

Minerals 101: Balancing Wellness for Menstrual & Menopause Health

Minerals come from water, rock, and soil. The minerals come to humans through our intake of animal and plant products.

Common Minerals

Calcium

lodine

Iron

Magnesium

Manganese

Potassium

Phosphorus

Selenium

Zinc

Foods are the best way to get your minerals, but if you need help with your mineral intake, supplements may be considered.

Check Recommended Dietary Allowance

Calcium: 1,000-12,00 mg/day Magnesium: 310-310 mg/day Potassium: 2,600 mg/day

Zinc: 8 mg/day **Selenium**: 55 mcg/day

Iron: 18 mg/day (pre-menopausal); 8 mg/day (post-

menopausal)

Standard Diet

Calcium: Dairy, leafy greens, broccoli, almonds

Iron: Red meat, poultry, beans,

lentils, spinach

Magnesium: Spinach, almonds, black beans, whole

grains

Potassium: Bananas, sweet potatoes, avocados, tomatoes

Zinc: Meat, shellfish, chickpeas, pumpkin seeds.

Selenium: Brazil nuts, tuna, eggs, whole grains.

Plant Based

Calcium: Fortified plant milk, tofu, kale, almonds

Iron: Lentils, chickpeas,

spinach, quinoa

Magnesium: Nuts, seeds,

spinach, black beans

Potassium: Bananas, sweet potatoes, avocados, tomato juice

Zinc: Legumes, seeds, nuts,

quinoa

Selenium: Brazil nuts, sunflower seeds, mushrooms

What does Mineral Support do for Menstrual & Menopause Health?

Bone Health

Hormone Balance

Muscle Function

Fluid and Electrolyte Balance

Energy Production

What Minerals Do I Need?

Menopause

Focus on calcium, magnesium, and vitamin D for bone health, along with zinc and selenium for hormone balance.

Menstrual

Pay attention to iron and magnesium, as these are crucial for energy production and prevents cramps.

How Do I Increase Safely?

Add 1-2 mineral-rich foods each week to meet needs.

Gradually incorporate a wider variety of vegetables, legumes, nuts, and seeds to boost overall mineral intake.

Consider a mineral supplement (like magnesium or calcium) if dietary sources aren't enough, but consult with a healthcare professional for guidance.