

## PROTEIN

## HOW TO GET ENOUGH IN YOUR DIET

Proteins are created when amino acids are linked together to perform a function. It is known that there are two different classes of amino acids, these being essential and non-essential. Nonessential amino acids are those that can be made in the body, however essential amino acids are those that must be consumed through the diet as we cannot make these ourselves.

There are 9 essential amino acids that have to be consumed in the diet to maintain health.
Proteins are utilised by the body for many functions including but not limited to; tissue and cell repair, hormone production, production of enzymes, blood clotting and balancing the fluid in the body.

Foods that contain what we call complete proteins (they contain all 9 essential amino acids) are generally only found in animal proteins, however it is possible as a vegan or vegetarian to obtain consumption of complete proteins by doing what we call protein combining that will be explained below.

Protein combining is consuming two food groups that together have all 9 essential amino acids. Combinations for vegans and vegetarians are as follows;

## VEGETARIAN COMPLETE PROTEIN SOURCES

Combine grains with a dairy product, for example;
Grains; oats, oatmeal, brown rice, barley, whole rye, buckwheat, whole-wheat cous cous, corn, freekeh, millet, spelt wholegrains \& amaranth.

Dairy products; milk, cheese (not highly processed) \& yoghurt.

- Bread with unprocessed cheese
- Pasta with cheese
- Wholegrain cereal with milk (eg porridge)
- Yoghurt mixed with rolled oats


## VEGAN COMPLETE PROTEIN SOURCES

Combine seeds and pulses together in a meal, for example;
Seeds - chia seeds, flaxseeds, pumpkin seeds, sesame seeds, sunflower seeds \& quinoa, rice, hemp seeds, pomegranate seeds, apricot kernels, cumin seeds

Pulses - chickpeas, lentils (any colour), baked beans, broad beans, kidney beans, butter beans (Lima beans), haricots, cannellini beans, flageolet beans, pinto beans and borlotti beans, runner beans

NOTE - Seeds or pulses can also be combined with grains as outlined in the vegetarian section for obtaining a complete protein.

## RECOMMENDED DIALY INTAKE OF PROTEIN

This varies dependant on your age and the needs of your body. The following information has been averaged directly from the government website of Nutrient Reference Values. Most packaged foods will have nutrient reference values on the packaging, however the table following this provides examples of foods and their protein nutrient values.

| AGE/STAGE OF LIFE | GRAMS OF PROTEIN PER DAY |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0-6 months (breast milk or formula) | 10 g |
| 7-12 months | 14 g |
| 1-3 years | 14 g daily or 1.08 g per kilogram of body weight |
| 4-8 years | 20 g daily or 0.91 g per kilogram of body weight |
| 9-13 years |  |
| Average Daily Intake Goal | $35-40 \mathrm{~g}$ daily or 0.87-0.94g per kilogram of body weight |
| 14-18 years |  |
| Average Daily Intake Goal | 45-65g daily or 0.77-0.99g per kilogram of body weight |
| 19-30 years |  |
| Average Daily Intake Goal | 46-64g daily or 0.75-0.84g per kilogram of body weight |
| 31-50 years |  |
| Average Daily Intake Goal | 46-64g daily or $0.75-0.84 \mathrm{~g}$ per kilogram of body weight |
| 51-70 years |  |
| Average Daily Intake Goal | 46-64g daily or $0.75-0.84 \mathrm{~g}$ per kilogram of body weight |
| 70+ years |  |
| Average Daily Intake Goal | 57-81g daily or 0.94-1.07g per kilogram of body weight |
| DURING PREGNANCY |  |
| 14-18 years | 58 g daily or 1.02g per kilogram of body weight |
| 19-30 years | 60 g daily of 1 g per kilogram of body weight |
| 31-50 years | 60 g daily or 1 g per kilogram of body weight |
| DURING LACTATION |  |
| 14-18 years | 63 g daily or 1.1 g per kilogram of body weight |
| 19-30 years | 67 g daily or 1.1 g per kilogram of body weight |
| 31-50 years | 67 g daily or 1.1 g per kilogram of body weight |

To give you an idea of the amount of protein you will get from different foods please see the table below.

## PROTEIN SOURCES IN GRAMS

PLANT BASED FOODS FOR VEGETARIANS \& VEGANS

| FOOD | GRAMS OF PROTEIN |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tofu $3 / 4$ cup | 19 g |
| Cooked soybeans $1 / 2$ cup | 15 g |
| Cooked lentils $1 / 2$ cup | 9 g |
| Cooked beans | 7 g |
| Hommus $1 / 4$ cup | 5 g |
| Seeds 2 tbsp | 4 g |
| Quinoa $1 / 2$ cup cooked | 4 g |
| MEAT SOURCES | GRAMS OF PROTEIN |
| FOOD | 23 g protein |
| 85 g of chicken | 22 g protein |
| 85 g of pork | 21 g protein |
| 85 g of beef | 19 g protein |
| 85 g of prawns | 19 g |
| 1 cup greek yoghurt | 17 g protein |
| 85 g of salmon | 8 g protein |
| 1 cup of milk | 7 g |
| 1 egg | 7 g |
| 28 g of cheese |  |

For more information on the amount of protein that is right for you to consume daily, get in contact with us via phone or email and we can give you a hand navigating the figures above!

