

## WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

Tired of tossing mushy, freezer-burned, or stale food? A few storage strategies will help you take care of what you have so you can eat it while it's fresh.



fter a trip to the grocery or farmers market, it's more than a matter of putting everything away. Get in the habit of organizing your food for freshness from the start. You'll save money and help the environment by keeping methane-producing food waste out of landfills.

#### KEEP IT VISIBLE

You won't use what you don't remember you have. Line up items neatly, keep labels facing out, and embrace clear containers.

everything a date—either the day you bought it or a toss date. ID leftovers and homemade items. A few minutes of labeling before storing will pay off.

#### DECANT IT

Separate food into portions you're likely to use. It will all stay fresher longer than if you continually draw from one big package.

Think of your fridge shelves and bins as zones where food is grouped based on specific traits and typical use. Commit to putting everything in its best place after meals by following this plan.

The temperature can vary, mostly due to the door being opened. Milk, eggs, and cheese do best in the coldest spot—often

the bottom shelf.

The top shelf is a good place for delicate fruit, such as berries. To keep them fresh longer, don't rinse them until you're ready to eat them.

Store asparagus and herbs upright in glass containers with a little water. Put leafy greens in an airtight container with a dry or damp paper towel.

Produce that put off ethylene gas (apples, ripe peaches and plums) belong in a drawer so they don't ripen other produce too quickly.



#### FRONT & CENTER

Store leftovers at eye level and in front so they're easy to see and available to use in a new meal.



GLASS ACT Repurpose glass jars from jam and pickles for leftovers. For the freezer, use jars with straight sides (they're less likely to break from food shifting up as it freezes) and fill them only three-quarters full.

Like the refrigerator, your freezer should be organized by category. Bins help contain odd shapes and reduce the chance something will fall when you open the door. Long-term storage calls for a few special considerations.

Line up bags of frozen food like books on a shelf (or file folders in a drawer) and pull one out as needed. To freeze fresh berries, corn, and other produce, put it inside a resealable bag and lay it flat. Or freeze it on a cookie sheet then transfer it to a bag.

Store food in small portions. They freeze more quickly and are easier to fit.

Moisture loss causes ice crystals and freezer burn. To avoid this on meat, wrap it in parchment or freezer paper then in foil. Or instead of disposable wrappings, use glass or metal containers or silicone bags.

### FRESHNESS

The USDA
FoodKeeper App
lets you search
types of food to
learn how long they
will keep. Go to
foodsafety.gov or
download the app
on your phone.



BEST BY

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#### LABEL EASE

Keep tape and
a permanent marker
in the kitchen to
note contents and
dates. A dry-erase
marker works well on
glass containers.
And for a uniform
look, we love these
expiration stickers.
\$8 for 160; savvy
andsorted.com

**370** 

Average amount a person could save each year

SIMPLY BY REDUCING FOOD WASTE

> SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



## home / organizing

# shelves & counters

It's easy to forget food in a cabinet and overlook produce that's sitting out. A simple system can help.

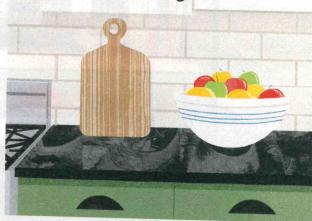








As in the fridge, separate certain fruits and veggies: Don't keep apples in a bowl with bananas and citrus; store potatoes and onions in a dark, ventilated spot but not together.





EATEN. SOURCE: U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

U.S. IS NEVER



Pineapples, tomatoes, melons, kiwis, and avocados should sit out while ripening.



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