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Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Vocabulary

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Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 134, *Fertilizers and soil conditioners*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8157:1984), which has been technically revised.

Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This International Standard defines terms relating to fertilizers and soil conditioners.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1 General terms

2.1.1
fertilizer
substance containing one or more recognized plant nutrient(s), which is used for its plant nutrient content and which is designed for use or claimed to have value in promoting plant growth

2.1.2
plant nutrient
chemical element, which is essential for plant growth

2.1.3
fertilizer nutrient
plant nutrient applied in the course of fertilization

Note 1 to entry: Some countries/regions declare/express nutrients in their oxide forms (e.g. CaO) but also in their elementary forms.

2.1.3.1
primary nutrient (element)
elements nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium only

Note 1 to entry: Macronutrient is also used. These include the following plant food: nitrogen (N), available phosphate (P_2O_5), and soluble potash (K_2O).

Note 2 to entry: The following definition is recognized by some specific countries/regions: macro nutrient is the sum of primary and secondary nutrients, such as N, P, K, and Mg, Ca, as well as S (Na, Si).

2.1.3.2
secondary nutrient (element)
elements calcium, magnesium, and sulfur

Note 1 to entry: Sodium (Na) is one of the secondary nutrients (elements) in some countries/regions.

2.1.3.3
micronutrient; trace element
element, such as boron, manganese, iron, zinc, copper, molybdenum, cobalt, and/or chlorine, which are essential, in relatively small quantities, for plant growth

Note 1 to entry: Nickel (Ni) is also called a micronutrient (element) in some countries/regions, while in Japan, nickel is classified as harmful element.