



**Vandundersøgelse
Toksicitetstest ved måling af
mobilitetshæmningen for *Daphnia
magna Straus* (Cladocera, Cru-
stacea)**

Water Quality – Determination of the inhibition
of the mobility of *Daphnia magna Straus*
(Cladocera, Crustacea)

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Nationalt forord

Denne standard's engelske tekst er godkendt som Dansk Standard.

Den engelske tekst er identisk (IDT) med International Standard ISO 6341:1989.

Standarden indeholder flere annekser, hvis status (del af standarden eller til information) fremgår af de enkelte annekser's forside.

Erstatter DS/ISO 6341:1986.

National foreword

The English text of this standard has been approved as Danish Standard.

The English text is identical (IDT) to International Standard ISO 6341:1989.

The standard contains annexes, the status of which (normative or informative) appears in the heading of the respective annexes.

Replaces DS/ISO 6341:1986.

Introduction

The sensitivity of organisms to the toxic properties of a substance may vary considerably from one species to another, owing to differences in their metabolisms and the natures of their habitats. Thus, the proposed method enables the effect of an effluent, or a substance which has been rendered soluble in water, on *Daphnia magna* to be studied, but the results obtained should not be extrapolated to other species.

Under these circumstances, this toxicity test alone cannot be sufficient for an accurate prediction of the environmental toxicity of a substance or effluent, and a series of tests, with species belonging to different taxonomic groups and responding to different environmental conditions, is necessary.

Toxicity tests are conducted in the laboratory under arbitrarily defined conditions, which are incapable of perfectly simulating environmental conditions. They enable inter-laboratory comparisons to be made of the possible toxic effects of a substance or an effluent, but they have only a limited value in assessing the effect of this substance or effluent in actual environmental conditions in which many other factors may have an influence, for example the presence of organic and inorganic materials, hardness, pH, buffering capacity.

For an accurate prediction in a specific environmental situation, the results obtained by strict application of standardized methods should therefore be complemented by data obtained under conditions which better simulate aspects of the environment and by data obtained under field conditions.