Special Issue

Effects of Plant Growth Promoting Microorganisms on Crop Growth Yield

Message from the Guest Editors

Several microbes generally designated as PGPMs (plant-growth-promoting microorganisms) promote plant growth either by acting as biofertilizers, stimulating root growth, and controlling plant stress or by antagonizing phytopathogens. In this way, PGPMs exert a positive effect on plant health and culture yield. To exert their beneficial effects, microbes must colonize different tissues such as the root or the leaf surface efficiently. The study of plant–PGPM interaction has given us important insights into how plants and microbes communicate, yet much remains to be discovered. In addition, exploiting the diversity and function of the rhizosphere could create opportunities to design new inoculants to improve plant production. This Special Issue of *Plants* will publish new research on improving agricultural production by means of PGPMs, highlighting the function, evolution, and diversity of plant–PGPM interactions in crop species.

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Plants is an open access journal which provides an advanced forum for research findings in areas related to plant function, its physiology, biology, taxonomy, stresses, and its interactions with other organisms. It publishes original research articles, reviews, reports, conference proceedings (peer reviewed full articles) and communications. In original research papers, it is important that full experimental details are provided. We also encourage timely reviews and commentaries on topics of interest to the plant research community.

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