# Top Alkaline Foods to Eat & Acid Foods to Avoid

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Diet is one of the biggest determinants of your health. What you put into your body every day affects everything: your <u>biochemistry</u>, your <u>mood</u>, your <u>brain</u>, <u>immunity</u>, <u>muscles</u>, tendons, <u>bones</u>, nerves, <u>kidneys</u>, <u>liver</u>.

Unfortunately, when it comes to diet, most people are on autopilot, following a disease-making Western Diet that is high in acidic foods and low in alkaline foods. The Western dietary pattern also called the Standard American Diet (SAD) is high in processed foods, fried foods and red meat. And it's low in whole fruits and vegetables, whole grains, legumes and healthier fats and proteins such as nuts, seeds and fish.

Many studies have concluded that the Western Diet increases inflammation and <u>cholesterol</u>. It also causes and contributes to the development of osteoporosis, heart disease, dementia, osteoporosis, cancer, high blood pressure, obesity, diabetes and autoimmune diseases.

The explanation is very simple. Your body evolved to work optimally when provided with the right environment to function. The internal environment in your body requires a healthy mix of nutrients, and when it doesn't get them consistently over time, things go haywire.

## The Role of pH

One way diet affects your health is through a process called "acid-alkaline balance." The pH (potential of hydrogen) determines a substance's acidity or alkalinity and is measured on a scale of 0 to 14. The lower the pH the more acidic the solution. The higher the pH the more alkaline (or base) the solution. When a solution is about in the middle of the range—neither acid nor alkaline—it has a neutral pH of 7.

The body regulates pH in very narrow ranges. In the different organs throughout the body, finely tuned physiological systems constantly work to keep the pH within specific ranges for optimal function. Stomach acid, which is important for healthy digestion and as a protection against potential infections, has a low pH, about 2-3. When the pH of your stomach cannot get low enough, it causes problems with digestion and can create acid reflux. Most people and medical approaches to acid reflux assume that there's too much acid, when in fact the problem might to too little acid. Blood is kept at a neutral pH, between 7.35-7.45.

When your blood becomes too acidic, fine-tuned physiological mechanisms kick in to adjust the pH to a healthy level. One way it does this is by releasing calcium from bone. Over many years, this may contribute to developing <u>osteoporosis</u>.

## **Acidic Foods**

The Western Diet is composed of acidic foods such as proteins, cereals, sugars and processed foods. Processed foods are highly acidic and almost completely stripped of their nutrients. Refining flour removes more than 80% of B vitamins, 85% of magnesium and 60% of the calcium from what was in the whole wheat. Eating a Western Diet increases your risk for nutritional deficiencies. When I couldn't find a dietary supplement for my patients that contained the optimal doses and combination of nutrients to adequately support healthy nutrient levels I created <u>Supreme Multivitamin</u>.

In addition to the nutritional deficiencies damaging your health, dietary acid load in the modern diet can lead to a disruption in acid-alkaline homeostasis in various body compartments and eventually result in chronic disease through repeated borrowing of the body's alkaline reserves.

## **Alkaline Foods**

The opposite of acidic foods are alkaline foods. In the Western Diet, alkaline foods such as vegetables are eaten in much smaller quantities; their alkaline content is insufficient to neutralize surplus acids. Stimulants like tobacco, coffee, tea, and alcohol are also extremely acidifying. <u>Stress</u> and physical activity (both insufficient or excessive amounts) also cause acidification.

Many foods as they exist in nature alkaline-producing by nature, but manufactured and processed foods transform the nutrient content of foods and make them mostly acid-producing.

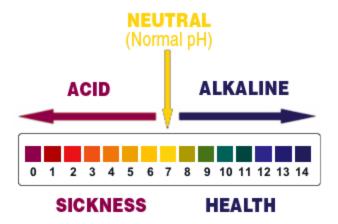
#### The 75/25 Rule

Remembering the 75/25 rule will help you eat a more balanced diet. It's important to balance each meal with 75% alkaline-producing to 25% acid-producing to maintain health. We need plenty of fresh fruits and particularly vegetables (alkaline-producing) to balance our necessary protein intake (acid-producing). This pattern is essentially similar to the Mediterranean Diet, which research over the past 50 years has shown to be the healthiest dietary pattern. We also need to avoid processed, sugary or simple-carbohydrate foods, not only because they're acid-producing but also because they raise blood sugar level too quickly (high glycemic index therefore fattening), are nutrient-lacking and may be toxic too.

In fact, research shows that these recommendations are so effective at promoting bone health and reducing osteoporosis and hip fracture risk that I've incorporated them into my book, *Fracture-Proof Your Bones: A Comprehensive Guide to Osteoporosis*.

Water is the most abundant compound in the human body, comprising 70% of the body. The body has an acid-alkaline (or acid-base) ratio called the pH which is a balance between positively charges ions (acid-forming) and negatively charged ions (alkaline-forming.) The body continually strives to balance pH. When this balance is compromised many problems can occur.

It is important to understand that we are not talking about stomach acid or the pH of the stomach. We are talking about the pH of the body's fluids and tissues which is an entirely different matter.



## Test with pH Strips

If you want to test your pH levels to determine if your body's pH needs immediate attention you can do so using pH strips. Doing so lets you determine your pH factor quickly and easily in the privacy of your own home. If your urinary pH fluctuates between 6.0 to 6.5 in the morning and between 6.5 and 7.0 in the evening, your body is functioning within a healthy range. If your saliva stays between 6.5 and 7.5 all day, your body is functioning within a healthy range. The best time to test your pH is about one hour before a meal and two hours after a meal.

Urine testing may indicate how well your body is excreting acids and assimilating minerals, especially calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium. These minerals function as "buffers." Buffers are substances that help maintain and balance the body against the introduction of too much acidity or too much alkalinity. Even with the proper amounts of buffers, acid or alkaline levels can become extreme. When the body ingests or produces too many of these acids or alkalis, it must excrete the excess. The urine is the perfect way for the body to remove any excess acids or alkaline substances that cannot be buffered. If the average urine pH is below 6.5 the body's buffering system is overwhelmed, a state of "autotoxication" exists, and attention should be given to lowering acid levels.

The blood pH has to be kept within a tight range of with a normal range of 7.36 to 7.44. An imbalanced diet high in acidic foods such as animal protein, sugar, caffeine, and processed foods puts pressure on the body's regulating systems to maintain this neutrality. The extra buffering required can deplete the body of alkaline minerals such as sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium, making the person prone to chronic and degenerative disease.

Minerals are borrowed from vital organs and bones to buffer (neutralize) the acid and safely remove it from the body. Because of this strain, the body can suffer severe and prolonged damage due to high acidity—a condition that may go undetected for years.

#### Acidosis can cause such problems as:

Cardiovascular damage	Weight gain, obesity and diabetes	Bladder conditions
Kidney stones	Immune deficiency	Acceleration of free radical damage
Hormonal problems	Premature aging	Osteoporosis and joint pain
Aching muscles and lactic acid buildup	Low energy and fatigue	Slow <u>digestion</u> and elimination
Yeast/fungal overgrowth	Loss of drive, joy, and enthusiasm	Lower <u>body temperature</u>
Tendency to get infections	Pale complexion	Depressive tendencies

Easily stressed	Loose and painful teeth	<u>Headaches</u>
Inflammation of the corneas and eyelids	Cracks at the corners of the lips	Inflamed, sensitive gums
Mouth and stomach ulcers	Nails that thin and split easily	Excess stomach acid
Gastritis	Skin easily irritated	Hair looks dull, has split ends, and falls out
Dry skin	Leg cramps and spasms	

## Is a Food Acid or Alkaline-forming?

Note that a food's acid or alkaline-forming tendency in the body has nothing to do with the actual pH of the food itself. For example, lemons are very acidic, however, the end-products they produce after digestion and assimilation are very alkaline so lemons are alkaline-forming in the body. Likewise, the meat will test alkaline before digestion but it leaves very acidic residue in the body so, like nearly all animal products, meat is very acid-forming. It is important that your daily dietary intake of food naturally acts to balance your body pH.

This chart is intended only as a general guide to alkalizing and acidifying foods.

Alkaline Foods

Alkalizing vegetables

Alfalfa

Barley Grass

Beet Greens

**Beets** 

Broccoli

Cabbage

Carrot

Cauliflower

<u>Celery</u>

**Chard Greens** 

Chlorella

Collard Greens

Cucumber

**Dandelions** 

Dulce

**Edible Flowers** 

Eggplant

Garlic Green Beans Green Peas Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Mushrooms Mustard Greens Nightshade Veggies Onions Parsnips (high glycemic) Peas Peppers Pumpkin Radishes Rutabaga Sea Veggies <u>Spinach</u> <u>Spirulina</u> Sprouts Sweet Potatoes Tomatoes Watercress Wheat Grass Wild Greens Alkalizing oriental vegetables Daikon Dandelion Root Kombu Maitake Nori Reishi Shitake Umeboshi Wakame Alkalizing fruits

Fermented Veggies

Apple

Apricot

<u>Avocado</u>

Banana (high glycemic)

Berries

Blackberries

Cantaloupe

Cherries, sour

Coconut, fresh

Currants

Dates

dried Figs

dried Grapes

Grapefruit

Honeydew Melon

Lemon

Lime

Muskmelons

Nectarine

Orange

Peach

Pear

Pineapple

Raisins

Raspberries

Rhubarb

Strawberries

Tangerine

Tomato

Tropical Fruits

Umeboshi Plums

<u>Watermelon</u>

Alkalizing protein

Almonds

Chestnuts

Millet

Tempeh (fermented)

Tofu (fermented)

Whey Protein Powder

Alkalizing sweeteners

Stevia

Alkalizing spices & seasonings

Chili Pepper

Cinnamon

Curry

<u>Ginger</u>

Herbs (all)

Miso

Mustard

Sea Salt

Tamari

Alkalizing other

**Antioxidant Water** 

Apple Cider Vinegar

Bee Pollen

Fresh Fruit Juice

Green Juices

Lecithin Granules

Mineral Water

Molasses, blackstrap

Probiotic Cultures

Soured Dairy Products

Veggie Juices

Alkalizing minerals

Calcium: pH 12
Cesium: pH 14
Magnesium: pH 9
Potassium: pH 14
Sodium: pH 14

#### Unknown

There are several versions of the Acidic and Alkaline Food chart to be found in different books and on the Internet. The following foods are sometimes attributed to the Acidic side of the chart and sometimes to the Alkaline side. Remember, you don't need to adhere strictly to the Alkaline side of the chart, just make sure a good percentage of the foods you eat come from that side.

**Brazil Nuts** 

**Brussel Sprouts** 

Buckwheat

Cashews

Chicken

Corn

Cottage Cheese

Eggs

Flax Seeds

Green Tea

Herbal Tea

Honey

Kombucha

Lima Beans

Maple Syrup

Milk

Nuts

Organic Milk (unpasteurized)

Potatoes, white

Pumpkin Seeds

Quinoa

Sauerkraut

Soy Products

Sprouted Seeds

Squashes

Sunflower Seeds

Tomatoes

Yogurt

Although it might seem that citrus fruits would have an acidifying effect on the body, the citric acid they contain actually has an alkalinizing effect in the system.

Note that a food's acid or alkaline forming tendency in the body has nothing to do with the actual pH of the food itself. For example, lemons are very acidic, however the end products they produce after digestion and assimilation are very alkaline so, lemons are alkaline forming in the body. Likewise, meat will test alkaline before digestion, but it leaves very acidic residue in the body so, like nearly all animal products, meat is very acid forming.

Acidic Foods

Acidifying vegetables

Corn

Lentils

Olives

<sup>\*\*</sup> These foods leave an alkaline ash but have an acidifying effect on the body.

# Winter Squash Acidifying fruits Blueberries

Canned or Glazed Fruits

Cranberries

Currants

Plums\*\*

Prunes\*\*

Acidifying grains, grain products

Amaranth

Barley

Bran, oat

Bran, wheat

Bread

Corn

Cornstarch

Crackers, soda

Flour, wheat

Flour, white

Hemp Seed Flour

Kamut

Macaroni

Noodles

Oatmeal

Oats (rolled)

Quinoa

Rice (all)

Rice Cakes

Rye

Spaghetti

Spelt

Wheat

Germ Wheat

Acidifying beans & legumes

Almond Milk

Black Beans

Chick Peas

Green Peas

Kidney Beans

Lentils Pinto Beans Red Beans Rice Milk Soy Beans Soy Milk White Beans
Acidifying dairy  Butter Cheese Cheese, Processed Ice Cream Ice Milk For more information on diary, read What's in Your Milk? Top Reasons to Rethink Dairy.
Acidifying nuts & butters  Cashews Legumes Peanut Butter Peanuts Pecans Tahini Walnuts
Acidifying animal protein  Bacon  Beef Carp Clams Cod Corned Beef Fish Haddock Lamb Lobster Mussels Organ Meats Oyster Pike Pork Rabbit

Salmon

Sardines

Sausage

Scallops

Shellfish

Shrimp

Tuna

Turkey

Veal

Venison

Acidifying fats & oils

Avocado Oil

<u>Butter</u>

Canola Oil

Corn Oil

Flax Oil

Hemp Seed Oil

Lard

Olive Oil

Safflower Oil

Sesame Oil

Sunflower Oil

Acidifying sweeteners

Carob

Corn Syrup

Sugar

Acidifying alcohol

Beer

Hard Liquor

Spirits

Wine

Acidifying other foods

Catsup

Cocoa

Coffee

Mustard

Pepper

Soft Drinks

Vinegar

Acidifying drugs & chemicals

Aspirin

Chemicals

Drugs, Medicinal Drugs, Psychedelic

Herbicides

Pesticides

Tobacco

Acidifying junk food

Beer: pH 2.5 Coca-Cola: pH 2 Coffee: pH 4

<u>Download Alkaline-Acid Foods Table</u> <u>Drink Celery Juice for Health and Vitality</u>

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