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Start-up Nutrition

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Keys to Success:

- Preparation
- Eating enough
- increasing metabolism
- No carbs at night

Inflammation Foods to avoid:

- sugar
- sweeteners
- alcohol
- peanuts
- dairy
- gluten
- vegetable oil
- soybean oil
- canola oil
- processed anything
- artificial colors and flavors
- trans fats
- msg
- GMO products
- Fried Foods

This is a list of absolutes, these foods cause the most inflammation and should be avoided at all cost. At the same time, a cookie once or twice a week, won't kill you, so long as you are eating it mindfully and as a deliberate choice. But your body pays a toll, so be aware of that.

Inflammation Things to avoid:

- Stress
- Fragrances (perfume, air fresheners, candles, etc)
- Toxic chemicals
- Chlorine (shower, bath, etc)

Carbohydrates

- All of our carbohydrates are going to come from unprocessed whole foods, this is the category that causes the most problems for people.
- Most of your carbohydrates should come from fresh fruit and vegetables.
- Eliminate your consumption of foods made with wheat flour and sugar, especially bread and most packaged snack foods (including chips and pretzels).
- Avoid products made with high fructose corn syrup.
- The carbohydrates on your list will be a combination of Vegetables, Low Glycemic Starchy Carbohydrates, and Fruit.

Protein

- As with the carbohydrates, we are going to try to keep all of the protein as unprocessed as possible. We want to start with lean fresh protein sources and go from there.
- Eliminate your consumption of any processed animal protein, choose grass fed beef and bison, heritage or wild turkey, small farm raised chicken, wild game, and fish.
- Protein is the most important macronutrient for building muscle tissue. **You must make**

sure to eat enough protein during the day or you will not support muscle growth.

And having more muscle is the best way to boost fat loss.

- The minimum amount of protein you should be eating per day is **150 grams**. And that is very very low.
- The best way to get protein is from lean protein sources as mentioned earlier, on average 1 ounce of meat contains approximately 5 grams of protein.

Fats

- Reduce your intake of processed oils, unfortunately like most things in our society, most of the fats we eat are processed. We want to choose natural fats. Fats are very calorie dense so we want to use them sparingly.
- Use extra-virgin olive oil, coconut oil, avocado oil, algae oil, lard, and beef tallow for cooking oils. Fats like bacon fat and lard are actually very good for you, so long as they are quality meats.
- All fats are very calorie dense, so use sparingly.
- Avoid regular safflower and sunflower oils, corn oil, cottonseed oil, soy oil and mixed vegetable oils.
- Strictly avoid margarine, vegetable shortening, and all products listing them as ingredients. Strictly avoid all products made with partially hydrogenated oils of any kind.
- For omega-3 fatty acids, eat salmon (preferably fresh or frozen wild or canned sockeye), sardines packed in water, herring, and black cod (sablefish, butterfish); omega-3 fortified eggs; hemp seeds and flaxseeds (preferably freshly ground); or take a fish oil supplement, I recommend Carlson brand fish oil, it is all natural, a great product and they add natural flavoring so it tastes like lemon oil. Try adding a little of that on top of a salad with some balsamic vinegar.
- Cooking with oil and getting natural fats from things like avocado will not only improve your overall health, but also speed up weight loss.

Fiber

- Try to eat 40 grams of fiber a day. You can achieve this by increasing your consumption of fruit, especially berries, vegetables (especially beans), and whole grains.
- As we discussed you shouldn't have to worry too much about this.

Phytonutrients

- To get maximum natural protection against age-related diseases (including cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurodegenerative disease) as well as against environmental toxicity, eat a variety of fruits, vegetables and mushrooms.
- Choose fruits and vegetables from all parts of the color spectrum, especially berries, tomatoes, orange and yellow fruits, and dark leafy greens.
- Choose organic produce whenever possible. Learn which conventionally grown crops are most likely to carry pesticide residues and avoid them.
- Eat cruciferous (cabbage-family) vegetables regularly.
- Drink tea instead of coffee, especially good quality white, green or oolong tea.
- If you drink alcohol, use red wine preferentially.

Vitamins and Minerals

The best way to obtain all of your daily vitamins, minerals, and micronutrients is by eating a diet high in fresh foods with an abundance of fruits and vegetables. Even while eating a great diet, it may still be good to supplement with a couple additional things. I would like for you to start with a couple things.

- Magnesium – I like the brand calm, but you can use any type
 - Instead of taking this a supplement, you can take an epsom salt bath 2 or more times per week to get your magnesium.
- Vitamin C – 500 mg taken twice per day
- Zinc – 30-50 mg per day
- Cod Liver oil – 1 tsp every morning with breakfast
- Vitamin D3 and K2

Water

- Drink pure water, or drinks that are mostly water (tea, very diluted fruit juice, sparkling water with lemon) throughout the day.
- Use bottled water or get a home water purifier if your tap water tastes of chlorine or other contaminants, or if you live in an area where the water is known or suspected to be contaminated.

Probiotics

- Probiotics are the bacteria that live in our gut. Probiotics are **very** important to our overall health, and can be helpful in decreasing inflammation and weight loss. So we want to make sure that we keep our bacteria healthy.
- When we take anti-biotics, they not only kill the bacteria causing our infection, they also kill the good bacteria in our bodies.
- The best way to get probiotics are through fermented vegetables or by taking a probiotic supplement. They have become very popular and you can buy them everywhere. I strongly recommend fermenting your own vegetables, it is much cheaper, and much better for you. If you are interested I will teach you how to do this.

Low Carbohydrate Vegetables

Vegetables from this should make up the bulk of what you are eating. These are low in calories, low in carbohydrates, high in nutrients, and antioxidants. There is no restrictions to any vegetables on this list, so if you are hungry, fill up from this list.

Broccoli	Burdock Root	Brussels Sprouts	Cabbage	Calabash	Capers
Celery Root	Chayote	Pattypan Squash	Cucumber	Radish	Eggplant
All Greens	Jicama	Hearts of Palm	Kale	Kohlrabi	Leeks
Onions	Parsley Root	Collards	Bell Peppers	Pumpkin	Purslane
Broccoli Rabe	Daikon	Spaghetti Squash	Zucchini	Bitter Melon	Cauliflower
Tomatillo	Turnip	Summer Squash	Fennel	Mushrooms	Rutabaga
Tomato	Lettuce	Radicchio	Garlic	Shallots	Lotus Root
Artichoke	Bok Choy	Celery	Green Beans	Okra	Spinach

High Carbohydrate Vegetables

These are the sweet tasting vegetables, they often have a large amount of starch or sugar. Eat these more sparingly.

Peas Corn Butternut Squash Acorn Squash Parsnips Carrots Beets

Fruit

Fruit can be very high in sugar and carbohydrates, but the list below contains fruit that is low in sugar, and also is found to be low on the glycemic index, which means the sugars that are found in them are slow digesting and will provide steady energy which your body needs. Fruit are only to be eaten during the first half of the day since your body does not need sugar energy to sleep.

Apples	Apricots	Acai Berry	Bilberry	Blackberry	Black Currant	Blueberry
Cloudberry	Cranberry	Elderberry	Goji Berry	Gooseberry	Huckleberry	Lingonberry
Raspberry	Strawberry	Breadfruit	Cherry	Dragon Fruit	Durian	Fig
Grapefruit	Jackfruit	Kiwi	Kumquat	Lemon	Lime	Longan
Lucuma	Lychee	Sapote	Mangosteen	Melons	Nectarine	Oranges
Passion Fruit	Peach	Pear	Persimmon		Plum	Pomegranate
Quince	Rambutan	Rhubarb	Starfruit	Tamarind	Tangerine	Tangelo

High Density Vegetable Carbohydrates

Lots of carbohydrates in a small package, eat very sparingly and only in the first part of the day

Sweet Potatoes	Cassava	Taro	Plantains	Lentils	Kidney Beans	Black-eyed Peas
Chickpeas	Black Beans	White Beans	Pinto Beans	Oatmeal	Quinoa	Brown Rice

Protein

As I mentioned earlier, proteins are the building blocks of muscle, you need to eat it to build muscle and tone.

Skinless Chicken Breast	Flounder	Snapper	Trout	Grouper	Halibut
Skinless Chicken Thigh	Salmon	All Shellfish	Beef Sirloin	Pork Roast	Pork Chops
New York Strip Steak	Pork Tenderloin	Sardines	Bison	Venison	Elk
Ground Beef (10% fat)	Turkey Breast	Turkey Leg	Turkey Thigh	Turkey Wing	Boar

Spices

Spices can really make a bland meal taste great! Not only that, many spices have anti-inflammatory benefits to them as well. So add whatever spices that you like to any dish to make it suit your tastes!

Your Meal Breakdown

Here is the starting point, I will make modifications as you progress and as I dial in what you're going to need. I feel like we are going to have to make a lot of changes in the beginning until we find what will work with you.

Every day for the first week either text me your food intake for the day or fill out my accountability form on your home page.

Breakfast Options

- 3 eggs and an apple
- Protein shake – You want 30 grams of protein from either whey or plant based blend, then use berries, ½ banana, and if you like peanut butter use PB2 which is a peanut butter powder.
- 1 cup low fat greek yogurt and berries

Snack

- Epic Protein Bar – salmon
- MRE or Vega protein drink RTD
- Bone Broth – 8 ounces
- 1 cup plain yogurt and berries
- ¼ cup hummus with carrots

Lunch Options

- 6 ounces of Fish and include at least 2 of the following:
 - Large Salad
 - ½ cup hummus
 - ½ cup mixed olives
 - 2 oz total mixed cheeses
 - Carrot sticks
 - Sliced zucchini
 - Celery sticks
 - 1 cup cherry tomatoes
 - Fresh fruit

Snack

- MRE or Vega protein shake RTD
- Epic Protein Bar – salmon
- Bone Broth – 8 ounces
- 1 cup plain yogurt and berries
- ¼ cup hummus with carrots

Dinner options

- 6-8 oz of any grilled or roasted meat (fish, beef, bison, poultry)
- As much steamed, roasted, or grilled vegetables that you like
- large salad with a light salad dressing

Try not eat pasta, potatoes, or any of the high carbohydrate or high density vegetable after 3 pm every day

The food you sent to me looks good, just don't eat it with rice or pasta at night, use low carb rice or pasta, like Palmini, instead

General Restaurant Guidelines

Before You Order

- If you are familiar with the menu, decide what to order before entering the restaurant. This tactic will help you avoid any tempting foods that may not be as healthy.
- If you are trying a new restaurant, take time to study the menu so you can make the best choices.
- Have the waiter remove temptations (such as the bread basket) from the table.
- Drink two full glasses of water before your food arrives.
- Avoid foods described as buttery, buttered, fried, pan-fried, creamed, escalloped, au gratin (with cheese), or a la mode (with ice cream).

When You Order

- Order foods that are steamed, broiled, grilled, stir-fried, or roasted.
- Order potatoes baked, boiled, or roasted instead of fried. Ask the server to leave off the butter and sour cream.
- Order first so that you will not be influenced by others' choices.
- For appetizers, order broth-based soups such as minestrone or gazpacho instead of creamy soups or fried finger foods.
- Choose seafood, chicken, or lean red meat rather than fatty or processed meats. Remove all visible fat from any meat.
- Ask for steamed vegetables instead of fries.
- Ask for the sauces and dressings on the side so you can control how much you eat.
- Ask the server about ingredients or preparation methods for the dishes you're not familiar with.
- For dessert, order sorbet or fresh, seasonal fruit without whipped cream or a topping.

Salad Tips

- When choosing from a salad bar, avoid items like grated cheese, potato salads, cream dressings, bacon bits, and croutons.
- Use a squeeze of lemon instead of dressing on salads. Or try rice vinegar or balsamic vinegar.
- I have found the best way to get salad dressing is to ask for them to lightly dress the salad. If you get the dressing on the side you will often use much more than you planned on.