## C-endo

## Carbohydrate and Non-Carbohydrate Foods

The foods listed on this side of the page are CARBOHYDRATE CONTAINING foods. These foods will turn to sugar in your body and can affect your blood sugar levels.

1 SERVING = 15g

## Grains \& Starches

| Bread <br> 1 slice | Oatmeal <br> $3 / 4$ c. cooked | Cereal |  | Rice $1 / 3$ c. cooked | Pancakes | Bun <br> 1 | Pasta <br> $1 / 2$ c. cooked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potato <br> $1 / 2$ medium | Pita <br> $1 / 2$ (6in.) | Crackers <br> 7 | Corn Kernel <br> $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. | Soup, Thick <br> 1 c. | Taco Shells <br> 2 |  |  |


| Fruits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apple <br> 1 medium | Banana <br> $1 / 2$ medium | Melon <br> 1 c. | Blueberries <br> 1 c. | Strawberries $2 \text { c. }$ | Cherries or Grapes 15 | Peach <br> 1 Large | Mango <br> $1 / 2$ medium |
| Pineapple <br> $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. | Kiwi <br> 2 medium |  | Orange <br> 1 medium |  |  |  | Juice $1 / 2 c \text {. }$ |


| Milk and Alternatives |  |  |  | Treats |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low Fat Milk $1 \text { c. }$ | Chocolate Milk | Soy Milk $1 \text { c. }$ | Greek Yogurt | Muffin <br> $1 / 4$ regular | Granola Bars <br> 1 | Popcorn | Cookies <br> 3 |
| Sugar Free Yogurt | Sweetened Yogurt |  |  | Jam or Jelly <br> 1 Tbsp. | Pudding |  |  |

## Carbohydrate Goals

For women it is recommended that they consume 100-130g of carbohydrate per day for optimal health, this is 7-9 of the serving choices listed on the front of the page. For men it is recommended that they eat 130-160g of carbohydrate per day for optimal health, this is 9-11 of the serving choices listed on this page.

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The foods listed on this side of the page DO NOT contain significant amounts of carbohydrates (sugar). If eaten as part of balanced meals these foods will not significantly affect your blood sugar levels.

| Vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carrots | Celery | Broccoli | Cucumber | Tomato |  |  | Eggplant |
| Mushroom grgu | Cauliflower |  | Asparagus |  |  |  |  |


| Meat and Alternatives |
| :--- |
| Egg Low Fat Cottage Legumes Peanut Butter Fish Canned Fish, <br> Drained Poultry <br>  <br> Cheese        <br> Cheese        |
| Meat |


| Fats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Margarine <br> 1 tsp. | Butter <br> 1 tsp. | Olive Oil <br> E <br> 1 tsp. | Mayonnaise <br> 1 Tbsp. | Salad Dressing <br> 1 Tbsp. | Nuts <br> $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. | Avocado <br> 1/6 | Bacon <br> 1 slice cooked |

## Balance Your Plate

A balanced plate should have one half filled with at least 2 different kinds of vegetables, one quarter filled with a lean protein such as chicken or fish, and the remaining quarter filled with high fibre grains or starches. Having your plate balanced like this will help with weight and diabetes management. You will feel full for longer and have better control over your blood sugars.


