

Healthy Eating Guidelines for Increasing Your Fibre Intake

Why This Diet is Important

This fact sheet provides tips on how to add more fibre-rich foods in your diet. There are different kinds of fibre found in foods such as vegetables, fruit, legumes (peas, beans, lentils) and whole grains and cereals.

Some fibre can help to lower blood cholesterol and control blood glucose (sugar) levels. This is called soluble fibre and is found in some vegetables and fruit and legumes. Other types of fibre, called insoluble fibre from some vegetables and fruit, whole grains and wheat bran, help keep your bowels regular and may protect against colon cancer. Constipation may be improved with a diet that is high in fibre.

It is important to eat a variety of foods to get enough of both types of fibre. A healthy diet includes 25-38 grams of fibre a day. Talk to a dietitian if you want help on increasing the dietary fibre in your diet.



Steps you can take

Use Canada's Food Guide to plan your meals and snacks. Refer to Additional Resources below to get a copy of the guide

- Grains
 - Eat at least six servings of whole grain products every day. Examples include rolled oats, barley, brown rice, quinoa and whole wheat breads, breakfast cereals and pasta.
 - Use whole grain bread, rolls, pita or bagels when making toast or sandwiches.
 - Replace at least half of the white flour with whole wheat flour

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This information is not meant to replace advice from your medical doctor or individual counseling with a registered dietitian. It is intended for educational and informational purposes only.

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- in your recipes.
- Add 15-30 mL (1-2 Tbsp) of bran, ground flax seed or a very high-fibre cereal to your cereal in the morning.
 - Vegetables and Fruit
 - Eat at least seven servings of vegetables and fruit every day. Aim for 1-2 servings of fruit and vegetables at every meal and snack.
 - Eat the peels of your vegetables and fruits whenever possible.
 - Try having fruit as a snack or as a dessert. Pears, raspberries and blackberries are top choices for fibre. Guava, persimmon and kumquat are exotic high fibre fruits worth trying.
 - Eat vegetables and fruit instead of drinking juice.
 - Legumes
 - Add barley, beans, peas or lentils to soups, stews and casseroles. For example, add black beans to spaghetti sauce or lentils to soup.
 - Roast chickpeas or steam edemame (soybeans in a pod) for an easy snack.
 - Use legume-based dips (ex: hummus, baba ghanoush) for veggies instead of sour cream based.
 - Nuts and Seeds
 - Add toasted nuts, sesame seeds, sunflower or pumpkin seeds to salads and cereals.
 - Sprinkle on pasta dishes and stir-fries.
 - Grab a handful of nuts (60 mL (1/4 cup) as a quick snack.
 - Read Food Labels
 - Compare products and pick the one with the most fibre. Be sure you are comparing the same serving sizes.
 - Check for grams of fibre. High-fibre foods have four or more grams of fibre per serving.
 - Look for ingredients such as bran, whole grain whole wheat,

