Fertilizers and liming materials and soil improvers - Vocabulary - Part 1: General terms



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NATIONAL FOREWORD

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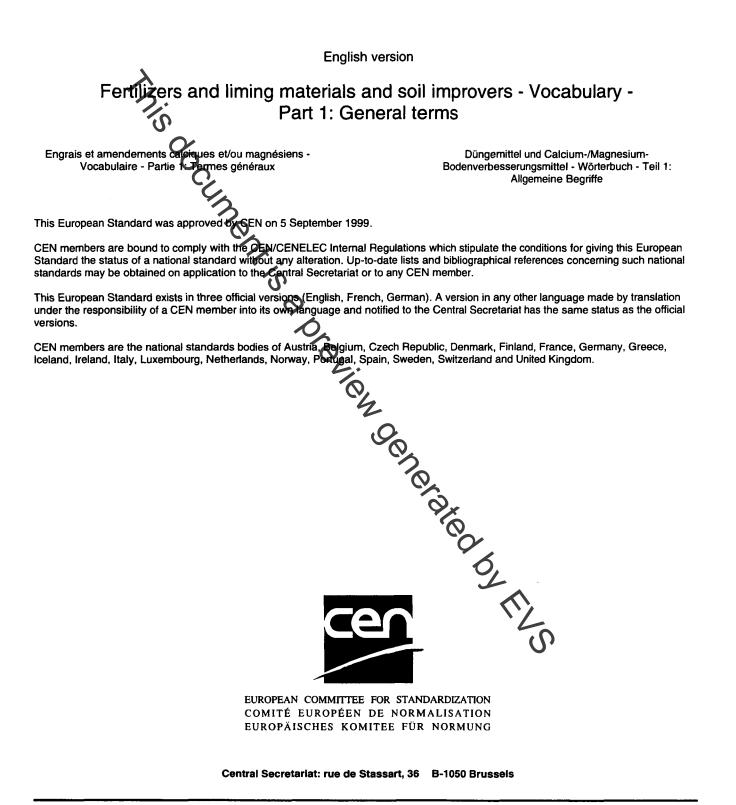
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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 260 "Fertilizers and liming materials", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2000.

This Standard is in 3 parts

- Part 1 : General terms 📿
- Part 2 : Terms relating to fertilizers
- Part 3 : Terms relating to liming materials

These definitions may not necessarily correspond with those used in national legislation.

NOTE 1 Attention is drawn to EN 13535, Fertilisers and liming materials - Classification.

NOTE 2 A general index is incorporated in part 3.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard; Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembeurg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European Standard defines general terms, relating to fertilizers, liming materials and soil improvers.

This European Standard also provides an alphabetical list of equivalent English, French and German terms; some of them, the meaning of which is self-evident, are not defined here.

2 Definitions

2.1

fertilizer

material, the main function of which is to provide nutrients for plants

NOTE The spelling "fertiliser" is also used but "fertilizer" is preferred.

2.2

inorganic fertilizer

fertilizer in which the declared nutrients are in the form of inorganic salts obtained by extraction and/or by physical and/or chemical industrial processes

NOTE 1 Calcium cyanamide, sulfur, urea and condensation and association products and bone superphosphate may, by convention, be classed as inorganic fertilizers.

NOTE 2 The terms "mineral fertilizer" and "chemical fertilizer" are also used but "inorganic fertilizer" is preferred.

2.3

chelated fertilizer

fertilizer in which one or more micro-nutrients are held by an in molecules (chelating or complexing agents)

2.4

organic fertilizer

fertilizer which consists mainly of carbonaceous materials of vegetable and/or animal origin

2.5

organic nitrogenous fertilizer

organic fertiliser in which the nitrogen is bonded directly to carbon and which may contain other elements but which does not have declarable phosphorus or potassium contents

2.6

synthetic organic nitrogenous fertilizer

nitrogenous fertilizer in which the nitrogen is combined with carbon by industrial organic synthesis

2.7

organo-mineral fertilizer

fertilizer in which declared nutrients include those of both organic and inorganic origin obtained by mixing and/or chemical combination of organic and inorganic fertilizers or products

NOTE 1 The term "semi-organic fertilizer" is used in some countries but "organo-mineral fertilizer" is preferred.

NOTE 2 Some countries do not allow mixtures of synthetic organic fertilizers with mineral and/or organic fertilizers.

NOTE 3 The term "organic-based fertilizer" is reserved for mixtures of inorganic fertilizers and organic matter such as peat or lignite.

2.8

slow-release fertilizer

fertilizer in which the nutrients are present as a chemical compound or in a physical state such that their availability to plants is spread over a period of time