

What is a carbohydrate?

- Carbohydrates get broken down into sugar and are the main source of energy for our body.
- Foods rich in carbohydrates are grains, starchy vegetables, fruits, milk and yogurt.
- Sweeteners to limit are sugar, honey, agave nectar, brown sugar and corn syrup as they affect blood sugar.
- Foods to limit are sugar sweetened beverages, desserts and sweets.

Why are counting carbohydrates important?

• Controlling your portions of carbohydrate food for each meal can help you keep your sugar level under control.

Key Points:

- 1 carbohydrate choice = 15 g of carbohydrate
- On average you will need 2 to 4 servings of carbohydrates (30 to 60 g) per meal.
- Check your sugar level 2 hours after you start your meal; Goal is <180mg/dl.





Don't have measuring cups?

You can check portions using your hands:



Your palm is about 1/3 cup or 3-4 oz

1/3 cup for rice, pasta, plantain, cassava, canned baked beans



A clenched fist is about 1 cup

1 cup mixed vegetable with corn or peas, berries, melon, winter squash, milk



The front of your fist is about ½ cup

1/2 cup cooked cereal, beans, corn, ice-cream, fresh fruit, potatoes, lentils, peas

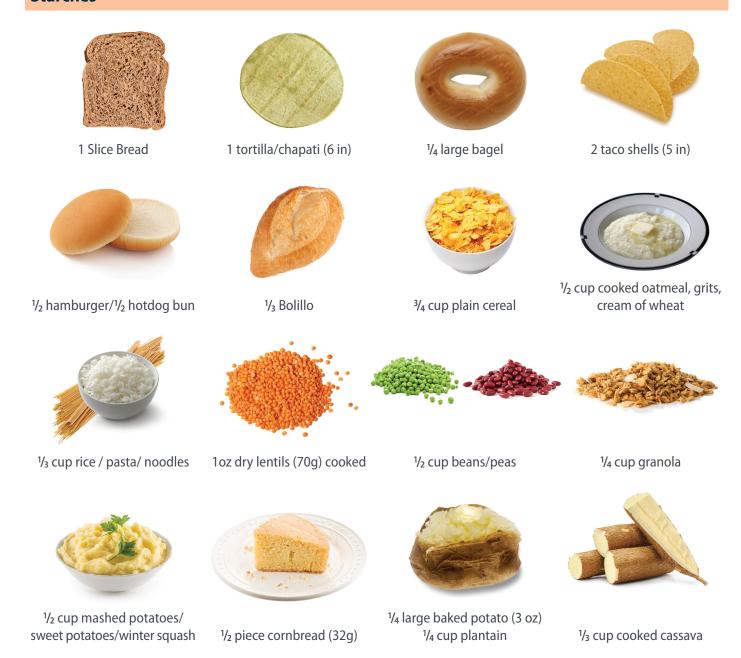


Your thumb is about 2 tablespoons

2 tbsp dried fruit 1 tbsp honey, syrup, sugar, jelly

Portion sizes of carbohydrate

Starches



Milk



1 cup milk 8oz



6 oz fruit yogurt/ fruit greek yogurt*

* Check Nutrition label for added sugars for flavored milk/yogurt

Portion sizes of carbohydrate

Fruit



1 small fruit or ½ large fruit



1/2 cup mixed fruit



2 tablespoons dried fruit



17 small grapes



1/2 cup mango



⅓ cup 100% fruit juice 4oz



1 cup berries/melon



2 small plums

Snacks



12 pieces of pretzels, chips



3 cups popcorn popped



3 graham cracker squares



6 crackers

Sweets and Desserts



2" square unfrosted cake/ brownie (30g)



1 small cookies



√2 cup ice cream/frozen yogurt (1 scoop)



1 tablespoon syrup, jam, jelly, sugar, or honey, agave