PREFACE

Human population in the World continue to increase, human disturbance of the Earth's natural- and agroecosystems to produce more food, feed and other industrial row materials will place greater demands on plant production and other sectors of agriculture. Human further development and survival depend on the ability of plants to capture solar energy and convert that energy to a form that can be used as food, feed and others. The captured energy stored in plant cells, tissues and different organs also provide biofuels, fibres and row materials. The production of plants that meet human needs for different demands is an important application of the knowledge of plant sciences. Plants have tremendous economic impacts in developed and developing nations. Sciences of crop productions and its related disciplines (soil science, agrochemistry, plant physiology, genetics, plant breeding etc.) have undergone significant changes during the recent decades. These changes affected the extend of research from quantitative aspects, while the changes of the depth and thoroughness of various research fields were similarly important from the quality aspect.

For today, crop production has become a multidisciplinal and multifunctional field of science. Experiments in labs and long-term fields have large and extent traditional scientific roots in the University of Debrecen. We are very proud that the scientific collaborations between University of Debrecen (Hungary) and University of Oradea (Romania) focusing on plant sciences have been established more than 20 years and this collaboration is getting wider and wider nowadays.

The special issue of ANNALS SERIES ON AGRICULTURE SILVICULTURE AND VETERINARI MEDICNE SCIENCES contains different papers focusing on the scientific results of plant production, soil science, plant physiology, agrochemistry and plant breeding. I would like to address a special thanks to Prof. Dan Schiopu (RAS) and Prof. Cornel Domuta (University of Oradea) who gave the possibility to publish our new scientific results of plant science in this journal.

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