

## Who is at risk of vitamin D deficiency?

There are groups within the population that are at higher risk of vitamin D deficiency including:

- People with naturally very dark skin. The melanin in dark skin affects UV penetration.
- People with little or no sun exposure including: older adults, those in residential care or housebound; people who wear concealing clothing for religious or cultural purposes; people who deliberately avoid sun exposure for cosmetic or health reasons; people hospitalised for a long time.
- Breast-fed babies from vitamin D deficient mothers.
- People with conditions (obesity, end stage liver disease, renal disease and fat malabsorption syndromes such as cystic fibrosis, coeliac disease, inflammatory bowel disease) or are taking medications affecting vitamin D metabolism.

If you belong to one of these groups at risk of vitamin D deficiency and you're concerned about your vitamin D levels, consult your GP. Vitamin D levels can be checked with a blood test, and your GP can advise on options, such as supplementation, depending on your individual circumstances.

## For more information

- **Cancer Council:**  
[cancer.org.au/preventing-cancer/sun-protection/vitamin-d](http://cancer.org.au/preventing-cancer/sun-protection/vitamin-d)
- **Cancer Council SunSmart app:**  
[cancer.org.au/preventing-cancer/sun-protection/uv-alert/sunsmart-app](http://cancer.org.au/preventing-cancer/sun-protection/uv-alert/sunsmart-app)
- **Cancer Council MyUV website:**  
[www.myuv.com.au](http://www.myuv.com.au)
- **Cancer Council 13 11 20**  
(cost of a local call anywhere in Australia)
- **Australian College of Dermatologists**  
[dermcoll.edu.au](http://dermcoll.edu.au)
- **Osteoporosis Australia**  
[osteoporosis.org.au](http://osteoporosis.org.au)
- **Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society**  
[anzbms.org.au](http://anzbms.org.au)
- **Bureau of Meteorology**  
[bom.gov.au/uv](http://bom.gov.au/uv)
- **Endocrine Society of Australia**  
[endocrinesociety.org.au](http://endocrinesociety.org.au)
- **Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency**  
[arpansa.gov.au](http://arpansa.gov.au)



Be SunSmart with the free SunSmart app available at the App Store and Google Play

For support and information on cancer and cancer-related issues, call Cancer Council 13 11 20. This is a confidential service.

### National Relay Service

Deaf or hearing impaired                      13 3677  
Speech impairment                              1300 555 727

Cantonese and Mandarin                      1300 300 935  
Greek    1300 301 449  
Italian    1300 301 431  
Arabic    1300 301 625

For further information and details please visit our website [cancer.org.au](http://cancer.org.au)



## How much sun is enough?



CAN6621 10/18

Cancer Council 13 11 20  
[cancer.org.au](http://cancer.org.au)



**The sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation is both the major cause of skin cancer and the best natural source of vitamin D.**

In Australia we need to balance the risk of skin cancer from too much sun exposure with maintaining vitamin D levels.

**What is vitamin D and why is it important?**

Vitamin D forms in the skin when it is exposed to UVB radiation from the sun.

We need vitamin D to maintain good health, in particular to keep bones and muscles strong and healthy.

Some foods, such as oily fish and eggs, also contain small amounts of vitamin D, while margarine and some types of milk have added vitamin D. However, food only makes a small contribution to the body's overall vitamin D levels and it is difficult to get enough from diet alone.

**How much sun do we need for vitamin D?**

When the skin is exposed to UV radiation from the sun, vitamin D is formed through a series of processes that start in the skin.

The amount of sun exposure you need to make vitamin D depends on a range of factors such as the UV level, your skin type, and your lifestyle. UV levels vary across Australia and throughout the year. Therefore, the amount of time you need to be in the sun to make vitamin D will vary according to your location, the season and the time of day. The amount of vitamin D you make is also related to the amount of skin exposed to the sun – if you expose more of your skin, in most cases you'll make more vitamin D.

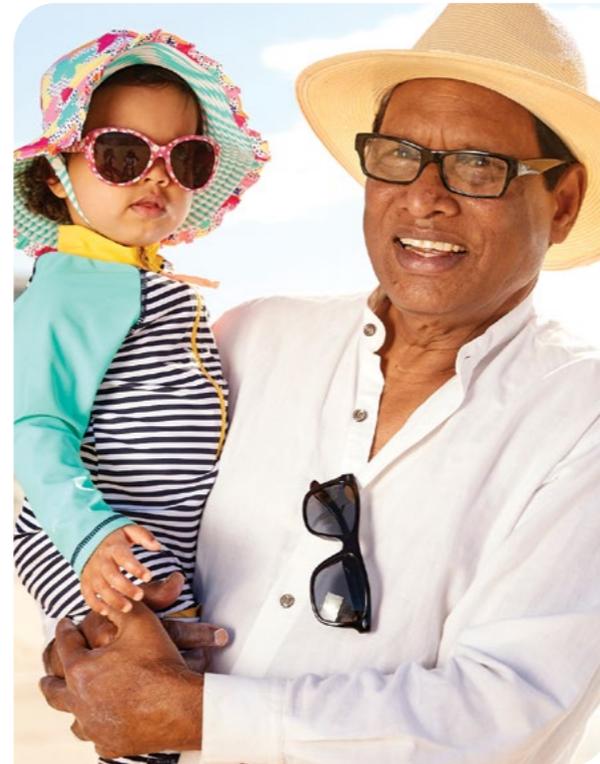
Prolonged sun exposure does not cause your vitamin D levels to increase further but does increase your risk of skin cancer.

When UV levels are 3 or above, most people need just a few minutes of sun exposure, such as walking from the office to get lunch, to get enough vitamin D.

When UV levels are below 3, sun protection is not generally required. In some southern areas of the country where UV levels fall below 3 for most of the winter season, you can help maintain your vitamin D by spending short periods outdoors and being physically active.

**If I protect myself from the sun, will I still get enough vitamin D?**

Sensible sun protection when UV is 3 or above doesn't put most Australians at risk of vitamin D deficiency. When sunscreen is tested in lab conditions it is shown to reduce vitamin D production, however regular use in real life has been shown to have little effect on vitamin D levels.



**Sun protection and vitamin D – getting the balance right**

**When UV is:**

**UV Index 3 or Above**

- Sun protection is a priority
- Most people reduce their risk of low vitamin D through a few minutes of typical day to day activity outdoors
- Remember to slip, slop, slap, seek and slide







**When UV is:**

**UV Index Below 3**

- Sun protection is generally not required
- Go outdoors in the middle of the day to support vitamin D production
- Being physically active e.g. gardening or going for a walk will help





**When do I need sun protection?**

**Sun protection is required when UV levels are 3 or above.** The UV Index is an international standard measurement of the strength of UV radiation from the sun at a particular place on a particular day. UV levels are low in the early morning as the sun comes up, gradually increasing to a peak around the middle of the day when the sun is at its highest, and then decreasing slowly as the sun gets lower in the sky.

In the northern parts of Australia (for example Brisbane and Darwin), maximum daily UV levels are above 3 all year round and reach extreme levels of 14+ in the summer, so sun protection is needed daily.

In the southern parts of the country, there are times of the year when sun protection is not generally required. For example, in Melbourne and Hobart, UV levels remain below 3 from May to August, so sun protection is not generally required unless you are at high altitudes, regularly work outside for extended periods or are near highly reflective surfaces like snow and water.

**UV index in selected Australian cities averaged over the days in each month:**

Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Darwin	12.3	12.8	12.5	11	9.2	8.2	8.7	10.2	11.9	12.6	12.3	11.9
Brisbane	11.8	11.2	9.4	6.9	4.8	3.7	4.1	5.4	7.4	9	10.6	11.3
Perth	11.8	10.9	8.6	5.8	3.8	2.8	3	4.3	6.1	8.2	9.9	11.4
Sydney	10.6	9.6	7.5	5.2	3.2	2.3	2.5	3.7	5.4	7.2	8.8	10.1
Canberra	10.9	9.5	7.3	4.8	3	2	2.3	3.4	5.2	7.2	8.9	10.6
Adelaide	11.2	10.1	7.8	5.1	3	2.1	2.3	3.5	5.2	7.3	9.2	10.6
Melbourne	10.3	9.1	7	4.4	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.8	4.3	6.4	8.3	9.8
Hobart*	9.7	8.3	5.8	3.2	1.6	1	1.2	2	3.5	5.5	7.3	9.3

■ UV levels remain below 3

\*Hobart monitoring station located in Kingston.

The table above is a guide to average peak UV levels by month for Australian capital cities. The shaded area identifies the months of the year when sun protection may not be required.

You can refer to the SunSmart app to find out the sun protection times for your location.

Data is generated by ARPANSA

<https://www.arpansa.gov.au/our-services/monitoring/ultraviolet-radiation-monitoring/uv-index-model>