

# Types of Mineral Nutrients Involved in Growth of Plant

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## Editorial Note

The study of the chemical elements and compounds required for plant development, metabolism, and external supply is known as plant nutrition. The element is part of some vital plant ingredient or metabolite, or the plant is unable to complete a regular life cycle without it. According to Justus von Liebig's law of the minimum, this is the case. Carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen are absorbed from the air, while other nutrients, like as nitrogen, are often received from the soil (exceptions include some parasitic or carnivorous plants).

The following mineral nutrients must be obtained by plants from their growing medium:

Nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), sulphur (S), magnesium (Mg), carbon (C), oxygen (O), and hydrogen (H) are the macronutrients (H), Iron (Fe), boron (B), chlorine (Cl), manganese (Mn), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), and nickel (Ni) are micronutrients (or trace minerals) (Ni).

Plants absorb necessary components from the soil *via* their roots and from the air *via* their leaves (mostly nitrogen and oxygen). Cation exchange, in which root hairs pump hydrogen ions (H<sup>+</sup>) into the soil *via* proton pumps, allows for nutrient uptake in the soil. These