

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 11274:2020

01-januar-2020

Nadomešča:

SIST EN ISO 11274:2014

Kakovost tal - Določevanje karakteristik zadrževanja vode - Laboratorijske metode (ISO 11274:2019)

Soil quality - Determination of the water-retention characteristic - Laboratory methods (ISO 11274:2019)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung des Wasserrückhaltevermögens - Laborverfahren (ISO 11274:2019)

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Qualité du sol - Détermination de la <u>caractéristique de la rétention en eau - Méthodes de laboratoire (ISO 11274;2019)</u> articles de laboratoire (ISO 11274;2019) ards. iteh. ai/catalog/standards/sist/ef0c0bab-e7f8-4d7f-ba1f-f529915b700b/sist-en-iso-11274-2020

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 11274:2019

ICS:

13.080.40 Hidrološke lastnosti tal Hydrological properties of

soils

SIST EN ISO 11274:2020 en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM **EN ISO 11274**

October 2019

ICS 13.080.40

Supersedes EN ISO 11274:2014

English Version

Soil quality - Determination of the water-retention characteristic - Laboratory methods (ISO 11274:2019)

Qualité du sol - Détermination de la caractéristique de la rétention en eau - Méthodes de laboratoire (ISO 11274:2019) Bodenbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung des Wasserrückhaltevermögens - Laborverfahren (ISO 11274:2019)

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[529915b700b/sist-en-iso-11274-2020]



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EN ISO 11274:2019 (E)

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 11274:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190 "Soil quality" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 444 "Test methods for environmental characterization of solid matrices" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2020.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11274

Second edition 2019-09

Soil quality — Determination of the water-retention characteristic — Laboratory methods

Qualité du sol — Détermination de la caractéristique de la rétention en eau — Méthodes de laboratoire

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Reference number ISO 11274:2019(E)

ISO 11274:2019(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality,* Subcommittee SC 3, *Chemical methods and soil characteristics*. EN ISO 11274:2020 https://standards.iteh.a/catalog/standards/sist/ef0c0bab-e7f8-4d7f-ba1f-

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11274:1998), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 11274:1998/Cor. 1:2009.

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Introduction

Soil water content and matric pressure are related to each other and determine the water-retention characteristics of a soil. Soil water which is in equilibrium with free water is at zero matric pressure (or suction) and the soil is saturated. As the soil dries, matric pressure decreases (i.e. becomes more negative), and the largest pores empty of water. Progressive decreases in matric pressure will continue to empty finer pores until eventually water is held in only the finest pores. Not only is water removed from soil pores, but the films of water held around soil particles are reduced in thickness. Therefore a decreasing matric pressure is associated with a decreasing soil water content [9][10]. Laboratory or field measurements of these two parameters can be made and the relationship plotted as a curve, called the soil water-retention characteristic. The relationship extends from saturated soil (approximately 0 kPa) to oven-dry soil (about -10^6 kPa).

The soil water-retention characteristic is different for each soil type. The shape and position of the curve relative to the axes depend on soil properties such as texture, density and hysteresis associated with the wetting and drying history. Individual points on the water-retention characteristic may be determined for specific purposes.

The results obtained using these methods can be used, for example:

- to provide an assessment of the equivalent pore size distribution (e.g. identification of macro- and micropores);
- to determine indices of plant-available water in the soil and to classify soil accordingly (e.g. for irrigation purposes);
- to determine the drainable pore space (e.g. for drainage design, pollution risk assessments);
- to monitor changes in the structure of a soil (caused by e.g. tillage, compaction or addition of organic matter or synthetic soil conditioners);
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- to ascertain the relationship between the negative matric pressure and other soil physical properties (e.g. hydraulic conductivity, thermal conductivity);
- to determine water content at specific negative matric pressures (e.g. for microbiological degradation studies);
- to estimate other soil physical properties (e.g. hydraulic conductivity).