

Entity	Entity Type	Entity Name	Entity Address	Entity City	Entity State	Entity Zip	Entity Phone	Entity Fax	Entity Email	Entity Website	Entity Status	Entity Date	Entity Description	Entity Notes	Entity Comments	Entity Actions
Entity 1	Entity Type 1	Entity Name 1	Entity Address 1	Entity City 1	Entity State 1	Entity Zip 1	Entity Phone 1	Entity Fax 1	Entity Email 1	Entity Website 1	Entity Status 1	Entity Date 1	Entity Description 1	Entity Notes 1	Entity Comments 1	Entity Actions 1
Entity 2	Entity Type 2	Entity Name 2	Entity Address 2	Entity City 2	Entity State 2	Entity Zip 2	Entity Phone 2	Entity Fax 2	Entity Email 2	Entity Website 2	Entity Status 2	Entity Date 2	Entity Description 2	Entity Notes 2	Entity Comments 2	Entity Actions 2
Entity 3	Entity Type 3	Entity Name 3	Entity Address 3	Entity City 3	Entity State 3	Entity Zip 3	Entity Phone 3	Entity Fax 3	Entity Email 3	Entity Website 3	Entity Status 3	Entity Date 3	Entity Description 3	Entity Notes 3	Entity Comments 3	Entity Actions 3
Entity 4	Entity Type 4	Entity Name 4	Entity Address 4	Entity City 4	Entity State 4	Entity Zip 4	Entity Phone 4	Entity Fax 4	Entity Email 4	Entity Website 4	Entity Status 4	Entity Date 4	Entity Description 4	Entity Notes 4	Entity Comments 4	Entity Actions 4
Entity 5	Entity Type 5	Entity Name 5	Entity Address 5	Entity City 5	Entity State 5	Entity Zip 5	Entity Phone 5	Entity Fax 5	Entity Email 5	Entity Website 5	Entity Status 5	Entity Date 5	Entity Description 5	Entity Notes 5	Entity Comments 5	Entity Actions 5
Entity 6	Entity Type 6	Entity Name 6	Entity Address 6	Entity City 6	Entity State 6	Entity Zip 6	Entity Phone 6	Entity Fax 6	Entity Email 6	Entity Website 6	Entity Status 6	Entity Date 6	Entity Description 6	Entity Notes 6	Entity Comments 6	Entity Actions 6
Entity 7	Entity Type 7	Entity Name 7	Entity Address 7	Entity City 7	Entity State 7	Entity Zip 7	Entity Phone 7	Entity Fax 7	Entity Email 7	Entity Website 7	Entity Status 7	Entity Date 7	Entity Description 7	Entity Notes 7	Entity Comments 7	Entity Actions 7
Entity 8	Entity Type 8	Entity Name 8	Entity Address 8	Entity City 8	Entity State 8	Entity Zip 8	Entity Phone 8	Entity Fax 8	Entity Email 8	Entity Website 8	Entity Status 8	Entity Date 8	Entity Description 8	Entity Notes 8	Entity Comments 8	Entity Actions 8
Entity 9	Entity Type 9	Entity Name 9	Entity Address 9	Entity City 9	Entity State 9	Entity Zip 9	Entity Phone 9	Entity Fax 9	Entity Email 9	Entity Website 9	Entity Status 9	Entity Date 9	Entity Description 9	Entity Notes 9	Entity Comments 9	Entity Actions 9
Entity 10	Entity Type 10	Entity Name 10	Entity Address 10	Entity City 10	Entity State 10	Entity Zip 10	Entity Phone 10	Entity Fax 10	Entity Email 10	Entity Website 10	Entity Status 10	Entity Date 10	Entity Description 10	Entity Notes 10	Entity Comments 10	Entity Actions 10

Issue Label	SWEST Term (R)	SWEST Term Type	EMVO Issue	EMVO Term (R)	New Item	Approved Category	EMVO Reference	External reference and source	Ticket#?	Notes
Heating by air Dig	http://www.emvo.gov.au/term/air-dig/								YES	See http://www.emvo.gov.au/term/air-dig/
Heating	http://www.emvo.gov.au/term/heating/				NA				Yes	See http://www.emvo.gov.au/term/heating/

Term Label	SWEET Term ID	SWEET Term Type	EWOC Label	EWOC Term ID	New Term	Recommended Core Definition	EWOC Definition	External Source Used	Tablet?	Notes
Permeability	http://www.nist.gov/si/si/si.html								yes	
Architectural	http://www.nist.gov/si/si/si.html								yes	added 11/9/2012
Circuit	http://www.nist.gov/si/si/si.html								yes	added 11/9/2012
Control	http://www.nist.gov/si/si/si.html								yes	added 11/9/2012
Talk	http://www.nist.gov/si/si/si.html								yes	added 11/9/2012

Source	SWEET Term ID	SWEET Term To ENVO Label	ENVO Term ID	New term	Harmonized CC ENVO definition	Concept relationship to ENVO?	Notes
snare cover	http://www.sweetsonline.com/Search.aspx?Q=snare%20cover					Synonym: The ENVO	yes
snare water equivalent	http://www.sweetsonline.com/Search.aspx?Q=snare%20water%20equivalent						yes
snarework	http://www.sweetsonline.com/Search.aspx?Q=snarework						yes
							The total amount of snare that accumulates on the ground in a given location, including that from snares, snares/WT, and snares/WT.

Issue label	SWIFT Term ID	SWIFT Term Type	EMVO label	EMVO Term ID	Issue term	Implementation Date/Date	EMVO reference	External reference	Tested?	Notes
SWIFT	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm								Yes	
Accounting term	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm									
Act	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm									
Act date	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm									
Agency account	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm									
Act period	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm									
Act term	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm									
Act effect period	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm									
Act effect environment	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm									
Accounting term	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm									
Account	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm									
Account	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm					NA				
Account	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm					none	NA	none	NO	SWIFT 110-0022
Account	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm					none	NA	none	NO	SWIFT 110-0022
Account	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm					none	NA	none	NO	SWIFT 110-0022
Account	http://www.swift.com/standards/standards/standards.htm					none	NA	none	NO	SWIFT 110-0022

Device	SWGT Term ID	SWGT Term Type	SWGT Term ID (New Item)	Replacement Category	SWGT Status	Approved SWGT Status	Checked?	Notes
Acme	http://www.acme.com/Products/Products.htm		http://www.acme.com/Products/Products.htm		good			
Citizen	http://www.citizen.com/Products/Products.htm			yes	ok		yes	ASMT 11/0/2002
Edler	http://www.edler.com/Products/Products.htm			yes	ok			ASMT 11/0/2002
GlobalUniform	http://www.globaluniform.com/Products/Products.htm			no	none			ASMT 11/0/2002
GlobalUniform	http://www.globaluniform.com/Products/Products.htm			no	none			ASMT 11/0/2002 - SWGT can be replaced due to failure
GlobalUniform	http://www.globaluniform.com/Products/Products.htm			no	none			ASMT 11/0/2002 - SWGT can be replaced due to failure
GlobalUniform	http://www.globaluniform.com/Products/Products.htm			no	none			ASMT 11/0/2002 - SWGT can be replaced due to failure
Kumar	http://www.kumar.com/Products/Products.htm			yes	ok			ASMT 11/0/2002
Marshall	http://www.marshall.com/Products/Products.htm			yes	ok			ASMT 11/0/2002
OutwardPro	http://www.outwardpro.com/Products/Products.htm			no	ok			ASMT 11/0/2002
RockStar	http://www.rockstar.com/Products/Products.htm			yes	none			ASMT 11/0/2002
RockStar	http://www.rockstar.com/Products/Products.htm			yes	ok			ASMT 11/0/2002
Thompson	http://www.thompson.com/Products/Products.htm			yes	ok		yes	ASMT 11/0/2002
TiE	http://www.tie.com/Products/Products.htm			yes	none			ASMT 11/0/2002
Tigra	http://www.tigra.com/Products/Products.htm			yes	ok			ASMT 11/0/2002
Vigorosity	http://www.vigorosity.com/Products/Products.htm			yes	none			ASMT 11/0/2002

Term Label	SWIFT Term (S)	SWIFT Term Type	SWIFT Term (S) - New Item	Harmonized GCM Definition	SWIFT Definition	External Definition and Context	Technical?	Notes
Accretion	http://www.swift.org/online/swiftdict/term.htm?term=accr	class						
Accretion	http://www.swift.org/online/swiftdict/term.htm?term=accr		yes		none			added 1/19/2012
Completion	http://www.swift.org/online/swiftdict/term.htm?term=comp		yes		act of - material completion process			added 1/19/2012
Ridging	http://www.swift.org/online/swiftdict/term.htm?term=ridg		yes		none			added 1/19/2012
Shear	http://www.swift.org/online/swiftdict/term.htm?term=shea		no	has shearing and shear zone	none			added 1/19/2012 - Note: GCM does have shearing
Truncing	http://www.swift.org/online/swiftdict/term.htm?term=trunc		no	has shearing and shear zone	none			added 1/19/2012
Wasting	http://www.swift.org/online/swiftdict/term.htm?term=wast		no	has shearing; edge wasting; mass wasting	act of - mass wasting (in erosion)	yes		added 1/19/2012

SWEET ontology	Total terms	Cryospheric Terms	Overlapping GCW Terms	GCW + ENVO Overlapping Terms
realmCryo.ttl	32	32	12	11
phenCryo.ttl	17	17	14	11
mtrWater.ttl	41	14	10	9
phenAtmoFog.ttl	32	3	3	3
realmClimateZone.ttl	24	3	3	1
realm.ttl	20	1	1	1
realmOcean.ttl	26	1	1	1
realmSoil.ttl	34	5	5	5
propTime.ttl	41	5	0	0
propSpaceThickness.ttl	32	3	3	3
phenHydro.ttl	33	2	1	1
phenAtmoPrecipitation.ttl	58	15	13	12
realmLandGlacial.ttl	18	16	11	9
phenSolid.ttl	63	7	4	3
Total Terms assessed	471	124	81	70

Term label	SWEET Term ID	SWEET Term Type	Envision Term	Norman term	ENVD definition	External definition and source	Textbook	Notes
land						the solid surface of Earth that is not permanently covered by water. Solid rock landforms are easier to demarcate than marshy or swampy boundaries, where there is no clear point at which the land ends and a body of water has begun.		
land region						A geographic area defined by some common feature.		
land surface						A particular geographic area		Geological defined in relation to the earth features
surface region						any of the regions of the surface of the Earth broadly divided according to latitude or longitude, environment, services, resources, landings.		Defined by a process and meaning to feature of dryness.
dryland						Drylands are zones where precipitation is balanced by evaporation from surfaces and by transpiration by plants (evapotranspiration).		Relative location definition
hinterland						A hinterland is an area behind a coast or the shoreline of a river. 1. A landform is a physical feature of the terrain with its own recognizable - 2. geometrical definition as a "division of the land surface, at a given scale or spatial resolution, bounded by topographic discontinuities and having (relatively) uniform morphology 3. a terrain and/or natural processes in such a way that it may be recognized and described in terms of typical attributes where ever it may occur 4. Any physical, recognizable form or feature on the earth's surface, having a characteristic shape, a distinct individual produced by a set of processes. Landforms can span a large size (e.g., dune encompasses a number of features including parabolic dune, which is tens of meters across and tall dune, which can be as as 100 kilometers across. Landforms provide an empirical description of the earth's surface features.		Produced by natural forces with natural topographic peak, top, hilltop, bottom, slope, foreslope, backslope, low saddle, shoulder, delta, valley floor, channel bank, channel bed.
landform								Process defined resulting in typical feature
LANDFORM ELEMENTARY			Yes			Asialian landforms are landforms shaped by the wind. These include sand dunes, Loess Deposits, Ventifact, & Ventifact A beach is a landform alongside a body of water which consists of loose particles. The particles composing a beach are typically made from rock, such as sand, gravel, shingle, pebbles... Beaches typically occur in areas along the coast where waves or current action deposits and reworks sediments.		Relative location definition and typical features
Peak			Yes			Area features where land meets a water body like a sea or ocean		Relative location and typical features
coastal landform			Yes					Relative location and typical features
LANDFORM FORMATION PROCESS			Yes					Relative location and typical features
Volcano			Yes			A volcano is a rupture in the crust of a planetary mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface. (Wikipedia). See also NECA's planetary view.		It erupts a lava from the magma chamber and a hot the volcano.
mesare			Yes					
ford			Yes					
crater			Yes			A crater is a bowl-shaped depression, or hollowed out area, produced by the impact of a meteorite, volcanic activity, or an explosion.		Defined by a process and shape
islet						An area with some common features, smaller than a region.		Relative size definition as a feature
flood basalt						Flood Basalts are high volume eruptions that flood vast areas of the Earth, covering broad regions with flat lying low surfaces. They are said to be the result of mantle convection through hot spots, which occur sporadically in time and place.		Defined by a process and continuous features
fluvial landform						Fluvial landforms are landforms created by rivers and streams. It includes both erosional and depositional features created by these water bodies.		Created by river processes and deposit river channels, lake, pond, oxbow, meander, estuary, silted, glacier, sheet.
PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURE								
river meander								
glacial landform						Glacial landforms are landforms created by the action of glaciers. Most of today's glacial landforms were created by the movement of large ice sheets during the Quaternary glaciations. Highlands or uplands are any mountainous region or elevated mountainous plateau. Generally speaking, upland (or uplands) refers to ranges of hills, typically up to 500-800 m. Highland (or highlands) is usually reserved for ranges of low mountains.		Defined by relative location and features
highland						A generic term for an elevated area of the land surface, rising at least 30 m (100 ft) to as much as 300 meters (approx. 1000 ft) above surrounding lowlands, usually with a notable summit area relative to bounding slopes, a well defined, rounded outline and a flat top or a gently sloping crest. A hill can occur as a single, isolated mass or in a group. A hill can be further specified based on the magnitude of local relief (hill 30 - 80 m or high hill 80-300 m). Informal distinctions between a hill and a mountain are often arbitrary and dependent on local convention. Related terms - "hillcock, plateau, mountain, foothills, hills.		Defined by relative to other geographical features which include relative size
hill						An impressive, general term for a rounded or conical mound or other small elevation. Related related term "hillcock" - a generic name for a small, low hill, generally between 3 - 30 m in height and slopes between 5 and 50 percent (e.g., "higher than a mound but smaller than a hill"); commonly considered a microfeature.		Defined by a typical and relative size feature
impact basin						Impact basin usually refers to multiring basins, but it may also refer to beavering craters, with or without a central peak, or to very large degraded craters with an indefinite number of rings.		Defined by a typical feature
LAND-WATER INTERFACE								island, offshore, delta, shore, peninsula, beach, coast, ria, bank, mound, shoal, bar.
island						An area of land completely surrounded by water. Or an elevated area of land surrounded by swamps, or marsh, or isolated of high water or during floods. A kind of topography formed in limestones, gypsum, or other soluble rocks by dissolution, and that is characterized by closed depressions, sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage. Various types of karst can be recognized depending upon the dominant surface features: karst dominated by closed depressions (sinkhole karst - temperate climate, cockpit karst - humid tropical climate), closed depressions and large rivers (fluvial karst), bare rock dominated by dissolution joints (joint karst), tropical cone, tower- or dome karst (Bengal karst), or karst thinly mantled with special drift (glacial karst)		LAND-WATER INTERFACE Defined by a process and meaning to feature
karst landform								Defined by location on another feature of the landform
land cover						aka lamina - The thinnest recognizable layer (commonly < 1 cm thick of original deposition in a sediment or sedimentary rock, differing from other layers in color, composition, or particle size. Land cover is the physical material at the surface of the earth. Land covers include grass, asphalt, trees, bare ground, water, etc.		Defined by relative location of surface
landform						A broad or unique land area comprised of an assemblage of collection of landforms that define a general geomorphic form or setting (e.g., mountain range, lake plain, lava plateau, or loess hill) Landforms within a landscape are spatially associated, but may vary in formation processes and age.		Defined by relative size, location, time and process
landform						An informal, generic, imprecise term for low lying land or an extensive region of low lying land, especially near a coast and including the extended plains of country lying not far above tide level. Def 1. Mountains are landforms higher than the surrounding areas. They are formed due to the tectonic movements, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and erosion of the surrounding areas caused due to wind, water wear (ae). Mountains are found in both the oceans and on land. Def 2. A mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak. A mountain is generally steeper than a hill.		Defined or generalized relation to other landforms
mountain								Defined by a typical feature with typical size area as a factor
Peak								Defined by an elevation feature in relation to other features of different elevations
plain						Plains are broad expanses of land with little change in elevation, and are usually lower than the land that surrounds them. Plains near the ocean are called coastal plains.		Defined by an elevation feature in relation to other features of different elevations
Plateau						Plateaus are flat highlands that are separated from the surroundings due to steep slopes. They are formed by collisions of tectonic plates, magma action that causes the elevation in earth's crust. A rare geological features that are only known to form in the beltwork beneath moderately impact craters or underground nuclear explosions. They are evidence that the rock has been subjected to a shock with high pressures. (Spill are flares of a material that are broken off a larger solid body and can be produced by a variety of mechanisms, including as a result of projectile impact, corrosion, weathering, cavitation, or excessive rolling pressure (as in a ball bearing)		Defined by an elevation feature in relation to other features of different elevations
shatter cone								Defined by a process and shape
spall								Defined by a process and shape
tectonic landform								Defined by a process

Term label	SWEST1 Term ID	SWEST2 Term Type	ENVO Term ID	Resource	ENVO Scope 5 code	ENVO definition	External definition and source	Techno?	Notes
Landform									
Suburb									
Mountain							Def1: Mountains are landforms higher than the surrounding areas. They are formed due to the tectonic movements, earthquakes, volcanic		Defined by a type of feature
Crater							A crater is a bowl-shaped depression, or hollowed-out area, produced by the impact of a meteorite, volcanic activity or an explosion A generic term for an elevated area of the land surface, rising at least 30 m (100 ft) to as much as 300 meters (approx. 1000 ft), usually above surrounding lowlands, usually with a normal summit area relative to bounding slopes, a well-defined, rounded outline and slope A geomorphologic term. A conical, isolated hill, cone or peak, conical and elevated, specifically an extensive land region considerably elevated (more than 100 meters) above adjacent lower lying terrain, and is commonly limited on at least one side by an abrupt descent, has a flat or nearly level surface. A comparatively high part of a plateau surface is near summit level. Compare - hill, foothill, mountain, mesa, plain.		Defined by a process and shape Defined by a land feature with feature name as a factor
Plateau							An isolated, flat-topped landform that stands distinctly above the adjacent land area, is bounded by steep slopes or cliffs, and is generally capped by erosion-resistant, usually horizontal rock (often sand, siltstone, and shale) have similar forms and isolated occurrence. A mesa has a summit area broader than the bounding cliff height. Mesas are most common in arid and semiarid regions, but are not climatically restricted. Compare - butte, plateau, mesa, hill and CG.		Need related terms like cliff or summit line steep slope, see escarp
Mesa							The hollow bed shows a natural body of surface water flows or may flow. The deepest or central part of the bed of a stream, containing the most current and occupied time or less continuously by water. (International Water Users' Union) The bed of a single or double channel bed connects to basin of deposition area to form of main channel. Channels may be formed by erosion in bedrock areas, may be incised above a flat surface and include bars and mounds of siltstone and shales. (International Water Users' Union) A high bank or bank formation with a steep, steeply sloping, sometimes rounded cliff face overlooking a plain or body of water, especially on the outside of a stream meander (e.g., a wind bluff).		
Channel							A high, narrow ridge or raised elevation that projects sharply from the crest or side of a hill, mountain, or other prominent range of hills or mountains. CG		Was probably used as definition for geomorphology
Ridge							Any high, narrow ridge or prominent range of hills or mountains. CG		
Spur							A high bank or bank formation with a steep, steeply sloping, sometimes rounded cliff face overlooking a plain or body of water, especially on the outside of a stream meander (e.g., a wind bluff).		
Cliff							(Geomorphology) A steep-like surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the lower portion of a steep slope or bank or escarpment. The term is used to describe a steep slope or bank, or a steeply sloping, sometimes rounded cliff face overlooking a plain or body of water, especially on the outside of a stream meander (e.g., a wind bluff).		
Butt							(Geomorphology) A steep-like surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the lower portion of a steep slope or bank or escarpment. The term is used to describe a steep slope or bank, or a steeply sloping, sometimes rounded cliff face overlooking a plain or body of water, especially on the outside of a stream meander (e.g., a wind bluff).		
Terrace							Physically, terraces are considered to be generally flat alluvial areas above the 100 yr flood stage. CG		
Escarpment							(Geomorphology) A steep-like surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the lower portion of a steep slope or bank or escarpment. The term is used to describe a steep slope or bank, or a steeply sloping, sometimes rounded cliff face overlooking a plain or body of water, especially on the outside of a stream meander (e.g., a wind bluff).		
Depression							(Geomorphology) A steep-like surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the lower portion of a steep slope or bank or escarpment. The term is used to describe a steep slope or bank, or a steeply sloping, sometimes rounded cliff face overlooking a plain or body of water, especially on the outside of a stream meander (e.g., a wind bluff).		
Mesa							(Geomorphology) A steep-like surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the lower portion of a steep slope or bank or escarpment. The term is used to describe a steep slope or bank, or a steeply sloping, sometimes rounded cliff face overlooking a plain or body of water, especially on the outside of a stream meander (e.g., a wind bluff).		
Cap							(Geomorphology) A steep-like surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the lower portion of a steep slope or bank or escarpment. The term is used to describe a steep slope or bank, or a steeply sloping, sometimes rounded cliff face overlooking a plain or body of water, especially on the outside of a stream meander (e.g., a wind bluff).		
Pass							(Geomorphology) A steep-like surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the lower portion of a steep slope or bank or escarpment. The term is used to describe a steep slope or bank, or a steeply sloping, sometimes rounded cliff face overlooking a plain or body of water, especially on the outside of a stream meander (e.g., a wind bluff).		

[1] Check the orange rows out in ENVO - complete? Hanging issues?