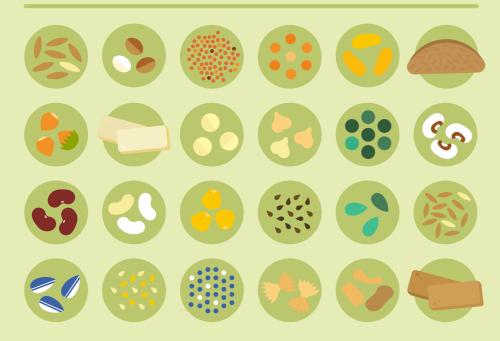


Cooking plant-based: how to get enough protein







Good for you & good for the planet!

Reducing meat consumption to include more plant foods can benefit both our health and the planet.

Plant-based diets based on whole plant foods such as pulses, fruit and vegetables, nuts and seeds tend to be lower in saturated fat and salt, and richer in fibre. They also have a lower impact on the environment due to their low greenhouse gas emissions.

Whether you wish to transition to a fully plant-based diet or simply incorporate more plant foods in your day-to-day, this factsheet will be a useful guide to get you started on your journey.

Can you get enough protein from plant foods?

Getting enough quality protein from plants is possible and there are many options you can opt for: from pulses and whole grains to meat substitutes. The key is to make sure to combine and vary different sources throughout the day.

How much do we need?

The general recommendation for healthy adults is to eat at least 0.8 grams of protein per kilogram of weight. However, requirements vary for everyone.

What can a day look like?*

*to reach 52 g of protein, based on the average protein requirements for a 65 kg adult.



oatmeal (40 g of oats) with soy drink (200 ml) & 1 tbsp of flax seeds



2 bean burgers (80 g), 4 tbsp of rice, varied veggies



lentil soup (200 ml), 2 slices of whole grain bread, 2 tbsp of hummus & 1 mandarin



soy yoghurt, a handful of walnuts & 1 banana

How much protein is in soy products



tempeh (cooked) 50 g \approx 3 thin slices 10.3 g of protein



edamame beans (frozen) 80 g \approx 6-7 tbsp 9.8 g of protein



tofu (steamed) 100 g ≈ 2 slices 8.1 g of protein



soy yoghurt (plain) 125 ml ≈ 1 small/5 tbsp 5 g of protein



soy drink (unsweetened & fortified) 200 ml ≈ 1 glass 4.8 g of protein Soy is a high-quality plant protein as it contains a good balance of essential amino acids & tends to be well digested by our body.





When choosing soy-based alternatives to dairy, opt for those that are fortified with no added sugars.

The secrets to tastier tofu

- select the right texture firm or soft, depending on the kind of recipe
- press it (15 min) or freeze it to get rid of moisture & allow it to absorb flavours
- marinate it
 in a water-based marinate,
 between 1 hour & 1 day
- bake it, fry it or cook it in a sauce it is extremely versatile!





Tofu is also a **source of calcium**, which is important
for those who exclude
dairy from their diets.

How much protein is in pulses



blackeye beans 80 g ≈ 5-6 tbsp 7 g of protein



red kidney beans 80 g ≈ 5-6 tbsp 6.9 g of protein



white beans 80 g \approx 5-6 tbsp 6.9 g of protein



lupine 40 g ≈ 4 tbsp 6.6 g of protein



lentils 80 g ≈ 5-6 tbsp 6.4 g of protein



chickpeas 80 g ≈ 4 tbsp 6.2 g of protein



green peas (frozen) 80 g ≈ 8 tbsp **4.4 g of protein**

*all values refer to pulses boiled from dried

Soaking dry pulses prior to cooking helps to improve their digestibility.



3 ways of cooking dry pulses*

*cooking times vary for each type of pulses & cooking method



soak in water overnight then drain, rinse & cook in fresh water



boil, cool & drain then boil again in fresh water



cook them in a pressure cooker

How much protein is in cereals & whole grains



seitan (grilled) 50 g ≈ 2 thin slices 11.5 g of protein



whole meal bread 50 g ≈ 1 slice 4.7 g of protein



pasta $110 g \approx 4-5 \text{ tbsp}$ 6 g of protein



brown rice $110 g \approx 4-5 \text{ tbsp}$ 4 g of protein



quinoa 110 g \approx 7-8 tbsp 5.2 g of protein



breakfast cereals bran flakes (fortified) $35 g \approx 3-4 \text{ tbsp/1 handful}$ 3.4 g of protein



oats 40 g ≈ 4 tbsp 5.2 g of protein

spelt



breakfast cereals cornflakes (fortified) $35 g \approx 3-4 \text{ tbsp/1 handful}$ 2.5 g of protein



 $110 g \approx 5-7 \text{ tbsp}$ 5.1 g of protein

*all values refer to boiled cereals & whole grains

Pair your plant-based meals

with vitamin-C rich foods.

It will help increase your iron

absorption from pulses, whole

grains & other vegetable sources!

Look for fortified cereal-based products to help increase your intake of B-vitamins, iron, vitamin B12 & calcium.





Cereals & legumes are a great match: include them both to optimise your intake of essential amino acids!

How much protein is in seeds



hemp seeds 10 g ≈ 1 tbsp 3 g of protein



sunflower seeds 10 g ≈ 1 tbsp 2 g of protein



pumpkin seeds 10 g ≈ 1 tbsp 2.4 g of protein



sesame seeds 10 g ≈ 1 tbsp 1.8 g of protein



flax seeds 10 g ≈ 1 tbsp 2.2 g of protein



chia seeds 10 g ≈ 1 tbsp 1.6 g of protein

Nuts & seeds contain protein, but due to their high content in fats & energy, they should be eaten in moderation.



How much protein is in nuts



peanuts 30 g ≈ 1 handful 7.7 g of protein



Brazil nuts 30 g ≈ 1 handful 4.3 g of protein



almonds (whole) 30 g ≈ 1 handful 6.4 g of protein



hazelnuts 30 g ≈ 1 handful 4.2 g of protein



cashews 30 g ≈ 1 handful 5.3 g of protein



pecans 30 g ≈ 1 handful 2.8 g of protein



pistachio (roasted) 30 g ≈ 1 handful 5.1 g of protein



macadamia nuts 30 g ≈ 1 handful 2.4 g of protein



walnuts 30 g ≈ 1 handful 4.4 g of protein

Values used in this factsheet were adapted from: McCance and Widdowson's Composition of Foods Integrated Dataset & EuroFIR food composition database.

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