

Special Issue

Mode of Action of Plant Natural Products II

Message from the Guest Editors

Throughout the evolutionary process, plants have developed biosynthetic pathways to synthesize and accumulate a great variety of secondary metabolites. Its specificity is especially noteworthy, usually showing a differential response depending on the target species. synthetic herbicides' massive and indiscriminate use in recent decades has increased pollution, and has induced the evolution of resistant weeds that have been exponentially increasing in the last thirty years. So the study of natural compounds belonging to different chemical families will increase the chances of finding an effective alternative to synthetic herbicides. It should be noted that these molecules tend to play more than one role in the metabolism of the producer plant, so there is a greater probability of finding compounds that have multiple sites of action, valorizing their bioherbicidal capacity. Knowing the mode of action of the phytochemical substances will enable its use in the control of weeds in the framework of sustainable agriculture and will provide the industry with new modes of action for the preparation of organic–organic compounds that are more respectful to the environment.

Guest Editors

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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.

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