SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 23611-1:2011

01-december-2011

Kakovost tal - Vzorčenje nevretenčarjev v tleh - 1. del: Ročno razvrščanje deževnikov in njihova ekstrakcija s formalinom (ISO 23611-1:2006)

Soil quality - Sampling of soil invertebrates - Part 1: Hand-sorting and formalin extraction of earthworms (ISO 23611-1:2006)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Probenahme von Wirbellosen im Boden - Teil 1: Handauslese und Formalinextraktion von Regenwürmern (ISO 23611-1:2006)

Qualité du sol - Prélèvement des invertébrés du sol - Partie 1 : Tri manuel et extraction au formol des vers de terre (ISO 23611-1:2006)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 23611-1:2011**

ICS:

13.080.30	Biološke lastnosti tal	Biological properties of soils

SIST EN ISO 23611-1:2011 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 23611-1

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ICS 13.080.30; 13.080.05

English Version

Soil quality - Sampling of soil invertebrates - Part 1: Hand-sorting and formalin extraction of earthworms (ISO 23611-1:2006)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of ISO 23611-1:2006 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190 “Soil quality” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 23611-1:2011 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 345 “Characterization of soils” the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2012.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 23611-1:2006 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 23611-1:2011 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 23611-1

First edition
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Soil quality — Sampling of soil invertebrates —

Part 1: Hand-sorting and formalin extraction of earthworms

Qualité du sol — Prélèvement des invertébrés du sol —

Partie 1: Tri manuel et extraction au formol des vers de terre

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 23611-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Biological methods*.

ISO 23611 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Soil quality — Sampling of soil invertebrates*:

— *Part 1: Hand-sorting and formalin extraction of earthworms*

— *Part 2: Sampling and extraction of micro-arthropods (Collembola and Acarina)*

— *Part 3: Sampling and soil extraction of enchytraeids*

— *Part 4: Sampling, extraction and identification of free-living stages of terrestrial nematodes*

Introduction

This part of ISO 23611 has been drawn up since there is a growing need for the standardisation of terrestrial zoological field methods. Such methods, mainly covering the sampling, extraction and handling of soil invertebrates, are necessary for the following purposes:

— biological classification of soils including soil quality assessment [21], [26], [34];

— terrestrial bioindication and long-term monitoring [9], [12], [28];

— evaluation of the effects of chemicals on soil animals (ISO 11268-3).

Data for these purposes are gained by standardized methods since they can form the basis for far-reaching decisions (e.g. whether a given site should be remediated or not). In fact, the lack of such standardised methods is one of the most important reasons why bio-classification and bio-assessment in terrestrial (i.e. soil) habitats has so far relatively rarely been used in comparison to aquatic sites.

Originally, the methods described here were developed for taxonomical and ecological studies, investigating the role of earthworms in various soil ecosystems. These animals are without doubt the most important soil invertebrates in temperate regions and, to a lesser extent, in tropical soils [25], [13], [15]. Since Darwin (1881), their influence on soil structure (e.g. aeration, water holding capacity) and soil functions like litter decomposition and nutrient cycling is well-known [8]. Due to their often very high biomass they are also important in many terrestrial food-webs.

Since it is neither possible nor useful to standardize methods for all soil organisms, the most important ones have been selected.