Soil, one of the most important elements of the ecosystem, is regarded as an overwhelmingly mineral structure due to its property, occurrence, composition, content, features and function. In addition to this living organism in it has to be also emphasized when describing soil. Although the term soilization/soilification is a technical term used in soil science, when it is evaluated from the perceptive of soil alteration it corresponds to the term “mineralization”. Mineralization is process where organic compounds of plant and animal origin, also called soil organic matter, are decomposed. At the end of this process, organic compounds are mineralized into the inorganic matter forming the first phase of the food chain, which are used as nutrients by plants. Mineralization can only be performed by living organisms. This view also overlaps with the idea that soil should be regarded as a living structure with its all components. Indeed, conversion in soil is an event which can only take place by the contribution of all common soil organisms. As a result, regardless of its origin, soil transforms all organic matters into inorganic compounds which again are the initial stage of all organic material formations. Soil mineralized all organic compounds added in it.