

Navigating the Grocery Store

Grocery shopping is an important component of healthy cooking and eating. Use the following tips to help you customize your grocery shopping in a way that works for you.

Plan Your Shopping Trip Ahead

- Plan your meals for the week and make a list of what you need. Sticking to a list will help you keep your budget in check and avoid impulse buys.
- Check out coupons and store flyers. Consider using the items that are on sale to plan your meals.
- Plan the day and time that you will shop. If you feel stressed in busy stores, aim for shopping on a weekday in the early or late morning since stores tend to be more quiet during those times.
- Have a meal or snack right before you go out to shop.

Tips for Safe and Efficient Grocery Shopping

- Keep foods safe by shopping for meat, dairy, and frozen items last.
- Wrap all fresh meat, poultry, and seafood in a separate bags before putting them in your cart.
- If you are shopping on a budget, try not to buy items that have been pre-washed, pre-chopped, or pre-portioned into individual servings. You will usually save money by doing this yourself.
- Buy items in bulk and portion them out yourself. For example, buy a family pack of chicken breasts and freeze them individually.
- If it fits with your meal plan, take advantage of cost savings from sales, coupons, and seasonal produce.
- Plan your meals around items that you have in your kitchen
- Bring your own bags to save waste. Some stores will even give you a small discount for bringing your own bags.
- Put foods away right when you get home.
- Consider prepping items (e.g. cut, portion, freeze, cook) the same day you buy them if this will help you use them throughout the week.
- Place new items behind older items that need to get used first, but keep them visible so they do not get lost.

Selecting Food Items at the Grocery Store				
Store Section	Purchasing Tips and Food Options to Consider			
Produce	 Fill up in the produce section based on what you are planning to make that week. Fill in your plan with vegetables and fruits to have as snacks Choose a variety of different colored fruits and vegetables. Choose a variety of different colored fruits and vegetables. Consider trying a new item each week or month. Consider trying a new item each week or month. Consider trying a new item each week or month. Salad mix Small bags or boxes of salad greens (5-10 ounces), are perfect for small households. Consider buying some later (e.g. citrus, apples, carrots, cabbage). Choose a variety of different colored fruits and vegetables. 			
Dairy and Other Refrigerated Items	 Nonfat (skim) or lowfat (1%) milk Unsweetened non-dairy milk alternatives (e.g. almond milk, soy milk) Lowfat (skim) or reduced-fat (2%, part skim) cheeses Reduced fat cream cheese (Neufchatel) Lowfat cottage cheese Tofu Tempeh Nonfat plain yogurt or Greek yogurt Light sour cream Whole large eggs in-shell 			
Oils	 Choose Oils from olive, avocado, cold-pressed or expeller-pressed when available. Nonstick cooking spray Oils from olive, avocado, canola, sesame, high-oleic sunflower, or high-oleic safflower Unsalted stick butter 			
Baking Items and Seasonings	 Regular or white whole-wheat flour Whole-wheat pastry (cake) flour Alternative grain flours (e.g. buckwheat flour, almond meal or flour) Dried herbs and spices No-salt-added seasoning blends and packets Unseasoned panko breadcrumbs 			
Grain and Grain Products	 Whole-wheat grain products (e.g. bagels, English muffins, bread, tortillas, pasta) Dry whole grains (e.g. barley, quinoa) Dry whole grains (e.g. barley, quinoa) Steel-cut or old-fashioned (rolled) oats Boxed cereals with more than 3 grams of fiber per serving and less than 10 grams of sugar per serving 			
Snack Foods	 Unsalted nuts and seeds Dried fruits (without added sugar if available) Bean- or corn-based chips Whole-grain crackers Dried seaweed crisps Bars made with whole food ingredients (e.g. nuts, seeds, fruits, whole grains) 			

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Condiments	 Check sodium content (aim for less than 140mg per serving) Vinegar (any variety) Mustard (any variety) Olive oil or avocado oil mayonnaise 	 Natural peanut butter or other nut and seed butters All-fruit jelly, jam, and preserves Olives Capers Roasted red peppers 	 Honey (raw or locally-produced if available) Pure maple syrup Salad dressings with whole food ingredients (e.g. olive oil, vinegar, herbs, spices)
Fresh Meat and Poultry	 Choose grass-fed or pasture-raised when possible. Beef loin and round cuts Pork loin and loin chops 	 Lean ground meat and poultry (90% lean or higher) Skinless chicken and turkey pieces or whole birds 	 Turkey bacon Turkey or chicken sausage Lamb, goat, or game meat (e.g. venison, bison)
Fresh and Frozen Seafood	 Choose fresh or flash-frozen items Select items without added seasoning or breading 	 Oily (cold water) fish for higher omega-3 fatty acid content (e.g. salmon, trout tuna, mackerel) 	 Lean fish (e.g. cod, pollock, flounder, tilapia) Shellfish (e.g. crab, lobster, scallops, clams, shrimp)
Deli and Bakery	 Low-sodium deli meats (ideally nitrate-free) 	Whole-wheat pizza doughWhole-wheat pita bread	Rotisserie chickenHummus
Canned Goods	 No-salt-added and low-sodium canned beans and vegetables Unsweetened apple sauce 	 Fruit canned in juice or light syrup Low-sodium and reduced-sodium soups 	 Canned meat, poultry, and seafood (e.g. tuna, salmon, anchovies, sardines) packed in water or olive oil
Frozen Foods	 Check sodium content. Look for less than 600 mg of sodium per serving in meals less than 300 mg per serving in sides. Meals with a balance of lean protein, fiber-rich starch, and non-starchy vegetables 	 Vegetable, bean, and grain blends Frozen veggies without sauce or seasoning Frozen fruit without added sugar Whole-wheat frozen pancakes or waffles 	 burgers Greek yogurt or all-fruit popsicles