

# Acid - Alkaline Food Chart

<u>ALKALINE FRUITS</u>	<u>ALKALINE VEGGIES</u>	<u>ACID VEGETABLES</u>	<u>ALKALINE NUTS</u>
Apples	Bamboo shoots	Artichokes	Almonds
Apricots	Green beans	Asparagus	Chestnuts
Avocados	Lima beans	Beans (dried)	Coconut
Bananas	String beans	Brussel sprouts	
Berries	Sprouts	Garbanzo beans	
Cantaloupe	Beet	Lentils	<u>ACID NUTS</u>
Cherries Currants	Broccoli	Rhubarb	Peanuts
Dates	Cabbage		Pistachios
Figs	Carrots		Walnuts
Grapes	Celery		Macadamias
Grapefruit	Cauliflower	<u>ALKALINE DAIRY</u>	
Guavas	Chard	Acidophilus	<u>ALKALINE MISC.</u>
Kumquats	Chicory	Buttermilk	Ginger
Lemons	Chives	Kefir/Yogurt	Honey
Limes	Collards	Whey	Kelp
Loquats	Cowslip		Alfalfa
Mangoes	Cucumber	<u>ACID DAIRY</u>	Clover
Melons	Dandelion	Butter	Mint
Nectarines	Dill	Eggs	Sage
Olives	Dock	Cheese	
Oranges	Dulse	Cottage Cheese	<u>ACID MISC.</u>
Papaya	Eggplant	Cream	Alcohol
Passion Fruit	Endive	Ice Cream	Coffee & Cocoa
Peaches	Escarole	Custards	Candy & Chocolate
Pears	Garlic	Milk (pasteurized)	Sugar
Persimmons	Horseradish		Soda drinks
Pineapple	Jerusalem artichoke	<u>ALKALINE MEAT</u>	Curry
Pomegranates	Kale	None	Pepper & Spices
Quince	Kohlrabi	<u>ACID MEAT</u>	Dressings & Sauces
Raisins	Leek	Meat (all)	Drugs
Strawberry	Legumes (not lentils)	Fish	Jams & Jellies
Tamarind	Lettuce	Chicken	Flavors & Preservatives
Tangerine	Okra	Turkey	Mayonnaise
	Onions	Duck	Vinegar
<u>ACID FRUITS</u>	Oyster plant		Brine
All preserved/jellied	Parsley	<u>ACID CEREALS</u>	Lack of Sleep
Canned – sugared	Parsnips	All flour products	Worry & Stress
Dried – sulfur	Peppers (green or red)	Buckwheat	
Cranberries	Potatoes	Barley	<u>PRIMARY ALKALINE MINERALS</u>
Olives	Pumpkin	Corn	Cesium
	Radish	Corn flakes	Calcium
	Rutabaga	Grape nuts	Magnesium
	Sauerkraut	Oatmeal	Potassium
	Sorrel	Rice	Manganese
	Spinach	Rye	
	Squash		
	Turnips		
	Water chestnut		
	Watercress		

Note: Mineral content in food depends on microbial/ enzyme mineral content of the soil. Without microbes, mineral transfer to plant life is negligible.

Note: Foods that taste acid generally leave an alkaline residue at the end of the digestive process. Food such as meat, chicken and sugar do not taste acid. However, they deposit the greatest amounts of acid at the end of the digestive process. It is then up to alkaline ash minerals to neutralize these acid residues for cells to remain healthy. Cells must be slightly alkaline in order to produce acid for function. Interstitial and cellular fluid's pH must be alkaline for antioxidants to be effective against free radicals.