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Special Issue Reprint

# Horticulture Plants Stress Physiology

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Various stresses, such as biotic (fungi, bacteria, viruses, and insects) and abiotic stresses (drought, cold, heat, salinity, heavy metals, and ultraviolet radiation), largely influence plant development and crop productivity. To cope with these stresses, plants undergo a wide range of cellular, molecular, and physiological changes to respond and adapt to these kinds of stresses. Understanding the complexity of the physiological factors that contribute to stress tolerance in horticultural crops is essential to maintaining the productivity and quality of these crops. Rapidly determining plant physiological information under different stresses is meaningful for plant growth and development regulation and helps us to understand the plant adaptive mechanism. This Special Issue involves studies focusing on the effects of stress on horticultural plants and the physiological mechanisms of plant adaptation to different stresses.

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