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Soil quality - Method for testing effects of soil contaminants on the feeding activity of soil dwelling organisms - Bait-lamina test (ISO 18311:2016)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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English Version

**Soil quality - Method for testing effects of soil
contaminants on the feeding activity of soil dwelling
organisms - Bait-lamina test (ISO 18311:2016)**

Qualité du sol - Méthode pour tester les effets des
contaminants du sol sur l'activité alimentaire des
organismes vivant dans le sol - Test Bait-lamina (ISO
18311:2016)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Verfahren zur Prüfung der
Auswirkungen von Bodenverunreinigungen auf die
Fressaktivität von bodenbewohnenden Organismen -
Köderstreifentest (ISO 18311:2016)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 February 2018.

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EN ISO 18311:2018 (E)

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European foreword

The text of ISO 18311:2016 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 18311:2018 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 444 “Test methods for environmental characterization of solid matrices” the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 18311:2016 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 18311:2018 without any modification.

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Soil quality — Method for testing effects of soil contaminants on the feeding activity of soil dwelling organisms — Bait-lamina test

*Qualité du sol — Méthode pour tester les effets des contaminants
du sol sur l'activité alimentaire des organismes vivant dans le sol —
Test Bait-lamina*



Reference number
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ISO 18311:2016(E)**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).

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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 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Biological methods*.

Introduction

Ecotoxicological test systems are applied to obtain information about the effects of contaminants in soil and are proposed to complement conventional chemical analysis [38]. In addition to laboratory tests with individual species from important organism groups (e.g. earthworms, enchytraeids, or collembolans), functional tests can be used to assess the activity of the whole soil organism community *in situ* in the field and, thus, the habitat function of soil. They are potentially useful for the evaluation of the effects of chemicals on the soil [1][11][12][26][28], as well as for the long-term monitoring of the biological quality of soils (see [Annex A](#)) [16][18][34]. Data for these purposes are gained by standardised methods since they can form the basis for far-reaching decisions (e.g. whether a given site should be remediated or not). In fact, the lack of such standardised methods is one of the most important reasons why functional methods have been so far relatively rarely used for the assessment of contaminated soils or for soil monitoring purposes.

The bait-lamina test is an approach which is used to measure the feeding activity of soil organisms *in situ* [23][35][36].

The important advantage of the bait-lamina method is its simplicity. Minimal training, special skill, or equipment is necessary. In contrast to the measurement of other functional parameters, like organic matter breakdown determined in a litterbag test [22][25][27], the bait-lamina method does not disturb the soil substrate, needs only short exposure periods (few days up to few weeks), and is rapidly evaluated.

In temperate regions, the applicability and usefulness of the bait-lamina test for the comparison and assessment of the influence of land use or chemicals on the feeding activity of soil communities has been demonstrated several times [2][14][28][31]. In addition, bait-lamina tests have also been applied in the tropics [13][15][30].

In addition to measures such as microbial respiration or litter decomposition, feeding activity is one of several functional parameters applicable for the assessment of the biological status of soils [7][13]. Recently, the bait-lamina test was used successfully in several case studies at which an environmental risk assessment for polluted soils was performed [8][21]. As a result of these works, the bait-lamina test was included into the tool box for site-specific risk assessment [e.g. the TRIAD approach (see ISO 19204)]. In fact, it became part of the recommended battery of tests for the ecological risk assessment of soils in Great Britain [9]. In addition, in the context of a European soil monitoring programme, the method was recommended for this purpose as well by the members of an EU Working Group [4].

Soil quality — Method for testing effects of soil contaminants on the feeding activity of soil dwelling organisms — Bait-lamina test

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a technique for determining the effects of anthropogenic impacts (e.g. substances) in the context of the prevailing environmental conditions on the feeding activity of soil organisms in the field. In addition, the use of this method for monitoring the biological quality of soil is described (see [Annex A](#)). The breakdown of organic matter by soil invertebrates and microorganisms is a crucial process that determines important soil functions such as nutrient availability for plants and the maintenance of soil fertility. In addition, decomposing plant litter provides habitats and food for a wide range of organisms, thus supporting biodiversity and ecosystem services [33][34].

This International Standard is applicable to all soils in which soil organisms are active. The use of the bait-lamina test is independent from whether there is a litter layer or not. The sampling design of field studies in general is specified in ISO 23611-6 (see also Reference [20]). The design can vary according to the aim of the study as well as conditions (e.g. soil properties, contamination, etc.) of the site to be investigated.

This International Standard is not applicable for semi-terrestrial or very shallow soils. It can be difficult to use it under extreme climatic or geographical conditions (e.g. in high mountains).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 11074, *Soil quality — Vocabulary*

ISO 23611-6, *Soil quality — Sampling of soil invertebrates — Part 6: Guidance for the design of sampling programmes with soil invertebrates*

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