



BSI Standards Publication

Plant biostimulants — Determination of the anaerobic plate count

National foreword

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English Version

Plant biostimulants - Determination of the anaerobic plate count

Biostimulanzien für die pflanzliche Anwendung

- Bestimmung der anaeroben Keimzahl

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 3 January 2022 for provisional application.

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European foreword

This document (CEN/TS 17719:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 455 “Plant Biostimulants”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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Introduction

This document was prepared by the experts of CEN/TC 455 “Plant Biostimulants”. The European Committee for Standardization (CEN) was requested by the European Commission (EC) to draft European standards or European standardization deliverables to support the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 laying down rules on the making available on the market of EU fertilising products (“FPR” or “Fertilising Products Regulation”). This standardization request, presented as M/564, also contributes to the Communication on “Innovating for Sustainable Growth: A Bio economy for Europe”. Working Group 5 “Labelling and denominations” was created to develop a work program as part of this standardization request.

Technical Committee CEN/TC 455 “Plant Biostimulants” was established to carry out the work program that will prepare a series of standards. The interest in biostimulants has increased significantly in Europe as a valuable tool to use in agriculture. Standardization was identified as having an important role in order to promote the use of biostimulants. The work of CEN/TC 455 seeks to improve the reliability of the supply chain, thereby improving the confidence of farmers, industry, and consumers in biostimulants, and will promote and support commercialisation of the European biostimulant industry.

Biostimulants used in agriculture can be applied in multiple ways: on soil, on plants, as seed treatment, etc. A microbial plant biostimulant consists of a microorganism or a consortium of microorganisms, as referred to in Component Material Category 7 of Annex II of the EU Fertilising Products Regulation 2019/1009 [1].

[Table 1](#) summarizes many of the agro-ecological principles and the role played by biostimulants.

Table 1 — Agro-ecological principles and the role played by biostimulants

Increase biodiversity
By improving soil microorganism quality/quantity
Reinforce biological regulation and interactions
By reinforcing plant-microorganism interactions
— symbiotic exchanges i.e. <i>Mycorrhizae</i>
— symbiotic exchanges i.e. <i>Rhizobium/Fava</i>
— secretions mimicking plant hormones (i.e. <i>Trichoderma</i>)
By regulating plant physiological processes
— e.g. growth, metabolism, plant development...
Improve biogeochemical cycles
— improve absorption of nutritional elements
— improve bioavailability of nutritional elements in the soil
— stimulate degradation of organic matter

WARNING — — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

IMPORTANT — — It is absolutely essential that tests conducted in accordance with this document be carried out by suitably trained staff.

1 Scope

This document provides a horizontal method for enumeration of microorganisms that are able to grow and form colonies in a solid medium after anaerobic incubation at 30 °C.

The method is applicable to microbial plant biostimulants for verifying that the concentration of anaerobes does not exceed the respective limits outlined in the EU Regulation on Fertilising Products [1].

This method does not apply to the microbiological monitoring of the environment in which microbial plant biostimulants are manufactured.

No information about potential human pathogens can be inferred from anaerobic plate counts.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

CEN/TS 17708, *Plant biostimulants - Preparation of samples for microbial analysis*

CEN/TS 17724, *Plant biostimulants - Terminology*

EN ISO 7218:2007,¹⁾ *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - General requirements and guidance for microbiological examinations (ISO 7218:2007)*

EN ISO 11133:2014,²⁾ *Microbiology of food, animal feed and water - Preparation, production, storage and performance testing of culture media (ISO 11133:2014)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in CEN/TS 17724 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 microorganism

any microbiological entity, including lower fungi, bacteria and viruses, cellular or non-cellular, capable of replication or of transferring genetic material

[SOURCE: Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, Article 3, point 15]

1) As impacted by EN ISO 7218:2007/A1:2013.

2) As impacted by EN ISO 11133:2014/A1:2018 and EN ISO 11133:2014/A2:2020.