LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The metric system is adopted as standard; use the international system of units.
If non-standard abbreviations must be used, they should be defined in the text.

Use the basic quantity with appropriate prefix:

kilo	k
mega	M
giga	G
tera	T
milli	m
micro	µ
nano	n
pico	p

Units of length:

meter	m
kilometer	km
centimeter	cm
millimeter	mm
micrometer	µm
nanometer	nm

Units of area:

square meter	m^2
kilometer	km^2
hectare (10 000 m^2)	ha
square centimeter	cm^2
square millimeter	mm^2

Units of volume:

cubic meter	m^3
cubic centimeter	cm^3
liter	L
milliliter	mL
microliter	µL

Units of mass:

gram	g
kilogram	kg
tonne	t
milligram	mg
microgram	µg

Units of density:

bulk density	g/cm^3, kg/m^3
particle density	g/cm^3, kg/m^3

Units of pressure:

pascal	Pa
megapascal	MPa

Units of time:

second	s
minute	min
hour	h
Celsius	°C
Kelvin	K

Additional physical units:

dalton	Da
hertz	Hz
joule	J
volt	V
watt	W

Relative units:

parts/million parts	ppm
parts/billion parts	ppb
parts/trillion parts	ppt
percentage	%
weight	w
volume	V

Units of electrical conductivity:

decisiemens per meter	dS/m
millisiemens per centimeter (mS/cm; µS/cm)	mS/cm
ohm	Ω

Units of concentration:

mole per kilogram (liter)	mol/kg (mol/L)
millimole (micromole) per kilogram	mmol/kg (µmol/kg)
gram per kilogram	g/kg
milligram per kilogram	mg/kg
microgram per kilogram	µg/kg

Similar units for volume: g/L, mg/L, mg/mL µg/L, µg/mL

Units of radioactive isotopes

becquerel per kilogram	Bq/kg

Units of irradiation:

watt per square meter	W/m^2

Units of photon flux density:
mole per square meter per second $mol/m^2/s$

Units of yield, sampling and rate:

kilogram per hectare	kg/ha
tonnes per hectare	t/ha
liter per hectare	L/ha
gram per hectare	g/ha
gram per square meter	g/m^2
gram per kilogram	g/kg
milligram per kilogram	mg/kg

Units of cation exchange capacity (CEC):
mmole (cmole) of chemical equivalent per kilogram of earth or another materials or similar units for volume of cation exchange capacity. mmol+/kg cmol+/kg

Content of nutrients in plants, soils and another materials is necessary to state always as pure element (C, N, P, K, Ca, S, Fe, etc.), so dose of nutrients or compounds, for example 1 g S applied in the form of calcium sulphate ($CaSO_4$). You can use the dose of nutrients as pure element per specified area, or weight soil, container, etc. and you can use the slash, for example 110 kg N/ha, or write 110 kg N per ha.

Forms of nutrients:

Nitrite nitrogen	NO_2^--N
Nitrate nitrogen	NO_3^--N
Ammonia	NH_4^+-N
Total nitrogen	N_{tot}
Sulfur in sulfate	SO_4^{2-}-S

You can use the content of organic matter in soil, top soil, subsoil, soil organic carbon (SOC), soil organic matter (SOM) or entirely as C. You can specify the form of determined element, possibly the method of determination, by using subscripts. For example, content of carbon determined by oxidometric methods as C_{ox}, C_{org}, C_{tot}, furthermore humic/fulvic acids C_{HA}/C_{FA}, colour quotient Q^4_6.

You can use the method of nutrients determination in soil, for example content of P (Olsen, Egner, Mehlich III, etc.) as P_{Olsen}, P_{Egner}, etc. You should not use the symbol of magnesium (Mg) for 1000 kg (megagram), but use as the unit tonne (t). Don´t use the symbol M for the expression of amount of substance, but use the mole (mmol, µmol).

Forms of soil type description and classification/nomenclature soil types:

You can use the FAO guidelines (Food and Agriculture Organization) for characterization of habitat conditions and soil type description, soil textural class, as well as altitude, average rainfall and temperature, and if possible coordinates as well. You should assess the weather in different years and months according to recommendations of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) as well as according to deviations from long-term average or normal.

Use comparative or analogue soil types classification and nomenclature according the WRB – World References Base for Soil Resources (FAO) 2014, 2015 or 2006 version, or Soil Taxonomy USDA (1999) or Keys to Soil Taxonomy – update version. In the Slovak language for soil classification and nomenclature types/subtypes use the national system (MKSP 2014).

To simplify the expression of contents, use relative units, especially % (10^{-2}) and ppm (10^{-6}). If it is possible you can keep the same unit in tables and graphs (in any case you cannot use absolute and relative units together, such as g/kg and %).

Statistical symbols and abbreviations

minimum	x_{min}
maximum	x_{max}
analysis of variance	*ANOVA*
coefficient of variation	*CV*
degree of freedom	*df*
F-distribution	*F*
least significant difference	*LSD*
sample size	*n*
probability	*P*
simple correlation coefficient	*r*
simple correlation of determination	r^2
multiple correlation coefficient	*R*
multiple correlation of determination	R^2
variance (sample)	s^2
standard deviation (sample)	SD
standard error	SE
standard error of the differences of means	SED
standard error of mean	SEM
t-(or Student) test	*t*
mean	*x*

Additional used symbols

dry weight (matter)	DW (DM)
fresh weight (matter)	FW (FM)
water use efficiency	WUE