

**MAURITIAN
STANDARD**

**MS ISO
8157:2015**

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**Fertilizers and soil conditioners –
Vocabulary**

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**Mauritius Standards Bureau
Moka**

National foreword

This Mauritian Standard is identical with the International Standard **ISO 8157:2015**, *Fertilizers and soil conditioners – Vocabulary*. This document was adopted by the Mauritius Standards Bureau on the recommendation of the **Chemical and Related Products Standards**. It was approved by the **Standards Council** on 25 September 2020 and was notified in the Government Gazette on **17 October 2020***

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
1 Scope	1
2 Terms and definitions	1
2.1 General terms.....	1
2.2 Terms relating to products.....	8
2.3 Terms relating to physical properties.....	14
2.4 Terms relating to physico-chemical properties.....	16
2.5 Terms relating to safety.....	17
2.6 Terms relating to sampling.....	18

PREVIEW

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

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 (P₂O₅), and soluble potash (K₂O).

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.