
Pepper
*Pickled melon (narazuke)
*Pickled scallions (rakkyo, rankyo)
*Salt (in moderation)
*Soy Sauce (in moderation)
Spices and herbs
*Tabasco sauce
*Tsukudani (seasoned seaweed)
Vinegar
Wasabe

## Miscellaneous

Catsup (1 tablespoon)
Cranberries, unsweetened (1/2 cup)
Fat free whipped topping (2 tablespoons)
Korean red pepper paste (1/2 tablespoon)
Non stick pan spray
*Pickles, unsweetened
Salad dressing, low calorie (2 tablespoons)
$\beta$ Seaweeds
*Taco sauce (1 tablespoon)
$\beta$ Tamarind
*Tokyo Ruke/Zuke (pickled vegetable) (1 tablespoon)
*Tsukemono (Japanese pickled vegetables) (1 tablespoon)

## Other Foods for Occasional Use

Moderate amounts of some foods can be used in your meal plan, in spite of their sugar or fat content. The following list includes food group serving values for some of these foods. Because they are concentrated sources of carbohydrate, you will notice that the portion sizes are very small. Check with your nutritionist for advice on how often and when you can eat them.


| $+\beta$ Halo Halo <br> $\beta$ Haupia, coconut pudding, Hawaiian style | 1/2 cup <br> 1/2 cup | 1/2 fruit, 1 starch, 1 fat 4 fat, 2 fruit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ice cream, any flavor | 1/2 cup | 1 fruit, 2 fat |
| Ice milk | 1/2 cup | 1 fruit, 1 fat |
| Jam, jelly, honey | 1 tablespoon | 1 starch |
| Jello | 1/2 cup | 1 fruit |
| Juice drinks | 12 oz . can | 2-1/2 fruit |
| Macadamia nuts, chocolate covered | 1 piece | 1 fruit, 1-1/2 fat |
| Macaroni or potato salad | 1/2 cup | 1 starch, 3 fat |
| Malasada | 1 ounce | 1 fruit, 1/2 fat |
| Manju, Japanese pastry w/ sweet bean paste | 1 ounce | 1 fruit, 1/2 fat |
| Mochi, plain | 1 (2" diameter $\mathrm{x}-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ or $1-1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.) | 1 starch, 1/2 fruit |
| Mochi ice cream | 1 piece (1-1/2 ounces) | 1/2 starch, 1 fat |
| Mochi with sweet bean filling | 1-1/2 ounces (2 1/4" dia. x 1/2") | 1 starch, 1/2 fruit |
| Muffin | 2" diameter | 1/2 starch, 1 fat, 1/2 fruit |
| Okoshi (puffed rice cake) | 2 | 1 starch |
| Pie, fruit | 1/8 pie | 1 starch, 2 fruit, 3 fat |
| Popsicle | 1/2 twin pop | 1 fruit |
| Senbei | 2 wafers | 1 starch |
| Sherbet, any flavor | 1/4 cup | 1 fruit |
| Soda, sweetened | 12 ounce can | 2-1/2 fruit |
| *Snack chips, all varieties | 1 ounce | 1 starch, 2 fat |
| Sugar | 1 tablespoon | 1 fruit |
| Sugar cane, stalk, peeled | 4 ounce | 1 fruit |
| Tofu pie | 1 piece (1/8 of 9" dia.; 150 g .) | 2 fruit, 2 fat |
| Vanilla wafers | 6 small | 1/2 starch, 1/2 fruit |
| Yokan | 1 ounce | 1/2 starch |

[^1]
## Ethnic Food Dishes

| Recipe | Measure | Food Group $\quad$+ Good source of vitamin $C$ <br> $\sqrt{\text { Good source of vitamin A }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chinese |  | $\beta F$ ood high in potassium |
| * $\beta$ +Beef broccoli | 1 cup | 1 starch, 1 vegetable, 1-1/2 "B" protein/meat, 1 fat |
| * $\beta+$ Beef $\mathrm{w} /$ tomato | 1 cup | 1/2 starch, 1 vegetable, 2 " $B$ " protein/meat |
| *Chinese cake noodles, fried w/meat, seafood, and vegetables | 1 cup | $1-1 / 2$ starch, $1 / 2$ vegetable, $1 / 2$ " $B$ " protein/meat, 1 " C " protein/meat, 1 fat |
| Chinese chicken salad w/ dressing | 1 cup | $1 / 2$ starch, $1 / 2$ vegetable, $1 / 2$ " $B$ " protein/meat, 2 fat 1-1/2 starch, $1 / 2$ fat |
| Chinese green onion pancake | 1 pancake (1-1/2 ounces) |  |
| *Chinese noodle soup w/ meat and vegetabl |  |  |
| (Tang mein) | 1 cup | 1/2 starch, $1 / 2$ vegetable, 1-1/2 "C" protein/meat |
| *Duck egg, yolk, salted | 1 each | 1 "C" protein/meat |
| *Orange chicken | 1 cup | 2 starch, 4 "C" protein/meat, 2 fat |
| Pork Char Siu | 1 ounce | 1/2 starch, 1 "C" protein/meat |
| Pot sticker, with meat, steamed | 1 ounce | 1/2 starch, 1 "C" protein/meat |
| $\beta$ Soy beans, cooked | 1/3 cup | 1/2 starch, 1 "C" protein/meat |
| *Thick rice soup, Chinese style |  |  |
| (Jook or Congee) | 1 cup | 1 starch, 1/2 "C" protein/meat |
| *Won Ton Mein soup | 1 cup | 2 starch, 1/2 vegetable, 1-1/2 "C" protein/meat |
| Filipino |  |  |
| +Chicken w/ green leaves | 1 cup | 1/2 vegetable, 2 " C " protein/meat |
| $\beta$ Chicken w/ green papaya (Tinola) | 1 cup | 1/2 vegetable, 2-1/2 "C" protein/meat |
| Chicken w/ vegetables (Sinigang) | 1 cup | $1 / 2$ vegetable, $2-1 / 2$ "C" protein/meat |
| $\beta$ Chicken, pork w/ vegetables, (Pochero) | 1 cup | 1/2 vegetable, 2.5 " C " protein/meat, 1 fat |
| Eggplant w/hot garlic sauce and pork | 1 cup | 1-1/2 vegetable, 2 " $B$ " protein/meat, 2-1/2 fat |
| $\beta$ Fish w/ veggies (Bulanglang) | 1 cup | 1-1/2 vegetable, $2-1 / 2$ " $B$ " protein/meat |
| Lumpia | 3 ounces | $1 / 2$ vegetable, $1 / 2$ starch, $1 / 2$ "B" protein/meat, $4-1 / 2$ fat 1 starch, $1 / 2$ vegetable, 1 "C" protein/meat |
| $\beta *$ Mung beans w/pork vegetables (Balatong) | 1 cup |  |
| $\beta *$ Pinachet | 1 cup | 2 vegetable, 2 "D" protein/meat |
| $\beta$ *Pork Adobo | 1 cup | 5 "C" protein/meat |
| Pork and veggies, Bulanglang | 1 cup | 2 vegetable, 2 " $C$ " protein/meat |
| $\beta *$ Pork Guistantes | 1 cup | 1/2 starch, $1 / 2$ vegetable, 2 " $C$ " protein/meat |


| Japanese |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\beta$ *Beef curry, brown | 1 cup |
| $\beta *$ Beef Sukiyaki | 1 cup |
| *Chicken and egg over rice |  |
| (Oyako, Donburi) | 1 cup |
| $\sqrt{ } \boldsymbol{*}$ *Chicken Tofu | 1 cup |
| Namasu | 1/2 cup |
| Natto (fermented soybeans) | 1/2 cup |
| $\checkmark \beta *$ Pork Nishime | 1 cup |
| Red bean soup sweetened (Zenzai) | 1/2 cup |
| Rice gruel or porridge, plain (Okaya or Okai) | 1 cup |
| *Rice w/ Azuki beans (Sekihan) | 1 cup |
| Somen salad w/ sauce | 1/2 cup |
| Sushi, California roll | 1 small |
| Sushi, cone (Inari) | 1 small |
| Ton Katsu sauce | 1 Tablespoon |
| Yaki Soba (noodles, fried w/meat and vegetables) | 1 cup |
| Local Food |  |
| *Chicken long rice | 1 cup |
| *Kalua pig | 3 oz . |
| *Kalua pork and cabbage | 1 cup |
| $\beta$ *Loco Moco (2 scoops rice, 1 hamburger patty, 1 egg, gravy) |  |
| Macaroni potato salad | 1/2 cup |
| $\checkmark$ Manapua, filled w/ vegetables | 1 item |
| *Oxtail soup | 1 cup |
| $\beta *$ Pastele | 1 item |
| *Pig's feet soup | 1 cup |
| $\checkmark \beta *$ Pork Lau Lau | 1 cup or 1 Lau Lau |
| $\beta *$ Portuguese bean soup | 1 cup |
| $\checkmark$ Prune Mui | 1 item or 1 ounce |
| *Saimin from frozen | 1 package |
| *Spam Musubi (riceball with spam and nori) | 1,6 ounces |
| $+\sqrt{ } \beta *$ Squid Luau | 1 cup |
| *Tuna, fresh, raw, Hawaiian style (Ahi Poke) | 1/4 cup |

$1 / 2$ starch, $1 / 2$ vegetable, 3 "C" protein/meat, 1 fat 1/2 starch, $1 / 2$ vegetable, 1-1/2 "C" protein/meat
$1-1 / 2$ starch, $1 / 2$ " $B$ " protein/meat, $1 / 2$ " $C$ " protein/meat 1 starch, $1 / 2$ vegetable, 2 "C" protein/meat, 1 fat $1 / 2$ starch, 1 vegetable
1 starch, 2 "C" protein/meat
1 starch, $1 / 2$ vegetable, $1 / 2$ "C" protein/meat, $1 / 2$ fat
3.5 starch

1 starch
4 starch
1 starch, 1/2 vegetable, 1/2 "C" protein/meat
1/2 starch, $1 / 2$ vegetable
1/2 starch
1 starch
1 starch, 1 vegetable, 1/2 "B" protein/meat, $1 / 2$ "C" protein/meat
$1 / 2$ vegetable, 1 " $C$ " protein/meat
3 "C" protein/meat
1 vegetable, 2 " $C$ " protein/meat
4 starch, 2 "D" protein/meat, 1 fat
1 starch, 3-1/2 fat
1-1/2 starch, 1 vegetable, $1 / 2$ fat
3 "C" protein/meat, 1 fat
1 starch, 1-1/2 vegetable, 2-1/2 "C" protein/meat, 2 fat
$1 / 2$ vegetable, 1 " $C$ " protein/meat
1/2 vegetable, 2-1/2 "B" protein/meat,
3-1/2 "C" protein/meat
$1 / 2$ vegetable, $1 / 2$ " $C$ " protein/meat, $1-1 / 2$ " $D$ " protein/meat 1 fruit
2-1/2 starch
2-1/2 starch, $1 / 2$ " $D$ " protein/meat
2-1/2 "B" protein/meat, 1-1/2 fat
1-1/2 "A" protein/meat

## Ethnic Food Dishes

| Recipe | Measure | Food Group $\quad$+ Good source of vitamin C <br> VGood source of vitamin A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vietnamese, Thai, Korean |  |  |
| *Bean sprout salad, Korean style | 1/2 cup | 1-1/2 vegetable, 1/2 fat |
| $\beta *$ Beef w/ long rice and vegetables, Korean style (Chap Cha'ae) | 1 cup | 1 starch, 1-1/2 vegetable, 1/2 "C" protein/meat, 1/2 fat |
| $\beta \boldsymbol{*}$ Beef w/ rice and vegetables, Korean style |  |  |
| *Beef, Korean style (Meat Jun) | 1 slice (1 ounce) | 1 "C" protein/meat, 1/2 fat |
| *Beef, Korean style ribs (Kalbi) | 1 rib (1 ounce) | 1/2 starch, 1 " C " protein/meat, 1 fat |
| $\beta *$ Chicken curry, green, made w/ coconut milk | 1 cup | 1/2 vegetable, 3-1/2 "C" protein/meat, 2-1/2 fat |
| $\sqrt{ } \beta *$ Chicken sandwich, Vietnamese style | 1 sandwich (8 ounces) | 3 starch, 1 vegetable, 2 "C" protein/meat, 1 fat |
| *Cod, dry, seasoned, Korean style (Taegu) | 1 tablespoon | 1/2 "A" protein/meat, 1/2 fat |
| *Cold noodles w/ meat and veggies, Korean style (Bibim Kook Soo) | 1 cup | 1-1/2 starch, 1/2 vegetable, 1/2 "C" protein/meat, 1 fat |
| $+\beta *$ Green papaya salad, Thai style (Som Tam) $\beta$ Kim Chee stew w/ beef and tofu, | 1 cup | 1/2 starch, 1 vegetable, 1/2 "A" protein/meat, 1/2 fat |
| Korean style (Chigae) | 1 cup | 1 vegetable, 2 "C" protein/meat |
| *Kook Soo (noodle soup w/ beef and vegetables) | 1 cup | 1-1/2 starch, $1 / 2$ vegetable, 1/2 "C" protein/meat, 1 fat |
| Pindaettok Korean style <br> (Mung bean pancake) | 1 pancake (4 ounces) | 1-1/2 starch, 1/2 vegetable, 1/2 "C" protein/meat, 1 fat |
| $\sqrt{ }$ Summer roll (vegetables and noodles in rice paper wrapper) | 1 roll (4 ounces) | 1-1/2 starch, $1 / 2$ "A" protein/meat |

## Nutrient Value and Food Groups of Plate Lunches ${ }^{1,2}$

|  | Amounts | Calories | Fat <br> (g) | Protein <br> (g) | FOOD GROUPS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Starch | Fruit | Vegetable | Protein/Meat | Fat |
| $\beta$ CHICKEN KATSU |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| with 2 scoops rice | 6 oz. chicken, 1-1/2 cup rice | 729 | 32 | 40 | 5 |  |  | 5(B) | 2 |
| *with macaroni salad | 3/4 cup salad | 990 | 52 | 43 | 7 |  |  | 5(B) | 6 |
| *with tossed salad, french dressing | 1 cup salad, 2T dressing | 870 | 45 | 41 | 5 |  | 1/2 | 5(B) | 5 |
| *with tossed salad, no dressing | 1 cup salad | 740 | 32 | 41 | 5 |  | 1/2 | 5(B) | 2 |
| $\beta$ HAMBURGER STEAK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| with 2 scoops rice | 5 oz. ground beef, 1-1/2 cup rice | 710 | 34 | 43 | 5 |  |  | 5(B) | 2 |
| *with macaroni salad, gravy | 3/4 cup salad, 1/4 cup gravy | 1135 | 59 | 47 | 7 |  |  | 5(B) | 7 |
| *with tossed salad, french dressing, gravy | 1 cup salad, 2T dressing, 1/4 cup gravy | 1025 | 53 | 45 | 5 |  | 1/2 | 5(B) | 6 |
| with tossed salad, no dressing, no gravy | 1 cup salad | 815 | 34 | 44 | 5 |  | 1/2 | 5(B) | 2 |
| $\beta$ MAHIMAHI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| with 2 scoops rice | 5 0z. fish, 1-1/2 cup rice | 461 | 8 | 33 | 5 |  |  | 5(A) |  |
| *with macaroni salad, tartar sauce | 3/4 cup salad, 3T tartar sauce | 967 | 54 | 36 | 7 |  |  | 5(A) | 8 |
| *with macaroni salad, no tartar sauce | $3 / 4$ cup salad | 747 | 30 | 36 | 7 |  |  | 5(A) | 4 |
| *with tossed salad, french dressing, tartar sauce | 1 cup salad, 3 T dressing, 3 T tartar sauce | 847 | 46 | 34 | 5-1/2 |  | 1/2 | 5(A) | 7 |
| *with tossed salad, french dressing, no tartar sauce | 1 cup salad, 3T dressing | 627 | 23 | 34 | 5-1/2 |  | 1/2 | 5(A) | 3 |
| with tossed salad, no dressing, no tartar sauce | 1 cup salad | 472 | 8 | 34 | 5-1/2 |  | 1/2 | 5(A) |  |
| with tossed salad, no dressing, tartar sauce | 1 cup salad, 3T tartar sauce | 692 | 31 | 34 | 5-1/2 |  | 1/2 | 5(A) | 4 |
| $\beta$ TERI BEEF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| with 2 scoops rice | 5 oz. beef, 1-1/2 cup rice | 790 | 23 | 52 | 5 |  |  | 5(B) |  |
| *with macaroni salad | 3/4 cup salad | 1095 | 47 | 55 | 7 |  |  | 5(B) | 4 |
| *with tossed salad, french dressing | 1 cup salad, 2T dressing | 980 | 41 | 53 | 5 |  | 1/2 | 5(B) | 3 |
| *with tossed salad, no dressing | 1 cup salad | 800 | 23 | 53 | 5 |  | 1/2 | 5(B) |  |

## Fast Food Restaurants



## Kentucky Fried Chicken

| *Boneless Firey Buffalo Wings | 6 | 520 |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| *Breast, with skin | 1 | 380 |
| Breast, without skin | 1 | 140 |
| Cole slaw | 1 serving | 190 |
| Corn-on-the-cob, 3" | 1 | 70 |
| Lemon meringue | 1 slice | 240 |
| $\beta$ Mashed potatoes w/gravy | 1 serving | 120 |
| Pecan pie | 1 slice | 480 |
| Popcorn chicken, individual | 1 | 380 |

McDonald's

| *Chicken McNuggets | 6 pieces | 250 |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| *Egg McMuffin | 1 | 290 |
| English muffin | 1 | 150 |
| *Filet-o-fish | 1 | 400 |
| $\beta$ French fries | Small | 230 |
| Fruit and walnut salad | 1 | 310 |
| $\beta$ Fruit and yogurt parfait |  |  |
| $\quad$ with granola | 1 | 160 |
| *Hamburger | 1 | 260 |
| $\quad$ Hot cakes and sausage | 1 | 770 |
| *Quarter pounder | 1 | 420 |
| $\quad$ Scrambled eggs | 1 | 180 |
| Side salad | 1 | 20 |
| $\beta$ Vanilla lowfat frozen |  |  |
| $\quad$ yogurt cone | 1 | 150 |

2 starch, 3 "C" protein/meat, 1/2 fat
1/2 starch, 4-1/2 "C" protein/meat
2-1/2 "B" protein/meat
1 starch, 1 vegetable, 2 fat
1 starch
1/2 starch, 2 fat, 2-1/2 fruit
1 starch, 1 fat
1 starch, 3-1/2 fruit, 4 fat
1-1/2 starch, 3 " $C$ " protein/meat, 1 fat

1 starch, 2 "B" protein/meat, 1 fat
2 starch, 1-1/2 "C" protein/meat, 1/2 fat
2 starch
3 starch, 2 " $B$ " protein/meat, 1 fat
2 starch, 1-1/2 fat
3 fruit, 2-1/2 fat
1 starch, $1 / 2$ fruit, $1 / 2$ milk
2 starch, 1 "D" protein/meat
4 starch, 3 fruit, 1 " $D$ " protein/meat, 4 fats
2 starch, 2-1/2 "D" protein/meat, 1 fat
2 "C" protein/meat, 1 fat
1 vegetable
$1 / 2$ starch, $1 / 2$ milk, $1 / 2$ fruit, $1 / 2$ fat

## Fast Food Restaurants

(Continued)



[^0]:    +Good source of vitamin C
    Good source of vitamin *Food high in *Food high in salt
    $\beta$ Food high in potassium

[^1]:    +Good source of vitamin C $\sqrt{ }$ Good source of vitamin A *Food high in salt $\beta$ Food high in potassium

