Special Issue

Effects of Abiotic Stress on Nutrient Absorption and Photosynthetic Rate of Plants

Message from the Guest Editor

Dear colleague,

Abiotic stress is one of the most important factors that are responsible for adverse effects on plant growth and development. More precisely, different forms of abiotic stress such as drought, chilling, heat stress, and salinity can affect crop productivity worldwide. These stresses are likely to be further aggravated in the near future due to climate change.

Abiotic factors cause nutrient deficiencies, as the physiochemical properties of the soil can lead to a reduced mobility and absorbance of individual nutrients. In most cases of abiotic stress, plants show either low or excessive availability of nutrient requirements, which alters their biochemical composition and minimizes growth and yield.

Eventually, in order to cope with such impacts, a wide range of adaptations and mitigation strategies are required. Plants have developed various mechanisms in order to overcome threats caused by abiotic stress such as extreme temperatures, flood, salinity, and heavy metal. We would like to cordially invite you to contribute a paper to be included in the Special Issue 'Effects of Abiotic Stress on Nutrient Absorption and Photosynthetic Rate of Plants'.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (28 February 2021)



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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Plants is an open access journal which provides an advanced forum for research findings in areas related to plant function, its physiology, biology, taxonomy, stresses, and its interactions with other organisms. It publishes original research articles, reviews, reports, conference proceedings (peer reviewed full articles) and communications. In original research papers, it is important that full experimental details are provided. We also encourage timely reviews and commentaries on topics of interest to the plant research community.

Editor-in-Chief

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