Organic matter

Organic matter (or **organic material**) is <u>matter</u> that has come from a recently living organism. It is capable of <u>decay</u>, or is the product of decay; or is composed of <u>organic compounds</u>. There is not one definition of organic matter only. It varies upon the <u>context</u>, the subject it is being used for.

Soil is composed of minerals and organic matter, as well as living organisms. The organic matter in soil comes from plants and animals. In a forest, for example, leaf litter and woody material falls to the forest floor. This is one kind organic material. When it decays to the point it is no longer recognizable it is called soil organic matter. When the organic matter has broken down into a stable humic substances that resist further decomposition it is called humus. [2]

Vitalism

[change | change source]

The equation of "organic" with living organisms comes from the now-abandoned idea of vitalism that attributed a special force to life that alone could create organic substances. This idea was first questioned after the *a*biotic synthesis of <u>urea</u> by Friedrich Wöhler in 1828.

Related pages

[change | change source]

- Biomass
- Biological tissue

Footnotes

[change | change source]

- 1. ↑ http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/organics/index.htm
- 2. ↑ Thus soil organic matter comprises all of the organic matter in the soil exclusive of the undecayed material (http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/concepts/glossary.html Archived 2006-11-08 at the Wayback Machine).

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