

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
null values				
null values	Not Applicable	GENEPIO:0001619	A categorical choice recorded when a datum does not apply to a given context.	
null values	Not Collected	GENEPIO:0001620	A categorical choice recorded when a datum was not measured or collected.	
null values	Not Provided	GENEPIO:0001668	A categorical choice recorded when a datum was collected but is not currently provided in the information being shared. This value indicates the information may be shared at the later stage.	
null values	Missing	GENEPIO:0001618	A categorical choice recorded when a datum is not included for an unknown reason.	
null values	Restricted Access	GENEPIO:0001810	A categorical choice recorded when a given datum is available but not shared publicly because of information privacy concerns.	
sample_collected_by				
sample_collected_by	Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)	GENEPIO:0100551	The Public Health Agency of Canada is an agency of the Government of Canada that is responsible for public health, emergency preparedness and response, and infectious and chronic disease control and prevention.	
sample_collected_by	Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)	GENEPIO:0100552	The Canadian Food Inspection Agency is a regulatory agency that is dedicated to the safeguarding of food, plants, and animals in Canada	
sample_collected_by	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)	GENEPIO:0100553	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada is the department of the Government of Canada responsible for the federal regulation of agriculture, including policies governing the production, processing, and marketing of all farm, food, and agri-based products.	
sample_collected_by	Health Canada (HC)	GENEPIO:0100554	Health Canada is the department of the Government of Canada responsible for national health policy. The department itself is also responsible for numerous federal health-related agencies, including the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Public Health Agency of Canada, among others.	

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sample_collected_by	Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)	GENEPIO:0100555	Environment and Climate Change Canada, is the department of the Government of Canada responsible for coordinating environmental policies and programs, as well as preserving and enhancing the natural environment and renewable resources. It is also colloquially known by its former name, Environment Canada.	
sample_collected_by	Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)	GENEPIO:0100556	Fisheries and Oceans Canada, is a department of the Government of Canada that is responsible for developing and implementing policies and programs in support of Canada's economic, ecological and scientific interests in oceans and inland waters.	
purpose_of_sampling				
purpose_of_sampling	Cluster/Outbreak investigation	GENEPIO:0100001	A sampling strategy in which individuals are chosen for investigation into a disease cluster or outbreak.	
purpose_of_sampling	Diagnostic testing	GENEPIO:0100002	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in the context of diagnostic testing.	
purpose_of_sampling	Environmental testing	GENEPIO:0100548	A sampling strategy in which environments are sampled in the context of testing for the presence of, or change in the levels of, chemicals, pathogens or other phenomena.	
purpose_of_sampling	Research	GENEPIO:0100003	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in order to perform research.	
purpose_of_sampling	Clinical trial	GENEPIO:0100549	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in the context of experiments or observations performed as part of clinical research.	
purpose_of_sampling	Field experiment	GENEPIO:0100550	A sampling strategy in which samples are taken during real-life experiments which test directly whether proposed interventions actually work.	
purpose_of_sampling	Survey study	GENEPIO:0100582	A sampling strategy in which individuals and/or materials are sampled for surveillance performed for research purposes.	
purpose_of_sampling	Surveillance	GENEPIO:0100004	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled for surveillance investigations.	
presampling_activity				

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presampling_activity	Addition of substances to food/water	GENEPIO:0100536	The addition of substances to food or water administered to an individual or group of individuals.	
presampling_activity	Antimicrobial pre-treatment	GENEPIO:0100537	The administration of an antimicrobial agent to an individual or its addition to a substance prior to some other event or activity.	
presampling_activity	Certified animal husbandry practices	GENEPIO:0100538	The implementation of animal husbandry practices that have been certified by an authorized organization.	
presampling_activity	Certified organic farming practices	GENEPIO:0100539	The implementation of organic farming practices that have been certified by an authorized organization.	
presampling_activity	Change in storage conditions	GENEPIO:0100540	A change in the storage conditions of a material or a substance.	
presampling_activity	Cleaning/disinfection	GENEPIO:0100541	A process of removing unwanted substances, such as dirt, infectious agents, and other impurities, from an object or environment.	
presampling_activity	Extended downtime between activities	GENEPIO:0100542	A prolonged period of inactivity between processes or events.	
presampling_activity	Fertilizer pre-treatment	GENEPIO:0100543	The addition of fertilizer to a material or environment prior to some other event or activity.	
presampling_activity	Genetic mutation	GENEPIO:0100544	A process in which a genetic mutation (or mutations) are created in an organism.	
presampling_activity	Logistic slaughter	GENEPIO:0100545	The logistical planning of events and processes upstream of the immediate slaughter of an animal (which may include controlling transport climate; traffic conditions, number of pick-up farms, as well as time and distance during transport; queuing at the abattoir etc) that optimize operations and reduce stress on the animal.	
presampling_activity	Microbial pre-treatment	GENEPIO:0100546	The deliberate addition of microbes or a mixture of microbes to an individual or substance prior to some other event or activity.	
presampling_activity	Probiotic pre-treatment	GENEPIO:0100547	The addition of a probiotic substance to an individual or material prior to some other event or activity.	

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presampling_activity	Vaccination	NCIT:C15346	Administration of vaccines to stimulate the host's immune response. This includes any preparation intended for active immunological prophylaxis or treatment.	
specimen_processing				
specimen_processing	Samples pooled	OBI:0600016	A process in which specimens are physically mixed together.	
specimen_processing	Isolated from single source	Awaiting Ontology ID	A process in which specimens are obtained from a single sampling event.	
geo_loc_name (country)				
geo_loc_name (country)	Afghanistan	GAZ:00006882	A landlocked country that is located approximately in the center of Asia. It is bordered by Pakistan in the south and east, Iran in the west, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the north, and China in the far northeast. Afghanistan is administratively divided into thirty-four (34) provinces (welayats). Each province is then divided into many provincial districts, and each district normally covers a city or several townships. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan]	
geo_loc_name (country)	Albania	GAZ:00002953	A country in South Eastern Europe. Albania is bordered by Greece to the south-east, Montenegro to the north, Kosovo to the northeast, and the Republic of Macedonia to the east. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the west, and on the Ionian Sea to the southwest. From the Strait of Otranto, Albania is less than 100 km from Italy. Albania is divided into 12 administrative divisions called (Albanian: official qark/qarku, but often prefekturë/prefektura Counties), 36 districts (Rrethë) and 351 municipalities (Bashkia) and communes (Komuna). [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albania]	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Algeria	GAZ:00000563	A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Tunisia in the northeast, Libya in the east, Niger in the southeast, Mali and Mauritania in the southwest, a few km of the Western Sahara in the west, Morocco in the northwest, and the Mediterranean Sea in the north. It divided into 48 provinces (wilayas), 553 districts (dairas) and 1,541 municipalities (communes, baladiyahs). [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algeria]	
geo_loc_name (country)	American Samoa	GAZ:00003957	An unincorporated territory of the United States located in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of the sovereign State of Samoa. The main (largest and most populous) island is Tutuila, with the Manu'a Islands, Rose Atoll, and Swains Island also included in the territory. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Samoa]	
geo_loc_name (country)	Andorra	GAZ:00002948	A small landlocked country in western Europe, located in the eastern Pyrenees mountains and bordered by Spain (Catalonia) and France. Andorra consists of seven communities known as parishes (Catalan: parroquies, singular - parroquia). Until relatively recently, it had only six parishes; the seventh, Escaldes-Engordany, was created in 1978. Some parishes have a further territorial subdivision. Ordino, La Massana and Sant Julia de Loria are subdivided into quarts (quarters), while Canillo is subdivided into veinats (neighborhoods). Those mostly coincide with villages, which are found in all parishes. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andorra]	
geo_loc_name (country)	Angola	GAZ:00001095	A country in south-central Africa bordering Namibia to the south, Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, and Zambia to the east, and with a west coast along the Atlantic Ocean. The exclave province Cabinda has a border with the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angola]	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Anguilla	GAZ:00009159	A British overseas territory in the Caribbean, one of the most northerly of the Leeward Islands in the Lesser Antilles. It consists of the main island of Anguilla itself, approximately 26 km long by 5 km wide at its widest point, together with a number of much smaller islands and cays with no permanent population. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anguila]	
geo_loc_name (country)	Antarctica	GAZ:00000462	The Earth's southernmost continent, overlying the South Pole. It is situated in the southern hemisphere, almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica]	
geo_loc_name (country)	Antigua and Barbuda	GAZ:00006883	An island nation located on the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antigua_and_Barbuda]	
geo_loc_name (country)	Argentina	GAZ:00002928	A South American country, constituted as a federation of twenty-three provinces and an autonomous city. It is bordered by Paraguay and Bolivia in the north, Brazil and Uruguay in the northeast, and Chile in the west and south. The country claims the British controlled territories of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Argentina also claims 969,464 km ² of Antarctica, known as Argentine Antarctica, overlapping other claims made by Chile and the United Kingdom. Argentina is subdivided into twenty-three provinces (Spanish: provincias, singular provincia) and one federal district (Capital de la Republica or Capital de la Nacion, informally the Capital Federal). The federal district and the provinces have their own constitutions, but exist under a federal system. Provinces are then divided into departments (Spanish: departamentos, singular departamento), except for Buenos Aires Province, which is divided into partidos. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina]	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Armenia	GAZ:00004094	A landlocked mountainous country in Eurasia between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in the Southern Caucasus. It borders Turkey to the west, Georgia to the north, Azerbaijan to the east, and Iran and the Nakhchivan exclave of Azerbaijan to the south. A transcontinental country at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. A former republic of the Soviet Union. Armenia is divided into ten marzes (provinces, singular marz), with the city (kaghak) of Yerevan having special administrative status as the country's capital. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia]	
geo_loc_name (country)	Aruba	GAZ:00004025	An autonomous region within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Aruba has no administrative subdivisions. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aruba]	
geo_loc_name (country)	Ashmore and Cartier Islands	GAZ:00005901	A Territory of Australia that includes two groups of small low-lying uninhabited tropical islands in the Indian Ocean situated on the edge of the continental shelf north-west of Australia and south of the Indonesian island of Roti. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashmore_and_Cartier_Islands]	
geo_loc_name (country)	Australia	GAZ:00000463	A country in the southern hemisphere comprising the mainland of the world's smallest continent, the major island of Tasmania, and a number of other islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The neighbouring countries are Indonesia, East Timor, and Papua New Guinea to the north, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia to the north-east, and New Zealand to the south-east. Australia has six states, two major mainland territories, and other minor territories.	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Austria	GAZ:00002942	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It borders both Germany and the Czech Republic to the north, Slovakia and Hungary to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south, and Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the west. The capital is the city of Vienna on the Danube River. Austria is divided into nine states (Bundeslander). These states are then divided into districts (Bezirke) and cities (Statutarstadte). Districts are subdivided into municipalities (Gemeinden). Cities have the competencies otherwise granted to both districts and municipalities.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Azerbaijan	GAZ:00004941	A country in the he South Caucasus region of Eurasia, it is bounded by the Caspian Sea to the east, Russia to the north, Georgia to the northwest, Armenia to the west, and Iran to the south. The Azerbaijani exclave of Nakhchivan is bordered by Armenia to the north and east, Iran to the south and west, and Turkey to the northwest. Nagorno-Karabakh, along with 7 other districts in Azerbaijan's southwest, have been controlled by Armenia since the end of the Nagorno-Karabakh War in 1994. Azerbaijan is divided into 59 rayons 11 city districts (saharlar), and one autonomous republic (muxtar respublika).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Bahamas	GAZ:00002733	A country consisting of two thousand cays and seven hundred islands that form an archipelago. It is located in the Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Florida and the United States, north of Cuba, the island of Hispanola and the Caribbean, and northwest of the British overseas territory of the Turks and Caicos Islands. It is divided into 32 districts, plus New Providence, whose affairs are handled directly by the central government.	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Bahrain	GAZ:00005281	A borderless island country in the Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia lies to the west and is connected to Bahrain by the King Fahd Causeway, and Qatar is to the south across the Gulf of Bahrain. Bahrain is split into five governorates.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Baker Island	GAZ:00007117	An uninhabited atoll located just north of the equator in the central Pacific Ocean about 3,100 km southwest of Honolulu. Baker Island is an unincorporated and unorganized territory of the US.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Bangladesh	GAZ:00003750	A country in South Asia. It is bordered by India on all sides except for a small border with Myanmar to the far southeast and by the Bay of Bengal to the south. Bangladesh is divided into six administrative divisions. Divisions are subdivided into districts (zila). There are 64 districts in Bangladesh, each further subdivided into upazila (subdistricts) or thana ("police stations").	
geo_loc_name (country)	Barbados	GAZ:00001251	An island country in the Lesser Antilles of the West Indies, in the Caribbean region of the Americas, and the most easterly of the Caribbean Islands. It is 34 kilometres (21 miles) in length and up to 23 km (14 mi) in width, covering an area of 432 km ² (167 sq mi). It is in the western part of the North Atlantic, 100 km (62 mi) east of the Windward Islands and the Caribbean Sea.[7] Barbados is east of the Windwards, part of the Lesser Antilles, at roughly 13°N of the equator. It is about 168 km (104 mi) east of both the countries of Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 180 km (110 mi) south-east of Martinique and 400 km (250 mi) north-east of Trinidad and Tobago. Barbados is outside the principal Atlantic hurricane belt. Its capital and largest city is Bridgetown.	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Bassas da India	GAZ:00005810	A roughly circular atoll about 10 km in diameter, which corresponds to a total size (including lagoon) of 80 km ² . It is located in the southern Mozambique Channel, about half-way between Madagascar (which is 385 km to the east) and Mozambique, and 110 km northwest of Europa Island. It rises steeply from the seabed 3000 m below.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Belarus	GAZ:00006886	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, that borders Russia to the north and east, Ukraine to the south, Poland to the west, and Lithuania and Latvia to the north. Its capital is Minsk. Belarus is divided into six voblasts, or provinces. Voblasts are further subdivided into raions (commonly translated as districts or regions). As of 2002, there are six voblasts, 118 raions, 102 towns and 108 urbanized settlements. Minsk is given a special status, due to the city serving as the national capital.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Belgium	GAZ:00002938	A country in northwest Europe. Belgium shares borders with France (620 km), Germany (167 km), Luxembourg (148 km) and the Netherlands (450 km). The Flemish Region (Flanders) and the Walloon Region (Wallonia) each comprise five provinces; the third region, Brussels-Capital Region, is not a province, nor does it contain any. Together, these comprise 589 municipalities, which in general consist of several sub-municipalities (which were independent municipalities before the municipal merger operation mainly in 1977).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Belize	GAZ:00002934	A country in Central America. It is the only officially English speaking country in the region. Belize was a British colony for more than a century and was known as British Honduras until 1973. It became an independent nation within The Commonwealth in 1981. Belize is divided into 6 districts, which are further divided into 31 constituencies.	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Benin	GAZ:00000904	A country in Western Africa. It borders Togo to the west, Nigeria to the east and Burkina Faso and Niger to the north; its short coastline to the south leads to the Bight of Benin. Its capital is Porto Novo, but the seat of government is Cotonou. Benin is divided into 12 departments and subdivided into 77 communes.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Bermuda	GAZ:00001264	A British overseas territory in the North Atlantic Ocean. Located off the east coast of the United States, it is situated around 1770 km NE of Miami, Florida and 1350 km S of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Comprised of approximately 138 islands.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Bhutan	GAZ:00003920	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is located amidst the eastern end of the Himalaya Mountains and is bordered to the south, east and west by India and to the north by Tibet. Bhutan is separated from Nepal by the Indian State of Sikkim. Bhutan is divided into four dzongdey (administrative zones). Each dzongdey is further divided into dzongkhag (districts). There are twenty dzongkhag in Bhutan. Large dzongkhags are further divided into subdistricts known as dungkhag. At the basic level, groups of villages form a constituency called gewog.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Bolivia	GAZ:00002511	A landlocked country in central South America. It is bordered by Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay and Argentina on the south, and Chile and Peru on the west. Bolivia is divided into 9 departments (Spanish: departamentos). Each of the departments is subdivided into provinces (provincias), which are further subdivided into municipalities (municipios).	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Borneo	GAZ:00025355	An island at the geographic centre of Maritime Southeast Asia, in relation to major Indonesian islands, it is located north of Java, west of Sulawesi, and east of Sumatra. It is the third-largest island in the world and the largest in Asia. The island is politically divided among three countries: Malaysia and Brunei in the north, and Indonesia to the south.[1] Approximately 73% of the island is Indonesian territory. In the north, the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak make up about 26% of the island. Additionally, the Malaysian federal territory of Labuan is situated on a small island just off the coast of Borneo. The sovereign state of Brunei, located on the north coast, comprises about 1% of Borneo's land area. A little more than half of the island is in the Northern Hemisphere, including Brunei and the Malaysian portion, while the Indonesian portion spans the Northern and Southern hemispheres.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GAZ:00006887	A country on the Balkan peninsula of Southern Europe. Bordered by Croatia to the north, west and south, Serbia to the east, and Montenegro to the south, Bosnia and Herzegovina is mostly landlocked, except for 26 km of the Adriatic Sea coastline. Bosnia and Herzegovina is now divided into three political regions of which one, the Brčko District is part of the other two, the Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine and the Republika Srpska. All three have an equal constitutional status on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Botswana	GAZ:00001097	A landlocked nation in Southern Africa. It is bordered by South Africa to the south and southeast, Namibia to the west, Zambia to the north, and Zimbabwe to the northeast. Botswana is divided into nine districts, which are subdivided into a total twenty-eight subdistricts.	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Bouvet Island	GAZ:00001453	A sub-antarctic volcanic island in the South Atlantic Ocean, south-southwest of the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa). It is a dependent area of Norway and is not subject to the Antarctic Treaty, as it is north of the latitude south of which claims are suspended.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Brazil	GAZ:00002828	A country in South America. Bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and by Venezuela, Suriname, Guyana and the department of French Guiana to the north, Colombia to the northwest, Bolivia and Peru to the west, Argentina and Paraguay to the southwest, and Uruguay to the south. Federation of twenty-six states (estados) and one federal district (Distrito Federal). The states are subdivided into municipalities. For statistical purposes, the States are grouped into five main regions: North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast and South.	
geo_loc_name (country)	British Virgin Islands	GAZ:00003961	A British overseas territory, located in the Caribbean to the east of Puerto Rico. The islands make up part of the Virgin Islands archipelago, the remaining islands constituting the US Virgin Islands. The British Virgin Islands consist of the main islands of Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dyke, along with over fifty other smaller islands and cays. Approximately fifteen of the islands are inhabited.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Brunei	GAZ:00003901	A country located on the north coast of the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. Apart from its coastline with the South China Sea it is completely surrounded by the State of Sarawak, Malaysia, and in fact it is separated into two parts by Limbang, which is part of Sarawak. Brunei is divided into four districts (daerah), the districts are subdivided into thirty-eight mukims, which are then divided into kampong (villages).	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Bulgaria	GAZ:00002950	A country in Southeastern Europe, borders five other countries; Romania to the north (mostly along the Danube), Serbia and the Republic of Macedonia to the west, and Greece and Turkey to the south. The Black Sea defines the extent of the country to the east. Since 1999, it has consisted of twenty-eight provinces. The provinces subdivide into 264 municipalities.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Burkina Faso	GAZ:00000905	A landlocked nation in West Africa. It is surrounded by six countries: Mali to the north, Niger to the east, Benin to the south east, Togo and Ghana to the south, and Cote d'Ivoire to the south west. Burkina Faso is divided into thirteen regions, forty-five provinces, and 301 departments (communes).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Burundi	GAZ:00001090	A small country in the Great Lakes region of Africa. It is bordered by Rwanda on the north, Tanzania on the south and east, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west. Although the country is landlocked, much of its western border is adjacent to Lake Tanganyika. Burundi is divided into 17 provinces, 117 communes, and 2,638 collines.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Cambodia	GAZ:00006888	A country in Southeast Asia. The country borders Thailand to its west and northwest, Laos to its northeast, and Vietnam to its east and southeast. In the south it faces the Gulf of Thailand.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Cameroon	GAZ:00001093	A country of central and western Africa. It borders Nigeria to the west; Chad to the northeast; the Central African Republic to the east; and Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo to the south. Cameroon's coastline lies on the Bight of Bonny, part of the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean. The Republic of Cameroon is divided into ten provinces and 58 divisions or departments. The divisions are further sub-divided into sub-divisions (arrondissements) and districts.	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Canada	GAZ:00002560	A country occupying most of northern North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west and northward into the Arctic Ocean. Canada is a federation composed of ten provinces and three territories; in turn, these may be grouped into regions. Western Canada consists of British Columbia and the three Prairie provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba). Central Canada consists of Quebec and Ontario. Atlantic Canada consists of the three Maritime provinces (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia), along with Newfoundland and Labrador. Eastern Canada refers to Central Canada and Atlantic Canada together. Three territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut) make up Northern Canada.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Cape Verde	GAZ:00001227	A republic located on an archipelago in the Macaronesia ecoregion of the North Atlantic Ocean, off the western coast of Africa. Cape Verde is divided into 22 municipalities (concelhos), and subdivided into 32 parishes (freguesias).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Cayman Islands	GAZ:00003986	A British overseas territory located in the western Caribbean Sea, comprising the islands of Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman. The Cayman Islands are divided into seven districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Central African Republic	GAZ:00001089	A landlocked country in Central Africa. It borders Chad in the north, Sudan in the east, the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the south, and Cameroon in the west. The Central African Republic is divided into 14 administrative prefectures (prefectures), along with 2 economic prefectures (prefectures economiques) and one autonomous commune. The prefectures are further divided into 71 sub-prefectures (sous-prefectures).	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Chad	GAZ:00000586	A landlocked country in central Africa. It is bordered by Libya to the north, Sudan to the east, the Central African Republic to the south, Cameroon and Nigeria to the southwest, and Niger to the west. Chad is divided into 18 regions. The departments are divided into 200 sub-prefectures, which are in turn composed of 446 cantons. This is due to change.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Chile	GAZ:00002825	A country in South America occupying a long and narrow coastal strip wedged between the Andes mountains and the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific forms the country's entire western border, with Peru to the north, Bolivia to the northeast, Argentina to the east, and the Drake Passage at the country's southernmost tip. Chile claims 1,250,000 km2 of territory in Antarctica. Chile is divided into 15 regions. Every region is further divided into provinces. Finally each province is divided into communes. Each region is designated by a name and a Roman numeral, assigned from north to south. The only exception is the region housing the nation's capital, which is designated RM, that stands for Region Metropolitana (Metropolitan Region). Two new regions were created in 2006: Arica-Parinacota in the north, and Los Rios in the south. Both became operative in 2007-10.	

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geo_loc_name (country)	China	GAZ:00002845	A large country in Northeast Asia. China borders 14 nations (counted clockwise from south): Vietnam, Laos, Burma, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Mongolia and North Korea. Additionally the border between PRC and ROC is located in territorial waters. The People's Republic of China has administrative control over twenty-two provinces and considers Taiwan to be its twenty-third province. There are also five autonomous regions, each with a designated minority group; four municipalities; and two Special Administrative Regions that enjoy considerable autonomy. The People's Republic of China administers 33 province-level regions, 333 prefecture-level regions, 2,862 county-level regions, 41,636 township-level regions, and several village-level regions.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Christmas Island	GAZ:00005915	An island in the Indian Ocean, 500 km south of Indonesia and about 2600 km northwest of Perth. The island is the flat summit of a submarine mountain.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Clipperton Island	GAZ:00005838	A nine-square km coral atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, southwest of Mexico and west of Costa Rica.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Cocos Islands	GAZ:00009721	Islands that located in the Indian Ocean, about halfway between Australia and Sri Lanka. A territory of Australia. There are two atolls and twenty-seven coral islands in the group.	

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geo_loc_name (country)	Colombia	GAZ:00002929	A country located in the northwestern region of South America. Colombia is bordered to the east by Venezuela and Brazil; to the south by Ecuador and Peru; to the North by the Atlantic Ocean, through the Caribbean Sea; to the north-west by Panama; and to the west by the Pacific Ocean. Besides the countries in South America, the Republic of Colombia is recognized to share maritime borders with the Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and the Central American countries of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Colombia is divided into 32 departments and one capital district which is treated as a department. There are in total 10 districts assigned to cities in Colombia including Bogota, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Tunja, Cucuta, Popayan, Buenaventura, Tumaco and Turbo. Colombia is also subdivided into some municipalities which form departments, each with a municipal seat capital city assigned. Colombia is also subdivided into corregimientos which form municipalities.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Comoros	GAZ:00005820	An island nation in the Indian Ocean, located off the eastern coast of Africa on the northern end of the Mozambique Channel between northern Madagascar and northeastern Mozambique.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Cook Islands	GAZ:00053798	A self-governing parliamentary democracy in free association with New Zealand. The fifteen small islands in this South Pacific Ocean country have a total land area of 240 km ² , but the Cook Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covers 1.8 million km ² of ocean.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Coral Sea Islands	GAZ:00005917	A Territory of Australia which includes a group of small and mostly uninhabited tropical islands and reefs in the Coral Sea, northeast of Queensland, Australia. The only inhabited island is Willis Island. The territory covers 780,000 km2, extending east and south from the outer edge of the Great Barrier Reef, and including Heralds Beacon Island, Osprey Reef, the Willis Group, and fifteen other reef/island groups.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Costa Rica	GAZ:00002901	A republic in Central America, bordered by Nicaragua to the north, Panama to the east-southeast, the Pacific Ocean to the west and south, and the Caribbean Sea to the east. Costa Rica is composed of seven provinces, which in turn are divided into 81 cantons.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Cote d'Ivoire	GAZ:00000906	A country in West Africa. It borders Liberia and Guinea to the west, Mali and Burkina Faso to the north, Ghana to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Cote d'Ivoire is divided into nineteen regions (regions). The regions are further divided into 58 departments.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Croatia	GAZ:00002719	A country at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, Central Europe, and the Balkans. Its capital is Zagreb. Croatia borders with Slovenia and Hungary to the north, Serbia to the northeast, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the east, Montenegro to the far southeast, and the Adriatic Sea to the south. Croatia is divided into 21 counties (zupanija) and the capital Zagreb's city district.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Cuba	GAZ:00003762	A country that consists of the island of Cuba (the largest and second-most populous island of the Greater Antilles), Isla de la Juventud and several adjacent small islands. Fourteen provinces and one special municipality (the Isla de la Juventud) now compose Cuba.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Curacao	GAZ:00012582	One of five island areas of the Netherlands Antilles.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Cyprus	GAZ:00004006	The third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea (after Sicily and Sardinia), Cyprus is situated in the eastern Mediterranean, just south of the Anatolian peninsula (or Asia Minor) of the Asian mainland; thus, it is often included in the Middle East (see also Western Asia and Near East). Turkey is 75 km north; other neighbouring countries include Syria and Lebanon to the east, Israel to the southeast, Egypt to the south, and Greece to the west-north-west.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Czech Republic	GAZ:00002954	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It has borders with Poland to the north, Germany to the northwest and southwest, Austria to the south, and Slovakia to the east. The capital and largest city is Prague. The country is composed of the historic regions of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as parts of Silesia. Since 2000, the Czech Republic is divided into thirteen regions (kraje, singular kraj) and the capital city of Prague. The older seventy-six districts (okresy, singular okres) including three 'statutory cities' (without Prague, which had special status) were disbanded in 1999 in an administrative reform; they remain as territorial division and seats of various branches of state administration. Since 2003-01-01, the regions have been divided into around 203 Municipalities with Extended Competence (unofficially named "Little Districts" (Czech: 'male okresy') which took over most of the administration of the former District Authorities. Some of these are further divided into Municipalities with Commissioned Local Authority. However, the old districts still exist as territorial units and remain as seats of some of the offices.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	GAZ:00001086	A country of central Africa. It borders the Central African Republic and Sudan on the north, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi on the east, Zambia and Angola on the south, the Republic of the Congo on the west, and is separated from Tanzania by Lake Tanganyika on the east. The country enjoys access to the ocean through a 40 km stretch of Atlantic coastline at Muanda and the roughly 9 km wide mouth of the Congo river which opens into the Gulf of Guinea. Congo Kinshasa is now divided into 11 Provinces, to be redistributed into 25 Provinces from 2.2009. Each Province is divided into Zones.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Denmark	GAZ:00005852	That part of the Kingdom of Denmark located in continental Europe. The mainland is bordered to the south by Germany; Denmark is located to the southwest of Sweden and the south of Norway. Denmark borders both the Baltic and the North Sea. The country consists of a large peninsula, Jutland (Jylland) and a large number of islands, most notably Zealand (Sjælland), Funen (Fyn), Vendsyssel-Thy, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm as well as hundreds of minor islands often referred to as the Danish Archipelago.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Djibouti	GAZ:00000582	A country in eastern Africa. Djibouti is bordered by Eritrea in the north, Ethiopia in the west and south, and Somalia in the southeast. The remainder of the border is formed by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. On the other side of the Red Sea, on the Arabian Peninsula, 20 km from the coast of Djibouti, is Yemen. The capital of Djibouti is the city of Djibouti. Djibouti is divided into 5 regions and one city. It is further subdivided into 11 districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Dominica	GAZ:00006890	An island nation in the Caribbean Sea. Dominica is divided into ten parishes.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Dominican Republic	GAZ:00003952	A country in the West Indies that occupies the E two-thirds of the Hispaniola island. The Dominican Republic's shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean to the north and the Caribbean Sea to the south. The Mona Passage, a channel about 130 km wide, separates the country (and the Hispaniola) from Puerto Rico. The Dominican Republic is divided into 31 provinces. Additionally, the national capital, Santo Domingo, is contained within its own Distrito Nacional (National District). The provinces are divided into municipalities (municipios; singular municipio).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Ecuador	GAZ:00002912	A country in South America, bordered by Colombia on the north, by Peru on the east and south, and by the Pacific Ocean to the west. The country also includes the Galapagos Islands (Archipelago de Colon) in the Pacific, about 965 km west of the mainland. Ecuador is divided into 24 provinces, divided into 199 cantons and subdivided into parishes (or parroquias).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Egypt	GAZ:00003934	A country in North Africa that includes the Sinai Peninsula, a land bridge to Asia. Egypt borders Libya to the west, Sudan to the south, and the Gaza Strip and Israel to the east. The northern coast borders the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus; the eastern coast borders the Red Sea. Egypt is divided into 26 governorates (in Arabic, called muhafazat, singular muhafazah). The governorates are further divided into regions (markazes).	
geo_loc_name (country)	El Salvador	GAZ:00002935	A country in Central America, bordering the Pacific Ocean between Guatemala and Honduras. El Salvador is divided into 14 departments (departamentos), which, in turn, are subdivided into 267 municipalities (municipios).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Equatorial Guinea	GAZ:00001091	A country in Central Africa. It is one of the smallest countries in continental Africa, and comprises two regions: Rio Muni, continental region including several offshore islands; and Insular Region containing Annobon island in the South Atlantic Ocean, and Bioko island (formerly Fernando Po) that contains the capital, Malabo. Equatorial Guinea is divided into seven provinces which are divided into districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Eritrea	GAZ:00000581	A country situated in northern East Africa. It is bordered by Sudan in the west, Ethiopia in the south, and Djibouti in the southeast. The east and northeast of the country have an extensive coastline on the Red Sea, directly across from Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The Dahlak Archipelago and several of the Hanish Islands are part of Eritrea. Eritrea is divided into six regions (zobas) and subdivided into districts ("sub-zobas").	
geo_loc_name (country)	Estonia	GAZ:00002959	A country in Northern Europe. Estonia has land borders to the south with Latvia and to the east with Russia. It is separated from Finland in the north by the Gulf of Finland and from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. Estonia is divided into 15 counties. (maakonnad; sing. - maakond). Estonian counties are divided into rural (vallad, singular vald) and urban (linnad, singular linn; alevid, singular alev; alevikud, singular alevik) municipalities. The municipalities comprise populated places (asula or asustusüksus) - various settlements and territorial units that have no administrative function. A group of populated places form a rural municipality with local administration. Most towns constitute separate urban municipalities, while some have joined with surrounding rural municipalities.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Eswatini	GAZ:00001099	A small, landlocked country in Africa embedded between South Africa in the west, north and south and Mozambique in the east. Swaziland is divided into four districts, each of which is divided into Tinkhundla (singular, Inkhundla).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Ethiopia	GAZ:00000567	A country situated in the Horn of Africa that has been landlocked since the independence of its northern neighbor Eritrea in 1993. Apart from Eritrea to the north, Ethiopia is bordered by Sudan to the west, Kenya to the south, Djibouti to the northeast, and Somalia to the east. Since 1996 Ethiopia has had a tiered government system consisting of a federal government overseeing ethnically-based regional states, zones, districts (woredas), and neighborhoods (kebele). It is divided into nine ethnically-based administrative states (kililoch, singular kilil) and subdivided into sixty-eight zones and two chartered cities (astedader akababiwoch, singular astedader akababi): Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. It is further subdivided into 550 woredas and six special woredas.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Europa Island	GAZ:00005811	A 28 km ² low-lying tropical island in the Mozambique Channel, about a third of the way from southern Madagascar to southern Mozambique.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	GAZ:00001412	An archipelago in the South Atlantic Ocean, located 483 km from the coast of Argentina, 1,080 km west of the Shag Rocks (South Georgia), and 940 km north of Antarctica (Elephant Island). They consist of two main islands, East Falkland and West Falkland, together with 776 smaller islands.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Faroe Islands	GAZ:00059206	An autonomous province of the Kingdom of Denmark since 1948 located in the Faroes. Administratively, the islands are divided into 34 municipalities (kommunur) within which 120 or so cities and villages lie.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Fiji	GAZ:00006891	An island nation in the South Pacific Ocean east of Vanuatu, west of Tonga and south of Tuvalu. The country occupies an archipelago of about 322 islands, of which 106 are permanently inhabited, and 522 islets. The two major islands, Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, account for 87% of the population.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Finland	GAZ:00002937	A Nordic country situated in the Fennoscandian region of Northern Europe. It has borders with Sweden to the west, Russia to the east, and Norway to the north, while Estonia lies to its south across the Gulf of Finland. The capital city is Helsinki. Finland is divided into six administrative provinces (laani, plural laanit). These are divided into 20 regions (maakunt), 77 subregions (seutukunta) and then into municipalities (kunta).	
geo_loc_name (country)	France	GAZ:00003940	A part of the country of France that extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean. Metropolitan France is bordered by Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Andorra, and Spain. Due to its overseas departments.	
geo_loc_name (country)	French Guiana	GAZ:00002516	An overseas department (departement d'outre-mer) of France, located on the northern coast of South America. It is bordered by Suriname, to the E, and Brazil, to the S and W, and by the North Atlantic Ocean, to the N. French Guiana is divided into 2 departmental arrondissements, 19 cantons and 22 communes.	
geo_loc_name (country)	French Polynesia	GAZ:00002918	A French overseas collectivity in the southern Pacific Ocean. It is made up of several groups of Polynesian islands. French Polynesia has five administrative subdivisions (French: subdivisions administratives).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	GAZ:00003753	The French Southern and Antarctic Lands have formed a territoire d'outre-mer (an overseas territory) of France since 1955. The territory is divided into five districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Gabon	GAZ:00001092	A country in west central Africa sharing borders with Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo and the Gulf of Guinea. The capital and largest city is Libreville. Gabon is divided into 9 provinces and further divided into 37 departments.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Gambia	GAZ:00000907	A country in Western Africa. It is the smallest country on the African continental mainland and is bordered to the north, east, and south by Senegal, and has a small coast on the Atlantic Ocean in the west. Flowing through the centre of the country and discharging to the Atlantic Ocean is the Gambia River. The Gambia is divided into five divisions and one city (Banjul). The divisions are further subdivided into 37 districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Gaza Strip	GAZ:00009571	A Palestinian enclave on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Egypt on the southwest for 11 kilometers (6.8 mi) and Israel on the east and north along a 51 km (32 mi) border. Gaza and the West Bank are claimed by the de jure sovereign State of Palestine.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Georgia	GAZ:00004942	A Eurasian country in the Caucasus located at the east coast of the Black Sea. In the north, Georgia has a 723 km common border with Russia, specifically with the Northern Caucasus federal district. The following Russian republics/subdivisions: from west to east: border Georgia: Krasnodar Krai, Karachay-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia, Chechnya, Dagestan. Georgia also shares borders with Azerbaijan (322 km) to the south-east, Armenia (164 km) to the south, and Turkey (252 km) to the south-west. It is a transcontinental country, located at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. Georgia is divided into 9 regions, 2 autonomous republics (avtonomiuri respublika), and 1 city (k'alak'i). The regions are further subdivided into 69 districts (raioni).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Germany	GAZ:00002646	A country in Central Europe. It is bordered to the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea; to the east by Poland and the Czech Republic; to the south by Austria and Switzerland; and to the west by France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Germany comprises 16 states (Länder, Bundesländer), which are further subdivided into 439 districts (Kreise/Landkreise) and cities (kreisfreie Städte).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Ghana	GAZ:00000908	A country in West Africa. It borders Côte d'Ivoire to the west, Burkina Faso to the north, Togo to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Ghana is divided into 10 regions, subdivided into a total of 138 districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Gibraltar	GAZ:00003987	A British overseas territory located near the southernmost tip of the Iberian Peninsula overlooking the Strait of Gibraltar. The territory shares a border with Spain to the north.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Glorioso Islands	GAZ:00005808	A group of islands and rocks totalling 5 km ² , in the northern Mozambique channel, about 160 km northwest of Madagascar.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Greece	GAZ:00002945	A country in southeastern Europe, situated on the southern end of the Balkan Peninsula. It has borders with Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria to the north, and Turkey to the east. The Aegean Sea lies to the east and south of mainland Greece, while the Ionian Sea lies to the west. Both parts of the Eastern Mediterranean basin feature a vast number of islands. Greece consists of thirteen peripheries subdivided into a total of fifty-one prefectures (nomoi, singular nomos). There is also one autonomous area, Mount Athos, which borders the periphery of Central Macedonia.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Greenland	GAZ:00001507	A self-governing Danish province located between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Grenada	GAZ:02000573	An island country in the West Indies in the Caribbean Sea at the southern end of the Grenadines island chain. Grenada consists of the island of Grenada itself, two smaller islands, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, and several small islands which lie to the north of the main island and are a part of the Grenadines. It is located northwest of Trinidad and Tobago, northeast of Venezuela and southwest of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Its size is 348.5 square kilometres (134.6 sq mi), and it had an estimated population of 112,523 in July 2020.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Guadeloupe	GAZ:00067142	An archipelago and overseas department and region of France in the Caribbean. It consists of six inhabited islands—Basse-Terre, Grande-Terre, Marie-Galante, La Désirade, and the two inhabited Îles des Saintes—as well as many uninhabited islands and outcroppings. It is south of Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat, and north of Dominica.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Guam	GAZ:00003706	An organized, unincorporated territory of the United States in the Micronesia subregion of the western Pacific Ocean. It is the westernmost point and territory of the United States (reckoned from the geographic center of the U.S.); in Oceania, it is the largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands and the largest island in Micronesia.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Guatemala	GAZ:00002936	A country in Central America bordered by Mexico to the northwest, the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, Belize and the Caribbean Sea to the northeast, and Honduras and El Salvador to the southeast. Guatemala is divided into 22 departments (departamentos) and sub-divided into about 332 municipalities (municipios).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Guernsey	GAZ:00001550	A British Crown Dependency in the English Channel off the coast of Normandy.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Guinea	GAZ:00000909	A nation in West Africa, formerly known as French Guinea. Guinea's territory has a curved shape, with its base at the Atlantic Ocean, inland to the east, and turning south. The base borders Guinea-Bissau and Senegal to the north, and Mali to the north and north-east; the inland part borders Cote d'Ivoire to the south-east, Liberia to the south, and Sierra Leone to the west of the southern tip.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Guinea-Bissau	GAZ:00000910	A country in western Africa, and one of the smallest nations in continental Africa. It is bordered by Senegal to the north, and Guinea to the south and east, with the Atlantic Ocean to its west. Formerly the Portuguese colony of Portuguese Guinea, upon independence, the name of its capital, Bissau, was added to the country's name in order to prevent confusion between itself and the Republic of Guinea.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Guyana	GAZ:00002522	A country in the N of South America. Guyana lies north of the equator, in the tropics, and is located on the Atlantic Ocean. Guyana is bordered to the east by Suriname, to the south and southwest by Brazil and to the west by Venezuela. Guyana is divided into 10 regions. The regions of Guyana are divided into 27 neighborhood councils.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Haiti	GAZ:00003953	A country located in the Greater Antilles archipelago on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. Haiti is divided into 10 departments. The departments are further divided into 41 arrondissements, and 133 communes which serve as second and third level administrative divisions.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	GAZ:00009718	An Australian external territory comprising a volcanic group of mostly barren Antarctic islands, about two-thirds of the way from Madagascar to Antarctica.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Honduras	GAZ:00002894	A republic in Central America. The country is bordered to the west by Guatemala, to the southwest by El Salvador, to the southeast by Nicaragua, to the south by the Pacific Ocean at the Gulf of Fonseca, and to the north by the Gulf of Honduras, a large inlet of the Caribbean Sea. Honduras is divided into 18 departments. The capital city is Tegucigalpa Central District of the department of Francisco Morazan.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Hong Kong	GAZ:00003203	A special administrative region of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The territory lies on the eastern side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province in the north and facing the South China Sea in the east, west and south. Hong Kong was a crown colony of the United Kingdom from 1842 until the transfer of its sovereignty to the People's Republic of China in 1997.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Howland Island	GAZ:00007120	An uninhabited coral island located just north of the equator in the central Pacific Ocean, about 3,100 km (1,670 nm) southwest of Honolulu. The island is almost half way between Hawaii and Australia and is an unincorporated, unorganized territory of the United States, and is often included as one of the Phoenix Islands. For statistical purposes, Howland is grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Hungary	GAZ:00002952	A landlocked country in the Carpathian Basin of Central Europe, bordered by Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia. Its capital is Budapest. Hungary is divided into 19 counties (megye, singular: megye). In addition, the capital city (fovaros), Budapest, is independent of any county government. The counties are further subdivided into 173 subregions (kistersegek), and Budapest is comprised of its own subregion. Since 1996, the counties and City of Budapest have been grouped into 7 regions for statistical and development purposes. These seven regions constitute NUTS second-level units of Hungary.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Iceland	GAZ:00000843	A country in northern Europe, comprising the island of Iceland and its outlying islands in the North Atlantic Ocean between the rest of Europe and Greenland.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	India	GAZ:00002839	A country in South Asia. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, India has a coastline of 7,517 km. It borders Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north-east; and Bangladesh and Burma to the east. India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Indonesia in the Indian Ocean. India is a federal republic of twenty-eight states and seven Union Territories. Each state or union territory is divided into basic units of government and administration called districts. There are nearly 600 districts in India. The districts in turn are further divided into tehsils and eventually into villages.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Indonesia	GAZ:00003727	An archipelagic state in Southeast Asia. The country shares land borders with Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Malaysia. Other neighboring countries include Singapore, the Philippines, Australia, and the Indian territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Indonesia consists of 33 provinces, five of which have special status. The provinces are subdivided into regencies (kabupaten, distrik in Papua and West Papua Provinces) and cities (kota), which are further subdivided into subdistricts (kecamatan), and again into village groupings (either desa or kelurahan).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Iran	GAZ:00004474	A country in Central Eurasia. Iran is bounded by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf to the south and the Caspian Sea to its north. It borders Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan to the north, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east, and Turkey and Iraq to the west. Iran is divided into 30 provinces (ostan). The provinces are divided into counties (shahrestan), and subdivided into districts (bakhsh) and sub-districts (dehestan).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Iraq	GAZ:00004483	A country in the Middle East spanning most of the northwestern end of the Zagros mountain range, the eastern part of the Syrian Desert and the northern part of the Arabian Desert. It shares borders with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to the south, Jordan to the west, Syria to the northwest, Turkey to the north, and Iran to the east. It has a very narrow section of coastline at Umm Qasr on the Persian Gulf. There are two major flowing rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates. Iraq is divided into 18 governorates (or provinces) (muhafazah). The governorates are divided into qadhas (or districts).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Ireland	GAZ:00002943	A country in north-western Europe. The modern sovereign state occupies five-sixths of the island of Ireland, which was partitioned in 1921. It is bordered by Northern Ireland (part of the United Kingdom) to the north, by the Atlantic Ocean to the west and by the Irish Sea to the east. Administration follows the 34 "county-level" counties and cities of Ireland. Of these twenty-nine are counties, governed by county councils while the five cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford have city councils, (previously known as corporations), and are administered separately from the counties bearing those names. The City of Kilkenny is the only city in the republic which does not have a "city council"; it is still a borough but not a county borough and is administered as part of County Kilkenny. Ireland is split into eight regions for NUTS statistical purposes. These are not related to the four traditional provinces but are based on the administrative counties.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Isle of Man	GAZ:00052477	A Crown dependency of the United Kingdom in the centre of the Irish Sea. It is not part of the United Kingdom, European Union or United Nations.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Israel	GAZ:00002476	A country in Western Asia located on the eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Lebanon in the north, Syria in the northeast, Jordan in the east, and Egypt on the southwest. The West Bank and Gaza Strip, which are partially administrated by the Palestinian National Authority, are also adjacent. The State of Israel is divided into six main administrative districts, known as mehozot (singular mahoz). Districts are further divided into fifteen sub-districts known as nafot (singular: nafa), which are themselves partitioned into fifty natural regions.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Italy	GAZ:00002650	A country located on the Italian Peninsula in Southern Europe, and on the two largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily and Sardinia. Italy shares its northern Alpine boundary with France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. The independent states of San Marino and the Vatican City are enclaves within the Italian Peninsula, while Campione d'Italia is an Italian exclave in Switzerland. Italy is subdivided into 20 regions (regioni, singular regione). Five of these regions have a special autonomous status that enables them to enact legislation on some of their local matters. It is further divided into 109 provinces (province) and 8,101 municipalities (comuni).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Jamaica	GAZ:00003781	A nation of the Greater Antilles. Jamaica is divided into 14 parishes, which are grouped into three historic counties that have no administrative relevance.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Jan Mayen	GAZ:00005853	A volcanic island that is part of the Kingdom of Norway. It has two parts: larger Nord-Jan and smaller Sor-Jan, linked by an isthmus 2.5 km wide. It lies 600 km north of Iceland, 500 km east of Greenland and 1,000 km west of the Norwegian mainland. The island is mountainous, the highest summit being the Beerenberg volcano in the north. The isthmus is the location of the two largest lakes of the island, Sorlaguna (South Lagoon), and Nordlaguna (North Lagoon). A third lake is called Ullerenglaguna (Ullereng Lagoon). Jan Mayen was formed by the Jan Mayen hotspot.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Japan	GAZ:00002747	An island country in East Asia. Located in the Pacific Ocean, it lies to the east of China, Korea and Russia, stretching from the Sea of Okhotsk in the north to the East China Sea in the south.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Jarvis Island	GAZ:00007118	An uninhabited 4.5 km ² coral atoll located in the South Pacific Ocean about halfway between Hawaii and the Cook Islands. It is an unincorporated territory of the United States administered from Washington, DC by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system. Jarvis is one of the southern Line Islands and for statistical purposes is also grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands. Sits atop the Jarvis Seamount.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Jersey	GAZ:00001551	A British Crown Dependency[6] off the coast of Normandy, France. As well as the island of Jersey itself, the bailiwick includes two groups of small islands that are no longer permanently inhabited, the Minquiers and Ecrehous, and the Pierres de Lecq.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Johnston Atoll	GAZ:00007114	A 130 km ² atoll in the North Pacific Ocean about 1400 km (750 nm) west of Hawaii. There are four islands located on the coral reef platform, two natural islands, Johnston Island and Sand Island, which have been expanded by coral dredging, as well as North Island (Akau) and East Island (Hikina), artificial islands formed from coral dredging. Johnston is an unincorporated territory of the United States, administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as part of the United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges. Sits atop Johnston Seamount.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Jordan	GAZ:00002473	A country in Southwest Asia, bordered by Syria to the north, Iraq to the north-east, Israel and the West Bank to the west, and Saudi Arabia to the east and south. It shares the coastlines of the Dead Sea, and the Gulf of Aqaba with Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. Jordan is divided into 12 provinces called governorates. The Governorates are subdivided into approximately fifty-two nahias.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Juan de Nova Island	GAZ:00005809	A 4.4 km ² low, flat, tropical island in the narrowest part of the Mozambique Channel, about one-third of the way between Madagascar and Mozambique.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Kazakhstan	GAZ:00004999	A country in Central Asia and Europe. It is bordered by Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and China. The country also borders on a significant part of the Caspian Sea. Kazakhstan is divided into 14 provinces and two municipal districts. The provinces of Kazakhstan are divided into raions.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Kenya	GAZ:00001101	A country in Eastern Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia to the north, Somalia to the east, Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, and Sudan to the northwest, with the Indian Ocean running along the southeast border. Kenya comprises eight provinces each headed by a Provincial Commissioner (centrally appointed by the president). The provinces (mkoa singular mikoa plural in Swahili) are subdivided into districts (wilaya). There were 69 districts as of 1999 census. Districts are then subdivided into 497 divisions (taarafa). The divisions are then subdivided into 2,427 locations (kata) and then 6,612 sublocations (kata ndogo). The City of Nairobi enjoys the status of a full administrative province.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Kerguelen Archipelago	GAZ:00005682	A group of islands in the southern Indian Ocean. It is a territory of France. They are composed primarily of Tertiary flood basalts and a complex of plutonic rocks. The trachybasaltic-to-trachytic Mount Ross stratovolcano at the southern end was active during the late Pleistocene. The Rallier du Baty Peninsula on the SW tip of the island contains two youthful subglacial eruptive centers, Mont St. Allouarn and Mont Henri Rallier du Baty. An active fumarole field is related to a series of Holocene trachytic lava flows and lahars that extend beyond the icecap.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Kingman Reef	GAZ:00007116	A largely submerged, uninhabited tropical atoll located in the North Pacific Ocean, roughly half way between Hawaiian Islands and American Samoa. It is the northernmost of the Northern Line Islands and lies 65 km NNW of Palmyra Atoll, the next closest island, and has the status of an unincorporated territory of the United States, administered from Washington, DC by the US Navy. Sits atop Kingman Reef Seamount.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Kiribati	GAZ:00006894	An island nation located in the central tropical Pacific Ocean. It is composed of 32 atolls and one raised coral island dispersed over 3,500,000 km2 straddling the equator and bordering the International Date Line to the east. It is divided into three island groups which have no administrative function, including a group which unites the Line Islands and the Phoenix Islands (ministry at London, Christmas). Each inhabited island has its own council (three councils on Tarawa: Betio, South-Tarawa, North-Tarawa; two councils on Tabiteuea).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Kosovo	GAZ:00011337	A country on the Balkan Peninsula. Kosovo borders Central Serbia to the north and east, Montenegro to the northwest, Albania to the west and the Republic of Macedonia to the south. Kosovo is divided into 7 districts (Rreth) and 30 municipalities. Serbia does not recognise the unilateral secession of Kosovo[8] and considers it a United Nations-governed entity within its sovereign territory, the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Kuwait	GAZ:00005285	A sovereign emirate on the coast of the Persian Gulf, enclosed by Saudi Arabia to the south and Iraq to the north and west. Kuwait is divided into six governorates (muhafazat, singular muhafadhah).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Kyrgyzstan	GAZ:00006893	A country in Central Asia. Landlocked and mountainous, it is bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest and China to the east. Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven provinces (oblast. The capital, Bishkek, and the second large city Osh are administratively the independent cities (shaar) with a status equal to a province. Each province comprises a number of districts (raions).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Laos	GAZ:00006889	A landlocked country in southeast Asia, bordered by Burma (Myanmar) and China to the northwest, Vietnam to the east, Cambodia to the south, and Thailand to the west. Laos is divided into sixteen provinces (qvang) and Vientiane Capital (Na Kone Luang Vientiane). The provinces further divided into districts (muang).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Latvia	GAZ:00002958	A country in Northern Europe. Latvia shares land borders with Estonia to the north and Lithuania to the south, and both Russia and Belarus to the east. It is separated from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. The capital of Latvia is Riga. Latvia is divided into 26 districts (raioni). There are also seven cities (lielpilsetas) that have a separate status. Latvia is also historically, culturally and constitutionally divided in four or more distinct regions.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Lebanon	GAZ:00002478	A small, mostly mountainous country in Western Asia, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It is bordered by Syria to the north and east, and Israel to the south. Lebanon is divided into six governorates (mohaafazaat, which are further subdivided into twenty-five districts (aqdya, singular: qadaa).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Lesotho	GAZ:00001098	A land-locked country, entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho is divided into ten districts; these are further subdivided into 80 constituencies, which consists of 129 local community councils.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Liberia	GAZ:00000911	A country on the west coast of Africa, bordered by Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, and the Atlantic Ocean.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Libya	GAZ:00000566	A country in North Africa. Bordering the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Libya lies between Egypt to the east, Sudan to the southeast, Chad and Niger to the south, and Algeria and Tunisia to the west. There are thirty-four municipalities of Libya, known by the Arabic term sha'biyat (singular sha'biyah). These came recently (in the 1990s to replaced old Baladiyat system. The Baladiyat system in turn was introduced to replace the system of muhafazah (governorates or provinces) that existed from the 1960s to the 1970s.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Liechtenstein	GAZ:00003858	A tiny, doubly landlocked alpine country in Western Europe, bordered by Switzerland to its west and by Austria to its east. The principality of Liechtenstein is divided into 11 municipalities called Gemeinden (singular Gemeinde). The Gemeinden mostly consist only of a single town. Five of them fall within the electoral district Unterland (the lower county), and the remainder within Oberland (the upper county).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Line Islands	GAZ:00007144	A group of eleven atolls and low coral islands in the central Pacific Ocean south of the Hawaiian Islands, eight of which belong to Kiribati, while three are United States territories that are grouped with the United States Minor Outlying Islands.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Lithuania	GAZ:00002960	A country located along the south-eastern shore of the Baltic Sea, sharing borders with Latvia to the north, Belarus to the southeast, Poland, and the Russian exclave of the Kaliningrad Oblast to the southwest. Lithuania has a three-tier administrative division: the country is divided into 10 counties (singular apskritis, plural, apskritys) that are further subdivided into 60 municipalities (singular savivaldybe, plural savivaldybes) which consist of over 500 elderates (singular seniunija, plural seniunijos).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Luxembourg	GAZ:00002947	A small landlocked country in western Europe, bordered by Belgium, France, and Germany. Luxembourg is divided into 3 districts, which are further divided into 12 cantons and then 116 communes. Twelve of the communes have city status, of which the city of Luxembourg is the largest.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Macau	GAZ:00003202	One of the two special administrative regions of the People's Republic of China, the other being Hong Kong. Macau lies on the western side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province in the north and facing the South China Sea in the east and south. Macau is situated 60 kmsouthwest of Hong Kong and 145 km from Guangzhou. It consists of the Macau Peninsula itself and the islands of Taipa and Coloane. The peninsula is formed by the Zhujiang (Pearl River) estuary on the east and the Xijiang (West River) on the west. It borders the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone in mainland China.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Madagascar	GAZ:00001108	An island nation in the Indian Ocean off the southeastern coast of Africa. The main island, also called Madagascar, is the fourth largest island in the world, and is home to 5% of the world's plant and animal species, of which more than 80% are endemic to Madagascar. Most notable are the lemur infraorder of primates, the carnivorous fossa, three endemic bird families and six endemic baobab species. Madagascar is divided into six autonomous provinces (faritany mizakatena), and 22 regions. The regions are further subdivided into 116 districts, 1,548 communes, and 16,969 fokontany.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Malawi	GAZ:00001105	A country in southeastern Africa. It is bordered by Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north and Mozambique, which surrounds it on the east, south and west. Malawi is divided into three regions (the Northern, Central and Southern regions), which are further divided into twenty-seven districts, which in turn are further divided into 137 traditional authorities and 68 sub-chiefdoms.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Malaysia	GAZ:00003902	A country in southeastern Africa. It is bordered by Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north and Mozambique, which surrounds it on the east, south and west. Malawi is divided into three regions (the Northern, Central and Southern regions), which are further divided into twenty-seven districts, which in turn are further divided into 137 traditional authorities and 68 sub-chiefdoms.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Maldives	GAZ:00006924	An archipelago which consists of approximately 1,196 coral islands grouped in a double chain of 27 atolls, spread over roughly 90,000 km2.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Mali	GAZ:00000584	A landlocked country in northern Africa. It borders Algeria on the north, Niger on the east, Burkina Faso and the Cote d'Ivoire on the south, Guinea on the south-west, and Senegal and Mauritania on the west. Mali is divided into 8 regions (regions) and 1 district, and subdivided into 49 cercles, totalling 288 arrondissements.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Malta	GAZ:00004017	A Southern European country and consists of an archipelago situated centrally in the Mediterranean.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Marshall Islands	GAZ:00007161	An archipelago that consists of twenty-nine atolls and five isolated islands. The most important atolls and islands form two groups: the Ratak Chain and the Ralik Chain (meaning "sunrise" and "sunset" chains). Two-thirds of the nation's population lives on Majuro (which is also the capital) and Ebeye. The outer islands are sparsely populated.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Martinique	GAZ:00067143	An island and an overseas department/region and single territorial collectivity of France.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Mauritania	GAZ:00000583	A country in North-West Africa. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, by Senegal on the southwest, by Mali on the east and southeast, by Algeria on the northeast, and by Western Sahara on the northwest (most of which is occupied by Morocco). The capital and largest city is Nouakchott, located on the Atlantic coast. Mauritania is divided into 12 regions (regions) and one capital district, which in turn are subdivided into 44 departments (departements).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Mauritius	GAZ:00003745	An island nation off the coast of the African continent in the southwest Indian Ocean, about 900 km east of Madagascar. In addition to the island of Mauritius, the republic includes the islands of St. Brandon, Rodrigues and the Agalega Islands.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Mayotte	GAZ:00003943	An overseas collectivity of France consisting of a main island, Grande-Terre (or Mahore), a smaller island, Petite-Terre (or Pamanzi), and several islets around these two.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Mexico	GAZ:00002852	A federal constitutional republic in North America. It is bounded on the north by the United States; on the south and west by the North Pacific Ocean; on the southeast by Guatemala, Belize, and the Caribbean Sea; and on the east by the Gulf of Mexico. The United Mexican States comprise a federation of thirty-one states and a federal district, the capital Mexico City.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Micronesia	GAZ:00005862	A subregion of Oceania, comprising hundreds of small islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Philippines lie to the northwest, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Melanesia to the west and southwest, and Polynesia to the east.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Midway Islands	GAZ:00007112	A 6.2 km ² atoll located in the North Pacific Ocean (near the northwestern end of the Hawaiian archipelago). It is an unincorporated territory of the United States, designated an insular area under the authority of the US Department of the Interior.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Moldova	GAZ:00003897	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, located between Romania to the west and Ukraine to the north, east and south. Moldova is divided into thirty-two districts (raioane, singular raion); three municipalities (Balti, Chisinau, Tighina); and two autonomous regions (Gagauzia and Transnistria). The cities of Comrat and Tiraspol also have municipality status, however not as first-tier subdivisions of Moldova, but as parts of the regions of Gagauzia and Transnistria, respectively. The status of Transnistria is however under dispute. Although it is de jure part of Moldova and is recognized as such by the international community, Transnistria is not de facto under the control of the central government of Moldova. It is administered by an unrecognized breakaway authority under the name Pridnestrovian Moldovan Republic.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Monaco	GAZ:00003857	A small country that is completely bordered by France to the north, west, and south; to the east it is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of a single municipality (commune) currently divided into 4 quartiers and 10 wards.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Mongolia	GAZ:00008744	A country in East-Central Asia. The landlocked country borders Russia to the north and China to the south. The capital and largest city is Ulan Bator. Mongolia is divided into 21 aimags (provinces), which are in turn divided into 315 sums (districts). The capital Ulan Bator is administrated separately as a khot (municipality) with provincial status.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Montenegro	GAZ:00006898	A country located in Southeastern Europe. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the south and borders Croatia to the west, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northwest, Serbia and its partially recognized breakaway southern province of Kosovo to the northeast and Albania to the southeast. Its capital and largest city is Podgorica. Montenegro is divided into twenty-one municipalities (opstina), and two urban municipalities, subdivisions of Podgorica municipality.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Montserrat	GAZ:00003988	A British overseas territory located in the Leeward Islands. Montserrat is divided into three parishes.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Morocco	GAZ:00000565	A country in North Africa. It has a coast on the Atlantic Ocean that reaches past the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea. Morocco has international borders with Algeria to the east, Spain to the north (a water border through the Strait and land borders with two small Spanish autonomous cities, Ceuta and Melilla), and Mauritania to the south. Morocco is divided into 16 regions, and subdivided into 62 prefectures and provinces. Because of the conflict over Western Sahara, the status of both regions of "Saguia el-Hamra" and "Rio de Oro" is disputed.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Mozambique	GAZ:00001100	A country in southeastern Africa bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east, Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Zambia to the northwest, Zimbabwe to the west and Swaziland and South Africa to the southwest. Mozambique is divided into ten provinces (provincias) and one capital city (cidade capital) with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 129 districts (distritos). Districts are further divided in "Postos Administrativos" (Administrative Posts) and these in Localidades (Localities) the lowest geographical level of central state administration.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Myanmar	GAZ:00006899	A country in SE Asia that is bordered by China on the north, Laos on the east, Thailand on the southeast, Bangladesh on the west, and India on the northwest, with the Bay of Bengal to the southwest. Myanmar is divided into seven states and seven divisions. The administrative divisions are further subdivided into districts, which are further subdivided into townships, wards, and villages.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Namibia	GAZ:00001096	A country in southern Africa on the Atlantic coast. It shares borders with Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east, and South Africa to the south. Namibia is divided into 13 regions and subdivided into 102 constituencies.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Nauru	GAZ:00006900	An island nation in the Micronesian South Pacific. The nearest neighbour is Banaba Island in the Republic of Kiribati, 300 km due east. Nauru is divided into fourteen administrative districts which are grouped into eight electoral constituencies.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Navassa Island	GAZ:00007119	A small, uninhabited island in the Caribbean Sea, and is an unorganized unincorporated territory of the United States, which administers it through the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The island is also claimed by Haiti.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Nepal	GAZ:00004399	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is bordered by the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China to the northeast and India to the south and west; it is separated from Bhutan by the Indian State of Sikkim and from Bangladesh by a small strip of the Indian State of West Bengal, known as the "Chicken's Neck". The Himalaya mountain range runs across Nepal's north and western parts, and eight of the world's ten highest mountains, including the highest, Mount Everest are situated within its territory. Nepal is divided into 14 zones and 75 districts, grouped into 5 development regions.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Netherlands	GAZ:00002946	The European part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is bordered by the North Sea to the north and west, Belgium to the south, and Germany to the east. The Netherlands is divided into twelve administrative regions, called provinces. All provinces of the Netherlands are divided into municipalities (gemeenten), together 443 (2007).	
geo_loc_name (country)	New Caledonia	GAZ:00005206	A "sui generis collectivity" (in practice an overseas territory) of France, made up of a main island (Grande Terre), the Loyalty Islands, and several smaller islands. It is located in the region of Melanesia in the southwest Pacific. Administratively, the archipelago is divided into three provinces, and then into 33 communes.	
geo_loc_name (country)	New Zealand	GAZ:00000469	A nation in the south-western Pacific Ocean comprising two large islands (the North Island and the South Island) and numerous smaller islands, most notably Stewart Island/Rakiura and the Chatham Islands.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Nicaragua	GAZ:00002978	A republic in Central America. It is also the least densely populated with a demographic similar in size to its smaller neighbors. The country is bordered by Honduras to the north and by Costa Rica to the south. The Pacific Ocean lies to the west of the country, while the Caribbean Sea lies to the east. For administrative purposes it is divided into 15 departments (departamentos) and two self-governing regions (autonomous communities) based on the Spanish model. The departments are then subdivided into 153 municipios (municipalities). The two autonomous regions are Region Autonoma del Atlantico Norte and Region Autonoma del Atlantico Sur, often referred to as RAAN and RAAS, respectively. Until they were granted autonomy in 1985 they formed the single department of Zelaya.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Niger	GAZ:00000585	A landlocked country in Western Africa, named after the Niger River. It borders Nigeria and Benin to the south, Burkina Faso and Mali to the west, Algeria and Libya to the north and Chad to the east. The capital city is Niamey. Niger is divided into 7 departments and one capital district. The departments are subdivided into 36 arrondissements and further subdivided into 129 communes.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Nigeria	GAZ:00000912	A federal constitutional republic comprising thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory. The country is located in West Africa and shares land borders with the Republic of Benin in the west, Chad and Cameroon in the east, and Niger in the north. Its coast lies on the Gulf of Guinea, part of the Atlantic Ocean, in the south. The capital city is Abuja. Nigeria is divided into thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory, which are further sub-divided into 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Niue	GAZ:00006902	An island nation located in the South Pacific Ocean. Although self-governing, Niue is in free association with New Zealand, meaning that the Sovereign in Right of New Zealand is also Niue's head of state.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Norfolk Island	GAZ:00005908	A Territory of Australia that includes Norfolk Island and neighboring islands.	
geo_loc_name (country)	North Korea	GAZ:00002801	A state in East Asia in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula, with its capital in the city of Pyongyang. To the south and separated by the Korean Demilitarized Zone is South Korea, with which it formed one nation until division following World War II. At its northern Amnok River border are China and, separated by the Tumen River in the extreme north-east, Russia.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	North Macedonia	GAZ:00006895	A landlocked country on the Balkan peninsula in southeastern Europe. It is bordered by Serbia and Kosovo to the north, Albania to the west, Greece to the south, and Bulgaria to the east. In 2004-08, the Republic of Macedonia was reorganised into 85 municipalities (opštini; singular opština), 10 of which comprise Greater Skopje. This is reduced from the previous 123 municipalities established in 1996-09. Prior to this, local government was organised into 34 administrative districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	North Sea	GAZ:00002284	A sea situated between the eastern coasts of the British Isles and the western coast of Europe.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Northern Mariana Islands	GAZ:00003958	A group of 15 islands about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Norway	GAZ:00002699	A country and constitutional monarchy in Northern Europe that occupies the western portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula. It is bordered by Sweden, Finland, and Russia. The Kingdom of Norway also includes the Arctic island territories of Svalbard and Jan Mayen. Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard is based upon the Svalbard Treaty, but that treaty does not apply to Jan Mayen. Bouvet Island in the South Atlantic Ocean and Peter I Island and Queen Maud Land in Antarctica are external dependencies, but those three entities do not form part of the kingdom.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Oman	GAZ:00005283	A country in southwest Asia, on the southeast coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It borders the United Arab Emirates on the northwest, Saudi Arabia on the west, and Yemen on the southwest. The coast is formed by the Arabian Sea on the south and east, and the Gulf of Oman on the northeast. The country also contains Madha, an enclave enclosed by the United Arab Emirates, and Musandam, an enclave also separated by Emirati territory. Oman is divided into four governorates (muhafazah) and five regions (mintaqat). The regions are subdivided into provinces (wilayat).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Pakistan	GAZ:00005246	A country in Middle East which lies on the Iranian Plateau and some parts of South Asia. It is located in the region where South Asia converges with Central Asia and the Middle East. It has a 1,046 km coastline along the Arabian Sea in the south, and is bordered by Afghanistan and Iran in the west, India in the east and China in the far northeast. Pakistan is subdivided into four provinces and two territories. In addition, the portion of Kashmir that is administered by the Pakistani government is divided into two separate administrative units. The provinces are divided into a total of 105 zillas (districts). A zilla is further subdivided into tehsils (roughly equivalent to counties). Tehsils may contain villages or municipalities. There are over five thousand local governments in Pakistan.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Palau	GAZ:00006905	A nation that consists of eight principal islands and more than 250 smaller ones lying roughly 500 miles southeast of the Philippines.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Panama	GAZ:00002892	The southernmost country of Central America. Situated on an isthmus, some categorize it as a transcontinental nation connecting the north and south part of America. It borders Costa Rica to the north-west, Colombia to the south-east, the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south. Panama's major divisions are nine provinces and five indigenous territories (comarcas indigenas). The provincial borders have not changed since they were determined at independence in 1903. The provinces are divided into districts, which in turn are subdivided into sections called corregimientos. Configurations of the corregimientos are changed periodically to accommodate population changes as revealed in the census reports.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Papua New Guinea	GAZ:00003922	A country in Oceania that comprises the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and its offshore islands in Melanesia (a region of the southwestern Pacific Ocean north of Australia).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Paracel Islands	GAZ:00010832	A group of small islands and reefs in the South China Sea, about one-third of the way from Vietnam to the Philippines.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Paraguay	GAZ:00002933	A landlocked country in South America. It lies on both banks of the Paraguay River, bordering Argentina to the south and southwest, Brazil to the east and northeast, and Bolivia to the northwest, and is located in the very heart of South America. Paraguay consists of seventeen departments and one capital district (distrito capital). Each department is divided into districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Peru	GAZ:00002932	A country in western South America. It is bordered on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Brazil, on the southeast by Bolivia, on the south by Chile, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Peru is divided into 25 regions and the province of Lima. These regions are subdivided into provinces, which are composed of districts (provincias and distritos). There are 195 provinces and 1833 districts in Peru. The Lima Province, located in the central coast of the country, is unique in that it doesn't belong to any of the twenty-five regions. The city of Lima, which is the nation's capital, is located in this province. Callao is its own region, even though it only contains one province, the Constitutional Province of Callao.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Philippines	GAZ:00004525	An archipelagic nation located in Southeast Asia. The Philippine archipelago comprises 7,107 islands in the western Pacific Ocean, bordering countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Palau and the Republic of China, although it is the only Southeast Asian country to share no land borders with its neighbors. The Philippines is divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. These are divided into 17 regions, 81 provinces, 136 cities, 1,494 municipalities and 41,995 barangays.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Pitcairn Islands	GAZ:00005867	A group of four islands in the southern Pacific Ocean. The Pitcairn Islands form the southeasternmost extension of the geological archipelago of the Tuamotus of French Polynesia.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Poland	GAZ:00002939	A country in Central Europe. Poland is bordered by Germany to the west; the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south; Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania to the east; and the Baltic Sea and Kaliningrad Oblast, a Russian exclave, to the north. The administrative division of Poland since 1999 has been based on three levels of subdivision. The territory of Poland is divided into voivodeships (provinces); these are further divided into powiats (counties), and these in turn are divided into gminas (communes or municipalities). Major cities normally have the status of both gmina and powiat. Poland currently has 16 voivodeships, 379 powiats (including 65 cities with powiat status), and 2,478 gminas.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Portugal	GAZ:00004126	That part of the Portuguese Republic that occupies the W part of the Iberian Peninsula, and immediately adjacent islands.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Puerto Rico	GAZ:00006935	A semi-autonomous territory composed of an archipelago in the northeastern Caribbean, east of the Dominican Republic and west of the Virgin Islands, approximately 2,000 km off the coast of Florida (the nearest of the mainland United States).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Qatar	GAZ:00005286	An Arab emirate in Southwest Asia, occupying the small Qatar Peninsula on the northeasterly coast of the larger Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the south; otherwise the Persian Gulf surrounds the state. Qatar is divided into ten municipalities (Arabic: baladiyah), which are further divided into zones (districts).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Republic of the Congo	GAZ:00001088	A country in Central Africa. It is bordered by Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Angolan exclave province of Cabinda, and the Gulf of Guinea. The Republic of the Congo is divided into 10 regions (regions) and one commune, the capital Brazzaville. The regions are subdivided into forty-six districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Reunion	GAZ:00003945	An island, located in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar, about 200 km south west of Mauritius, the nearest island.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Romania	GAZ:00002951	A country in Southeastern Europe. It shares a border with Hungary and Serbia to the west, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova to the northeast, and Bulgaria to the south. Romania has a stretch of sea coast along the Black Sea. It is located roughly in the lower basin of the Danube and almost all of the Danube Delta is located within its territory. Romania is divided into forty-one counties (judete), as well as the municipality of Bucharest (Bucuresti) - which is its own administrative unit. The country is further subdivided into 319 cities and 2686 communes (rural localities).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Ross Sea	GAZ:00023304	A large embayment of the Southern Ocean, extending deeply into Antarctica between Cape Adare, at 170degE, on the west and Cape Colbeck on the east, at 158degW.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Russia	GAZ:00002721	A transcontinental country extending over much of northern Eurasia. Russia shares land borders with the following countries (counter-clockwise from northwest to southeast): Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast), Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. The Russian Federation comprises 83 federal subjectsm 46 oblasts(provinces), 21 republics, 9 kraia (territories), 4 autonomous okrugs (autonomous districts), one autonomous oblast, and two federal cities. The federal subjects are grouped into seven federal districts. These subjects are divided into districts (raions), cities/towns and urban-type settlements, and, at level 4, selsovets (rural councils), towns and urban-type settlements under the jurisdiction of the district and city districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Rwanda	GAZ:00001087	A small landlocked country in the Great Lakes region of east-central Africa, bordered by Uganda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania. Rwanda is divided into five provinces (intara) and subdivided into thirty districts (akarere). The districts are divided into sectors (imirenge).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Saint Helena	GAZ:00000849	An island of volcanic origin and a British overseas territory in the South Atlantic Ocean.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Saint Kitts and Nevis	GAZ:00006906	A federal two-island nation in the West Indies. Located in the Leeward Islands. Saint Kitts and Nevis are geographically part of the Leeward Islands. To the north-northwest lie the islands of Saint Eustatius, Saba, Saint Barthelemy, and Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten. To the east and northeast are Antigua and Barbuda, and to the southeast is the small uninhabited island of Redonda, and the island of Montserrat. The federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis is divided into fourteen parishes: nine divisions on Saint Kitts and five on Nevis.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Saint Lucia	GAZ:00006909	An island nation in the eastern Caribbean Sea on the boundary with the Atlantic Ocean.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	GAZ:00003942	An Overseas Collectivity of France located in a group of small islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, the main ones being Saint Pierre and Miquelon, 25 km off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada. Saint Pierre and Miquelon became an overseas department in 1976, but its status changed to that of an Overseas collectivity in 1985.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Saint Martin	GAZ:00005841	An overseas collectivity of France that came into being on 2007-02-22, encompassing the northern parts of the island of Saint Martin and neighboring islets. The southern part of the island, Sint Maarten, is part of the Netherlands Antilles. Formerly, with Saint-Barthelemy, an arrondissement of Guadeloupe.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	GAZ:02000565	An island nation in the Lesser Antilles chain of the Caribbean Sea.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Samoa	GAZ:00006910	A country governing the western part of the Samoan Islands archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean. Samoa is made up of eleven itumalo (political districts).	
geo_loc_name (country)	San Marino	GAZ:00003102	A country in the Apennine Mountains. It is a landlocked enclave, completely surrounded by Italy. San Marino is an enclave in Italy, on the border between the regioni of Emilia Romagna and Marche. Its topography is dominated by the Apennines mountain range. San Marino is divided into nine municipalities, known locally as Castelli (singular castello).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Sao Tome and Principe	GAZ:00006927	An island nation in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western equatorial coast of Africa. It consists of two islands: Sao Tome and Principe, located about 140 km apart and about 250 and 225 km respectively, off of the northwestern coast of Gabon. Both islands are part of an extinct volcanic mountain range. Sao Tome and Principe is divided into 2 provinces: Principe, Sao Tome. The provinces are further divided into seven districts, six on Sao Tome and one on Principe (with Principe having self-government since 1995-04-29).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Saudi Arabia	GAZ:00005279	A country on the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Jordan on the northwest, Iraq on the north and northeast, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates on the east, Oman on the southeast, and Yemen on the south. The Persian Gulf lies to the northeast and the Red Sea to its west. Saudi Arabia is divided into 13 provinces or regions (manatiq; singular mintaqah). Each is then divided into Governorates.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Senegal	GAZ:00000913	A country south of the Senegal River in western Africa. Senegal is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Mauritania to the north, Mali to the east, and Guinea and Guinea-Bissau to the south. The Gambia lies almost entirely within Senegal, surrounded on the north, east and south; from its western coast Gambia's territory follows the Gambia River more than 300 km inland. Dakar is the capital city of Senegal, located on the Cape Verde Peninsula on the country's Atlantic coast. Senegal is subdivided into 11 regions and further subdivided into 34 Departements, 103 Arrondissements (neither of which have administrative function) and by Collectivites Locales.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Serbia	GAZ:00002957	A landlocked country in Central and Southeastern Europe, covering the southern part of the Pannonian Plain and the central part of the Balkan Peninsula. It is bordered by Hungary to the north; Romania and Bulgaria to the east; Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro to the south; Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the west. The capital is Belgrade. Serbia is divided into 29 districts plus the City of Belgrade. The districts and the city of Belgrade are further divided into municipalities. Serbia has two autonomous provinces: Kosovo and Metohija in the south (5 districts, 30 municipalities), and Vojvodina in the north (7 districts, 46 municipalities).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Seychelles	GAZ:00006922	An archipelagic island country in the Indian Ocean at the eastern edge of the Somali Sea. It consists of 115 islands.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Sierra Leone	GAZ:00000914	A country in West Africa. It is bordered by Guinea in the north and east, Liberia in the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean in the southwest and west. The Republic of Sierra Leone is composed of 3 provinces and one area called the Western Area; the provinces are further divided into 12 districts. The Western Area is also divided into 2 districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Singapore	GAZ:00003923	An island nation located at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula. It lies 137 km north of the Equator, south of the Malaysian State of Johor and north of Indonesia's Riau Islands. Singapore consists of 63 islands, including mainland Singapore. There are two man-made connections to Johor, Malaysia, Johor-Singapore Causeway in the north, and Tuas Second Link in the west. Since 2001-11-24, Singapore has had an administrative subdivision into 5 districts. It is also divided into five Regions, urban planning subdivisions with no administrative role.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Sint Maarten	GAZ:00012579	One of five island areas (Eilandgebieden) of the Netherlands Antilles, encompassing the southern half of the island of Saint Martin/Sint Maarten.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Slovakia	GAZ:00002956	A landlocked country in Central Europe. The Slovak Republic borders the Czech Republic and Austria to the west, Poland to the north, Ukraine to the east and Hungary to the south. The largest city is its capital, Bratislava. Slovakia is subdivided into 8 kraje (singular - kraj, usually translated as regions. The kraje are subdivided into many okresy (singular okres, usually translated as districts). Slovakia currently has 79 districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Slovenia	GAZ:00002955	A country in southern Central Europe bordering Italy to the west, the Adriatic Sea to the southwest, Croatia to the south and east, Hungary to the northeast, and Austria to the north. The capital of Slovenia is Ljubljana. As of 2005-05 Slovenia is divided into 12 statistical regions for legal and statistical purposes. Slovenia is divided into 210 local municipalities, eleven of which have urban status.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Solomon Islands	GAZ:00005275	A nation in Melanesia, east of Papua New Guinea, consisting of nearly one thousand islands. Together they cover a land mass of 28,400 km ² . The capital is Honiara, located on the island of Guadalcanal.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Somalia	GAZ:00001104	A country located in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Djibouti to the northwest, Kenya on its southwest, the Gulf of Aden with Yemen on its north, the Indian Ocean at its east, and Ethiopia to the west. Prior to the civil war, Somalia was divided into eighteen regions (gobollada, singular gobol), which were in turn subdivided into districts. On a de facto basis, northern Somalia is now divided up among the quasi-independent states of Puntland, Somaliland, Galmudug and Maakhir.	
geo_loc_name (country)	South Africa	GAZ:00001094	A country located at the southern tip of Africa. It borders the Atlantic and Indian oceans and Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho, an independent enclave surrounded by South African territory. It is divided into nine provinces which are further subdivided into 52 districts: 6 metropolitan and 46 district municipalities. The 46 district municipalities are further subdivided into 231 local municipalities. The district municipalities also contain 20 district management areas (mostly game parks) that are directly governed by the district municipalities. The six metropolitan municipalities perform the functions of both district and local municipalities.	
geo_loc_name (country)	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	GAZ:00003990	A British overseas territory in the southern Atlantic Ocean. It consists of South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands, some 640 km to the SE.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	South Korea	GAZ:00002802	A republic in East Asia, occupying the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. South Korea is divided into 8 provinces (do), 1 special autonomous province (teukbyeol jachido), 6 metropolitan cities (gwangyeoksi), and 1 special city (teukbyeolsi). These are further subdivided into a variety of smaller entities, including cities (si), counties (gun), districts (gu), towns (eup), townships (myeon), neighborhoods (dong) and villages (ri).	
geo_loc_name (country)	South Sudan	GAZ:00233439	A state located in Africa with Juba as its capital city. It's bordered by Ethiopia to the east, Kenya, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south, and the Central African Republic to the west and Sudan to the North. Southern Sudan includes the vast swamp region of the Sudd formed by the White Nile, locally called the Bahr el Jebel.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Spain	GAZ:00003936	That part of the Kingdom of Spain that occupies the Iberian Peninsula plus the Balaeric Islands. The Spanish mainland is bordered to the south and east almost entirely by the Mediterranean Sea (except for a small land boundary with Gibraltar); to the north by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean and Portugal.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Sprattly Islands	GAZ:00010831	A group of >100 islands located in the Southeastern Asian group of reefs and islands in the South China Sea, about two-thirds of the way from southern Vietnam to the southern Philippines.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Sri Lanka	GAZ:00003924	An island nation in South Asia, located about 31 km off the southern coast of India. Sri Lanka is divided into 9 provinces and 25 districts. Districts are divided into Divisional Secretariats.	
geo_loc_name (country)	State of Palestine	GAZ:00002475	The territory under the administration of the Palestine National Authority, as established by the Oslo Accords. The PNA divides the Palestinian territories into 16 governorates.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Sudan	GAZ:00000560	A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the northeast, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the east, Kenya and Uganda to the southeast, Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west and Libya to the northwest. Sudan is divided into twenty-six states (wilayat, singular wilayah) which in turn are subdivided into 133 districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Suriname	GAZ:00002525	A country in northern South America. It is situated between French Guiana to the east and Guyana to the west. The southern border is shared with Brazil and the northern border is the Atlantic coast. The southernmost border with French Guiana is disputed along the Marowijne river. Suriname is divided into 10 districts, each of which is divided into Ressen.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Svalbard	GAZ:00005396	An archipelago of continental islands lying in the Arctic Ocean north of mainland Europe, about midway between Norway and the North Pole.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Swaziland	GAZ:00001099	A small, landlocked country in Africa embedded between South Africa in the west, north and south and Mozambique in the east. Swaziland is divided into four districts, each of which is divided into Tinkhundla (singular, Inkhundla).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Sweden	GAZ:00002729	A Nordic country on the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northern Europe. It has borders with Norway (west and north) and Finland (northeast). Sweden is a unitary state, currently divided into twenty-one counties (lan). Each county further divides into a number of municipalities or kommuner, with a total of 290 municipalities in 2004.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Switzerland	GAZ:00002941	A federal republic in Europe. Switzerland is bordered by Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Liechtenstein. The Swiss Confederation consists of 26 cantons. The Cantons comprise a total of 2,889 municipalities. Within Switzerland there are two enclaves: Busingen belongs to Germany, Campione d'Italia belongs to Italy.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Syria	GAZ:00002474	A country in Southwest Asia, bordering Lebanon, the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus to the west, Israel to the southwest, Jordan to the south, Iraq to the east, and Turkey to the north. Syria has fourteen governorates, or muhafazat (singular: muhafazah). The governorates are divided into sixty districts, or manatiq (singular: mintaqah), which are further divided into sub-districts, or nawahi (singular: nahia).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Taiwan	GAZ:00005341	A state in East Asia with de facto rule of the island of Tawain and adjacent territory. The Republic of China currently administers two historical provinces of China (one completely and a small part of another one) and centrally administers two direct-controlled municipalities.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Tajikistan	GAZ:00006912	A mountainous landlocked country in Central Asia. Afghanistan borders to the south, Uzbekistan to the west, Kyrgyzstan to the north, and People's Republic of China to the east. Tajikistan consists of 4 administrative divisions. These are the provinces (viloyat) of Sughd and Khatlon, the autonomous province of Gorno-Badakhshan (abbreviated as GBAO), and the Region of Republican Subordination (RRP, Raiony Respublikanskogo Podchineniya in Russian; formerly known as Karotegin Province). Each region is divided into several districts (nohiya or raion).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Tanzania	GAZ:00001103	A country in East Africa bordered by Kenya and Uganda on the north, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west, and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique on the south. To the east it borders the Indian Ocean. Tanzania is divided into 26 regions (mkoa), twenty-one on the mainland and five on Zanzibar (three on Unguja, two on Pemba). Ninety-eight districts (wilaya), each with at least one council, have been created to further increase local authority; the councils are also known as local government authorities. Currently there are 114 councils operating in 99 districts; 22 are urban and 92 are rural. The 22 urban units are further classified as city councils (Dar es Salaam and Mwanza), municipal councils (Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Tabora, and Tanga) or town councils (the remaining eleven communities).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Thailand	GAZ:00003744	A country in Southeast Asia. To its east lie Laos and Cambodia; to its south, the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia; and to its west, the Andaman Sea and Burma. Its capital and largest city is Bangkok. Thailand is divided into 75 provinces (changwat), which are gathered into 5 groups of provinces by location. There are also 2 special governed districts: the capital Bangkok (Krung Thep Maha Nakhon) and Pattaya, of which Bangkok is at provincial level and thus often counted as a 76th province.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Timor-Leste	GAZ:00006913	A country in Southeast Asia. It comprises the eastern half of the island of Timor, the nearby islands of Atauro and Jaco, and Oecussi-Ambeno, an exclave on the northwestern side of the island, within Indonesian West Timor. The small country of 15,410 km2 is located about 640 km northwest of Darwin, Australia. East Timor is divided into thirteen administrative districts, are subdivided into 65 subdistricts, 443 sucos and 2,336 towns, villages and hamlets.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Togo	GAZ:00000915	A country in West Africa bordering Ghana in the west, Benin in the east and Burkina Faso in the north. In the south, it has a short Gulf of Guinea coast, on which the capital Lome is located.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Tokelau	GAZ:00260188	A dependent territory of New Zealand in the southern Pacific Ocean. It consists of three tropical coral atolls: Atafu, Nukunonu, and Fakaofu. They have a combined land area of 10 km ² (4 sq mi).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Tonga	GAZ:00006916	A Polynesian country, and also an archipelago comprising 169 islands, of which 36 are inhabited. The archipelago's total surface area is about 750 square kilometres (290 sq mi) scattered over 700,000 square kilometres (270,000 sq mi) of the southern Pacific Ocean.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Trinidad and Tobago	GAZ:00003767	An archipelagic state in the southern Caribbean, lying northeast of the South American nation of Venezuela and south of Grenada in the Lesser Antilles. It also shares maritime boundaries with Barbados to the northeast and Guyana to the southeast. The country covers an area of 5,128 km ² and consists of two main islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and 21 smaller islands.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Tromelin Island	GAZ:00005812	A low, flat 0.8 km ² island in the Indian Ocean, about 350 km east of Madagascar. Tromelin is a low, scrub-covered sandbank about 1,700 m long and 700 m wide, surrounded by coral reefs. The island is 7 m high at its highest point.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Tunisia	GAZ:00000562	A country situated on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa. It is bordered by Algeria to the west and Libya to the southeast. Tunisia is subdivided into 24 governorates, divided into 262 "delegations" or "districts" (mutamadiyat), and further subdivided into municipalities (shaykhats).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Turkey	GAZ:00000558	A Eurasian country that stretches across the Anatolian peninsula in western Asia and Thrace (Rumelia) in the Balkan region of southeastern Europe. Turkey borders eight countries: Bulgaria to the northwest; Greece to the west, Georgia to the northeast; Armenia, Azerbaijan (the exclave of Nakhichevan), and Iran to the east; and Iraq and Syria to the southeast. The Mediterranean Sea and Cyprus are to the south; the Aegean Sea and Archipelago are to the west; and the Black Sea is to the north. Separating Anatolia and Thrace are the Sea of Marmara and the Turkish Straits (the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles), which are commonly reckoned to delineate the border between Asia and Europe, thereby making Turkey transcontinental. The territory of Turkey is subdivided into 81 provinces for administrative purposes. The provinces are organized into 7 regions for census purposes; however, they do not represent an administrative structure. Each province is divided into districts, for a total of 923 districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Turkmenistan	GAZ:00005018	A country in Central Asia. It is bordered by Afghanistan to the southeast, Iran to the southwest, Uzbekistan to the northeast, Kazakhstan to the northwest, and the Caspian Sea to the west. It was a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. Turkmenistan is divided into five provinces or welayatlar (singular - welayat) and one independent city.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Turks and Caicos Islands	GAZ:00003955	A British Overseas Territory consisting of two groups of tropical islands in the West Indies. The Turks and Caicos Islands are divided into six administrative districts (two in the Turks Islands and four in the Caicos Islands).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Tuvalu	GAZ:00009715	A Polynesian island nation located in the Pacific Ocean midway between Hawaii and Australia.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	United States of America	GAZ:00002459	<p>A federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, DC, the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The State of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait, and the State of Hawaii is in the mid-Pacific. The United States also possesses several territories, or insular areas, that are scattered around the Caribbean and Pacific. The states are divided into smaller administrative regions, called counties in most states, exceptions being Alaska (parts of the state are organized into subdivisions called boroughs; the rest of the state's territory that is not included in any borough is divided into "census areas"), and Louisiana (which is divided into county-equivalents that are called parishes). There are also independent cities which are within particular states but not part of any particular county or consolidated city-counties. Another type of organization is where the city and county are unified and function as an independent city. There are thirty-nine independent cities in Virginia and other independent cities or city-counties are San Francisco, California, Baltimore, Maryland, St. Louis, Missouri, Denver, Colorado and Carson City, Nevada. Counties can include a number of cities, towns, villages, or hamlets, or sometimes just a part of a city. Counties have varying degrees of political and legal significance, but they are always administrative divisions of the state. Counties in many states are further subdivided into townships, which, by definition, are administrative divisions of a county. In some states, such as Michigan, a township can file a charter with the state government, making itself into a "charter township", which is a type of mixed municipal and township status (giving the township some of the rights of a city without all of the responsibilities), much in the</p>	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Uganda	GAZ:00001102	A landlocked country in East Africa, bordered on the east by Kenya, the north by Sudan, on the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on the southwest by Rwanda, and on the south by Tanzania. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, within which it shares borders with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is divided into 80 districts, spread across four administrative regions: Northern, Eastern, Central and Western. The districts are subdivided into counties.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Ukraine	GAZ:00002724	A country in Eastern Europe. It borders Russia to the east, Belarus to the north, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary to the west, Romania and Moldova to the southwest, and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the south. Ukraine is subdivided into twenty-four oblasts (provinces) and one autonomous republic (avtonomna respublika), Crimea. Additionally, the cities of Kiev, the capital, and Sevastopol, both have a special legal status. The 24 oblasts and Crimea are subdivided into 490 raions (districts), or second-level administrative units.	
geo_loc_name (country)	United Arab Emirates	GAZ:00005282	A Middle Eastern federation of seven states situated in the southeast of the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia on the Persian Gulf, bordering Oman and Saudi Arabia. The seven states, termed emirates, are Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Quwain.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	United Kingdom	GAZ:00002637	A sovereign island country located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe comprising of the four constituent countries; England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It comprises the island of Great Britain, the northeast part of the island of Ireland and many small islands. Apart from Northern Ireland the UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea. The largest island, Great Britain, is linked to France by the Channel Tunnel.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Uruguay	GAZ:00002930	A country located in the southeastern part of South America. It is bordered by Brazil to the north, by Argentina across the bank of both the Uruguay River to the west and the estuary of Rio de la Plata to the southwest, and the South Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Uruguay consists of 19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Uzbekistan	GAZ:00004979	A doubly landlocked country in Central Asia, formerly part of the Soviet Union. It shares borders with Kazakhstan to the west and to the north, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to the east, and Afghanistan and Turkmenistan to the south. Uzbekistan is divided into twelve provinces (viloyatlar) one autonomous republic (respublika and one independent city (shahar).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Vanuatu	GAZ:00006918	An island country located in the South Pacific Ocean. The archipelago, which is of volcanic origin, is 1,750 kilometres (1,090 mi) east of northern Australia, 540 kilometres (340 mi) northeast of New Caledonia, east of New Guinea, southeast of the Solomon Islands, and west of Fiji.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Venezuela	GAZ:00002931	A country on the northern coast of South America. The country comprises a continental mainland and numerous islands located off the Venezuelan coastline in the Caribbean Sea. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela possesses borders with Guyana to the east, Brazil to the south, and Colombia to the west. Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados, Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Leeward Antilles lie just north, off the Venezuelan coast. Venezuela is divided into twenty-three states (Estados), a capital district (distrito capital) corresponding to the city of Caracas, the Federal Dependencies (Dependencias Federales, a special territory), and Guayana Esequiba (claimed in a border dispute with Guyana). Venezuela is further subdivided into 335 municipalities (municipios); these are subdivided into over one thousand parishes (parroquias).	
geo_loc_name (country)	Viet Nam	GAZ:00003756	The easternmost country on the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia. It borders the Gulf of Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin, and South China Sea, alongside China, Laos, and Cambodia.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Virgin Islands	GAZ:00003959	A group of islands in the Caribbean that are an insular area of the United States. The islands are geographically part of the Virgin Islands archipelago and are located in the Leeward Islands of the Lesser Antilles. The US Virgin Islands are an organized, unincorporated United States territory. The US Virgin Islands are administratively divided into two districts and subdivided into 20 sub-districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Wake Island	GAZ:00007111	A coral atoll (despite its name) having a coastline of 19 km in the North Pacific Ocean, located about two-thirds of the way from Honolulu (3,700 km west) to Guam (2,430 km east).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Wallis and Futuna	GAZ:00007191	A Polynesian French island territory (but not part of, or even contiguous with, French Polynesia) in the South Pacific between Fiji and Samoa. It is made up of three main volcanic tropical islands and a number of tiny islets.	
geo_loc_name (country)	West Bank	GAZ:00009572	A landlocked territory near the Mediterranean coast of Western Asia, bordered by Jordan and the Dead Sea to the east and by Israel to the south, west and north.[2] Under Israeli occupation since 1967, the area is split into 167 Palestinian "islands" under partial Palestinian National Authority civil rule, and 230 Israeli settlements into which Israeli law is "pipelined".	
geo_loc_name (country)	Western Sahara	GAZ:00000564	A territory of northwestern Africa, bordered by Morocco to the north, Algeria in the northeast, Mauritania to the east and south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. Western Sahara is administratively divided into four regions.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Yemen	GAZ:00005284	A country located on the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia. Yemen is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the North, the Red Sea to the West, the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden to the South, and Oman to the east. Yemen's territory includes over 200 islands, the largest of which is Socotra, about 415 km to the south of Yemen, off the coast of Somalia. As of 2004-02, Yemen is divided into twenty governorates (muhafazah) and one municipality. The population of each governorate is listed in the table below. The governorates of Yemen are divided into 333 districts (muderiah). The districts are subdivided into 2,210 sub-districts, and then into 38,284 villages (as of 2001).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (country)	Zambia	GAZ:00001107	A landlocked country in Southern Africa. The neighbouring countries are the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia to the south, and Angola to the west. The capital city is Lusaka. Zambia is divided into nine provinces. Each province is subdivided into several districts with a total of 73 districts.	
geo_loc_name (country)	Zimbabwe	GAZ:00001106	A landlocked country in the southern part of the continent of Africa, between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers. It is bordered by South Africa to the south, Botswana to the southwest, Zambia to the northwest, and Mozambique to the east. Zimbabwe is divided into eight provinces and two cities with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 59 districts and 1,200 municipalities.	
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)				
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	Alberta	GAZ:00002566	One of Canada's prairie provinces. It became a province on 1905-09-01. Alberta is located in western Canada, bounded by the provinces of British Columbia to the west and Saskatchewan to the east, Northwest Territories to the north, and by the State of Montana to the south. Statistics Canada divides the province of Alberta into nineteen census divisions, each with one or more municipal governments overseeing county municipalities, improvement districts, special areas, specialized municipalities, municipal districts, regional municipalities, cities, towns, villages, summer villages, Indian settlements, and Indian reserves. Census divisions are not a unit of local government in Alberta.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	British Columbia	GAZ:00002562	The westernmost of Canada's provinces. British Columbia is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west, by the American State of Alaska on the northwest, and to the north by the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, on the east by the province of Alberta, and on the south by the States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana. The current southern border of British Columbia was established by the 1846 Oregon Treaty, although its history is tied with lands as far south as the California border. British Columbia's rugged coastline stretches for more than 27,000 km, and includes deep, mountainous fjords and about 6,000 islands, most of which are uninhabited. British Columbia is carved into 27 regional districts. These regional districts are federations of member municipalities and electoral areas. The unincorporated area of the regional district is carved into electoral areas.	
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	Manitoba	GAZ:00002571	One of Canada's 10 provinces. Manitoba is located at the longitudinal centre of Canada, although it is considered to be part of Western Canada. It borders Saskatchewan to the west, Ontario to the east, Nunavut and Hudson Bay to the north, and the American states of North Dakota and Minnesota to the south. Statistics Canada divides the province of Manitoba into 23 census divisions. Census divisions are not a unit of local government in Manitoba.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	New Brunswick	GAZ:00002570	One of Canada's three Maritime provinces. New Brunswick is bounded on the north by Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula and by Chaleur Bay. Along the east coast, the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and Northumberland Strait form the boundaries. In the south-east corner of the province, the narrow Isthmus of Chignecto connects New Brunswick to the Nova Scotia peninsula. The south of the province is bounded by the Bay of Fundy, which has the highest tides in the world with a rise of 16 m. To the west, the province borders the American State of Maine. New Brunswick is divided into 15 counties, which no longer have administrative roles except in the court system. The counties are divided into parishes.	
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	Newfoundland and Labrador	GAZ:00002567	A province of Canada, the tenth and latest to join the Confederation. Geographically, the province consists of the island of Newfoundland and the mainland Labrador, on Canada's Atlantic coast.	
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	Northwest Territories	GAZ:00002575	A territory of Canada. Located in northern Canada, it borders Canada's two other territories, Yukon to the west and Nunavut to the east, and three provinces: British Columbia to the southwest, Alberta to the south, and Saskatchewan to the southeast. The present-day territory was created in 1870-06, when the Hudson's Bay Company transferred Rupert's Land and North-Western Territory to the government of Canada.	
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	Nova Scotia	GAZ:00002565	A Canadian province located on Canada's southeastern coast. The province's mainland is the Nova Scotia peninsula surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, including numerous bays and estuaries. No where in Nova Scotia is more than 67 km from the ocean. Cape Breton Island, a large island to the northeast of the Nova Scotia mainland, is also part of the province, as is Sable Island.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	Nunavut	GAZ:00002574	The largest and newest territory of Canada; it was separated officially from the Northwest Territories on 1999-04-01. The Territory covers about 1.9 million km ² of land and water in Northern Canada including part of the mainland, most of the Arctic Archipelago, and all of the islands in Hudson Bay, James Bay, and Ungava Bay (including the Belcher Islands) which belonged to the Northwest Territories. Nunavut has land borders with the Northwest Territories on several islands as well as the mainland, a border with Manitoba to the south of the Nunavut mainland, and a tiny land border with Newfoundland and Labrador on Killiniq Island. It also shares aquatic borders with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba and with Greenland.	
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	Ontario	GAZ:00002563	A province located in the central part of Canada. Ontario is bordered by the provinces of Manitoba to the west, Quebec to the east, and the States of Michigan, New York, and Minnesota. Most of Ontario's borders with the United States are natural, starting at the Lake of the Woods and continuing through the four Great Lakes: Superior, Huron (which includes Georgian Bay), Erie, and Ontario (for which the province is named), then along the Saint Lawrence River near Cornwall. Ontario is the only Canadian Province that borders the Great Lakes. There are three different types of census divisions: single-tier municipalities, upper-tier municipalities (which can be regional municipalities or counties) and districts.	
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	Prince Edward Island	GAZ:00002572	A Canadian province consisting of an island of the same name. It is divided into 3 counties.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	Quebec	GAZ:00002569	A province in the central part of Canada. Quebec is Canada's largest province by area and its second-largest administrative division; only the territory of Nunavut is larger. It is bordered to the west by the province of Ontario, James Bay and Hudson Bay, to the north by Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay, to the east by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick. It is bordered on the south by the American states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. It also shares maritime borders with the Territory of Nunavut, the Province of Prince Edward Island and the Province of Nova Scotia.	
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	Saskatchewan	GAZ:00002564	A prairie province in Canada. Saskatchewan is bounded on the west by Alberta, on the north by the Northwest Territories, on the east by Manitoba, and on the south by the States of Montana and North Dakota. It is divided into 18 census divisions according to Statistics Canada.	
geo_loc_name (state/province/region)	Yukon	GAZ:00002576	The westernmost of Canada's three territories. The territory is the approximate shape of a right triangle, bordering the American State of Alaska to the west, the Northwest Territories to the east and British Columbia to the south. Its northern coast is on the Beaufort Sea. Its ragged eastern boundary mostly follows the divide between the Yukon Basin and the Mackenzie River drainage basin to the east in the Mackenzie mountains. Its capital is Whitehorse.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)				

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Afghanistan	GAZ:00006882	A landlocked country that is located approximately in the center of Asia. It is bordered by Pakistan in the south and east Iran in the west, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the north, and China in the far northeast. Afghanistan is administratively divided into thirty-four (34) provinces (welayats). Each province is then divided into many provincial districts, and each district normally covers a city or several townships. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan]	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Albania	GAZ:00002953	A country in South Eastern Europe. Albania is bordered by Greece to the south-east, Montenegro to the north, Kosovo to the northeast, and the Republic of Macedonia to the east. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the west, and on the Ionian Sea to the southwest. From the Strait of Otranto, Albania is less than 100 km from Italy. Albania is divided into 12 administrative divisions called (Albanian: official qark/qarku, but often prefektura/prefektura Counties), 36 districts (Rrethe) and 351 municipalities (Bashkia) and communes (Komuna). [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albania]	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Algeria	GAZ:00000563	A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Tunisia in the northeast, Libya in the east, Niger in the southeast, Mali and Mauritania in the southwest, a few km of the Western Sahara in the west, Morocco in the northwest, and the Mediterranean Sea in the north. It divided into 48 provinces (wilayas), 553 districts (dairas) and 1,541 municipalities (communes, baladiyabs). [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algeria]	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	American Samoa	GAZ:00003957	An unincorporated territory of the United States located in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of the sovereign State of Samoa. The main (largest and most populous) island is Tutuila, with the Manu'a Islands, Rose Atoll, and Swains Island also included in the territory. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Samoa]	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Andorra	GAZ:00002948	A small landlocked country in western Europe, located in the eastern Pyrenees mountains and bordered by Spain (Catalonia) and France. Andorra consists of seven communities known as parishes (Catalan: parroquies, singular - parroquia). Until relatively recently, it had only six parishes; the seventh, Escaldes-Engordany, was created in 1978. Some parishes have a further territorial subdivision. Ordino, La Massana and Sant Julia de Loria are subdivided into quarts (quarters), while Canillo is subdivided into veinats (neighborhoods). Those mostly coincide with villages, which are found in all parishes. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andorra]	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Angola	GAZ:00001095	A country in south-central Africa bordering Namibia to the south, Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, and Zambia to the east, and with a west coast along the Atlantic Ocean. The exclave province Cabinda has a border with the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angola]	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Anguilla	GAZ:00009159	A British overseas territory in the Caribbean, one of the most northerly of the Leeward Islands in the Lesser Antilles. It consists of the main island of Anguilla itself, approximately 26 km long by 5 km wide at its widest point, together with a number of much smaller islands and cays with no permanent population. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anguilla]	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Antarctica	GAZ:00000462	The Earth's southernmost continent, overlying the South Pole. It is situated in the southern hemisphere, almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica]	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Antigua and Barbuda	GAZ:00006883	An island nation located on the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antigua_and_Barbuda]	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Argentina	GAZ:00002928	A South American country, constituted as a federation of twenty-three provinces and an autonomous city. It is bordered by Paraguay and Bolivia in the north, Brazil and Uruguay in the northeast, and Chile in the west and south. The country claims the British controlled territories of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Argentina also claims 969,464 km2 of Antarctica, known as Argentine Antarctica, overlapping other claims made by Chile and the United Kingdom. Argentina is subdivided into twenty-three provinces (Spanish: provincias, singular provincia) and one federal district (Capital de la Republica or Capital de la Nacion, informally the Capital Federal). The federal district and the provinces have their own constitutions, but exist under a federal system. Provinces are then divided into departments (Spanish: departamentos, singular departamento), except for Buenos Aires Province, which is divided into partidos. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina]	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Armenia	GAZ:00004094	A landlocked mountainous country in Eurasia between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in the Southern Caucasus. It borders Turkey to the west, Georgia to the north, Azerbaijan to the east, and Iran and the Nakhchivan exclave of Azerbaijan to the south. A transcontinental country at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. A former republic of the Soviet Union. Armenia is divided into ten marzes (provinces, singular marz), with the city (kaghak) of Yerevan having special administrative status as the country's capital. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia]	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Aruba	GAZ:00004025	An autonomous region within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Aruba has no administrative subdivisions. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aruba]	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Ashmore and Cartier Islands	GAZ:00005901	A Territory of Australia that includes two groups of small low-lying uninhabited tropical islands in the Indian Ocean situated on the edge of the continental shelf north-west of Australia and south of the Indonesian island of Roti. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashmore_and_Cartier_Islands]	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Australia	GAZ:00000463	A country in the southern hemisphere comprising the mainland of the world's smallest continent, the major island of Tasmania, and a number of other islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The neighbouring countries are Indonesia, East Timor, and Papua New Guinea to the north, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia to the north-east, and New Zealand to the south-east. Australia has six states, two major mainland territories, and other minor territories.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Austria	GAZ:00002942	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It borders both Germany and the Czech Republic to the north, Slovakia and Hungary to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south, and Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the west. The capital is the city of Vienna on the Danube River. Austria is divided into nine states (Bundeslander). These states are then divided into districts (Bezirke) and cities (Statutarstadte). Districts are subdivided into municipalities (Gemeinden). Cities have the competencies otherwise granted to both districts and municipalities.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Azerbaijan	GAZ:00004941	A country in the he South Caucasus region of Eurasia, it is bounded by the Caspian Sea to the east, Russia to the north, Georgia to the northwest, Armenia to the west, and Iran to the south. The Azerbaijani exclave of Nakhchivan is bordered by Armenia to the north and east, Iran to the south and west, and Turkey to the northwest. Nagorno-Karabakh, along with 7 other districts in Azerbaijan's southwest, have been controlled by Armenia since the end of the Nagorno-Karabakh War in 1994. Azerbaijan is divided into 59 rayons 11 city districts (saharlar), and one autonomous republic (muxtar respublika).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Bahamas	GAZ:00002733	A country consisting of two thousand cays and seven hundred islands that form an archipelago. It is located in the Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Florida and the United States, north of Cuba, the island of Hispanola and the Caribbean, and northwest of the British overseas territory of the Turks and Caicos Islands. It is divided into 32 districts, plus New Providence, whose affairs are handled directly by the central government.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Bahrain	GAZ:00005281	A borderless island country in the Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia lies to the west and is connected to Bahrain by the King Fahd Causeway, and Qatar is to the south across the Gulf of Bahrain. Bahrain is split into five governorates.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Baker Island	GAZ:00007117	An uninhabited atoll located just north of the equator in the central Pacific Ocean about 3,100 km southwest of Honolulu. Baker Island is an unincorporated and unorganized territory of the US.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Bangladesh	GAZ:00003750	A country in South Asia. It is bordered by India on all sides except for a small border with Myanmar to the far southeast and by the Bay of Bengal to the south. Bangladesh is divided into six administrative divisions. Divisions are subdivided into districts (zila). There are 64 districts in Bangladesh, each further subdivided into upazila (subdistricts) or thana ("police stations").	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Barbados	GAZ:00001251	An island country in the Lesser Antilles of the West Indies, in the Caribbean region of the Americas, and the most easterly of the Caribbean Islands. It is 34 kilometres (21 miles) in length and up to 23 km (14 mi) in width, covering an area of 432 km ² (167 sq mi). It is in the western part of the North Atlantic, 100 km (62 mi) east of the Windward Islands and the Caribbean Sea.[7] Barbados is east of the Windwards, part of the Lesser Antilles, at roughly 13°N of the equator. It is about 168 km (104 mi) east of both the countries of Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 180 km (110 mi) south-east of Martinique and 400 km (250 mi) north-east of Trinidad and Tobago. Barbados is outside the principal Atlantic hurricane belt. Its capital and largest city is Bridgetown.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Bassas da India	GAZ:00005810	A roughly circular atoll about 10 km in diameter, which corresponds to a total size (including lagoon) of 80 km ² . It is located in the southern Mozambique Channel, about half-way between Madagascar (which is 385 km to the east) and Mozambique, and 110 km northwest of Europa Island. It rises steeply from the seabed 3000 m below.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Belarus	GAZ:00006886	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, that borders Russia to the north and east, Ukraine to the south, Poland to the west, and Lithuania and Latvia to the north. Its capital is Minsk. Belarus is divided into six voblasts, or provinces. Voblasts are further subdivided into raions (commonly translated as districts or regions). As of 2002, there are six voblasts, 118 raions, 102 towns and 108 urbanized settlements. Minsk is given a special status, due to the city serving as the national capital.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Belgium	GAZ:00002938	A country in northwest Europe. Belgium shares borders with France (620 km), Germany (167 km), Luxembourg (148 km) and the Netherlands (450 km). The Flemish Region (Flanders) and the Walloon Region (Wallonia) each comprise five provinces; the third region, Brussels-Capital Region, is not a province, nor does it contain any Together, these comprise 589 municipalities, which in general consist of several sub-municipalities (which were independent municipalities before the municipal merger operation mainly in 1977).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Belize	GAZ:00002934	A country in Central America. It is the only officially English speaking country in the region. Belize was a British colony for more than a century and was known as British Honduras until 1973. It became an independent nation within The Commonwealth in 1981. Belize is divided into 6 districts, which are further divided into 31 constituencies.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Benin	GAZ:00000904	A country in Western Africa. It borders Togo to the west, Nigeria to the east and Burkina Faso and Niger to the north; its short coastline to the south leads to the Bight of Benin. Its capital is Porto Novo, but the seat of government is Cotonou. Benin is divided into 12 departments and subdivided into 77 communes.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Bermuda	GAZ:00001264	A British overseas territory in the North Atlantic Ocean. Located off the east coast of the United States, it is situated around 1770 km NE of Miami, Florida and 1350 km S of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Comprised of approximately 138 islands.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Bhutan	GAZ:00003920	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is located amidst the eastern end of the Himalaya Mountains and is bordered to the south, east and west by India and to the north by Tibet. Bhutan is separated from Nepal by the Indian State of Sikkim. Bhutan is divided into four dzongdey (administrative zones). Each dzongdey is further divided into dzongkhag (districts). There are twenty dzongkhag in Bhutan. Large dzongkhags are further divided into subdistricts known as dungkhag. At the basic level, groups of villages form a constituency called gewog.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Bolivia	GAZ:00002511	A landlocked country in central South America. It is bordered by Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay and Argentina on the south, and Chile and Peru on the west. Bolivia is divided into 9 departments (Spanish: departamentos). Each of the departments is subdivided into provinces (provincias), which are further subdivided into municipalities (municipios).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Borneo	GAZ:00025355	An island at the geographic centre of Maritime Southeast Asia, in relation to major Indonesian islands, it is located north of Java, west of Sulawesi, and east of Sumatra. It is the third-largest island in the world and the largest in Asia. The island is politically divided among three countries: Malaysia and Brunei in the north, and Indonesia to the south.[1] Approximately 73% of the island is Indonesian territory. In the north, the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak make up about 26% of the island. Additionally, the Malaysian federal territory of Labuan is situated on a small island just off the coast of Borneo. The sovereign state of Brunei, located on the north coast, comprises about 1% of Borneo's land area. A little more than half of the island is in the Northern Hemisphere, including Brunei and the Malaysian portion, while the Indonesian portion spans the Northern and Southern hemispheres.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GAZ:00006887	A country on the Balkan peninsula of Southern Europe. Bordered by Croatia to the north, west and south, Serbia to the east, and Montenegro to the south, Bosnia and Herzegovina is mostly landlocked, except for 26 km of the Adriatic Sea coastline. Bosnia and Herzegovina is now divided into three political regions of which one, the Brčko District is part of the other two, the Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine and the Republika Srpska. All three have an equal constitutional status on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Botswana	GAZ:00001097	A landlocked nation in Southern Africa. It is bordered by South Africa to the south and southeast, Namibia to the west, Zambia to the north, and Zimbabwe to the northeast. Botswana is divided into nine districts, which are subdivided into a total twenty-eight subdistricts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Bouvet Island	GAZ:00001453	A sub-antarctic volcanic island in the South Atlantic Ocean, south-southwest of the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa). It is a dependent area of Norway and is not subject to the Antarctic Treaty, as it is north of the latitude south of which claims are suspended.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Brazil	GAZ:00002828	A country in South America. Bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and by Venezuela, Suriname, Guyana and the department of French Guiana to the north, Colombia to the northwest, Bolivia and Peru to the west, Argentina and Paraguay to the southwest, and Uruguay to the south. Federation of twenty-six states (estados) and one federal district (Distrito Federal). The states are subdivided into municipalities. For statistical purposes, the States are grouped into five main regions: North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast and South.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	British Virgin Islands	GAZ:00003961	A British overseas territory, located in the Caribbean to the east of Puerto Rico. The islands make up part of the Virgin Islands archipelago, the remaining islands constituting the US Virgin Islands. The British Virgin Islands consist of the main islands of Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dyke, along with over fifty other smaller islands and cays. Approximately fifteen of the islands are inhabited.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Brunei	GAZ:00003901	A country located on the north coast of the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. Apart from its coastline with the South China Sea it is completely surrounded by the State of Sarawak, Malaysia, and in fact it is separated into two parts by Limbang, which is part of Sarawak. Brunei is divided into four districts (daerah), the districts are subdivided into thirty-eight mukims, which are then divided into kampong (villages).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Bulgaria	GAZ:00002950	A country in Southeastern Europe, borders five other countries; Romania to the north (mostly along the Danube), Serbia and the Republic of Macedonia to the west, and Greece and Turkey to the south. The Black Sea defines the extent of the country to the east. Since 1999, it has consisted of twenty-eight provinces. The provinces subdivide into 264 municipalities.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Burkina Faso	GAZ:00000905	A landlocked nation in West Africa. It is surrounded by six countries: Mali to the north, Niger to the east, Benin to the south east, Togo and Ghana to the south, and Cote d'Ivoire to the south west. Burkina Faso is divided into thirteen regions, forty-five provinces, and 301 departments (communes).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Burundi	GAZ:00001090	A small country in the Great Lakes region of Africa. It is bordered by Rwanda on the north, Tanzania on the south and east, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west. Although the country is landlocked, much of its western border is adjacent to Lake Tanganyika. Burundi is divided into 17 provinces, 117 communes, and 2,638 collines.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Cambodia	GAZ:00006888	A country in Southeast Asia. The country borders Thailand to its west and northwest, Laos to its northeast, and Vietnam to its east and southeast. In the south it faces the Gulf of Thailand.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Cameroon	GAZ:00001093	A country of central and western Africa. It borders Nigeria to the west; Chad to the northeast; the Central African Republic to the east; and Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo to the south. Cameroon's coastline lies on the Bight of Bonny, part of the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean. The Republic of Cameroon is divided into ten provinces and 58 divisions or departments. The divisions are further sub-divided into sub-divisions (arrondissements) and districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Canada	GAZ:00002560	A country occupying most of northern North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west and northward into the Arctic Ocean. Canada is a federation composed of ten provinces and three territories; in turn, these may be grouped into regions. Western Canada consists of British Columbia and the three Prairie provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba). Central Canada consists of Quebec and Ontario. Atlantic Canada consists of the three Maritime provinces (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia), along with Newfoundland and Labrador. Eastern Canada refers to Central Canada and Atlantic Canada together. Three territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut) make up Northern Canada.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Cape Verde	GAZ:00001227	A republic located on an archipelago in the Macaronesia ecoregion of the North Atlantic Ocean, off the western coast of Africa. Cape Verde is divided into 22 municipalities (concelhos), and subdivided into 32 parishes (freguesias).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Cayman Islands	GAZ:00003986	A British overseas territory located in the western Caribbean Sea, comprising the islands of Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman. The Cayman Islands are divided into seven districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Central African Republic	GAZ:00001089	A landlocked country in Central Africa. It borders Chad in the north, Sudan in the east, the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the south, and Cameroon in the west. The Central African Republic is divided into 14 administrative prefectures (prefectures), along with 2 economic prefectures (prefectures economiques) and one autonomous commune. The prefectures are further divided into 71 sub-prefectures (sous-prefectures).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Chad	GAZ:00000586	A landlocked country in central Africa. It is bordered by Libya to the north, Sudan to the east, the Central African Republic to the south, Cameroon and Nigeria to the southwest, and Niger to the west. Chad is divided into 18 regions. The departments are divided into 200 sub-prefectures, which are in turn composed of 446 cantons. This is due to change.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Chile	GAZ:00002825	A country in South America occupying a long and narrow coastal strip wedged between the Andes mountains and the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific forms the country's entire western border, with Peru to the north, Bolivia to the northeast, Argentina to the east, and the Drake Passage at the country's southernmost tip. Chile claims 1,250,000 km2 of territory in Antarctica. Chile is divided into 15 regions. Every region is further divided into provinces. Finally each province is divided into communes. Each region is designated by a name and a Roman numeral, assigned from north to south. The only exception is the region housing the nation's capital, which is designated RM, that stands for Region Metropolitana (Metropolitan Region). Two new regions were created in 2006: Arica-Parinacota in the north, and Los Rios in the south. Both became operative in 2007-10.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	China	GAZ:00002845	A large country in Northeast Asia. China borders 14 nations (counted clockwise from south): Vietnam, Laos, Burma, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Mongolia and North Korea. Additionally the border between PRC and ROC is located in territorial waters. The People's Republic of China has administrative control over twenty-two provinces and considers Taiwan to be its twenty-third province. There are also five autonomous regions, each with a designated minority group; four municipalities; and two Special Administrative Regions that enjoy considerable autonomy. The People's Republic of China administers 33 province-level regions, 333 prefecture-level regions, 2,862 county-level regions, 41,636 township-level regions, and several village-level regions.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Christmas Island	GAZ:00005915	An island in the Indian Ocean, 500 km south of Indonesia and about 2600 km northwest of Perth. The island is the flat summit of a submarine mountain.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Clipperton Island	GAZ:00005838	A nine-square km coral atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, southwest of Mexico and west of Costa Rica.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Cocos Islands	GAZ:00009721	Islands that located in the Indian Ocean, about halfway between Australia and Sri Lanka. A territory of Australia. There are two atolls and twenty-seven coral islands in the group.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Colombia	GAZ:00002929	A country located in the northwestern region of South America. Colombia is bordered to the east by Venezuela and Brazil; to the south by Ecuador and Peru; to the North by the Atlantic Ocean, through the Caribbean Sea; to the north-west by Panama; and to the west by the Pacific Ocean. Besides the countries in South America, the Republic of Colombia is recognized to share maritime borders with the Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and the Central American countries of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Colombia is divided into 32 departments and one capital district which is treated as a department. There are in total 10 districts assigned to cities in Colombia including Bogota, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Tunja, Cucuta, Popayan, Buenaventura, Tumaco and Turbo. Colombia is also subdivided into some municipalities which form departments, each with a municipal seat capital city assigned. Colombia is also subdivided into corregimientos which form municipalities.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Comoros	GAZ:00005820	An island nation in the Indian Ocean, located off the eastern coast of Africa on the northern end of the Mozambique Channel between northern Madagascar and northeastern Mozambique.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Cook Islands	GAZ:00053798	A self-governing parliamentary democracy in free association with New Zealand. The fifteen small islands in this South Pacific Ocean country have a total land area of 240 km ² , but the Cook Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covers 1.8 million km ² of ocean.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Coral Sea Islands	GAZ:00005917	A Territory of Australia which includes a group of small and mostly uninhabited tropical islands and reefs in the Coral Sea, northeast of Queensland, Australia. The only inhabited island is Willis Island. The territory covers 780,000 km2, extending east and south from the outer edge of the Great Barrier Reef, and including Heralds Beacon Island, Osprey Reef, the Willis Group, and fifteen other reef/island groups.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Costa Rica	GAZ:00002901	A republic in Central America, bordered by Nicaragua to the north, Panama to the east-southeast, the Pacific Ocean to the west and south, and the Caribbean Sea to the east. Costa Rica is composed of seven provinces, which in turn are divided into 81 cantons.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Cote d'Ivoire	GAZ:00000906	A country in West Africa. It borders Liberia and Guinea to the west, Mali and Burkina Faso to the north, Ghana to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Cote d'Ivoire is divided into nineteen regions (regions). The regions are further divided into 58 departments.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Croatia	GAZ:00002719	A country at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, Central Europe, and the Balkans. Its capital is Zagreb. Croatia borders with Slovenia and Hungary to the north, Serbia to the northeast, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the east, Montenegro to the far southeast, and the Adriatic Sea to the south. Croatia is divided into 21 counties (zupanija) and the capital Zagreb's city district.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Cuba	GAZ:00003762	A country that consists of the island of Cuba (the largest and second-most populous island of the Greater Antilles), Isla de la Juventud and several adjacent small islands. Fourteen provinces and one special municipality (the Isla de la Juventud) now compose Cuba.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Curacao	GAZ:00012582	One of five island areas of the Netherlands Antilles.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Cyprus	GAZ:00004006	The third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea (after Sicily and Sardinia), Cyprus is situated in the eastern Mediterranean, just south of the Anatolian peninsula (or Asia Minor) of the Asian mainland; thus, it is often included in the Middle East (see also Western Asia and Near East). Turkey is 75 km north; other neighbouring countries include Syria and Lebanon to the east, Israel to the southeast, Egypt to the south, and Greece to the west-north-west.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Czech Republic	GAZ:00002954	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It has borders with Poland to the north, Germany to the northwest and southwest, Austria to the south, and Slovakia to the east. The capital and largest city is Prague. The country is composed of the historic regions of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as parts of Silesia. Since 2000, the Czech Republic is divided into thirteen regions (kraje, singular kraj) and the capital city of Prague. The older seventy-six districts (okresy, singular okres) including three 'statutory cities' (without Prague, which had special status) were disbanded in 1999 in an administrative reform; they remain as territorial division and seats of various branches of state administration. Since 2003-01-01, the regions have been divided into around 203 Municipalities with Extended Competence (unofficially named "Little Districts" (Czech: 'male okresy') which took over most of the administration of the former District Authorities. Some of these are further divided into Municipalities with Commissioned Local Authority. However, the old districts still exist as territorial units and remain as seats of some of the offices.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	GAZ:00001086	A country of central Africa. It borders the Central African Republic and Sudan on the north, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi on the east, Zambia and Angola on the south, the Republic of the Congo on the west, and is separated from Tanzania by Lake Tanganyika on the east. The country enjoys access to the ocean through a 40 km stretch of Atlantic coastline at Muanda and the roughly 9 km wide mouth of the Congo river which opens into the Gulf of Guinea. Congo Kinshasa is now divided into 11 Provinces, to be redistributed into 25 Provinces from 2.2009. Each Province is divided into Zones.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Denmark	GAZ:00005852	That part of the Kingdom of Denmark located in continental Europe. The mainland is bordered to the south by Germany; Denmark is located to the southwest of Sweden and the south of Norway. Denmark borders both the Baltic and the North Sea. The country consists of a large peninsula, Jutland (Jylland) and a large number of islands, most notably Zealand (Sjælland), Funen (Fyn), Vendsyssel-Thy, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm as well as hundreds of minor islands often referred to as the Danish Archipelago.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Djibouti	GAZ:00000582	A country in eastern Africa. Djibouti is bordered by Eritrea in the north, Ethiopia in the west and south, and Somalia in the southeast. The remainder of the border is formed by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. On the other side of the Red Sea, on the Arabian Peninsula, 20 km from the coast of Djibouti, is Yemen. The capital of Djibouti is the city of Djibouti. Djibouti is divided into 5 regions and one city. It is further subdivided into 11 districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Dominica	GAZ:00006890	An island nation in the Caribbean Sea. Dominica is divided into ten parishes.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Dominican Republic	GAZ:00003952	A country in the West Indies that occupies the E two-thirds of the Hispaniola island. The Dominican Republic's shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean to the north and the Caribbean Sea to the south. The Mona Passage, a channel about 130 km wide, separates the country (and the Hispaniola) from Puerto Rico. The Dominican Republic is divided into 31 provinces. Additionally, the national capital, Santo Domingo, is contained within its own Distrito Nacional (National District). The provinces are divided into municipalities (municipios; singular municipio).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Ecuador	GAZ:00002912	A country in South America, bordered by Colombia on the north, by Peru on the east and south, and by the Pacific Ocean to the west. The country also includes the Galapagos Islands (Archipelago de Colon) in the Pacific, about 965 km west of the mainland. Ecuador is divided into 24 provinces, divided into 199 cantons and subdivided into parishes (or parroquias).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Egypt	GAZ:00003934	A country in North Africa that includes the Sinai Peninsula, a land bridge to Asia. Egypt borders Libya to the west, Sudan to the south, and the Gaza Strip and Israel to the east. The northern coast borders the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus; the eastern coast borders the Red Sea. Egypt is divided into 26 governorates (in Arabic, called muhafazat, singular muhafazah). The governorates are further divided into regions (markazes).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	El Salvador	GAZ:00002935	A country in Central America, bordering the Pacific Ocean between Guatemala and Honduras. El Salvador is divided into 14 departments (departamentos), which, in turn, are subdivided into 267 municipalities (municipios).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Equatorial Guinea	GAZ:00001091	A country in Central Africa. It is one of the smallest countries in continental Africa, and comprises two regions: Rio Muni, continental region including several offshore islands; and Insular Region containing Annobon island in the South Atlantic Ocean, and Bioko island (formerly Fernando Po) that contains the capital, Malabo. Equatorial Guinea is divided into seven provinces which are divided into districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Eritrea	GAZ:00000581	A country situated in northern East Africa. It is bordered by Sudan in the west, Ethiopia in the south, and Djibouti in the southeast. The east and northeast of the country have an extensive coastline on the Red Sea, directly across from Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The Dahlak Archipelago and several of the Hanish Islands are part of Eritrea. Eritrea is divided into six regions (zobas) and subdivided into districts ("sub-zobas").	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Estonia	GAZ:00002959	A country in Northern Europe. Estonia has land borders to the south with Latvia and to the east with Russia. It is separated from Finland in the north by the Gulf of Finland and from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. Estonia is divided into 15 counties. (maakonnad; sing. - maakond). Estonian counties are divided into rural (vallad, singular vald) and urban (linnad, singular linn; alevid, singular alev; alevikud, singular alevik) municipalities. The municipalities comprise populated places (asula or asustusüksus) - various settlements and territorial units that have no administrative function. A group of populated places form a rural municipality with local administration. Most towns constitute separate urban municipalities, while some have joined with surrounding rural municipalities.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Eswatini	GAZ:00001099	A small, landlocked country in Africa embedded between South Africa in the west, north and south and Mozambique in the east. Swaziland is divided into four districts, each of which is divided into Tinkhundla (singular, Inkhundla).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Ethiopia	GAZ:00000567	A country situated in the Horn of Africa that has been landlocked since the independence of its northern neighbor Eritrea in 1993. Apart from Eritrea to the north, Ethiopia is bordered by Sudan to the west, Kenya to the south, Djibouti to the northeast, and Somalia to the east. Since 1996 Ethiopia has had a tiered government system consisting of a federal government overseeing ethnically-based regional states, zones, districts (woredas), and neighborhoods (kebele). It is divided into nine ethnically-based administrative states (kililoch, singular kilil) and subdivided into sixty-eight zones and two chartered cities (astedader akababiwoch, singular astedader akababi): Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. It is further subdivided into 550 woredas and six special woredas.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Europa Island	GAZ:00005811	A 28 km ² low-lying tropical island in the Mozambique Channel, about a third of the way from southern Madagascar to southern Mozambique.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	GAZ:00001412	An archipelago in the South Atlantic Ocean, located 483 km from the coast of Argentina, 1,080 km west of the Shag Rocks (South Georgia), and 940 km north of Antarctica (Elephant Island). They consist of two main islands, East Falkland and West Falkland, together with 776 smaller islands.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Faroe Islands	GAZ:00059206	An autonomous province of the Kingdom of Denmark since 1948 located in the Faroes. Administratively, the islands are divided into 34 municipalities (kommunur) within which 120 or so cities and villages lie.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Fiji	GAZ:00006891	An island nation in the South Pacific Ocean east of Vanuatu, west of Tonga and south of Tuvalu. The country occupies an archipelago of about 322 islands, of which 106 are permanently inhabited, and 522 islets. The two major islands, Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, account for 87% of the population.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Finland	GAZ:00002937	A Nordic country situated in the Fennoscandian region of Northern Europe. It has borders with Sweden to the west, Russia to the east, and Norway to the north, while Estonia lies to its south across the Gulf of Finland. The capital city is Helsinki. Finland is divided into six administrative provinces (laani, plural laanit). These are divided into 20 regions (maakunt), 77 subregions (seutukunta) and then into municipalities (kunta).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	France	GAZ:00003940	A part of the country of France that extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean. Metropolitan France is bordered by Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Andorra, and Spain. Due to its overseas departments.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	French Guiana	GAZ:00002516	An overseas department (departement d'outre-mer) of France, located on the northern coast of South America. It is bordered by Suriname, to the E, and Brazil, to the S and W, and by the North Atlantic Ocean, to the N. French Guiana is divided into 2 departmental arrondissements, 19 cantons and 22 communes.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	French Polynesia	GAZ:00002918	A French overseas collectivity in the southern Pacific Ocean. It is made up of several groups of Polynesian islands. French Polynesia has five administrative subdivisions (French: subdivisions administratives).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	GAZ:00003753	The French Southern and Antarctic Lands have formed a territoire d'outre-mer (an overseas territory) of France since 1955. The territory is divided into five districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Gabon	GAZ:00001092	A country in west central Africa sharing borders with Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo and the Gulf of Guinea. The capital and largest city is Libreville. Gabon is divided into 9 provinces and further divided into 37 departments.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Gambia	GAZ:00000907	A country in Western Africa. It is the smallest country on the African continental mainland and is bordered to the north, east, and south by Senegal, and has a small coast on the Atlantic Ocean in the west. Flowing through the centre of the country and discharging to the Atlantic Ocean is the Gambia River. The Gambia is divided into five divisions and one city (Banjul). The divisions are further subdivided into 37 districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Gaza Strip	GAZ:00009571	A Palestinian enclave on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Egypt on the southwest for 11 kilometers (6.8 mi) and Israel on the east and north along a 51 km (32 mi) border. Gaza and the West Bank are claimed by the de jure sovereign State of Palestine.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Georgia	GAZ:00004942	A Eurasian country in the Caucasus located at the east coast of the Black Sea. In the north, Georgia has a 723 km common border with Russia, specifically with the Northern Caucasus federal district. The following Russian republics/subdivisions: from west to east: border Georgia: Krasnodar Krai, Karachay-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia, Chechnya, Dagestan. Georgia also shares borders with Azerbaijan (322 km) to the south-east, Armenia (164 km) to the south, and Turkey (252 km) to the south-west. It is a transcontinental country, located at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. Georgia is divided into 9 regions, 2 autonomous republics (avtonomiuri respublika), and 1 city (k'alak'i). The regions are further subdivided into 69 districts (raioni).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Germany	GAZ:00002646	A country in Central Europe. It is bordered to the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea; to the east by Poland and the Czech Republic; to the south by Austria and Switzerland; and to the west by France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Germany comprises 16 states (Länder, Bundesländer), which are further subdivided into 439 districts (Kreise/Landkreise) and cities (kreisfreie Städte).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Ghana	GAZ:00000908	A country in West Africa. It borders Côte d'Ivoire to the west, Burkina Faso to the north, Togo to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Ghana is divided into 10 regions, subdivided into a total of 138 districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Gibraltar	GAZ:00003987	A British overseas territory located near the southernmost tip of the Iberian Peninsula overlooking the Strait of Gibraltar. The territory shares a border with Spain to the north.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Glorioso Islands	GAZ:00005808	A group of islands and rocks totalling 5 km ² , in the northern Mozambique channel, about 160 km northwest of Madagascar.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Greece	GAZ:00002945	A country in southeastern Europe, situated on the southern end of the Balkan Peninsula. It has borders with Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria to the north, and Turkey to the east. The Aegean Sea lies to the east and south of mainland Greece, while the Ionian Sea lies to the west. Both parts of the Eastern Mediterranean basin feature a vast number of islands. Greece consists of thirteen peripheries subdivided into a total of fifty-one prefectures (nomoi, singular nomos). There is also one autonomous area, Mount Athos, which borders the periphery of Central Macedonia.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Greenland	GAZ:00001507	A self-governing Danish province located between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Grenada	GAZ:02000573	An island country in the West Indies in the Caribbean Sea at the southern end of the Grenadines island chain. Grenada consists of the island of Grenada itself, two smaller islands, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, and several small islands which lie to the north of the main island and are a part of the Grenadines. It is located northwest of Trinidad and Tobago, northeast of Venezuela and southwest of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Its size is 348.5 square kilometres (134.6 sq mi), and it had an estimated population of 112,523 in July 2020.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Guadeloupe	GAZ:00067142	An archipelago and overseas department and region of France in the Caribbean. It consists of six inhabited islands—Basse-Terre, Grande-Terre, Marie-Galante, La Désirade, and the two inhabited Îles des Saintes—as well as many uninhabited islands and outcroppings. It is south of Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat, and north of Dominica.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Guam	GAZ:00003706	An organized, unincorporated territory of the United States in the Micronesia subregion of the western Pacific Ocean. It is the westernmost point and territory of the United States (reckoned from the geographic center of the U.S.); in Oceania, it is the largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands and the largest island in Micronesia.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Guatemala	GAZ:00002936	A country in Central America bordered by Mexico to the northwest, the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, Belize and the Caribbean Sea to the northeast, and Honduras and El Salvador to the southeast. Guatemala is divided into 22 departments (departamentos) and sub-divided into about 332 municipalities (municipios).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Guernsey	GAZ:00001550	A British Crown Dependency in the English Channel off the coast of Normandy.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Guinea	GAZ:00000909	A nation in West Africa, formerly known as French Guinea. Guinea's territory has a curved shape, with its base at the Atlantic Ocean, inland to the east, and turning south. The base borders Guinea-Bissau and Senegal to the north, and Mali to the north and north-east; the inland part borders Cote d'Ivoire to the south-east, Liberia to the south, and Sierra Leone to the west of the southern tip.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Guinea-Bissau	GAZ:00000910	A country in western Africa, and one of the smallest nations in continental Africa. It is bordered by Senegal to the north, and Guinea to the south and east, with the Atlantic Ocean to its west. Formerly the Portuguese colony of Portuguese Guinea, upon independence, the name of its capital, Bissau, was added to the country's name in order to prevent confusion between itself and the Republic of Guinea.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Guyana	GAZ:00002522	A country in the N of South America. Guyana lies north of the equator, in the tropics, and is located on the Atlantic Ocean. Guyana is bordered to the east by Suriname, to the south and southwest by Brazil and to the west by Venezuela. Guyana is divided into 10 regions. The regions of Guyana are divided into 27 neighborhood councils.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Haiti	GAZ:00003953	A country located in the Greater Antilles archipelago on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. Haiti is divided into 10 departments. The departments are further divided into 41 arrondissements, and 133 communes which serve as second and third level administrative divisions.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	GAZ:00009718	An Australian external territory comprising a volcanic group of mostly barren Antarctic islands, about two-thirds of the way from Madagascar to Antarctica.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Honduras	GAZ:00002894	A republic in Central America. The country is bordered to the west by Guatemala, to the southwest by El Salvador, to the southeast by Nicaragua, to the south by the Pacific Ocean at the Gulf of Fonseca, and to the north by the Gulf of Honduras, a large inlet of the Caribbean Sea. Honduras is divided into 18 departments. The capital city is Tegucigalpa Central District of the department of Francisco Morazan.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Hong Kong	GAZ:00003203	A special administrative region of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The territory lies on the eastern side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province in the north and facing the South China Sea in the east, west and south. Hong Kong was a crown colony of the United Kingdom from 1842 until the transfer of its sovereignty to the People's Republic of China in 1997.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Howland Island	GAZ:00007120	An uninhabited coral island located just north of the equator in the central Pacific Ocean, about 3,100 km (1,670 nm) southwest of Honolulu. The island is almost half way between Hawaii and Australia and is an unincorporated, unorganized territory of the United States, and is often included as one of the Phoenix Islands. For statistical purposes, Howland is grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Hungary	GAZ:00002952	A landlocked country in the Carpathian Basin of Central Europe, bordered by Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia. Its capital is Budapest. Hungary is divided into 19 counties (megye, singular: megye). In addition, the capital city (fovaros), Budapest, is independent of any county government. The counties are further subdivided into 173 subregions (kistersegek), and Budapest is comprised of its own subregion. Since 1996, the counties and City of Budapest have been grouped into 7 regions for statistical and development purposes. These seven regions constitute NUTS second-level units of Hungary.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Iceland	GAZ:00000843	A country in northern Europe, comprising the island of Iceland and its outlying islands in the North Atlantic Ocean between the rest of Europe and Greenland.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	India	GAZ:00002839	A country in South Asia. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, India has a coastline of 7,517 km. It borders Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north-east; and Bangladesh and Burma to the east. India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Indonesia in the Indian Ocean. India is a federal republic of twenty-eight states and seven Union Territories. Each state or union territory is divided into basic units of government and administration called districts. There are nearly 600 districts in India. The districts in turn are further divided into tehsils and eventually into villages.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Indonesia	GAZ:00003727	An archipelagic state in Southeast Asia. The country shares land borders with Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Malaysia. Other neighboring countries include Singapore, the Philippines, Australia, and the Indian territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Indonesia consists of 33 provinces, five of which have special status. The provinces are subdivided into regencies (kabupaten, distrik in Papua and West Papua Provinces) and cities (kota), which are further subdivided into subdistricts (kecamatan), and again into village groupings (either desa or kelurahan).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Iran	GAZ:00004474	A country in Central Eurasia. Iran is bounded by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf to the south and the Caspian Sea to its north. It borders Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan to the north, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east, and Turkey and Iraq to the west. Iran is divided into 30 provinces (ostan). The provinces are divided into counties (shahrestan), and subdivided into districts (bakhsh) and sub-districts (dehestan).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Iraq	GAZ:00004483	A country in the Middle East spanning most of the northwestern end of the Zagros mountain range, the eastern part of the Syrian Desert and the northern part of the Arabian Desert. It shares borders with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to the south, Jordan to the west, Syria to the northwest, Turkey to the north, and Iran to the east. It has a very narrow section of coastline at Umm Qasr on the Persian Gulf. There are two major flowing rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates. Iraq is divided into 18 governorates (or provinces) (muhafazah). The governorates are divided into qadhas (or districts).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Ireland	GAZ:00002943	A country in north-western Europe. The modern sovereign state occupies five-sixths of the island of Ireland, which was partitioned in 1921. It is bordered by Northern Ireland (part of the United Kingdom) to the north, by the Atlantic Ocean to the west and by the Irish Sea to the east. Administration follows the 34 "county-level" counties and cities of Ireland. Of these twenty-nine are counties, governed by county councils while the five cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford have city councils, (previously known as corporations), and are administered separately from the counties bearing those names. The City of Kilkenny is the only city in the republic which does not have a "city council"; it is still a borough but not a county borough and is administered as part of County Kilkenny. Ireland is split into eight regions for NUTS statistical purposes. These are not related to the four traditional provinces but are based on the administrative counties.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Isle of Man	GAZ:00052477	A Crown dependency of the United Kingdom in the centre of the Irish Sea. It is not part of the United Kingdom, European Union or United Nations.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Israel	GAZ:00002476	A country in Western Asia located on the eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Lebanon in the north, Syria in the northeast, Jordan in the east, and Egypt on the southwest. The West Bank and Gaza Strip, which are partially administrated by the Palestinian National Authority, are also adjacent. The State of Israel is divided into six main administrative districts, known as mehozot (singular mahoz). Districts are further divided into fifteen sub-districts known as nafot (singular: nafa), which are themselves partitioned into fifty natural regions.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Italy	GAZ:00002650	A country located on the Italian Peninsula in Southern Europe, and on the two largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily and Sardinia. Italy shares its northern Alpine boundary with France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. The independent states of San Marino and the Vatican City are enclaves within the Italian Peninsula, while Campione d'Italia is an Italian exclave in Switzerland. Italy is subdivided into 20 regions (regioni, singular regione). Five of these regions have a special autonomous status that enables them to enact legislation on some of their local matters. It is further divided into 109 provinces (province) and 8,101 municipalities (comuni).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Jamaica	GAZ:00003781	A nation of the Greater Antilles. Jamaica is divided into 14 parishes, which are grouped into three historic counties that have no administrative relevance.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Jan Mayen	GAZ:00005853	A volcanic island that is part of the Kingdom of Norway. It has two parts: larger Nord-Jan and smaller Sor-Jan, linked by an isthmus 2.5 km wide. It lies 600 km north of Iceland, 500 km east of Greenland and 1,000 km west of the Norwegian mainland. The island is mountainous, the highest summit being the Beerenberg volcano in the north. The isthmus is the location of the two largest lakes of the island, Sorlaguna (South Lagoon), and Nordlaguna (North Lagoon). A third lake is called Ullerenglaguna (Ullereng Lagoon). Jan Mayen was formed by the Jan Mayen hotspot.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Japan	GAZ:00002747	An island country in East Asia. Located in the Pacific Ocean, it lies to the east of China, Korea and Russia, stretching from the Sea of Okhotsk in the north to the East China Sea in the south.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Jarvis Island	GAZ:00007118	An uninhabited 4.5 km ² coral atoll located in the South Pacific Ocean about halfway between Hawaii and the Cook Islands. It is an unincorporated territory of the United States administered from Washington, DC by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system. Jarvis is one of the southern Line Islands and for statistical purposes is also grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands. Sits atop the Jarvis Seamount.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Jersey	GAZ:00001551	A British Crown Dependency[6] off the coast of Normandy, France. As well as the island of Jersey itself, the bailiwick includes two groups of small islands that are no longer permanently inhabited, the Minquiers and Ecrehous, and the Pierres de Lecq.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Johnston Atoll	GAZ:00007114	A 130 km ² atoll in the North Pacific Ocean about 1400 km (750 nm) west of Hawaii. There are four islands located on the coral reef platform, two natural islands, Johnston Island and Sand Island, which have been expanded by coral dredging, as well as North Island (Akau) and East Island (Hikina), artificial islands formed from coral dredging. Johnston is an unincorporated territory of the United States, administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as part of the United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges. Sits atop Johnston Seamount.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Jordan	GAZ:00002473	A country in Southwest Asia, bordered by Syria to the north, Iraq to the north-east, Israel and the West Bank to the west, and Saudi Arabia to the east and south. It shares the coastlines of the Dead Sea, and the Gulf of Aqaba with Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. Jordan is divided into 12 provinces called governorates. The Governorates are subdivided into approximately fifty-two nahias.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Juan de Nova Island	GAZ:00005809	A 4.4 km ² low, flat, tropical island in the narrowest part of the Mozambique Channel, about one-third of the way between Madagascar and Mozambique.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Kazakhstan	GAZ:00004999	A country in Central Asia and Europe. It is bordered by Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and China. The country also borders on a significant part of the Caspian Sea. Kazakhstan is divided into 14 provinces and two municipal districts. The provinces of Kazakhstan are divided into raions.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Kenya	GAZ:00001101	A country in Eastern Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia to the north, Somalia to the east, Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, and Sudan to the northwest, with the Indian Ocean running along the southeast border. Kenya comprises eight provinces each headed by a Provincial Commissioner (centrally appointed by the president). The provinces (mkoa singular mikoa plural in Swahili) are subdivided into districts (wilaya). There were 69 districts as of 1999 census. Districts are then subdivided into 497 divisions (taarafa). The divisions are then subdivided into 2,427 locations (kata) and then 6,612 sublocations (kata ndogo). The City of Nairobi enjoys the status of a full administrative province.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Kerguelen Archipelago	GAZ:00005682	A group of islands in the southern Indian Ocean. It is a territory of France. They are composed primarily of Tertiary flood basalts and a complex of plutonic rocks. The trachybasaltic-to-trachytic Mount Ross stratovolcano at the southern end was active during the late Pleistocene. The Rallier du Baty Peninsula on the SW tip of the island contains two youthful subglacial eruptive centers, Mont St. Allouarn and Mont Henri Rallier du Baty. An active fumarole field is related to a series of Holocene trachytic lava flows and lahars that extend beyond the icecap.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Kingman Reef	GAZ:00007116	A largely submerged, uninhabited tropical atoll located in the North Pacific Ocean, roughly half way between Hawaiian Islands and American Samoa. It is the northernmost of the Northern Line Islands and lies 65 km NNW of Palmyra Atoll, the next closest island, and has the status of an unincorporated territory of the United States, administered from Washington, DC by the US Navy. Sits atop Kingman Reef Seamount.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Kiribati	GAZ:00006894	An island nation located in the central tropical Pacific Ocean. It is composed of 32 atolls and one raised coral island dispersed over 3,500,000 km2 straddling the equator and bordering the International Date Line to the east. It is divided into three island groups which have no administrative function, including a group which unites the Line Islands and the Phoenix Islands (ministry at London, Christmas). Each inhabited island has its own council (three councils on Tarawa: Betio, South-Tarawa, North-Tarawa; two councils on Tabiteuea).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Kosovo	GAZ:00011337	A country on the Balkan Peninsula. Kosovo borders Central Serbia to the north and east, Montenegro to the northwest, Albania to the west and the Republic of Macedonia to the south. Kosovo is divided into 7 districts (Rreth) and 30 municipalities. Serbia does not recognise the unilateral secession of Kosovo[8] and considers it a United Nations-governed entity within its sovereign territory, the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Kuwait	GAZ:00005285	A sovereign emirate on the coast of the Persian Gulf, enclosed by Saudi Arabia to the south and Iraq to the north and west. Kuwait is divided into six governorates (muhafazat, singular muhafadhah).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Kyrgyzstan	GAZ:00006893	A country in Central Asia. Landlocked and mountainous, it is bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest and China to the east. Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven provinces (oblast. The capital, Bishkek, and the second large city Osh are administratively the independent cities (shaar) with a status equal to a province. Each province comprises a number of districts (raions).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Laos	GAZ:00006889	A landlocked country in southeast Asia, bordered by Burma (Myanmar) and China to the northwest, Vietnam to the east, Cambodia to the south, and Thailand to the west. Laos is divided into sixteen provinces (qvang) and Vientiane Capital (Na Kone Luang Vientiane). The provinces further divided into districts (muang).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Latvia	GAZ:00002958	A country in Northern Europe. Latvia shares land borders with Estonia to the north and Lithuania to the south, and both Russia and Belarus to the east. It is separated from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. The capital of Latvia is Riga. Latvia is divided into 26 districts (raioni). There are also seven cities (lielpilsetas) that have a separate status. Latvia is also historically, culturally and constitutionally divided in four or more distinct regions.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Lebanon	GAZ:00002478	A small, mostly mountainous country in Western Asia, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It is bordered by Syria to the north and east, and Israel to the south. Lebanon is divided into six governorates (mohaafazaat, which are further subdivided into twenty-five districts (aqdya, singular: qadaa).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Lesotho	GAZ:00001098	A land-locked country, entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho is divided into ten districts; these are further subdivided into 80 constituencies, which consists of 129 local community councils.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Liberia	GAZ:00000911	A country on the west coast of Africa, bordered by Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, and the Atlantic Ocean.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Libya	GAZ:00000566	A country in North Africa. Bordering the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Libya lies between Egypt to the east, Sudan to the southeast, Chad and Niger to the south, and Algeria and Tunisia to the west. There are thirty-four municipalities of Libya, known by the Arabic term sha'biyat (singular sha'biyah). These came recently (in the 1990s to replaced old Baladiyat system. The Baladiyat system in turn was introduced to replace the system of muhafazah (governorates or provinces) that existed from the 1960s to the 1970s.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Liechtenstein	GAZ:00003858	A tiny, doubly landlocked alpine country in Western Europe, bordered by Switzerland to its west and by Austria to its east. The principality of Liechtenstein is divided into 11 municipalities called Gemeinden (singular Gemeinde). The Gemeinden mostly consist only of a single town. Five of them fall within the electoral district Unterland (the lower county), and the remainder within Oberland (the upper county).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Line Islands	GAZ:00007144	A group of eleven atolls and low coral islands in the central Pacific Ocean south of the Hawaiian Islands, eight of which belong to Kiribati, while three are United States territories that are grouped with the United States Minor Outlying Islands.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Lithuania	GAZ:00002960	A country located along the south-eastern shore of the Baltic Sea, sharing borders with Latvia to the north, Belarus to the southeast, Poland, and the Russian exclave of the Kaliningrad Oblast to the southwest. Lithuania has a three-tier administrative division: the country is divided into 10 counties (singular apskritis, plural, apskritys) that are further subdivided into 60 municipalities (singular savivaldybe, plural savivaldybes) which consist of over 500 elderates (singular seniunija, plural seniunijos).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Luxembourg	GAZ:00002947	A small landlocked country in western Europe, bordered by Belgium, France, and Germany. Luxembourg is divided into 3 districts, which are further divided into 12 cantons and then 116 communes. Twelve of the communes have city status, of which the city of Luxembourg is the largest.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Macau	GAZ:00003202	One of the two special administrative regions of the People's Republic of China, the other being Hong Kong. Macau lies on the western side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province in the north and facing the South China Sea in the east and south. Macau is situated 60 kmsouthwest of Hong Kong and 145 km from Guangzhou. It consists of the Macau Peninsula itself and the islands of Taipa and Coloane. The peninsula is formed by the Zhujiang (Pearl River) estuary on the east and the Xijiang (West River) on the west. It borders the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone in mainland China.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Madagascar	GAZ:00001108	An island nation in the Indian Ocean off the southeastern coast of Africa. The main island, also called Madagascar, is the fourth largest island in the world, and is home to 5% of the world's plant and animal species, of which more than 80% are endemic to Madagascar. Most notable are the lemur infraorder of primates, the carnivorous fossa, three endemic bird families and six endemic baobab species. Madagascar is divided into six autonomous provinces (faritany mizakatena), and 22 regions. The regions are further subdivided into 116 districts, 1,548 communes, and 16,969 fokontany.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Malawi	GAZ:00001105	A country in southeastern Africa. It is bordered by Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north and Mozambique, which surrounds it on the east, south and west. Malawi is divided into three regions (the Northern, Central and Southern regions), which are further divided into twenty-seven districts, which in turn are further divided into 137 traditional authorities and 68 sub-chiefdoms.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Malaysia	GAZ:00003902	A country in southeastern Africa. It is bordered by Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north and Mozambique, which surrounds it on the east, south and west. Malawi is divided into three regions (the Northern, Central and Southern regions), which are further divided into twenty-seven districts, which in turn are further divided into 137 traditional authorities and 68 sub-chiefdoms.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Maldives	GAZ:00006924	An archipelago which consists of approximately 1,196 coral islands grouped in a double chain of 27 atolls, spread over roughly 90,000 km2.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Mali	GAZ:00000584	A landlocked country in northern Africa. It borders Algeria on the north, Niger on the east, Burkina Faso and the Cote d'Ivoire on the south, Guinea on the south-west, and Senegal and Mauritania on the west. Mali is divided into 8 regions (regions) and 1 district, and subdivided into 49 cercles, totalling 288 arrondissements.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Malta	GAZ:00004017	A Southern European country and consists of an archipelago situated centrally in the Mediterranean.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Marshall Islands	GAZ:00007161	An archipelago that consists of twenty-nine atolls and five isolated islands. The most important atolls and islands form two groups: the Ratak Chain and the Ralik Chain (meaning "sunrise" and "sunset" chains). Two-thirds of the nation's population lives on Majuro (which is also the capital) and Ebeye. The outer islands are sparsely populated.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Martinique	GAZ:00067143	An island and an overseas department/region and single territorial collectivity of France.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Mauritania	GAZ:00000583	A country in North-West Africa. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, by Senegal on the southwest, by Mali on the east and southeast, by Algeria on the northeast, and by Western Sahara on the northwest (most of which is occupied by Morocco). The capital and largest city is Nouakchott, located on the Atlantic coast. Mauritania is divided into 12 regions (regions) and one capital district, which in turn are subdivided into 44 departments (departements).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Mauritius	GAZ:00003745	An island nation off the coast of the African continent in the southwest Indian Ocean, about 900 km east of Madagascar. In addition to the island of Mauritius, the republic includes the islands of St. Brandon, Rodrigues and the Agalega Islands.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Mayotte	GAZ:00003943	An overseas collectivity of France consisting of a main island, Grande-Terre (or Mahore), a smaller island, Petite-Terre (or Pamanzi), and several islets around these two.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Mexico	GAZ:00002852	A federal constitutional republic in North America. It is bounded on the north by the United States; on the south and west by the North Pacific Ocean; on the southeast by Guatemala, Belize, and the Caribbean Sea; and on the east by the Gulf of Mexico. The United Mexican States comprise a federation of thirty-one states and a federal district, the capital Mexico City.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Micronesia	GAZ:00005862	A subregion of Oceania, comprising hundreds of small islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Philippines lie to the northwest, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Melanesia to the west and southwest, and Polynesia to the east.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Midway Islands	GAZ:00007112	A 6.2 km2 atoll located in the North Pacific Ocean (near the northwestern end of the Hawaiian archipelago). It is an unincorporated territory of the United States, designated an insular area under the authority of the US Department of the Interior.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Moldova	GAZ:00003897	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, located between Romania to the west and Ukraine to the north, east and south. Moldova is divided into thirty-two districts (raioane, singular raion); three municipalities (Balti, Chisinau, Tighina); and two autonomous regions (Gagauzia and Transnistria). The cities of Comrat and Tiraspol also have municipality status, however not as first-tier subdivisions of Moldova, but as parts of the regions of Gagauzia and Transnistria, respectively. The status of Transnistria is however under dispute. Although it is de jure part of Moldova and is recognized as such by the international community, Transnistria is not de facto under the control of the central government of Moldova. It is administered by an unrecognized breakaway authority under the name Pridnestrovian Moldovan Republic.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Monaco	GAZ:00003857	A small country that is completely bordered by France to the north, west, and south; to the east it is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of a single municipality (commune) currently divided into 4 quartiers and 10 wards.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Mongolia	GAZ:00008744	A country in East-Central Asia. The landlocked country borders Russia to the north and China to the south. The capital and largest city is Ulan Bator. Mongolia is divided into 21 aimags (provinces), which are in turn divided into 315 sums (districts). The capital Ulan Bator is administrated separately as a khot (municipality) with provincial status.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Montenegro	GAZ:00006898	A country located in Southeastern Europe. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the south and borders Croatia to the west, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northwest, Serbia and its partially recognized breakaway southern province of Kosovo to the northeast and Albania to the southeast. Its capital and largest city is Podgorica. Montenegro is divided into twenty-one municipalities (opstina), and two urban municipalities, subdivisions of Podgorica municipality.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Montserrat	GAZ:00003988	A British overseas territory located in the Leeward Islands. Montserrat is divided into three parishes.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Morocco	GAZ:00000565	A country in North Africa. It has a coast on the Atlantic Ocean that reaches past the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea. Morocco has international borders with Algeria to the east, Spain to the north (a water border through the Strait and land borders with two small Spanish autonomous cities, Ceuta and Melilla), and Mauritania to the south. Morocco is divided into 16 regions, and subdivided into 62 prefectures and provinces. Because of the conflict over Western Sahara, the status of both regions of "Saguia el-Hamra" and "Rio de Oro" is disputed.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Mozambique	GAZ:00001100	A country in southeastern Africa bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east, Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Zambia to the northwest, Zimbabwe to the west and Swaziland and South Africa to the southwest. Mozambique is divided into ten provinces (provincias) and one capital city (cidade capital) with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 129 districts (distritos). Districts are further divided in "Postos Administrativos" (Administrative Posts) and these in Localidades (Localities) the lowest geographical level of central state administration.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Myanmar	GAZ:00006899	A country in SE Asia that is bordered by China on the north, Laos on the east, Thailand on the southeast, Bangladesh on the west, and India on the northwest, with the Bay of Bengal to the southwest. Myanmar is divided into seven states and seven divisions. The administrative divisions are further subdivided into districts, which are further subdivided into townships, wards, and villages.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Namibia	GAZ:00001096	A country in southern Africa on the Atlantic coast. It shares borders with Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east, and South Africa to the south. Namibia is divided into 13 regions and subdivided into 102 constituencies.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Nauru	GAZ:00006900	An island nation in the Micronesian South Pacific. The nearest neighbour is Banaba Island in the Republic of Kiribati, 300 km due east. Nauru is divided into fourteen administrative districts which are grouped into eight electoral constituencies.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Navassa Island	GAZ:00007119	A small, uninhabited island in the Caribbean Sea, and is an unorganized unincorporated territory of the United States, which administers it through the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The island is also claimed by Haiti.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Nepal	GAZ:00004399	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is bordered by the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China to the northeast and India to the south and west; it is separated from Bhutan by the Indian State of Sikkim and from Bangladesh by a small strip of the Indian State of West Bengal, known as the "Chicken's Neck". The Himalaya mountain range runs across Nepal's north and western parts, and eight of the world's ten highest mountains, including the highest, Mount Everest are situated within its territory. Nepal is divided into 14 zones and 75 districts, grouped into 5 development regions.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Netherlands	GAZ:00002946	The European part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is bordered by the North Sea to the north and west, Belgium to the south, and Germany to the east. The Netherlands is divided into twelve administrative regions, called provinces. All provinces of the Netherlands are divided into municipalities (gemeenten), together 443 (2007).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	New Caledonia	GAZ:00005206	A "sui generis collectivity" (in practice an overseas territory) of France, made up of a main island (Grande Terre), the Loyalty Islands, and several smaller islands. It is located in the region of Melanesia in the southwest Pacific. Administratively, the archipelago is divided into three provinces, and then into 33 communes.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	New Zealand	GAZ:00000469	A nation in the south-western Pacific Ocean comprising two large islands (the North Island and the South Island) and numerous smaller islands, most notably Stewart Island/Rakiura and the Chatham Islands.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Nicaragua	GAZ:00002978	A republic in Central America. It is also the least densely populated with a demographic similar in size to its smaller neighbors. The country is bordered by Honduras to the north and by Costa Rica to the south. The Pacific Ocean lies to the west of the country, while the Caribbean Sea lies to the east. For administrative purposes it is divided into 15 departments (departamentos) and two self-governing regions (autonomous communities) based on the Spanish model. The departments are then subdivided into 153 municipios (municipalities). The two autonomous regions are Region Autonoma del Atlantico Norte and Region Autonoma del Atlantico Sur, often referred to as RAAN and RAAS, respectively. Until they were granted autonomy in 1985 they formed the single department of Zelaya.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Niger	GAZ:00000585	A landlocked country in Western Africa, named after the Niger River. It borders Nigeria and Benin to the south, Burkina Faso and Mali to the west, Algeria and Libya to the north and Chad to the east. The capital city is Niamey. Niger is divided into 7 departments and one capital district. The departments are subdivided into 36 arrondissements and further subdivided into 129 communes.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Nigeria	GAZ:00000912	A federal constitutional republic comprising thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory. The country is located in West Africa and shares land borders with the Republic of Benin in the west, Chad and Cameroon in the east, and Niger in the north. Its coast lies on the Gulf of Guinea, part of the Atlantic Ocean, in the south. The capital city is Abuja. Nigeria is divided into thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory, which are further sub-divided into 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Niue	GAZ:00006902	An island nation located in the South Pacific Ocean. Although self-governing, Niue is in free association with New Zealand, meaning that the Sovereign in Right of New Zealand is also Niue's head of state.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Norfolk Island	GAZ:00005908	A Territory of Australia that includes Norfolk Island and neighboring islands.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	North Korea	GAZ:00002801	A state in East Asia in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula, with its capital in the city of Pyongyang. To the south and separated by the Korean Demilitarized Zone is South Korea, with which it formed one nation until division following World War II. At its northern Amnok River border are China and, separated by the Tumen River in the extreme north-east, Russia.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	North Macedonia	GAZ:00006895	A landlocked country on the Balkan peninsula in southeastern Europe. It is bordered by Serbia and Kosovo to the north, Albania to the west, Greece to the south, and Bulgaria to the east. In 2004-08, the Republic of Macedonia was reorganised into 85 municipalities (opstini; singular opstina), 10 of which comprise Greater Skopje. This is reduced from the previous 123 municipalities established in 1996-09. Prior to this, local government was organised into 34 administrative districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	North Sea	GAZ:00002284	A sea situated between the eastern coasts of the British Isles and the western coast of Europe.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Northern Mariana Islands	GAZ:00003958	A group of 15 islands about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Norway	GAZ:00002699	A country and constitutional monarchy in Northern Europe that occupies the western portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula. It is bordered by Sweden, Finland, and Russia. The Kingdom of Norway also includes the Arctic island territories of Svalbard and Jan Mayen. Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard is based upon the Svalbard Treaty, but that treaty does not apply to Jan Mayen. Bouvet Island in the South Atlantic Ocean and Peter I Island and Queen Maud Land in Antarctica are external dependencies, but those three entities do not form part of the kingdom.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Oman	GAZ:00005283	A country in southwest Asia, on the southeast coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It borders the United Arab Emirates on the northwest, Saudi Arabia on the west, and Yemen on the southwest. The coast is formed by the Arabian Sea on the south and east, and the Gulf of Oman on the northeast. The country also contains Madha, an enclave enclosed by the United Arab Emirates, and Musandam, an enclave also separated by Emirati territory. Oman is divided into four governorates (muhafazah) and five regions (mintaqat). The regions are subdivided into provinces (wilayat).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Pakistan	GAZ:00005246	A country in Middle East which lies on the Iranian Plateau and some parts of South Asia. It is located in the region where South Asia converges with Central Asia and the Middle East. It has a 1,046 km coastline along the Arabian Sea in the south, and is bordered by Afghanistan and Iran in the west, India in the east and China in the far northeast. Pakistan is subdivided into four provinces and two territories. In addition, the portion of Kashmir that is administered by the Pakistani government is divided into two separate administrative units. The provinces are divided into a total of 105 zillas (districts). A zilla is further subdivided into tehsils (roughly equivalent to counties). Tehsils may contain villages or municipalities. There are over five thousand local governments in Pakistan.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Palau	GAZ:00006905	A nation that consists of eight principal islands and more than 250 smaller ones lying roughly 500 miles southeast of the Philippines.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Panama	GAZ:00002892	The southernmost country of Central America. Situated on an isthmus, some categorize it as a transcontinental nation connecting the north and south part of America. It borders Costa Rica to the north-west, Colombia to the south-east, the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south. Panama's major divisions are nine provinces and five indigenous territories (comarcas indigenas). The provincial borders have not changed since they were determined at independence in 1903. The provinces are divided into districts, which in turn are subdivided into sections called corregimientos. Configurations of the corregimientos are changed periodically to accommodate population changes as revealed in the census reports.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Papua New Guinea	GAZ:00003922	A country in Oceania that comprises the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and its offshore islands in Melanesia (a region of the southwestern Pacific Ocean north of Australia).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Paracel Islands	GAZ:00010832	A group of small islands and reefs in the South China Sea, about one-third of the way from Vietnam to the Philippines.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Paraguay	GAZ:00002933	A landlocked country in South America. It lies on both banks of the Paraguay River, bordering Argentina to the south and southwest, Brazil to the east and northeast, and Bolivia to the northwest, and is located in the very heart of South America. Paraguay consists of seventeen departments and one capital district (distrito capital). Each department is divided into districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Peru	GAZ:00002932	A country in western South America. It is bordered on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Brazil, on the southeast by Bolivia, on the south by Chile, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Peru is divided into 25 regions and the province of Lima. These regions are subdivided into provinces, which are composed of districts (provincias and distritos). There are 195 provinces and 1833 districts in Peru. The Lima Province, located in the central coast of the country, is unique in that it doesn't belong to any of the twenty-five regions. The city of Lima, which is the nation's capital, is located in this province. Callao is its own region, even though it only contains one province, the Constitutional Province of Callao.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Philippines	GAZ:00004525	An archipelagic nation located in Southeast Asia. The Philippine archipelago comprises 7,107 islands in the western Pacific Ocean, bordering countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Palau and the Republic of China, although it is the only Southeast Asian country to share no land borders with its neighbors. The Philippines is divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. These are divided into 17 regions, 81 provinces, 136 cities, 1,494 municipalities and 41,995 barangays.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Pitcairn Islands	GAZ:00005867	A group of four islands in the southern Pacific Ocean. The Pitcairn Islands form the southeasternmost extension of the geological archipelago of the Tuamotus of French Polynesia.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Poland	GAZ:00002939	A country in Central Europe. Poland is bordered by Germany to the west; the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south; Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania to the east; and the Baltic Sea and Kaliningrad Oblast, a Russian exclave, to the north. The administrative division of Poland since 1999 has been based on three levels of subdivision. The territory of Poland is divided into voivodeships (provinces); these are further divided into powiats (counties), and these in turn are divided into gminas (communes or municipalities). Major cities normally have the status of both gmina and powiat. Poland currently has 16 voivodeships, 379 powiats (including 65 cities with powiat status), and 2,478 gminas.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Portugal	GAZ:00004126	That part of the Portuguese Republic that occupies the W part of the Iberian Peninsula, and immediately adjacent islands.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Puerto Rico	GAZ:00006935	A semi-autonomous territory composed of an archipelago in the northeastern Caribbean, east of the Dominican Republic and west of the Virgin Islands, approximately 2,000 km off the coast of Florida (the nearest of the mainland United States).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Qatar	GAZ:00005286	An Arab emirate in Southwest Asia, occupying the small Qatar Peninsula on the northeasterly coast of the larger Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the south; otherwise the Persian Gulf surrounds the state. Qatar is divided into ten municipalities (Arabic: baladiyah), which are further divided into zones (districts).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Republic of the Congo	GAZ:00001088	A country in Central Africa. It is bordered by Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Angolan exclave province of Cabinda, and the Gulf of Guinea. The Republic of the Congo is divided into 10 regions (regions) and one commune, the capital Brazzaville. The regions are subdivided into forty-six districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Reunion	GAZ:00003945	An island, located in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar, about 200 km south west of Mauritius, the nearest island.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Romania	GAZ:00002951	A country in Southeastern Europe. It shares a border with Hungary and Serbia to the west, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova to the northeast, and Bulgaria to the south. Romania has a stretch of sea coast along the Black Sea. It is located roughly in the lower basin of the Danube and almost all of the Danube Delta is located within its territory. Romania is divided into forty-one counties (judete), as well as the municipality of Bucharest (Bucuresti) - which is its own administrative unit. The country is further subdivided into 319 cities and 2686 communes (rural localities).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Ross Sea	GAZ:00023304	A large embayment of the Southern Ocean, extending deeply into Antarctica between Cape Adare, at 170degE, on the west and Cape Colbeck on the east, at 158degW.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Russia	GAZ:00002721	A transcontinental country extending over much of northern Eurasia. Russia shares land borders with the following countries (counter-clockwise from northwest to southeast): Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast), Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. The Russian Federation comprises 83 federal subjects: 46 oblasts (provinces), 21 republics, 9 krais (territories), 4 autonomous okrugs (autonomous districts), one autonomous oblast, and two federal cities. The federal subjects are grouped into seven federal districts. These subjects are divided into districts (raions), cities/towns and urban-type settlements, and, at level 4, selsoviets (rural councils), towns and urban-type settlements under the jurisdiction of the district and city districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Rwanda	GAZ:00001087	A small landlocked country in the Great Lakes region of east-central Africa, bordered by Uganda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania. Rwanda is divided into five provinces (intara) and subdivided into thirty districts (akarere). The districts are divided into sectors (imirenge).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Helena	GAZ:00000849	An island of volcanic origin and a British overseas territory in the South Atlantic Ocean.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Kitts and Nevis	GAZ:00006906	A federal two-island nation in the West Indies. Located in the Leeward Islands. Saint Kitts and Nevis are geographically part of the Leeward Islands. To the north-northwest lie the islands of Saint Eustatius, Saba, Saint Barthelemy, and Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten. To the east and northeast are Antigua and Barbuda, and to the southeast is the small uninhabited island of Redonda, and the island of Montserrat. The federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis is divided into fourteen parishes: nine divisions on Saint Kitts and five on Nevis.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Lucia	GAZ:00006909	An island nation in the eastern Caribbean Sea on the boundary with the Atlantic Ocean.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	GAZ:00003942	An Overseas Collectivity of France located in a group of small islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, the main ones being Saint Pierre and Miquelon, 25 km off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada. Saint Pierre and Miquelon became an overseas department in 1976, but its status changed to that of an Overseas collectivity in 1985.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Martin	GAZ:00005841	An overseas collectivity of France that came into being on 2007-02-22, encompassing the northern parts of the island of Saint Martin and neighboring islets. The southern part of the island, Sint Maarten, is part of the Netherlands Antilles. Formerly, with Saint-Barthelemy, an arrondissement of Guadeloupe.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	GAZ:02000565	An island nation in the Lesser Antilles chain of the Caribbean Sea.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Samoa	GAZ:00006910	A country governing the western part of the Samoan Islands archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean. Samoa is made up of eleven itumalo (political districts).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	San Marino	GAZ:00003102	A country in the Apennine Mountains. It is a landlocked enclave, completely surrounded by Italy. San Marino is an enclave in Italy, on the border between the regioni of Emilia Romagna and Marche. Its topography is dominated by the Apennines mountain range. San Marino is divided into nine municipalities, known locally as Castelli (singular castello).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Sao Tome and Principe	GAZ:00006927	An island nation in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western equatorial coast of Africa. It consists of two islands: Sao Tome and Principe, located about 140 km apart and about 250 and 225 km respectively, off of the northwestern coast of Gabon. Both islands are part of an extinct volcanic mountain range. Sao Tome and Principe is divided into 2 provinces: Principe, Sao Tome. The provinces are further divided into seven districts, six on Sao Tome and one on Principe (with Principe having self-government since 1995-04-29).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Saudi Arabia	GAZ:00005279	A country on the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Jordan on the northwest, Iraq on the north and northeast, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates on the east, Oman on the southeast, and Yemen on the south. The Persian Gulf lies to the northeast and the Red Sea to its west. Saudi Arabia is divided into 13 provinces or regions (manatiq; singular mintaqah). Each is then divided into Governorates.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Senegal	GAZ:00000913	A country south of the Senegal River in western Africa. Senegal is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Mauritania to the north, Mali to the east, and Guinea and Guinea-Bissau to the south. The Gambia lies almost entirely within Senegal, surrounded on the north, east and south; from its western coast Gambia's territory follows the Gambia River more than 300 km inland. Dakar is the capital city of Senegal, located on the Cape Verde Peninsula on the country's Atlantic coast. Senegal is subdivided into 11 regions and further subdivided into 34 Departements, 103 Arrondissements (neither of which have administrative function) and by Collectivites Locales.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Serbia	GAZ:00002957	A landlocked country in Central and Southeastern Europe, covering the southern part of the Pannonian Plain and the central part of the Balkan Peninsula. It is bordered by Hungary to the north; Romania and Bulgaria to the east; Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro to the south; Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the west. The capital is Belgrade. Serbia is divided into 29 districts plus the City of Belgrade. The districts and the city of Belgrade are further divided into municipalities. Serbia has two autonomous provinces: Kosovo and Metohija in the south (5 districts, 30 municipalities), and Vojvodina in the north (7 districts, 46 municipalities).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Seychelles	GAZ:00006922	An archipelagic island country in the Indian Ocean at the eastern edge of the Somali Sea. It consists of 115 islands.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Sierra Leone	GAZ:00000914	A country in West Africa. It is bordered by Guinea in the north and east, Liberia in the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean in the southwest and west. The Republic of Sierra Leone is composed of 3 provinces and one area called the Western Area; the provinces are further divided into 12 districts. The Western Area is also divided into 2 districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Singapore	GAZ:00003923	An island nation located at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula. It lies 137 km north of the Equator, south of the Malaysian State of Johor and north of Indonesia's Riau Islands. Singapore consists of 63 islands, including mainland Singapore. There are two man-made connections to Johor, Malaysia, Johor-Singapore Causeway in the north, and Tuas Second Link in the west. Since 2001-11-24, Singapore has had an administrative subdivision into 5 districts. It is also divided into five Regions, urban planning subdivisions with no administrative role.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Sint Maarten	GAZ:00012579	One of five island areas (Eilandgebieden) of the Netherlands Antilles, encompassing the southern half of the island of Saint Martin/Sint Maarten.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Slovakia	GAZ:00002956	A landlocked country in Central Europe. The Slovak Republic borders the Czech Republic and Austria to the west, Poland to the north, Ukraine to the east and Hungary to the south. The largest city is its capital, Bratislava. Slovakia is subdivided into 8 kraje (singular - kraj, usually translated as regions. The kraje are subdivided into many okresy (singular okres, usually translated as districts). Slovakia currently has 79 districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Slovenia	GAZ:00002955	A country in southern Central Europe bordering Italy to the west, the Adriatic Sea to the southwest, Croatia to the south and east, Hungary to the northeast, and Austria to the north. The capital of Slovenia is Ljubljana. As of 2005-05 Slovenia is divided into 12 statistical regions for legal and statistical purposes. Slovenia is divided into 210 local municipalities, eleven of which have urban status.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Solomon Islands	GAZ:00005275	A nation in Melanesia, east of Papua New Guinea, consisting of nearly one thousand islands. Together they cover a land mass of 28,400 km ² . The capital is Honiara, located on the island of Guadalcanal.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Somalia	GAZ:00001104	A country located in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Djibouti to the northwest, Kenya on its southwest, the Gulf of Aden with Yemen on its north, the Indian Ocean at its east, and Ethiopia to the west. Prior to the civil war, Somalia was divided into eighteen regions (gobollada, singular gobol), which were in turn subdivided into districts. On a de facto basis, northern Somalia is now divided up among the quasi-independent states of Puntland, Somaliland, Galmudug and Maakhir.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	South Africa	GAZ:00001094	A country located at the southern tip of Africa. It borders the Atlantic and Indian oceans and Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho, an independent enclave surrounded by South African territory. It is divided into nine provinces which are further subdivided into 52 districts: 6 metropolitan and 46 district municipalities. The 46 district municipalities are further subdivided into 231 local municipalities. The district municipalities also contain 20 district management areas (mostly game parks) that are directly governed by the district municipalities. The six metropolitan municipalities perform the functions of both district and local municipalities.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	GAZ:00003990	A British overseas territory in the southern Atlantic Ocean. It consists of South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands, some 640 km to the SE.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	South Korea	GAZ:00002802	A republic in East Asia, occupying the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. South Korea is divided into 8 provinces (do), 1 special autonomous province (teukbyeol jachido), 6 metropolitan cities (gwangyeoksi), and 1 special city (teukbyeolsi). These are further subdivided into a variety of smaller entities, including cities (si), counties (gun), districts (gu), towns (eup), townships (myeon), neighborhoods (dong) and villages (ri).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	South Sudan	GAZ:00233439	A state located in Africa with Juba as its capital city. It's bordered by Ethiopia to the east, Kenya, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south, and the Central African Republic to the west and Sudan to the North. Southern Sudan includes the vast swamp region of the Sudd formed by the White Nile, locally called the Bahr el Jebel.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Spain	GAZ:00003936	That part of the Kingdom of Spain that occupies the Iberian Peninsula plus the Balaeric Islands. The Spanish mainland is bordered to the south and east almost entirely by the Mediterranean Sea (except for a small land boundary with Gibraltar); to the north by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean and Portugal.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Spratty Islands	GAZ:00010831	A group of >100 islands located in the Southeastern Asian group of reefs and islands in the South China Sea, about two-thirds of the way from southern Vietnam to the southern Philippines.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Sri Lanka	GAZ:00003924	An island nation in South Asia, located about 31 km off the southern coast of India. Sri Lanka is divided into 9 provinces and 25 districts. Districts are divided into Divisional Secretariats.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	State of Palestine	GAZ:00002475	The territory under the administration of the Palestine National Authority, as established by the Oslo Accords. The PNA divides the Palestinian territories into 16 governorates.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Sudan	GAZ:00000560	A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the northeast, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the east, Kenya and Uganda to the southeast, Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west and Libya to the northwest. Sudan is divided into twenty-six states (wilayat, singular wilayah) which in turn are subdivided into 133 districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Suriname	GAZ:00002525	A country in northern South America. It is situated between French Guiana to the east and Guyana to the west. The southern border is shared with Brazil and the northern border is the Atlantic coast. The southernmost border with French Guiana is disputed along the Marowijne river. Suriname is divided into 10 districts, each of which is divided into Ressen.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Svalbard	GAZ:00005396	An archipelago of continental islands lying in the Arctic Ocean north of mainland Europe, about midway between Norway and the North Pole.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Swaziland	GAZ:00001099	A small, landlocked country in Africa embedded between South Africa in the west, north and south and Mozambique in the east. Swaziland is divided into four districts, each of which is divided into Tinkhundla (singular, Inkhundla).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Sweden	GAZ:00002729	A Nordic country on the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northern Europe. It has borders with Norway (west and north) and Finland (northeast). Sweden is a unitary state, currently divided into twenty-one counties (lan). Each county further divides into a number of municipalities or kommuner, with a total of 290 municipalities in 2004.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Switzerland	GAZ:00002941	A federal republic in Europe. Switzerland is bordered by Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Liechtenstein. The Swiss Confederation consists of 26 cantons. The Cantons comprise a total of 2,889 municipalities. Within Switzerland there are two enclaves: Busingen belongs to Germany, Campione d'Italia belongs to Italy.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Syria	GAZ:00002474	A country in Southwest Asia, bordering Lebanon, the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus to the west, Israel to the southwest, Jordan to the south, Iraq to the east, and Turkey to the north. Syria has fourteen governorates, or muhafazat (singular: muhafazah). The governorates are divided into sixty districts, or manatiq (singular: mintaqah), which are further divided into sub-districts, or nawahi (singular: nahia).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Taiwan	GAZ:00005341	A state in East Asia with de facto rule of the island of Tawain and adjacent territory. The Republic of China currently administers two historical provinces of China (one completely and a small part of another one) and centrally administers two direct-controlled municipalities.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Tajikistan	GAZ:00006912	A mountainous landlocked country in Central Asia. Afghanistan borders to the south, Uzbekistan to the west, Kyrgyzstan to the north, and People's Republic of China to the east. Tajikistan consists of 4 administrative divisions. These are the provinces (viloyat) of Sughd and Khatlon, the autonomous province of Gorno-Badakhshan (abbreviated as GBAO), and the Region of Republican Subordination (RRP, Raiony Respublikanskogo Podchineniya in Russian; formerly known as Karotegin Province). Each region is divided into several districts (nohiya or raion).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Tanzania	GAZ:00001103	A country in East Africa bordered by Kenya and Uganda on the north, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west, and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique on the south. To the east it borders the Indian Ocean. Tanzania is divided into 26 regions (mkoa), twenty-one on the mainland and five on Zanzibar (three on Unguja, two on Pemba). Ninety-eight districts (wilaya), each with at least one council, have been created to further increase local authority; the councils are also known as local government authorities. Currently there are 114 councils operating in 99 districts; 22 are urban and 92 are rural. The 22 urban units are further classified as city councils (Dar es Salaam and Mwanza), municipal councils (Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Tabora, and Tanga) or town councils (the remaining eleven communities).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Thailand	GAZ:00003744	A country in Southeast Asia. To its east lie Laos and Cambodia; to its south, the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia; and to its west, the Andaman Sea and Burma. Its capital and largest city is Bangkok. Thailand is divided into 75 provinces (changwat), which are gathered into 5 groups of provinces by location. There are also 2 special governed districts: the capital Bangkok (Krung Thep Maha Nakhon) and Pattaya, of which Bangkok is at provincial level and thus often counted as a 76th province.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Timor-Leste	GAZ:00006913	A country in Southeast Asia. It comprises the eastern half of the island of Timor, the nearby islands of Atauro and Jaco, and Oecussi-Ambeno, an exclave on the northwestern side of the island, within Indonesian West Timor. The small country of 15,410 km ² is located about 640 km northwest of Darwin, Australia. East Timor is divided into thirteen administrative districts, are subdivided into 65 subdistricts, 443 sucos and 2,336 towns, villages and hamlets.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Togo	GAZ:00000915	A country in West Africa bordering Ghana in the west, Benin in the east and Burkina Faso in the north. In the south, it has a short Gulf of Guinea coast, on which the capital Lome is located.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Tokelau	GAZ:00260188	A dependent territory of New Zealand in the southern Pacific Ocean. It consists of three tropical coral atolls: Atafu, Nukunonu, and Fakaofu. They have a combined land area of 10 km ² (4 sq mi).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Tonga	GAZ:00006916	A Polynesian country, and also an archipelago comprising 169 islands, of which 36 are inhabited. The archipelago's total surface area is about 750 square kilometres (290 sq mi) scattered over 700,000 square kilometres (270,000 sq mi) of the southern Pacific Ocean.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Trinidad and Tobago	GAZ:00003767	An archipelagic state in the southern Caribbean, lying northeast of the South American nation of Venezuela and south of Grenada in the Lesser Antilles. It also shares maritime boundaries with Barbados to the northeast and Guyana to the southeast. The country covers an area of 5,128 km ² and consists of two main islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and 21 smaller islands.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Tromelin Island	GAZ:00005812	A low, flat 0.8 km ² island in the Indian Ocean, about 350 km east of Madagascar. Tromelin is a low, scrub-covered sandbank about 1,700 m long and 700 m wide, surrounded by coral reefs. The island is 7 m high at its highest point.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Tunisia	GAZ:00000562	A country situated on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa. It is bordered by Algeria to the west and Libya to the southeast. Tunisia is subdivided into 24 governorates, divided into 262 "delegations" or "districts" (mutamadiyat), and further subdivided into municipalities (shaykhats).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Turkey	GAZ:00000558	A Eurasian country that stretches across the Anatolian peninsula in western Asia and Thrace (Rumelia) in the Balkan region of southeastern Europe. Turkey borders eight countries: Bulgaria to the northwest; Greece to the west, Georgia to the northeast; Armenia, Azerbaijan (the exclave of Nakhichevan), and Iran to the east; and Iraq and Syria to the southeast. The Mediterranean Sea and Cyprus are to the south; the Aegean Sea and Archipelago are to the west; and the Black Sea is to the north. Separating Anatolia and Thrace are the Sea of Marmara and the Turkish Straits (the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles), which are commonly reckoned to delineate the border between Asia and Europe, thereby making Turkey transcontinental. The territory of Turkey is subdivided into 81 provinces for administrative purposes. The provinces are organized into 7 regions for census purposes; however, they do not represent an administrative structure. Each province is divided into districts, for a total of 923 districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Turkmenistan	GAZ:00005018	A country in Central Asia. It is bordered by Afghanistan to the southeast, Iran to the southwest, Uzbekistan to the northeast, Kazakhstan to the northwest, and the Caspian Sea to the west. It was a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. Turkmenistan is divided into five provinces or welayatlar (singular - welayat) and one independent city.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Turks and Caicos Islands	GAZ:00003955	A British Overseas Territory consisting of two groups of tropical islands in the West Indies. The Turks and Caicos Islands are divided into six administrative districts (two in the Turks Islands and four in the Caicos Islands).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Tuvalu	GAZ:00009715	A Polynesian island nation located in the Pacific Ocean midway between Hawaii and Australia.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	United States of America	GAZ:00002459	<p>A federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, DC, the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The State of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait, and the State of Hawaii is in the mid-Pacific. The United States also possesses several territories, or insular areas, that are scattered around the Caribbean and Pacific. The states are divided into smaller administrative regions, called counties in most states, exceptions being Alaska (parts of the state are organized into subdivisions called boroughs; the rest of the state's territory that is not included in any borough is divided into "census areas"), and Louisiana (which is divided into county-equivalents that are called parishes). There are also independent cities which are within particular states but not part of any particular county or consolidated city-counties. Another type of organization is where the city and county are unified and function as an independent city. There are thirty-nine independent cities in Virginia and other independent cities or city-counties are San Francisco, California, Baltimore, Maryland, St. Louis, Missouri, Denver, Colorado and Carson City, Nevada. Counties can include a number of cities, towns, villages, or hamlets, or sometimes just a part of a city. Counties have varying degrees of political and legal significance, but they are always administrative divisions of the state. Counties in many states are further subdivided into townships, which, by definition, are administrative divisions of a county. In some states, such as Michigan, a township can file a charter with the state government, making itself into a "charter township", which is a type of mixed municipal and township status (giving the township some of the rights of a city without all of the responsibilities), much in the</p>	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Uganda	GAZ:00001102	A landlocked country in East Africa, bordered on the east by Kenya, the north by Sudan, on the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on the southwest by Rwanda, and on the south by Tanzania. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, within which it shares borders with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is divided into 80 districts, spread across four administrative regions: Northern, Eastern, Central and Western. The districts are subdivided into counties.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Ukraine	GAZ:00002724	A country in Eastern Europe. It borders Russia to the east, Belarus to the north, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary to the west, Romania and Moldova to the southwest, and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the south. Ukraine is subdivided into twenty-four oblasts (provinces) and one autonomous republic (avtonomna respublika), Crimea. Additionally, the cities of Kiev, the capital, and Sevastopol, both have a special legal status. The 24 oblasts and Crimea are subdivided into 490 raions (districts), or second-level administrative units.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	United Arab Emirates	GAZ:00005282	A Middle Eastern federation of seven states situated in the southeast of the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia on the Persian Gulf, bordering Oman and Saudi Arabia. The seven states, termed emirates, are Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Quwain.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	United Kingdom	GAZ:00002637	A sovereign island country located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe comprising of the four constituent countries; England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It comprises the island of Great Britain, the northeast part of the island of Ireland and many small islands. Apart from Northern Ireland the UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea. The largest island, Great Britain, is linked to France by the Channel Tunnel.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Uruguay	GAZ:00002930	A country located in the southeastern part of South America. It is bordered by Brazil to the north, by Argentina across the bank of both the Uruguay River to the west and the estuary of Rio de la Plata to the southwest, and the South Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Uruguay consists of 19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Uzbekistan	GAZ:00004979	A doubly landlocked country in Central Asia, formerly part of the Soviet Union. It shares borders with Kazakhstan to the west and to the north, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to the east, and Afghanistan and Turkmenistan to the south. Uzbekistan is divided into twelve provinces (viloyatlar) one autonomous republic (respublika and one independent city (shahar).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Vanuatu	GAZ:00006918	An island country located in the South Pacific Ocean. The archipelago, which is of volcanic origin, is 1,750 kilometres (1,090 mi) east of northern Australia, 540 kilometres (340 mi) northeast of New Caledonia, east of New Guinea, southeast of the Solomon Islands, and west of Fiji.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Venezuela	GAZ:00002931	A country on the northern coast of South America. The country comprises a continental mainland and numerous islands located off the Venezuelan coastline in the Caribbean Sea. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela possesses borders with Guyana to the east, Brazil to the south, and Colombia to the west. Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados, Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Leeward Antilles lie just north, off the Venezuelan coast. Venezuela is divided into twenty-three states (Estados), a capital district (distrito capital) corresponding to the city of Caracas, the Federal Dependencies (Dependencias Federales, a special territory), and Guayana Esequiba (claimed in a border dispute with Guyana). Venezuela is further subdivided into 335 municipalities (municipios); these are subdivided into over one thousand parishes (parroquias).	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Viet Nam	GAZ:00003756	The easternmost country on the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia. It borders the Gulf of Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin, and South China Sea, alongside China, Laos, and Cambodia.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Virgin Islands	GAZ:00003959	A group of islands in the Caribbean that are an insular area of the United States. The islands are geographically part of the Virgin Islands archipelago and are located in the Leeward Islands of the Lesser Antilles. The US Virgin Islands are an organized, unincorporated United States territory. The US Virgin Islands are administratively divided into two districts and subdivided into 20 sub-districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Wake Island	GAZ:00007111	A coral atoll (despite its name) having a coastline of 19 km in the North Pacific Ocean, located about two-thirds of the way from Honolulu (3,700 km west) to Guam (2,430 km east).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Wallis and Futuna	GAZ:00007191	A Polynesian French island territory (but not part of, or even contiguous with, French Polynesia) in the South Pacific between Fiji and Samoa. It is made up of three main volcanic tropical islands and a number of tiny islets.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	West Bank	GAZ:00009572	A landlocked territory near the Mediterranean coast of Western Asia, bordered by Jordan and the Dead Sea to the east and by Israel to the south, west and north.[2] Under Israeli occupation since 1967, the area is split into 167 Palestinian "islands" under partial Palestinian National Authority civil rule, and 230 Israeli settlements into which Israeli law is "pipelined".	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Western Sahara	GAZ:00000564	A territory of northwestern Africa, bordered by Morocco to the north, Algeria in the northeast, Mauritania to the east and south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. Western Sahara is administratively divided into four regions.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Yemen	GAZ:00005284	A country located on the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia. Yemen is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the North, the Red Sea to the West, the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden to the South, and Oman to the east. Yemen's territory includes over 200 islands, the largest of which is Socotra, about 415 km to the south of Yemen, off the coast of Somalia. As of 2004-02, Yemen is divided into twenty governorates (muhafazah) and one municipality. The population of each governorate is listed in the table below. The governorates of Yemen are divided into 333 districts (muderiah). The districts are subdivided into 2,210 sub-districts, and then into 38,284 villages (as of 2001).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Zambia	GAZ:00001107	A landlocked country in Southern Africa. The neighbouring countries are the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia to the south, and Angola to the west. The capital city is Lusaka. Zambia is divided into nine provinces. Each province is subdivided into several districts with a total of 73 districts.	
food_product_origin geo_loc (country)	Zimbabwe	GAZ:00001106	A landlocked country in the southern part of the continent of Africa, between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers. It is bordered by South Africa to the south, Botswana to the southwest, Zambia to the northwest, and Mozambique to the east. Zimbabwe is divided into eight provinces and two cities with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 59 districts and 1,200 municipalities.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)				
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Afghanistan	GAZ:00006882	A landlocked country that is located approximately in the center of Asia. It is bordered by Pakistan in the south and east, Iran in the west, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the north, and China in the far northeast. Afghanistan is administratively divided into thirty-four (34) provinces (welayats). Each province is then divided into many provincial districts, and each district normally covers a city or several townships. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan]	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Albania	GAZ:00002953	A country in South Eastern Europe. Albania is bordered by Greece to the south-east, Montenegro to the north, Kosovo to the northeast, and the Republic of Macedonia to the east. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the west, and on the Ionian Sea to the southwest. From the Strait of Otranto, Albania is less than 100 km from Italy. Albania is divided into 12 administrative divisions called (Albanian: official qark/qarku, but often prefektura/prefektura Counties), 36 districts (Rrethe) and 351 municipalities (Bashkia) and communes (Komuna). [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albania]	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Algeria	GAZ:00000563	A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Tunisia in the northeast, Libya in the east, Niger in the southeast, Mali and Mauritania in the southwest, a few km of the Western Sahara in the west, Morocco in the northwest, and the Mediterranean Sea in the north. It divided into 48 provinces (wilayas), 553 districts (dairas) and 1,541 municipalities (communes, baladiyahs). [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algeria]	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	American Samoa	GAZ:00003957	An unincorporated territory of the United States located in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of the sovereign State of Samoa. The main (largest and most populous) island is Tutuila, with the Manu'a Islands, Rose Atoll, and Swains Island also included in the territory. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Samoa]	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Andorra	GAZ:00002948	A small landlocked country in western Europe, located in the eastern Pyrenees mountains and bordered by Spain (Catalonia) and France. Andorra consists of seven communities known as parishes (Catalan: parroquies, singular - parroquia). Until relatively recently, it had only six parishes; the seventh, Escaldes-Engordany, was created in 1978. Some parishes have a further territorial subdivision. Ordino, La Massana and Sant Julia de Loria are subdivided into quarts (quarters), while Canillo is subdivided into veinats (neighborhoods). Those mostly coincide with villages, which are found in all parishes. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andorra]	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Angola	GAZ:00001095	A country in south-central Africa bordering Namibia to the south, Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, and Zambia to the east, and with a west coast along the Atlantic Ocean. The exclave province Cabinda has a border with the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angola]	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Anguilla	GAZ:00009159	A British overseas territory in the Caribbean, one of the most northerly of the Leeward Islands in the Lesser Antilles. It consists of the main island of Anguilla itself, approximately 26 km long by 5 km wide at its widest point, together with a number of much smaller islands and cays with no permanent population. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anguilla]	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Antarctica	GAZ:00000462	The Earth's southernmost continent, overlying the South Pole. It is situated in the southern hemisphere, almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica]	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Antigua and Barbuda	GAZ:00006883	An island nation located on the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antigua_and_Barbuda]	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Argentina	GAZ:00002928	A South American country, constituted as a federation of twenty-three provinces and an autonomous city. It is bordered by Paraguay and Bolivia in the north, Brazil and Uruguay in the northeast, and Chile in the west and south. The country claims the British controlled territories of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Argentina also claims 969,464 km2 of Antarctica, known as Argentine Antarctica, overlapping other claims made by Chile and the United Kingdom. Argentina is subdivided into twenty-three provinces (Spanish: provincias, singular provincia) and one federal district (Capital de la Republica or Capital de la Nacion, informally the Capital Federal). The federal district and the provinces have their own constitutions, but exist under a federal system. Provinces are then divided into departments (Spanish: departamentos, singular departamento), except for Buenos Aires Province, which is divided into partidos. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina]	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Armenia	GAZ:00004094	A landlocked mountainous country in Eurasia between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in the Southern Caucasus. It borders Turkey to the west, Georgia to the north, Azerbaijan to the east, and Iran and the Nakhchivan exclave of Azerbaijan to the south. A transcontinental country at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. A former republic of the Soviet Union. Armenia is divided into ten marzes (provinces, singular marz), with the city (kaghak) of Yerevan having special administrative status as the country's capital. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia]	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Aruba	GAZ:00004025	An autonomous region within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Aruba has no administrative subdivisions. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aruba]	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Ashmore and Cartier Islands	GAZ:00005901	A Territory of Australia that includes two groups of small low-lying uninhabited tropical islands in the Indian Ocean situated on the edge of the continental shelf north-west of Australia and south of the Indonesian island of Roti. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashmore_and_Cartier_Islands]	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Australia	GAZ:00000463	A country in the southern hemisphere comprising the mainland of the world's smallest continent, the major island of Tasmania, and a number of other islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The neighbouring countries are Indonesia, East Timor, and Papua New Guinea to the north, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia to the north-east, and New Zealand to the south-east. Australia has six states, two major mainland territories, and other minor territories.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Austria	GAZ:00002942	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It borders both Germany and the Czech Republic to the north, Slovakia and Hungary to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south, and Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the west. The capital is the city of Vienna on the Danube River. Austria is divided into nine states (Bundeslander). These states are then divided into districts (Bezirke) and cities (Statutarstadte). Districts are subdivided into municipalities (Gemeinden). Cities have the competencies otherwise granted to both districts and municipalities.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Azerbaijan	GAZ:00004941	A country in the he South Caucasus region of Eurasia, it is bounded by the Caspian Sea to the east, Russia to the north, Georgia to the northwest, Armenia to the west, and Iran to the south. The Azerbaijani exclave of Nakhchivan is bordered by Armenia to the north and east, Iran to the south and west, and Turkey to the northwest. Nagorno-Karabakh, along with 7 other districts in Azerbaijan's southwest, have been controlled by Armenia since the end of the Nagorno-Karabakh War in 1994. Azerbaijan is divided into 59 rayons 11 city districts (saharlar), and one autonomous republic (muxtar respublika).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Bahamas	GAZ:00002733	A country consisting of two thousand cays and seven hundred islands that form an archipelago. It is located in the Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Florida and the United States, north of Cuba, the island of Hispanola and the Caribbean, and northwest of the British overseas territory of the Turks and Caicos Islands. It is divided into 32 districts, plus New Providence, whose affairs are handled directly by the central government.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Bahrain	GAZ:00005281	A borderless island country in the Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia lies to the west and is connected to Bahrain by the King Fahd Causeway, and Qatar is to the south across the Gulf of Bahrain. Bahrain is split into five governorates.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Baker Island	GAZ:00007117	An uninhabited atoll located just north of the equator in the central Pacific Ocean about 3,100 km southwest of Honolulu. Baker Island is an unincorporated and unorganized territory of the US.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Bangladesh	GAZ:00003750	A country in South Asia. It is bordered by India on all sides except for a small border with Myanmar to the far southeast and by the Bay of Bengal to the south. Bangladesh is divided into six administrative divisions. Divisions are subdivided into districts (zila). There are 64 districts in Bangladesh, each further subdivided into upazila (subdistricts) or thana ("police stations").	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Barbados	GAZ:00001251	An island country in the Lesser Antilles of the West Indies, in the Caribbean region of the Americas, and the most easterly of the Caribbean Islands. It is 34 kilometres (21 miles) in length and up to 23 km (14 mi) in width, covering an area of 432 km ² (167 sq mi). It is in the western part of the North Atlantic, 100 km (62 mi) east of the Windward Islands and the Caribbean Sea.[7] Barbados is east of the Windwards, part of the Lesser Antilles, at roughly 13°N of the equator. It is about 168 km (104 mi) east of both the countries of Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 180 km (110 mi) south-east of Martinique and 400 km (250 mi) north-east of Trinidad and Tobago. Barbados is outside the principal Atlantic hurricane belt. Its capital and largest city is Bridgetown.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Bassas da India	GAZ:00005810	A roughly circular atoll about 10 km in diameter, which corresponds to a total size (including lagoon) of 80 km ² . It is located in the southern Mozambique Channel, about half-way between Madagascar (which is 385 km to the east) and Mozambique, and 110 km northwest of Europa Island. It rises steeply from the seabed 3000 m below.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Belarus	GAZ:00006886	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, that borders Russia to the north and east, Ukraine to the south, Poland to the west, and Lithuania and Latvia to the north. Its capital is Minsk. Belarus is divided into six voblasts, or provinces. Voblasts are further subdivided into raions (commonly translated as districts or regions). As of 2002, there are six voblasts, 118 raions, 102 towns and 108 urbanized settlements. Minsk is given a special status, due to the city serving as the national capital.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Belgium	GAZ:00002938	A country in northwest Europe. Belgium shares borders with France (620 km), Germany (167 km), Luxembourg (148 km) and the Netherlands (450 km). The Flemish Region (Flanders) and the Walloon Region (Wallonia) each comprise five provinces; the third region, Brussels-Capital Region, is not a province, nor does it contain any Together, these comprise 589 municipalities, which in general consist of several sub-municipalities (which were independent municipalities before the municipal merger operation mainly in 1977).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Belize	GAZ:00002934	A country in Central America. It is the only officially English speaking country in the region. Belize was a British colony for more than a century and was known as British Honduras until 1973. It became an independent nation within The Commonwealth in 1981. Belize is divided into 6 districts, which are further divided into 31 constituencies.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Benin	GAZ:00000904	A country in Western Africa. It borders Togo to the west, Nigeria to the east and Burkina Faso and Niger to the north; its short coastline to the south leads to the Bight of Benin. Its capital is Porto Novo, but the seat of government is Cotonou. Benin is divided into 12 departments and subdivided into 77 communes.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Bermuda	GAZ:00001264	A British overseas territory in the North Atlantic Ocean. Located off the east coast of the United States, it is situated around 1770 km NE of Miami, Florida and 1350 km S of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Comprised of approximately 138 islands.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Bhutan	GAZ:00003920	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is located amidst the eastern end of the Himalaya Mountains and is bordered to the south, east and west by India and to the north by Tibet. Bhutan is separated from Nepal by the Indian State of Sikkim. Bhutan is divided into four dzongdey (administrative zones). Each dzongdey is further divided into dzongkhag (districts). There are twenty dzongkhag in Bhutan. Large dzongkhags are further divided into subdistricts known as dungkhag. At the basic level, groups of villages form a constituency called gewog.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Bolivia	GAZ:00002511	A landlocked country in central South America. It is bordered by Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay and Argentina on the south, and Chile and Peru on the west. Bolivia is divided into 9 departments (Spanish: departamentos). Each of the departments is subdivided into provinces (provincias), which are further subdivided into municipalities (municipios).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Borneo	GAZ:00025355	An island at the geographic centre of Maritime Southeast Asia, in relation to major Indonesian islands, it is located north of Java, west of Sulawesi, and east of Sumatra. It is the third-largest island in the world and the largest in Asia. The island is politically divided among three countries: Malaysia and Brunei in the north, and Indonesia to the south.[1] Approximately 73% of the island is Indonesian territory. In the north, the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak make up about 26% of the island. Additionally, the Malaysian federal territory of Labuan is situated on a small island just off the coast of Borneo. The sovereign state of Brunei, located on the north coast, comprises about 1% of Borneo's land area. A little more than half of the island is in the Northern Hemisphere, including Brunei and the Malaysian portion, while the Indonesian portion spans the Northern and Southern hemispheres.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GAZ:00006887	A country on the Balkan peninsula of Southern Europe. Bordered by Croatia to the north, west and south, Serbia to the east, and Montenegro to the south, Bosnia and Herzegovina is mostly landlocked, except for 26 km of the Adriatic Sea coastline. Bosnia and Herzegovina is now divided into three political regions of which one, the Brčko District is part of the other two, the Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine and the Republika Srpska. All three have an equal constitutional status on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Botswana	GAZ:00001097	A landlocked nation in Southern Africa. It is bordered by South Africa to the south and southeast, Namibia to the west, Zambia to the north, and Zimbabwe to the northeast. Botswana is divided into nine districts, which are subdivided into a total twenty-eight subdistricts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Bouvet Island	GAZ:00001453	A sub-antarctic volcanic island in the South Atlantic Ocean, south-southwest of the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa). It is a dependent area of Norway and is not subject to the Antarctic Treaty, as it is north of the latitude south of which claims are suspended.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Brazil	GAZ:00002828	A country in South America. Bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and by Venezuela, Suriname, Guyana and the department of French Guiana to the north, Colombia to the northwest, Bolivia and Peru to the west, Argentina and Paraguay to the southwest, and Uruguay to the south. Federation of twenty-six states (estados) and one federal district (Distrito Federal). The states are subdivided into municipalities. For statistical purposes, the States are grouped into five main regions: North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast and South.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	British Virgin Islands	GAZ:00003961	A British overseas territory, located in the Caribbean to the east of Puerto Rico. The islands make up part of the Virgin Islands archipelago, the remaining islands constituting the US Virgin Islands. The British Virgin Islands consist of the main islands of Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dyke, along with over fifty other smaller islands and cays. Approximately fifteen of the islands are inhabited.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Brunei	GAZ:00003901	A country located on the north coast of the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. Apart from its coastline with the South China Sea it is completely surrounded by the State of Sarawak, Malaysia, and in fact it is separated into two parts by Limbang, which is part of Sarawak. Brunei is divided into four districts (daerah), the districts are subdivided into thirty-eight mukims, which are then divided into kampong (villages).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Bulgaria	GAZ:00002950	A country in Southeastern Europe, borders five other countries; Romania to the north (mostly along the Danube), Serbia and the Republic of Macedonia to the west, and Greece and Turkey to the south. The Black Sea defines the extent of the country to the east. Since 1999, it has consisted of twenty-eight provinces. The provinces subdivide into 264 municipalities.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Burkina Faso	GAZ:00000905	A landlocked nation in West Africa. It is surrounded by six countries: Mali to the north, Niger to the east, Benin to the south east, Togo and Ghana to the south, and Cote d'Ivoire to the south west. Burkina Faso is divided into thirteen regions, forty-five provinces, and 301 departments (communes).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Burundi	GAZ:00001090	A small country in the Great Lakes region of Africa. It is bordered by Rwanda on the north, Tanzania on the south and east, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west. Although the country is landlocked, much of its western border is adjacent to Lake Tanganyika. Burundi is divided into 17 provinces, 117 communes, and 2,638 collines.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Cambodia	GAZ:00006888	A country in Southeast Asia. The country borders Thailand to its west and northwest, Laos to its northeast, and Vietnam to its east and southeast. In the south it faces the Gulf of Thailand.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Cameroon	GAZ:00001093	A country of central and western Africa. It borders Nigeria to the west; Chad to the northeast; the Central African Republic to the east; and Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo to the south. Cameroon's coastline lies on the Bight of Bonny, part of the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean. The Republic of Cameroon is divided into ten provinces and 58 divisions or departments. The divisions are further sub-divided into sub-divisions (arrondissements) and districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Canada	GAZ:00002560	A country occupying most of northern North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west and northward into the Arctic Ocean. Canada is a federation composed of ten provinces and three territories; in turn, these may be grouped into regions. Western Canada consists of British Columbia and the three Prairie provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba). Central Canada consists of Quebec and Ontario. Atlantic Canada consists of the three Maritime provinces (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia), along with Newfoundland and Labrador. Eastern Canada refers to Central Canada and Atlantic Canada together. Three territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut) make up Northern Canada.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Cape Verde	GAZ:00001227	A republic located on an archipelago in the Macaronesia ecoregion of the North Atlantic Ocean, off the western coast of Africa. Cape Verde is divided into 22 municipalities (concelhos), and subdivided into 32 parishes (freguesias).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Cayman Islands	GAZ:00003986	A British overseas territory located in the western Caribbean Sea, comprising the islands of Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman. The Cayman Islands are divided into seven districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Central African Republic	GAZ:00001089	A landlocked country in Central Africa. It borders Chad in the north, Sudan in the east, the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the south, and Cameroon in the west. The Central African Republic is divided into 14 administrative prefectures (prefectures), along with 2 economic prefectures (prefectures economiques) and one autonomous commune. The prefectures are further divided into 71 sub-prefectures (sous-prefectures).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Chad	GAZ:00000586	A landlocked country in central Africa. It is bordered by Libya to the north, Sudan to the east, the Central African Republic to the south, Cameroon and Nigeria to the southwest, and Niger to the west. Chad is divided into 18 regions. The departments are divided into 200 sub-prefectures, which are in turn composed of 446 cantons. This is due to change.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Chile	GAZ:00002825	A country in South America occupying a long and narrow coastal strip wedged between the Andes mountains and the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific forms the country's entire western border, with Peru to the north, Bolivia to the northeast, Argentina to the east, and the Drake Passage at the country's southernmost tip. Chile claims 1,250,000 km2 of territory in Antarctica. Chile is divided into 15 regions. Every region is further divided into provinces. Finally each province is divided into communes. Each region is designated by a name and a Roman numeral, assigned from north to south. The only exception is the region housing the nation's capital, which is designated RM, that stands for Region Metropolitana (Metropolitan Region). Two new regions were created in 2006: Arica-Parinacota in the north, and Los Rios in the south. Both became operative in 2007-10.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	China	GAZ:00002845	A large country in Northeast Asia. China borders 14 nations (counted clockwise from south): Vietnam, Laos, Burma, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Mongolia and North Korea. Additionally the border between PRC and ROC is located in territorial waters. The People's Republic of China has administrative control over twenty-two provinces and considers Taiwan to be its twenty-third province. There are also five autonomous regions, each with a designated minority group; four municipalities; and two Special Administrative Regions that enjoy considerable autonomy. The People's Republic of China administers 33 province-level regions, 333 prefecture-level regions, 2,862 county-level regions, 41,636 township-level regions, and several village-level regions.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Christmas Island	GAZ:00005915	An island in the Indian Ocean, 500 km south of Indonesia and about 2600 km northwest of Perth. The island is the flat summit of a submarine mountain.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Clipperton Island	GAZ:00005838	A nine-square km coral atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, southwest of Mexico and west of Costa Rica.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Cocos Islands	GAZ:00009721	Islands that located in the Indian Ocean, about halfway between Australia and Sri Lanka. A territory of Australia. There are two atolls and twenty-seven coral islands in the group.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Colombia	GAZ:00002929	A country located in the northwestern region of South America. Colombia is bordered to the east by Venezuela and Brazil; to the south by Ecuador and Peru; to the North by the Atlantic Ocean, through the Caribbean Sea; to the north-west by Panama; and to the west by the Pacific Ocean. Besides the countries in South America, the Republic of Colombia is recognized to share maritime borders with the Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and the Central American countries of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Colombia is divided into 32 departments and one capital district which is treated as a department. There are in total 10 districts assigned to cities in Colombia including Bogota, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Tunja, Cucuta, Popayan, Buenaventura, Tumaco and Turbo. Colombia is also subdivided into some municipalities which form departments, each with a municipal seat capital city assigned. Colombia is also subdivided into corregimientos which form municipalities.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Comoros	GAZ:00005820	An island nation in the Indian Ocean, located off the eastern coast of Africa on the northern end of the Mozambique Channel between northern Madagascar and northeastern Mozambique.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Cook Islands	GAZ:00053798	A self-governing parliamentary democracy in free association with New Zealand. The fifteen small islands in this South Pacific Ocean country have a total land area of 240 km ² , but the Cook Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covers 1.8 million km ² of ocean.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Coral Sea Islands	GAZ:00005917	A Territory of Australia which includes a group of small and mostly uninhabited tropical islands and reefs in the Coral Sea, northeast of Queensland, Australia. The only inhabited island is Willis Island. The territory covers 780,000 km2, extending east and south from the outer edge of the Great Barrier Reef, and including Heralds Beacon Island, Osprey Reef, the Willis Group, and fifteen other reef/island groups.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Costa Rica	GAZ:00002901	A republic in Central America, bordered by Nicaragua to the north, Panama to the east-southeast, the Pacific Ocean to the west and south, and the Caribbean Sea to the east. Costa Rica is composed of seven provinces, which in turn are divided into 81 cantons.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Cote d'Ivoire	GAZ:00000906	A country in West Africa. It borders Liberia and Guinea to the west, Mali and Burkina Faso to the north, Ghana to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Cote d'Ivoire is divided into nineteen regions (regions). The regions are further divided into 58 departments.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Croatia	GAZ:00002719	A country at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, Central Europe, and the Balkans. Its capital is Zagreb. Croatia borders with Slovenia and Hungary to the north, Serbia to the northeast, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the east, Montenegro to the far southeast, and the Adriatic Sea to the south. Croatia is divided into 21 counties (zupanija) and the capital Zagreb's city district.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Cuba	GAZ:00003762	A country that consists of the island of Cuba (the largest and second-most populous island of the Greater Antilles), Isla de la Juventud and several adjacent small islands. Fourteen provinces and one special municipality (the Isla de la Juventud) now compose Cuba.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Curacao	GAZ:00012582	One of five island areas of the Netherlands Antilles.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Cyprus	GAZ:00004006	The third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea (after Sicily and Sardinia), Cyprus is situated in the eastern Mediterranean, just south of the Anatolian peninsula (or Asia Minor) of the Asian mainland; thus, it is often included in the Middle East (see also Western Asia and Near East). Turkey is 75 km north; other neighbouring countries include Syria and Lebanon to the east, Israel to the southeast, Egypt to the south, and Greece to the west-north-west.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Czech Republic	GAZ:00002954	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It has borders with Poland to the north, Germany to the northwest and southwest, Austria to the south, and Slovakia to the east. The capital and largest city is Prague. The country is composed of the historic regions of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as parts of Silesia. Since 2000, the Czech Republic is divided into thirteen regions (kraje, singular kraj) and the capital city of Prague. The older seventy-six districts (okresy, singular okres) including three 'statutory cities' (without Prague, which had special status) were disbanded in 1999 in an administrative reform; they remain as territorial division and seats of various branches of state administration. Since 2003-01-01, the regions have been divided into around 203 Municipalities with Extended Competence (unofficially named "Little Districts" (Czech: 'male okresy') which took over most of the administration of the former District Authorities. Some of these are further divided into Municipalities with Commissioned Local Authority. However, the old districts still exist as territorial units and remain as seats of some of the offices.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	GAZ:00001086	A country of central Africa. It borders the Central African Republic and Sudan on the north, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi on the east, Zambia and Angola on the south, the Republic of the Congo on the west, and is separated from Tanzania by Lake Tanganyika on the east. The country enjoys access to the ocean through a 40 km stretch of Atlantic coastline at Muanda and the roughly 9 km wide mouth of the Congo river which opens into the Gulf of Guinea. Congo Kinshasa is now divided into 11 Provinces, to be redistributed into 25 Provinces from 2.2009. Each Province is divided into Zones.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Denmark	GAZ:00005852	That part of the Kingdom of Denmark located in continental Europe. The mainland is bordered to the south by Germany; Denmark is located to the southwest of Sweden and the south of Norway. Denmark borders both the Baltic and the North Sea. The country consists of a large peninsula, Jutland (Jylland) and a large number of islands, most notably Zealand (Sjælland), Funen (Fyn), Vendsyssel-Thy, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm as well as hundreds of minor islands often referred to as the Danish Archipelago.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Djibouti	GAZ:00000582	A country in eastern Africa. Djibouti is bordered by Eritrea in the north, Ethiopia in the west and south, and Somalia in the southeast. The remainder of the border is formed by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. On the other side of the Red Sea, on the Arabian Peninsula, 20 km from the coast of Djibouti, is Yemen. The capital of Djibouti is the city of Djibouti. Djibouti is divided into 5 regions and one city. It is further subdivided into 11 districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Dominica	GAZ:00006890	An island nation in the Caribbean Sea. Dominica is divided into ten parishes.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Dominican Republic	GAZ:00003952	A country in the West Indies that occupies the E two-thirds of the Hispaniola island. The Dominican Republic's shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean to the north and the Caribbean Sea to the south. The Mona Passage, a channel about 130 km wide, separates the country (and the Hispaniola) from Puerto Rico. The Dominican Republic is divided into 31 provinces. Additionally, the national capital, Santo Domingo, is contained within its own Distrito Nacional (National District). The provinces are divided into municipalities (municipios; singular municipio).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Ecuador	GAZ:00002912	A country in South America, bordered by Colombia on the north, by Peru on the east and south, and by the Pacific Ocean to the west. The country also includes the Galapagos Islands (Archipelago de Colon) in the Pacific, about 965 km west of the mainland. Ecuador is divided into 24 provinces, divided into 199 cantons and subdivided into parishes (or parroquias).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Egypt	GAZ:00003934	A country in North Africa that includes the Sinai Peninsula, a land bridge to Asia. Egypt borders Libya to the west, Sudan to the south, and the Gaza Strip and Israel to the east. The northern coast borders the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus; the eastern coast borders the Red Sea. Egypt is divided into 26 governorates (in Arabic, called muhafazat, singular muhafazah). The governorates are further divided into regions (markazes).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	El Salvador	GAZ:00002935	A country in Central America, bordering the Pacific Ocean between Guatemala and Honduras. El Salvador is divided into 14 departments (departamentos), which, in turn, are subdivided into 267 municipalities (municipios).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Equatorial Guinea	GAZ:00001091	A country in Central Africa. It is one of the smallest countries in continental Africa, and comprises two regions: Rio Muni, continental region including several offshore islands; and Insular Region containing Annobon island in the South Atlantic Ocean, and Bioko island (formerly Fernando Po) that contains the capital, Malabo. Equatorial Guinea is divided into seven provinces which are divided into districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Eritrea	GAZ:00000581	A country situated in northern East Africa. It is bordered by Sudan in the west, Ethiopia in the south, and Djibouti in the southeast. The east and northeast of the country have an extensive coastline on the Red Sea, directly across from Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The Dahlak Archipelago and several of the Hanish Islands are part of Eritrea. Eritrea is divided into six regions (zobas) and subdivided into districts ("sub-zobas").	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Estonia	GAZ:00002959	A country in Northern Europe. Estonia has land borders to the south with Latvia and to the east with Russia. It is separated from Finland in the north by the Gulf of Finland and from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. Estonia is divided into 15 counties. (maakonnad; sing. - maakond). Estonian counties are divided into rural (vallad, singular vald) and urban (linnad, singular linn; alevid, singular alev; alevikud, singular alevik) municipalities. The municipalities comprise populated places (asula or asustusüksus) - various settlements and territorial units that have no administrative function. A group of populated places form a rural municipality with local administration. Most towns constitute separate urban municipalities, while some have joined with surrounding rural municipalities.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Eswatini	GAZ:00001099	A small, landlocked country in Africa embedded between South Africa in the west, north and south and Mozambique in the east. Swaziland is divided into four districts, each of which is divided into Tinkhundla (singular, Inkhundla).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Ethiopia	GAZ:00000567	A country situated in the Horn of Africa that has been landlocked since the independence of its northern neighbor Eritrea in 1993. Apart from Eritrea to the north, Ethiopia is bordered by Sudan to the west, Kenya to the south, Djibouti to the northeast, and Somalia to the east. Since 1996 Ethiopia has had a tiered government system consisting of a federal government overseeing ethnically-based regional states, zones, districts (woredas), and neighborhoods (kebele). It is divided into nine ethnically-based administrative states (kililoch, singular kilil) and subdivided into sixty-eight zones and two chartered cities (astedader akababiwoch, singular astedader akababi): Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. It is further subdivided into 550 woredas and six special woredas.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Europa Island	GAZ:00005811	A 28 km ² low-lying tropical island in the Mozambique Channel, about a third of the way from southern Madagascar to southern Mozambique.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	GAZ:00001412	An archipelago in the South Atlantic Ocean, located 483 km from the coast of Argentina, 1,080 km west of the Shag Rocks (South Georgia), and 940 km north of Antarctica (Elephant Island). They consist of two main islands, East Falkland and West Falkland, together with 776 smaller islands.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Faroe Islands	GAZ:00059206	An autonomous province of the Kingdom of Denmark since 1948 located in the Faroes. Administratively, the islands are divided into 34 municipalities (kommunur) within which 120 or so cities and villages lie.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Fiji	GAZ:00006891	An island nation in the South Pacific Ocean east of Vanuatu, west of Tonga and south of Tuvalu. The country occupies an archipelago of about 322 islands, of which 106 are permanently inhabited, and 522 islets. The two major islands, Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, account for 87% of the population.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Finland	GAZ:00002937	A Nordic country situated in the Fennoscandian region of Northern Europe. It has borders with Sweden to the west, Russia to the east, and Norway to the north, while Estonia lies to its south across the Gulf of Finland. The capital city is Helsinki. Finland is divided into six administrative provinces (laani, plural laanit). These are divided into 20 regions (maakunt), 77 subregions (seutukunta) and then into municipalities (kunta).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	France	GAZ:00003940	A part of the country of France that extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean. Metropolitan France is bordered by Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Andorra, and Spain. Due to its overseas departments.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	French Guiana	GAZ:00002516	An overseas department (departement d'outre-mer) of France, located on the northern coast of South America. It is bordered by Suriname, to the E, and Brazil, to the S and W, and by the North Atlantic Ocean, to the N. French Guiana is divided into 2 departmental arrondissements, 19 cantons and 22 communes.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	French Polynesia	GAZ:00002918	A French overseas collectivity in the southern Pacific Ocean. It is made up of several groups of Polynesian islands. French Polynesia has five administrative subdivisions (French: subdivisions administratives).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	GAZ:00003753	The French Southern and Antarctic Lands have formed a territoire d'outre-mer (an overseas territory) of France since 1955. The territory is divided into five districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Gabon	GAZ:00001092	A country in west central Africa sharing borders with Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo and the Gulf of Guinea. The capital and largest city is Libreville. Gabon is divided into 9 provinces and further divided into 37 departments.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Gambia	GAZ:00000907	A country in Western Africa. It is the smallest country on the African continental mainland and is bordered to the north, east, and south by Senegal, and has a small coast on the Atlantic Ocean in the west. Flowing through the centre of the country and discharging to the Atlantic Ocean is the Gambia River. The Gambia is divided into five divisions and one city (Banjul). The divisions are further subdivided into 37 districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Gaza Strip	GAZ:00009571	A Palestinian enclave on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Egypt on the southwest for 11 kilometers (6.8 mi) and Israel on the east and north along a 51 km (32 mi) border. Gaza and the West Bank are claimed by the de jure sovereign State of Palestine.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Georgia	GAZ:00004942	A Eurasian country in the Caucasus located at the east coast of the Black Sea. In the north, Georgia has a 723 km common border with Russia, specifically with the Northern Caucasus federal district. The following Russian republics/subdivisions: from west to east: border Georgia: Krasnodar Krai, Karachay-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia, Chechnya, Dagestan. Georgia also shares borders with Azerbaijan (322 km) to the south-east, Armenia (164 km) to the south, and Turkey (252 km) to the south-west. It is a transcontinental country, located at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. Georgia is divided into 9 regions, 2 autonomous republics (avtonomiuri respublika), and 1 city (k'alak'i). The regions are further subdivided into 69 districts (raioni).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Germany	GAZ:00002646	A country in Central Europe. It is bordered to the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea; to the east by Poland and the Czech Republic; to the south by Austria and Switzerland; and to the west by France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Germany comprises 16 states (Länder, Bundesländer), which are further subdivided into 439 districts (Kreise/Landkreise) and cities (kreisfreie Städte).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Ghana	GAZ:00000908	A country in West Africa. It borders Côte d'Ivoire to the west, Burkina Faso to the north, Togo to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Ghana is divided into 10 regions, subdivided into a total of 138 districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Gibraltar	GAZ:00003987	A British overseas territory located near the southernmost tip of the Iberian Peninsula overlooking the Strait of Gibraltar. The territory shares a border with Spain to the north.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Glorioso Islands	GAZ:00005808	A group of islands and rocks totalling 5 km ² , in the northern Mozambique channel, about 160 km northwest of Madagascar.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Greece	GAZ:00002945	A country in southeastern Europe, situated on the southern end of the Balkan Peninsula. It has borders with Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria to the north, and Turkey to the east. The Aegean Sea lies to the east and south of mainland Greece, while the Ionian Sea lies to the west. Both parts of the Eastern Mediterranean basin feature a vast number of islands. Greece consists of thirteen peripheries subdivided into a total of fifty-one prefectures (nomoi, singular nomos). There is also one autonomous area, Mount Athos, which borders the periphery of Central Macedonia.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Greenland	GAZ:00001507	A self-governing Danish province located between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Grenada	GAZ:02000573	An island country in the West Indies in the Caribbean Sea at the southern end of the Grenadines island chain. Grenada consists of the island of Grenada itself, two smaller islands, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, and several small islands which lie to the north of the main island and are a part of the Grenadines. It is located northwest of Trinidad and Tobago, northeast of Venezuela and southwest of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Its size is 348.5 square kilometres (134.6 sq mi), and it had an estimated population of 112,523 in July 2020.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Guadeloupe	GAZ:00067142	An archipelago and overseas department and region of France in the Caribbean. It consists of six inhabited islands—Basse-Terre, Grande-Terre, Marie-Galante, La Désirade, and the two inhabited Îles des Saintes—as well as many uninhabited islands and outcroppings. It is south of Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat, and north of Dominica.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Guam	GAZ:00003706	An organized, unincorporated territory of the United States in the Micronesia subregion of the western Pacific Ocean. It is the westernmost point and territory of the United States (reckoned from the geographic center of the U.S.); in Oceania, it is the largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands and the largest island in Micronesia.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Guatemala	GAZ:00002936	A country in Central America bordered by Mexico to the northwest, the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, Belize and the Caribbean Sea to the northeast, and Honduras and El Salvador to the southeast. Guatemala is divided into 22 departments (departamentos) and sub-divided into about 332 municipalities (municipios).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Guernsey	GAZ:00001550	A British Crown Dependency in the English Channel off the coast of Normandy.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Guinea	GAZ:00000909	A nation in West Africa, formerly known as French Guinea. Guinea's territory has a curved shape, with its base at the Atlantic Ocean, inland to the east, and turning south. The base borders Guinea-Bissau and Senegal to the north, and Mali to the north and north-east; the inland part borders Cote d'Ivoire to the south-east, Liberia to the south, and Sierra Leone to the west of the southern tip.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Guinea-Bissau	GAZ:00000910	A country in western Africa, and one of the smallest nations in continental Africa. It is bordered by Senegal to the north, and Guinea to the south and east, with the Atlantic Ocean to its west. Formerly the Portuguese colony of Portuguese Guinea, upon independence, the name of its capital, Bissau, was added to the country's name in order to prevent confusion between itself and the Republic of Guinea.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Guyana	GAZ:00002522	A country in the N of South America. Guyana lies north of the equator, in the tropics, and is located on the Atlantic Ocean. Guyana is bordered to the east by Suriname, to the south and southwest by Brazil and to the west by Venezuela. Guyana is divided into 10 regions. The regions of Guyana are divided into 27 neighborhood councils.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Haiti	GAZ:00003953	A country located in the Greater Antilles archipelago on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. Haiti is divided into 10 departments. The departments are further divided into 41 arrondissements, and 133 communes which serve as second and third level administrative divisions.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	GAZ:00009718	An Australian external territory comprising a volcanic group of mostly barren Antarctic islands, about two-thirds of the way from Madagascar to Antarctica.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Honduras	GAZ:00002894	A republic in Central America. The country is bordered to the west by Guatemala, to the southwest by El Salvador, to the southeast by Nicaragua, to the south by the Pacific Ocean at the Gulf of Fonseca, and to the north by the Gulf of Honduras, a large inlet of the Caribbean Sea. Honduras is divided into 18 departments. The capital city is Tegucigalpa Central District of the department of Francisco Morazan.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Hong Kong	GAZ:00003203	A special administrative region of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The territory lies on the eastern side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province in the north and facing the South China Sea in the east, west and south. Hong Kong was a crown colony of the United Kingdom from 1842 until the transfer of its sovereignty to the People's Republic of China in 1997.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Howland Island	GAZ:00007120	An uninhabited coral island located just north of the equator in the central Pacific Ocean, about 3,100 km (1,670 nm) southwest of Honolulu. The island is almost half way between Hawaii and Australia and is an unincorporated, unorganized territory of the United States, and is often included as one of the Phoenix Islands. For statistical purposes, Howland is grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Hungary	GAZ:00002952	A landlocked country in the Carpathian Basin of Central Europe, bordered by Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia. Its capital is Budapest. Hungary is divided into 19 counties (megye, singular: megye). In addition, the capital city (fovaros), Budapest, is independent of any county government. The counties are further subdivided into 173 subregions (kistersegek), and Budapest is comprised of its own subregion. Since 1996, the counties and City of Budapest have been grouped into 7 regions for statistical and development purposes. These seven regions constitute NUTS second-level units of Hungary.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Iceland	GAZ:00000843	A country in northern Europe, comprising the island of Iceland and its outlying islands in the North Atlantic Ocean between the rest of Europe and Greenland.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	India	GAZ:00002839	A country in South Asia. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, India has a coastline of 7,517 km. It borders Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north-east; and Bangladesh and Burma to the east. India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Indonesia in the Indian Ocean. India is a federal republic of twenty-eight states and seven Union Territories. Each state or union territory is divided into basic units of government and administration called districts. There are nearly 600 districts in India. The districts in turn are further divided into tehsils and eventually into villages.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Indonesia	GAZ:00003727	An archipelagic state in Southeast Asia. The country shares land borders with Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Malaysia. Other neighboring countries include Singapore, the Philippines, Australia, and the Indian territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Indonesia consists of 33 provinces, five of which have special status. The provinces are subdivided into regencies (kabupaten, distrik in Papua and West Papua Provinces) and cities (kota), which are further subdivided into subdistricts (kecamatan), and again into village groupings (either desa or kelurahan).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Iran	GAZ:00004474	A country in Central Eurasia. Iran is bounded by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf to the south and the Caspian Sea to its north. It borders Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan to the north, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east, and Turkey and Iraq to the west. Iran is divided into 30 provinces (ostan). The provinces are divided into counties (shahrestan), and subdivided into districts (bakhsh) and sub-districts (dehestan).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Iraq	GAZ:00004483	A country in the Middle East spanning most of the northwestern end of the Zagros mountain range, the eastern part of the Syrian Desert and the northern part of the Arabian Desert. It shares borders with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to the south, Jordan to the west, Syria to the northwest, Turkey to the north, and Iran to the east. It has a very narrow section of coastline at Umm Qasr on the Persian Gulf. There are two major flowing rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates. Iraq is divided into 18 governorates (or provinces) (muhafazah). The governorates are divided into qadhas (or districts).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Ireland	GAZ:00002943	A country in north-western Europe. The modern sovereign state occupies five-sixths of the island of Ireland, which was partitioned in 1921. It is bordered by Northern Ireland (part of the United Kingdom) to the north, by the Atlantic Ocean to the west and by the Irish Sea to the east. Administration follows the 34 "county-level" counties and cities of Ireland. Of these twenty-nine are counties, governed by county councils while the five cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford have city councils, (previously known as corporations), and are administered separately from the counties bearing those names. The City of Kilkenny is the only city in the republic which does not have a "city council"; it is still a borough but not a county borough and is administered as part of County Kilkenny. Ireland is split into eight regions for NUTS statistical purposes. These are not related to the four traditional provinces but are based on the administrative counties.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Isle of Man	GAZ:00052477	A Crown dependency of the United Kingdom in the centre of the Irish Sea. It is not part of the United Kingdom, European Union or United Nations.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Israel	GAZ:00002476	A country in Western Asia located on the eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Lebanon in the north, Syria in the northeast, Jordan in the east, and Egypt on the southwest. The West Bank and Gaza Strip, which are partially administrated by the Palestinian National Authority, are also adjacent. The State of Israel is divided into six main administrative districts, known as mehozot (singular mahoz). Districts are further divided into fifteen sub-districts known as nafot (singular: nafa), which are themselves partitioned into fifty natural regions.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Italy	GAZ:00002650	A country located on the Italian Peninsula in Southern Europe, and on the two largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily and Sardinia. Italy shares its northern Alpine boundary with France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. The independent states of San Marino and the Vatican City are enclaves within the Italian Peninsula, while Campione d'Italia is an Italian exclave in Switzerland. Italy is subdivided into 20 regions (regioni, singular regione). Five of these regions have a special autonomous status that enables them to enact legislation on some of their local matters. It is further divided into 109 provinces (province) and 8,101 municipalities (comuni).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Jamaica	GAZ:00003781	A nation of the Greater Antilles. Jamaica is divided into 14 parishes, which are grouped into three historic counties that have no administrative relevance.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Jan Mayen	GAZ:00005853	A volcanic island that is part of the Kingdom of Norway. It has two parts: larger Nord-Jan and smaller Sor-Jan, linked by an isthmus 2.5 km wide. It lies 600 km north of Iceland, 500 km east of Greenland and 1,000 km west of the Norwegian mainland. The island is mountainous, the highest summit being the Beerenberg volcano in the north. The isthmus is the location of the two largest lakes of the island, Sorlaguna (South Lagoon), and Nordlaguna (North Lagoon). A third lake is called Ullerenglaguna (Ullereng Lagoon). Jan Mayen was formed by the Jan Mayen hotspot.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Japan	GAZ:00002747	An island country in East Asia. Located in the Pacific Ocean, it lies to the east of China, Korea and Russia, stretching from the Sea of Okhotsk in the north to the East China Sea in the south.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Jarvis Island	GAZ:00007118	An uninhabited 4.5 km ² coral atoll located in the South Pacific Ocean about halfway between Hawaii and the Cook Islands. It is an unincorporated territory of the United States administered from Washington, DC by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system. Jarvis is one of the southern Line Islands and for statistical purposes is also grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands. Sits atop the Jarvis Seamount.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Jersey	GAZ:00001551	A British Crown Dependency[6] off the coast of Normandy, France. As well as the island of Jersey itself, the bailiwick includes two groups of small islands that are no longer permanently inhabited, the Minquiers and Ecrehous, and the Pierres de Lecq.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Johnston Atoll	GAZ:00007114	A 130 km ² atoll in the North Pacific Ocean about 1400 km (750 nm) west of Hawaii. There are four islands located on the coral reef platform, two natural islands, Johnston Island and Sand Island, which have been expanded by coral dredging, as well as North Island (Akau) and East Island (Hikina), artificial islands formed from coral dredging. Johnston is an unincorporated territory of the United States, administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as part of the United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges. Sits atop Johnston Seamount.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Jordan	GAZ:00002473	A country in Southwest Asia, bordered by Syria to the north, Iraq to the north-east, Israel and the West Bank to the west, and Saudi Arabia to the east and south. It shares the coastlines of the Dead Sea, and the Gulf of Aqaba with Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. Jordan is divided into 12 provinces called governorates. The Governorates are subdivided into approximately fifty-two nahias.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Juan de Nova Island	GAZ:00005809	A 4.4 km ² low, flat, tropical island in the narrowest part of the Mozambique Channel, about one-third of the way between Madagascar and Mozambique.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Kazakhstan	GAZ:00004999	A country in Central Asia and Europe. It is bordered by Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and China. The country also borders on a significant part of the Caspian Sea. Kazakhstan is divided into 14 provinces and two municipal districts. The provinces of Kazakhstan are divided into raions.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Kenya	GAZ:00001101	A country in Eastern Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia to the north, Somalia to the east, Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, and Sudan to the northwest, with the Indian Ocean running along the southeast border. Kenya comprises eight provinces each headed by a Provincial Commissioner (centrally appointed by the president). The provinces (mkoa singular mikoa plural in Swahili) are subdivided into districts (wilaya). There were 69 districts as of 1999 census. Districts are then subdivided into 497 divisions (taarafa). The divisions are then subdivided into 2,427 locations (kata) and then 6,612 sublocations (kata ndogo). The City of Nairobi enjoys the status of a full administrative province.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Kerguelen Archipelago	GAZ:00005682	A group of islands in the southern Indian Ocean. It is a territory of France. They are composed primarily of Tertiary flood basalts and a complex of plutonic rocks. The trachybasaltic-to-trachytic Mount Ross stratovolcano at the southern end was active during the late Pleistocene. The Rallier du Baty Peninsula on the SW tip of the island contains two youthful subglacial eruptive centers, Mont St. Allouarn and Mont Henri Rallier du Baty. An active fumarole field is related to a series of Holocene trachytic lava flows and lahars that extend beyond the icecap.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Kingman Reef	GAZ:00007116	A largely submerged, uninhabited tropical atoll located in the North Pacific Ocean, roughly half way between Hawaiian Islands and American Samoa. It is the northernmost of the Northern Line Islands and lies 65 km NNW of Palmyra Atoll, the next closest island, and has the status of an unincorporated territory of the United States, administered from Washington, DC by the US Navy. Sits atop Kingman Reef Seamount.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Kiribati	GAZ:00006894	An island nation located in the central tropical Pacific Ocean. It is composed of 32 atolls and one raised coral island dispersed over 3,500,000 km2 straddling the equator and bordering the International Date Line to the east. It is divided into three island groups which have no administrative function, including a group which unites the Line Islands and the Phoenix Islands (ministry at London, Christmas). Each inhabited island has its own council (three councils on Tarawa: Betio, South-Tarawa, North-Tarawa; two councils on Tabiteuea).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Kosovo	GAZ:00011337	A country on the Balkan Peninsula. Kosovo borders Central Serbia to the north and east, Montenegro to the northwest, Albania to the west and the Republic of Macedonia to the south. Kosovo is divided into 7 districts (Rreth) and 30 municipalities. Serbia does not recognise the unilateral secession of Kosovo[8] and considers it a United Nations-governed entity within its sovereign territory, the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Kuwait	GAZ:00005285	A sovereign emirate on the coast of the Persian Gulf, enclosed by Saudi Arabia to the south and Iraq to the north and west. Kuwait is divided into six governorates (muhafazat, singular muhafadhah).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Kyrgyzstan	GAZ:00006893	A country in Central Asia. Landlocked and mountainous, it is bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest and China to the east. Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven provinces (oblast. The capital, Bishkek, and the second large city Osh are administratively the independent cities (shaar) with a status equal to a province. Each province comprises a number of districts (raions).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Laos	GAZ:00006889	A landlocked country in southeast Asia, bordered by Burma (Myanmar) and China to the northwest, Vietnam to the east, Cambodia to the south, and Thailand to the west. Laos is divided into sixteen provinces (qvang) and Vientiane Capital (Na Kone Luang Vientiane). The provinces further divided into districts (muang).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Latvia	GAZ:00002958	A country in Northern Europe. Latvia shares land borders with Estonia to the north and Lithuania to the south, and both Russia and Belarus to the east. It is separated from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. The capital of Latvia is Riga. Latvia is divided into 26 districts (raioni). There are also seven cities (lielpilsetas) that have a separate status. Latvia is also historically, culturally and constitutionally divided in four or more distinct regions.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Lebanon	GAZ:00002478	A small, mostly mountainous country in Western Asia, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It is bordered by Syria to the north and east, and Israel to the south. Lebanon is divided into six governorates (mohaafazaat, which are further subdivided into twenty-five districts (aqdya, singular: qadaa).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Lesotho	GAZ:00001098	A land-locked country, entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho is divided into ten districts; these are further subdivided into 80 constituencies, which consists of 129 local community councils.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Liberia	GAZ:00000911	A country on the west coast of Africa, bordered by Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, and the Atlantic Ocean.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Libya	GAZ:00000566	A country in North Africa. Bordering the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Libya lies between Egypt to the east, Sudan to the southeast, Chad and Niger to the south, and Algeria and Tunisia to the west. There are thirty-four municipalities of Libya, known by the Arabic term sha'biyat (singular sha'biyah). These came recently (in the 1990s to replaced old Baladiyat system. The Baladiyat system in turn was introduced to replace the system of muhafazah (governorates or provinces) that existed from the 1960s to the 1970s.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Liechtenstein	GAZ:00003858	A tiny, doubly landlocked alpine country in Western Europe, bordered by Switzerland to its west and by Austria to its east. The principality of Liechtenstein is divided into 11 municipalities called Gemeinden (singular Gemeinde). The Gemeinden mostly consist only of a single town. Five of them fall within the electoral district Unterland (the lower county), and the remainder within Oberland (the upper county).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Line Islands	GAZ:00007144	A group of eleven atolls and low coral islands in the central Pacific Ocean south of the Hawaiian Islands, eight of which belong to Kiribati, while three are United States territories that are grouped with the United States Minor Outlying Islands.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Lithuania	GAZ:00002960	A country located along the south-eastern shore of the Baltic Sea, sharing borders with Latvia to the north, Belarus to the southeast, Poland, and the Russian exclave of the Kaliningrad Oblast to the southwest. Lithuania has a three-tier administrative division: the country is divided into 10 counties (singular apskritis, plural, apskritys) that are further subdivided into 60 municipalities (singular savivaldybe, plural savivaldybes) which consist of over 500 elderates (singular seniunija, plural seniunijos).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Luxembourg	GAZ:00002947	A small landlocked country in western Europe, bordered by Belgium, France, and Germany. Luxembourg is divided into 3 districts, which are further divided into 12 cantons and then 116 communes. Twelve of the communes have city status, of which the city of Luxembourg is the largest.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Macau	GAZ:00003202	One of the two special administrative regions of the People's Republic of China, the other being Hong Kong. Macau lies on the western side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province in the north and facing the South China Sea in the east and south. Macau is situated 60 kmsouthwest of Hong Kong and 145 km from Guangzhou. It consists of the Macau Peninsula itself and the islands of Taipa and Coloane. The peninsula is formed by the Zhujiang (Pearl River) estuary on the east and the Xijiang (West River) on the west. It borders the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone in mainland China.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Madagascar	GAZ:00001108	An island nation in the Indian Ocean off the southeastern coast of Africa. The main island, also called Madagascar, is the fourth largest island in the world, and is home to 5% of the world's plant and animal species, of which more than 80% are endemic to Madagascar. Most notable are the lemur infraorder of primates, the carnivorous fossa, three endemic bird families and six endemic baobab species. Madagascar is divided into six autonomous provinces (faritany mizakatena), and 22 regions. The regions are further subdivided into 116 districts, 1,548 communes, and 16,969 fokontany.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Malawi	GAZ:00001105	A country in southeastern Africa. It is bordered by Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north and Mozambique, which surrounds it on the east, south and west. Malawi is divided into three regions (the Northern, Central and Southern regions), which are further divided into twenty-seven districts, which in turn are further divided into 137 traditional authorities and 68 sub-chiefdoms.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Malaysia	GAZ:00003902	A country in southeastern Africa. It is bordered by Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north and Mozambique, which surrounds it on the east, south and west. Malawi is divided into three regions (the Northern, Central and Southern regions), which are further divided into twenty-seven districts, which in turn are further divided into 137 traditional authorities and 68 sub-chiefdoms.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Maldives	GAZ:00006924	An archipelago which consists of approximately 1,196 coral islands grouped in a double chain of 27 atolls, spread over roughly 90,000 km2.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Mali	GAZ:00000584	A landlocked country in northern Africa. It borders Algeria on the north, Niger on the east, Burkina Faso and the Cote d'Ivoire on the south, Guinea on the south-west, and Senegal and Mauritania on the west. Mali is divided into 8 regions (regions) and 1 district, and subdivided into 49 cercles, totalling 288 arrondissements.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Malta	GAZ:00004017	A Southern European country and consists of an archipelago situated centrally in the Mediterranean.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Marshall Islands	GAZ:00007161	An archipelago that consists of twenty-nine atolls and five isolated islands. The most important atolls and islands form two groups: the Ratak Chain and the Ralik Chain (meaning "sunrise" and "sunset" chains). Two-thirds of the nation's population lives on Majuro (which is also the capital) and Ebeye. The outer islands are sparsely populated.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Martinique	GAZ:00067143	An island and an overseas department/region and single territorial collectivity of France.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Mauritania	GAZ:00000583	A country in North-West Africa. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, by Senegal on the southwest, by Mali on the east and southeast, by Algeria on the northeast, and by Western Sahara on the northwest (most of which is occupied by Morocco). The capital and largest city is Nouakchott, located on the Atlantic coast. Mauritania is divided into 12 regions (regions) and one capital district, which in turn are subdivided into 44 departments (departements).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Mauritius	GAZ:00003745	An island nation off the coast of the African continent in the southwest Indian Ocean, about 900 km east of Madagascar. In addition to the island of Mauritius, the republic includes the islands of St. Brandon, Rodrigues and the Agalega Islands.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Mayotte	GAZ:00003943	An overseas collectivity of France consisting of a main island, Grande-Terre (or Mahore), a smaller island, Petite-Terre (or Pamanzi), and several islets around these two.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Mexico	GAZ:00002852	A federal constitutional republic in North America. It is bounded on the north by the United States; on the south and west by the North Pacific Ocean; on the southeast by Guatemala, Belize, and the Caribbean Sea; and on the east by the Gulf of Mexico. The United Mexican States comprise a federation of thirty-one states and a federal district, the capital Mexico City.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Micronesia	GAZ:00005862	A subregion of Oceania, comprising hundreds of small islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Philippines lie to the northwest, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Melanesia to the west and southwest, and Polynesia to the east.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Midway Islands	GAZ:00007112	A 6.2 km2 atoll located in the North Pacific Ocean (near the northwestern end of the Hawaiian archipelago). It is an unincorporated territory of the United States, designated an insular area under the authority of the US Department of the Interior.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Moldova	GAZ:00003897	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, located between Romania to the west and Ukraine to the north, east and south. Moldova is divided into thirty-two districts (raioane, singular raion); three municipalities (Balti, Chisinau, Tighina); and two autonomous regions (Gagauzia and Transnistria). The cities of Comrat and Tiraspol also have municipality status, however not as first-tier subdivisions of Moldova, but as parts of the regions of Gagauzia and Transnistria, respectively. The status of Transnistria is however under dispute. Although it is de jure part of Moldova and is recognized as such by the international community, Transnistria is not de facto under the control of the central government of Moldova. It is administered by an unrecognized breakaway authority under the name Pridnestrovian Moldovan Republic.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Monaco	GAZ:00003857	A small country that is completely bordered by France to the north, west, and south; to the east it is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of a single municipality (commune) currently divided into 4 quartiers and 10 wards.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Mongolia	GAZ:00008744	A country in East-Central Asia. The landlocked country borders Russia to the north and China to the south. The capital and largest city is Ulan Bator. Mongolia is divided into 21 aimags (provinces), which are in turn divided into 315 sums (districts). The capital Ulan Bator is administrated separately as a khot (municipality) with provincial status.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Montenegro	GAZ:00006898	A country located in Southeastern Europe. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the south and borders Croatia to the west, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northwest, Serbia and its partially recognized breakaway southern province of Kosovo to the northeast and Albania to the southeast. Its capital and largest city is Podgorica. Montenegro is divided into twenty-one municipalities (opstina), and two urban municipalities, subdivisions of Podgorica municipality.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Montserrat	GAZ:00003988	A British overseas territory located in the Leeward Islands. Montserrat is divided into three parishes.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Morocco	GAZ:00000565	A country in North Africa. It has a coast on the Atlantic Ocean that reaches past the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea. Morocco has international borders with Algeria to the east, Spain to the north (a water border through the Strait and land borders with two small Spanish autonomous cities, Ceuta and Melilla), and Mauritania to the south. Morocco is divided into 16 regions, and subdivided into 62 prefectures and provinces. Because of the conflict over Western Sahara, the status of both regions of "Saguia el-Hamra" and "Rio de Oro" is disputed.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Mozambique	GAZ:00001100	A country in southeastern Africa bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east, Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Zambia to the northwest, Zimbabwe to the west and Swaziland and South Africa to the southwest. Mozambique is divided into ten provinces (provincias) and one capital city (cidade capital) with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 129 districts (distritos). Districts are further divided in "Postos Administrativos" (Administrative Posts) and these in Localidades (Localities) the lowest geographical level of central state administration.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Myanmar	GAZ:00006899	A country in SE Asia that is bordered by China on the north, Laos on the east, Thailand on the southeast, Bangladesh on the west, and India on the northwest, with the Bay of Bengal to the southwest. Myanmar is divided into seven states and seven divisions. The administrative divisions are further subdivided into districts, which are further subdivided into townships, wards, and villages.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Namibia	GAZ:00001096	A country in southern Africa on the Atlantic coast. It shares borders with Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east, and South Africa to the south. Namibia is divided into 13 regions and subdivided into 102 constituencies.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Nauru	GAZ:00006900	An island nation in the Micronesian South Pacific. The nearest neighbour is Banaba Island in the Republic of Kiribati, 300 km due east. Nauru is divided into fourteen administrative districts which are grouped into eight electoral constituencies.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Navassa Island	GAZ:00007119	A small, uninhabited island in the Caribbean Sea, and is an unorganized unincorporated territory of the United States, which administers it through the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The island is also claimed by Haiti.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Nepal	GAZ:00004399	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is bordered by the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China to the northeast and India to the south and west; it is separated from Bhutan by the Indian State of Sikkim and from Bangladesh by a small strip of the Indian State of West Bengal, known as the "Chicken's Neck". The Himalaya mountain range runs across Nepal's north and western parts, and eight of the world's ten highest mountains, including the highest, Mount Everest are situated within its territory. Nepal is divided into 14 zones and 75 districts, grouped into 5 development regions.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Netherlands	GAZ:00002946	The European part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is bordered by the North Sea to the north and west, Belgium to the south, and Germany to the east. The Netherlands is divided into twelve administrative regions, called provinces. All provinces of the Netherlands are divided into municipalities (gemeenten), together 443 (2007).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	New Caledonia	GAZ:00005206	A "sui generis collectivity" (in practice an overseas territory) of France, made up of a main island (Grande Terre), the Loyalty Islands, and several smaller islands. It is located in the region of Melanesia in the southwest Pacific. Administratively, the archipelago is divided into three provinces, and then into 33 communes.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	New Zealand	GAZ:00000469	A nation in the south-western Pacific Ocean comprising two large islands (the North Island and the South Island) and numerous smaller islands, most notably Stewart Island/Rakiura and the Chatham Islands.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Nicaragua	GAZ:00002978	A republic in Central America. It is also the least densely populated with a demographic similar in size to its smaller neighbors. The country is bordered by Honduras to the north and by Costa Rica to the south. The Pacific Ocean lies to the west of the country, while the Caribbean Sea lies to the east. For administrative purposes it is divided into 15 departments (departamentos) and two self-governing regions (autonomous communities) based on the Spanish model. The departments are then subdivided into 153 municipios (municipalities). The two autonomous regions are Region Autonoma del Atlantico Norte and Region Autonoma del Atlantico Sur, often referred to as RAAN and RAAS, respectively. Until they were granted autonomy in 1985 they formed the single department of Zelaya.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Niger	GAZ:00000585	A landlocked country in Western Africa, named after the Niger River. It borders Nigeria and Benin to the south, Burkina Faso and Mali to the west, Algeria and Libya to the north and Chad to the east. The capital city is Niamey. Niger is divided into 7 departments and one capital district. The departments are subdivided into 36 arrondissements and further subdivided into 129 communes.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Nigeria	GAZ:00000912	A federal constitutional republic comprising thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory. The country is located in West Africa and shares land borders with the Republic of Benin in the west, Chad and Cameroon in the east, and Niger in the north. Its coast lies on the Gulf of Guinea, part of the Atlantic Ocean, in the south. The capital city is Abuja. Nigeria is divided into thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory, which are further sub-divided into 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Niue	GAZ:00006902	An island nation located in the South Pacific Ocean. Although self-governing, Niue is in free association with New Zealand, meaning that the Sovereign in Right of New Zealand is also Niue's head of state.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Norfolk Island	GAZ:00005908	A Territory of Australia that includes Norfolk Island and neighboring islands.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	North Korea	GAZ:00002801	A state in East Asia in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula, with its capital in the city of Pyongyang. To the south and separated by the Korean Demilitarized Zone is South Korea, with which it formed one nation until division following World War II. At its northern Amnok River border are China and, separated by the Tumen River in the extreme north-east, Russia.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	North Macedonia	GAZ:00006895	A landlocked country on the Balkan peninsula in southeastern Europe. It is bordered by Serbia and Kosovo to the north, Albania to the west, Greece to the south, and Bulgaria to the east. In 2004-08, the Republic of Macedonia was reorganised into 85 municipalities (opštini; singular opština), 10 of which comprise Greater Skopje. This is reduced from the previous 123 municipalities established in 1996-09. Prior to this, local government was organised into 34 administrative districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	North Sea	GAZ:00002284	A sea situated between the eastern coasts of the British Isles and the western coast of Europe.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Northern Mariana Islands	GAZ:00003958	A group of 15 islands about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Norway	GAZ:00002699	A country and constitutional monarchy in Northern Europe that occupies the western portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula. It is bordered by Sweden, Finland, and Russia. The Kingdom of Norway also includes the Arctic island territories of Svalbard and Jan Mayen. Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard is based upon the Svalbard Treaty, but that treaty does not apply to Jan Mayen. Bouvet Island in the South Atlantic Ocean and Peter I Island and Queen Maud Land in Antarctica are external dependencies, but those three entities do not form part of the kingdom.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Oman	GAZ:00005283	A country in southwest Asia, on the southeast coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It borders the United Arab Emirates on the northwest, Saudi Arabia on the west, and Yemen on the southwest. The coast is formed by the Arabian Sea on the south and east, and the Gulf of Oman on the northeast. The country also contains Madha, an enclave enclosed by the United Arab Emirates, and Musandam, an enclave also separated by Emirati territory. Oman is divided into four governorates (muhafazah) and five regions (mintaqat). The regions are subdivided into provinces (wilayat).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Pakistan	GAZ:00005246	A country in Middle East which lies on the Iranian Plateau and some parts of South Asia. It is located in the region where South Asia converges with Central Asia and the Middle East. It has a 1,046 km coastline along the Arabian Sea in the south, and is bordered by Afghanistan and Iran in the west, India in the east and China in the far northeast. Pakistan is subdivided into four provinces and two territories. In addition, the portion of Kashmir that is administered by the Pakistani government is divided into two separate administrative units. The provinces are divided into a total of 105 zillas (districts). A zilla is further subdivided into tehsils (roughly equivalent to counties). Tehsils may contain villages or municipalities. There are over five thousand local governments in Pakistan.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Palau	GAZ:00006905	A nation that consists of eight principal islands and more than 250 smaller ones lying roughly 500 miles southeast of the Philippines.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Panama	GAZ:00002892	The southernmost country of Central America. Situated on an isthmus, some categorize it as a transcontinental nation connecting the north and south part of America. It borders Costa Rica to the north-west, Colombia to the south-east, the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south. Panama's major divisions are nine provinces and five indigenous territories (comarcas indigenas). The provincial borders have not changed since they were determined at independence in 1903. The provinces are divided into districts, which in turn are subdivided into sections called corregimientos. Configurations of the corregimientos are changed periodically to accommodate population changes as revealed in the census reports.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Papua New Guinea	GAZ:00003922	A country in Oceania that comprises the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and its offshore islands in Melanesia (a region of the southwestern Pacific Ocean north of Australia).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Paracel Islands	GAZ:00010832	A group of small islands and reefs in the South China Sea, about one-third of the way from Vietnam to the Philippines.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Paraguay	GAZ:00002933	A landlocked country in South America. It lies on both banks of the Paraguay River, bordering Argentina to the south and southwest, Brazil to the east and northeast, and Bolivia to the northwest, and is located in the very heart of South America. Paraguay consists of seventeen departments and one capital district (distrito capital). Each department is divided into districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Peru	GAZ:00002932	A country in western South America. It is bordered on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Brazil, on the southeast by Bolivia, on the south by Chile, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Peru is divided into 25 regions and the province of Lima. These regions are subdivided into provinces, which are composed of districts (provincias and distritos). There are 195 provinces and 1833 districts in Peru. The Lima Province, located in the central coast of the country, is unique in that it doesn't belong to any of the twenty-five regions. The city of Lima, which is the nation's capital, is located in this province. Callao is its own region, even though it only contains one province, the Constitutional Province of Callao.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Philippines	GAZ:00004525	An archipelagic nation located in Southeast Asia. The Philippine archipelago comprises 7,107 islands in the western Pacific Ocean, bordering countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Palau and the Republic of China, although it is the only Southeast Asian country to share no land borders with its neighbors. The Philippines is divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. These are divided into 17 regions, 81 provinces, 136 cities, 1,494 municipalities and 41,995 barangays.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Pitcairn Islands	GAZ:00005867	A group of four islands in the southern Pacific Ocean. The Pitcairn Islands form the southeasternmost extension of the geological archipelago of the Tuamotus of French Polynesia.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Poland	GAZ:00002939	A country in Central Europe. Poland is bordered by Germany to the west; the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south; Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania to the east; and the Baltic Sea and Kaliningrad Oblast, a Russian exclave, to the north. The administrative division of Poland since 1999 has been based on three levels of subdivision. The territory of Poland is divided into voivodeships (provinces); these are further divided into powiats (counties), and these in turn are divided into gminas (communes or municipalities). Major cities normally have the status of both gmina and powiat. Poland currently has 16 voivodeships, 379 powiats (including 65 cities with powiat status), and 2,478 gminas.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Portugal	GAZ:00004126	That part of the Portuguese Republic that occupies the W part of the Iberian Peninsula, and immediately adjacent islands.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Puerto Rico	GAZ:00006935	A semi-autonomous territory composed of an archipelago in the northeastern Caribbean, east of the Dominican Republic and west of the Virgin Islands, approximately 2,000 km off the coast of Florida (the nearest of the mainland United States).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Qatar	GAZ:00005286	An Arab emirate in Southwest Asia, occupying the small Qatar Peninsula on the northeasterly coast of the larger Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the south; otherwise the Persian Gulf surrounds the state. Qatar is divided into ten municipalities (Arabic: baladiyah), which are further divided into zones (districts).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Republic of the Congo	GAZ:00001088	A country in Central Africa. It is bordered by Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Angolan exclave province of Cabinda, and the Gulf of Guinea. The Republic of the Congo is divided into 10 regions (regions) and one commune, the capital Brazzaville. The regions are subdivided into forty-six districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Reunion	GAZ:00003945	An island, located in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar, about 200 km south west of Mauritius, the nearest island.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Romania	GAZ:00002951	A country in Southeastern Europe. It shares a border with Hungary and Serbia to the west, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova to the northeast, and Bulgaria to the south. Romania has a stretch of sea coast along the Black Sea. It is located roughly in the lower basin of the Danube and almost all of the Danube Delta is located within its territory. Romania is divided into forty-one counties (judete), as well as the municipality of Bucharest (Bucuresti) - which is its own administrative unit. The country is further subdivided into 319 cities and 2686 communes (rural localities).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Ross Sea	GAZ:00023304	A large embayment of the Southern Ocean, extending deeply into Antarctica between Cape Adare, at 170degE, on the west and Cape Colbeck on the east, at 158degW.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Russia	GAZ:00002721	A transcontinental country extending over much of northern Eurasia. Russia shares land borders with the following countries (counter-clockwise from northwest to southeast): Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast), Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. The Russian Federation comprises 83 federal subjects: 46 oblasts (provinces), 21 republics, 9 krais (territories), 4 autonomous okrugs (autonomous districts), one autonomous oblast, and two federal cities. The federal subjects are grouped into seven federal districts. These subjects are divided into districts (raions), cities/towns and urban-type settlements, and, at level 4, selsoviets (rural councils), towns and urban-type settlements under the jurisdiction of the district and city districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Rwanda	GAZ:00001087	A small landlocked country in the Great Lakes region of east-central Africa, bordered by Uganda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania. Rwanda is divided into five provinces (intara) and subdivided into thirty districts (akarere). The districts are divided into sectors (imirenge).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Helena	GAZ:00000849	An island of volcanic origin and a British overseas territory in the South Atlantic Ocean.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Kitts and Nevis	GAZ:00006906	A federal two-island nation in the West Indies. Located in the Leeward Islands. Saint Kitts and Nevis are geographically part of the Leeward Islands. To the north-northwest lie the islands of Saint Eustatius, Saba, Saint Barthelémy, and Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten. To the east and northeast are Antigua and Barbuda, and to the southeast is the small uninhabited island of Redonda, and the island of Montserrat. The federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis is divided into fourteen parishes: nine divisions on Saint Kitts and five on Nevis.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Lucia	GAZ:00006909	An island nation in the eastern Caribbean Sea on the boundary with the Atlantic Ocean.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	GAZ:00003942	An Overseas Collectivity of France located in a group of small islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, the main ones being Saint Pierre and Miquelon, 25 km off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada. Saint Pierre and Miquelon became an overseas department in 1976, but its status changed to that of an Overseas collectivity in 1985.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Martin	GAZ:00005841	An overseas collectivity of France that came into being on 2007-02-22, encompassing the northern parts of the island of Saint Martin and neighboring islets. The southern part of the island, Sint Maarten, is part of the Netherlands Antilles. Formerly, with Saint-Barthelémy, an arrondissement of Guadeloupe.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	GAZ:02000565	An island nation in the Lesser Antilles chain of the Caribbean Sea.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Samoa	GAZ:00006910	A country governing the western part of the Samoan Islands archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean. Samoa is made up of eleven itumalo (political districts).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	San Marino	GAZ:00003102	A country in the Apennine Mountains. It is a landlocked enclave, completely surrounded by Italy. San Marino is an enclave in Italy, on the border between the regioni of Emilia Romagna and Marche. Its topography is dominated by the Apennines mountain range. San Marino is divided into nine municipalities, known locally as Castelli (singular castello).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Sao Tome and Principe	GAZ:00006927	An island nation in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western equatorial coast of Africa. It consists of two islands: Sao Tome and Principe, located about 140 km apart and about 250 and 225 km respectively, off of the northwestern coast of Gabon. Both islands are part of an extinct volcanic mountain range. Sao Tome and Principe is divided into 2 provinces: Principe, Sao Tome. The provinces are further divided into seven districts, six on Sao Tome and one on Principe (with Principe having self-government since 1995-04-29).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Saudi Arabia	GAZ:00005279	A country on the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Jordan on the northwest, Iraq on the north and northeast, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates on the east, Oman on the southeast, and Yemen on the south. The Persian Gulf lies to the northeast and the Red Sea to its west. Saudi Arabia is divided into 13 provinces or regions (manatiq; singular mintaqah). Each is then divided into Governorates.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Senegal	GAZ:00000913	A country south of the Senegal River in western Africa. Senegal is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Mauritania to the north, Mali to the east, and Guinea and Guinea-Bissau to the south. The Gambia lies almost entirely within Senegal, surrounded on the north, east and south; from its western coast Gambia's territory follows the Gambia River more than 300 km inland. Dakar is the capital city of Senegal, located on the Cape Verde Peninsula on the country's Atlantic coast. Senegal is subdivided into 11 regions and further subdivided into 34 Departements, 103 Arrondissements (neither of which have administrative function) and by Collectivites Locales.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Serbia	GAZ:00002957	A landlocked country in Central and Southeastern Europe, covering the southern part of the Pannonian Plain and the central part of the Balkan Peninsula. It is bordered by Hungary to the north; Romania and Bulgaria to the east; Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro to the south; Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the west. The capital is Belgrade. Serbia is divided into 29 districts plus the City of Belgrade. The districts and the city of Belgrade are further divided into municipalities. Serbia has two autonomous provinces: Kosovo and Metohija in the south (5 districts, 30 municipalities), and Vojvodina in the north (7 districts, 46 municipalities).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Seychelles	GAZ:00006922	An archipelagic island country in the Indian Ocean at the eastern edge of the Somali Sea. It consists of 115 islands.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Sierra Leone	GAZ:00000914	A country in West Africa. It is bordered by Guinea in the north and east, Liberia in the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean in the southwest and west. The Republic of Sierra Leone is composed of 3 provinces and one area called the Western Area; the provinces are further divided into 12 districts. The Western Area is also divided into 2 districts.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Singapore	GAZ:00003923	An island nation located at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula. It lies 137 km north of the Equator, south of the Malaysian State of Johor and north of Indonesia's Riau Islands. Singapore consists of 63 islands, including mainland Singapore. There are two man-made connections to Johor, Malaysia, Johor-Singapore Causeway in the north, and Tuas Second Link in the west. Since 2001-11-24, Singapore has had an administrative subdivision into 5 districts. It is also divided into five Regions, urban planning subdivisions with no administrative role.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Sint Maarten	GAZ:00012579	One of five island areas (Eilandgebieden) of the Netherlands Antilles, encompassing the southern half of the island of Saint Martin/Sint Maarten.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Slovakia	GAZ:00002956	A landlocked country in Central Europe. The Slovak Republic borders the Czech Republic and Austria to the west, Poland to the north, Ukraine to the east and Hungary to the south. The largest city is its capital, Bratislava. Slovakia is subdivided into 8 kraje (singular - kraj, usually translated as regions. The kraje are subdivided into many okresy (singular okres, usually translated as districts). Slovakia currently has 79 districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Slovenia	GAZ:00002955	A country in southern Central Europe bordering Italy to the west, the Adriatic Sea to the southwest, Croatia to the south and east, Hungary to the northeast, and Austria to the north. The capital of Slovenia is Ljubljana. As of 2005-05 Slovenia is divided into 12 statistical regions for legal and statistical purposes. Slovenia is divided into 210 local municipalities, eleven of which have urban status.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Solomon Islands	GAZ:00005275	A nation in Melanesia, east of Papua New Guinea, consisting of nearly one thousand islands. Together they cover a land mass of 28,400 km ² . The capital is Honiara, located on the island of Guadalcanal.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Somalia	GAZ:00001104	A country located in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Djibouti to the northwest, Kenya on its southwest, the Gulf of Aden with Yemen on its north, the Indian Ocean at its east, and Ethiopia to the west. Prior to the civil war, Somalia was divided into eighteen regions (gobollada, singular gobol), which were in turn subdivided into districts. On a de facto basis, northern Somalia is now divided up among the quasi-independent states of Puntland, Somaliland, Galmudug and Maakhir.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	South Africa	GAZ:00001094	A country located at the southern tip of Africa. It borders the Atlantic and Indian oceans and Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho, an independent enclave surrounded by South African territory. It is divided into nine provinces which are further subdivided into 52 districts: 6 metropolitan and 46 district municipalities. The 46 district municipalities are further subdivided into 231 local municipalities. The district municipalities also contain 20 district management areas (mostly game parks) that are directly governed by the district municipalities. The six metropolitan municipalities perform the functions of both district and local municipalities.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	GAZ:00003990	A British overseas territory in the southern Atlantic Ocean. It consists of South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands, some 640 km to the SE.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	South Korea	GAZ:00002802	A republic in East Asia, occupying the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. South Korea is divided into 8 provinces (do), 1 special autonomous province (teukbyeol jachido), 6 metropolitan cities (gwangyeoksi), and 1 special city (teukbyeolsi). These are further subdivided into a variety of smaller entities, including cities (si), counties (gun), districts (gu), towns (eup), townships (myeon), neighborhoods (dong) and villages (ri).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	South Sudan	GAZ:00233439	A state located in Africa with Juba as its capital city. It's bordered by Ethiopia to the east, Kenya, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south, and the Central African Republic to the west and Sudan to the North. Southern Sudan includes the vast swamp region of the Sudd formed by the White Nile, locally called the Bahr el Jebel.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Spain	GAZ:00003936	That part of the Kingdom of Spain that occupies the Iberian Peninsula plus the Balaeric Islands. The Spanish mainland is bordered to the south and east almost entirely by the Mediterranean Sea (except for a small land boundary with Gibraltar); to the north by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean and Portugal.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Sprattly Islands	GAZ:00010831	A group of >100 islands located in the Southeastern Asian group of reefs and islands in the South China Sea, about two-thirds of the way from southern Vietnam to the southern Philippines.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Sri Lanka	GAZ:00003924	An island nation in South Asia, located about 31 km off the southern coast of India. Sri Lanka is divided into 9 provinces and 25 districts. Districts are divided into Divisional Secretariats.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	State of Palestine	GAZ:00002475	The territory under the administration of the Palestine National Authority, as established by the Oslo Accords. The PNA divides the Palestinian territories into 16 governorates.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Sudan	GAZ:00000560	A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the northeast, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the east, Kenya and Uganda to the southeast, Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west and Libya to the northwest. Sudan is divided into twenty-six states (wilayat, singular wilayah) which in turn are subdivided into 133 districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Suriname	GAZ:00002525	A country in northern South America. It is situated between French Guiana to the east and Guyana to the west. The southern border is shared with Brazil and the northern border is the Atlantic coast. The southernmost border with French Guiana is disputed along the Marowijne river. Suriname is divided into 10 districts, each of which is divided into Ressen.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Svalbard	GAZ:00005396	An archipelago of continental islands lying in the Arctic Ocean north of mainland Europe, about midway between Norway and the North Pole.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Swaziland	GAZ:00001099	A small, landlocked country in Africa embedded between South Africa in the west, north and south and Mozambique in the east. Swaziland is divided into four districts, each of which is divided into Tinkhundla (singular, Inkhundla).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Sweden	GAZ:00002729	A Nordic country on the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northern Europe. It has borders with Norway (west and north) and Finland (northeast). Sweden is a unitary state, currently divided into twenty-one counties (lan). Each county further divides into a number of municipalities or kommuner, with a total of 290 municipalities in 2004.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Switzerland	GAZ:00002941	A federal republic in Europe. Switzerland is bordered by Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Liechtenstein. The Swiss Confederation consists of 26 cantons. The Cantons comprise a total of 2,889 municipalities. Within Switzerland there are two enclaves: Busingen belongs to Germany, Campione d'Italia belongs to Italy.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Syria	GAZ:00002474	A country in Southwest Asia, bordering Lebanon, the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus to the west, Israel to the southwest, Jordan to the south, Iraq to the east, and Turkey to the north. Syria has fourteen governorates, or muhafazat (singular: muhafazah). The governorates are divided into sixty districts, or manatiq (singular: mintaqah), which are further divided into sub-districts, or nawahi (singular: nahia).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Taiwan	GAZ:00005341	A state in East Asia with de facto rule of the island of Tawain and adjacent territory. The Republic of China currently administers two historical provinces of China (one completely and a small part of another one) and centrally administers two direct-controlled municipalities.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Tajikistan	GAZ:00006912	A mountainous landlocked country in Central Asia. Afghanistan borders to the south, Uzbekistan to the west, Kyrgyzstan to the north, and People's Republic of China to the east. Tajikistan consists of 4 administrative divisions. These are the provinces (viloyat) of Sughd and Khatlon, the autonomous province of Gorno-Badakhshan (abbreviated as GBAO), and the Region of Republican Subordination (RRP, Raiony Respublikanskogo Podchineniya in Russian; formerly known as Karotegin Province). Each region is divided into several districts (nohiya or raion).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Tanzania	GAZ:00001103	A country in East Africa bordered by Kenya and Uganda on the north, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west, and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique on the south. To the east it borders the Indian Ocean. Tanzania is divided into 26 regions (mkoa), twenty-one on the mainland and five on Zanzibar (three on Unguja, two on Pemba). Ninety-eight districts (wilaya), each with at least one council, have been created to further increase local authority; the councils are also known as local government authorities. Currently there are 114 councils operating in 99 districts; 22 are urban and 92 are rural. The 22 urban units are further classified as city councils (Dar es Salaam and Mwanza), municipal councils (Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Tabora, and Tanga) or town councils (the remaining eleven communities).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Thailand	GAZ:00003744	A country in Southeast Asia. To its east lie Laos and Cambodia; to its south, the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia; and to its west, the Andaman Sea and Burma. Its capital and largest city is Bangkok. Thailand is divided into 75 provinces (changwat), which are gathered into 5 groups of provinces by location. There are also 2 special governed districts: the capital Bangkok (Krung Thep Maha Nakhon) and Pattaya, of which Bangkok is at provincial level and thus often counted as a 76th province.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Timor-Leste	GAZ:00006913	A country in Southeast Asia. It comprises the eastern half of the island of Timor, the nearby islands of Atauro and Jaco, and Oecussi-Ambeno, an exclave on the northwestern side of the island, within Indonesian West Timor. The small country of 15,410 km2 is located about 640 km northwest of Darwin, Australia. East Timor is divided into thirteen administrative districts, are subdivided into 65 subdistricts, 443 sucos and 2,336 towns, villages and hamlets.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Togo	GAZ:00000915	A country in West Africa bordering Ghana in the west, Benin in the east and Burkina Faso in the north. In the south, it has a short Gulf of Guinea coast, on which the capital Lome is located.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Tokelau	GAZ:00260188	A dependent territory of New Zealand in the southern Pacific Ocean. It consists of three tropical coral atolls: Atafu, Nukunonu, and Fakaofu. They have a combined land area of 10 km ² (4 sq mi).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Tonga	GAZ:00006916	A Polynesian country, and also an archipelago comprising 169 islands, of which 36 are inhabited. The archipelago's total surface area is about 750 square kilometres (290 sq mi) scattered over 700,000 square kilometres (270,000 sq mi) of the southern Pacific Ocean.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Trinidad and Tobago	GAZ:00003767	An archipelagic state in the southern Caribbean, lying northeast of the South American nation of Venezuela and south of Grenada in the Lesser Antilles. It also shares maritime boundaries with Barbados to the northeast and Guyana to the southeast. The country covers an area of 5,128 km ² and consists of two main islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and 21 smaller islands.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Tromelin Island	GAZ:00005812	A low, flat 0.8 km ² island in the Indian Ocean, about 350 km east of Madagascar. Tromelin is a low, scrub-covered sandbank about 1,700 m long and 700 m wide, surrounded by coral reefs. The island is 7 m high at its highest point.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Tunisia	GAZ:00000562	A country situated on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa. It is bordered by Algeria to the west and Libya to the southeast. Tunisia is subdivided into 24 governorates, divided into 262 "delegations" or "districts" (mutamadiyat), and further subdivided into municipalities (shaykhats).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Turkey	GAZ:00000558	A Eurasian country that stretches across the Anatolian peninsula in western Asia and Thrace (Rumelia) in the Balkan region of southeastern Europe. Turkey borders eight countries: Bulgaria to the northwest; Greece to the west, Georgia to the northeast; Armenia, Azerbaijan (the exclave of Nakhichevan), and Iran to the east; and Iraq and Syria to the southeast. The Mediterranean Sea and Cyprus are to the south; the Aegean Sea and Archipelago are to the west; and the Black Sea is to the north. Separating Anatolia and Thrace are the Sea of Marmara and the Turkish Straits (the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles), which are commonly reckoned to delineate the border between Asia and Europe, thereby making Turkey transcontinental. The territory of Turkey is subdivided into 81 provinces for administrative purposes. The provinces are organized into 7 regions for census purposes; however, they do not represent an administrative structure. Each province is divided into districts, for a total of 923 districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Turkmenistan	GAZ:00005018	A country in Central Asia. It is bordered by Afghanistan to the southeast, Iran to the southwest, Uzbekistan to the northeast, Kazakhstan to the northwest, and the Caspian Sea to the west. It was a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. Turkmenistan is divided into five provinces or welayatlar (singular - welayat) and one independent city.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Turks and Caicos Islands	GAZ:00003955	A British Overseas Territory consisting of two groups of tropical islands in the West Indies. The Turks and Caicos Islands are divided into six administrative districts (two in the Turks Islands and four in the Caicos Islands).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Tuvalu	GAZ:00009715	A Polynesian island nation located in the Pacific Ocean midway between Hawaii and Australia.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	United States of America	GAZ:00002459	<p>A federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, DC, the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The State of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait, and the State of Hawaii is in the mid-Pacific. The United States also possesses several territories, or insular areas, that are scattered around the Caribbean and Pacific. The states are divided into smaller administrative regions, called counties in most states, exceptions being Alaska (parts of the state are organized into subdivisions called boroughs; the rest of the state's territory that is not included in any borough is divided into "census areas"), and Louisiana (which is divided into county-equivalents that are called parishes). There are also independent cities which are within particular states but not part of any particular county or consolidated city-counties. Another type of organization is where the city and county are unified and function as an independent city. There are thirty-nine independent cities in Virginia and other independent cities or city-counties are San Francisco, California, Baltimore, Maryland, St. Louis, Missouri, Denver, Colorado and Carson City, Nevada. Counties can include a number of cities, towns, villages, or hamlets, or sometimes just a part of a city. Counties have varying degrees of political and legal significance, but they are always administrative divisions of the state. Counties in many states are further subdivided into townships, which, by definition, are administrative divisions of a county. In some states, such as Michigan, a township can file a charter with the state government, making itself into a "charter township", which is a type of mixed municipal and township status (giving the township some of the rights of a city without all of the responsibilities), much in the</p>	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Uganda	GAZ:00001102	A landlocked country in East Africa, bordered on the east by Kenya, the north by Sudan, on the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on the southwest by Rwanda, and on the south by Tanzania. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, within which it shares borders with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is divided into 80 districts, spread across four administrative regions: Northern, Eastern, Central and Western. The districts are subdivided into counties.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Ukraine	GAZ:00002724	A country in Eastern Europe. It borders Russia to the east, Belarus to the north, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary to the west, Romania and Moldova to the southwest, and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the south. Ukraine is subdivided into twenty-four oblasts (provinces) and one autonomous republic (avtonomna respublika), Crimea. Additionally, the cities of Kiev, the capital, and Sevastopol, both have a special legal status. The 24 oblasts and Crimea are subdivided into 490 raions (districts), or second-level administrative units.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	United Arab Emirates	GAZ:00005282	A Middle Eastern federation of seven states situated in the southeast of the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia on the Persian Gulf, bordering Oman and Saudi Arabia. The seven states, termed emirates, are Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Quwain.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	United Kingdom	GAZ:00002637	A sovereign island country located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe comprising of the four constituent countries; England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It comprises the island of Great Britain, the northeast part of the island of Ireland and many small islands. Apart from Northern Ireland the UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea. The largest island, Great Britain, is linked to France by the Channel Tunnel.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Uruguay	GAZ:00002930	A country located in the southeastern part of South America. It is bordered by Brazil to the north, by Argentina across the bank of both the Uruguay River to the west and the estuary of Rio de la Plata to the southwest, and the South Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Uruguay consists of 19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Uzbekistan	GAZ:00004979	A doubly landlocked country in Central Asia, formerly part of the Soviet Union. It shares borders with Kazakhstan to the west and to the north, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to the east, and Afghanistan and Turkmenistan to the south. Uzbekistan is divided into twelve provinces (viloyatlar) one autonomous republic (respublika and one independent city (shahar).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Vanuatu	GAZ:00006918	An island country located in the South Pacific Ocean. The archipelago, which is of volcanic origin, is 1,750 kilometres (1,090 mi) east of northern Australia, 540 kilometres (340 mi) northeast of New Caledonia, east of New Guinea, southeast of the Solomon Islands, and west of Fiji.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Venezuela	GAZ:00002931	A country on the northern coast of South America. The country comprises a continental mainland and numerous islands located off the Venezuelan coastline in the Caribbean Sea. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela possesses borders with Guyana to the east, Brazil to the south, and Colombia to the west. Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados, Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Leeward Antilles lie just north, off the Venezuelan coast. Venezuela is divided into twenty-three states (Estados), a capital district (distrito capital) corresponding to the city of Caracas, the Federal Dependencies (Dependencias Federales, a special territory), and Guayana Esequiba (claimed in a border dispute with Guyana). Venezuela is further subdivided into 335 municipalities (municipios); these are subdivided into over one thousand parishes (parroquias).	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Viet Nam	GAZ:00003756	The easternmost country on the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia. It borders the Gulf of Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin, and South China Sea, alongside China, Laos, and Cambodia.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Virgin Islands	GAZ:00003959	A group of islands in the Caribbean that are an insular area of the United States. The islands are geographically part of the Virgin Islands archipelago and are located in the Leeward Islands of the Lesser Antilles. The US Virgin Islands are an organized, unincorporated United States territory. The US Virgin Islands are administratively divided into two districts and subdivided into 20 sub-districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Wake Island	GAZ:00007111	A coral atoll (despite its name) having a coastline of 19 km in the North Pacific Ocean, located about two-thirds of the way from Honolulu (3,700 km west) to Guam (2,430 km east).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Wallis and Futuna	GAZ:00007191	A Polynesian French island territory (but not part of, or even contiguous with, French Polynesia) in the South Pacific between Fiji and Samoa. It is made up of three main volcanic tropical islands and a number of tiny islets.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	West Bank	GAZ:00009572	A landlocked territory near the Mediterranean coast of Western Asia, bordered by Jordan and the Dead Sea to the east and by Israel to the south, west and north.[2] Under Israeli occupation since 1967, the area is split into 167 Palestinian "islands" under partial Palestinian National Authority civil rule, and 230 Israeli settlements into which Israeli law is "pipelined".	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Western Sahara	GAZ:00000564	A territory of northwestern Africa, bordered by Morocco to the north, Algeria in the northeast, Mauritania to the east and south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. Western Sahara is administratively divided into four regions.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Yemen	GAZ:00005284	A country located on the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia. Yemen is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the North, the Red Sea to the West, the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden to the South, and Oman to the east. Yemen's territory includes over 200 islands, the largest of which is Socotra, about 415 km to the south of Yemen, off the coast of Somalia. As of 2004-02, Yemen is divided into twenty governorates (muhafazah) and one municipality. The population of each governorate is listed in the table below. The governorates of Yemen are divided into 333 districts (muderiah). The districts are subdivided into 2,210 sub-districts, and then into 38,284 villages (as of 2001).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Zambia	GAZ:00001107	A landlocked country in Southern Africa. The neighbouring countries are the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia to the south, and Angola to the west. The capital city is Lusaka. Zambia is divided into nine provinces. Each province is subdivided into several districts with a total of 73 districts.	
host_origin geo_loc (country)	Zimbabwe	GAZ:00001106	A landlocked country in the southern part of the continent of Africa, between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers. It is bordered by South Africa to the south, Botswana to the southwest, Zambia to the northwest, and Mozambique to the east. Zimbabwe is divided into eight provinces and two cities with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 59 districts and 1,200 municipalities.	
environmental_site				
environmental_site	Abattoir	ENVO:01000925	A facility in which non-human animals are slaughtered and processed for human consumption.	
environmental_site	Animal cage	ENVO:01000922	A manufactured cage which may be used to confine, contain, or protect an animal.	
environmental_site	Aquarium	ENVO:00002196	An aquarium is a vivarium which simulates the submerged portions of an aquatic environment	
environmental_site	Artificial wetland	ENVO:03501406	A wetland ecosystem which is constructed to treat municipal or industrial wastewater, greywater or stormwater runoff.	
environmental_site	Building	ENVO:00000073	A permanent walled and roofed construction.	
environmental_site	Barn	EOL:0001898	A farm building used for housing livestock, storing machinery or crops etc	
environmental_site	Breeder barn	ENVO:03501383	A barn where animals are kept for breeding purposes.	
environmental_site	Broiler barn	ENVO:03501386	A barn where broiler chickens are reared.	
environmental_site	Sheep barn	ENVO:03501385	A barn where sheep are kept.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
environmental_site	Biodome	ENVO:03501397	A building which encloses one or more self-contained ecosystems or living environments.	
environmental_site	Cottage	ENVO:03501393	A human house which is small and is typically in a rural or semi-rural location.	
environmental_site	Dairy	ENVO:00003862	A dairy is a building in which animal milk is harvested and, optionally, processed for human consumption.	
environmental_site	Hospital	ENVO:00002173	A hospital is a building in which health care services are provided by specialized staff and equipment.	
environmental_site	Laboratory facility	ENVO:01001406	A research facility in which systems of manufactured products control internal conditions and in which scientific or technological research, experiments, and measurement may be performed.	
environmental_site	Pigsty	Awaiting Ontology ID	A small-scale outdoor enclosure for raising domestic pigs as livestock.	
environmental_site	Building part (organizational term)	Not Applicable	A part, section, or fixture of a building.	This term is not ontologically supported and is present to better structure the pick list.
environmental_site	Air intake	ENVO:03501380	A building part which is a pipe, vent or other device that enables air to be drawn in from outside a building.	
environmental_site	Animal pen	ENVO:03501387	An animal enclosure for holding livestock.	
environmental_site	Building floor	ENVO:01000486	A building floor is a surface layer which is part of a building and used for walking.	
environmental_site	Building wall	ENVO:01000465	Building walls are building parts which serve to support roofs, floors and ceilings; enclose a space as part of the building envelope; give buildings form; and to provide shelter and security.	
environmental_site	Countertop	ENVO:03501404	A manufactured product which is the surface of a table or cabinet on which work is performed.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
environmental_site	Shelf	ENVO:03501403	A manufactured product which is a flat, long piece of material fastened horizontally, as on a wall or bookcase, to support objects.	
environmental_site	Stall	EOL:0001903	Division or compartment for an animal, usually within a house	
environmental_site	Window sill	ENVO:03501381	A building part which is a mainly horizontal surface or ledge at the bottom of a window which provides structural support.	
environmental_site	Creek	ENVO:03501405	A stream that is usually smaller than a river.	
environmental_site	Farm	ENVO:00000078	An area of land which is used for the cultivation of crops or grazing of livestock, including any agricultural constructions therein.	
environmental_site	Breeder farm	ENVO:03501384	A farm where animals are kept for breeding purposes.	
environmental_site	Dairy farm	Awaiting Ontology ID	A farm where cows are kept for the purpose of producing milk and other dairy products.	
environmental_site	Fish farm	ENVO:00000294	A facility in which fish are raised commercially in tanks or enclosures, usually for food.	
environmental_site	Research farm	ENVO:03501417	A farm which is used for conducting agricultural research.	
environmental_site	Central Experimental Farm	GAZ:00004603	An agricultural facility, working farm, and research centre of the Research Branch of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. This farm is centrally located in and completely surrounded by the City of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The CEF is bordered by the Rideau Canal (a National Historic Site as well) to the east, by Baseline Road to the south, by Merivale and Fisher Roads to the west, and Carling Avenue to the north.	
environmental_site	Hatchery	ENVO:01001873	A construction in which eggs are hatched under artificial conditions.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
environmental_site	Poultry hatchery	ENVO:01001874	A hatchery in which the eggs of poultry are hatched under artificial conditions	
environmental_site	Lake	ENVO:00000020	A body of water or other liquid of considerable size contained in a depression on a landmass.	
environmental_site	Manure digester facility	ENVO:03501422	A human construction which is a facility in which a manure digester is housed.	
environmental_site	Manure lagoon (Anaerobic lagoon)	ENVO:03501423	A human construction which is an outdoor earthen basin filled with animal waste that undergoes anaerobic respiration as part of a system designed to manage and treat refuse created by concentrated animal feeding operations.	
environmental_site	Manure pit	ENVO:01001872	A pit which is used for the collection and storage of manure.	
environmental_site	Park	ENVO:00000562	A bounded area of land, or water, usually in its natural or semi-natural (landscaped) state and set aside for some purpose, usually to do with recreation or conservation.	
environmental_site	Retail environment	ENVO:01001448	A planned environmental usage process during which an environment supports the sale of goods to ultimate consumers, usually in small quantities.	
environmental_site	Shop	ENVO:00002221	A building in which a business presents a selection of goods and offers to trade or sell them to customers for money or other goods.	
environmental_site	Butcher shop	ENVO:03501396	A food shop in which meat, poultry, and sometimes fish are sold.	
environmental_site	Pet store	ENVO:03501395	A shop which sells companion animals to the public.	
environmental_site	Supermarket	ENVO:01000984	A food shop in which food products are the primary offer for sale or trade.	
environmental_site	River	ENVO:00000022	A stream which, through permanent or seasonal flow processes, moves from elevated land towards lower elevations through a definite channel and empties either into a sea, lake, or another river or ends on land as bed seepage and evapotranspiration exceed water supply.	
environmental_site	Trailer	ENVO:03501394	A vehicle which is nonautomotive and is designed to be hauled by a motorized vehicle.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
environmental_site	Truck	ENVO:01000602	A truck is a motor vehicle which, as its primary function, transports cargo rather than human passengers.	
environmental_site	Water surface	ENVO:01001191	The surface layer of a volume of water.	
environmental_site	Zoo	ENVO:00010625	A facility in which animals are confined within enclosures and displayed to the public, and in which they may also be bred.	
weather_type				
weather_type	Cloudy/Overcast	ENVO:03501418	Atmospheric weather in which the sky is mostly or completely obscured by clouds.	
weather_type	Partially cloudy	ENVO:03501419	Atmospheric weather in which the sky is partially obscured by clouds.	
weather_type	Drizzle	ENVO:03501420	An aggregate of water drops smaller than those of rain which falls on a planetary surface during a precipitation process.	
weather_type	Fog	ENVO:01000844	A visible mass of cloud water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the air at or near the surface of an astronomical body.	
weather_type	Rain	ENVO:01001564	An aggregate of raindrops falling to a planetary surface during a precipitation process.	
weather_type	Snow	ENVO:01000406	Snow is an environmental material which is primarily composed of flakes of crystalline water ice.	
weather_type	Storm	ENVO:01000876	A storm is an environmental process in which an environmental system and the processes it participates in are strongly perturbed by external forcings. These forcings typically increase the rates of processes unfolding in the system, relative to their normal rates.	
weather_type	Sunny/Clear	ENVO:03501421	Atmospheric weather in which the sun can be seen to shine brightly.	
animal_or_plant_population				
animal_or_plant_population	Chicken	NCBITaxon:9031	A domesticated junglefowl of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
animal_or_plant_population	Crop	AGRO:00000325	A crop is any cultivated plant, fungus, or alga that is harvested for food, clothing, livestock, fodder, biofuel, medicine, or other uses	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
animal_or_plant_population	Fish	FOODON:03411222	Fish are the gill-bearing aquatic craniate animals that lack limbs with digits. Most fish are ectothermic ("cold-blooded"), allowing their body temperatures to vary as ambient temperatures change, though some of the large active swimmers like white shark and tuna can hold a higher core temperature.	
animal_or_plant_population	Pig	NCBITaxon:9823	A stout-bodied, hooved and short-legged, omnivorous mammal from the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> , with thick skin usually sparsely coated with short bristles.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
animal_or_plant_population	Poultry	FOODON:00004298	A domesticated bird that is kept by humans for its eggs, meat or feathers.	
animal_or_plant_population	Sheep	NCBITaxon:9940	A domesticated, even-toed, ungulate, ruminant mammal typically kept as livestock for its wool and meat, usually of the species <i>Ovis aries</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
animal_or_plant_population	Tropical fish	FOODON:00004283	A fish that is found in aquatic tropical environment.	
animal_or_plant_population	Turkey	NCBITaxon:9103	A large, mainly domesticated game bird characterized by a bald head and wattles (in the male) of the species <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
environmental_material				
environmental_material	Air	ENVO:00002005	The mixture of gases (roughly (by molar content/volume: 78% nitrogen, 20.95% oxygen, 0.93% argon, 0.038% carbon dioxide, trace amounts of other gases, and a variable amount (average around 1%) of water vapor) that surrounds the planet Earth.	
environmental_material	Animal feeding equipment	AGRO:00000675	An equipment used to feed and water livestock animals.	
environmental_material	Animal feeder	AGRO:00000679	An animal feeding equipment that has a food storage unit and which enables livestock to obtain their own food.	
environmental_material	Animal drinker	AGRO:00000680	An animal feeding equipment that has a water storage unit which enables livestock to obtain their own water.	
environmental_material	Feed pan	AGRO:00000676	A bowl or pan which is used to feed livestock.	
environmental_material	Watering bowl	AGRO:00000677	A bowl from which animals can drink.	
environmental_material	Animal transportation equipment	AGRO:00000671	An equipment used in the transportation of an animal	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
environmental_material	Dead haul trailer	Awaiting Ontology ID	A type of trailer used to by a dead haul truck to transport dead animal from an abattoir.	
environmental_material	Dead haul truck	AGRO:00000673	A truck used to haul dead animals from an abattoir.	
environmental_material	Live haul trailer	Awaiting Ontology ID	A type of trailer used to by a live haul truck to transport live animals.	
environmental_material	Live haul truck	AGRO:00000674	A truck used to haul live animals.	
environmental_material	Belt	NCIT:C49844	A device consisting of a narrow loop of material moving over shafts or pulleys.	
environmental_material	Biosolids	ENVO:00002059	A treated form of sludge, sometimes used as a fertilizer in agriculture.	
environmental_material	Boot	GSSO:012935	A footwear which covers the foot, the ankle, and sometimes the leg below the knee.	
environmental_material	Boot cover	OBI:0002806	A personal protective device which is an impermeable material which covers a shoe or boot in order to prevent spread of specific environmental contaminants.	
environmental_material	Broom	ENVO:03501377	A cleaning equipment piece which is a bundle of fibres attached to a long handle, and is used for sweeping.	
environmental_material	Bulk tank	Awaiting Ontology ID	A manufactured product which used to safely store and/or transport solids, liquids, gases and a variety of compounds and mixtures.	
environmental_material	Chick box	AGRO:00000678	The box which is used to transport chick (juvenile chicken).	
environmental_material	Chick pad	AGRO:00000672	The lining of a box or crate used to transport chicks (juvenile chickens).	
environmental_material	Cleaning equipment	ENVO:03501376	An equipment piece used for cleaning a built environment or a manufactured product.	
environmental_material	Compost	ENVO:00002170	The aerobically decomposed remnants of organic materials.	
environmental_material	Contaminated water	ENVO:00002186	A type of water that contains contaminants such as pathogens, debris, chemicals, etc.	
environmental_material	Fecal slurry	Awaiting Ontology ID	A mixture of fecal material mixed, buffer, and other materials, that is homogenized and strained and used in fecal microbiota transpantation.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
environmental_material	Fluid from meat rinse	GENEPIO:0004323	A type of fluid obtained from rinsing meat for the purpose of collecting materials and organisms that are on its surface.	
environmental_material	Effluent	ENVO:03501407	Contaminated water which emanates from a structure such as a wastewater treatment plant, sewer pipe, or industrial outfall, into the environment.	
environmental_material	Surface runoff	ENVO:03501408	Surface water which is 1) from some rainwater, stormwater, meltwater, or other local source and 2) which can no longer sufficiently rapidly infiltrate into soil, and instead flows along a drainage slope.	
environmental_material	Poultry plucking water	AGRO:00000693	A type of water obtained from rinsing poultry carcasses during the feather plucking process.	
environmental_material	Wastewater	ENVO:00002001	Water that has been adversely affected in quality by anthropogenic influence.	
environmental_material	Weep fluid	AGRO:00000692	A fluid that leaks from a bag containing an animal carcass, and can include water, chemicals and anatomical fluids.	
environmental_material	Crate	ENVO:03501372	A manufactured product which is a container, traditionally made of wooden slates, designed to protect transported goods from damage.	
environmental_material	Dumpster	ENVO:03501400	A manufactured product which is a reusable container that accumulates waste until it is periodically emptied or replaced.	
environmental_material	Dust	ENVO:00002008	Minute solid particles with diameters less than 500 micrometers. Occurs in and may be deposited from, the atmosphere.	
environmental_material	Egg belt	AGRO:00000670	A conveyor belt used to collect eggs in an industrial egg production environment.	
environmental_material	Fan	NCIT:C49947	A device designed to create an air current through the rotation of a planar surface.	
environmental_material	Freezer		A manufactured product which is a device used to keep things frozen by maintaining a temperature below the freezing point of water.	
environmental_material	Freezer handle	ENVO:03501415 ENVO:03501414	A manufactured product which is the handle of a freezer door.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
environmental_material	Manure	ENVO:00003031	Organic matter, mostly animal feces, that is used as organic fertilizer in agriculture.	
environmental_material	Animal manure	AGRO:00000079	Organic matter mostly derived from animal feces which can be used as organic fertilizer in agriculture.	
environmental_material	Pig manure	ENVO:00003860	Manure which is primarily composed of pig feces.	
environmental_material	Manure digester equipment	ENVO:03501424	An equipment piece which is used in the aerobic or anaerobic microbial digestion of manure.	
environmental_material	Plucking belt	AGRO:00000669	A part of the plucking machine that moves the birds through the stages of plucking within the plucking apparatus.	
environmental_material	Poultry fluff	UBERON:0008291	A feather lacking a vane and having a rudimentary rachis and a tuft of non-interlocked barbs with elongated barbules extending from the calamus.	
environmental_material	Poultry litter	AGRO:00000080	An animal manure that contains poultry excreta, spilled feed, feathers, and material used as bedding in poultry operations.	
environmental_material	Soil	ENVO:00001998	Soil is an environmental material which is primarily composed of minerals, varying proportions of sand, silt, and clay, organic material such as humus, gases, liquids, and a broad range of resident micro- and macroorganisms.	
environmental_material	Agricultural soil	ENVO:00002259	A type of soil used for agriculture that supports the physical, chemical, and biological needs of the desired crop during production.	
environmental_material	Sediment	ENVO:00002007	Sediment is an environmental substance comprised of any particulate matter that can be transported by fluid flow and which eventually is deposited as a layer of solid particles on the bed or bottom of a body of water or other liquid.	
environmental_material	Water	CHEBI:15377	An oxygen hydride consisting of an oxygen atom that is covalently bonded to two hydrogen atoms.	
environmental_material	Groundwater	ENVO:01001004	Underground water which is located in pore spaces found in rock or unconsolidated deposits such as soil, clay, or gravel.	
environmental_material	Surface water	ENVO:00002042	Water that is found on the surface of an astronomical object.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
anatomical_material				
anatomical_material	Blood	UBERON:0000178	A fluid that is composed of blood plasma and erythrocytes.	
anatomical_material	Fluid	UBERON:0006314	Liquid components of living organisms. includes fluids that are excreted or secreted from the body as well as body water that normally is not.	
anatomical_material	Fluid (cerebrospinal (CSF))	UBERON:0001359	A clear, colorless, bodily fluid, that occupies the subarachnoid space and the ventricular system around and inside the brain and spinal cord.	
anatomical_material	Fluid (amniotic)	UBERON:0000173	Amniotic fluid is a bodily fluid consisting of watery liquid surrounding and cushioning a growing fetus within the amnion.	
anatomical_material	Saliva	UBERON:0001836	A fluid produced in the oral cavity by salivary glands, typically used in predigestion, but also in other functions.	
anatomical_material	Tissue	UBERON:0000479	Multicellular anatomical structure that consists of many cells of one or a few types, arranged in an extracellular matrix such that their long-range organisation is at least partly a repetition of their short-range organisation.	
body_product				
body_product	Digestive tract substance	Awaiting Ontology ID	The partially digested food, microbiota, mucus and fluids found in the digestive tract.	
body_product	Caecal content	Awaiting Ontology ID	The partially digested food, microbiota, mucus and fluids found in the caecum.	
body_product	Intestinal content	Awaiting Ontology ID	The partially digested food, microbiota, mucus and fluids found in the intestine.	
body_product	Stomach content	Awaiting Ontology ID	The partially digested food and fluids found in the stomach.	
body_product	Feces	UBERON:0001988	Portion of semisolid bodily waste discharged through the anus.	
body_product	Fecal composite	Awaiting Ontology ID	A mixture of feces obtained from multiple individuals.	
body_product	Meconium	UBERON:0007109	A dark greenish mass that accumulates in the bowel during fetal life and is discharged shortly after birth.	
body_product	Urine	UBERON:0001088	Excretion that is the output of a kidney.	
anatomical_part				
anatomical_part	Carcass	UBERON:0008979	A body of a multi-cellular organism that is no longer living.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
anatomical_part	Swine carcass	FOODON:03311719	A carcass of a swine.	
anatomical_part	Digestive system	UBERON:0001007	Anatomical system that has as its parts the organs devoted to the ingestion, digestion, and assimilation of food and the discharge of residual wastes.	
anatomical_part	Caecum	UBERON:0001153	pouch in the digestive tract that connects the ileum with the ascending colon of the large intestine. It is separated from the ileum by the ileocecal valve, and is the beginning of the large intestine. It is also separated from the colon by the cecocolic junction.	
anatomical_part	Colon	UBERON:0001155	A portion of the large intestine before it becomes the rectum. In mammals, the colon is the most part of the large intestine, excluding the vermiform appendix, the rectum and the anal canal.	
anatomical_part	Gall bladder	UBERON:0002110	An organ that aids digestion and stores bile produced by the liver.	
anatomical_part	Gastrointestinal system mucosa	UBERON:0004786	A mucosa that is part of a gastrointestinal system.	
anatomical_part	Gizzard	UBERON:0005052	The muscular enlargement of the alimentary canal that has usually thick muscular walls and a tough horny lining for grinding the food and when the crop is present follows it and the proventriculus.	
anatomical_part	Intestine	UBERON:0000160	Segment of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus and, in humans and other mammals, consists of two segments, the small intestine and the large intestine.	
anatomical_part	Small intestine	UBERON:0002108	Subdivision of digestive tract that connects the stomach to the large intestine and is where much of the digestion and absorption of food takes place (with the exception of ruminants). The mammalian small intestine is long and coiled and can be differentiated histologically into: duodenum, jejunum, ileum.	
anatomical_part	Duodenum	UBERON:0002114	The first part of the small intestine. At the junction of the stomach and the duodenum the alimentary canal is inflected. The duodenum first goes anteriorly for a short distance, turns dorsally, and eventually caudally, thus it is a U-shaped structure with two horizontal sections (a ventral and a dorsal one).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
anatomical_part	Ileum	UBERON:0002116	The portion of the small intestine that extends from the jejunum to the colon.	
anatomical_part	Jejunum	UBERON:0002115	The portion of the small intestine that extends from the duodenum to the ileum.	
anatomical_part	Stomach	UBERON:0000945	An expanded region of the vertebrate alimentary tract that serves as a food storage compartment and digestive organ. A stomach is lined, in whole or in part by a glandular epithelium.	
anatomical_part	Abomasum	UBERON:0007358	The fourth stomach of ruminating animals, which is an elongated pear-shaped sac lying on the floor of the abdomen, on the right-hand side, and roughly between the seventh and twelfth ribs. It leads to the beginning of the small intestine.	
anatomical_part	Rumen	UBERON:0007365	The first compartment of the ruminant stomach. It lies on the left side of the body, occupying the whole of the left side of the abdomen and even stretching across the median plane of the body to the right side. It is capacious, divided into an upper and a lower sac, each of which has a blind sac at its posterior extremity.	
anatomical_part	Excretory system (organizational term)	Not Applicable	An organ or anatomical structure associated with excretion or detoxification of substances in the body.	This term is not ontologically supported and is present to better structure the pick list.
anatomical_part	Anus	UBERON:0001245	Orifice at the opposite end of an animal's digestive tract from the mouth. Its function is to expel feces, unwanted semi-solid matter produced during digestion, which, depending on the type of animal, may be one or more of: matter which the animal cannot digest, such as bones; food material after all the nutrients have been extracted, for example cellulose or lignin; ingested matter which would be toxic if it remained in the digestive tract; and dead or excess gut bacteria and other endosymbionts.	
anatomical_part	Anal gland	UBERON:0011253	A type of gland occurring as solitary or in pairs or groups, near the anus and sometimes opening into the rectum.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
anatomical_part	Cloaca	UBERON:0000162	Common chamber into which the intestines and excretory system opens. Arises during development in all vertebrates, but in many it becomes subdivided, lost or incorporated into other structures.	
anatomical_part	Liver	UBERON:0002107	An exocrine gland which secretes bile and functions in metabolism of protein and carbohydrate and fat, synthesizes substances involved in the clotting of the blood, synthesizes vitamin A, detoxifies poisonous substances, stores glycogen, and breaks down worn-out erythrocytes	
anatomical_part	Kidney	UBERON:0002113	A paired organ of the urinary tract which has the production of urine as its primary function.	
anatomical_part	Rectum	UBERON:0001052	The terminal portion of the intestinal tube, terminating with the anus.	
anatomical_part	Spleen	UBERON:0002106	The organ that functions to filter blood and to store red corpuscles and platelets.	
anatomical_part	Urinary bladder	UBERON:0001255	Distensible musculomembranous organ situated in the anterior part of the pelvic cavity in which urine collects before excretion.	
anatomical_part	Foot	BTO:0000476	The terminal part of the vertebrate leg upon which an individual stands. 2: An invertebrate organ of locomotion or attachment; especially: a ventral muscular surface or process of a mollusk.	
anatomical_part	Head	UBERON:0000033	The head is the anterior-most division of the body.	
anatomical_part	Brain	UBERON:0000955	The brain is the center of the nervous system in all vertebrate, and most invertebrate, animals. Some primitive animals such as jellyfish and starfish have a decentralized nervous system without a brain, while sponges lack any nervous system at all. In vertebrates, the brain is located in the head, protected by the skull and close to the primary sensory apparatus of vision, hearing, balance, taste, and smell.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
anatomical_part	Ear	UBERON:0001690	Sense organ in vertebrates that is specialized for the detection of sound, and the maintenance of balance. Includes the outer ear and middle ear, which collect and transmit sound waves; and the inner ear, which contains the organs of balance and (except in fish) hearing. Also includes the pinna, the visible part of the outer ear, present in some mammals.	
anatomical_part	Eye	UBERON:0000970	An organ that detects light.	
anatomical_part	Mouth	UBERON:0000165	The proximal portion of the digestive tract, containing the oral cavity and bounded by the oral opening. In vertebrates, this extends to the pharynx and includes gums, lips, tongue and parts of the palate. Typically also includes the teeth, except where these occur elsewhere (e.g. pharyngeal jaws) or protrude from the mouth (tusks).	
anatomical_part	Nose	UBERON:0000004	The olfactory organ of vertebrates, consisting of nares, olfactory epithelia and the structures and skeletal framework of the nasal cavity.	
anatomical_part	Nasal turbinal	UBERON:0035612	A skeletal element of the ethmoid region with complex morphology that are lined with mucous membranes involved in either olfaction or air conditioning.	
anatomical_part	Nasopharynx (NP)	UBERON:0001728	The section of the pharynx that lies above the soft palate.	
anatomical_part	Pair of nares	UBERON:0002109	Pair of nostrils.	
anatomical_part	Paranasal sinus	UBERON:0001825	The paired air-filled cavities surrounded by the bones of the face that are lined by mucous membranes and are continuous with the nasal cavity.	
anatomical_part	Snout	UBERON:0006333	The projecting nose and mouth of an animal, especially a mammal.	
anatomical_part	Lymphatic system	UBERON:0006558	An organ system subdivision that is a network of vessels capable of removing accumulating protein and fluid from the interstitial space and returning it to the vascular space. In some species, this network is connected to the immune system via lymph nodes and lymphocyte-producing organs, with the whole being the lymphoid system.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
anatomical_part	Lymph node	UBERON:0000029	Any of the rounded masses of lymphoid tissue that are surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue, are distributed along the lymphatic vessels, and contain numerous lymphocytes which filter the flow of lymph.	
anatomical_part	Mesenteric lymph node	UBERON:0002509	The lymph nodes located in the mesentery, of which there are 3 classes: ileocolic, juxtaintestinal mesenteric, and central superior group.	
anatomical_part	Neck	UBERON:0000974	An organism subdivision that extends from the head to the pectoral girdle, encompassing the cervical vertebral column.	
anatomical_part	Esophagus	UBERON:0001043	Tube that connects the pharynx to the stomach. In mammals, the oesophagus connects the buccal cavity with the stomach. The stratified squamous non-keratinised epithelium lining the buccal cavity is continued through the pharynx down into the oesophagus. The lowest part of the oesophagus (ca. 2 cm) is lined with gastric mucosa and covered by peritoneum. The main body of the oesophagus is lined with small, simple mucous glands. Each gland opens into the lumen by a long duct which pierces the muscularis mucosae (Wilson and Washington, 1989). A sphincter is situated at the point where the oesophagus enters the stomach to prevent gastro-oesophageal reflux, i.e. to prevent acidic gastric contents from reaching stratified epithelia of the oesophagus, where they can cause inflammation and irritation.	
anatomical_part	Trachea	UBERON:0003126	The trachea is the portion of the airway that attaches to the bronchi as it branches.	
anatomical_part	Nerve	UBERON:0001021	An enclosed, cable-like bundle of axons in the peripheral nervous system originating in a nerve root in the central nervous system (or a condensed nervous structure) connecting with peripheral structures.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
anatomical_part	Spinal cord	UBERON:0002240	Part of the central nervous system located in the vertebral canal continuous with and caudal to the brain; demarcated from brain by plane of foramen magnum. It is composed of an inner core of gray matter in which nerve cells predominate, and an outer layer of white matter in which myelinated nerve fibers predominate, and surrounds the central canal.	
anatomical_part	Organs or organ parts	GENEPIO:0001117	An object aggregate which has as members whole organs or parts of organs, possibly from different organisms.	
anatomical_part	Organ	UBERON:0000062	Anatomical structure that performs a specific function or group of functions	
anatomical_part	Muscle organ	UBERON:0001630	Organ consisting of a tissue made up of various elongated cells that are specialized to contract and thus to produce movement and mechanical work.	
anatomical_part	Skin of body	UBERON:0002097	The organ covering the body that consists of the dermis and epidermis.	
anatomical_part	Reproductive system	UBERON:0000990	Anatomical system that has as its parts the organs concerned with reproduction.	
anatomical_part	Embryo	UBERON:0000922	Anatomical entity that comprises the organism in the early stages of growth and differentiation that are characterized by cleavage, the laying down of fundamental tissues, and the formation of primitive organs and organ systems. For example, for mammals, the process would begin with zygote formation and end with birth. For insects, the process would begin at zygote formation and end with larval hatching. For plant zygotic embryos, this would be from zygote formation to the end of seed dormancy. For plant vegetative embryos, this would be from the initial determination of the cell or group of cells to form an embryo until the point when the embryo becomes independent of the parent plant.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
anatomical_part	Fetus	UBERON:0000323	An embryo that is at the late embryonic stage; this stage covers late steps of the embryogenesis with a fully formed embryo still developing before birth or egg hatching	
anatomical_part	Ovary	UBERON:0000992	The gonad of a female organism which contains germ cells.	
anatomical_part	Oviduct	UBERON:0000993	A tube or collection of tubes in an animal from the ovaries to the outside of the body.	
anatomical_part	Placenta	UBERON:0001987	Organ of metabolic interchange between fetus and mother, partly of embryonic origin and partly of maternal origin[GO]. The fetal portion of the placenta is known as the villous chorion. The maternal portion is known as the decidua basalis. The two portions are held together by anchoring villi that are anchored to the decidua basalis by the cytotrophoblastic shell.	
anatomical_part	Testis	UBERON:0000473	A gonad of a male animal. A gonad produces and releases sperm.	
anatomical_part	Uterus	UBERON:0000995	The female muscular organ of gestation in which the developing embryo or fetus is nourished until birth.	
anatomical_part	Vagina	UBERON:0000996	A fibromuscular tubular tract leading from the uterus to the exterior of the body in female placental mammals and marsupials, or to the cloaca in female birds, monotremes, and some reptiles	
anatomical_part	Yolk sac	UBERON:0001040	A sac-like expansion of the ventral wall of the intestine, narrowed into a yolk stalk near the body [Hyman's]. Membranous sac attached to an embryo, providing early nourishment in the form of yolk in bony fishes, sharks, reptiles, birds, and primitive mammals. It functions as the developmental circulatory system of the human embryo, before internal circulation begins. In the mouse, the yolk sac is the first site of blood formation, generating primitive macrophages and erythrocytes.	
anatomical_part	Respiratory system	UBERON:0001004	Functional system which consists of structures involved in respiration.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
anatomical_part	Air sac	UBERON:0009060	Any of the membranous air-filled extensions of the lungs of birds, which increase the efficiency of gaseous exchange in the lungs.	
anatomical_part	Lung	UBERON:0002048	Respiration organ that develops as an outpocketing of the esophagus	
anatomical_part	Pleura	UBERON:0000977	The invaginated serous membrane that surrounds the lungs (the visceral portion) and lines the walls of the pleural cavity (parietal portion).	
anatomical_part	Respiratory system mucosa	UBERON:0004785	The mucous membrane lining the respiratory tract.	
anatomical_part	Skeletal system	UBERON:0001434	Anatomical system that is a multi-element, multi-tissue anatomical cluster that consists of the skeleton and the articular system.	
anatomical_part	Skeletal joint	UBERON:0000982	Anatomical cluster that consists of two or more adjacent skeletal structures, which may be interconnected by various types of tissue.	
anatomical_part	Bone element	UBERON:0001474	Skeletal element that is composed of bone tissue.	
anatomical_part	Thoracic segment of trunk	UBERON:0000915	Subdivision of trunk that lies between the head and the abdomen.	
anatomical_part	Abdomen	UBERON:0000916	The subdivision of the vertebrate body between the thorax and pelvis. The ventral part of the abdomen contains the abdominal cavity and visceral organs. The dorsal part includes the abdominal section of the vertebral column.	
anatomical_part	Muscle of abdomen	UBERON:0002378	Muscle (organ) which is a part of the abdomen. Examples: external oblique, rectus abdominis.	
anatomical_part	Peritoneum	UBERON:0002358	Muscle (organ) which is a part of the abdomen. Examples: external oblique, rectus abdominis.	
anatomical_part	Vascular system	UBERON:0007798	Anatomical system that consists of all blood and lymph vessels.	
anatomical_part	Blood vessel	UBERON:0001981	A vessel through which blood circulates in the body.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
anatomical_part	Bursa of Fabricius	UBERON:0003903	An epithelial and lymphoid organ that develops as a dorsal diverticulum of the proctodeal region of the cloaca in birds. The luminal (interior) surface of the bursa is plicated with as many as 15 primary and 7 secondary plicae or folds. These plicae have hundreds of bursal follicles containing follicle-associated epithelial cells, lymphocytes, macrophages, and plasma cells. Lymphoid stem cells migrate from the fetal liver to the bursa during ontogeny. In the bursa, these stem cells acquire the characteristics of mature, immunocompetent B cells. The bursa is an organ found in birds involved in B cell differentiation.	
anatomical_part	Heart	UBERON:0000948	A myogenic muscular circulatory organ found in the vertebrate cardiovascular system composed of chambers of cardiac muscle. It is the primary circulatory organ.	
anatomical_part	Lung	UBERON:0002048	Respiration organ that develops as an outpocketing of the esophagus	
anatomical_part	Pericardium	UBERON:0002407	The combination of pericardial sac (a double-walled sac containing the heart and the roots of the great vessels) plus fibrous pericardium.	
food_product				
food_product	Animal feed	ENVO:02000047	Food material which can be used to meet nutritional requirements of animals, particularly livestock such as cattle, goats, sheep, horses, chickens and pigs.	
food_product	Blood meal	FOODON:00001564	Blood meal is a dry, inert powder made from blood used as a high-nitrogen organic fertilizer and a high protein animal feed.	
food_product	Bone meal	ENVO:02000054	A mixture of crushed and coarsely ground bones that is used as an organic fertilizer for plants and formerly in animal feed.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Brassica carinata meal	FOODON:00004310	A meal that is a co-product produced after the extraction of oil from the seed of the Ethiopian mustard plant (<i>Brassica carinata</i>).	
food_product	Canola meal	FOODON:00002694	Canola meal is an oilseed meal made from canola grain. Canola meal is a by-product of the oil crushing process.	
food_product	Compound feed premix	Awaiting Ontology ID	A type of animal feed in which various concentrated feed ingredients are premixed with different vitamins, minerals, trace elements and other feed additives.	
food_product	Compound feed premix (medicated)	Awaiting Ontology ID	A type of compound feed premix in which medicinal substances have been added.	
food_product	Feather meal	FOODON:00003927	A by product of processing poultry which is made from poultry feathers by partially grinding them under elevated heat and pressure, and then grinding and drying.	
food_product	Fish meal	FOODON:03301620	Fish meal is primarily used as a protein supplement in compound feed. As of 2010, about 56% of fish meal was used to feed farmed fish, about 20% was used in pig feed, about 12% in poultry feed, and about 12% in other uses, which included fertilizer.	
food_product	Lay ration	FOODON:00004286	Food formulated for the laying hens to increase egg production and egg shell quality.	
food_product	Meat and bone meal	FOODON:00002738	Meat and bone meal (MBM) is a product of the rendering industry. It is typically about 48–52% protein, 33–35% ash, 8–12% fat, and 4–7% water. It is primarily used in the formulation of animal feed to improve the amino acid profile of the feed.	
food_product	Meat meal	FOODON:00004282	A meal that is obtained by cooking, defatting, sterilizing, grinding, and sifting by-products of an animal.	
food_product	Pet food	FOODON:00002682	Pet food is plant or animal material intended for consumption by pets.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Soybean meal	FOODON:03302757	A type of ground protein-rich residue from the production of soybean oil used chiefly in animal feeds, in adhesives and plastics, in making synthetic protein fibers, and in fermentation media (as for the production of antibiotics).	
food_product	Animal feed ingredient	Awaiting Ontology ID	An ingredient used to prepare animal feed.	
food_product	Dairy food product	FOODON:00001256	A dairy food product has mammalian milk or a milk component as an ingredient.	
food_product	Cheese block (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000287	A whole cheese block or some substance made from a block of processed cheese.	
food_product	Cow skim milk (powdered)	FOODON:03310016	Milk powder that is obtained by removing all of the water from pasteurized skim milk.	
food_product	Milk	UBERON:0001913	An emulsion of fat globules within a fluid that is secreted by the mammary gland during lactation.	
food_product	Dietary supplement	FOODON:03401298	Index dietary/food supplements according to legal and market definitions.	
food_product	Egg or egg component	FOODON:03420194	Poultry, game bird or turtle eggs.	
food_product	Balut	FOODON:03302184	A fertilized developing egg embryo that is boiled and eaten from the shell.	
food_product	Egg yolk	UBERON:0007378	The yellow spheroidal mass of stored food that forms the inner portion of the egg of a bird or reptile and is surrounded by the white.	
food_product	Poultry egg	FOODON:03000414	A food product consisting mainly of poultry eggs or derivatives.	
food_product	Hen egg (whole)	FOODON:03316061	An egg produced by a chicken hen.	
food_product	Poultry egg (whole, shell on)	FOODON:03000415	A whole egg with a shell from poultry.	
food_product	Food mixture	FOODON:00004130	A mixture of two or more separate food components	
food_product	Food product analog (food substitute)	FOODON:00001871	A type of food substance used as a replacement for another type of food that looks and behaves similarly e.g. imitation crab meat, almond milk.	
food_product	Milk substitute	FOODON:03305408	An edible substance that resembles milk.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Meat (whole or parts)	FOODON:03317170	A meat product is a product organized by the form of - or processing done to - its meat component (a skeletal meat part of an animal or crustacean).	
food_product	Cutlet	FOODON:00003001	A thin slice of meat from the leg or ribs of veal, pork, chicken, or mutton.	
food_product	Filet	FOODON:03530144	A boneless cut or slice of meat or fish.	
food_product	Liver (whole, raw)	FOODON:03309772	A whole raw liver is a whole liver organ obtained from an animal during a butchery process.	
food_product	Meat trim	FOODON:03309475	A meat part that has been cut from a large piece of meat and is too small to be sold individually.	
food_product	Rib (meat cut)	FOODON:03530023	The joined section of meat and bone cut from the ribs of an animal.	
food_product	Rib chop	FOODON:00004290	A cut of meat that comes from the rib section of an animal.	
food_product	Shoulder (meat cut)	FOODON:03530043	A boneless cut of meat from the area where the clod meets the edge of the pectoral muscle in an animal.	
food_product	Grains, cereals, and bakery product (organizational term)	Not Applicable	A food product consisting of grains and/or cereals.	This term is not ontologically supported and is present to better structure the pick list.
food_product	Bread loaf (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000288	A whole bread loaf or some substance made from a loaf of processed bread.	
food_product	Breakfast cereal	FOODON:03311075	Breakfast food that is made from processed cereal grains and is often consumed with dairy products such as milk.	
food_product	Bulk grain	FOODON:03309390	A large quantity of grain without any retail packaging.	
food_product	Legume food product	FOODON:00001264	A one-celled fruit (pod) usually dehiscing down both sutures, and having the seed attached along a ventral suture.	
food_product	Chickpea (whole)	FOODON:03306811	A seed of a chickpea plant (Cicer arietinum).	
food_product	Hummus	FOODON:00003049	Hummus is a Levantine dip or spread made from cooked, mashed chickpeas or other beans, blended with tahini, olive oil, lemon juice, salt, and garlic.	
food_product	Soybean (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000245	A whole soybean or some substance made from a	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Meat, poultry and fish (organizational term)	Not Applicable	A food product that consists of some meat, poultry or fish.	This term is not ontologically supported and is present to better structure the pick list.
food_product	Beef (ground or minced)	FOODON:00001282	A ground beef product is made of beef that has been finely chopped with a knife or a meat grinder (American English) or mincing machine (British English). Ground beef is used in many recipes including hamburgers and spaghetti Bolognese.	
food_product	Beef (ground or minced, boneless)	FOODON:03000412	Ground or minced beef that has had no bone material in it.	
food_product	Beef (ground or minced, extra lean)	FOODON:03000398	A food product made of extra-lean, ground or minced beef.	
food_product	Beef (ground or minced, lean)	FOODON:03000394	A food product made of lean, ground or minced beef.	
food_product	Beef (ground or minced, medium)	FOODON:03000402	A food product made of medium, ground or minced beef.	
food_product	Beef (ground or minced, regular)	FOODON:03000406	A food product made of regular, ground or minced beef.	
food_product	Beef (ground or minced, sirloin)	FOODON:03000408	Ground or minced beef that comes from the sirloin region.	
food_product	Beef hamburger (dish)	FOODON:00002737	A hamburger (short: burger) is a sandwich consisting of one or more cooked patties of ground meat, usually beef, placed inside a sliced bread roll or bun. The patty may be pan fried, grilled, or flame broiled.	
food_product	Beef shoulder	FOODON:03000377	The primal cut of beef taken from the shoulder region.	
food_product	Beef shoulder chop	FOODON:03000387	Meat chop from the shoulder region of beef.	
food_product	Beef sirloin chop	FOODON:03000389	Meat chop from the sirloin region of beef	
food_product	Beef stew chunk	FOODON:00004288	A chunk of beef used as an ingredient in making stew.	
food_product	Beef tenderloin	FOODON:00003302	A cut of beef corresponding to the psoas major muscle, which is very tender.	
food_product	Beef (whole cut or parts)	FOODON:03000333	A whole cut of beef or some substance made from processed beef.	
food_product	Brisket	FOODON:03530020	A cut of meat from the breast or lower chest of beef or veal.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Chicken breast	FOODON:00002703	Chicken breast consists mainly of the breast meat portion of a chicken, and may or may not include connected bone (boneless versus "with bone") and skin.	
food_product	Chicken breast (back off)	FOODON:03000385	A chicken breast with its backbone removed.	
food_product	Chicken breast (skinless)	FOODON:00003332	A chicken breast after the skin has been removed.	
food_product	Chicken breast (with skin)	FOODON:03000374	A chicken breast that still contains the skin.	
food_product	Chicken breast (skinless, boneless)	FOODON:00003364	A chicken breast that has had skin and bone material removed.	
food_product	Chicken breast cutlet	FOODON:00004308	A cutlet made from chicken breast.	
food_product	Chicken drumstick	FOODON:00002716	The segment of a chicken's leg between the thigh and tarsus (ankle).	
food_product	Chicken drumstick (skinless)	FOODON:03000366	A chicken drumstick after the skin has been removed.	
food_product	Chicken drumstick (with skin)	FOODON:03000368	A chicken drumstick that still contains the skin.	
food_product	Chicken meat	FOODON:00004239	Meat from a chicken	
food_product	Chicken meat (ground or minced)	FOODON:03311826	A food product made of ground or minced chicken meat.	
food_product	Chicken meat (ground or minced, lean)	FOODON:03000392	A food product made of lean, ground or minced chicken meat.	
food_product	Chicken meat (ground or minced, extra lean)	FOODON:03000396	A food product made of extra lean, ground or minced chicken meat.	
food_product	Chicken meat (ground or minced, medium)	FOODON:03000400	A food product made of medium, ground or minced chicken meat.	
food_product	Chicken meat (ground or minced, regular)	FOODON:03000404	A food product made of regular, ground or minced chicken meat.	
food_product	Chicken meat (ground or minced, boneless)	FOODON:03000410	Ground or minced chicken meat that has had no bone material in it.	
food_product	Chicken nugget	FOODON:00002672	A chicken nugget is a chicken product made from chicken meat that is breaded or battered, then deep-fried or baked.	
food_product	Chicken thigh	GENEPIO:0002752	The butchery thigh cut of a chicken	
food_product	Chicken thigh (skinless)	FOODON:00003331	A chicken thigh after the skin has been removed.	
food_product	Chicken thigh (skinless, boneless)	FOODON:03000417	A chicken thigh that has had skin and bone material removed.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Chicken thigh (with skin)	FOODON:00003330	A chicken thigh that still contains the skin.	
food_product	Chicken upper thigh	FOODON:03000381	Meat from the upper thigh of a chicken.	
food_product	Chicken upper thigh (with skin)	FOODON:03000383	Chicken's upper thigh that contains the skin.	
food_product	Chicken wing	FOODON:00002674	The wing of a chicken	
food_product	Fish food product	FOODON:00001248	A fish food product includes products made from any fish species (aquatic vertebrate with gills and fins).	
food_product	Fish steak	FOODON:00002986	A fish steak, alternatively known as a fish cutlet, is a cut of fish which is cut perpendicular to the spine and can either include the bones or be boneless.	
food_product	Ham food product	FOODON:00002502	Ham is pork from a leg cut that has been preserved by wet or dry curing, with or without smoking. As a processed meat, the term "ham" includes both whole cuts of meat and ones that have been mechanically formed.	
food_product	Head cheese	FOODON:03315658	Head cheese is a cold cut that originated in Europe. Head cheese is not a dairy cheese, but a terrine or meat jelly made with flesh from the head of a calf or pig, or less commonly a sheep or cow, and often set in aspic. A version pickled with vinegar is known as souse.	
food_product	Meat strip	FOODON:00004285	A cut of meat which is long, narrow and boneless.	
food_product	Mutton	FOODON:00002912	The meat of an adult sheep is mutton, a term only used for the meat, not the living animals.	
food_product	Pork chop	FOODON:00001049	A cut of meat (a meat chop) cut perpendicularly to the spine of the pig and usually containing a rib or part of a vertebra, served as an individual portion.	
food_product	Pork meat (ground or minced)	FOODON:03309969	Meat from a pig that has been ground or minced.	
food_product	Pork meat (ground or minced, boneless)	FOODON:03000413	Ground or minced pork meat that has had no bone material in it.	
food_product	Pork meat (ground or minced, extra lean)	FOODON:03000399	A food product made of extra-lean, ground or minced pork meat.	
food_product	Pork meat (ground or minced, lean)	FOODON:03000395	A food product made of lean, ground or minced pork meat.	
food_product	Pork meat (ground or minced, medium)	FOODON:03000403	A food product made of medium, ground or minced pork meat.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Pork meat (ground or minced, regular)	FOODON:03000407	A food product made of regular, ground or minced pork meat.	
food_product	Pork meat (ground or minced, sirloin)	FOODON:03000409	Ground or minced pork meat that comes from the sirloin region.	
food_product	Pork shoulder	FOODON:03000376	The primal cut from a pig's shoulder, above the forelegs.	
food_product	Pork shoulder chop	FOODON:03000388	Meat chop from the blade roast of pork.	
food_product	Pork sirloin chop	FOODON:03000390	Pork chop from the sirloin region.	
food_product	Pork steak	FOODON:00003148	Pork steaks are steaks cut from the shoulder of the pig.	
food_product	Pork tenderloin	FOODON:03000416	A cut of pork corresponding to the psoas major muscle which is very tender.	
food_product	Poultry meat	FOODON:03315883	Any meat from one or more poultry birds.	
food_product	Leg (poultry meat cut)	FOODON:03530159	The leg cut of a poultry bird.	
food_product	Poultry drumstick	FOODON:00003469	The calf part of a poultry hindleg (hindlimb zeugopod)	
food_product	Neck (poultry meat cut)	FOODON:03530294	The neck cut of a poultry bird.	
food_product	Thigh (poultry meat cut)	FOODON:03530160	The thigh cut of a poultry bird.	
food_product	Wing (poultry meat cut)	FOODON:03530157	The wing cut of a poultry bird.	
food_product	Sausage (whole)	FOODON:03315904	A food product that is highly seasoned minced meat and is encased in a skin in the shape of a cylinder.	
food_product	Pepperoni	FOODON:03311003	A highly seasoned and spicy beef or pork sausage.	
food_product	Salami	FOODON:03312067	A cured sausage which consists of fermented and air-dried meat, typically pork.	
food_product	Shellfish	FOODON:03411433	The term shellfish is used both broadly and specifically. For regulatory purposes it is often narrowly defined as filter-feeding molluscs such as clams, mussels, and oyster to the exclusion of crustaceans and all else. Although their shells may differ, all shellfish are invertebrates.	
food_product	Turkey breast	FOODON:00002690	Turkey breast consists mainly of the breast meat portion of a turkey, and may or may not include connected bone ("deboned or boneless versus bone-in") and skin.	
food_product	Turkey breast (back off)	FOODON:03000386	A turkey breast with its backbone removed.	
food_product	Turkey breast (skinless)	FOODON:03000372	A turkey breast after the skin has been removed.	
food_product	Turkey breast (skinless, boneless)	FOODON:03000373	A turkey breast that has had skin and bone material removed.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Turkey breast (with skin)	FOODON:03000375	A turkey breast that still contains the skin.	
food_product	Turkey drumstick	FOODON:03000365	Meat from the lower joint of the leg of a turkey.	
food_product	Turkey drumstick (skinless)	FOODON:03000367	A turkey drumstick after the skin has been removed.	
food_product	Turkey drumstick (with skin)	FOODON:03000369	A turkey drumstick that still contains the skin.	
food_product	Turkey meat	FOODON:00001286	A turkey meat food product is any food product made predominantly of turkey parts.	
food_product	Turkey meat (ground or minced)	FOODON:00002714	A food product made of ground or minced turkey meat.	
food_product	Turkey meat (ground or minced, lean)	FOODON:03000393	A food product made of lean, ground or minced turkey meat.	
food_product	Turkey meat (ground or minced, extra lean)	FOODON:03000397	A food product made of extra-lean, ground or minced turkey meat.	
food_product	Turkey meat (ground or minced, medium)	FOODON:03000401	A food product made of medium, ground or minced turkey meat.	
food_product	Turkey meat (ground or minced, regular)	FOODON:03000405	A food product made of regular, ground or minced turkey meat.	
food_product	Turkey meat (ground or minced, boneless)	FOODON:03000411	Ground or minced turkey meat that has had no bone material in it.	
food_product	Turkey thigh	FOODON:00003325	A thigh poultry cut of turkey.	
food_product	Turkey thigh (skinless)	FOODON:00003329	A turkey thigh after the skin has been removed.	
food_product	Turkey thigh (skinless, boneless)	FOODON:03000370	A turkey thigh that has had skin and bone material removed.	
food_product	Turkey thigh (with skin)	FOODON:00003328	A turkey thigh that still contains the skin.	
food_product	Turkey upper thigh	FOODON:03000382	Meat from the upper thigh of a turkey.	
food_product	Turkey upper thigh (with skin)	FOODON:03000384	Turkey's upper thigh that contains the skin.	
food_product	Turkey wing	FOODON:03000371	The wing of a turkey.	
food_product	Veal	FOODON:00003083	Veal is the meat of calves, in contrast to the beef from older cattle. Veal can be produced from a calf of either sex and any breed; however, most veal comes from young males of dairy breeds which are not used for breeding.	
food_product	Formula fed veal	FOODON:00003911	Meat of a calf that is raised on a fortified milk formula diet and solid feed.	
food_product	Grain-fed veal	FOODON:00004280	Meat from a calf that is raised on grain, hay, or other solid food, in addition to milk	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Microbial food product	FOODON:00001145	A food product derived from one or more microorganisms including bacteria, mold, and yeast.	
food_product	Yeast	FOODON:03411345	Yeasts are eukaryotic microorganisms classified in the kingdom "Fungi", with 1,500 species currently described estimated to be only 1% of all fungal species.	
food_product	Nuts and seed products (organizational term)	Not Applicable	A food product derived from nuts and seeds, either whole or in parts.	
food_product	Almond (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000218	A whole almond or some substance made from a processed almond.	
food_product	Almond (whole)	FOODON:00003523	A drupe fruit of an almond plant (<i>Prunus dulcis</i>).	
food_product	Chia seed powder	FOODON:00003925	A powder made from chia seeds.	
food_product	Chia seed (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000241	A whole chia seed or some substance made from a processed chia seed.	
food_product	Flaxseed powder	FOODON:00004276	A powder that is prepared by grinding flax seeds.	
food_product	Hazelnut	FOODON:00002933	The hazelnut is the nut of the hazel and therefore includes any of the nuts deriving from species of the genus <i>Corylus</i> , especially the nuts of the species <i>Corylus avellana</i> . It also is known as cobnut or filbert nut according to species.	
food_product	Nut (whole or part)	FOODON:03306632	A whole nut or some substance made from a processed nut.	
food_product	Peanut butter	FOODON:03306867	A food paste or spread made from ground, dry-roasted peanuts.	
food_product	Sesame seed (whole)	FOODON:03310306	A seed of a sesame plant (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>).	
food_product	Tahini	FOODON:00003855	A condiment made from toasted ground hulled sesame.	
food_product	Walnut (whole or parts)	FOODON:03316466	A whole walnut or some substance made from a processed walnut.	
food_product	Prepared food product	FOODON:00001180	Food product that is 1) ready or nearly ready for consumption; 2) usually a composite of several foods or ingredients that often belong to distinct product types; 3) usually formulated, mixed and partially or fully cooked.	
food_product	Condiment	FOODON:03315708	A substance such as a sauce or powder that is used to add flavor to food e.g. ketchup.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Confectionery food product	FOODON:00001149	Food items that are rich in sugar, any one or type of which is called a confection. Modern usage may include substances rich in artificial sweeteners as well.	
food_product	Snack food	FOODON:03315013	A snack is a small portion of food and generally eaten between meals.	
food_product	Produce	FOODON:03305145	A type of farm-produced crop or crops, usually fruits and vegetables, which are fresh and generally in the same state as where and when they were harvested.	
food_product	Apple (whole or parts)	FOODON:03310788	An apple, whole or in pieces, for eating, baking or other food processing.	
food_product	Apple (whole)	FOODON:00002473	A pome fruit of an apple tree (<i>Malus domestica</i>).	
food_product	Arugula greens (raw)	FOODON:00002426	Arugula, (<i>Eruca sativa</i>) is an edible annual plant, also known as rocket salad, rucola, rucoli, rugula, colewort, and roquette.	
food_product	Cantaloupe (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000243	A whole cantaloupe or some substance made from a processed cantaloupe.	
food_product	Chili pepper	FOODON:03315873	The chili pepper is the fruit of plants from the genus <i>Capsicum</i> which are members of the nightshade family, <i>Solanaceae</i> .	
food_product	Coconut (whole or parts)	FOODON:03309861	A whole coconut or some substance made from a processed coconut.	
food_product	Corn cob (whole or parts)	FOODON:03310791	A whole corn cob or some substance made from one or more processed corn cob.	
food_product	Cucumber (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000229	A whole cucumber or some substance made from a processed cucumber.	
food_product	Fruit	PO:0009001	A multi-tissue plant structure (PO: 0025496) that develops from a gynoecium (PO:0009062), or a single carpel (PO:0009030), and at maturity may have as parts one or more seeds	
food_product	Greens (raw)	FOODON:03310765	A plant leaf vegetable food product which is a bunch of raw leaves.	
food_product	Kale leaf (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000236	A whole kale leaf or some substance made from a processed kale leaf.	
food_product	Lettuce head (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000239	A whole lettuce head or some substance made from a processed lettuce head.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Mango (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000217	A whole mango or some substance made from a processed mango.	
food_product	Mushroom (fruitbody)	FOODON:00003528	A fruitbody of a mushroom.	
food_product	Papaya (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000228	Whole papaya or some substance made from processed papaya.	
food_product	Pattypan squash (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000232	A whole pattypan squash or some substance made from a processed pattypan squash.	
food_product	Pepper (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000249	A whole pepper or some substance made from processed pepper.	
food_product	Salad	FOODON:03316042	A cold dish of various mixtures of raw or cooked vegetables, usually seasoned with oil, vinegar, or other dressing and sometimes accompanied by meat, fish, or other ingredients.	
food_product	Scallion (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000250	A whole scallion or some substance made from a processed scallion.	
food_product	Spinach (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000221	Whole spinach or some substance made from processed spinach.	
food_product	Sprout	FOODON:03420183	A young plant growing from a seed; may have small leaves. The endosperm is diminished or removed.	
food_product	Germinated or sprouted seed	FOODON:03420102	A seed which has germinated and put out shoots.	
food_product	Alfalfa sprout	FOODON:00002670	A sprout from an alfalfa seed.	
food_product	Bean sprout	FOODON:00002576	A bean sprout is a germinated bean to be eaten raw or cooked	
food_product	Chia sprout	FOODON:00004284	A sprouted chia seed.	
food_product	Mixed sprouts	FOODON:03000182	A food product made from more than one sprouted seed.	
food_product	Mung bean sprout	FOODON:03301446	A germinated or sprouted seed of a mung bean plant (<i>Vigna radiata</i>).	
food_product	Tomato (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000227	A whole tomato or some substance made from a processed tomato.	
food_product	Vegetable (whole or parts)	FOODON:03315308	A whole vegetable or some substance made from a processed vegetable.	
food_product	Spice or herb	FOODON:00001242	A vegetable product such as leaves, flowers, seeds and roots that is rich in essential oils and aromatic principles. Used mainly as a condiment.	
food_product	Basil (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000233	Whole basil or some substance made from processed basil.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Black pepper (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000242	A whole black pepper or some substance made from processed black pepper.	
food_product	Cardamom (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000246	A whole cardamom or some substance made from a processed cardamom.	
food_product	Chive leaf (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000240	A whole chive leaf or some substance made from a processed chive leaf.	
food_product	Coriander powder	FOODON:00004274	A powder that is prepared by grinding coriander seeds.	
food_product	Coriander seed (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000224	A whole coriander seed or some substance made from a processed coriander seed.	
food_product	Cumin powder	FOODON:00004275	A powder that is prepared by grinding cumin seeds.	
food_product	Cumin seed (whole)	FOODON:00003396	A seed of a cumin plant (<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>).	
food_product	Black cumin seed (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000247	Whole black cumin seed or some substance made from a processed black cumin seed.	
food_product	Curry leaf (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000225	A whole curry leaf or some substance made from a processed curry leaf.	
food_product	Curry powder	FOODON:03301842	A mixture of finely ground spices, such as turmeric, ginger, and coriander, used for making curry.	
food_product	Dill spice	FOODON:00004307	The aromatic foliage and seeds of dill (usually <i>Anethum graveolens</i>) which are used in flavoring foods and especially pickles.	
food_product	Fennel (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000244	Whole fennel or some substance made from processed fennel.	
food_product	Garlic powder	FOODON:03301844	A spice derived from grounding dehydrated garlic into a powder.	
food_product	Ginger root (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000220	A whole ginger root or some substance made from a processed ginger root.	
food_product	Mint leaf (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000238	A whole mint leaf or some substance made from a processed mint leaf.	
food_product	Oregano (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000226	A whole oregano leaf or some substance made from a processed oregano leaf.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product	Paprika	FOODON:03301105	A powdered spice with a deep orange-red color and a mildly pungent flavor, made from the dried and ground fruits of certain varieties of pepper.	
food_product	Parsley leaf (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000231	A whole parsley leaf or some substance made from a processed parsley leaf.	
food_product	Pepper (ground)	FOODON:03301526	A spice derived from grounding dried peppercorns usually obtained from the flowering vine of the species <i>Piper nigrum</i> .	
food_product	Rasam powder	FOODON:00004277	A traditional south Indian condiment made with roasted lentils, whole spices and fresh herbs.	
food_product	Sage	FOODON:03301560	A leaf of a sage plant (<i>Salvia officinalis</i>).	
food_product	Turmeric (ground)	FOODON:03310841	A spice that is bright yellow in colour spice that is made by grounding the dried root of the ginger plant <i>Curcuma longa</i> .	
food_product	Spice	FOODON:03303380	An aromatic or pungent vegetable substance used to flavor food, e.g. cloves, pepper, or cumin.	
food_product	White peppercorn (whole or parts)	FOODON:03000251	A whole white peppercorn or some substance made from a processed white peppercorn.	
food_product_properties				
food_product_properties	Food (cut)	FOODON:00004291	A food state quality in which the food has undergone a process of being cut into smaller pieces, chunks or slices.	
food_product_properties	Food (chopped)	FOODON:00002777	Food material chopped into roughly bite-sized pieces.	
food_product_properties	Food (cubed)	FOODON:00004278	Solid food that is divided into uniformly box-shaped pieces with all sides equal.	
food_product_properties	Food (raw)	FOODON:03311126	A food material that has not been cooked.	
food_product_properties	Food (unseasoned)	FOODON:00004287	A food product which does not have any seasoning applied to it.	
food_product_properties	Italian-style	Awaiting Ontology ID	A food preparation quality in which a food is seasoned, shaped, or cooked in a similar manner to recipes associated with the Italian cooking style.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
food_product_properties	Organic food claim or use	FOODON:03510128	USA: The 1990 Farm Act specifies that a food labeled 'organic' must meet four requirements: 1) the food must be raised by specified methods to replenish and maintain the fertility of the soil; 2) the food must be certified as having been produced with a nationally approved list of materials and practices; 3) to be eligible for certification at least three years must have elapsed between the first organic harvest and first use of nationally approved materials on land and crops; and 4) organic foods must meet all local, state and federal regulations governing the quality and safety of the food supply. Europe: Foods produced in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91. [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:189:0001:0023:EN:PDF]	
food_product_properties	Ready-to-eat (RTE)	FOODON:03316636	Ready-to-serve (or ready-to-eat, RTE) foods are foods not requiring any further preparation before consumption, except perhaps washing/rinsing, thawing or warming.	
food_product_properties	Soft	PATO:0000387	A hardness quality of giving little resistance to pressure.	
animal_source_of_food				
animal_source_of_food	Cow	NCBITaxon:9913	A large, domesticated, cloven-hooved, herbivore of the species <i>Bos taurus</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
animal_source_of_food	Fish	FOODON:03411222	Fish are the gill-bearing aquatic craniate animals that lack limbs with digits. Most fish are ectothermic ("cold-blooded"), allowing their body temperatures to vary as ambient temperatures change, though some of the large active swimmers like white shark and tuna can hold a higher core temperature.	
animal_source_of_food	Pig	NCBITaxon:9823	A stout-bodied, hooved and short-legged, omnivorous mammal from the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> , with thick skin usually sparsely coated with short bristles.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
animal_source_of_food	Poultry or game bird	FOODON:03411563	Domesticated birds kept by humans for their eggs, their meat or their feathers.	
animal_source_of_food	Chicken	NCBITaxon:9031	A domesticated junglefowl of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
animal_source_of_food	Turkey	NCBITaxon:9103	A large, mainly domesticated game bird characterized by a bald head and wattles (in the male) of the species <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
animal_source_of_food	Sheep	NCBITaxon:9940	A domesticated, even-toed, ungulate, ruminant mammal typically kept as livestock for its wool and meat, usually of the species <i>Ovis aries</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
collection_device				
collection_device	Container	OBI:0000967	A device that can be used to restrict the location of material entities over time.	
collection_device	Bag	GSSO:008558	A sac or pouch.	
collection_device	Whirlpak sampling bag	GENEPIO:0002122	A sterilized sampling bag that is puncture proof tabs for protection from damage due to wire-end protrusion and leak-proof closures.	
collection_device	Bottle	FOODON:03490214	A rigid or semirigid container typically of glass or plastic having a comparatively narrow neck or mouth and usually no handle.	
collection_device	Vial	OBI:0000522	A container made from solid material and primarily used for holding liquid.	
collection_device	Culture plate	GENEPIO:0004318	A low flat-bottomed laboratory container for growing a layer of organisms such as bacteria, molds, and cells on a thin layer of nutrient medium.	
collection_device	Petri dish	NCIT:C96141	A shallow dish with a lid used to culture cells.	
collection_device	Sponge	OBI:0002819	A sample collection device consisting of a soft flexible, absorbent pad usually made from natural material such as gauze or cotton, used to absorb specimen fluid or particulate matter.	
collection_device	Swab	GENEPIO:0100027	A device which is a soft, absorbent material mounted on one or both ends of a stick.	
collection_device	Drag swab	OBI:0002822	A specimen collection device consisting of a specimen pad made of sterile gauze which is aseptically attached to a pole by clips or to a string	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
collection_device	Surface wipe	OBI:0002824	A sample collection device consisting of a thin, less absorbent sheet, used to collect material from surfaces.	
collection_device	Tube	UBERON:0000025	Any hollow cylindrical anatomical structure containing a lumen through which substances are transported.	
collection_device	Vacuum device	GENEPIO:0002127	A device which generates a vacuum to provide suction of material.	
collection_device	Vacutainer	OBIB:0000032	A test tube which is either a sterile glass or plastic tube with a closure that is evacuated to create a vacuum inside the tube facilitating the draw of a predetermined volume of liquid. Most commonly used to draw a blood sample directly from the vein, these also are used to collect urine samples. Vacutainer tube may contain additives designed to stabilize and preserve the specimen prior to analytical testing.	
collection_method				
collection_method	Air filtration	GENEPIO:0100031	A filtration process which removes solid particulates from the air via an air filtration device.	
collection_method	Aspiration	HP:0002835	Inspiration of a foreign object into the airway.	
collection_method	Biopsy	OBI:0002650	A specimen collection that obtains a sample of tissue or cell from a living multicellular organism body for diagnostic purposes by means intended to be minimally invasive.	
collection_method	Fecal grab	GENEPIO:0004326	A fecal specimen collection method in which feces is obtained by inserting the collection device into the anus of the host, or the feces is captured as it is excreted.	
collection_method	Lavage	OBI:0600044	A protocol application to separate cells and/or cellular secretions from an anatomical space by the introduction and removal of fluid	
collection_method	Bronchoalveolar lavage	GENEPIO:0100032	The collection of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BAL) from the lungs.	
collection_method	Gastric lavage	GENEPIO:0100033	The administration and evacuation of small volumes of liquid through an orogastric tube to remove toxic substances within the stomach.	
collection_method	Necropsy	MMO:0000344	A postmortem examination of the body of an animal to determine the cause of death or the character and extent of changes produced by disease.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
collection_method	Phlebotomy	NCIT:C28221	The collection of blood from a vein, most commonly via needle venipuncture.	
collection_method	Rinsing for specimen collection	GENEPIO:0002116	The process of removal and collection of specimen material from the surface of an entity by washing, or a similar application of fluids.	
food_packaging				
food_packaging	Bag, sack or pouch	FOODON:03490197	According to FSTA Thesaurus Packaging 3.1 package types, includes boil-in bag, carrier bag, flat bag, inner bag, retort pouch, shipping bag, valve bag, and valve sack	
food_packaging	Paper bag, sack or pouch	FOODON:03490120	A soft-sided receptacle used as a bag made of paper.	
food_packaging	Plastic shrink wrap	FOODON:03490137	A thin, transparent plastic film that adheres to surfaces and to itself, used to wrap objects and materials in an air-tight manner.	
food_packaging	Plastic wrapper	FOODON:03490128	A covering, or wrapper, made of plastic.	
food_packaging	Bottle or jar	FOODON:03490203	A container which is a bottle or a jar.	
food_packaging	Can (container)	FOODON:03490204	A container for the distribution or storage of goods, made of thin metal.	
food_packaging	Paper container, treated	FOODON:03490330	A container made of paper that has been treated with an antimicrobial agent or preservative chemical.	
food_packaging	Paper container, untreated	FOODON:03490334	A container made of paper that has not been treated with any agents.	
food_packaging	Plastic tray or pan	FOODON:03490126	A flat container with raised edges made of plastic used to carry things.	
host (common name)				
host (common name)	Chicken	NCBITaxon:9031	A domesticated junglefowl of the species Gallus gallus.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (common name)	Companion animal	FOODON:03000300	An animal that is kept as a companion.	
host (common name)	Cow	NCBITaxon:9913	A large, domesticated, cloven-hooved, herbivore of the species Bos taurus.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host (common name)	Fish	FOODON:03411222	Fish are the gill-bearing aquatic craniate animals that lack limbs with digits. Most fish are ectothermic ("cold-blooded"), allowing their body temperatures to vary as ambient temperatures change, though some of the large active swimmers like white shark and tuna can hold a higher core temperature.	
host (common name)	Human	NCBITaxon:9606	A bipedal primate mammal of the species <i>Homo sapiens</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (common name)	Pig	NCBITaxon:9823	A stout-bodied, hooved and short-legged, omnivorous mammal from the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> , with thick skin usually sparsely coated with short bristles.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (common name)	Sheep	NCBITaxon:9940	A domesticated, even-toed, ungulate, ruminant mammal typically kept as livestock for its wool and meat, usually of the species <i>Ovis aries</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (common name)	Turkey	NCBITaxon:9103	A large, mainly domesticated game bird characterized by a bald head and wattles (in the male) of the species <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (scientific name)				
host (scientific name)	<i>Bos taurus</i>	NCBITaxon:9913	A large, domesticated, cloven-hooved, herbivore raised for its milk, meat and hide.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (scientific name)	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	NCBITaxon:9031	A domesticated junglefowl raised for its eggs, feathers and meat.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (scientific name)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NCBITaxon:9606	A type of primate characterized by bipedalism and large, complex brain.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (scientific name)	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	NCBITaxon:9103	A large, mainly domesticated game bird characterized by a bald head and wattles (in the male).	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (scientific name)	<i>Ovis aries</i>	NCBITaxon:9940	A domesticated, even-toed, ungulate, ruminant mammal typically kept as livestock for its wool and meat.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (scientific name)	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	NCBITaxon:9825	A stout-bodied, hooved and short-legged, omnivorous mammal, with thick skin usually sparsely coated with short bristles raised for its meat.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (food production name)				
host (food production name)	Cow (by age/production stage) (organizational term)	Not Applicable	Types of Cow as determined by age or stage of production.	This term is not ontologically supported and is present to better structure the pick list.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host (food production name)	Calf	FOODON:03411349	Calves are the young of domestic cattle. Calves are reared to become adult cattle, or are slaughtered for their meat, called veal.	
host (food production name)	Feeder cow	FOODON:00004292	A young cow mature enough either to undergo backgrounding or to be fattened in preparation for slaughter.	
host (food production name)	Finisher cow	FOODON:00004293	A type of cow undergoing a final fattening process prior to sale or slaughter.	
host (food production name)	Milker cow	FOODON:03411201	A cow that is bred specifically for milk production.	
host (food production name)	Stocker cow	FOODON:00004294	A type of cow that has been weaned and is being fed in a way to add physical bulk to its body.	
host (food production name)	Weanling cow	FOODON:00004295	A type of young cow that has been weaned and consumes solid food.	
host (food production name)	Cow (by sex/reproductive stage) (organizational term)	Not Applicable	Types of Cow as determined by sex or stage of reproduction.	This term is not ontologically supported and is present to better structure the pick list.
host (food production name)	Bull	FOODON:00000015	A cattle bull is an adult "intact" (i. e. not castrated) male of a cattle species.	
host (food production name)	Cow	NCBITaxon:9913	A large, domesticated, cloven-hooved, herbivore of the species <i>Bos taurus</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (food production name)	Freemartin cow	FOODON:00004296	A cow that is genetically female, but has many characteristics of a male and is usually infertile.	
host (food production name)	Heifer	FOODON:00002518	A heifer is a young female, under three years of age, of a cattle species before she has had a calf of her own.	
host (food production name)	Steer	FOODON:00002531	A cattle steer is an adult castrated male of a cattle species.	
host (food production name)	Pig (by age/production stage) (organizational term)	Not Applicable	Types of Pig as determined by age or stage of production.	This term is not ontologically supported and is present to better structure the pick list.
host (food production name)	Finisher pig	FOODON:00003371	A grower pig over 70 kg (150 lb) liveweight.	
host (food production name)	Grower pig	FOODON:00003370	A pig between weaning and sale or transfer to the breeding herd, sold for slaughter or killed for rations.	
host (food production name)	Nursing pig	FOODON:00004297	A lactating sow that feeds piglets farrowed by another pig.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host (food production name)	Pig	NCBITaxon:9823	A stout-bodied, hooved and short-legged, omnivorous mammal from the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> , with thick skin usually sparsely coated with short bristles.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (food production name)	Piglet	FOODON:00003952	An unweaned or immature pig.	
host (food production name)	Weanling (weaner) pig	FOODON:00003373	A young pig recently separated from the sow	
host (food production name)	Pig (by sex/reproductive stage) (organizational term)	Not Applicable	Types of Pig as determined by sex or stage of reproduction.	This term is not ontologically supported and is present to better structure the pick list.
host (food production name)	Barrow	FOODON:03411280	A male swine castrated before sexual maturity.	
host (food production name)	Boar	FOODON:03412248	An adult male swine.	
host (food production name)	Gilt	FOODON:00003369	A female pig under the age of 1 year. The term is also often used to refer to a pig who has not farrowed, or given birth to a litter.	
host (food production name)	Sow	FOODON:00003333	An adult female swine.	
host (food production name)	Poultry or game bird	FOODON:03411563	Domesticated birds kept by humans for their eggs, their meat or their feathers.	
host (food production name)	Broiler or fryer chicken	FOODON:03411198	A chicken younger than 10 weeks old (previously younger than 13 weeks), of either sex, that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin and flexible breastbone cartilage.	
host (food production name)	Capon	FOODON:03411711	A surgically neutered male chicken younger than four months old (previously younger than eight months) that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin.	
host (food production name)	Chick	FOODON:00004299	A young offspring of any bird.	
host (food production name)	Chicken	NCBITaxon:9031	A domesticated junglefowl of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (food production name)	Egg	UBERON:0007379	The hard-shelled reproductive body produced by a bird (especially by the common domestic chicken) or a reptile; also: its contents used as food.	
host (food production name)	Hatchling	FOODON:00004300	A young animal that has recently emerged from its egg.	
host (food production name)	Hen	FOODON:00003282	An adult female chicken.	
host (food production name)	Layer chicken	FOODON:00004301	A type of chicken kept for laying eggs.	
host (food production name)	Layer turkey	FOODON:00004302	A type of turkey kept for laying eggs.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
host (food production name)	Poult	FOODON:00002962	A poult is a young domestic chicken, turkey, pheasant, or other fowl being raised for food.	
host (food production name)	Pullet	FOODON:00004303	A young hen, especially one less than one year old.	
host (food production name)	Rooster	FOODON:03411714	A mature male chicken with coarse skin, toughened and darkened meat, and hardened breastbone tip.	
host (food production name)	Tom (Gobbler)	FOODON:00004304	A mature male turkey, usually two years old or more.	
host (food production name)	Turkey	NCBITaxon:9103	A large, mainly domesticated game bird characterized by a bald head and wattles (in the male) of the species <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (food production name)	Sheep	NCBITaxon:9940	A domesticated, even-toed, ungulate, ruminant mammal typically kept as livestock for its wool and meat, usually of the species <i>Ovis aries</i> .	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
host (food production name)	Ram	FOODON:00004305	An adult male sheep kept for breeding and for wool production.	
host (food production name)	Wether sheep	FOODON:00004306	A castrated male sheep.	
host (food production name)	Ewe	FOODON:03412610	A ewe is a female sheep.	
host (food production name)	Lamb	FOODON:03411669	In general, a sheep in its first year is called a lamb and its meat is also called lamb.	
host (food production name)	Fish	FOODON:03411222	Fish are the gill-bearing aquatic craniate animals that lack limbs with digits. Most fish are ectothermic ("cold-blooded"), allowing their body temperatures to vary as ambient temperatures change, though some of the large active swimmers like white shark and tuna can hold a higher core temperature.	
host (food production name)	Fish egg	FOODON_00004319	An egg or spawn of a fish that is contained within or separated from the ovary.	
host (food production name)	Fry (fish)	FOODON_00004318	A fish that is recently hatched and has reached the stage where its yolk-sac has almost disappeared and its swim bladder is operational to the point where the fish can actively feed for itself.	
host (food production name)	Juvenile fish	FOODON_00004317	A fish that has not reached to sexual maturity.	
organism				

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
organism	Acinetobacter	NCBITaxon:469	A Moraxellaceae genus of gram-negative bacteria belonging to the wider class of Gammaproteobacteria. Acinetobacter species are oxidase-negative, exhibit twitching motility, and occur in pairs under magnification. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acinetobacter]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Acinetobacter baumannii	NCBITaxon:470	An Acinetobacter species which is typically short, almost round, rod-shaped (coccobacillus) Gram-negative bacterium. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acinetobacter_baumannii]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Acinetobacter bereziniae	NCBITaxon:106648	An Acinetobacter species.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Acinetobacter sp.	NCBITaxon:472	An unclassified Acinetobacter species.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Acinetobacter ursingii	NCBITaxon:108980	An Acinetobacter species.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Aeromonas	NCBITaxon:642	An Aeromonadaceae genus of Gram-negative, facultative anaerobic, rod-shaped bacteria that morphologically resemble members of the family Enterobacteriaceae. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aeromonas]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Aeromonas allosaccharophila	NCBITaxon:656	An Aeromonas species which is a Gram-negative, catalase-positive, motile bacterium from the genus Aeromonas which was isolated from ill elvers (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) in Valencia, Spain. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aeromonas_allosaccharophila]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Aeromonas hydrophila	NCBITaxon:644	An Aeromonas species which is a heterotrophic, Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacterium mainly found in areas with a warm climate. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aeromonas_hydrophila]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
organism	Campylobacter jejuni	NCBITaxon:197	A Campylobacter species which is a helical-shaped, non-spore-forming, Gram-negative, microaerophilic, nonfermenting motile bacterium with a single flagellum at one or both poles, which are also oxidase-positive, grow optimally at 37 to 42 °C, and is among the most common causes of bacterial infections in humans worldwide. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campylobacter_jejuni]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Citrobacter	NCBITaxon:544	An Enterobacteriaceae genus which is a Gram-negative coliform bacteria belonging to the wider class of Gammaproteobacteria. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citrobacter]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Citrobacter braakii	NCBITaxon:57706	A Citrobacter species which is a Gram-negative species of bacteria. It has been reported to cause sepsis in an immunocompromised person. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citrobacter_braakii]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Citrobacter freundii	NCBITaxon:546	A Citrobacter species which is a Gram-negative species of bacteria. They have a rod shape with a typical length of 1–5 µm, most have several locomotive flagella, and is a soil-dwelling microorganism but can also be found in other environments (water, sewage, food, and the intestinal tracts of animals and humans). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citrobacter_frendii]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Citrobacter sp.	NCBITaxon:1896336	An unclassified Citrobacter species.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Comamonas	NCBITaxon:283	A genus of aerobic, Gram negative, rod and cocci shaped bacterium assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria and the family Comamonadaceae. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86303]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Comamonas aquatica	NCBITaxon:225991	Comamonas species which is is Gram-negative, oxidase- and catalase-negative, and is a motile bacterium with multitrichous polar flagella. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comamonas_aquatica]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
organism	Enterobacter	NCBITaxon:547	An Enterobacteriaceae genus which is a common Gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped, non-spore-forming bacteria of the order Enterobacterales. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enterobacter]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Enterobacter asburiae	NCBITaxon:61645	An Enterobacteriaceae cloacae complex subspecies.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Enterobacter cancerogenus	NCBITaxon:69218	A species of facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacterium in the phylum Proteobacteria. This species is motile by peritrichous flagella, catalase positive, reduces nitrate, hydrolyzes esculin, oxidase, indole and urease negative and not susceptible to erythromycin and penicillin. E. cancerogenus was isolated from the tree Populus canadensis and is known to cause infection in cases of severe trauma. [NCI]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Enterobacter cloacae	NCBITaxon:550	An Enterobacteriaceae species which is gram-negative, facultatively-anaerobic, and rod-shaped. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enterobacter_cloacae]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Enterobacter hormaechei	NCBITaxon:158836	A species of facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacterium in the phylum Proteobacteria. This species is motile, indole negative, does not hydrolyze gelatin, reduces nitrate and produces acid from mucate. E. hormaechei is an opportunistic pathogen, causing nosocomial infections. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86362]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Enterobacter kobei	NCBITaxon:208224	An Enterobacteriaceae cloacae complex subspecies which is Gram-negative, motile rods conforming to the definition of the family Enterobacteriaceae, proposed for a group of organisms referred to as NIH Group 21 at the National Institute of Health, Tokyo. [https://doi.org/10.1007/s002849900110]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
organism	Enterobacter roggkampii	NCBITaxon:1812935	An Enterobacter species which is a nitrogen fixing plant growth promoting endophytic bacterium with biocontrol and stress tolerance properties, isolated from sugarcane root [https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmicb.2020.580081/full].	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Enterobacter sp.	NCBITaxon:42895	An unclassified Enterobacter species.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Lelliottia amnigena	NCBITaxon:61646	An Enterobacteriaceae species which is also known as Enterobacter amnigenus.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Pluralibacter gergoviae	NCBITaxon:61647	A species of facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacterium in the phylum Proteobacteria. This species is motile, indole negative, hydrolyzes esculin, oxidase negative, reduces nitrate and does not grow in culture in the presence of potassium cyanide. E. gergoviae is a common nosocomial pathogen, causing urinary tract infections. [NCIT:C86361]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Enterococcus	NCBITaxon:1350	A Bacillota genus which contains many kinds of Gram-positive lactic acid cocci bacteria that often occur in pairs (diplococci) or short chains, and are difficult to distinguish from streptococci on physical characteristics alone.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Enterococcus avium	NCBITaxon:33945	An Enterococcus species which is most commonly found in birds.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Enterococcus casseliflavus	NCBITaxon:37734	An Enterococcus species which is a Gram positive, catalase- and oxidase negative, non-spore forming, non-motile ovoid cocci occurring in single, pairs or short chains. [https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/enterococcus-casseliflavus]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Enterococcus faecium	NCBITaxon:1352	An Enterococcus species which is a Gram-positive, gamma-hemolytic or non-hemolytic bacterium that can act as a pathogen or commensal in the gastrointestinal tract of humans and animals.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
organism	Enterococcus faecalis	NCBITaxon:1351	An Enterococcus species which is a Gram-positive, commensal bacterium inhabiting the gastrointestinal tracts of humans. E. faecalis is found in healthy humans and can be used as a probiotic, but can also cause a variety of nosocomial infections of which urinary tract infections are the most common.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Enterococcus gallinarum	NCBITaxon:1353	An Enterococcus species which is a Gram positive, catalase- and oxidase negative, non-spore forming, non-motile ovoid cocci occurring in single, pairs or short chains. [https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/enterococcus-casseliflavus]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Escherichia	NCBITaxon:561	An Enterobacteriaceae genus of Gram-negative, non-spore-forming, facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacteria.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Escherichia coli	NCBITaxon:562	An Escherichia species which is a Gram-negative, facultative anaerobic, rod-shaped, coliform bacterium commonly found in the lower intestine of warm-blooded organisms.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Escherichia fergusonii	NCBITaxon:564	A species of Escherichia is a Gram-negative, rod-shaped species of bacterium.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Klebsiella	NCBITaxon:570	A genus of Gram-negative, non-motile, rod-shaped bacteria that have a polysaccharide-based capsule and are oxidase negative. Klebsiella spp. are frequent human pathogens. [NCIT:C28165]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Klebsiella aerogenes	NCBITaxon:548	A species of Klebsiella which is a Gram-negative, oxidase negative, catalase positive, citrate positive, indole negative, rod-shaped bacterium	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Klebsiella michiganensis	NCBITaxon:1134687	A species of Klebsiella.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
organism	Klebsiella oxytoca	NCBITaxon:571	A species of facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacteria assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria. This species is nonmotile, oxidase negative and indole positive. K. oxytoca is pathogenic, causing urinary tract infections, and is one of the major causes of neonatal bacteremia and septicemia. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86455]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Klebsiella pneumoniae	NCBITaxon:573	A species of facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacteria assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria. This species is nonmotile, oxidase negative, and produces acid from glucose, mannitol, rhamnose, arabinose and amygdalin. K. ozaenae is pathogenic and a causative agent of ozena/atrophic rhinitis. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86457]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Klebsiella pneumoniae subsp. pneumoniae	NCBITaxon:72407	A species of facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacteria assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria. This species is nonmotile, oxidase negative, and produces acid from glucose, mannitol, rhamnose, arabinose and amygdalin. K. ozaenae is pathogenic and a causative agent of ozena/atrophic rhinitis. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86457]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Klebsiella pneumoniae subsp. ozaenae	NCBITaxon:574	A species of facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacteria assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria. This species is nonmotile, oxidase and indole negative, encapsulated and lactose fermenting. K. pneumoniae is part of the normal flora of the mouth, intestines, and skin but may become pathogenic; it is the causative agent of Klebsiella pneumonia in immunocompromised, diabetic, and alcoholic patients. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86456]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Kosakonia	NCBITaxon:1330547	A genus of the Enterobacteria complex which associated to plant growth-promoting bacteria. [https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-823414-3.00012-5]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
organism	Kosakonia cowanii	NCBITaxon:208223	A species of the genus Kosakonia which is a Gram-negative, motile, facultatively-anaerobic, rod-shaped bacterium, formerly known as Enterobacter cowanii. [https://bmcinfectdis.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12879-020-05084-6]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Leclercia	NCBITaxon:83654	A genus of facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacterium in the phylum Fusobacteria and the family Enterobacteriaceae. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86486]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Leclercia adecarboxylata	NCBITaxon:83655	A species of the genus Leclercia which is a gram-negative bacillus of the Enterobacteriaceae family. [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7286590/#:~:text=Leclercia%20adecarboxylata%20is%20a%20gram,or%20contact%20with%20aquatic%20environment.]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Listeria	NCBITaxon:1637	A genus of gram-positive, rod-shaped bacteria in the phylum Firmicutes. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C76359]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Listeria monocytogenes	NCBITaxon:1639	A species of the genus Listeria which is a Gram-positive, facultative anaerobic bacterium in the phylum Bacillota. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Listeria_monocytogenes]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Ochrobactrum	NCBITaxon:528	A genus of aerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacterium assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria and the family Brucellaceae. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86619]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Ochrobactrum sp.	NCBITaxon:42190	A species of the Ochrobacterium genus.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Pantoea	NCBITaxon:53335	A genus of Gram-negative bacteria of the family Erwiniaceae, which is motile, yellow pigmented, ferments lactose, are motile, and form mucoid colonies. This genus includes at least 20 species and recently separated from the genus Enterobacter. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pantoea]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
organism	Pantoea ananatis	NCBITaxon:553	A species of the genus Pantoea that is facultatively anaerobic. [https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/pantoea-ananatis]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Pantoea sp.	NCBITaxon:69393	A species of the genus Pantoea.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Providencia	NCBITaxon:586	A genus of facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacterium in the phylum Proteobacteria and the family Enterobacteriaceae. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86690]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Providencia rettgeri	NCBITaxon:587	A species of facultatively anaerobic, Gram-negative, rod shaped bacteria assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria. This species is motile, indole, citrate, and urease positive. P. rettgeri is an opportunistic pathogen associated with nosocomial outbreaks, bacteremia, skin infections, and traveler's diarrhea. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86693]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Pseudomonas	NCBITaxon:286	A genus of the family Pseudomonadaceae which is a Gram-negative, motile, non-spore-forming, rod-shaped bacteria in the phylum Proteobacteria. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudomonas]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	NCBITaxon:287	A species of the genus Pseudomonas which is a facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacteria in the phylum Proteobacteria. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudomonas]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Pseudomonas fluorescens	NCBITaxon:294	A species of the genus Pseudomonas which is a Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacterium. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudomonas_fluorescens]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Pseudomonas soli	NCBITaxon:1306993	A species of the genus Pseudomonas.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Pseudomonas sp.	NCBITaxon:306	A species of the genus Pseudomonas.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
organism	Rahnella	NCBITaxon:34037	A genus of facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacterium in the phylum Fusobacteria and the family Enterobacteriaceae. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86710]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Rahnella aquatilis	NCBITaxon:34038	A species of facultatively anaerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacteria in the phylum Fusobacteria. This species is weakly positive for phenylalanine deaminase. R. aquatilis is pathogenic in immunocompromised patients. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86711]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Rahnella sp.	NCBITaxon:1873497	A species of the genus Rahnella.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Raoultella	NCBITaxon:160674	A genus of aerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacterium assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria and the family Enterobacteriaceae. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86714]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Raoultella ornithinolytica	NCBITaxon:54291	A species of the genus Raoultella which is an encapsulated Gram-negative, oxidase-negative, catalase-positive, aerobic, non-motile rod bacteria that belongs to the Enterobacteriaceae family.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Salmonella enterica	NCBITaxon:28901	A species of aerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacteria assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria. This species is oxidase and urease negative, catalase positive, reduces nitrate to nitrite, ferments glucose, and grows well on media containing peptone or meat extract. S. enterica is a causative agent of salmonellosis. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86731]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica	NCBITaxon:59201	A subspecies of aerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacteria assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria and the species Salmonella enterica. This subspecies does not produce acid from lactose, salicin, or galacturonate, will not hydrolyze gelatin, and exhibits no growth in the presence of KCN. S. enterica subsp. enterica is the causative agent of various types of salmonellosis. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86913]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
organism	Salmonella enterica subsp. arizonae	NCBITaxon:59203	A subspecies of aerobic, Gram negative, rod shaped bacteria assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria and the species Salmonella enterica. S. enterica subsp. arizonae is an inhabitant of the gut of reptiles and is pathogenic in humans, although is rarely isolated from clinical specimens. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C86910]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Serratia	NCBITaxon:613	A genus of small motile peritrichous bacteria in the Enterobacteriaceae family consisting of Gram-negative rods. [NCIT:C86010]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Serratia sp.	NCBITaxon:616	A species of the genus Serratia.	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Vibrio	NCBITaxon:662	A genus of Gram-negative bacteria with a curved rod shape in the phylum Proteobacteria. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C76386]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
organism	Vibrio cholerae	NCBITaxon:666	A species of the genus Vibrio which is a Gram-negative, facultative anaerobe and comma-shaped bacteria. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vibrio_cholerae]	Note: this definition is specification-specific and is not provided by NCBITaxon.
taxonomic_identification_process				
taxonomic_identification_process	Whole genome sequencing assay	OBI:0002117	A DNA sequencing assay that intends to provide information about the sequence of an entire genome of an organism.	
taxonomic_identification_process	16S ribosomal gene sequencing assay	OBI:0002763	An amplicon sequencing assay in which the amplicon is derived from universal primers used to amplify the 16S ribosomal RNA gene from isolate bacterial genomic DNA or metagenomic DNA from a microbial community. Resulting sequences are compared to reference 16S sequence databases to identify or classify bacteria present within a given sample.	
taxonomic_identification_process	PCR assay	OBI:0002740	An organism identification assay that is based on PCR.	
taxonomic_identification_process	Comparative phenotypic assessment	OBI:0001546	Interpreting data from assays that evaluate the qualities or dispositions inhering in an organism or organism part and comparing it to data from other organisms to make a conclusion about a phenotypic difference	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
sequenced_by				
sequenced_by	Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)	GENEPIO:0100551	The Public Health Agency of Canada is an agency of the Government of Canada that is responsible for public health, emergency preparedness and response, and infectious and chronic disease control and prevention.	
sequenced_by	Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)	GENEPIO:0100552	The Canadian Food Inspection Agency is a regulatory agency that is dedicated to the safeguarding of food, plants, and animals in Canada	
sequenced_by	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)	GENEPIO:0100553	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada is the department of the Government of Canada responsible for the federal regulation of agriculture, including policies governing the production, processing, and marketing of all farm, food, and agri-based products.	
sequenced_by	Health Canada (HC)	GENEPIO:0100554	Health Canada is the department of the Government of Canada responsible for national health policy. The department itself is also responsible for numerous federal health-related agencies, including the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Public Health Agency of Canada, among others.	
sequenced_by	Environment Canada (EC)	GENEPIO:0100555	Environment and Climate Change Canada, is the department of the Government of Canada responsible for coordinating environmental policies and programs, as well as preserving and enhancing the natural environment and renewable resources. It is also colloquially known by its former name, Environment Canada.	
sequenced_by	Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)	GENEPIO:0100556	Fisheries and Oceans Canada, is a department of the Government of Canada that is responsible for developing and implementing policies and programs in support of Canada's economic, ecological and scientific interests in oceans and inland waters.	
purpose_of_sequencing				

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
purpose_of_sequencing	Cluster/Outbreak investigation	GENEPIO:0100001	A sampling strategy in which individuals are chosen for investigation into a disease cluster or outbreak.	
purpose_of_sequencing	Diagnostic testing	GENEPIO:0100002	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in the context of diagnostic testing.	
purpose_of_sequencing	Environmental testing	GENEPIO:0100548	A sampling strategy in which environments are sampled in the context of testing for the presence of, or change in the levels of, chemicals, pathogens or other phenomena.	
purpose_of_sequencing	Research	GENEPIO:0100003	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in order to perform research.	
purpose_of_sequencing	Clinical trial	GENEPIO:0100549	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in the context of experiments or observations performed as part of clinical research.	
purpose_of_sequencing	Field experiment	GENEPIO:0100550	A sampling strategy in which samples are taken during real-life experiments which test directly whether proposed interventions actually work.	
purpose_of_sequencing	Surveillance	GENEPIO:0100004	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled for surveillance investigations.	
sequencing_platform				
sequencing_platform	Illumina	GENEPIO:0001923	A sequencing platform provided by the Illumina company.	
sequencing_platform	Pacific Biosciences	GENEPIO:0001927	A sequencing platform provided by the Pacific Biosciences company.	
sequencing_platform	Ion Torrent	GENEPIO:0002683	A sequencing platform provided by the Ion Torrent company.	
sequencing_platform	Oxford Nanopore Technologies	OBI:0002755	An organization that is developing and selling nanopore sequencing products and is based in the UK.	
sequencing_platform	BGI Genomics	GENEPIO:0004324	A sequencing platform provided by the BGI Genomics company.	
sequencing_platform	MGI	GENEPIO:0004325	A sequencing platform provided by the MGI company.	
sequencing_instrument				
sequencing_instrument	Illumina	GENEPIO:0100105	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina Genome Analyzer	GENEPIO:0100106	A DNA sequencer manufactured by Solexa as one of its first sequencer lines, launched in 2006, and capable of sequencing 1 gigabase (Gb) of data in a single run.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
sequencing_instrument	Illumina Genome Analyzer II	GENEPIO:0100107	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina (Solexa) corporation, which supports sequencing of single or paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina Genome Analyzer IIx	GENEPIO:0100108	An Illumina Genome Analyzer II which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology. The Genome Analyzer IIx is the most widely adopted next-generation sequencing platform and proven and published across the broadest range of research applications.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina HiScanSQ	GENEPIO:0100109	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry, and contains a HiScan Reader for sequencing and microarray-based analyses as well as an "SQ Module" to support microfluidics.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina HiSeq	GENEPIO:0100110	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry, enabling deep sequencing and high yield.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina HiSeq X	GENEPIO:0100111	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that enabled sufficient depth and coverage to produce the first 30x human genome for \$1000.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina HiSeq X Five	GENEPIO:0100112	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that consists of a set of 5 HiSeq X Sequencing Systems.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina HiSeq X Ten	GENEPIO:0100113	A DNA sequencer that consists of a set of 10 HiSeq X Sequencing Systems.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina HiSeq 1000	GENEPIO:0100114	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with a single flow cell and a throughput of up to 35 Gb per day. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
sequencing_instrument	Illumina HiSeq 1500	GENEPIO:0100115	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with a single flow cell and a throughput of up to 35-50 Gb per day.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina HiSeq 2000	GENEPIO:0100116	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with two flow cells and a throughput of up to 55 Gb per day. Built upon sequencing by synthesis technology, the machine is optimized for generation of data for multiple samples in a single run.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina HiSeq 2500	GENEPIO:0100117	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with two flow cells and a throughput of up to 160 Gb per day. Built upon sequencing by synthesis technology, the machine is optimized for generation of data for batching multiple samples or rapid results on a few samples.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina HiSeq 3000	GENEPIO:0100118	A DNA sequencer manufactured by Illumina corporation, with a single flow cell and a throughput of more than 200 Gb per day.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina HiSeq 4000	GENEPIO:0100119	A DNA sequencer manufactured by Illumina corporation, with two flow cell and a throughput of more than 400 Gb per day.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina iSeq	GENEPIO:0100120	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that is lightweight.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina iSeq 100	GENEPIO:0100121	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that is lightweight and has an output capacity between 144MB-1.2GB.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina NovaSeq	GENEPIO:0100122	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that has an output capacity of 6 Tb and 20 billion reads in dual flow cell mode.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
sequencing_instrument	Illumina NovaSeq 6000	GENEPIO:0100123	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with two flow cells and an output of up to 6000 Gb (32-40 B reads per run). The sequencer utilizes synthesis technology and patterned flow cells to optimize throughput and even spacing of sequencing clusters.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina MiniSeq	GENEPIO:0100124	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that fits on a benchtop and has an output capacity of 1.65-7.5 Gb.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina MiSeq	GENEPIO:0100125	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation. Built upon sequencing by synthesis technology, the machine provides an end-to-end solution (cluster generation, amplification, sequencing, and data analysis) in a single machine.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina NextSeq	GENEPIO:0100126	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that fits on a benchtop and has an output capacity of 1.65-7.5 Gb.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina NextSeq 500	GENEPIO:0100127	A DNA sequencer which is a desktop sequencer ideal for smaller-scale studies manufactured by the Illumina corporation. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina NextSeq 550	GENEPIO:0100128	A DNA sequencer which is a desktop sequencer ideal for smaller-scale studies manufactured by the Illumina corporation. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology. The 550 is an upgrade on the 500 model.	
sequencing_instrument	Illumina NextSeq 2000	GENEPIO:0100129	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that fits on a benchtop and has an output capacity of 30-360 Gb.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
sequencing_instrument	PacBio	GENEPIO:0100130	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation.	
sequencing_instrument	PacBio RS	GENEPIO:0100131	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation which utilizes "SMRT Cells" for single-molecule real-time sequencing. The RS was the first model made by the company.	
sequencing_instrument	PacBio RS II	GENEPIO:0100132	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation. Built upon single molecule real-time sequencing technology, the machine is optimized for generation with long reads and high consensus accuracy.	
sequencing_instrument	PacBio Sequel	GENEPIO:0100133	A DNA sequencer built upon single molecule real-time sequencing technology, optimized for generation with long reads and high consensus accuracy, and manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation	
sequencing_instrument	PacBio Sequel II	GENEPIO:0100134	A DNA sequencer built upon single molecule real-time sequencing technology, optimized for generation of highly accurate ("HiFi") long reads, and which is manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation.	
sequencing_instrument	Ion Torrent	GENEPIO:0100135	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation.	
sequencing_instrument	Ion Torrent PGM	GENEPIO:0100136	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and has an output capacity of 300 MB - 1GB.	
sequencing_instrument	Ion Torrent Proton	GENEPIO:0100137	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and has an output capacity of up to 15 Gb.	
sequencing_instrument	Ion Torrent S5 XL	GENEPIO:0100138	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and requires only a small amount of input material while producing data faster than the S5 model.	
sequencing_instrument	Ion Torrent S5	GENEPIO:0100139	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and requires only a small amount of input material.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
sequencing_instrument	Oxford Nanopore	GENEPIO:0100140	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore corporation.	
sequencing_instrument	Oxford Nanopore GridION	GENEPIO:0100141	A DNA sequencer that is manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore Technologies corporation, that can run and analyze up to five individual flow cells producing up to 150 Gb of data per run. The sequencer produces real-time results and utilizes nanopore technology with the option of running the flow cells concurrently or individual	
sequencing_instrument	Oxford Nanopore MinION	GENEPIO:0100142	A portable DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore Technologies corporation, that uses consumable flow cells producing up to 30 Gb of DNA sequence data per flow cell. The sequencer produces real-time results and utilizes nanopore technology with up to 512 nanopore channels in the sensor array.	
sequencing_instrument	Oxford Nanopore PromethION	GENEPIO:0100143	A DNA sequencer that is manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore Technologies corporation, capable of running up to 48 flow cells and producing up to 7.6 Tb of data per run. The sequencer produces real-time results and utilizes Nanopore technology, with each flow cell allowing up to 3,000 nanopores to be sequencing simultaneously.	
sequencing_instrument	BGISEQ	GENEPIO:0100144	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the BGI Genomics corporation.	
sequencing_instrument	BGISEQ-500	GENEPIO:0100145	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the BGI Genomics corporation that utilizes Probe-Anchor Synthesis (cPAS) chemistry and "DNA Nanoballs".	
sequencing_instrument	DNBSEQ	GENEPIO:0100146	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation.	
sequencing_instrument	DNBSEQ-T7	GENEPIO:0100147	A high throughput DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an output capacity of 1~6TB of data per day.	
sequencing_instrument	DNBSEQ-G400	GENEPIO:0100148	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an output capacity of 55GB~1440GB per run.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
sequencing_instrument	DNBSEQ-G400 FAST	GENEPIO:0100149	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an output capacity of 55GB~330GB per run, which enables faster sequencing than the DNBSEQ-G400.	
sequencing_instrument	DNBSEQ-G50	GENEPIO:0100150	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an output capacity of 10~150 GB per run and enables different read lengths.	
sequence_submitted_by				
sequence_submitted_by	Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)	GENEPIO:0100551	The Public Health Agency of Canada is an agency of the Government of Canada that is responsible for public health, emergency preparedness and response, and infectious and chronic disease control and prevention.	
sequence_submitted_by	Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)	GENEPIO:0100552	The Canadian Food Inspection Agency is a regulatory agency that is dedicated to the safeguarding of food, plants, and animals in Canada	
sequence_submitted_by	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)	GENEPIO:0100553	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada is the department of the Government of Canada responsible for the federal regulation of agriculture, including policies governing the production, processing, and marketing of all farm, food, and agri-based products.	
sequence_submitted_by	Health Canada (HC)	GENEPIO:0100554	Health Canada is the department of the Government of Canada responsible for national health policy. The department itself is also responsible for numerous federal health-related agencies, including the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Public Health Agency of Canada, among others.	
sequence_submitted_by	Environment Canada (EC)	GENEPIO:0100555	Environment and Climate Change Canada, is the department of the Government of Canada responsible for coordinating environmental policies and programs, as well as preserving and enhancing the natural environment and renewable resources. It is also colloquially known by its former name, Environment Canada.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
sequence_submitted_by	Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)	GENEPIO:0100556	Fisheries and Oceans Canada, is a department of the Government of Canada that is responsible for developing and implementing policies and programs in support of Canada's economic, ecological and scientific interests in oceans and inland waters.	
attribute_package				
attribute_package	Clinical Pathogen Attribute Package (Pathogen.cl)	GENEPIO:0001835	A collection of contextual data attributes pertaining to a pathogen in a clinical sample, as specified by the International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration (INSDC).	
attribute_package	Environmental Pathogen Attribute Package (Pathogen.env)	GENEPIO:0100581	A collection of contextual data attributes pertaining to a pathogen in an environmental sample, as specified by the International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration (INSDC).	
experimental_intervention				
experimental_intervention	Addition of substances to food/water	GENEPIO:0100536	The addition of substances to food or water administered to an individual or group of individuals.	
experimental_intervention	Antimicrobial pre-treatment	GENEPIO:0100537	The administration of an antimicrobial agent to an individual or its addition to a substance prior to some other event or activity.	
experimental_intervention	Certified animal husbandry practices	GENEPIO:0100538	The implementation of animal husbandry practices that have been certified by an authorized organization.	
experimental_intervention	Certified organic farming practices	GENEPIO:0100539	The implementation of organic farming practices that have been certified by an authorized organization.	
experimental_intervention	Change in storage conditions	GENEPIO:0100540	A change in the storage conditions of a material or a substance.	
experimental_intervention	Cleaning/disinfection	GENEPIO:0100541	A process of removing unwanted substances, such as dirt, infectious agents, and other impurities, from an object or environment.	
experimental_intervention	Extended downtime between activities	GENEPIO:0100542	A prolonged period of inactivity between processes or events.	
experimental_intervention	Fertilizer pre-treatment	GENEPIO:0100543	The addition of fertilizer to a material or environment prior to some other event or activity.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
experimental_intervention	Logistic slaughter	GENEPIO:0100545	The logistical planning of events and processes upstream of the immediate slaughter of an animal (which may include controlling transport climate; traffic conditions, number of pick-up farms, as well as time and distance during transport; queuing at the abattoir etc) that optimize operations and reduce stress on the animal.	
experimental_intervention	Microbial pre-treatment	GENEPIO:0100546	The deliberate addition of microbes or a mixture of microbes to an individual or substance prior to some other event or activity.	
experimental_intervention	Probiotic pre-treatment	GENEPIO:0100547	The addition of a probiotic substance to an individual or material prior to some other event or activity.	
experimental_intervention	Vaccination	NCIT:C15346	Administration of vaccines to stimulate the host's immune response. This includes any preparation intended for active immunological prophylaxis or treatment.	
antimicrobial_agent_name				
antimicrobial_agent_name	Amoxicillin-clavulanic	ARO:3003997	A fixed combination of Amoxicillin and Clavulanic Acid, which inhibits beta-lactamase, a bacterial enzyme that inactivates amoxicillin.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Ampicillin	CHEBI:28971	A penicillin in which the substituent at position 6 of the penam ring is a 2-amino-2-phenylacetamido group.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Azithromycin	CHEBI:2955	A macrolide antibiotic useful for the treatment of bacterial infections.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Cefazolin	CHEBI:474053	A first-generation cephalosporin compound having [(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)sulfanyl] methyl and (1H-tetrazol-1-ylacetyl) amino side-groups at positions 3 and 7 respectively.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Cefepime	CHEBI:478164	A cephalosporin bearing (1-methylpyrrolidinium-1-yl)methyl and (2Z)-2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxyimino)acetamido groups at positions 3 and 7, respectively, of the cephem skeleton.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
antimicrobial_agent_name	Cefotaxime	CHEBI:204928	A cephalosporin compound having acetoxymethyl and [2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxyimino)acetyl]amino side groups.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Cefoxitin	CHEBI:209807	A semisynthetic cephamycin antibiotic which, in addition to the methoxy group at the 7alpha position, has 2-thienylacetamido and carbamoyloxymethyl side-groups.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Cefpodoxime	CHEBI:3504	A third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic with methoxymethyl and (2Z)-2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxyimino)acetamino substituents at positions 3 and 7, respectively, of the cephem skeleton.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Ceftazidime	CHEBI:3508	A third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic bearing pyridinium-1-ylmethyl and {[2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-[(2-carboxypropan-2-yl)oxy]imino} acetamido groups at positions 3 and 7, respectively, of the cephem skeleton.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Ceftiofur	ARO:3004006	A third-generation broad spectrum cephalosporin and beta-lactam antibiotic. It causes cell lysis by disrupting peptidoglycan cross-linkage and cell wall formation by binding to PBPs.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Ceftriaxone	CHEBI:29007	A third-generation cephalosporin compound having 2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxyimino) acetylamino and [(2-methyl-5,6-dioxo-1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)sulfanyl]methyl side-groups.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Cephalothin	NCIT:C62021	A semisynthetic, beta-lactam, first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic with bactericidal activity. Cephalothin binds to and inactivates penicillin-binding proteins (PBP) located on the inner membrane of the bacterial cell wall.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Chloramphenicol	CHEBI:17698	An organochlorine compound that is dichloro-substituted acetamide containing a nitrobenzene ring, an amide bond and two alcohol functions.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
antimicrobial_agent_name	Ciprofloxacin	CHEBI:100241	A quinolone that is quinolin-4(1H)-one bearing cyclopropyl, carboxylic acid, fluoro and piperazin-1-yl substituents at positions 1, 3, 6 and 7, respectively.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Clindamycin	CHEBI:3745	A carbohydrate-containing antibiotic that is the semisynthetic derivative of lincomycin, a natural antibiotic.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Doxycycline	CHEBI:50845	A semi-synthetic tetracycline antibiotic in which the 5beta-hydrogen is replaced by a hydroxy group, while the 6alpha-hydroxy group is replaced by hydrogen.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Erythromycin	CHEBI:48923	Any of several wide-spectrum macrolide antibiotics obtained from actinomycete <i>Saccharopolyspora erythraea</i> (formerly known as <i>Streptomyces erythraeus</i>).	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Florfenicol	CHEBI:87185	A carboxamide that is the N-dichloroacetyl derivative of (1R, 2S)-2-amino-3-fluoro-1-[4-(methanesulfonyl)phenyl]propan-1-ol. A synthetic veterinary antibiotic that is used for treatment of bovine respiratory disease and foot rot; also used in aquaculture.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Gentamicin	CHEBI:17833	Gentamicin is a parenterally administered, broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic typically used for moderate to severe gram negative infections.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Imipenem	CHEBI:471744	A broad-spectrum, intravenous beta-lactam antibiotic of the carbapenem subgroup.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Levofloxacin	CHEBI:63598	An optically active form of ofloxacin having (S)-configuration; an inhibitor of bacterial topoisomerase IV and DNA gyrase	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Linezolid	CHEBI:63607	An organofluorine compound that consists of 1,3-oxazolidin-2-one bearing an N-3-fluoro-4-(morpholin-4-yl)phenyl group as well as an acetamidomethyl group at position 5. A synthetic antibacterial agent that inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to a site on 23S ribosomal RNA of the 50S subunit and prevents further formation of a functional 70S initiation complex.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
antimicrobial_agent_name	Meropenem	CHEBI:43968	A carbapenemcarboxylic acid in which the azetidine and pyrrolidine rings carry 1-hydroxymethyl and in which the azetidine and pyrrolidine rings carry 1-hydroxymethyl and 5-(dimethylcarbamoyl)pyrrolidin-3-ylthio substituents respectively.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Nalidixic acid	CHEBI:100147	A monocarboxylic acid comprising 1,8-naphthyridin-4-one substituted by carboxylic acid, ethyl and methyl groups at positions 3, 1, and 7, respectively. An orally administered antibacterial, it is used in the treatment of lower urinary-tract infections due to Gram-negative bacteria	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Nitrofurantoin	CHEBI:71415	An imidazolidine-2,4-dione that is hydantoin substituted at position 1 by a [(5-nitro-2-furyl)methylene] amino group. An antibiotic that damages bacterial DNA.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Piperacillin-tazobactam	ARO:3004021	An antibiotic cocktail containing the penam beta-lactam antibiotic Piperacillin and the beta-lactamase inhibitor Tazobactam.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Quinupristin-dalfopristin	ARO:3004022	An antibiotic cocktail of the streptogramin A dalfopristin and the streptogramin B quinupristin antibiotics.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Streptomycin	CHEBI:17076	A amino cyclitol glycoside that consists of streptidine having a disaccharyl moiety attached at the 4-position. The parent of the streptomycin class	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Sulfisoxazole	CHEBI:102484	A sulfonamide antibacterial with an oxazole substituent. It has antibiotic activity against a wide range of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Telithromycin	ARO:0000057	Telithromycin is a semi-synthetic derivative of erythromycin. It is a 14-membered macrolide and is the first ketolide antibiotic to be used in clinics. Telithromycin binds the 50S subunit of the bacterial ribosome to inhibit protein synthesis.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Tetracycline	CHEBI:27902	A broad-spectrum polyketide antibiotic produced by the Streptomyces genus of actinobacteria.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
antimicrobial_agent_name	Tigecycline	CHEBI:149836	Tetracycline in which the hydroxy group at position 5 and the methyl group at position 6 are replaced by hydrogen, and with a dimethylamino substituent and an (N-tert-butylglycyl)amino substituent at positions 7 and 9, respectively. A glycylcycline antibiotic, it has activity against a broad range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including tetracycline-resistant organisms.	
antimicrobial_agent_name	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	ARO:3004024	An antibiotic cocktail containing the diaminopyrimidine antibiotic Trimethoprim and the sulfonamide antibiotic sulfamethoxazole (1 TMP:5 SMX).	
AMR_phenotype				
AMR_phenotype	Intermediate antimicrobial phenotype	ARO:3004300	Intermediate sensitivity of a bacterial strain to a given antibiotic occurs when it is inhibited by a concentration of the drug that is associated with uncertain therapeutic effect. The elimination of intermediate phenotype bacteria may depend on the site of infection and/or the concentration of the administered drug.	
AMR_phenotype	Nonsusceptible antimicrobial phenotype	ARO:3004303	A bacterial strain is said to be nonsusceptible to a given antibiotic drug if it demonstrates either an intermediate or resistant phenotype when exposed to a concentration of a drug that is associated with a high likelihood of therapeutic failure, i.e. if the bacterial strain is not susceptible to the antibiotic drug but not necessarily totally resistant under all conditions.	
AMR_phenotype	Antibiotic resistance not defined	GENEPIO:0002040	A not defined resistance indicates that an isolate was not tested against a given antibiotic, or the result of the test was inconclusive.	
AMR_phenotype	Resistant antimicrobial phenotype	ARO:3004301	A bacterial strain is said to be resistant to a given antibiotic when it is inhibited in vitro by a concentration of this drug that is associated with a high likelihood of therapeutic failure.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
AMR_phenotype	Susceptible antimicrobial phenotype	ARO:3004302	A bacterial strain is said to be susceptible to a given antibiotic when it is inhibited in vitro by a concentration of a drug that is associated with a high likelihood of therapeutic success	
AMR_measurement_units				
AMR_measurement_units	milligram per litre (mg/L)	UO:0000273	A mass unit density which is equal to mass of an object in milligrams divided by the volume in liters.	
AMR_measurement_units	millimetre (mm)	UO:0000016	A length unit which is equal to one thousandth of a meter or 10^{-3} m	
AMR_measurement_units	microgram per millilitre (ug/mL)	UO:0000274	A mass unit density which is equal to mass of an object in micrograms divided by the volume in milliliters.	
AMR_measurement_sign				
AMR_measurement_sign	less than (<)	GENEPIO:0001002	The "less than" comparator indicates that a given substance was present at less than a given quantity or concentration.	
AMR_measurement_sign	less than or equal to (<=)	GENEPIO:0001003	The "less than or equal to" comparator indicates that a given substance was present at less than or equal to a given quantity or concentration.	
AMR_measurement_sign	equal to (==)	GENEPIO:0001004	The "equal to" comparator indicates that a given substance was present at the given quantity or concentration.	
AMR_measurement_sign	greater than (>)	GENEPIO:0001006	The "greater than" comparator indicates that a given substance was present at greater than a given quantity or concentration.	
AMR_measurement_sign	greater than or equal to (>=)	GENEPIO:0001005	The "greater than or equal to" comparator indicates that a given substance was present at greater than or equal to a given quantity or concentration.	
AMR_laboratory_typing_method				
AMR_laboratory_typing_method	Agar diffusion	NCIT:85595	A method to determine microbial susceptibility to antibiotics wherein bacteria are inoculated onto agar plates and the antimicrobial agent diffused onto the agar plate from a filter paper disk. An approximate, but not exact, MIC is determined by the diameter of growth inhibition zones. This method has been found to have good correlation between in-vivo data and in-vitro data. [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29403965]	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
AMR_laboratory_typing_method	Antimicrobial gradient (E-test)	NCIT:85596	A method to determine microbial susceptibility to antibiotics in which a plastic strip impregnated with the antibiotic of interest is placed on an agar plate that has been inoculated with bacteria. The antibiotic diffuses from the strip producing a concentration gradient of drug on the agar. The point at which the elliptical shaped area of growth inhibition meets the strip is the minimum inhibitory concentration of the drug of interest. [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29403965]	
AMR_laboratory_typing_method	Agar dilution	ARO:3004411	In this method, bacteria are inoculated onto agar plates and the antimicrobial agent is injected into the plate and allowed to diffuse. [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29403965]	
AMR_laboratory_typing_method	Broth dilution	ARO:3004397	The microbial species are inoculated in liquid growth medium containing incremental dilutions (usually 2-fold) of the antimicrobial agent.	
AMR_laboratory_typing_platform				
AMR_laboratory_typing_platform	Microscan	ARO:3004400	Specific automated system of analysis for determining antimicrobial susceptibility developed by Omron.	
AMR_laboratory_typing_platform	Phoenix	ARO:3004401	Specific automated system of analysis for determining antimicrobial susceptibility developed by Becton Dickinson.	
AMR_laboratory_typing_platform	Sensititre	ARO:3004402	Specific automated system of analysis for determining antimicrobial susceptibility developed by ThermoFisher Scientific.	
AMR_laboratory_typing_platform	Vitek System	ARO:3004403	Specific automated system of analysis for determining antimicrobial susceptibility developed by bioMérieux.	
AMR_testing_standard				
AMR_testing_standard	British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (BSAC)	ARO:3004365	BSAC is a British inter-professional organisation involved in antibiotic education, research and leadership. Baquero F. found that the BSAC system recommends lower breakpoints than the consensus standard of all systems for antimicrobial susceptibility testing used in Europe (BSAC, DIN, SFM, SIR, NCCLS and WRG).	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
AMR_testing_standard	Clinical Laboratory and Standards Institute (CLSI)	ARO:3004366	The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute develops and implements clinical laboratory testing standards.	
AMR_testing_standard	Deutsches Institut für Normung (DIN)	ARO:3004367	DIN is recognized by the Federal Government of Germany as the competent standards organization for Germany and as the national standards body representing Germany in non-governmental international standards organizations. Baquero F. found that the DIN system recommends lower breakpoints than the consensus standard of all systems for antimicrobial susceptibility testing used in Europe (BSAC, DIN, SFM, SIR, NCCLS and WRG).	
AMR_testing_standard	European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST)	ARO:3004368	EUCAST is a standing committee jointly organized by ESCMID, ECDC and European national breakpoint committees; it deals with breakpoints and technical aspects of phenotypic in-vitro antimicrobial susceptibility testing.	
AMR_testing_standard	National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS)	ARO:3007195	The National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System for Enteric Bacteria (NARMS) is a US public health surveillance system that tracks antimicrobial resistance in foodborne and other enteric bacteria.	
AMR_testing_standard	National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS)	ARO:3007193	The National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards is an American organization responsible for developing accredited consensus clinical laboratory standards.	

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance
AMR_testing_standard	Société Française de Microbiologie (SFM)	ARO:3004369	The French Society of Microbiology (SFM) is a non-profit association which aims to bring together microbiologists from French-speaking countries, working in the domains of bacteria, viruses, Fungi and parasites, and related medical, industrial and environmental microbiology, physiology, genetics, taxonomy, hygiene, and antimicrobial agents. Baquero F. found that the SFM system recommends higher breakpoints than the consensus standard of all systems for antimicrobial susceptibility testing used in Europe (BSAC, DIN, SFM, SIR, NCCLS and WRG).	
AMR_testing_standard	Swedish Reference Group for Antibiotics (SIR)	Awaiting ontology ID	SIR is a revised system for antibiotic sensitivity testing in Sweden was proposed in 1977. The SIR system implied 2 main changes: 3 sensitivity groups instead of previous 4 and new breakpoints for the sensitivity groups.	
AMR_testing_standard	Werkgroep Richtlijnen Gevoeligheidsbepalingen (WRG)	Awaiting ontology ID	WRG is a standardized antimicrobial susceptibility testing methodology created by the Dutch Commissie Richtlijnen Gevoeligheidsbepalingen in 1981. In these documents they have included species-specific regression lines clearly showing that these regression lines were different for different pathogens.	