

Chapter 2: Plant Mineral Nutrition

• Contents in Brief:

- 1 Essential Elements and Deficiency Symptoms
- 2 Transmembrane Transport
- 3 Mineral Absorption of Plants
- 4 Assimilation of Nitrate, Sulfate and Phosphate
- 5 Transport of Minerals in Plants
- 6 Fertilization

History of mineral research

- ARISTOTLE (4'th century BC) had claimed that all matter was composed of the 4 basic elements: earth, air, fire and water. He considered the roots of plants to be the "mouths" of the plant which absorbed the plant's food from (already made) soil. Not until the C17'th was this concept tested.
- Van Helmont undertook his famous willow tree experiment (1648) .
- Woodward's spearmint experiment (1699)

•	woodward a apeairmint exper	intent (1033)
	TREATMENTS	GROWTH OF PLANT IN 3 WEEKS
	1. rain water	62% increase
	2. river water	92% increase
	3. drain water	126% increase
	4. soil + drain water	309% increase

- 4. De Saussure grew plants in pure salt solutions demonstrating the necessity of particular chemical elements(1804). Yet the scientific community still clung to the humus theory, basically Aristotle's idea that the soil provided the organic matter necessary for plant growth.
- In 1840 the famous German chemist, Liebig, published a book entitled "<u>ORGANIC</u> <u>CHEMISTRY IN ITS APPLICATION TO</u> <u>AGRICULTURE AND PHYSIOLOGY</u>". His fierce criticism of the humus theory finally put it to rest.
- In the 1860's other German scientists (e.g. von Sachs and Knop) grew plants hydroponically experimenting with different salt mixtures and concluded that 10 elements were essential for plant growth. These were what we now call the macroputrients.
- 7. From 1920, the study of *micronutrients* began.
- 8. From 1950', study lagged because of lacking of high techniques.
- From 1980', new technologies such as patchclump, chromatography, isotope tracing came into existence. The mechanisms of ion absorption and transport are being elucidated.

§1 植物必需的矿质元素

− 植物体内的元素
1 分析方法: _{烘干}
新鲜材料
★ 水分以气态跑掉
★ 有机物跑掉
【 C CO2 O, H H2O N N2, NH3, NO2 小部分S SO2
★ 大部分S
部分非金属全部金属

构成灰分的元素称为灰分元素,由于它们都是来自于土壤中的矿物质,所以又称为矿质元素(mineral element), N不是矿质元素,但同样来自土壤,因此同矿质元素一起讨论。

2 植物中灰分的含量:

水生植物1%;中生植物5~15%;盐生植物可高达45%。

3 矿质元素的种类及数量:已发现70多种

二. 植物的必需元素 (Essential elements)

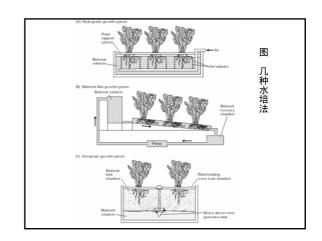
1.标准:

- 1) 缺乏该元素植物的生长发育受到影响,不能完成生活史.
- 缺少该元素,植物会表现出专一的病症(缺素症),该病症只有在添加该元素后才可能恢复。
- 3) 该元素在植物营养生理中的作用是直接的,而不是因土 壤、培养液或介质的物理、化学或微生物条件所引起的 间接的结果。

2.培养方法:

水培法(water culture):在含有矿质元素的营养液中培养 植物的方法。

砂培法(sand culture):洗净的石英砂、珍珠石、或蛭石中加入营养液中来栽培植物的方法。



3.必需元素 (Essential elements):

Macronutrients: 10: CHONSPKCaMg (Si)

> 1000ppm in DW

micronutrients: 9: Fe Cl Cu Mn Zn Mo B (Na Ni)

<100ppm in DW

4.有益元素(Beneficial elements): do not fit into the above criteria, but can improve the growth of certain plants or under certain circumstances.

Eg. Na for C₄ and CAM plants, Si for gramineae plants.

	Chemical	Atomic weight	Concentration in dry matter		Relative number of atoms with respect
Element	symbol		µmol g ^{−1}	ppm or %*	to molybdenum
OBTAINED FROM WAT	ER OR CARBON DIC	XIDE			
Hydrogen	H	1.01	60.000	6	60,000,000
Carbon	C	12.01	40,000	45	40,000,000
Oxygen	0	16.00	30,000	45	30,000,000
OBTAINED FROM THE	SOIL				
Macronutrients					
Nitrogen	N	14.01	1,000	1.5	1,000,000
Potassium	K	39.10	250	1.0	250,000
Calcium	Ca	40.08	125	0.5	125,000
Magnesium	Mg	24.32	80	0.2	80,000
Phosphorus	P	30.98	60	0.2	60,000
Sulfur	S	32.07	30	0.1	30,000
Silicon	Si	28.09	30	0.1	30,000
Micronutrients					
Chlorine	CI	35.46	3.0	100	3,000
Iron	Fe	55.85	2.0	100	2,000
Boron	В	10.82	2.0	20	2.000
Manganese	Mn	54.94	1.0	50	1,000
Sodium	Na	22.91	0.40	10	400
Zinc	Zn	65.38	0.30	20	300
Copper	Cu	63.54	0.10	6	100
Nickel	Ni	58.69	0.002	0.1	2
Molybdenum	Mo	95.95	0.001	0.1	1

Compound	Molecular weight	Concentration of stock solution	Concentration of stock solution	Volume of stock solution per liter of final solution	Element	Final concer of elen	tration nent
	g mol ⁻¹	mM	g L ⁻¹	mL		μΜ	ppm
Macronutrients							
KNO ₃	101.10	1,000	101.10	6.0	N	16,000	224
Ca(NO ₃) ₂ -4H ₂ O	236.16	1,000	236.16	4.0	K	6,000	235
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	115.08	1,000	115.08	2.0	Ca	4,000	160
MgSO ₄ -7H ₂ O	246.48	1,000	246.49	1.0	P	2,000	62
					S	1,000	32
					Mg	1,000	24
Micronutrients							
KCI	74.55	25	1.864		CI	50	1.77
H ₃ BO ₃	61.83	12.5	0.773		В	25	0.27
MnSO ₄ -H ₂ O	169.01	1.0	0.169		Mn	2.0	0.11
ZnSO ₄ -7H ₂ O	287.54	1.0	0.288	2.0	Zn	2.0	0.13
CuSO ₄ -5H ₂ O	249.68	0.25	0.062		Cu	0.5	0.03
H ₂ MoO ₄ (85% MoO ₃)	161.97	0.25	0.040		Mo	0.5	0.05
NaFeDTPA (10% Fe)	558.50	53.7	30.0	0.3-1.0	Fe	16.1-53.7	1.00=3.0
Optional ^a							
NiSO ₄ -6H ₂ O	262.86	0.25	0.066	2.0	Ni	0.5	0.03
Na ₂ SiO ₃ -9H ₂ O	284.20	1,000	284.20	1.0	Si	1,000	28

- 4. Physiological functions of essential mineral nutrients
- 植物必需矿质元素的生理作用表现在以下几个 方面:
 - 1) 是细胞结构物质的组成成分,如N是蛋白质、核酸的成分,P是细胞的成分。
 - 2) 参与能量代谢,如P是ATP的成分,Fe、Cu、S等参与电子传递。
 - 3) 调节代谢,如K、Mn、Mg等参与酶活性的调节。
 - 4) 作为渗透调节剂,调节离子平衡和胶体稳定性。
 - 〇 许多元素同时具有二、三个方面的作用

N——核心元素

- 1) 主要以硝酸盐和铵盐形式吸收,在体内多合成有机物
- 2) N是组成细胞原生质 (蛋白质、核酸、磷脂)的主要成分
- 3) 酶的组成成分,一些辅酶也含有N
- 4) 是叶绿素的核心元素
- 5) 许多植物激素、维生素和生物碱含有N
- 当N供应充足时,枝叶茂盛、营养体健壮、分枝分蘖多。
- N肥过多,营养体徒长,易倒伏、贪青晚熟。
- N肥不足,植株矮小、老叶发黄、茎偶红、花果少、产量







wheat

potato

maize

症状:生长慢,植株矮小,老叶发黄,茎部有时红色

N deficiency

P:

- 1) 以正磷酸盐形式吸收,在植物体内多以不稳定有机物形式存在,少量保持无机物状态。
- 2) 是核酸、核蛋白的组成成分。
- 3) 是膜的组成成分。
- 4) 是ATP、FMN、FAD、NADH、NADP、CoA的组成成分,参与能量代谢。
- 5) 参与糖、蛋白质、脂肪代谢。
- 6) 参与糖的运输。
- P充足,生长发育好,籽粒饱满,抗寒、抗旱性强,
- P不足,蛋白质与膜合成受阻、能量代谢受阻,生长特别缓慢,植株特别矮小,叶色暗绿或紫红,产量低, 抗性弱。







wheat

sorghum

maiz

生长慢,植株特别矮小,叶色暗绿或紫红,分蘖少,产量低

P deficiency

K

- 1) 以离子形式吸收,在植物体内以离子形式存在。
- 2) 主要调节酶活性,是40多种酶的辅助因子。
- 3) 促进糖类和蛋白质的合成。
- 4) 促进糖的运输,尤其是向延存器官的运输。
- 5) 调节渗透势,调节气孔开放与关闭。
- K充足,糖、纤维素、木质素合成增强、桔杆坚韧、 抗倒伏,块根、块茎膨大,种子饱满,抗寒、抗旱性 强。
- K不足,桔杆弱,易倒伏,抗性弱,叶有坏死斑点, 叶尖、叶缘呈烧焦状,叶呈杯状卷曲。







Sweet potato

beet

maize

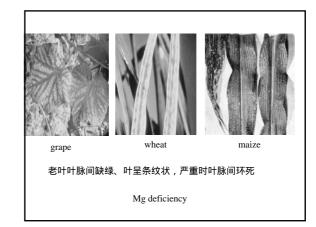
老叶有坏死斑点,叶尖、叶缘呈烧焦状,叶呈杯状卷曲

K deficiency

Mg

- 1) 以离子形式吸收,在植物体内一部分形成有机物,一部分以离子形式存在,主要分布在幼嫩器官,在成熟时集中于种子中,是一种很易移动的元素。
- 2) 是叶绿素的核心元素。
- 3) 是呼吸作用、光合作用、DNA、RNA合成中一些酶的活化剂

土壤中一般不缺Mg,缺乏时老叶叶脉间缺绿,呈条纹状。



S

- 以SO₄²·的形式吸收,吸收后部分不变,大部分被 还原后形成含硫氨基酸,参与蛋白质的合成,同 时可生成CoASH。S不易从老叶向新叶运输。
- 2) 是原生质的组成成分。
- 3) 参与电子传递和物质还原(GSH)。
- 4) 与蛋白质、脂肪、糖的合成有关。

缺S时植株矮小、幼叶叶色黄绿(包括叶脉)。



植株矮小、叶色黄绿 或发红



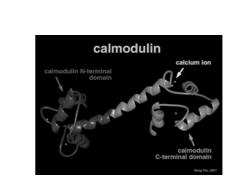


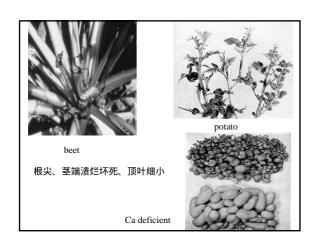
S deficient

Ca

- 以Ca²⁺的形式吸收,植物体内的Ca一部分以离子状态存在,一部分形成难溶性盐,一部分与有机物结合形成果胶钙、植酸钙。Ca²⁺难以进入韧皮部细胞,难以重复利用。
- Ca是细胞壁的主要成分,可以维持膜的稳定性(是连 结磷脂的磷酸根与蛋白质的羧基的桥梁)。
- 3) 在信号传递中起作用(Do you remember calmodulin?)

缺Ca时CW不能形成,形成多核细胞,生长受抑制,严重时 顶端组织根尖、茎端溃烂坏死。

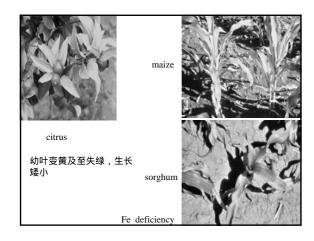




Fe

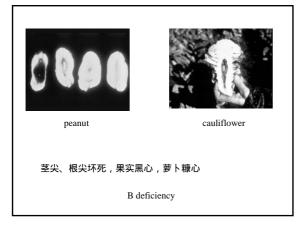
- 植物根表面的铁为Fe³⁺,在根表面被还原为Fe²⁺, Fe²⁺再进入细胞。Fe在植物体内多与其它物质形成稳定的有机物,不易转移。
- 2) Fe是许多氧化还原酶的辅酶。
- 3) 参与光合和呼吸电子传递链。
- 4) 促进叶绿素的合成。
- 5) 维持叶绿体的结构。

缺铁时幼叶变黄及至失绿,生长矮小。



В

- B主要存在于花的柱头和子房中。
- B与核酸的合成、激素反应、膜的功能、细胞分裂与伸长、花粉管的伸长有关。
- B可以降低H+ ATPase的活性,并使膜对H+的透性增加,从而阻碍跨膜质子梯度的建立。
- 缺B时根尖不能伸长、茎尖分裂受抑制,幼叶和顶芽坏死,花药和花粉萎缩,花粉发育不良,果实内部坏色或变态。







celery

cherry

是许多酶的辅基,参与类囊体膜结构的维持和水的 光解放氧。

缺Mn时叶脉间失绿,开花结实少

Mn deficiency





Sugarcane

maize

与IAA的合成有关,并参与叶绿素的合成。 生长迟滞、节间变短,叶片小,常见小叶病、簇叶病, 叶色失绿

Zn deficiency





potato

wheat

参与水的光解放氧和渗透势调节 缺CI时新叶失绿,叶缘烧焦、翻卷 CI deficiency

	Uses	Symptoms		
CI	ion balance, photolysis, cell division	wilting leaf tips, bronze leaves, rare to be deficient in field		
Mn	resp/photolysis enzyme cofactor	chlorosis and small necrotic spots throughout plant		
Cu	enzymes, plastocyanin, cytochrome oxidase	dark green leaves with necrotic spots at tips of young leaves, early abscission		
Zn	enzyme cofactor, chlorophyll synthesis, IAA synthesis	decrease internode length (rosette look), puckered leaf margins, chlorosis of older leaves with the necrotic spots		
pollen tube growth and orientation, nucleic acid synthesis, membrane synthesis		black necrosis at base of young leaves and buds, stiff/brittle stems, meristem death followed excessive branching		
Мо	nitrate reductase cofactor	enzyme converts nitrate into nitrite so symptoms are like N deficiency		
Si	cell wall rigidity in Equisetum and grasses	soft stems that lodge (fall over)		
Ni	urease cofactor	urea accumulates in leaf tips causing necrosis, unlikely in field		
Al	enzyme cofactor	difficult to have too little-toxicity more likely		
Na	C-4 regeneration of PEP step	chlorosis, necrosis, flowering failure in C-4 plants only		

