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



### **EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**

#### **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO
25177:2011 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN
ISO 25177:2011 ingliskeelset teksti.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 25177:2011 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 25177:2011.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 29.07.2011 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 29.07.2011 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 29.06.2011.

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The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 13.080.01

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# **EUROPEAN STANDARD**

# **EN ISO 25177**

# NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

June 2011

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

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2011.

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#### **Endorsement notice**

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# Contents

Page

Forew	ord	. v
Introdu	uction	vi
1	Scope	. 1
2	Normative references	. 1
3	General references	
3.1	Site/profile numbers	
3.2	Location	
3.3	Geographical coordinates	. 2
3.4	Date of observation	
3.5	Author and organization	. 2
4	Profile environment	
4.1	Previous precipitation	
4.2	Land use at plot level (checked by detailed field survey)	
4.3	Type of cultivation or vegetation or human utilization (at the plot level)	. 3
4.4	Geomorphology of the site	
4.5	Slope length (in metres)	. 4
4.6	Slope value	. 4
4.7	Orientation (aspect) of the slope	. 4
4.8	Nature of the parent material	. 4
4.8.1	Modified or artificial material	. 4
4.8.2	Natural material	. 4
4.9	Presence and depth of water table	. 5
4.9.1	General	
4.9.2	Depth	. 5
4.9.3	Minimum depth of water table	. 5
4.9.4	Maximum depth of water table	. 5
4.9.5	Nature of the water	. 6
5	Surface appearance	. 6
5.1	Percentage of land surface occupied by rock outcrops or surface exposures of	
	"non-natural" material (e.g. on an industrial site)	. 6
5.2	Evidence of erosion	. 6
6	General designation – Soil type	. 7
6.1	General	
6.2	Type of soil classification used	
6.3	Soil type with reference to the soil classification used	. 7
6.4	Type of horizon designation used	. 7
6.5	Sequence of horizons	
7	Horizon or layer description	. 8
7.1	General	
7.2	Horizon or layer number	. 8
7.3	Depth	
7.4	Estimation of moisture status	
7.5	Colour of the horizon or layer matrix	
7.6	Mottles	
7.6.1	General	
7.6.2	Abundance	. 9
7.6.3	Colour	
7.7	Estimated organic matter content	10

7.8	Texture	10
7.8.1	Description of texture diagram	
7.8.2	Estimation	
7.9	Coarse elements	
7.9.1 7.9.2	General Abundance (in percent volume fraction)	
7.9.2 7.9.3	Maximum size of the most frequently observed coarse elements	10
7.9.4	Nature	
7.10	Carbonates and effervescence	
7.10.1	Intensity of effervescence	
7.10.2	Location of effervescence	
7.11 7.12	Main categories of structure	
7.12	Total estimated porosity	
7.14	Roots	14
7.14.1	Size (diameter) of most frequently observed roots	
7.14.2	Abundance	
7.15 7.16	Density of worm channels (usually an average over a number of square decimetres)  Nature of lower horizon boundary	
	A (informative) Charts for estimating proportions of mottles, coarse elements, etc	
Annex	B (informative) Reference soil groups of the World Reference Base for soil resources (FA ISRIC and ISSS, 2006)	
	C (informative) Soil horizon designation — Example of the FAO System (2006)	
	D (informative) Examples of texture diagrams	
	E (informative) Determination of soil texture in the field	
Bibliog	graphy	35

# 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.

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

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.

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