

Protein

(3-5 oz. serving)
beef
bison
chicken
cottage cheese (1.5 c.)
eggs (2-3)
fish
lamb
seafood
tuna
turkey
pork
venison
whey (≈20g)









_ at

(at least 10g/serving) almonds (≈16) avocado (1/2) butter (1 T.) cheese (1 oz.) coconut milk (1.5 c.) coconut oil (1 T.) cream (2 T.) cream cheese (2 T.) macadamia nuts (≈6) mayonnaise (1-2 T.) olive oil (1 T.) olives (≈10) peanut butter (2 T.) pecans (≈20) pistachios (2 T.) seeds (2 T.) walnuts (≈8)







Carbs

non-starchy vegetables (1-3 c. serving) artichokes asparagus broccoli **Brussels** sprouts cabbage cauliflower celerv cucumbers eggplant green beans kale leafy greens mushrooms okra peppers spinach tomatoes zucchini









Eating Balanced

- Make sure you include protein, fat, and carbs every time you eat!
- At meals we generally recommend 1 serving of protein with 1-2 servings of fat, and 1 serving of non-starchy and/or starchy carbs. You might find only including nonstarchy carbs (and no other starches) keeps your blood sugar balanced best. Or, you might find you need more than one serving of carbs. And that's okay!
- Between your meals, have a snack that's about half the meal serving size: 1/2 serving of protein with 1 serving of fat and 1 serving of carbs, ideally non-starchy.
- Remember, this isn't about getting too nit picky with counting calories, carbs, protein or fat. It's about making sure you eat all three macronutritents (PFC) every time you eat to keep your blood sugars stable to feel your best!
- For meal and snack ideas, check out our <u>50</u>
 <u>Days of PFC Meal Plans!</u> We've taken the
 burden of planning off your shoulders and have
 an option available for <u>adults</u> and one for <u>kids!</u>

grapes kiwi melon nectarine peach pear pineapple beans rice lentils oats quinoa chickpeas



Track your SUCCESS!



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Protein_

Carb ___

Fat.

Protein _ Fat _____

Carb ___

E e.	Breakfast Protein Fat Carb	_ Fat	Fat	(1=stuffed 5=satisfied 10=starving)
	Afternoon Snack Protein Fat Carb	Protein Fat	Carb	
	Breakfast Protein Fat Carb	Protein Fat Carb	Protein Fat Carb	(1=stuffed 5=satisfied 10=starving) how are you feeling?
	Afternoon Snack Protein Fat Carb	Protein Fat	Carb	
	Breakfast Protein Fat Carb	_ Fat	Fat	(1=stuffed 5=satisfied 10=starving)
	Afternoon Snack Protein Fat Carb	Protein Fat	Carb	
	Breakfast Protein Fat Carb	_ Fat	Fat	(1=stuffed 5=satisfied 10=starving)
	Afternoon Snack	Dinner	Bedtime Snack	what are you drinking?

Carb _

how'd you sleep last night?

Good Fats



Healthy fats support metabolism, improve brain function, reduce hunger, and help keep blood sugar levels stable which helps prevent type 2 diabetes and heart disease.

Enjoy healthy fats like these at every meal and snack:



- avocado
- butter
- cheese
- coconut milk
- coconut oil
- cream
- cream cheese
- macadamia nuts
- mavonnaise
- olive oil
- olives
- peanut butter
- pecans
- pistachios
- seeds
- walnuts



Bad fats create inflammation all over the body, they can lead to poor immune function, memory problems, heart disease, type 2 diabetes and more.

Always read your labels! Avoid unhealthy fats found in these foods and more like the plague:

- chips
- coffee creamer
- corn oil
- cookies
- cool whip
- cottonseed oil
- hydrogenated oils of any kind
- margarine
- miracle whip
- nuts roasted in oils
- partially hydrogenated oils of any kind
- safflower oil
- shortening
- soybean oil
- store-bought baked goods
- trans fats
- vegetable oil













HOW DOES BLOOD SUGAR WORK?

- When you eat your blood sugars rise.
- During the hours after eating your blood sugars fall.
- Skipping meals and eating high sugar, processed foods causes a sharp spike and a quick drop resulting in increased inflammation, cravings, fat storage, and more!

SOLUTION: Balanced meals and snacks. Protein, fat, and carbohydrate eaten every few hours will promote stable blood sugar, glucagon secretion and fat burning!

We recommend

ProbioVive™, Pure

Glutacaps™ and Pure Fish

Oil at every meal and
snack to aid in blood sugar
regulation and weight loss,
too! Available in the Real
Food Vitamins Store!

INSULIN

- When your blood sugar levels are high, the hormone insulin is released.
- Insulin inhibits fat burning.
- With release of insulin, your body enters fat storing mode.
- You can't be fat storing and fat burning at the same time.

GLUCAGON

- When blood sugars are stable, the hormone glucagon is secreted and your body enters fat burning mode.
- Glucagon moves fat from storage to be used as energy.
- Fat from storage = burned fat = weight loss/stability!

