Variation in Structure and Metabolism Results in Different Plant Nutrient Requirements

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It's 2009!

We've learned a lot about plants.

What we've learned may help us better understand plant nutrient needs.

Why do plants need macronutrient and micronutrient elements?

- Some are in structures P in membrane phospholipids, Ca in cell walls
- Some are in important molecules P in ATP, DNA, RNA
- Some are buried in proteins Cu in plastocyanin
- Some are buried in enzymes many Zn metalloenzymes
- Some are required in high concentrations to activate enzymes – proper bathing solution

Plants

- Gymnosperms
- Angiosperms
- Dicots
- Monocots
- C3, C4 and CAM plants
- Cool season, warm season and desert plants

First question:

Are all plant cell walls the same?

No!

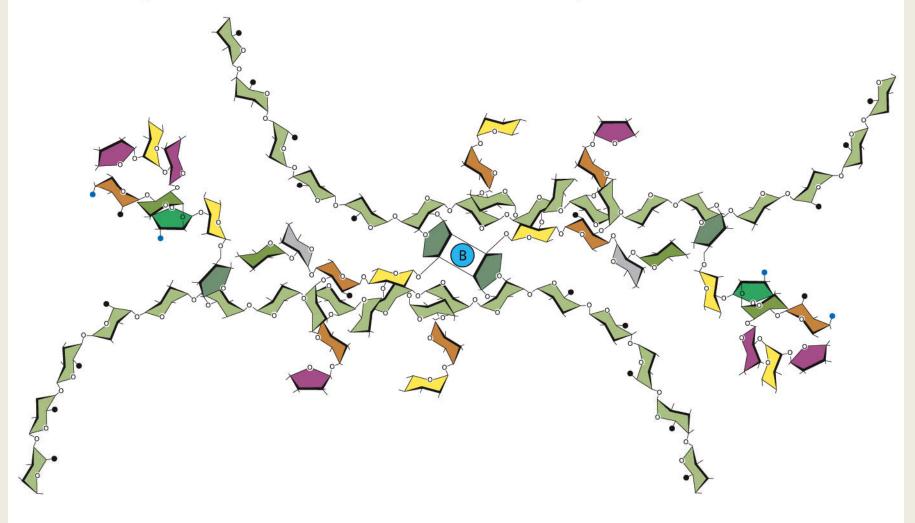
Does this affect their nutritional needs?

Graminaceous plants and dicots have very different cell walls.

Cell walls of dicots contain more pectin than cell walls of grasses.

CELL WALL PECTIN

(E) Rhamnogalacturonan II (RG II) dimer cross-linked by borate diester bonds



Plants may be grouped according to their B content:

- Lactifers highest (70 to 100 ppm)
- Cole (*Brassica*) crops second highest
- Legumes, other dicots and lily family of monocots - third highest
- Graminaceous plants lowest, hardly require B until flowering (2 to 5 ppm)

Species variability in boron requirement is correlated with cell wall pectin

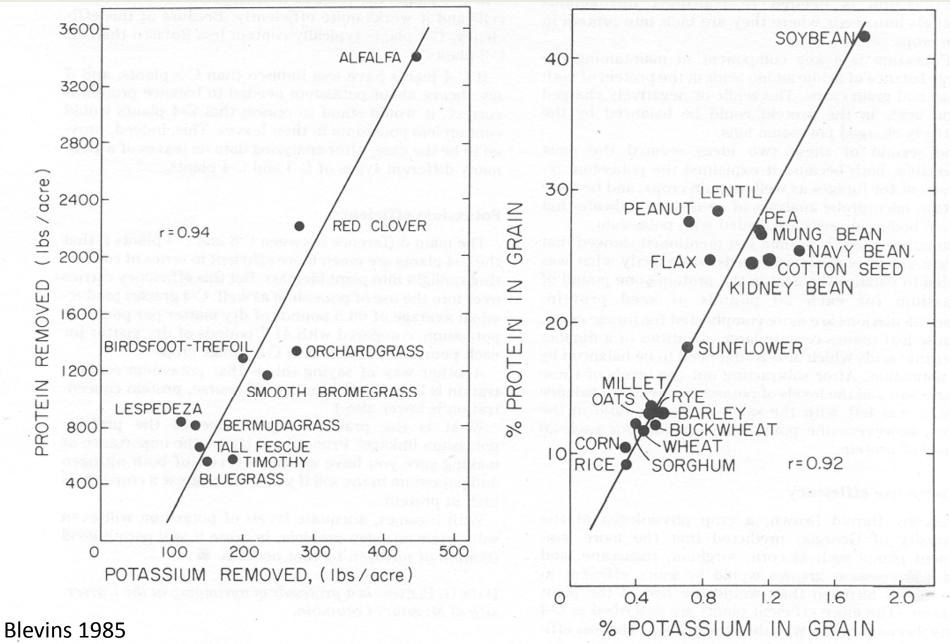
Hening Hu, Patrick H. Brown and John M. Labavitch

1996. J. Exp. Botany 47:227-232

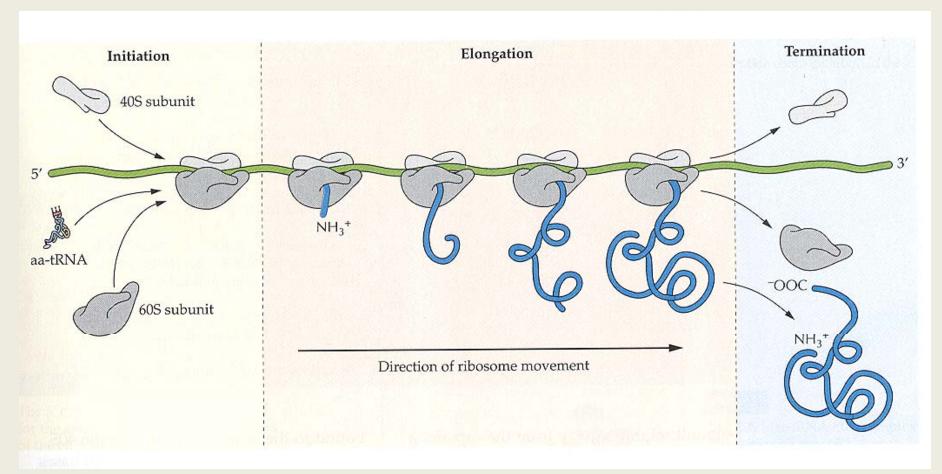
Why do some plants need so much potassium?

Alfalfa removes 50 lbs of K⁺ with every ton of hay removed.



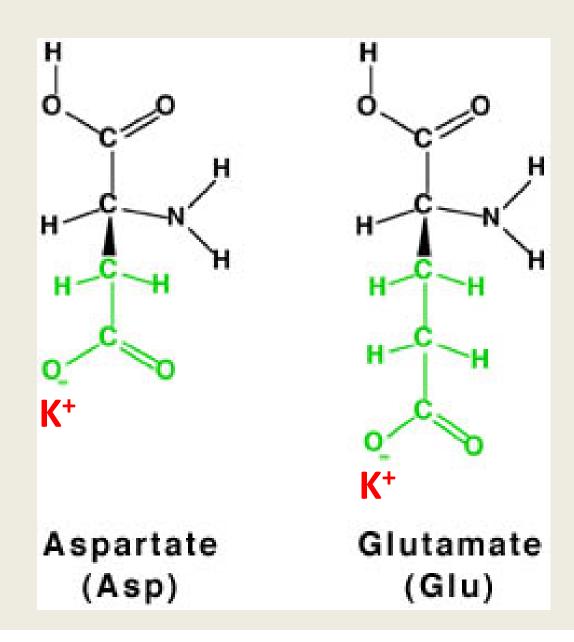


Potassium is involved in every step of protein synthesis.



Buchanan et al 2000

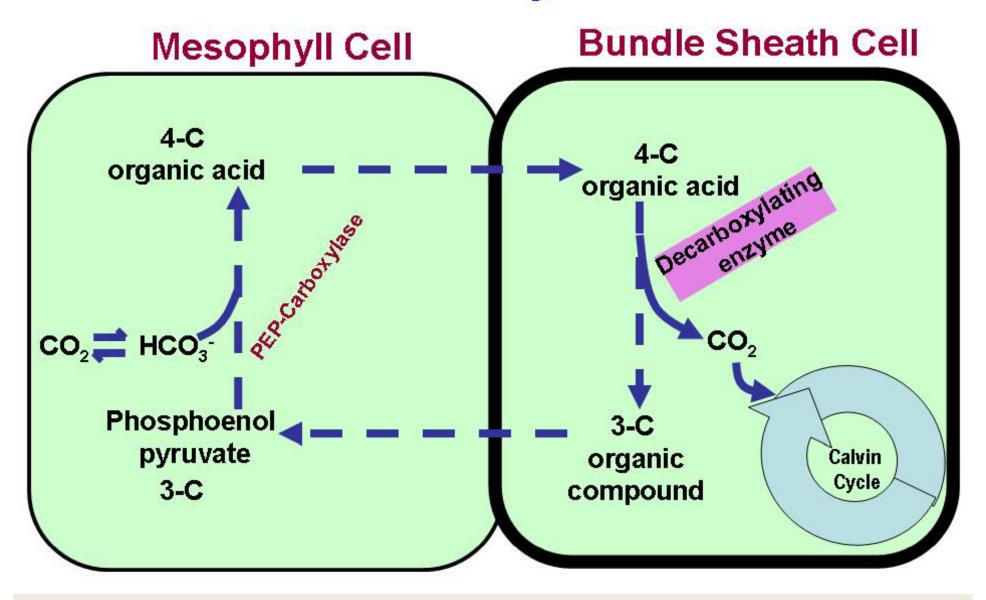
How is K⁺ associated with proteins?



Manganese and C4 Plants

There are three major types of C4 plants.

C-4 Photosynthesis



The three major sub-types of C4 plants:

- NADP-malic enzyme (NADP-ME) (Mg activated)
- Phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase (PEP-CK)
 (mainly Mn, Mg)
- NAD-malic enzyme (NAD-ME) (Mn activated)

Species within each of the C4 subtypes:

NADP-ME

Big bluestem

Indian grass

Little bluestem

Crab grass

Corn

Sorghum

Sugar cane

NAD-ME

Pearl millet

Amaranth

Bermuda grass

Switch grass

Buffalo grass

Blue gamma

PEP-CK

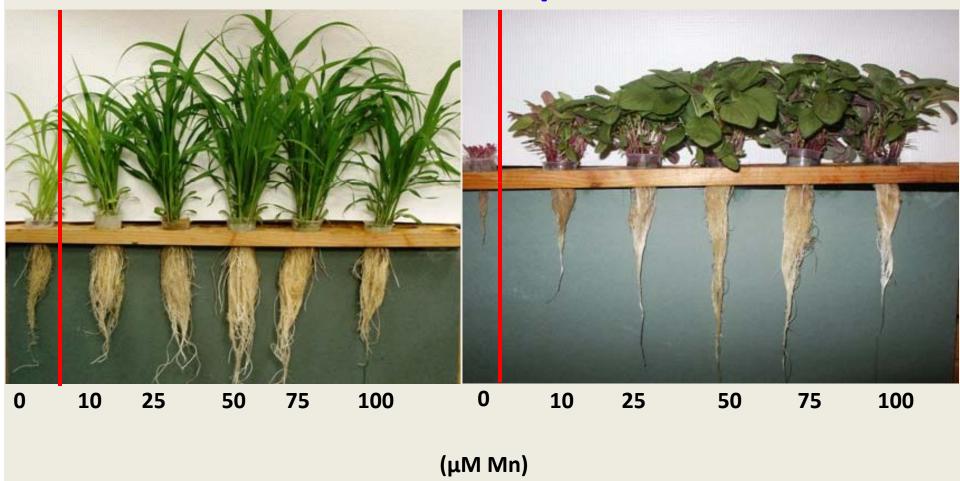
Guinea grass

Rhode grass

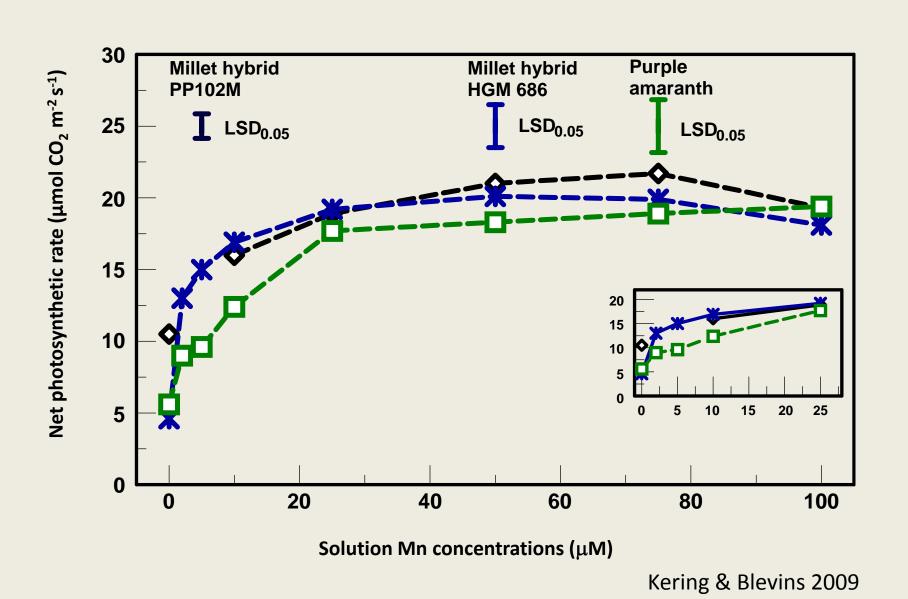
Side oats grama

Mesophyll Cell **Bundle Sheath Cell** Oxaloacetate --- Aspartate →Aspartate → Oxaloacetate **Malate** (Mn-activated) NAD-ME CO₂ HCO₃ CO, **Pyruvate Phosphoenol** pyruvate Calvin Cycle **Alanine** Pyruvate Alanine

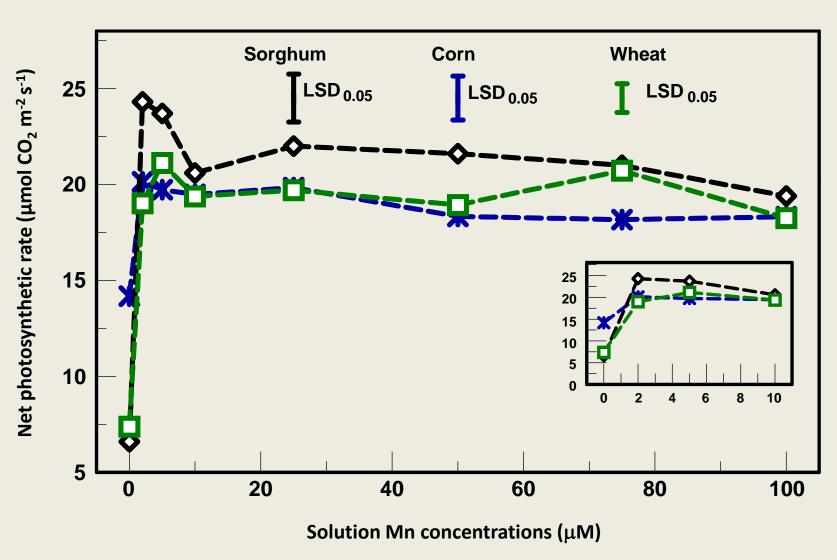
Hydroponically Grown Pearl Millet and Purple Amaranth



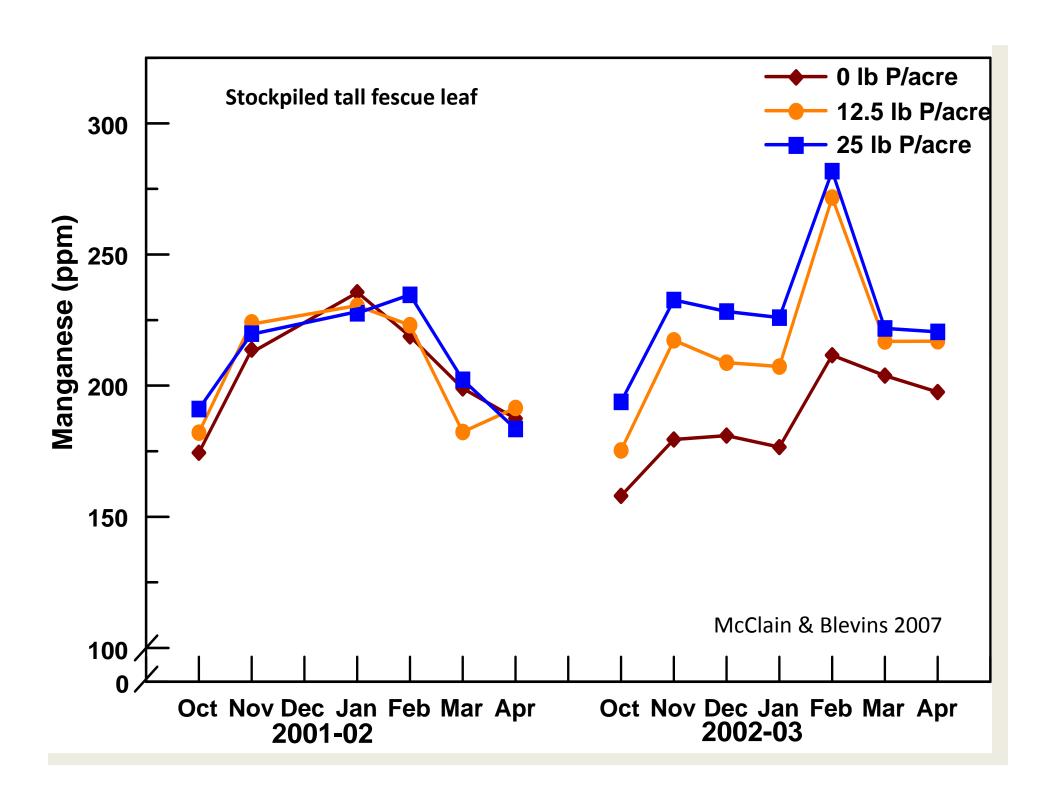
Mn & Photosynthesis

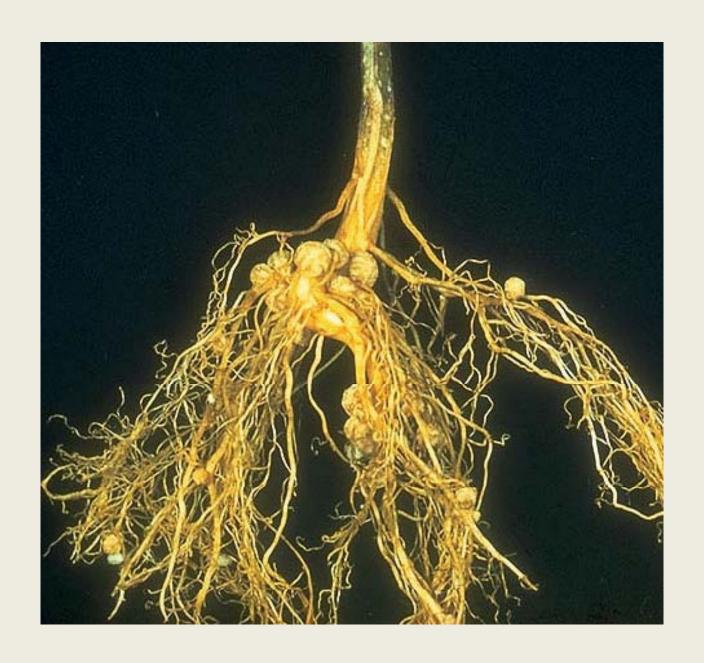


Mn & Photosynthesis



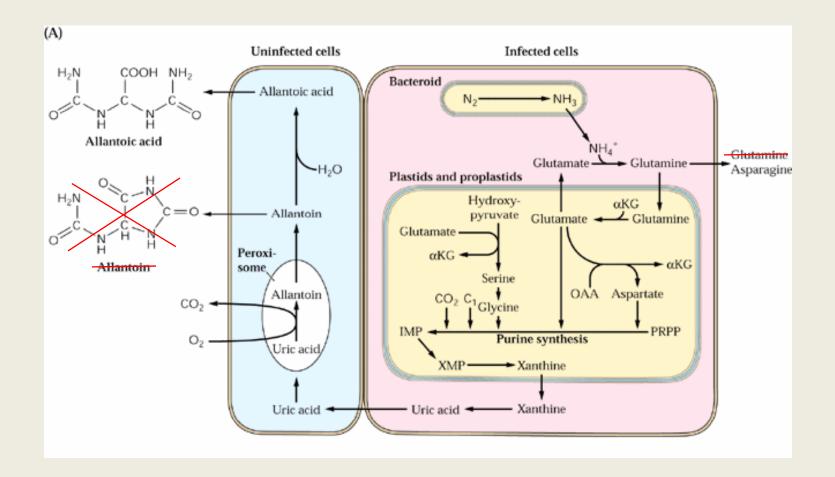
Kering & Blevins 2009





Nitrogen Fixation in Soybean

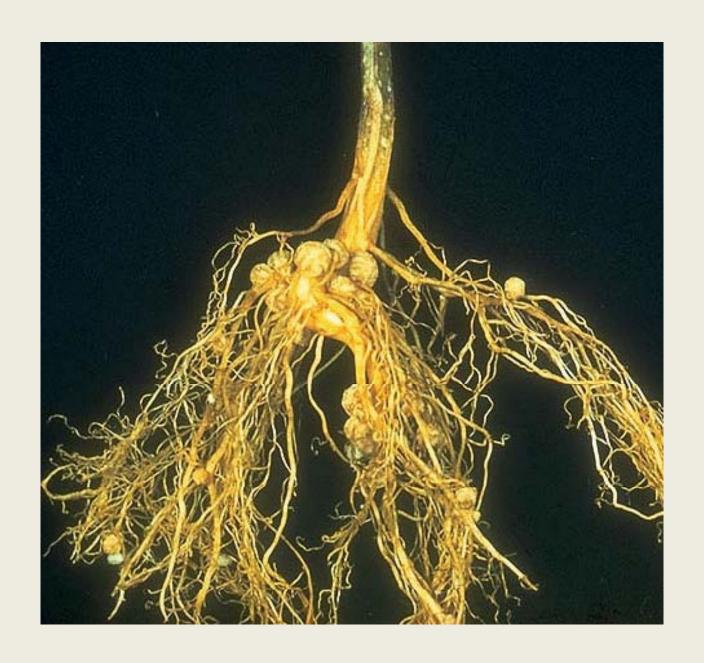
Do nitrogen-fixing soybeans have a high manganese requirement?



Buchanan et al 2000



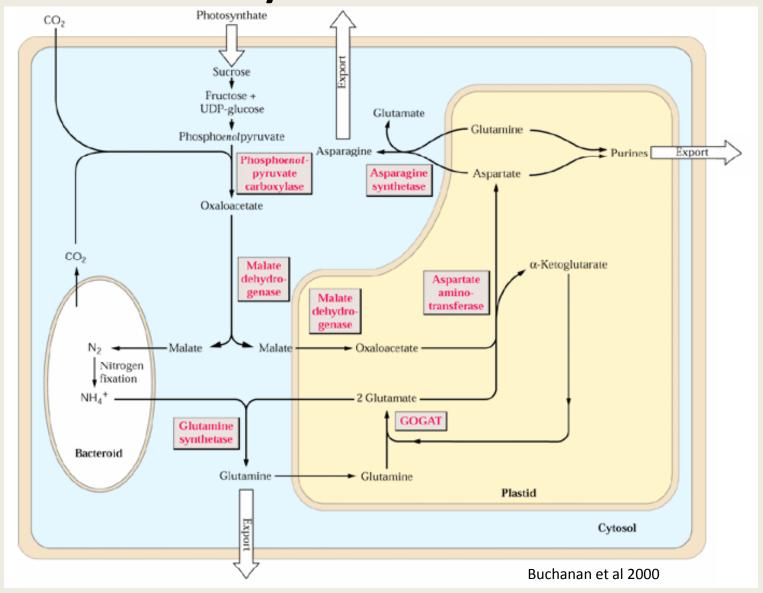
Allantoate amidohydrolase is a Mn-activated enzyme.



Do soybean root nodule <u>bacteroids</u> have a high <u>Mn</u> requirement?

Legumes feed the root nodule bacteria organic acids, like malate.

Inside a soybean root nodule cell



Mn-activated NAD-malic enzyme in bacteroids

malate + NAD⁺ → pyruvate + CO₂ + NADH

There are at least two reasons why soybeans may have a high Mn requirement.

Ureide-N metabolism in leaves and developing pods

Malate utilization in root nodule bacteroids

 There may be a third reason for high Mn: Roundup Ready soybeans?

Summary

Learning about plant structure and function helps us understand their specific nutrient needs.

- Pectin in cell walls indicates B requirement
- High protein crops need more K
- NAD-malic enzyme C4 plants require more Mn
- Soybeans may need more Mn

