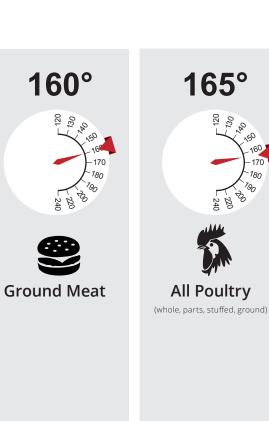
### MEAT & POULTRY TEMPERATURE GUIDE

Safe minimum internal temperatures recommended by the

**USDA** 

145° Fish & Shellfish Pork ▶ Plus 3 minutes of rest Beef, Lamb, & Veal ▶ Plus 3 minutes of rest

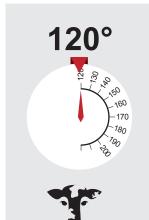


Preferred internal temperatures based on taste and texture recommended by

#### **JOHN MALEY**

UW Club Executive Chef

▶ All meats need to rest 5–7 minutes to fully cook





150° — well done 145° — medium well

140° — medium

130° — medium rare

120° — rare

145°







(never above 145°)

Pork

160° — well done

150° — medium well

145° — medium

160°





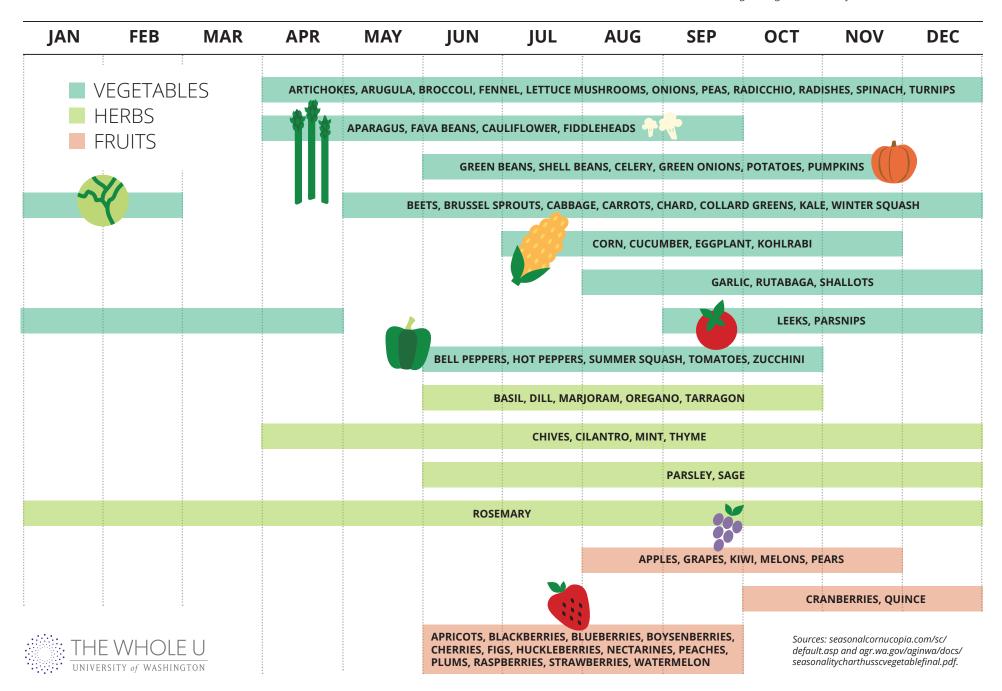


(whole, parts, stuffed, ground)



## PRODUCE in-season Guide

This list is a general guide. Dates may fluctuate based on weather.



## **STORING PRODUCE**

#### **PANTRY**

(or any other cool, dark, and dry place)









Potatoes



#### **FRIDGE**

Keep fruit and veggies in perforated plastic bags in the produce drawers of the refrigerator.

Many fruits produce ethylene gas, which acts like a ripening agent and can speed spoilage. For this reason,

keep fruits and veggies separate.

As a general rule of thumb, veggies like high humidity and fruits like low humidity.

## LOW HUMIDITY HIGH HUMIDITY





- High-ethylene gas producers: Avocados, apples, apricots, cantaloupe, figs, honeydew, kiwi nectarines, peaches, plums
- Most veggies
- Any produce that wilts

**VEGETABLES** 

- Produce sensitive to ethylene gas: Leafy & head greens, herbs, broccoli, brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, cucumbers, eggplant, peas, peppers, squash

Sources: eatright.org, ucce.ucdavis.edu/files/datastore/234-1920.pdf, thekitchn.com

# RIPEN ON COUNTER, THEN STORE IN FRIDGE



Avocados, Bananas, Kiwi, Peaches, Pears, Nectarines, Plums

#### **COUNTER**

Limes Lemons







