tasteforlife 2025 NUTRITION CHART

FAT-SOLUBLE VITAMINS (Remain in the body.)	VITAMINS & MINERALS	ACTION	FOOD SOURCES	RDA (Recommended Dietary Allowances and Adequate Intakes)	
	The body converts some of the five antioxidant carotenoids below to vitamin A.	Antioxidant needed for eye and skin health and immunity; may help fight cancer.	Meat, fish, dairy foods, fish liver oil, brightly colored fruits, vegetables.	700 micrograms for women; 900 micrograms for men	
	ASTAXANTHIN	Fights cancer and free radicals.	Salmon, lobster, shrimp.	Not established	
	BETA CAROTENE	Aids in cancer prevention.	Green, yellow, and orange fruits/vegetables.	6-15 milligrams (mg)	
	LUTEIN	Protects against eye disorders, particularly macular degeneration.	Green fruits/vegetables, especially leafy greens.	Not established	
	LYCOPENE	May reduce risk of cancer, heart disease, and more.	Tomatoes cooked in oil, watermelon.	Not established	
	ZEAXANTHIN	Antioxidant necessary for eye health.	Yellow corn, mangoes, oranges, green, leafy vegetables, egg yolks.	Not established	
	O	Critical for bone and tooth health; may help prevent autoimmune diseases and some cancers.	Cod liver oil, fatty fish, egg yolks, fortified dairy.	15 micrograms; 20 micrograms for ages 71 and older	
	(d-alpha tocopherol and vitamin E succinate)	Antioxidant that helps protect against Alzheimer's disease, cancer, and heart disease.	Wheat germ, almonds and other nuts, cold-pressed vegetable oils.	15 milligrams	
	K	Helps with blood clotting, bone formation, and bone repair.	Leafy green vegetables, green tea, alfalfa sprouts.	90 micrograms for women; 120 micrograms for men	
WATER-SOLUBLE VITAMINS	B1 (thiamine)	Enhances brain function and energy.	Brown rice, dairy, egg yolks, legumes, soy.	1.1 mg for women; 1.2 mg for men	
	B2 (riboflavin)	Essential for energy and immune support.	Cheese, eggs, fish, poultry, spinach, yogurt.	1.1 mg for women;1.3 mg for men	
	B3 (niacin)	Aids healthy circulation and nerves; lowers cholesterol. Because of possible side effects, niacin supplements should be used with a physician's oversight.	Brewer's yeast, broccoli, carrots, fish, nuts, wheat germ.	14 mg for women; 16 mg for men	
	B5 (pantothenic acid)	Fights stress; enhances metabolism and stamina.	Whole wheat, eggs, legumes, peas.	5 mg	
	B6 (pyridoxine)	Needed for growth and maintenance; helps form red blood cells; reduces high levels of homocysteine.	Bananas, brewer's yeast, brown rice, carrots, chicken, eggs, fish, oatmeal, whole-grain cereals.	1.3 mg;1.5 mg for women 51 and older;1.7 mg for men 51 and older	
	B9 FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE	Important in genetic, metabolic, and nervous system health; reduces risk of some birth defects.	Leafy greens, liver, asparagus, brewer's yeast.	400 micrograms; 600 micrograms during pregnancy	
	B12 (cobalamin)	Needed for blood formation and nervous system health.	Kidneys, liver, clams, crab, fish, eggs, dairy.	2.4 micrograms	
	BIOTIN	Promotes healthy hair, nails, and skin.	Brewer's yeast, dairy, fish, meat, rice bran, sunflower seeds, sweet potatoes.	30 micrograms	
	CHOLINE Not strictly water soluble.	Helps transmission of nerve impulses; supports brain function and fat metabolism.	Egg yolks, legumes, meat, whole grains.	425 mg for women; 550 mg for men	
	(ascorbic acid)	Antioxidant for immune, eye, and skin health.	Berries, citrus fruits, broccoli, red peppers, leafy greens.	75 mg for women; 90 mg for men	
IMPORTANT MINERALS (Remain in the body.)	BORON	A micronutrient, may be helpful for bone building, cellular energy, and enzyme function.	Apples, carrots, leafy greens, raw nuts, whole grains.	Not established	
	CALCIUM	Essential for strong bones and teeth and healthy gums; balance with magnesium.	Dairy foods (and fortified substitutes), dark leafy greens, sardines.	1,000 mg; 1,200 mg for women age 51 and older; 1,200 mg for men 71 and older	
	CHROMIUM	Helps glucose metabolism; enhances energy.	Brewer's yeast, brown rice, meat, whole grains.	20 to 25 micrograms for women; 30 to 35 micrograms for men	
	COPPER	Helps build blood cells and collagen.	Meat, nuts, seafood, soybeans, whole grains, dark chocolate.	900 micrograms	
	IODINE	Contributes to the making of thyroid hormones. Helps bone and brain development during pregnancy and infancy.	Cod, tuna, seaweed, shrimp, milk, yogurt, cheese, iodized salt.	150 micrograms	
	IRON	Essential to blood cell production, growth, immune health, and energy.	Eggs, fish, liver, meat, leafy greens, whole grains.	18 mg for women (8 mg after age 50); 8 mg for men	
	MAGNESIUM	Balances calcium; needed for bone and cardiovascular health.	Dairy, fish, leafy greens, meat, molasses, seafood, seeds, soybeans.	310 mg for women 19-30; 320 mg for women 31 and up; 400 mg for men 19-30; 420 mg for men 31 and up	
	MANGANESE	Needed for carbohydrate metabolism and energy production.	Shellfish, nuts, seeds, sea vegetables, whole grains.	·	
	MOLYBDENUM	Activates enzymes, some of which contribute to metabolizing of toxins.	Legumes, beef liver, cereal grains, dark leafy greens, yogurt.	45 micrograms	
	POTASSIUM	Protects against high blood pressure.	Fruits, dairy, fish, whole grains.	4.7 grams	
	SELENIUM	Anticancer antioxidant; works best with vitamin E.	Brazil nuts, brewer's yeast, brown rice, meat, seafood, whole grains.	55 micrograms	
	SILICON	Needed for formation of collagen for bones and connective tissue.	Green beans, bananas, whole grains, lentils, dark leafy greens.	Not established	
	ZINC	Important in immune and reproductive health.	Eggs, legumes, shellfish, whole grains.	8 mg for women; 11 mg for men	

SELECTED SOURCES "Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs): Recommended Dietary Allowances and Adequate Intakes, Vitamins," Food and Nutrition Board, Institute of Medicine, National Academies, www.NationalAcademies.org/hmd "Micronutrient Information Center," Linus Pauling Institute, http://lpi.oregonstate.edu "Nutrient Recommendations," National Institutes of Health, http://ods.od.nih.gov "Vitamins," Medline Plus, National Library of Medicine, http://medlineplus.gov

These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This information is not intended to provide medical advice on personal health conditions, nor to replace recommendations made by healthcare professionals or product manufacturers.



