



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 25177:2011

01-november-2011

Kakovost tal - Terenski opis tal (ISO 25177:2008)

Soil quality - Field soil description (ISO 25177:2008)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Bodenbeschreibung im Felde (ISO 25177:2008)

Qualité du sol - Description du sol sur le terrain (ISO 25177:2008)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 25177:2011

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ICS:

13.080.05	Preiskava tal na splošno	Examination of soils in general
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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 25177

June 2011

ICS 13.080.01

English Version

Soil quality - Field soil description (ISO 25177:2008)

Qualité du sol - Description du sol sur le terrain (ISO
25177:2008)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Bodenbeschreibung im Felde (ISO
25177:2008)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 10 June 2011.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 25177:2008 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 25177:2011 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
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Soil quality — Field soil description

Qualité du sol — Description du sol sur le terrain

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 25177 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Evaluation of criteria, terminology and codification*.

This first edition of ISO 25177 cancels and replaces ISO 11259:1998, which has been technically revised.

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ISO 25177:2008(E)

Introduction

Traditionally, descriptions of soils and their environment were carried out as parts of soil survey and soil inventories, the purpose of which was to describe the pedogenetic context of the soil and assess applied aspects, principally agronomic potentials.

Today, many soil observations are made as part of much wider environmental studies, and include analysis for objectives such as the following:

- the identification of human influences on the soils, particular attention being paid to the negative effects of these influences (for example, pollution and physical deterioration);
- land protection within the context of “sustainable” agriculture;
- the prediction of the fate of contaminants introduced into the soil;
- the assessment of the consequences resulting from changes in the use of the soil;
- setting up monitoring programmes for specific purposes (observation of changes of soil properties in time);
- the development of spatial data bases (used in the context of GIS) aimed at facilitating the geographical representation of these;
- many other uses.

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Therefore, this International Standard is based on aspects of the traditional approach to soil description [for example, the Guidelines for soil description FAO ROME (2006)]. The descriptions of soils and sites alone are not sufficient. Field and laboratory measurements, whether physical, chemical or biological, must accompany this description. Care must be taken in the specification of sites and in the methods of sampling and the number of samples. It is therefore imperative that this International Standard be considered in the context of other International Standards developed within the framework of ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*.

Soil quality — Field soil description

1 Scope

This International Standard is a guide for describing the soil and its environmental context at a given site. Sites can be natural, near-natural, urban or industrial. It is important to realize that a number of soil samples can be taken at a site to support the soil description. The information provided by the descriptions in this International Standard provides the context for the presentation of results from analyses undertaken on soil samples.

NOTE 1 It might not be possible or necessary to record data under all the headings listed in these descriptions.

NOTE 2 Overall guidance for presentation of information from soil surveys is given in ISO 15903.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3166-1:2006, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes* <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d77e3d32-9fa7-4723-adbc-c939ccdf19da/sist-en-iso-25177-2011>

ISO 3166-2:2007, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 2: Country subdivision code*

ISO 14688-2:2004, *Geotechnical investigation and testing — Identification and classification of soil — Part 2: Principles for a classification*

3 General references

3.1 Site/profile numbers

- Profile number
- Survey number or code

3.2 Location

- Country

Country codes according to ISO 3166-1 and ISO 3166-2 shall be used. For historical research, designations according to ISO 3166-3 should be considered, when necessary.

- Administrative division

To be adapted according to the country: (provinces, states, regions, departments, towns, etc.), both uncoded and coded.