

MEAL/TIME	FOODS/BEVERAGES	HUNGER LEVEL BEFORE MEAL	HUNGER LEVEL AFTER MEAL	SATISFACTION LEVEL	MOOD OR EMOTION

Hunger/Fullness Level:	Satisfaction Level:	Mood/Emotional Eating:				
How would you rate your level of	How satisfied are you with this meal or	Did you eat for anot	ther reason?			
hunger/fullness on a 1-10 scale?	snack? Rate your level of satisfaction from	No - I was physically hungry.				
1 = Very full (you feel sick)	1-10, where:	Yes - select any that apply:				
3 = Comfortable after eating						
5 = Neutral (not hungry or full)	1 = not at all satisfied	Calm.	Happy / Excited			
7 = Normal feeling of hunger	10 = extremely satisfied	Anxious / Restless	Bored			
10 = Very Hungry/Starving		Lonely	Sad / Angry			
		Guilty	Others			



Meal Planning

Meal planning is a flexible, practical and dynamic process that is created by your experiences and preferences. It is not meant to be rigid or strict, rather you can adapt it to any day or week or situation without feeling restricted. Use some of these tips as you are planning your 'Eat Well Plate':

- Eat foods you like
- There are no 'good' or 'bad' foods
- Have fun and don't over complicate it
- Give yourself options

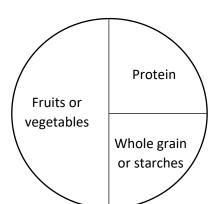
- Be flexible give yourself permission
- Make it practical
- You don't need to count calories or points
- Use foods to nourish and satisfy your body

Listening to your Body

Connecting to your bodies hunger, fullness and satisfaction cues is just as important as what you eat. Maybe you've had a long day, you're tired, your body hurts, or you're stressed. Why we eat can have a direct impact on what we eat. Instead of thinking of food as 'good' or 'bad', try listening to your body to understand what your body needs and why. Ask yourself these questions:

Hunger/Fullness Level:	Satisfaction Level:	Mood/Emotion Eating:		
How would you rate your level of	How satisfied are you with this meal or	Did you eat for another reason?		
hunger/fullness on a 1-10 scale?	snack? Rate your level of satisfaction	No, I was physically hungry		
	from 1-10, where:	Yes - select any that apply:		
1 = Very full (you feel sick)				
3 = Comfortable after eating	1 = not at all satisfied	Calm		
5 = Neutral (not hungry or full)	10 = extremely satisfied	Happy / Excited		
7 = Normal feeling of hunger		Anxious / Restless		
10 = Very Hungry/Starving		Bored		
		Lonely		
		Sad / Angry		
		Guilty		
		Others		

Creating an Eat Well Plate



When planning a meal, choose foods that you enjoy and want to eat. If you prefer to have a guide to help with creating an 'Eat Well Plate", use these steps for your plate, bowl, or mixed dish. Remember, it doesn't have to be perfect.

- Fill <u>half</u> of your plate fruits and/or vegetables at meals
- Make <u>quarter</u> of your meal whole grain foods <u>or</u> starches.
- Make the other <u>quarter</u> of your meal protein foods. If possible, choose plant-based proteins more often.
- Use fats in cooking or sparsely in meals and snacks
- For snacks: pair protein foods with fruits, vegetables, or whole grain foods.
- Drink water or lower calorie drinks
- Listen to your bodies hunger, fullness and satisfaction cues



Customize it to your Preferences

Select foods that you like and/or are willing to try. Give yourself flexibility at meals or snacks to have foods that you feel like having in the moment. Remember, this is not a diet, rather a way of eating that respects your hunger and food cues.

VEG	SETABLES								
000000000	Asparagus Beans (yellow or gree Bok Choy Broccoli Cabbage Carrots Cauliflower Celery Cucumber	n)		Endives Eggplan Fiddlehe Leafy Gi Leeks Lettuce Mushro Okra Peppers	t eads reens oms			Rad Sea Sno Tor Tur	mpkin dishes aweed ow Peas mato rnip cchini
FRU	JITS								
	Apple* Apricots* Banana Berries* Cantaloupe* Cherries Figs	Grapes Grapes Guava Honeyo Kiwi Lychee Mango	dew N	Melon*		Nectarine Orange* Papaya Peach* Pear* Pineapple Plantain			Plum* Pomegranate* Prunes* Watermelon
GR/	AINS & STARCHES								
Br c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	Spelt Bread* Whole Grain Tortilla* Sourdough Bread* Chapati Pita Bread Roti Pumpernickel Bread Rye Bread Whole Grain Wheat B	read C		Barley* Bulgur* Mung Bea Whole Gra Quinoa*	oiled ice e	odles* asta (Al-Dente)* I/Converted)*] 		All-Bran Original* All-Bran Buds* Oat Bran* Steel-cut Oats* Cream of Wheat Oatmeal



PROTEIN		
Plant-based proteins Beans Chickpeas Lentils Mung Beans Hummus Nuts Nuts Seeds Tofu	Milk and alternatives Cow Milk Greek Yogurt Cheese Kefir Cottage Cheese Paneer Soy Milk	Animal proteins Chicken Beef Pork Shellfish Turkey Goat Lamb Eggs
FATS		
Foods containing healthy fats Nuts Seeds Avocado Fatty Fish (salmon, trout, cod, Soft Margarine Oils Corn Olive Canola	Sunflower Other	l er
Carrot/cucumbers/celery with hum Apple* with peanut butter Greek yogurt with berries* Other:	Cottage cheese	rackers* with cheese e with melon* g with tomato slices
NOTES:		

*= Low Glycemic Index: these foods should be consumed most often as it may help you decrease risk of type 2 diabetes and its complications, decrease risk of heart disease and stroke, feel full longer, maintain or lose weight.

References:

Brown J, Clarke C, Johnson Stoklossa C, Sievenpiper J. Canadian Adult Obesity Clinical Practice Guidelines: Medical Nutrition Therapy in Obesity Management. Available from: https://obesitycanada.ca/guidelines/nutrition.

Diabetes Canada. Glycemic Index Food Guide. Retrieved from https://guidelines.diabetes.ca/docs/patient-resources/glycemic-index-food-guide.pdf. Published 2013. Health Canada. Canada's Food Guide. Retrieved from. https://food-guide.canada.ca/static/assets/pdf/CFG-snapshot-EN.pdf. Published 2019.