

Darwin Core Quick Reference Guide

Version 1.3



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About GBIF

The Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) was established as a global mega-science initiative to address one of the great challenges of the 21st century - harnessing knowledge of the Earth's biological diversity. GBIF envisions 'a world in which biodiversity information is freely and universally available for science, society, and a sustainable future'. GBIF's mission is to be the foremost global resource for biodiversity information, and engender smart solutions for environmental and human well-being¹. To achieve this mission, GBIF encourages a wide variety of data publishers across the globe to discover and publish data through its network.

¹ GBIF (2011). GBIF Strategic Plan 2012-16: Seizing the future. Copenhagen: Global Biodiversity Information Facility. 7pp. ISBN: 87-92020-18-6. Accessible at http://links.gbif.org/sp2012_2016.pdf

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Categories	2
Record-Level Terms (Dublin Core).....	3
Record-Level Terms (Darwin Core)	5
Class Occurrence	7
Class Event	10
Class Location.....	12
Class Geological Context	18
Class Identification.....	20
Class Taxon.....	22
Auxiliary terms - ResourceRelationship	26
Auxiliary terms - MeasurementOrFact	27
Term names	29
Record-level Terms	29
dcterms	29
Occurrence	29
Event	29
dcterms:Location	29
GeologicalContext	30
Identification	30
Taxon	30
Auxiliary Terms	30
ResourceRelationship.....	30
MeasurementOrFact	30
References	31

Introduction

The Darwin Core is body of standards. It includes a glossary of terms (in other contexts these might be called properties, elements, fields, columns, attributes, or concepts) intended to facilitate the sharing of information about biological diversity by providing reference definitions, examples, and commentaries. The Darwin Core is primarily based on taxa, their occurrence in nature as documented by observations, specimens, and samples, and related information.²

The terms are organized by categories that are listed at the top of each section. The categories correspond to Darwin Core terms that are classes (terms that have other terms to describe them). The terms that describe a given class (the class properties) appear in the list immediately below the name of the category in the index.

Each term is presented with the following information elements:

Title	The short name of the term itself
Version	The complete identifier with versioning information
Parent Class	The name of category (or class) to which the term belongs
Description	A description of the term
Example(s)	Option examples of the use of the term
Fully Qualified Name	The full name of the term as used in a DarwinCore descriptor file.

² What is Darwin Core? <http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/>

Categories

These categories are the classes of information that are described by record-level terms. Descriptions of the record-level terms are in the pages that follow.

Occurrence	The category of information pertaining to evidence of an occurrence in nature, in a collection, or in a dataset (specimen, observation, etc.).
Event	The category of information pertaining to an event (an action that occurs at a place and during a period of time).
dcterms:Location	A spatial region or named place. A set of terms describing a place, whether named or not.
GeologicalContext	The category of information pertaining to a location within a geological context, such as stratigraphy.
Identification	The category of information pertaining to taxonomic determinations (the assignment of a scientific name).
Taxon	The category of information pertaining to taxonomic names, taxon name usages, or taxon concepts.
ResourceRelationship	The category of information pertaining to relationships between resources (instances of data records, such as Occurrences, Taxa, Locations, Events). Resources can be thought of as identifiable records and may include, but need not be limited to Occurrences, Locations, Events, Identifications, or Taxon records.
MeasurementOrFact	The category of information pertaining to measurements, facts, characteristics, or assertions about a resource (instance of data record, such as Occurrence, Taxon, Location, Event).

Record-Level Terms (Dublin Core)

Names that begin with *dcterms:* are terms managed by the *Dublin Core Metadata Initiative* [DCMI], which are reproduced here and which may include a description and comments adapted for the biodiversity community. The original definition of such terms can be found by following the link given in the *Details* section for the term.

type	The nature or genre of the resource. For Darwin Core, recommended best practice is to use the name of the class that defines the root of the record. Examples: "StillImage", "MovingImage", "Sound", "PhysicalObject", "Event" Version: http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/#terms-type http://purl.org/dc/terms/type
modified	The most recent date-time on which the resource was changed. For Darwin Core, recommended best practice is to use an encoding scheme, such as ISO 8601:2004(E). Examples: "1963-03-08T14:07:0600" is 8 Mar 1963 2:07pm in the time zone six hours earlier than UTC, "2009-02-20T08:40Z" is 20 Feb 2009 8:40am UTC, "1809-02-12" is 12 Feb 1809, "1906-06" is Jun 1906, "1971" is just that year, "2007-03-01T13:00:00Z/2008-05-11T15:30:00Z" is the interval between 1 Mar 2007 1pm UTC and 11 May 2008 3:30pm UTC, "2007-11-13/15" is the interval between 13 Nov 2007 and 15 Nov 2007. Version: http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/#terms-modified http://purl.org/dc/terms/modified
language	A language of the resource. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as RFC 4646 [RFC4646]. Examples: "en" for English, "es" for Spanish. Version: http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/#terms-language http://purl.org/dc/terms/language
rights	Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically, rights information includes a statement about various property rights associated with the resource, including intellectual property rights. Example: "Content licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 United States License". Version: http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/#terms-rights http://purl.org/dc/terms/rights
rightsHolder	A person or organization owning or managing rights over the resource. Example: "The Regents of the University of California." Version: http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/#terms-rightsHolder http://purl.org/dc/terms/rightsHolder
accessRights	Information about who can access the resource or an indication of its security status. Access Rights may include information regarding access or restrictions based on privacy, security, or other policies. Example: "not-for-profit use only" Version: http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/#terms-accessRights http://purl.org/dc/terms/accessRights
bibliographicCitation	A bibliographic reference for the resource as a statement indicating how this record should be cited (attributed) when used. Recommended practice is to include sufficient bibliographic detail to identify the resource as unambiguously as possible. Examples: "Ctenomys sociabilis (MVZ 165861)" for a specimen, "Oliver P. Pearson. 1985. Los tuco-tucos (genera Ctenomys) de los Parques Nacionales Lanin y Nahuel Huapi, Argentina Historia Natural, 5(37):337-343." for a Taxon Version: http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/#terms-bibliographicCitation http://purl.org/dc/terms/bibliographicCitation
references	A related resource that is referenced, cited, or otherwise pointed to by the described resource.

	<p>Examples: "http://mvzarcetos.berkeley.edu/guid/MVZ:Mamm:165861"; "http://www.catalogueoflife.org/annual-checklist/show_species_details.php?record_id=6197868". For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/RecordLevelTerms</p> <p>Version: http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/#terms-references http://purl.org/dc/terms/references</p>
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Record-Level Terms (Darwin Core)

Terms under the *Record-level Terms* section apply to the whole record regardless of the record type. For example, a record for a camera trap bird sighting would fall into the Dublin Core *dcterms:type* category *StillImage* and at the same time into the Darwin Core *basisOfRecord* category *MachineObservation* - a particular type of *Occurrence*, so the value of *dcterms:type* term for the record would be "StillImage" and the value of the *basisOfRecord* term would be "MachineObservation" to show which kind of *Occurrence* record it is. All of the rest of the record-level terms would apply to the *Occurrence* record.

institutionID	An identifier for the institution having custody of the object(s) or information referred to in the record. Version: <i>institutionID-2009-09-11</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/institutionID
collectionID	An identifier for the collection or dataset from which the record was derived. For physical specimens, the recommended best practice is to use the identifier in a collections registry such as the Biodiversity Collections Index (http://www.biodiversitycollectionsindex.org/). Example: "urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:34818" Version: <i>collectionID-2009-09-11</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/collectionID
datasetID	An identifier for the set of data. May be a global unique identifier or an identifier specific to a collection or institution. Version: <i>datasetID-2009-09-11</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/datasetID
institutionCode	The name (or acronym) in use by the institution having custody of the object(s) or information referred to in the record. Examples: "MVZ", "FMNH", "AKN-CLO", "University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP)" Version: <i>institutionCode-2009-09-11</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/institutionCode
collectionCode	The name, acronym, coden, or initialism identifying the collection or data set from which the record was derived. Examples: "Mammals", "Hildebrandt", "eBird" Version: <i>collectionCode-2009-09-11</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/collectionCode
datasetName	The name identifying the data set from which the record was derived. Examples: "Grinnell Resurvey Mammals", "Lacey Ctenomys Recaptures" Version: <i>datasetName-2009-09-11</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/datasetName
ownerInstitutionCode	The name (or acronym) in use by the institution having ownership of the object(s) or information referred to in the record. Examples: "NPS", "APN", "InBio" Version: <i>ownerInstitutionCode-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/ownerInstitutionCode
basisOfRecord	The specific nature of the data record - a subtype of the <i>dcterms:type</i> . Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as the Darwin Core Type Vocabulary (http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/type-vocabulary/index.htm). Examples: "PreservedSpecimen", "FossilSpecimen", "LivingSpecimen", "HumanObservation", "MachineObservation" Version: <i>basisOfRecord-2009-12-07</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/basisOfRecord
informationWithheld	Additional information that exists, but that has not been shared in the given record. Examples: "location information not given for endangered species", "collector identities withheld", "ask about tissue samples"

	Version: <i>informationWithheld-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/informationWithheld
dataGeneralizations	Actions taken to make the shared data less specific or complete than in its original form. Suggests that alternative data of higher quality may be available on request. Example: "Coordinates generalized from original GPS coordinates to the nearest half degree grid cell" Version: <i>dataGeneralizations-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/dataGeneralizations
dynamicProperties	A list (concatenated and separated) of additional measurements, facts, characteristics, or assertions about the record. Meant to provide a mechanism for structured content such as key-value pairs. Examples: "tragusLengthInMeters=0.014; weightInGrams=120", "heightInMeters=1.5", "natureOfID=expert identification; identificationEvidence=cytochrome B sequence", "relativeHumidity=28; airTemperatureInC=22; sampleSizeInKilograms=10", "aspectHeading=277; slopeInDegrees=6", "iucnStatus=vulnerable; taxonDistribution=Neuquen, Argentina" Version: <i>dynamicProperties-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/dynamicProperties

Class Occurrence

The category of information pertaining to evidence of an occurrence in nature, in a collection, or in a dataset (specimen, observation, etc.).

occurrenceID	<p>An identifier for the Occurrence (as opposed to a particular digital record of the occurrence). In the absence of a persistent global unique identifier, construct one from a combination of identifiers in the record that will most closely make the occurrenceID globally unique.</p> <p>For a specimen in the absence of a bona fide global unique identifier, for example, use the form: "urn:catalog:[institutionCode]:[collectionCode]:[catalogNumber]. Examples: "urn:lsid:nhm.ku.edu:Herps:32", "urn:catalog:FMNH:Mammal:145732" Version: <i>occurrenceID-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/occurrenceID</p>
catalogNumber	<p>An identifier (preferably unique) for the record within the data set or collection.</p> <p>Examples: "2008.1334", "145732a", "145732" Version: <i>catalogNumber-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/catalogNumber</p>
occurrenceDetails	<p>A reference (publication, URI) to the most detailed information available about the Occurrence</p> <p>Example: "http://mvzarctos.berkeley.edu/guid/MVZ:Mamm:165861" Version: <i>occurrenceDetails-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/occurrenceDetails</p>
occurrenceRemarks	<p>Comments or notes about the Occurrence.</p> <p>Example: "found dead on road" Version: <i>occurrenceRemarks-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/occurrenceRemarks</p>
recordNumber	<p>An identifier given to the Occurrence at the time it was recorded. Often serves as a link between field notes and an Occurrence record, such as a specimen collector's number.</p> <p>Example: "OPP 7101" Version: <i>recordNumber-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/recordNumber</p>
recordedBy	<p>A list (concatenated and separated) of names of people, groups, or organizations responsible for recording the original Occurrence. The primary collector or observer, especially one who applies a personal identifier (recordNumber), should be listed first.</p> <p>Example: "Oliver P. Pearson; Anita K. Pearson" where the value in recordNumber "OPP 7101" corresponds to the number for the specimen in the field catalog (collector number) of Oliver P. Pearson. Version: <i>recordedBy-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/recordedBy</p>
individualID	<p>An identifier for an individual or named group of individual organisms represented in the Occurrence. Meant to accommodate resampling of the same individual or group for monitoring purposes. May be a global unique identifier or an identifier specific to a data set.</p> <p>Examples: "U.amer. 44", "Smedley", "Orca J 23" Version: <i>individualID-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/individualID</p>
individualCount	<p>The number of individuals represented present at the time of the Occurrence.</p> <p>Examples: "1", "25" Version: <i>individualCount-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/individualCount</p>
sex	<p>The sex of the biological individual(s) represented in the Occurrence. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary.</p> <p>Examples: "female", "hermaphrodite", "8 males, 4 females" Version: <i>sex-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/sex</p>

lifeStage	The age class or life stage of the biological individual(s) at the time the Occurrence was recorded. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "egg", "eft", "juvenile", "adult", "2 adults 4 juveniles" Version: <i>lifeStage-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/lifeStage
reproductiveCondition	The reproductive condition of the biological individual(s) represented in the Occurrence. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "non-reproductive", "pregnant", "in bloom", "fruit-bearing" Version: <i>reproductiveCondition-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/reproductiveCondition
behavior	A description of the behavior shown by the subject at the time the Occurrence was recorded. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "roosting", "foraging", "running" Version: <i>behavior-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/behavior
establishmentMeans	The process by which the biological individual(s) represented in the Occurrence became established at the location. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "cultivated", "invasive", "escaped from captivity", "wild", "native" Version: <i>establishmentMeans-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/establishmentMeans
occurrenceStatus	A statement about the presence or absence of a Taxon at a Location. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "present", "absent" Version: <i>occurrenceStatus-2009-09-17</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/occurrenceStatus
preparations	A list (concatenated and separated) of preparations and preservation methods for a specimen. Examples: "skin; skull; skeleton", "whole animal (ETOH); tissue (EDTA)", "fossil", "cast", "photograph", "DNA extract" Version: <i>preparations-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/preparations
disposition	The current state of a specimen with respect to the collection identified in collectionCode or collectionID. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "in collection", "missing", "voucher elsewhere", "duplicates elsewhere" Version: <i>disposition-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/disposition
otherCatalogNumbers	A list (concatenated and separated) of previous or alternate fully qualified catalog numbers or other human-used identifiers for the same Occurrence, whether in the current or any other data set or collection. Example: "FMNH:Mammal:1234", "NPS YELLO6778; MBG 33424" Version: <i>otherCatalogNumbers-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/otherCatalogNumbers
previousIdentifications	A list (concatenated and separated) of previous assignments of names to the Occurrence. Example: "Anthus sp., field ID by G. Iglesias; "Anthus correndera, expert ID by C. Cicero 2009-02-12 based on morphology" Version: <i>previousIdentifications-2009-05-18</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/previousIdentifications
associatedMedia	A list (concatenated and separated) of identifiers (publication, global unique identifier, URI) of media associated with the Occurrence. Example: "http://arctos.database.museum/SpecimenImages/UAMObs/Mamm/2/P72 91179.JPG" Version: <i>associatedMedia-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/associatedMedia
associatedReferences	A list (concatenated and separated) of identifiers (publication,

	<p>bibliographic reference, global unique identifier, URI) of literature associated with the Occurrence.</p> <p>Examples: "http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/abstract/322/5899/261", "Christopher J. Conroy, Jennifer L. Neuwald. 2008. Phylogeographic study of the California vole, <i>Microtus californicus</i> <i>Journal of Mammalogy</i>, 89(3):755-767." Version: <i>associatedReferences-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/associatedReferences</p>
associatedOccurrences	<p>A list (concatenated and separated) of identifiers of other Occurrence records and their associations to this Occurrence.</p> <p>Example: "sibling of FMNH:Mammal:1234; sibling of FMNH:Mammal:1235" Version: <i>associatedOccurrences-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/associatedOccurrences</p>
associatedSequences	<p>A list (concatenated and separated) of identifiers (publication, global unique identifier, URI) of genetic sequence information associated with the Occurrence.</p> <p>Example: "GenBank: U34853.1" Version: <i>associatedSequences-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/associatedSequences</p>
associatedTaxa	<p>A list (concatenated and separated) of identifiers or names of taxa and their associations with the Occurrence.</p> <p>Example: "host: <i>Quercus alba</i>" Version: <i>associatedTaxa-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/associatedTaxa</p>

Class Event

The category of information pertaining to an event (an action that occurs at a place and during a period of time).

eventID	An identifier for the set of information associated with an Event (something that occurs at a place and time). May be a global unique identifier or an identifier specific to the data set. Version: <i>eventID-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/eventID
samplingProtocol	The name of, reference to, or description of the method or protocol used during an Event. Examples: "UV light trap", "mist net", "bottom trawl", "ad hoc observation", "point count", "Penguins from space: faecal stains reveal the location of emperor penguin colonies, http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2009.00467.x ", "Takats et al. 2001. Guidelines for Nocturnal Owl Monitoring in North America. Beaverhill Bird Observatory and Bird Studies Canada, Edmonton, Alberta. 32 pp.", " http://www.bsc-eoc.org/download/Owl.pdf " Version: <i>samplingProtocol-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/samplingProtocol
samplingEffort	The amount of effort expended during an Event. Example: "40 trap-nights", "10 observer-hours; 10 km by foot; 30 km by car" Version: <i>samplingEffort-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/samplingEffort
eventDate	The date-time or interval during which an Event occurred. For occurrences, this is the date-time when the event was recorded. Not suitable for a time in a geological context. Recommended best practice is to use an encoding scheme, such as ISO 8601:2004(E). Examples: "1963-03-08T14:07-0600" is 8 Mar 1963 2:07pm in the time zone six hours earlier than UTC, "2009-02-20T08:40Z" is 20 Feb 2009 8:40am UTC, "1809-02-12" is 12 Feb 1809, "1906-06" is Jun 1906, "1971" is just that year, "2007-03-01T13:00:00Z/2008-05-11T15:30:00Z" is the interval between 1 Mar 2007 1pm UTC and 11 May 2008 3:30pm UTC, "2007-11-13/15" is the interval between 13 Nov 2007 and 15 Nov 2007. Version: <i>eventDate-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/eventDate
eventTime	The time or interval during which an Event occurred. Recommended best practice is to use an encoding scheme, such as ISO 8601:2004(E). Examples: "14:07-0600" is 2:07pm in the time zone six hours earlier than UTC, "08:40:21Z" is 8:40:21am UTC, "13:00:00Z/15:30:00Z" is the interval between 1pm UTC and 3:30pm UTC. Version: <i>eventTime-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/eventTime
startDayOfYear	The earliest ordinal day of the year on which the Event occurred (1 for January 1, 365 for December 31, except in a leap year, in which case it is 366). Examples: "1" (=1 Jan), "366" (=31 Dec), "365" (=30 Dec in a leap year, 31 Dec in a non-leap year) Version: <i>startDayOfYear-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/startDayOfYear
endDayOfYear	The latest ordinal day of the year on which the Event occurred (1 for January 1, 365 for December 31, except in a leap year, in which case it is 366). Examples: "1" (=1 Jan), "366" (=31 Dec), "365" (=30 Dec in a leap year, 31 Dec in a non-leap year) Version: <i>endDayOfYear-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/endDayOfYear
year	The four-digit year in which the Event occurred, according to the Common Era Calendar. Example: "2008" Version: <i>year-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/year

month	The ordinal month in which the Event occurred. Examples: "1" (=January), "10" (=October) Version: <i>month-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/month
day	The integer day of the month on which the Event occurred. Example: "9", "28" Version: <i>day-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/day
verbatimEventDate	The verbatim original representation of the date and time information for an Event. Examples: "spring 1910", "Marzo 2002", "1999-03-XX", "17IV1934" Version: <i>verbatimEventDate-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/verbatimEventDate
habitat	A category or description of the habitat in which the Event occurred. Example: "oak savanna", "pre-cordilleran steppe" Version: <i>habitat-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/habitat
fieldNumber	An identifier given to the event in the field. Often serves as a link between field notes and the Event. Example: "RV Sol 87-03-08" Version: <i>fieldNumber-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/fieldNumber
fieldNotes	One of a) an indicator of the existence of, b) a reference to (publication, URI), or c) the text of notes taken in the field about the Event. Example: "notes available in Grinnell-Miller Library" Version: <i>fieldNotes-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/fieldNotes
eventRemarks	Comments or notes about the Event. Example: "after the recent rains the river is nearly at flood stage" Version: <i>eventRemarks-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/eventRemarks

Class Location

A spatial region or named place. For Darwin Core, a set of terms describing a place, whether named or not.

locationID	An identifier for the set of location information (data associated with dcterms:Location). May be a global unique identifier or an identifier specific to the data set. Version: <i>locationID-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/locationID
higherGeographyID	An identifier for the geographic region within which the Location occurred. Recommended best practice is to use an persistent identifier from a controlled vocabulary such as the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names. Example: "TGN: 1002002" for Prov. Tierra del Fuego, Argentina Version: <i>higherGeographyID-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/higherGeographyID
higherGeography	A list (concatenated and separated) of geographic names less specific than the information captured in the locality term. Example: "South America; Argentina; Patagonia; Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi; Neuquén; Los Lagos" with accompanying values "South America" in Continent, "Argentina" in Country, "Neuquén" in StateProvince, and Los Lagos in County. Version: <i>higherGeography-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/higherGeography
continent	The name of the continent in which the Location occurs. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names or the ISO 3166 Continent code. Example: "Antarctica" Version: <i>continent-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/continent
waterBody	The name of the water body in which the Location occurs. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names. Example: "Indian Ocean", "Baltic Sea" Version: <i>waterBody-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/waterBody
islandGroup	The name of the island group in which the Location occurs. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names. Example: "Alexander Archipelago" Version: <i>islandGroup-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/islandGroup
island	The name of the island on or near which the Location occurs. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names. Example: "Isla Victoria" Version: <i>island-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/island
country	The name of the country or major administrative unit in which the Location occurs. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names. Examples: "Denmark", "Colombia", "España" Version: <i>country-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/country
countryCode	The standard code for the country in which the Location occurs. Recommended best practice is to use ISO 3166-1-alpha-2 country codes. Examples: "AR" for Argentina, "SV" for El Salvador Version: <i>countryCode-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/countryCode
stateProvince	The name of the next smaller administrative region than country (state, province, canton, department, region, etc.) in which the Location occurs.

	<p>Examples: "Montana", "Minas Gerais", "Córdoba"</p> <p>Version: <i>stateProvince-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/stateProvince</p>
county	<p>The full, unabbreviated name of the next smaller administrative region than stateProvince (county, shire, department, etc.) in which the Location occurs.</p> <p>Examples: "Missoula", "Los Lagos", "Mataró"</p> <p>Version: <i>county-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/county</p>
municipality	<p>The full, unabbreviated name of the next smaller administrative region than county (city, municipality, etc.) in which the Location occurs. Do not use this term for a nearby named place that does not contain the actual location.</p> <p>Examples: "Holzminden"</p> <p>Version: <i>municipality-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/municipality</p>
locality	<p>The specific description of the place. Less specific geographic information can be provided in other geographic terms (higherGeography, continent, country, stateProvince, county, municipality, waterBody, island, islandGroup). This term may contain information modified from the original to correct perceived errors or standardize the description.</p> <p>Example: "Bariloche, 25 km NNE via Ruta Nacional 40 (=Ruta 237)"</p> <p>Version: <i>locality-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/locality</p>
verbatimLocality	<p>The original textual description of the place.</p> <p>Example: "25 km NNE Bariloche por R. Nac. 237"</p> <p>Version: <i>verbatimLocality-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/verbatimLocality</p>
verbatimElevation	<p>The original description of the elevation (altitude, usually above sea level) of the Location.</p> <p>Example: "100-200 m"</p> <p>Version: <i>verbatimElevation-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/verbatimElevation</p>
minimumElevationInMeters	<p>The lower limit of the range of elevation (altitude, usually above sea level), in meters.</p> <p>Example: "100"</p> <p>Version: <i>minimumElevationInMeters-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/minimumElevationInMeters</p>
maximumElevationInMeters	<p>The upper limit of the range of elevation (altitude, usually above sea level), in meters.</p> <p>Example: "200"</p> <p>Version: <i>maximumElevationInMeters-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/maximumElevationInMeters</p>
verbatimDepth	<p>The original description of the depth below the local surface.</p> <p>Example: "100-200 m"</p> <p>Version: <i>verbatimDepth-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/verbatimDepth</p>
minimumDepthInMeters	<p>The lesser depth of a range of depth below the local surface, in meters.</p> <p>Example: "100"</p> <p>Version: <i>minimumDepthInMeters-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/minimumDepthInMeters</p>
maximumDepthInMeters	<p>The greater depth of a range of depth below the local surface, in meters.</p> <p>Example: "200"</p> <p>Version: <i>maximumDepthInMeters-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/maximumDepthInMeters</p>
minimumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters	<p>The lesser distance in a range of distance from a reference surface in the vertical direction, in meters. Use positive values for locations above the surface, negative values for locations below. If depth measures are given, the reference surface is the location given by the depth, otherwise the reference surface is the location given by the elevation.</p> <p>Example: 1.5 meter sediment core from the bottom of a lake (at depth 20m) at 300m elevation; VerbatimElevation: "300m", MinimumElevationInMeters: "300", MaximumElevationInMeters: "300", VerbatimDepth: "20m", MinimumDepthInMeters: "20", MaximumDepthInMeters: "20",</p>

	<p>DistanceAboveSurfaceInMetersMinimum: "0", DistanceAboveSurfaceInMetersMaximum: "-1.5" Version: <i>minimumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/minimumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters</p>
maximumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters	<p>The greater distance in a range of distance from a reference surface in the vertical direction, in meters. Use positive values for locations above the surface, negative values for locations below. If depth measures are given, the reference surface is the location given by the depth, otherwise the reference surface is the location given by the elevation. Example: 1.5 meter sediment core from the bottom of a lake (at depth 20m) at 300m elevation; VerbatimElevation: "300m," MinimumElevationInMeters: "300", MaximumElevationInMeters: "300", VerbatimDepth: "20m", MinimumDepthInMeters: "20", MaximumDepthInMeters: "20", DistanceAboveSurfaceInMetersMinimum: "0", DistanceAboveSurfaceInMetersMaximum: "-1.5" Version: <i>maximumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/maximumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters</p>
locationAccordingTo	<p>Information about the source of this Location information. Could be a publication (gazetteer), institution, or team of individuals. Example: "Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names", "GADM" Version: <i>locationAccordingTo-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/locationAccordingTo</p>
locationRemarks	<p>Comments or notes about the Location. Example: "under water since 2005" Version: <i>locationRemarks-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/locationRemarks</p>
verbatimCoordinates	<p>The verbatim original spatial coordinates of the Location. The coordinate ellipsoid, geodeticDatum, or full Spatial Reference System (SRS) for these coordinates should be stored in verbatimSRS and the coordinate system should be stored in verbatimCoordinateSystem. Examples: "41 05 54S 121 05 34W", "17T 630000 4833400" Version: <i>verbatimCoordinates-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/verbatimCoordinates</p>
verbatimLatitude	<p>The verbatim original latitude of the Location. The coordinate ellipsoid, geodeticDatum, or full Spatial Reference System (SRS) for these coordinates should be stored in verbatimSRS and the coordinate system should be stored in verbatimCoordinateSystem. Example: "41 05 54.03S" Version: <i>verbatimLatitude-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/verbatimLatitude</p>
verbatimLongitude	<p>The verbatim original longitude of the Location. The coordinate ellipsoid, geodeticDatum, or full Spatial Reference System (SRS) for these coordinates should be stored in verbatimSRS and the coordinate system should be stored in verbatimCoordinateSystem. Example: "121d 10' 34" W" Version: <i>verbatimLongitude-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/verbatimLongitude</p>
verbatimCoordinateSystem	<p>The spatial coordinate system for the verbatimLatitude and verbatimLongitude or the verbatimCoordinates of the Location. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "decimal degrees", "degrees decimal minutes", "degrees minutes seconds", "UTM" Version: <i>verbatimCoordinateSystem-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/verbatimCoordinateSystem</p>
verbatimSRS	<p>The ellipsoid, geodetic datum, or spatial reference system (SRS) upon which coordinates given in verbatimLatitude and verbatimLongitude, or verbatimCoordinates are based. Recommended best practice is use the EPSG code as a controlled vocabulary to provide an SRS, if known. Otherwise use a controlled vocabulary for the name or code of the geodetic datum, if known. Otherwise use a controlled vocabulary for the name or code of the ellipsoid, if known. If none of these is known, use the value "unknown". Examples: "EPSG:4326", "WGS84", "NAD27", "Campo Inchauspe", "European</p>

	1950", "Clarke 1866" Version: <i>verbatimSRS-2009-07-06</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/verbatimSRS
decimalLatitude	The geographic latitude (in decimal degrees, using the spatial reference system given in geodeticDatum) of the geographic center of a Location. Positive values are north of the Equator, negative values are south of it. Legal values lie between -90 and 90, inclusive. Example: "-41.0983423" Version: <i>decimalLatitude-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/decimalLatitude
decimalLongitude	The geographic longitude (in decimal degrees, using the spatial reference system given in geodeticDatum) of the geographic center of a Location. Positive values are east of the Greenwich Meridian, negative values are west of it. Legal values lie between -180 and 180, inclusive. Example: "-121.1761111" Version: <i>decimalLongitude-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/decimalLongitude
geodeticDatum	The ellipsoid, geodetic datum, or spatial reference system (SRS) upon which the geographic coordinates given in decimalLatitude and decimalLongitude are based. Recommended best practice is use the EPSG code as a controlled vocabulary to provide an SRS, if known. Otherwise use a controlled vocabulary for the name or code of the geodetic datum, if known. Otherwise use a controlled vocabulary for the name or code of the ellipsoid, if known. If none of these is known, use the value "unknown". Examples: "EPSG:4326", "WGS84", "NAD27", "Campo Inchauspe", "European 1950", "Clarke 1866" Version: <i>geodeticDatum-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/geodeticDatum
coordinateUncertaintyInMeters	The horizontal distance (in meters) from the given decimalLatitude and decimalLongitude describing the smallest circle containing the whole of the Location. Leave the value empty if the uncertainty is unknown, cannot be estimated, or is not applicable (because there are no coordinates). Zero is not a valid value for this term. Example: "30" (reasonable lower limit of a GPS reading under good conditions if the actual precision was not recorded at the time), "71" (uncertainty for a UTM coordinate having 100 meter precision and a known spatial reference system). Version: <i>coordinateUncertaintyInMeters-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/coordinateUncertaintyInMeters
coordinatePrecision	A decimal representation of the precision of the coordinates given in the decimalLatitude and decimalLongitude. Examples: "0.00001" (normal GPS limit for decimal degrees), "0.000278" (nearest second), "0.01667" (nearest minute), "1.0" (nearest degree) Version: <i>coordinatePrecision-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/coordinatePrecision
pointRadiusSpatialFit	The ratio of the area of the point-radius (decimalLatitude, decimalLongitude, coordinateUncertaintyInMeters) to the area of the true (original, or most specific) spatial representation of the Location. Legal values are 0, greater than or equal to 1, or undefined. A value of 1 is an exact match or 100% overlap. A value of 0 should be used if the given point-radius does not completely contain the original representation. The pointRadiusSpatialFit is undefined (and should be left blank) if the original representation is a point without uncertainty and the given georeference is not that same point (without uncertainty). If both the original and the given georeference are the same point, the pointRadiusSpatialFit is 1. Detailed explanations with graphical examples can be found in the "Guide to Best Practices for Georeferencing", Chapman and Wieczorek, eds. 2006 (http://www.gbif.org/prog/digit/Georeferencing). Version: <i>pointRadiusSpatialFit-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/pointRadiusSpatialFit
footprintWKT	A Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the shape (footprint, geometry) that defines the Location. A Location may have both a point-radius

	<p>representation (see decimalLatitude) and a footprint representation, and they may differ from each other.</p> <p>Example: the one-degree bounding box with opposite corners at (longitude=10, latitude=20) and (longitude=11, latitude=21) would be expressed in well-known text as POLYGON ((10 20, 11 20, 11 21, 10 21, 10 20))</p> <p>Version: <i>footprintWKT-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/footprintWKT</p>
footprintSRS	<p>A Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the Spatial Reference System (SRS) for the footprintWKT of the Location. Do not use this term to describe the SRS of the decimalLatitude and decimalLongitude, even if it is the same as for the footprintWKT - use the geodeticDatum instead.</p> <p>Example: The WKT for the standard WGS84 SRS (EPSG:4326) is "GEOGCS["GCS_WGS_1984",DATUM["D_WGS_1984",SPHEROID["WGS_1984",6378137,298.257223563]],PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],UNIT["Degree",0.0174532925199433]]" without the enclosing quotes.</p> <p>Version: <i>footprintSRS-2009-07-06</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/footprintSRS</p>
footprintSpatialFit	<p>The ratio of the area of the footprint (footprintWKT) to the area of the true (original, or most specific) spatial representation of the Location. Legal values are 0, greater than or equal to 1, or undefined. A value of 1 is an exact match or 100% overlap. A value of 0 should be used if the given footprint does not completely contain the original representation. The footprintSpatialFit is undefined (and should be left blank) if the original representation is a point and the given georeference is not that same point. If both the original and the given georeference are the same point, the footprintSpatialFit is 1. Detailed explanations with graphical examples can be found in the "Guide to Best Practices for Georeferencing", Chapman and Wieczorek, eds. 2006 (http://www.gbif.org/prog/digit/Georeferencing).</p> <p>Version: <i>footprintSpatialFit-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/footprintSpatialFit</p>
georeferencedBy	<p>A list (concatenated and separated) of names of people, groups, or organizations who determined the georeference (spatial representation) the Location.</p> <p>Example: "Kristina Yamamoto (MVZ); Janet Fang (MVZ)", "Brad Millen (ROM)"</p> <p>Version: <i>georeferencedBy-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/georeferencedBy</p>
georeferencedDate	<p>The date on which the Location was georeferenced. Recommended best practice is to use an encoding scheme, such as ISO 8601:2004(E).</p> <p>Examples: "1963-03-08T14:07-0600" is 8 Mar 1963 2:07pm in the time zone six hours earlier than UTC, "2009-02-20T08:40Z" is 20 Feb 2009 8:40am UTC, "1809-02-12" is 12 Feb 1809, "1906-06" is Jun 1906, "1971" is just that year, "2007-03-01T13:00:00Z/2008-05-11T15:30:00Z" is the interval between 1 Mar 2007 1pm UTC and 11 May 2008 3:30pm UTC, "2007-11-13/15" is the interval between 13 Nov 2007 and 15 Nov 2007. For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/Location</p> <p>Version: <i>georeferencedDate-2011-10-16</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/georeferencedDate</p>
georeferenceProtocol	<p>A description or reference to the methods used to determine the spatial footprint, coordinates, and uncertainties.</p> <p>Examples: "Guide to Best Practices for Georeferencing" (Chapman and Wieczorek, eds. 2006), Global Biodiversity Information Facility.", "MaNIS/HerpNet/ORNIS Georeferencing Guidelines", "BioGeomancer"</p> <p>Version: <i>georeferenceProtocol-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/georeferenceProtocol</p>
georeferenceSources	<p>A list (concatenated and separated) of maps, gazetteers, or other resources used to georeference the Location, described specifically enough to allow anyone in the future to use the same resources.</p> <p>Examples: "USGS 1:24000 Florence Montana Quad; Terrametrics 2008 on Google Earth"</p>

	Version: <i>georeferenceSources-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/georeferenceSources
georeferenceVerificationStatus	A categorical description of the extent to which the georeference has been verified to represent the best possible spatial description. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "requires verification", "verified by collector", "verified by curator". Version: <i>georeferenceVerificationStatus-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/georeferenceVerificationStatus
georeferenceRemarks	Notes or comments about the spatial description determination, explaining assumptions made in addition or opposition to the those formalized in the method referred to in georeferenceProtocol. Example: "assumed distance by road (Hwy. 101)" Version: <i>georeferenceRemarks-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/georeferenceRemarks

Class Geological Context

The category of information pertaining to a location within a geological context, such as stratigraphy.

geologicalContextID	An identifier for the set of information associated with a GeologicalContext (the location within a geological context, such as stratigraphy). May be a global unique identifier or an identifier specific to the data set. Version: <i>geologicalContextID-2009-07-06</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/geologicalContextID
earliestEonOrLowestEonothem	The full name of the earliest possible geochronologic eon or lowest chrono-stratigraphic eonothem or the informal name ("Precambrian") attributable to the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Phanerozoic", "Proterozoic" Version: <i>earliestEonOrLowestEonothem-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/earliestEonOrLowestEonothem
latestEonOrHighestEonothem	The full name of the latest possible geochronologic eon or highest chrono-stratigraphic eonothem or the informal name ("Precambrian") attributable to the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Phanerozoic", "Proterozoic" Version: <i>latestEonOrHighestEonothem-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/latestEonOrHighestEonothem
earliestEraOrLowestErathem	The full name of the earliest possible geochronologic era or lowest chronostratigraphic erathem attributable to the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Cenozoic", "Mesozoic" Version: <i>earliestEraOrLowestErathem-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/earliestEraOrLowestErathem
latestEraOrHighestErathem	The full name of the latest possible geochronologic era or highest chronostratigraphic erathem attributable to the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Cenozoic", "Mesozoic" Version: <i>latestEraOrHighestErathem-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/latestEraOrHighestErathem
earliestPeriodOrLowestSystem	The full name of the earliest possible geochronologic period or lowest chronostratigraphic system attributable to the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Neogene", "Tertiary", "Quaternary" Version: <i>earliestPeriodOrLowestSystem-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/earliestPeriodOrLowestSystem
latestPeriodOrHighestSystem	The full name of the latest possible geochronologic period or highest chronostratigraphic system attributable to the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Neogene", "Tertiary", "Quaternary" Version: <i>latestPeriodOrHighestSystem-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/latestPeriodOrHighestSystem
earliestEpochOrLowestSeries	The full name of the earliest possible geochronologic epoch or lowest chronostratigraphic series attributable to the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Holocene", "Pleistocene", "Ibexian Series" Version: <i>earliestEpochOrLowestSeries-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/earliestEpochOrLowestSeries
latestEpochOrHighestSeries	The full name of the latest possible geochronologic epoch or highest chronostratigraphic series attributable to the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Holocene", "Pleistocene", "Ibexian Series" Version: <i>latestEpochOrHighestSeries-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/latestEpochOrHighestSeries

earliestAgeOrLowestStage	The full name of the earliest possible geochronologic age or lowest chronostratigraphic stage attributable to the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Atlantic", "Boreal", "Skullrockian" Version: <i>earliestAgeOrLowestStage-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/earliestAgeOrLowestStage
latestAgeOrHighestStage	The full name of the latest possible geochronologic age or highest chronostratigraphic stage attributable to the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Atlantic", "Boreal", "Skullrockian" Version: <i>latestAgeOrHighestStage-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/latestAgeOrHighestStage
lowestBiostratigraphicZone	The full name of the lowest possible geological biostratigraphic zone of the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Version: <i>lowestBiostratigraphicZone-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/lowestBiostratigraphicZone
highestBiostratigraphicZone	The full name of the highest possible geological biostratigraphic zone of the stratigraphic horizon from which the cataloged item was collected. Version: <i>highestBiostratigraphicZone-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/highestBiostratigraphicZone
lithostratigraphicTerms	The combination of all litho-stratigraphic names for the rock from which the cataloged item was collected. Version: <i>lithostratigraphicTerms-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/lithostratigraphicTerms
group	The full name of the lithostratigraphic group from which the cataloged item was collected. Version: <i>group-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/group
formation	The full name of the lithostratigraphic formation from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Notch Peak Fromation", "House Limestone", "Fillmore Formation" Version: <i>formation-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/formation
member	The full name of the lithostratigraphic member from which the cataloged item was collected. Examples: "Lava Dam Member", "Hellnmaria Member" Version: <i>member-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/member
bed	The full name of the lithostratigraphic bed from which the cataloged item was collected. Version: <i>bed-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/bed

Class Identification

The category of information pertaining to taxonomic determinations (the assignment of a scientific name).

identificationID	An identifier for the Identification (the body of information associated with the assignment of a scientific name). May be a global unique identifier or an identifier specific to the data set. Version: <i>identificationID-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/identificationID
identifiedBy	A list (concatenated and separated) of names of people, groups, or organizations who assigned the Taxon to the subject. Example: "James L. Patton", "Theodore Pappenfuss; Robert Macey" Version: <i>identifiedBy-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/identifiedBy
dateIdentified	The date on which the subject was identified as representing the Taxon. Recommended best practice is to use an encoding scheme, such as ISO 8601:2004(E). Examples: "1963-03-08T14:07-0600" is 8 Mar 1963 2:07pm in the time zone six hours earlier than UTC, "2009-02-20T08:40Z" is 20 Feb 2009 8:40am UTC, "1809-02-12" is 12 Feb 1809, "1906-06" is Jun 1906, "1971" is just that year, "2007-03-01T13:00:00Z/2008-05-11T15:30:00Z" is the interval between 1 Mar 2007 1pm UTC and 11 May 2008 3:30pm UTC, "2007-11-13/15" is the interval between 13 Nov 2007 and 15 Nov 2007. Version: <i>dateIdentified-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/dateIdentified
identificationReferences	A list (concatenated and separated) of references (publication, global unique identifier, URI) used in the Identification. Example: "Aves del Noroeste Patagonico. Christie et al. 2004." Version: <i>identificationReferences-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/identificationReferences
identificationVerificationStatus	A categorical indicator of the extent to which the taxonomic identification has been verified to be correct. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as that used in HISPID/ABCD. Examples: Examples: "0", "4". For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/Identification Version: <i>identificationVerificationStatus-2011-10-16</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/identificationVerificationStatus
identificationRemarks	Comments or notes about the Identification. Example: "Distinguished between <i>Anthus correndera</i> and <i>Anthus hellmayri</i> based on the comparative lengths of the uñas." Version: <i>identificationRemarks-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/identificationRemarks
identificationQualifier	A brief phrase or a standard term ("cf.", "aff.") to express the determiner's doubts about the Identification. Examples: 1) For the determination " <i>Quercus</i> aff. <i>agrifolia</i> var. <i>oxyadenia</i> ", <i>identificationQualifier</i> would be "aff. <i>agrifolia</i> var. <i>oxyadenia</i> " with accompanying values " <i>Quercus</i> " in genus, " <i>agrifolia</i> " in <i>specificEpithet</i> , " <i>oxyadenia</i> " in <i>infraspecificEpithet</i> , and "var." in rank. 2) For the determination " <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> cf. var. <i>oxyadenia</i> ", <i>identificationQualifier</i> would be "cf. var. <i>oxyadenia</i> " with accompanying values " <i>Quercus</i> " in genus, " <i>agrifolia</i> " in <i>specificEpithet</i> , " <i>oxyadenia</i> " in <i>infraspecificEpithet</i> , and "var." in rank. Version: <i>identificationQualifier-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/identificationQualifier
typeStatus	A list (concatenated and separated) of nomenclatural types (type status, typified scientific name, publication) applied to the

	<p>subject. Example: "holotype of <i>Ctenomys sociabilis</i>. Pearson O. P., and M. I. Christie. 1985. <i>Historia Natural</i>, 5(37):388" Version: <i>typeStatus-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/typeStatus</p>
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Class Taxon

The category of information pertaining to taxonomic names, taxon name usages, or taxon concepts.

taxonID	An identifier for the set of taxon information (data associated with the Taxon class). May be a global unique identifier or an identifier specific to the data set. Examples: "8fa58e08-08de-4ac1-b69c-1235340b7001", "32567", "http://species.gbif.org/abies_alba_1753", "urn:lsid:gbif.org:usages:32567" Version: <i>taxonID-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonID
scientificNameID	An identifier for the nomenclatural (not taxonomic) details of a scientific name. Example: "urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:37829-1:1.3" Version: <i>scientificNameID-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/scientificNameID
acceptedNameUsageID	An identifier for the name usage (documented meaning of the name according to a source) of the currently valid (zoological) or accepted (botanical) taxon. Example: "8fa58e08-08de-4ac1-b69c-1235340b7001" Version: <i>acceptedNameUsageID-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/acceptedNameUsageID
parentNameUsageID	An identifier for the name usage (documented meaning of the name according to a source) of the direct, most proximate higher-rank parent taxon (in a classification) of the most specific element of the scientificName. Example: "8fa58e08-08de-4ac1-b69c-1235340b7001" Version: <i>parentNameUsageID-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/parentNameUsageID
originalNameUsageID	An identifier for the name usage (documented meaning of the name according to a source) in which the terminal element of the scientificName was originally established under the rules of the associated nomenclaturalCode. Example: "http://species.gbif.org/abies_alba_1753" Version: <i>originalNameUsageID-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/originalNameUsageID
nameAccordingToID	An identifier for the source in which the specific taxon concept circumscription is defined or implied. See nameAccordingTo. Example: "doi:10.1016/S0269-915X(97)80026-2" Version: <i>nameAccordingToID-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/nameAccordingToID
namePublishedInID	An identifier for the publication in which the scientificName was originally established under the rules of the associated nomenclaturalCode. Example: "http://hdl.handle.net/10199/7" Version: <i>namePublishedInID-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/namePublishedInID
taxonConceptID	An identifier for the taxonomic concept to which the record refers - not for the nomenclatural details of a taxon. Example: "8fa58e08-08de-4ac1-b69c-1235340b7001" Version: <i>taxonConceptID-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonConceptID
scientificName	The full scientific name, with authorship and date information if known. When forming part of an Identification, this should be the name in lowest level taxonomic rank that can be determined. This term should not contain identification qualifications, which should instead be supplied in the IdentificationQualifier term. Examples: "Coleoptera" (order), "Vespertilionidae" (family), "Manis" (genus), "Ctenomys sociabilis" (genus + specificEpithet), "Ambystoma tigrinum diaboli" (genus + specificEpithet + infraspecificEpithet), "Roptrocercus typographi (Györfi, 1952)" (genus + specificEpithet + scientificNameAuthorship), "Quercus agrifolia var. oxyadenia (Torr.) J.T. Howell" (genus + specificEpithet + taxonRank + infraspecificEpithet + scientificNameAuthorship) Version: <i>scientificName-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/scientificName

acceptedNameUsage	The full name, with authorship and date information if known, of the currently valid (zoological) or accepted (botanical) taxon. Example: "Tamias minimus" valid name for "Eutamias minimus" Version: <i>acceptedNameUsage-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/acceptedNameUsage
parentNameUsage	The full name, with authorship and date information if known, of the direct, most proximate higher-rank parent taxon (in a classification) of the most specific element of the scientificName. Examples: "Rubiaceae", "Gruiformes", "Testudinae" Version: <i>parentNameUsage-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/parentNameUsage
originalNameUsage	The taxon name, with authorship and date information if known, as it originally appeared when first established under the rules of the associated nomenclaturalCode. The basionym (botany) or basonym (bacteriology) of the scientificName or the senior/earlier homonym for replaced names. Example: "Pinus abies", "Gasterosteus saltatrix Linnaeus 1768" Version: <i>originalNameUsage-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/originalNameUsage
nameAccordingTo	The reference to the source in which the specific taxon concept circumscription is defined or implied - traditionally signified by the Latin "sensu" or "sec." (from secundum, meaning "according to"). For taxa that result from identifications, a reference to the keys, monographs, experts and other sources should be given. Example: "McCranie, J. R., D. B. Wake, and L. D. Wilson. 1996. The taxonomic status of Bolitoglossa schmidtii, with comments on the biology of the Mesoamerican salamander Bolitoglossa dofleini (Caudata: Plethodontidae). Carib. J. Sci. 32:395-398.", "Werner Greuter 2008", "Lilljeborg 1861, Upsala Univ. Arsskrift, Math. Naturvet., pp. 4, 5" Version: <i>nameAccordingTo-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/nameAccordingTo
namePublishedIn	A reference for the publication in which the scientificName was originally established under the rules of the associated nomenclaturalCode. Examples: "Pearson O. P., and M. I. Christie. 1985. Historia Natural, 5(37):388", "Forel, Auguste, Diagnosies provisoires de quelques espèces nouvelles de fourmis de Madagascar, récoltées par M. Grandidier., Annales de la Societe Entomologique de Belgique, Comptes-rendus des Seances 30, 1886" Version: <i>namePublishedIn-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/namePublishedIn
namePublishedInYear	The four-digit year in which the scientificName was published. Examples: "1915", "2008". For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/Taxon Version: <i>namePublishedInYear-2011-10-16</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/namePublishedInYear
higherClassification	A list (concatenated and separated) of taxa names terminating at the rank immediately superior to the taxon referenced in the taxon record. Recommended best practice is to order the list starting with the highest rank and separating the names for each rank with a semi-colon (";"). Example: "Animalia; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Theria; Eutheria; Rodentia; Hystricognatha; Hystricognathi; Ctenomyidae; Ctenomyini; Ctenomys" Version: <i>higherClassification-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/higherClassification
kingdom	The full scientific name of the kingdom in which the taxon is classified. Example: "Animalia", "Plantae" Version: <i>kingdom-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/kingdom
phylum	The full scientific name of the phylum or division in which the taxon is classified. Example: "Chordata" (phylum), "Bryophyta" (division) Version: <i>phylum-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/phylum
class	The full scientific name of the class in which the taxon is classified. Example: "Mammalia", "Hepaticopsida"

	Version: <i>class-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/class
order	The full scientific name of the order in which the taxon is classified. Example: "Carnivora", "Monocleales" Version: <i>order-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/order
family	The full scientific name of the family in which the taxon is classified. Example: "Felidae", "Monocleaceae" Version: <i>family-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/family
genus	The full scientific name of the genus in which the taxon is classified. Example: "Puma", "Monoclea" Version: <i>genus-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/genus
subgenus	The full scientific name of the subgenus in which the taxon is classified. Values should include the genus to avoid homonym confusion. Example: "Strobos (Pinus)", "Puma (Puma)" "Loligo (Amerigo)", "Hieracium subgen. Pilosella" Version: <i>subgenus-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/subgenus
specificEpithet	The name of the first or species epithet of the scientificName. Example: "concolor", "gottschei" Version: <i>specificEpithet-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/specificEpithet
infraspecificEpithet	The name of the lowest or terminal infraspecific epithet of the scientificName, excluding any rank designation. Example: "concolor", "oxyadenia", "sayi" Version: <i>infraspecificEpithet-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/infraspecificEpithet
taxonRank	The taxonomic rank of the most specific name in the scientificName. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "subspecies", "varietas", "forma", "species", "genus" Version: <i>taxonRank-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonRank
verbatimTaxonRank	The taxonomic rank of the most specific name in the scientificName as it appears in the original record. Examples: "Agamospecies", "sub-lesus", "prole", "apomict", "nothogrex", "sp.", "subsp.", "var." Version: <i>verbatimRank-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/verbatimTaxonRank
scientificNameAuthorship	The authorship information for the scientificName formatted according to the conventions of the applicable nomenclaturalCode. Example: "(Torr.) J.T. Howell", "(Martinovsk) Tzvelev", "(Györfi, 1952)" Version: <i>scientificNameAuthorship-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/scientificNameAuthorship
vernacularName	A common or vernacular name. Example: "Andean Condor", "Condor Andino", "American Eagle", "Gänsegeier" Version: <i>vernacularName-2009-07-06</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/vernacularName
nomenclaturalCode	The nomenclatural code (or codes in the case of an ambiregnal name) under which the scientificName is constructed. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "ICBN", "ICZN", "BC", "ICNCP", "BioCode", "ICZN; ICBN" Version: <i>nomenclaturalCode-2009-09-21</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/nomenclaturalCode
taxonomicStatus	The status of the use of the scientificName as a label for a taxon. Requires taxonomic opinion to define the scope of a taxon. Rules of priority then are used to define the taxonomic status of the nomenclature contained in that scope, combined with the experts opinion. It must be linked to a specific taxonomic reference that defines the concept. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Example: "invalid", "misapplied", "homotypic synonym", "accepted"

	Version: <i>taxonomicStatus-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonomicStatus
nomenclaturalStatus	The status related to the original publication of the name and its conformance to the relevant rules of nomenclature. It is based essentially on an algorithm according to the business rules of the code. It requires no taxonomic opinion. Examples: "nom. ambig.", "nom. illeg.", "nom. subnud." Version: <i>nomenclaturalStatus-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/nomenclaturalStatus
taxonRemarks	Comments or notes about the taxon or name. Example: "this name is a misspelling in common use" Version: <i>taxonRemarks-2009-08-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonRemarks

Auxiliary terms - ResourceRelationship

Information about relationships between resources (instances of data records, such as Occurrences, Taxa, Locations, Events). Resources can be thought of as identifiable records and may include, but need not be limited to Occurrences, Locations, Events, Identifications, or Taxon records.

Auxiliary terms are meaningful in a relational database but not applicable for a flat database structure.

resourceRelationshipID	An identifier for an instance of relationship between one resource (the subject) and another (relatedResource, the object). Version: <i>resourceRelationshipID-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/resourceRelationshipID
resourceID	An identifier for the resource that is the subject of the relationship. Version: <i>resourceID-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/resourceID
relatedResourceID	An identifier for a related resource (the object, rather than the subject of the relationship). Version: <i>relatedResourceID-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/relatedResourceID
relationshipOfResource	The relationship of the resource identified by relatedResourceID to the subject (optionally identified by the resourceID). Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "duplicate of", "mother of", "endoparasite of", "host to", "sibling of", "valid synonym of", "located within". For discussion see: http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/ResourceRelationship Version: <i>relationshipOfResource-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/relationshipOfResource
relationshipAccordingTo	The source (person, organization, publication, reference) establishing the relationship between the two resources. Example: "Julie Woodruff" Version: <i>relationshipAccordingTo-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/relationshipAccordingTo
relationshipEstablishedDate	The date-time on which the relationship between the two resources was established. Recommended best practice is to use an encoding scheme, such as ISO 8601:2004(E). Version: <i>relationshipEstablishedDate-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/relationshipEstablishedDate
relationshipRemarks	Comments or notes about the relationship between the two resources. Examples: "mother and offspring collected from the same nest", "pollinator captured in the act". For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/ResourceRelationship Version: <i>relationshipRemarks-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/relationshipRemarks

Auxiliary terms - MeasurementOrFact

Information about measurements, facts, characteristics, or assertions about a resource (instance of data record, such as Occurrence, Taxon, Location, Event).

Auxiliary terms are meaningful in a relational database but not applicable for a flat database structure.

measurementID	An identifier for the MeasurementOrFact (information pertaining to measurements, facts, characteristics, or assertions). May be a global unique identifier or an identifier specific to the data set. Examples: "mother and offspring collected from the same nest", "pollinator captured in the act". For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/ResourceRelationship Version: <i>measurementID-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/measurementID
measurementType	The nature of the measurement, fact, characteristic, or assertion. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Examples: "tail length", "temperature", "trap line length", "survey area", "trap type". For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/MeasurementOrFact Version: <i>measurementType-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/measurementType
measurementValue	The value of the measurement, fact, characteristic, or assertion. Examples: "45", "20", "1", "14.5", "UV-light". For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/MeasurementOrFact Version: <i>measurementValue-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/measurementValue
measurementAccuracy	The description of the potential error associated with the measurementValue. Examples: "0.01", "normal distribution with variation of 2 m". For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/MeasurementOrFact Version: <i>measurementAccuracy-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/measurementAccuracy
measurementUnit	The date on which the MeasurementOrFact was made. Recommended best practice is to use an encoding scheme, such as ISO 8601:2004(E). Version: <i>measurementUnit-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/measurementUnit
measurementDeterminedBy	A list (concatenated and separated) of names of people, groups, or organizations who determined the value of the MeasurementOrFact. Example: "Javier de la Torre", "Julie Woodruff; Eileen Lacey". For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/MeasurementOrFact Version: <i>measurementDeterminedBy-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/measurementDeterminedBy
measurementMethod	A description of or reference to (publication, URI) the method or protocol used to determine the measurement, fact, characteristic, or assertion. Examples: "minimum convex polygon around burrow entrances" for a home range area, "barometric altimeter" for an elevation. For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/MeasurementOrFact Version: <i>measurementMethod-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/measurementMethod
measurementRemarks	Comments or notes accompanying the MeasurementOrFact. Example: "tip of tail missing". For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/MeasurementOrFact

	Version: <i>measurementRemarks-2009-04-24</i> http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/measurementRemarks
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Term names

Record-level Terms

dcterms

[dcterms:type](#) | [dcterms:modified](#) | [dcterms:language](#) | [dcterms:rights](#) | [dcterms:rightsHolder](#) | [dcterms:accessRights](#) | [dcterms:bibliographicCitation](#) | [dcterms:references](#)

General terms

[institutionID](#) | [collectionID](#) | [datasetID](#) | [institutionCode](#) | [collectionCode](#) | [datasetName](#) | [ownerInstitutionCode](#) | [basisOfRecord](#) | [informationWithheld](#) | [dataGeneralizations](#) | [dynamicProperties](#)

Occurrence

[occurrenceID](#) | [catalogNumber](#) | [occurrenceDetails](#) | [occurrenceRemarks](#) | [recordNumber](#) | [recordedBy](#) | [individualID](#) | [individualCount](#) | [sex](#) | [lifeStage](#) | [reproductiveCondition](#) | [behavior](#) | [establishmentMeans](#) | [occurrenceStatus](#) | [preparations](#) | [disposition](#) | [otherCatalogNumbers](#) | [previousIdentifications](#) | [associatedMedia](#) | [associatedReferences](#) | [associatedOccurrences](#) | [associatedSequences](#) | [associatedTaxa](#)

Event

[eventID](#) | [samplingProtocol](#) | [samplingEffort](#) | [eventDate](#) | [eventTime](#) | [startDayOfYear](#) | [endDayOfYear](#) | [year](#) | [month](#) | [day](#) | [verbatimEventDate](#) | [habitat](#) | [fieldNumber](#) | [fieldNotes](#) | [eventRemarks](#)

dcterms:Location

[locationID](#) | [higherGeographyID](#) | [higherGeography](#) | [continent](#) | [waterBody](#) | [islandGroup](#) | [island](#) | [country](#) | [countryCode](#) | [stateProvince](#) | [county](#) | [municipality](#) | [locality](#) | [verbatimLocality](#) | [verbatimElevation](#) | [minimumElevationInMeters](#) | [maximumElevationInMeters](#) | [verbatimDepth](#) | [minimumDepthInMeters](#) | [maximumDepthInMeters](#) | [minimumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters](#) | [maximumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters](#) | [locationAccordingTo](#) | [locationRemarks](#) | [verbatimCoordinates](#) | [verbatimLatitude](#) | [verbatimLongitude](#) | [verbatimCoordinateSystem](#) | [verbatimSRS](#) | [decimalLatitude](#) | [decimalLongitude](#) | [geodeticDatum](#) | [coordinateUncertaintyInMeters](#) | [coordinatePrecision](#) |

[pointRadiusSpatialFit](#) | [footprintWKT](#) | [footprintSRS](#) | [footprintSpatialFit](#) |
[georeferencedBy](#) | [georeferencedDate](#) | [georeferenceProtocol](#) | [georeferenceSources](#) |
[georeferenceVerificationStatus](#) | [georeferenceRemarks](#)

GeologicalContext

[geologicalContextID](#) | [earliestEonOrLowestEonothem](#) | [latestEonOrHighestEonothem](#) |
[earliestEraOrLowestErathem](#) | [latestEraOrHighestErathem](#) | [earliestPeriodOrLowestSystem](#)
| [latestPeriodOrHighestSystem](#) | [earliestEpochOrLowestSeries](#) |
[latestEpochOrHighestSeries](#) | [earliestAgeOrLowestStage](#) | [latestAgeOrHighestStage](#) |
[lowestBiostratigraphicZone](#) | [highestBiostratigraphicZone](#) | [lithostratigraphicTerms](#) |
[group](#) | [formation](#) | [member](#) | [bed](#)

Identification

[identificationID](#) | [identifiedBy](#) | [dateIdentified](#) | [identificationReferences](#) |
[identificationVerificationStatus](#) | [identificationRemarks](#) | [identificationQualifier](#) |
[typeStatus](#)

Taxon

[taxonID](#) | [scientificNameID](#) | [acceptedNameUsageID](#) | [parentNameUsageID](#) |
[originalNameUsageID](#) | [nameAccordingToID](#) | [namePublishedInID](#) | [taxonConceptID](#) |
[scientificName](#) | [acceptedNameUsage](#) | [parentNameUsage](#) | [originalNameUsage](#) |
[nameAccordingTo](#) | [namePublishedIn](#) | [namePublishedInYear](#) | [higherClassification](#) |
[kingdom](#) | [phylum](#) | [class](#) | [order](#) | [family](#) | [genus](#) | [subgenus](#) | [specificEpithet](#) |
[infraspecificEpithet](#) | [taxonRank](#) | [verbatimTaxonRank](#) | [scientificNameAuthorship](#) |
[vernacularName](#) | [nomenclaturalCode](#) | [taxonomicStatus](#) | [nomenclaturalStatus](#) |
[taxonRemarks](#)

Auxiliary Terms

ResourceRelationship

[resourceRelationshipID](#) | [resourceID](#) | [relatedResourceID](#) | [relationshipOfResource](#) |
[relationshipAccordingTo](#) | [relationshipEstablishedDate](#) | [relationshipRemarks](#)

MeasurementOrFact

[measurementID](#) | [measurementType](#) | [measurementValue](#) | [measurementAccuracy](#) |
[measurementUnit](#) | [measurementDeterminedDate](#) | [measurementDeterminedBy](#) |
[measurementMethod](#) | [measurementRemarks](#)

References

Darwin core	http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/
Documentation	http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/
Website	http://www.tdwg.org/activities/darwincore
Simple Darwin Core	http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/simple/
Quick reference guide	http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/