Special Issue

Soil Organic Matter and Its Role in Soil Fertility

Message from the Guest Editor

The reduction in organic matter in soils was recognized by the Commission of the European Communities as one of the main causes of their degradation. For this reason, the exogenous organic matter (EOM), including composts, vermicomposts, or biochars, is considered to be of great importance in improving the fertility of soil, including organic matter content. Exogenous organic matter additions to soils can have great impacts on the slow cycling of soil organic carbon. EOMs cover a very wide range of biowaste that comes from agriculture, forestry, industry, or urban green areas. Therefore, the physical and chemical properties of these materials, which determine the effect of EOMs in soil, are highly variable. In recent years, the quality and health of soil fertilized with, e.g., exogenous organic matter of waste origin, which is part of the principles of sustainable development and circular economy, is widely recognized by and of great interest to a wide range of scientists around the world. Manuscripts should focus on the use of a waste material in a new product (e.g., biochar, compost, organomineral fertilizers) and their impact on soil quality and plant yield.

Guest Editor

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Agriculture (ISSN 2077-0472) is an international, cross-disciplinary and scholarly journal on the science and technology of crop and animal production, and management of the natural resource base for agricultural production. We invite submissions from authors according to the aims and scope of the journal described in more detail on this page. *Agriculture* is published in an open access format – articles are published on the journal's website immediately after acceptance, giving the scientific community and the public unlimited and free access to the content.

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