The following is a partial list of nutrient interactions. (dl) decreases levels or benefits of effected nutrient in the body. Limit intake of interfering nutrient or increase consumption of effected nutrient. decreases absorption of affected nutrient. Consume a (a) minimum of one to two hours apart. possible negative interaction. Consume a minimum of (pi) two to three hours apart. Vitamin A excessive vitamin E (dl) Vitamin B₁₂ potassium (a), (possible dl) Folic acid pancreatic extracts (a) Choline vitamin B₃ (dl) Vitamin C copper (a), high copper levels (dl) Vitamin E iron (possible vitamin E destruction, therefore consume minimum one to two hours apart) Calcium iron (a) (unless consumed with vitamin C), copper (a) phosphorous (a), exces sive phosphorous, especially when con sumed with vitamin D (dl), zinc (a), excess sodium (dl), oxalic acid (a), excessive vitamin A (dl), excessive magnesium (a), excessive fiber (a) Chromium vanadium (pi), simple carbohydrates (dl), calcium carbonate (a) Copper high zinc levels (dl), vitamin C (a), high molybdenum intake (dl), cadmium (avoid), iron (a), manganese (a) zinc (a), vitamin E (a), calcium (a), high Iron manganese intake (a), potassium phosphate (a), phosphorus (a), oxalic acid (minimize), phytic acid (minimize), excessive fiber intake Magnesium high zinc and vitamin D levels increase the body's need for magnesium, protein (a), oxalic acid (minimize), vitamins A (a), D (a), E (a), K (a), high calcium intake, especially if taken with vitamin D (a) high calcium intake (a), high magnesium Manganese intake (a), high phosphate intake (a) Molybdenum high sulfur intake (dl), excessive copper (dl)**Phosphorus** calcium (a) **Potassium** calcium (can increase risk of heartbeat irregularities, therefore, consume two to three hours apart) vitamin C (a) Selenium Sulfur zinc (dl)

chromium (pi)

high copper levels (dl), iron (a), calcium (a)

Vanadium

Zinc