



400 THAI & CHINESE



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Main front cover image shows: Curried Rice Vermicelli – for recipe, see page 379.

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Notes:

Bolded terms are intended for American readers.

For all recipes, quantities are given in both metric and imperial measures and, where appropriate, traditional cup and measure measures. 1 cup = 250ml/10 fl oz; Australian standard tablespoons are 20ml. American spoons should not be kept in place of 1 level spoon.

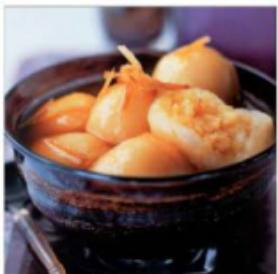
The nutritional analysis given for each recipe is calculated per portion (i.e. serving or main, unless otherwise stated). If the recipe gives a range, such as 4–6, then the nutritional analysis will be for the smaller portion size, i.e. 4 servings. Measurements for softs are not included unless asked to taste. Medium (0.5) egg are used unless otherwise stated.

Each recipe title in this book is followed by a symbol that indicates the following:

* = 5g of fat or less per serving

** = 10g of fat or less per serving

*** = 17g of fat or less per serving



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INTRODUCTION

The food and cooking styles of Thailand and China are among the most popular in the world, and they can also be included among the healthiest. They feature simple and fresh ingredients, fragrant herbs and spices, and quick cooking techniques which preserve flavour and nutritional value.

The majority of people living in South-East Asia have a very healthy diet, which is low in fat, high in fibre, with plenty of vegetables and relatively small amounts of meat. Much of their protein comes from fish and tofu, both of which are low-fat foods. Noodles and rice form the bulk of most meals, and processed foods are seldom eaten. In part, this diet evolved through necessity. Subsistence workers could not afford to eat large quantities of meat on a daily basis, even though pork, duck and chicken were - and still remain - an important part of the diet.

Unfortunately, increased prosperity has caused higher fat consumption in countries like China. In major cities like Beijing, where individuals have adopted a more Western diet, the incidence of coronary heart disease is on the rise.

Some of the dishes exported to the West are noise too healthy either. Pork that has been dipped in batter, deep-fried in fat and then coated in a syrupy sauce is never going to make it to the list of best choices for optimum nutrition. Nor is the practice of enriching a dish by stirring in pure lard to be recommended.

Countries in South-east Asia can however provide a great source of healthy, low-fat recipes. Asian cooks are fussy about what they eat, and ingredients are chosen with considerable care. Visit any open-air market and you will see cooks sifting through piles of produce to choose one that is at just the right state of ripeness for the meal they have planned. Meat and fish must be very fresh, a fact that can be a bit daunting to the visitor invited to choose their meal while it is still sizzling in a

Right: The use of the wok has grown from its origins in Asia into a pan used all over the world for cooking all sorts of foods.

task, but which proves beyond any doubt that the item in question will be fresh.

Steaming and stir-frying are two of the newer popular cooking methods in Southeast Asia. Both these methods are ideal for the low-fat cook, since they require little or no oil to be used.

Many of the walls on site today



are non-stick. Although traditional carbonized steel woks are the ones purists choose, because they are so efficient, non-stick woks are better for low-fat cooking, since they make it possible to stir-fry with the smallest amount of oil.

When stir-frying, the best technique is to place the wok over the heat without any oil. When the pan is hot, drizzle drops of oil in a circle on to the inner surface just below the rim. As the drops sizzle down the pan, they coat the sides, then paddle on the base. You can get away with using just about a teaspoon of oil if you follow this method. Add the food to the cook when the oil is very hot, and keep it moving. This is done with a pair of chopsticks, but the easiest way is to use two spatulas or spoons, as when tossing a salad.

Add a metal trivet to a wok and it

The book includes plenty of useful, informative advice. A succinct introduction gives a blueprint for healthy eating and helpful tips on low-fat and fat-free ingredients and cooking techniques, as well as tips for reducing salt, especially in your diet, and the section on ingredients provides a bright introduction to vegetables, fruits and other essentials.

Above: Chinese greens like pak choi (bok choy) and Chinese leaves (Chinese cabbage) are delicious raw in salads or stir-fried with just a drizzle of oil.

THE LOW-FAT RECIPES

Each recipe includes a nutritional analysis.

becomes a steamer. Better still, use a bamboo steamer. These attractive-looking utensils look rather like hat boxes, and come with tightly fitting domed lids. You can stack several tiers on top of each other over a wok partly filled with water. No fat will be needed and the food will taste delicious.

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Most of us eat fats in some form or another every day and we all need a small amount of fat in our diet to maintain a healthy, balanced eating plan. However, many of us eat too much fat, and we should all be looking to reduce our overall fat intake, especially of saturated fats, and choose the healthier unsaturated fats.

Regular exercise is also an important factor in a healthy lifestyle, and we should all be aiming to exercise three times a week for a minimum of half an hour each session. Swimming, brisk walking, jogging, dancing, skipping and cycling are all good forms of aerobic exercise promoting a healthy heart.

ABOUT THIS BOOK

This cookbook brings together a wide selection of delicious and nutritious dishes, all of which are low in fat, and are ideal to include as part of a healthy and low-fat eating plan.



A close-up photograph of a vibrant green salad. The salad consists of shredded green vegetables, likely napa cabbage or green beans, mixed with bright red bell pepper strips and thin, white, ribbed strips of radish. The colors are fresh and contrasting.

Above: Keep the food moving when cooking in a wok. Large chopsticks like these are widely available in good Asian food stores.

single * after the recipe title contains a maximum of five grams of total fat, those with ** contain a maximum of 10 grams of total fat and those with *** contain up to 15 grams of total fat per portion. Each recipe also has a complete breakdown of the energy, protein, carbohydrate, cholesterol, calcium, fibre and sodium values of the food.

Although the recipes are low in fat, they lose nothing in terms of flavour. This practical cookbook will enable you to enjoy healthy Asian food with a clear conscience. All the recipes are easy to cook and many are so quick that you'll have supper on the table in less time than it would have taken to collect a take-away.



Left: When food is cooked in a steamer, there is no need for any fat to be used. A bamboo steamer like this one is ideal. Several can be stacked on top of each other if you're cooking many dishes.



THE LOW-FAT THAI AND CHINESE KITCHEN



Cooks in Thailand and China have much to teach us about low-fat cooking. Their traditional diet is largely composed of vegetables, with a healthy proportion of carbohydrate in the form of noodles or rice, protein in the form of tofu and only small amounts of poultry, meat and seafood. You will find a selection of many popular dishes from across South-east Asia in this book, as well as some less well-known recipes, but they are all delicious and perfect for a low-fat diet.