

# Micronutrients



## Micronutrients

**Micronutrients** are needed in the body in tiny amounts. They do not provide energy, but are required for a number of important processes in the body.

There are two main groups of micronutrients:

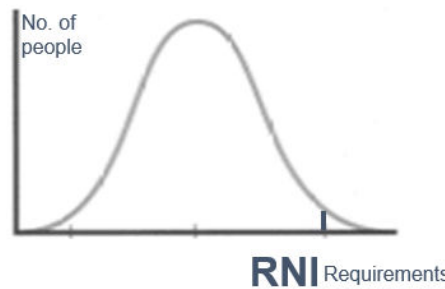
- vitamins;
- minerals and trace elements.

Micronutrients are measured in milligrams (mg) and micrograms (µg) with 1mg = 0.001g and 1µg = 0.001mg.

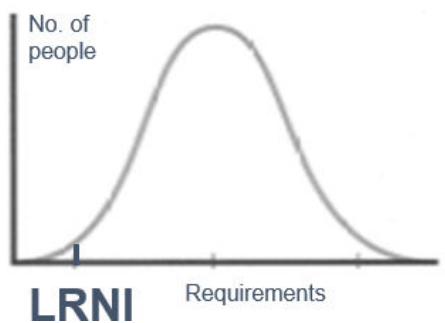
Micronutrients are measured in

### Micronutrient recommendations

The recommendations for vitamins and minerals are based on the **Reference Nutrient Intake (RNI)**.



When looking at low intakes of micronutrients, the Lower Reference Nutrient Intake (LRNI) is used.



For more information, go to: <https://bit.ly/36KUnji>

**LRNI** Requirements

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### Micronutrient recommendations

People have different requirements for each micronutrient, according to their:

- age;
- gender;
- physiological state (e.g. pregnancy).



### Vitamins

Vitamins are nutrients required by the body in small amounts, for a variety of essential processes.

Most vitamins cannot be made by the body, so need to be provided in the diet.

Vitamins are grouped into:

- fat-soluble vitamins (vitamins A, D, E and K);
- water-soluble vitamins (B vitamins and vitamin C).

D, E and K);

### Minerals

Minerals are inorganic substances required by the body in small amounts for a variety of different functions.

The body requires different amounts for each mineral.

Some minerals are required in larger amounts, while others are needed in very small amounts and are called 'trace elements'.

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### Vitamins

Nutrient	Function	Sources
<b>Vitamin A</b>	Helps the immune system to work as it should and with vision.	Liver, cheese, eggs, dark green leafy vegetables and orange-coloured fruits and vegetables.
<b>B vitamins</b>	Thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, folate, and vitamin B12 have a range of functions within the body.	Different for each B Vitamin.
<b>Vitamin C</b>	Helps to protect cells from damage and with the formation of collagen.	Fruit (especially citrus fruits), green vegetables, peppers and tomatoes.
<b>Vitamin D</b>	Helps the body to absorb calcium & helps to keep bones strong.	Oily fish, eggs, fortified breakfast cereals and fat spreads.
<b>Vitamin E</b>	Helps to protect the cells in our bodies against damage.	Vegetable and seed oils, nuts and seeds, avocados and olives.
<b>Vitamin K</b>	Needed for the normal clotting of blood and is required for normal bone structure.	Green vegetables and some oils (rapeseed, olive and soya oil).

**Vitamin K** Needed for the normal clotting of Green vegetables and some oils

### Minerals

Nutrient	Function	Sources
<b>Calcium</b>	Helps to build and maintain strong bones and teeth.	Dairy, calcium-fortified dairy-alternatives, canned fish (where soft bones are eaten) and bread.
<b>Iron</b>	Helps to make red blood cells, which carry oxygen around the body.	Offal, red meat, beans, pulses, nuts and seeds, fish, quinoa, wholemeal bread and dried fruit.
<b>Phosphorus</b>	Helps to build strong bones and teeth and helps to release energy from food.	Red meat, poultry, fish, milk, cheese, yogurt, eggs, bread and wholegrains.
<b>Sodium</b>	Helps regulate the water content in the body.	Very small amounts found in foods. Often added as salt.
<b>Fluoride</b>	Helps with the formation of strong teeth and reduce the risk of tooth decay.	Tap water, tea (and toothpaste).
<b>Potassium</b>	Helps regulate the water content in the body and maintain a normal blood pressure.	Some fruit and vegetables, dried fruit, poultry, red meat, fish, milk and wholegrain breakfast cereals.
<b>Iodine</b>	Helps to make thyroid hormones. It also helps the brain to function normally.	Milk, yogurt, cheese, fish, shellfish and eggs.

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### Key terms

**Micronutrients:** Nutrients needed in the diet in very small amounts.

**Lower Reference Nutrient Intake (LRNI):** Is the amount of a nutrient that is enough for only the small number of people who have low requirements (2.5%). The majority of people need more.

**Reference Nutrient Intake (RNI):** The amount of a nutrient that is enough to ensure that the needs of nearly all the group (97.5%) are being met. The RNI is used for recommendations on protein, vitamins and minerals.

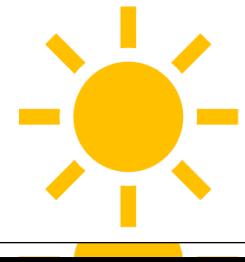
that the needs of nearly all the group (97.5%)

### Vitamin D

Vitamin D is a pro-hormone in the body. It can be obtained in two forms:

- ergocalciferol (vitamin D<sub>2</sub>);
- cholecalciferol (vitamin D<sub>3</sub>).

Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> is also formed by the action of sunlight. Different to most vitamins, the main source of vitamin D is synthesis in the skin following exposure to sunlight. The wavelength of UVB during the winter months in the UK does not support vitamin D synthesis.



### Tasks

1. Create an infographic on micronutrients. Focus on the definition of each micronutrient, daily recommendations and source.
2. Keep a food diary for four days and calculate the micronutrients provided per day. <http://explorefood.foodafactoflife.org.uk>
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