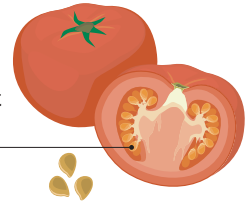




Nutrients are the chemicals required by plants and are used in a number of ways. Some nutrients are required in large amounts and these are called major nutrients. Others are known as minor nutrients (also called trace elements).

## SEED

Potassium (K) must be present for germination



## MAJOR PLANT NUTRIENTS:

### Nitrogen (N)

Encourages vegetative growth and is therefore important in lawns and leaf crops

### Phosphorus (P)

Important for root growth and the ripening of fruit. Must be present in seeds for germination to take place

### Potassium (K)

Essential for good flower and fruit formation. Promotes general hardiness of the plant

### Magnesium (Mg)

Required for converting light into energy for the plant (photosynthesis)

### Calcium (Ca)

Required for strong cell walls, helping plants stay sturdy and healthy

### Sulphur (S)

Required for Chlorophyll production, which is essential for producing energy (photosynthesis)

## MINOR PLANT NUTRIENTS:

### Boron (B):

Makes calcium available within the plant. Involved with the movement of sugars (energy)

### Copper (Cu):

Involved with the functioning of enzymes

### Iron (Fe):

Required for Chlorophyll production, which is essential for producing energy (photosynthesis)

### Manganese (Mn):

Required for Chlorophyll production, which is essential for producing energy (photosynthesis)

### Molybdenum (Mo):

Helps in the uptake of nitrogen and in forming root nodules

### Zinc (Zn):

Involved with the functioning of enzymes. Required for pollen production

