

Nutrients of note

FOR ALL DIETARY TYPES



These nutrients can be challenging to obtain in today's food environment, *regardless of diet type*. **All diets**—whole food plant-based or otherwise—need to be varied and well planned to meet nutritional needs

Nutrient	Key points	Recommendations
B12	Essential for nerve function, red blood cells and DNA. Not reliably present in modern food systems. Required regardless of diet.	Supplement essential: 100–250 mcg daily or 2500 mcg weekly (cyanocobalamin). Monitor levels regularly.
Calcium	Needs vary widely; fracture risk not reduced above ~500 mg/day. Absorption improves at lower intakes and with low sodium diets.	Regular intake of dark leafy greens . Use calcium-fortified plant milks or tofu if intake is low.
Iodine	Soil levels low in Australia & NZ. Intake often inadequate , especially on low-salt WFPB diets.	Use iodised salt or bread with iodised salt. Consider seaweed cautiously. Supplement 150 mcg/day in pregnancy & breastfeeding.
Iron	Plant iron (non-haem) less bioavailable but safer metabolically. Intake often adequate on WFPB diet; stores lower but not harmful.	Emphasise legumes, whole grains, leafy greens + vitamin C rich foods . Consider supplements only if needed (e.g. menstruating women).
Omega 3/6	ALA omega 3 intake can be adequate on WFPB diet; ALA>EPA/DHA conversion varies. High omega-6 intake may inhibit.	1 tbsp ground flax or chia daily . Reduce omega-6 intake. Consider algae-based EPA/DHA in pregnancy, childhood or older age.
Protein	Adequate on WFPB diet with sufficient energy intake.	Emphasise legumes & whole grains if needs are higher (athletes, elderly).
Selenium	Soil levels vary; generally adequate on WFPB diets due to grain diversity.	No routine supplementation needed. Optional: 1 Brazil nut/day if intake uncertain.
Vitamin D	Primarily obtained from sunlight ; dietary intake low across all diets.	Safe sun exposure per guidelines. Supplement if deficient or sun exposure is limited.