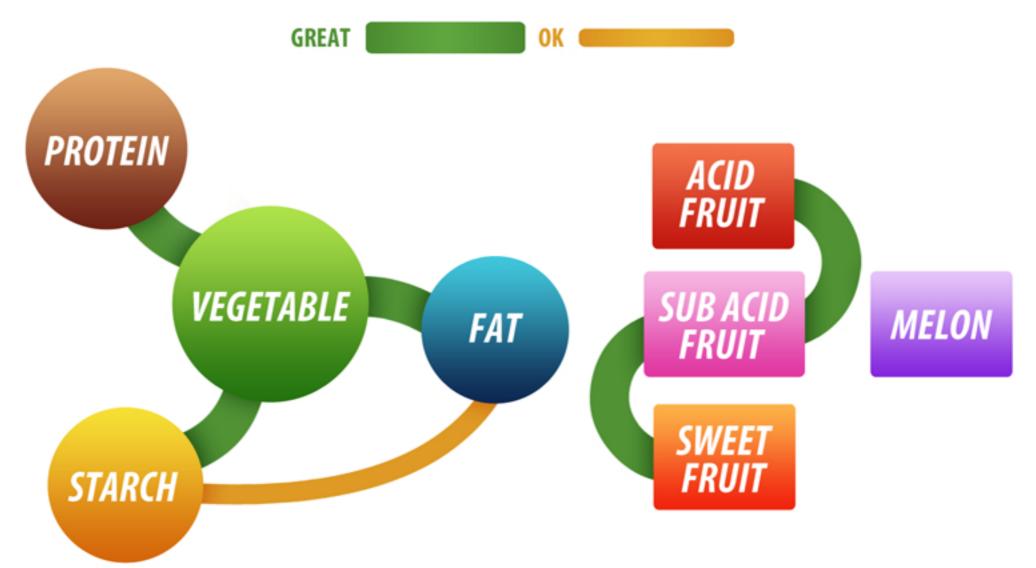
Food Combining

Proper food combining supports optimal digestion, weight loss, skin health, increased nutrient absorption and general wellbeing.

Although the fundamental principles of combining are universal, your results may vary depending on your body chemistry, so experiment, and eat intuitively!





CHEW MORE

Digestion begins in the mouth. Smaller pieces are digested more easily and starch digestion requires the enzyme ptyalin, which is found in saliva.



SKIP DESSERT

Sugar doesn't mix well with anything and taken after a meal it will cause fermentation and putrification.



DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS

The enzymes that help digest proteins require acidity, while starch digestion enzymes require alkalinity.



FRUIT SOLO

Fruits are best on their own, on an empty stomach. Melons pass through quickest, so eat them solo.



SPROUT CONTINUITY

Generally best to combine sprouts according to their original bean, seed or grain. Alfalfa sprouts can be combined as green vegetable.



IS A TOMATO A FRUIT?

It's a low-sugar acid fruit whose acids interfere with starch digestion. It goes best with vegetables.



STAY SINGLE

Eat only one type of concentrated starch or protein at a time, as each will have its own gastric juice and timing needs.



"COMBINATION" FOODS

Legumes and grains contain both protein and starch; and nuts contain both protein and fat. Eat these with vegetables only.

TIME SPENT IN STOMACH



WORST COMBOS

PROTEIN STARCH Х **PROTEIN** FAT Х **PROTEIN** SUGAR X SUGAR STARCH X STARCH ACID X

ENZYMES: YOUR LITTLE BUDDIES

Enzymes are needed for every biochemical process in the body. Each enzyme has a specific function and is active only under certain conditions.

Digestive enzymes break large food molecules into smaller ones, allowing the body to absorb nutrients. The pancreas produces a limited amount of digestive enzymes and it is essential to consume enzyme-rich foods for optimal health.

Enzymes are destroyed when food is heated above 46°C or 115°F. Fresh, raw vegetables and fruits, soaked nuts, sprouts and cultured (fermented) vegetables are the best dietary sources of enzymes.

VEGETABLE

Peppers

Radish

Scallions

Spinach

Tomato

Sea vegetables

Squash (summer)

Turnip(white)

Watercress

Zucchini

Arugula Asparagus Bok choy Broccoli Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Celery Chard Collard greens Cucumber Dandelion greens Eggplant Green beans Kale Leek Lettuce Mustard greens Onion

STARCH

Beans Beets Burdock Carrot Chestnut Grains Legumes Parsnip Pasta, rice Peanut Peas Potato Pumpkin Rice Sunchoke Sweet potato Winter squash

Yams

PROTEIN

Eggs Flesh foods (lean) Hemp hearts Nuts Seeds

FAT

Avocado Ghee Coconut Flesh foods (fatty) Nut butters 0ils Olives

ACID FRUIT

Clementine Apple Cranberry Apricot Currant Blueberry Grapefruit Cherry Kiwi Grapes Kumquat Mango Lemon Nectarine Lime Papaya Orange Peach Pineapple Pear Pomegranate Plum Strawberry Tangerine

SWEET FRUIT SUB ACID FRUIT

Banana Dates Figs Persimmon

MELON

All dried fruit Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw Honeydew Muskmelon Watermelon Sweet grapes

Infographic by Greg Valou dronelove.com

Resources:

Enzyme Nutrition - Dr. Edward Howell Body Ecology Diet - Donna Gates Hippocrates Health Institute