GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Landgate

Geographic Names (GEONOMA) Data Dictionary

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Data & Product Governance
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Table of Contents

1 Amendment Register 2
2 Overview 3
2.1 Document purpose 3
2.2 Geographic Names (GEONOMA) 3
3 Metadata 3
3.1 Data Source 3
3.2 Validation and Data Quality 3
3.3 Accuracy of Data 4
3.4 Currency of Data 4
3.5 Appropriate use 4
3.6 Sensitive / Secured Names 4
4 Attribute Values 4
4.1 Attributes 4
4.2 Name Type 8
4.3 Feature Status 8
4.4 Category 8
4.5 Security Class 9
4.6 Feature Class 9

1 Amendment Register

Version	Status	Date	Author	Description of Version
0.1	Draft	24/07/2024	MS	Initial Draft
1.0	Final	06/08/2024	MS	Data Advisor Feedback
1.1	Final	28/08/2025	TH	Changes to contact details

2 Overview

2.1 Document purpose

This document describes Landgate Geographic Names data derived from GEONOMA as provided for Subscription Licences via Data Delivery (GOFA).

This document does not describe the web service configurations.

2.2 Geographic Names (GEONOMA)

Geographic Names (GEONOMA) is a dataset from the official geographic names database for Western Australia, containing road, topographic (place/feature), cultural and points of interest names, as well as any associated actions and map references. The dataset covers the State of Western Australia and the Commonwealth jurisdictions of Cocos Keeling Island and Christmas Island.

GEONOMA is the authoritative register of all official WA names assigned under the Land Administration Act 1997 and previous Acts. It also includes other unofficial names that have been recorded where they are in common use to support location finding (map references). Historic and superseded names are also retained in the register.

NOTE: Information contained in this dataset is for informational purposes only and should not be relied upon or referred to for legal purposes. Original survey documentation should be referred to for all legal purposes.

3 Metadata

3.1 Data Source

The GEONOMA roads and topographic feature names information, including Geographic Names – Restricted, is compiled from various sources. These sources include existing datasets, historical records, contributions from local government, other government agencies, and input from the general public. Place names play a crucial role in geospatial information, serving as official and local identifiers for administrative, cultural, and geographic features, including streets and roads. While each individual name appears straightforward, the demand for accurate and up-to-date data has grown significantly due to community needs and technological advancements. Administrative and planning agencies rely on current location data for purposes such as emergency services, population statistics, and development programs. There is also an increasing demand for access to the historical data embedded in the recording of successively assigned place names and their significance.

3.2 Validation and Data Quality

Naming proposals are presented to Landgate by local government authorities. Naming proposals which are complex, contentious, or are of state significance, are tabled with Geographic Naming Committee (GNC) by Landgate for independent advice. Landgate may also present proposals to the GNC for advice where they are non-compliant with the Policy and Standards for Geographic Naming in Western Australia. The Minister for Lands may refer items directly to the GNC for advice through Landgate.

The validation of the GEONOMA roads and topographic data (including Geographic Names – Restricted) is an ongoing process conducted by Landgate. Feedback from the public and Local Government is received, and data matching is performed to ensure thorough verification before entering the information into GEONOMA.

3.3 Accuracy of Data

The positional accuracy of the data stored within the GEONOMA data set will be dependent on the accuracy of the scale of the original source materials, which have been used as a reference. Coordinates have been scaled or digitised from 1:250 000 and 1:50 000 maps in the South West Region and from 1:250 000 maps in pastoral and remote areas. Some coordinates have been sourced from GPS surveys.

3.4 Currency of Data

The data set undergoes continuous maintenance, with updates occurring daily based on the frequency of amendments and gazetted changes. The currency of the data reflects the state at a specific point in time, usually at the point of extraction.

3.5 Appropriate use

GEONOMA data supplied by Landgate is a digital representation of official and recorded feature names within Western Australia.

This dataset is available as an alternative to the Geographic Names (Points) (LGATE-013)

NOTE: Feature data extracted from this dataset is to be used for information purposes only and is not guaranteed. The information should not be relied upon without further verification from the original documents. Where the information is being used for legal purposes then the original documents must be searched for all legal requirements.

3.6 Sensitive / Secured Names

Any features categorised to have Sensitive / Secured Names have been withheld from this dataset. Requests for Sensitive / Secured Names should be directed to:

- Email: CustomerExperience@landgate.wa.gov.au
- Telephone: (08) 9273 7683

4 Attribute Values

4.1 Attributes

REF	Field Name	Field type	Field Width	Description	Associated Attribute Values Y/N
1	feature_number	Integer	N/A	System generated consecutive number that uniquely identifies a feature.	N
2	full_name	String	100	Complete name given to a feature. For approved names, this is the name given to a feature by Landgate via delegated authority from the Minister for Lands	N

3	display_name	String	40	Display name for a feature.	N
4	feature_class	String	4	Abbreviation of the description given to a generic term used to categorize a broad group of features for example, pools, ponds, & lakes all have a feature class name of LAKE.	Y
5	derivation	String	20	Cultural group from which the name of a feature has been derived. For example: Aboriginal, Chinese, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Italian, Indian, Japanese, Latin, Malay, Portuguese, Spanish, Welsh.	N
6	name_type	String	40	Categories of Feature Name (e.g. Approved Name, Historical Name etc).	Y
7	security_class	String	80	Class attached to features to determine the availability to Users. Enquiry Users only have access to those features with Complete Access or Name Only Access. Maintenance Users are able to access all features within the system including Maintenance Only Access	Y
8	name_approved	Date	8	Official approval date of the geographic name.	N
9	name_expires	Date	8	For temporary names, date of expiry.	N
10	archived	Date	8	The date and time a feature has been archived. This field is automatically generated by the system.	N
11	recorded	Date	8	The date and time a feature name was ‘recorded’ into GEONOMA.	N
12	feature_status	String	1	Used to define if a feature is current or archived	Y

13	feature_size	Double	N/A	Size of the feature. Units of the feature size will depend upon the selected feature class.	N
14	units	String	8	Unit type the feature size is displayed in.	N
15	category	String	40	Category classification is given to all features classes used	Y
16	postcode	String	6	Official four digit number assigned to a locality by Australia Post.	N
17	nearest_town	String	40	The nearest gazetted populated town to the feature	N
18	perth_road_distance	Small Integer	N/A	The road distance from Perth to the feature being enquired upon. The distance is measured from the General Post Office in Perth and is recorded in kilometres.	N
19	perth_radial_distance	Small Integer	N/A	The radial distance from the feature to the Perth Central Post Office. This is recorded in kilometres.	N
20	population	Integer	N/A	The official population size for a feature. This information is supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and is updated after the publication of the latest census results.	N
21	date_of_census	Date	8	The official date of the statistical information for features. This information is provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.	N
22	map_number	String	12	The unique identification number applied to all maps.	N
23	abs_lga_number	Integer	N/A	Unique four digit number which has been assigned by the Australian Bureau of Statistics	N
24	lga_name	String	40	Description of the Local Government Authority where this resides.	N

25	locality_name	String	40	Description of the Locality where this resides.	N
26	latitude	String	11	Latitude is the angular distance north or south on a Meridian measured from the equator.	N
27	longitude	String	11	A linear or angular distance measured east or west from a reference meridian (usually Greenwich) on a sphere or spheroid.	N
28	easting	Double	N/A	Easting refers to the eastward-measured distance (or the x-coordinate). A linear distance eastward from the vertical grid line, which passes through the True Origin (or False Origin) of a Grid system.	N
29	northing	Double	N/A	Northing refers to the northward- measured distance (or the y-coordinate). A linear distance northward from the horizontal grid line which passes through the True Origin or False Origin of a grid.	N
30	zone	Small Integer	N/A	Zone must be used with Eastings and Northings; it is part of a world-wide systematic application of the Transverse Mercator Projection	N
31	decimal_lat	Double	N/A	Latitude is the angular distance north or south on a Meridian measured from the equator. Expressed in decimal degrees.	N
32	decimal_long	Double	N/A	A linear or angular distance measured east or west from a reference meridian (usually Greenwich) on a sphere or spheroid. Expressed in decimal degrees.	N
33	priority	String	1	Indicates which map cross reference has been recorded as the 'priority' map for a feature, eg, the centre of a lake, the middle of a mountain range, the source of a stream etc	N

34	origin_text	String	7000	Identifies when, where, how and why a feature was named or recorded.	N

4.2 Name Type

Field Name: name_type		
Type ID	**Type**	**Description**
C	Approved Name	This means the name has passed the Landgate approval process and refers to the correct approved name for a surveyed feature.
E	Estate Name	Estate, subdivisional or promotional (vanity) names of a subdivision or development used for the marketing of real estate shall not be accepted as a substitute for an official locality name.
H	Historical Name	The name has been archived storage, meaning that it is no longer the current name for the feature it referred to. The attribute ARCHIVED DATE supplements the status flag by recording the date when the name ceased being current.
R	Reserved Road Name	The name refers to a road name that has been approved by Landgate, but, to this date, has not been surveyed. This status is provisional until survey lodgement for the feature occurs. When this happens, the status will be changed to the Approved Name flag.
U	Unapproved Recorded Name	This status is used for recording the names that have not been through the Landgate approval process. For example, schools. Unapproved names are recorded as they may be commonly used named (i.e. a colloquial name) for a feature.
X	Alternate Name	This is another name given to a feature for a provisional trial period as defined by the attribute ALTERNATE NAME END DATE. At which point a decision would have been made to decide whether the alternate name is to succeed the current approved name.

4.3 Feature Status

Field Name: feature_status	
Value	**Value Description**
A	Archived
C	Current

4.4 Category

Field Name: category

Value	Value Description
A	Administrative Boundary
T	Topographic Feature
R	Road

4.5 Security Class

Field Name: security_class		
Class ID	**Class**	**Description**
C	Complete Access	External users have access to enquiry upon the name and all attributes related to that name.
M	Maintenance Only	External users have no access to the name and/or any of its attributes.
N	Name Only	External users have access to the name only. The external users will not be able to access any other information apart from the name (that is, history and origins fields, recorded date, approval date, actions, ... cannot be accessed.)

4.6 Feature Class

Field Name: feature_class & class_description		
Feature Class Abbreviation (feature_class)	**Feature Class (class_description)**	**Description**
AOS	Aboriginal Outstation	ABORIGINAL OUTSTATION = A station in a remote or sparsely populated location OR camps or settlements established by Aboriginal people on their ancestral lands, away from the government town or missions or; an area of land on which a small community of Aboriginal people lives away from larger settlements
AF	Airfield	AERODROME = A landing area that is smaller than an airport, or any licensed airfield or government airfield maintained by the Federal Airports Corporation, other than those designated airports. AIRFIELD = A level tract of land, maybe equipped with hard surfaced runways and buildings etc. for the operation and maintenance of mainly light aircraft. AIRPORT = A facility, either on land or water, where aircraft can take off and land; usually consists of hard-

		surfaced landing strips, a control tower, hangars, and accommodations for passengers and cargo. AIRSTRIP = A facility that consists only of a runway with perhaps fuelling equipment. They are generally in remote locations, or a level tract of land, usually without a hard-surfaced runway or maintenance facilities, but otherwise suitable for landing and take-off by light aircraft. LANDING GROUND = An area of flat land used by aeroplanes for landing and take-off and having only rudimentary facilities, or none at all, or a level tract of land, usually without a hard-surfaced runway or maintenance facilities, but otherwise suitable for landing and take-off by light aircraft. WATER AERODROME = Any area of water that is used for aircraft arrival or departure, or A body of water designated for the operations of seaplanes and with facilities licensed for such craft to use.
ANCH	Anchorage	ANCHORAGE = A sheltered place near a coast with sufficient depth of water and a sea bottom below that will hold an anchor securely, so that a ship may lie still in that location for an extended period of time or; an area for ships to anchor, sufficiently sheltered by reefs, sandbanks or islands to give protection from seas. ROAD[S] = A partly sheltered anchorage or; an area for ships to anchor, sufficiently sheltered by reefs, sandbanks or islands to give protection from seas. ROADSTEAD = An area near the shore, where vessels can anchor in safety; usually a shallow indentation in the coast or; an area for ships to anchor, sufficiently sheltered by reefs, sandbanks or islands to give protection from seas.
ARCH	Archipelago	ARCHIPELAGO = An archipelago is a landform which consists of a chain or cluster of islands. Archipelagos usually occur in the open sea; less commonly a large land mass may neighbour them. Archipelagos are often volcanic, forming along ocean ridges or hotspots, but there are many other processes involved in their construction, including erosion and deposition.
BANK	Bank	BANK = A portion of the sea bed raised above its surroundings, but covered with enough water to permit navigation or; the sloping ground along the edge of a river, stream or lake or; a broad elevation in the continental shelf lying some distance off the coast, over which the water is relatively shallow.

		BAR = A ridge or succession of ridges of sand (or other substances) extending across the mouth of a river or harbour and which may obstruct navigation. SANDBANK = An undersea bank of sand, which may be exposed at low tide. SANDBAR = A bar of sand formed in a sea or river by the action of the tides or currents or: an undersea ridge of sand, built up by the action of tides, currents, etc., and possibly exposed at low tide.
BAY	Bay	BAY1 = An open, curving indentation made by the sea or a lake into a coastline or a wide indentation in the coastline generally smaller than a gulf and larger than a cove or; a well-marked indentation made by the sea into a coastline, larger than a cove, whose penetration is in such proportion to the width of its mouth as to partly surround its waters, and which thus constitutes more than a mere curvature of the coast. BAY2 = A well-marked indentation made by a lake into its shoreline, larger than a cove, whose penetration is in such proportion to the width of its mouth as to partly surround its waters, and which thus constitutes more than a mere curvature of the shore. FJORD= Long narrow arm of the sea between high cliffs, but the term bay has also been applied to such a feature
BCH	Beach	The sloping shore along a body of water that is periodically washed by waves or tides and is usually covered with sand or gravel or; The sloping shore of a lake usually covered with sand or gravel.
NAVB	Beacon,Light,Buoy	BEACON = A prominent specially constructed object forming a conspicuous mark as a fixed aid to navigation or; a navigational signal light on a tower or hill. BUOY = A floating object moored to the seafloor, as an aid to navigation or for other specific purposes or; a distinctively shaped and coloured float, anchored to the bottom, for designating moorings, navigable channels, or obstructions in a body of water. ‘BEACON = A prominent specially constructed object forming a conspicuous mark as a fixed aid to navigation or; a navigational signal light on a tower or hill. LIGHT = A lighted aid to navigation, i.e. a lighted buoy or; an aid to navigation, such as a buoy or minor structure, incorporating an illuminating source.’

BEND	Bend, Loop, Elbow, Mndr	BEND = A curve in the course of a stream and (or) the land within the curve; a curve in a linear body of water. ELBOW = A sudden turn in a channel, river, or shoreline OR a curve in the course of a stream. MEANDER = A curve in the course of a river which continually swings from side to side in wide loops, as it progresses across flat country or; a curve in the course of a stream, which because of the flat terrain, continually swings in wide loops as it progresses. RIVER BEND = A curved segment of a river or; a curve in the course of a stream.
BGHT	Bight	BIGHT = An indentation in the sea coast similar to a bay, but either larger or with a greater curvature or; a crescent-shaped indentation in the coastline usually of large extent and not more than a 90 degree sector of a circle.
BLHL	Blowhole	BLOWHOLE = A hole near the sea-shore which has been formed in the roof of a cave, and through which air and possibly water are forced by the rising tide or; a vent in a cliff connecting with a cave below through which spray is forced.
BORE	Bore	ARTESIAN BORE = A type of bore in which the water is forced to the surface by hydrostatic pressure or; a hole bored vertically into strata, producing a constant supply of water at the surface without pumping. BORE = A deep vertical hole of a small diameter made to obtain water; or to ascertain the nature of the underlying strata.
BRKY	Breakaway	Steep cliffs connecting the old and new plateaux formed by the collapse of the edges of a tabletop, mesa or similar.
BRKW	Breakwater	BREAKWATER - A natural or artificial structure along a coast capable of checking the force of the waves, thereby reducing beach erosion or sheltering vessels from rough seas or; a barrier built to protect a coastal beach from the force of the waves, or to provide additional protection for vessels in a harbour. GROYNE = A low artificial wall-like structure constructed of timber, stone, concrete or steel, usually extending roughly perpendicular to the shoreline and designed to protect the shore from erosion or to trap sand or; a low wall or other barrier built out from a beach to prevent erosion or drifting of sand. MOLE = A massive structure of masonry or large rocks, built to protect a coastal beach from the force of the

		waves, or to provide additional protection for vessels in a harbour. TRAINING WALL = A barrier built to protect a coastal beach from the force of the waves, or to provide additional protection for vessels in a harbour.
BRDG	Bridge	BRIDGE = A structure that spans and provides a passage over a road, railway, river or some other obstacle or; a natural bridge, a bridge or arch of natural rock. CULVERT = A waterway, usually in the form of an arch or barrel of masonry, brickwork or concrete, beneath a road or channel or; a tunnel-drain for water crossing underneath a road, canal or similar feature. CUTTING = An open excavation through high ground to enable road, rail or canal to pass with minimal gradient. FERRY = A vessel for transporting passengers and or vehicles across a body of water. RAILWAY CUTTING = An excavation in a piece of high land for a railway.
CP	Camp	CAMP = A group of tents or other temporary shelters in one place or; a place where tourists and holidaymakers can stay, in tents, cabins or vans. CAMPSITE = An area where a camp has been established or where it would be suitable to establish one; and area, often provided with amenities, where it is permitted to set up a camp. CAMPING GROUND = An area where a camp has been established or where it would be suitable to establish one; and area, often provided with amenities, where it is permitted to set up a camp. PICNIC AREA = A recreation site providing such facilities for outdoor meals as tables, benches, fireplaces, and sanitation for daytime use only.
CNAL	Canal	AQUEDUCT = A conduit or artificial channel for conducting water from place to place. CANAL = A large artificial channel used by vessels as a route over land or; a large artificial watercourse used for irrigation purposes. WATERWAY = A river, channel or other water feature which can be used for communication or transport.
CAPE	Cape	CAPE = A piece of land projecting into a body of water or;

		an elevated protrusion of land into the sea. NESS = A promontory or headland or an elevated protrusion of land into the sea.
CWAY	Causeway	CAUSEWAY = A raised way across a low or wet ground or water or; a raised roadway of solid structure built across low or wet ground or across a stretch of water.
CAVE	Cave	CAVE = A hollowed-out chamber in the earth, or in the side of a cliff or hill; especially a larger natural cavity in the earth with an opening to the surface or; a hollowed-out natural cavity in the earth with an opening to the surface. CAVERN = A term generally regarded as synonymous with CAVE, though sometimes implying one of the large dimensions or; a very large natural hollow cavity in the earth with an opening to the surface. GROTTO = A large cave produced in a limestone region; the term is sometimes loosely applied to other types of cave or; a small, picturesque cave.
CEM	Cemetery	CEMETERY = A place (usually an enclosed area of land) in which dead bodies are buried. The term cemetery implies that the land is specifically designated as a burying ground or; a large burial ground. GRAVEYARD = A small burial ground, especially one in a churchyard.
CHAN	Channel	CHANNEL = A deeper or sufficiently deep waterway, natural or dredged, through a river, harbour, passage, strait or; a navigable route through shoals, which affords the best and safest passage for vessels or boats or; a comparatively deep and narrow marine route affording a passage for vessels through shallower waters. CUTTING (Waterway) = A navigable route through shoals, which affords a safe passage for vessels or boats. GUT = A narrow passage such as a strait or inlet in a bank or shoal, sometimes forming a channel through it. GUTTER = A narrow passage such as a strait or inlet in a bank or shoal, sometimes forming a channel through it. LEAD = A narrow channel, especially through drift ice, or in rock or coral studded waters. PASSAGE = A narrow navigable channel, especially one through reefs or islands or;

		a comparatively deep and narrow route affording a passage for a vessel between two landmasses. RACE = A man made watercourse where the water velocity is significantly higher than in an earthen channel.
CLAY	Claypan	CLAY FLAT = A wide area of hardened impervious clay which retains water but resists the growth of vegetation. CLAYHOLE = A depression in the ground of hardened impervious clay which retains water. CLAYPAN = A shallow depression, generally circular in outline, varying in diameter from a few to several hundred metres. Floored with clay, bare of vegetation and holding water for a time after rain or; a depression in the ground of hardened impervious clay which retains water.
CLIF	Cliff	CLIFF = A perpendicular or steep face of rock of considerable height either inland or along the coast. BLUFF = A headland or cliff with a bold and almost perpendicular face or; a high steep bank or cliff, especially one with a broad face. BUTTRESS = A rugged, protruding rocky ridge or face on a mountainside or; a very steep spur projecting from a hill, mountain, plateau, range etc., having the appearance of supporting it. ESCARPMENT = The steep slope terminating into a plateau or any level or upland surface or; a continuous line of cliffs or steep slopes, formed by faulting or erosion. PRECIPICE = A vertical or steep face of rock, cliff, mountain, etc. (usually at least one hundred metres high) or; a cliff with a vertical, or nearly vertical, or overhanging face. ROCK FACE = A perpendicular or steep face of rock or; an area of exposed rock, generally in a vertical position on an elevated relief feature. SCARP = The steep slope terminating into a plateau or any level or upland surface. STEEPS = A steep place (as on a hill) or the very steep and deep sides of a mountain or high plateau. WALL = A perpendicular or steep face of rock considerable in height, either inland or along the coast.
COST	Coast, Shore, Shoreline	COAST = The part of the land adjoining or near the ocean or;

		applied to that part of an island or continent that borders and ocean or its saltwater tributaries COASTLINE = A line on a map indicating the disposition of a coast but the term is often used to refer to the coast itself. SHORE - The narrow strip of land in immediate contact with any body of water, including the area between high and low water lines. SHORELINE = Where the shore and water meet. Shoreline and coastline are generally used as synonymous or; the edge of a body of water.
COVE	Cove	ARM = An arm of the sea or a lake extending into the land or; a comparatively long, narrow and natural body of water extending from a sea or harbour into the neighbouring landscape or; a comparatively long, narrow and natural body of water extending from a lake into the neighbouring landscape. COVE = A sheltered recess in a coast; a small bay, a creek or inlet where boats may shelter or; an indention made by the sea in the coastline, smaller than a bay, but with sufficient curvature to provide shelter or; an indention made by the waters of a lake in its shoreline, smaller than a bay, but with sufficient curvature to provide shelter.
CRTR	Crater	The funnel-shaped hollow at the top of the cone of a volcano or; a cup-shaped depression in a hill or mountain, produced by volcanic eruption or; the hollow caused by the fall of a meteorite on to the earth's surface or; a bowl-shaped depression formed by the impact of a meteorite.
DAM	Dam	BARRAGE = A large structure across a river or estuary to constrain the limit of tidal influence, and thus the ingress of sea water or; a structure built to store water, generally for irrigation. CATCHMENT = A drainage basin or watershed, the region of land whose water drains past a specific point along a river or into a specified body of water. The determination of the catmint area is important in the field of water supply and hydrology or the geographical area draining into a river or reservoir or; a large depression from which the rainwater that falls on it, apart from that removed by evaporation, is drained

		into a river or stream, which then carries the water into the sea or a lake; its boundary is defined by the ridge (or watershed) beyond which water flows in the opposite direction. DAM = A large manmade structure of earth, masonry, etc. built across a stream to impound water for any purposes or; a wall or barrier constructed of earth, masonry etc., to impound water or; an earthen structure in generally undrained areas, built to contain water for stock purposes. LEVEE = A broad low rise of alluvium which is formed in time of flood on the side of a river or stream or; an embankment built to confine a river within its bed or; an embankment built to confine a stream to its bed. WEIR = A dam across a stream over which the water is allowed to flow, although it raises the water-level. It is also used to measure the flow and control the depth of the water impounded or; a barrier erected across a stream to impound and raise the water level for the purpose of maintaining it at the level required for irrigation or navigation purposes.
DEPR	Depression	ARTESIAN BASIN = A basin-shaped, permeable layer of rock such as chalk, this is sandwiched between two. BASIN = A depression or hollow in the earth's surface, wholly or partly surrounded by higher land, particularly one which is drained by a river and its tributaries or; the tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries, or which drains into a particular lake or sea. DEPRESSION = A hollow or relatively sunken are, on land or in the sea. DOLINE = A small to medium sized closed depression, a few metres to a few hundred metres in diameter and depth. Formed by slow, concentrated solutional removal of rock in an area, from the surface downwards, or by the collapse of overlying rock into a cave or chamber beneath. DONGA = A shallow circular depression in the surface of a limestone plain. WATERSHED = The elevated boundary line separating the headstreams which are tributary to different river systems or basins.
DSRT	Desert	An almost barren tract of land in which the precipitation is barely sufficient or adequate that it will only support limited vegetation and is subject to extreme temperatures.

DOCK	Dock	ANCHORAGE = An area in port set aside for vessels to anchor. BASIN = An artificial basin which ships are built or repaired, also termed dry dock or; an artificial basin in which ships are manoeuvred prior to being received for loading and unloading or; an artificial hollow place containing water, in which ships are docked. DOCK = An artificially enclosed body of water in which ships may be built, loaded or repaired. DRY DOCK = An artificial basin fitted with a gate, into which vessels can be floated and water pumped out to facilitate repairs on the vessel. WET DOCK = A dock in which the water can be maintained at the set level by opening or closing a gate.
DRN	Drain	BORE DRAIN = A man made drain to remove excess water from a free flowing bore or; a drain carrying water from an artesian bore to wherever it may be needed for sheep, cattle, irrigation, etc. CHANNEL = An artificial watercourse used for drainage or irrigation purposes. DRAIN = An artificially constructed watercourse designed for the purpose of removing surplus water from the land surface or; a channel constructed so that water is drained or gradually carried away.
DUNE	Dune	DUNE[S] = A mound, ridge or hill of drifted sand either in a desert, or along a sea coast. Formed by the action of wind or; a mound, ridge or hill of drifted sand, formed by the action of the wind. SANDRIDGE = A ridge of sand deposits or a mound, ridge or hill of drifted sand, formed by the action of the wind.
ENTR	Entrance	The seaward end of a channel, harbour, dock, etc. or; a passageway into enclosed waters or; an opening or passage into a harbour or lake.
ESTY	Estuary	ESTUARY = The mouth of a river where tidal effects are evident and where salt and fresh water occurs or; the widening out of the lower portion of a tidal river. RIVER MOUTH = The exit or point of discharge of a river into the sea, a lake, or another river or; the area at which a river makes contact with the sea.

FARM	Farm	FARM = A tract of land devoted for agricultural or horticultural purposes. FARM (Specialised) = An agricultural research station. RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT = Land and associated facilities, devoted for agricultural or horticultural research purposes OR an agricultural research station. SPECIAL PURPOSE FARM = A tract of land, designated for special agricultural or horticultural purposes. SEWERAGE FARM = A farm equipped with apparatus for the disposal of sewerage and its utilisation as manure. TREE FARM = A farm for the propagation of trees.
FENC	Fence	A manmade barrier of relatively light structure used as an enclosure or boundary or; a freestanding structure designed to restrict or prevent movement across a boundary. It is generally distinguished from a wall by the lightness of its construction: a wall is usually restricted to such barriers made from solid brick or concrete, blocking vision as well as passage (though the definitions overlap somewhat) or; a structure that serves to enclose an area usually a garden or a field.
FORD	Ford	CROSSING = The shallower part of a river or other body of water where it is crossed or; a shallow part of a stream, approached by a roadway, where it may be crossed. FORD = The shallow part of a river or other body of water which may be crossed by wading or by vehicle or; a shallow part of a stream, approached by a roadway, where it may be crossed. RIVER CROSSING = A shallow part of a river, approached by a roadway, where it may be crossed.
FRST	Forest	BRUSH = A dense growth of bushes. BRUSHWOOD = The small growing trees or shrubs of a wood; a thicket of small trees or underwood. BUSH = A large wilderness area or; a tract of country, not large in extent, which is uncultivated and which bears a dense growth of low-growing bushes or shrubs. COPSE = A small wood or group of trees. FOREST = A bounded area of land covered mainly with trees; an area of land proclaimed to be a forest reserve under a Forest Act or Ordinance or; uncultivated tree-covered land of considerable extent.

		GLADE = An open space or passage in a wood or forest, either natural or produced by the felling of trees. GROVE = A small shady wood; a cluster of trees set about a small open space or a small wood or group of trees. HEDGE = A fence formed by a row of closely planted shrubs or bushes. RAINFOREST = Tropical rain forest, a dense mixed forest characterised by a thick canopy of branches and leaves, generally in excess of 25m above ground level, and in a virgin state providing more than 85% ground cover, annual rainfall exceeds 1000mm and dense undergrowth are usually present or; dense evergreen forest found in tropical and temperate areas with heavy and constant rainfall. SCRUB = A tract of bushland, undergrowth, or stunted trees or; a tract of country, not large in extent, which is uncultivated and which bears a dense growth of low-growing bushes or shrubs. THICKET = A small wood or group of closely set trees, especially one with dense undergrowth or; a tract of country, not large in extent, which is uncultivated and which bears a dense growth of low-growing bushes or shrubs. WOOD[S] = A large and thick collection of growing trees, usually less extensive than a forest or; a tract of country, not large in extent, which is uncultivated and covered with trees.
GAP	Gap	A low point or opening between hills or mountains or in a ridge or mountain range or; a deep sloping ravine or cleft cutting a mountain ridge.
GRDN	Garden	GARDEN = A tract of land devoted to the growing of flowers, fruit, or vegetables or; an area of land used for the cultivation of ornamental plants, herbs, fruit, vegetables etc. NURSERY = A plot of ground in which young plants are reared for transplantation, especially trees, etc. for sale. VINEYARD = A plantation of grapevines. For producing grapes for wine-making, etc. or; agricultural holdings where grapes are grown on the vine.
GPL	Gas Pipeline	A tube of wood, metal, concrete, etc., especially for the conveyance of water, natural gas, petroleum, etc. or; a long pipe used to transport natural gas.

GOLF	Golf Course	‘GOLF CLUB = A cub with grounds for members to play golf on, often combined with various social amenities. GOLF COURSE = An area of ground laid out for the playing of golf. GOLF DRIVING RANGE = An area (usually fenced) for the practice of driving (hitting) golf balls.’
GORG	Gorge, Ravine, Chasm	CANYON = A deep valley, relatively narrow but of considerable size, bounded by steep slopes, and formed by a river or; a deep valley with steep sides, often with a stream flowing through it. Usually called a gorge in Australia. CHASM = A particularly narrow portion of a canyon, gorge or ravine where the width is notably exceeded by the depth and the sides are vertical or nearly so. CIRQUE = A deep rounded hollow or amphitheatre on a mountain side formed by glacial action. GLEN = A narrow wooded valley with generally steep sides, usually having a river or stream at the bottom (term not in general use in Australia) or; a narrow wooded valley with steep sides, often with a stream feature flowing through it. GORGE = A valley, which is more than usually deep and narrow, with steep walls. This term is preferred to canyon and glen in Australia or; a deep valley, relatively narrow but of considerable size, bounded by steep slopes, and formed by a river.
GULF	Gulf	Part of the sea, extending into the land, usually larger than a bay or; an area of sea partly enclosed by land, taking the form of a long narrow stretch of water larger than a loop.
GLLY	Gully	A small valley or gorge eroded by running water, but through which water commonly runs only after rain.
HBR	Harbour	HARBOUR = A natural or artificially improved body of water providing protection for vessels, and generally anchorage and docking facilities or; a large, naturally enclosed and sheltered area of water where vessels can anchor or berth. HAVEN = A small enclosed and protected harbour or a small, naturally enclosed and sheltered area of water where vessels can anchor or berth. MARINA = A protected area provided with berthing and shore facilities (including toilets, water and rubbish disposal) particularly for yachts and other pleasure craft or; a docking facility for yachts and other pleasure boats.

HLPT	Helipad, Heliport	HELIPAD = A place for helicopter to land and take off, or a landing place for helicopters. HELIPORT = A place for helicopter to land and take off. An airport specifically designed for helicopters
HILL	Hill	BUTTE = A flat topped hill, similar to, but small than a mesa or an isolated hill with steep sides and a small flat top, formed by weathering or a small residual of a mesa, the level top being the upper surface of the hard stratum but little lowered by erosion; the slopes on all sides are escarpments and its maximum horizontal dimension in any one direction is about 400 metres. CONE = A hill shaped such that it has a circular base and tapers to a point at the top. HILL = A small portion of the earth's surface elevated above its surroundings. in general, an eminence is not considered a mountain unless its elevation from foot to summit is over 300m, but this distinction is arbitrary or a conspicuous natural elevation of the earth's surface, rising to a peak less than 300m above its surrounding terrain. HILLOCK = A small hill or mound. KATTA = An indigenous term for a hill in South Western Australia. KNOB = A prominent rounded or hill. KNOLL = A small hill or eminence of more or less rounded form, and its altitude should not exceed 30m above the surrounding country or a rounded hill, smaller than a knob, rising to less than 30m above the surrounding terrain. KOPJE = An isolated hill, often formed by the denudation of the land around it; a South African term for a small isolated hill, presenting as a residual rock mass after desert denudation. MESA = A flat table-like upland, which falls away steeply on all sides as escarpments; it is larger in area than a butte but smaller than a plateau. PYRAMID = A high mountain peak formed by three or more adjacent steep-sided glacial basins. SANDHILL = A hill of sand deposits with a minimum height of less than one meter and a maximum height of about 50 meters. Found in hot deserts and along sandy coastlines or a mound, ridge or hill of drifted sand, formed by the action of the wind. SUGARLOAF = A hill or mountain, conical or cone shape, thus resembling a sugarloaf, i.e. a solid cone of refined sugar, the form in which it was previously distributed or a hill shaped such that it has a circular base and tapers to a point at the top.

		TOWER = Anything tall and thin approximating the shape of a column or tower or a prominent hill which is perceived as approximately cylindrical in its elevation.
HLS	Hills	DIVIDE = A ridge of land between two drainage basins or; the topographic ridge that separates drainage basins or; a line of hills or mountains which acts as a watershed. HILLS = A range of hill on the earth's surface elevated above its surroundings or; a range of naturally elevated landforms, with a general elevation of less than 300m above their surrounds. SANDHILLS = A ridge of sand deposits with a minimum height of less than one meter and a maximum height of about 50 meters. Found in hot deserts and along sandy coastlines or; a mound, ridge or hill of drifted sand, formed by the action of the wind.
SLP	Hillside (Slope)	GRADIENT = Commonly used to describe the measure of a slope (also called steepness, fall or incline) of a straight line or a significant inclination of the surface of the ground on the side or end of an elevated relief feature. HILLSIDE = The slope or declivity of a hill. An inclination, slope or gradual descent of the surface of the ground; an inclination downwards or the side or slope of a hill. JUMPUP = A point on a cliff face where a road or track rises abruptly from one level to another or; a sudden steep rise or escarpment, especially presenting as an elevated, step-like obstacle on an ascending road or track. SCREE = Scree or detritic cone is a term given to broken rock that appears at the bottom of crags, mountain cliffs or valley shoulders. The maximum inclination of such deposits corresponds to the friction angle of the mean debris size or; a sloping mass of loose rocks at the base of a cliff or; a slope or base of a cliff consisting of broken rock fragments. SLOPE = A gradient on the side or end of an elevated relief feature or; a significant inclination of the surface of the ground on the side or end of an elevated relief feature. TERRACE2 = A nearby level strip of land extending along the edge of a sea, river or lake, or on the sides of a hill or valley. It is bounded above and below by rather abrupt slopes or;

		a series of level narrow strips of land, or one such strip, lying between a slope upwards to hills on one side and a slope, often abrupt, downwards on the other.
HMSD	Homestead	HOMESTEAD = A main residence on a horticultural or agricultural farm or a house with outbuildings, on a farm or station. OUTCAMP = An area of land on which a small community of Aboriginal people lives away from larger settlements. OUTSTATION = An area of land on which a small community of Aboriginal people lives away from larger settlements. RUN = A term for a property on which livestock are husbanded.
INLT	Inlet	A basin at the lower reaches of a river, connected to the sea by a narrow opening and subject to tidal movements or; a narrow opening by which the water penetrates into the land or; a narrow stretch of water reaching inland from a sea or; a narrow stretch of water reaching inland from a lake or other body of water. LOOP = A long narrow stretch of water protruding into the land, often rounded or loop shaped at its extremity or; an incursion into the coastline, smaller than a gulf, and taking the form of a long narrow stretch of water, rounded or loop-shaped at its extremity.
INTL	Intermittent Lake	INTERMITTENT LAKE = A water body which shrinks and may become dry for long periods until replenished by rainfall. SALT PAN = A small non-vegetated hollow, formerly containing water, in which a deposit of salt is left behind owing to evaporation of the water.
IS	Island	ATOLL = A coral island consisting of a ring or horseshoe shaped reef, nearly or entirely surrounding a central lagoon. CAY = A low flat island of sand, mud, coral, etc., awash or drying at low tide or; a small sand or coral-fragment island with scant vegetation, formed by transient wind and sea action. CLUMPS = Mangrove islands. A cluster of small islands or a group of small islands, clustered closely together. CORAL ISLAND = An island principally or entirely formed of coral. EYOT = A small island in a river.

		ISLAND = A piece of land surrounded by water, in an ocean, sea, lake or river or; an area of land completely surrounded by the sea, and not large enough to be called a continent or; an area of land completely surrounded by the waters of a lake or other inland body of water. ISLE = A small island or an area of land completely surrounded by the sea, and not large enough to be called a continent or; an area of land completely surrounded by the waters of a lake or other inland body of water. ISLET = A small island, diminutive of isle or; an area of land surrounded by the sea, smaller than an island but larger than a cay or; a small island in a lake or other inland body of water.
ISGP	Island Group	A group or cluster of islands or; a group or chain of islands in the sea.
ISTH	Isthmus	ISTHMUS = A narrow strip of land bordered on both sides by water that connects two larger bodies of land. NECK = A narrow piece of land with water on each side or; a narrow strip of land bordered on both sides by water that connects two larger bodies of land.
LAGN	Lagoon	LAGOON = A relatively small enclosed area of water separated from the open sea by some more or less effective, but not complete, obstacle such as low sandbanks. An enclosed area of salt or brackish water separated from the open sea by some more or less effective, but not complete, obstacle such as low sand bank. The name most commonly used for the area of water enclosed by a barrier reef or atoll OR a small fresh or saltwater lake. LAKE = A relatively large enclosed area of water separated from the open sea by some more or less effective, but not complete, obstacle such as low sandbanks.
LAKE	Lake	LAKE = A body of fresh or salt water, natural or artificial, enclosed or nearly enclosed by land. It may or may not have in and out-flowing water or; an area of fresh water surrounded by land. LOCH = A lake or arm of the sea or; an area of fresh water surrounded by land. LOUGH = An Irish term for lake or arm of the sea or; an area of fresh water surrounded by land.

		MOUNTAIN LAKE[S] = A lake formed in the crater of an extinct volcano. TARN = A small mountain lake.
LNDG	Landing (Hydro)	LANDING = A place where boats receive or discharge passengers, freight, etc. LANDING PLACE = A place where boats receive or discharge passengers, freight, etc.
LDGE	Ledge	A projecting ridge on a mountain or submerged under water or a narrow shelf-LIKE projection on a cliff, the side of a hill or a mountain.
LH	Lighthouse	A distinctive structure on or off the coast, exhibiting a major light designed to serve as an aid to navigation or; a large coastal tower exhibiting a major light source serving as an aid to navigation.
LKOT	Lookout	A man made structure which is used as an observation or viewing point or; a level area on a hill or mountain which affords a view of the surrounding terrain or; a place on a high vantage point, especially a mountain, from which one can admire the view.
MET	Meteorological Stn.	A facility with instruments and equipment to make weather observations by monitoring atmospheric conditions to study the weather.
MINE	Mine	ADIT = A type of entrance to an underground mining operation in which the entrance shaft is horizontal or nearly horizontal. They are usually built into the side of a hill or mountain. The use of adits is generally called drift mining or a horizontal tunnel into a mine or other underground workings which is used for entry, drainage, transport etc. CLAY PIT = An open mine for the extraction of clay which is generally used for manufacturing pottery or bricks or; a small but relatively deep depression in the ground of hardened impervious clay which retains water. COALFIELD[S] = An area where coal is or was removed from the earth or an area with subterranean supplies of coal, where coal mines are established. GASFIELD = An area in which natural gas occurs in quantities worthy of exploration or an area where natural gas occurs and is extracted. GOLDFIELD[S] = An area where gold is or was removed from the earth or; a region in which gold deposits have been found and where mines have been established.

		MINE = An excavation in the earth from which ores and minerals are extracted or; a place or area from which ores, precious stones or minerals are or were extracted from the earth or any place in, on or under which mining operations are carried on for the purpose of removing commercial minerals. OILFIELD = An area of land or sea where oil is found and extracted or a region rich IN petroleum deposits, especially one with producing oil wells. OPALFIELD = An area where opals are mined. PIT = A hole made by digging for minerals or other industrial purposes. QUARRY = A place where stone or rock is extracted or; an open surface excavation or pit for the extraction of building stone, slate, marble etc. SAND PIT = An excavation in the ground for the extraction of sand for industrial purposes or; a large pit in sandy ground from which sand is dug. SHAFT = A vertical hole serving as access to a mine or other underground workings which is used for entry, transport, etc. or a vertical hole serving as access to a mine or other underground workings. SLATE QUARRY = An open surface excavation or pit for the extraction of slate.
MC	Mining Centre	A facility built to support a mine or other area from which ores, precious stones or minerals are or were extracted from the earth.
MSSN	Mission	A body of persons sent into a region for the betterment of the inhabitants or; a remote locality situated where a missionary practice is, or was founded or; an establishment administered by a religious community for the spiritual and social welfare of others, especially an outback community for Aboriginal people.
MONU	Monument	CAIRN = A pyramidal heap of stones to mark a summit, track boundary, historical event, or a memorial to a person. COLUMN = A pillar or solid body of wood or stone of considerably greater length than thickness. Used as a solitary monument. or; an upright structure shaped like a long cylinder, constructed as a memorial. CROSS = A monument in the shape of a cross. MARKER = A small structure marking the site of a historical event.

		MONUMENT = Anything by which the memory of persons or things are preserved; anything that serves as a memorial to a person, event or of past times or; an obelisk, statue or building erected to commemorate a person or event. OBELISK = A stone pillar having a rectangular cross section tapering towards a pyramidal top or; a tall, thin, four-sided, tapering monument which ends in a pyramidal top or; a tall tapering four-sided shaft of stone, erected to commemorate a person or an event. SHRINE = A place of worship hallowed by association with some sacred thing, person, an object or place, with or without buildings, memorialising a person, deity or event or; a place or site venerated for its association with a famous person or event.
MT	Mountain (300m+)	A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly from the surrounding level, and attaining an altitude which, relative to adjacent elevations, is impressive or notable. In general, the height of a mountain is 300m or more from foot to summit, but this distinction is arbitrary or a natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly at least 300m from the surrounding level.
OPN	Ocean Place Name	A place situated on or within the ocean.
OIL	Oil Well	A well that yields or has yielded oil or any perforation through the Earth's surface designed to find and release both petroleum oil and gas hydrocarbons.
OS	Outstation	OUTCAMP = A camp in a remote or sparsely populated location OUTSTATION = A station in a remote or sparsely populated location.
PARK	Park	CARAVAN PARK = A bounded area in which caravans are, or can be, parked, or where caravan type accommodation can be obtained. Domestic facilities may be provided. OVAL = A flat area, oval shaped, on which sporting activities can take place OR a level area of ground usually enclosed in a circular or ellipsoid shape and designated for sporting activities. PARK = An area of land, usually within a town, often with recreational and other facilities, which is set aside for public use OR an area of land, either in its natural state or improved, set aside for recreational use by the public. PICNIC AREA = A tract of land reserved for day picnic purposes, with constructed fire-places and other facilities

		OR a tract of ground maintained with amenities suitable for people to bring food for outdoor eating. SPORTS FIELD = A reserve used for sporting fixtures. SPORTSGROUND = A reserve used for sporting fixtures.
PASS	Pass	COL = A depression in a range of mountains or hills, usually providing a pass through the range or; a low point on a ridge between two higher-standing parts of a mountain range. OPENING = A narrow route across a relatively low notch or depression in a mountain barrier. PASS = A break or gap in a mountain range permitting easier passage from one side to the other, also called a col. PASSAGE = A narrow route across a relatively low notch or depression in a mountain barrier. SADDLE = A depressed part of a ridge between two summits or; a low point on a ridge between two higher-standing parts of a mountain range.
PSTL	Pastoral Lease	A particular type of leasehold that allows Crown Land to be used for grazing of stock.
PEAK	Peak	HILLTOP = The top or summit of a hill. MOUNTAIN PEAK = The top or obvious summit of a mountain. PEAK = The top or obvious culmination of a mountain or; The separately named summit on a hill or mountain range or; a prominent point in a plateau or a range of hills or; a mountain with a pointed summit. POINT = A bluff or natural overlook or; the top or obvious summit of a mountain. SUMMIT = A point higher than all the ground immediately surrounding it or; the top or obvious culmination of a mountain.
PEN	Peninsula	PENINSULA = A piece of land almost surrounded by water, especially one connected with the mainland by only a narrow neck or isthmus or; a land feature which projects into the sea, and which is connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus. PRONG = A pointed elongated arm of land protruding into the sea.

PIER	Pier, Wharf, Jetty	JETTY = A structure of stone, or timber projecting into water and serving as a pier or wharf. PIER = A long narrow structure extending into the water to afford a berthing place for vessels; to serve as a pleasure promenade or; a structure built out in to the water to serve as a landing place for ships. QUAY = A wharf approximately parallel to the shoreline and accommodating ships on one side only, the other side being to the shore. It is usually of solid construction or; an artificial landing place, built of masonry etc., for vessels to receive or discharge passengers or freight. RAMP = An inclined surface connecting two levels or; a slope, usually paved, set aside for the launching of small water craft.
PLNA	Place Name	JUNCTION = A place where rivers, roads or railways meet. NEIGHBOURHOOD = A surrounding or nearby region. A small local district in an urban or suburban area. PLACE NAME = A place at which there is or was relatively minor human occupation or activity. POCKET = A small isolated group of people or a small local district in an urban or suburban area. ROAD BEND = A curved segment of a road or an unbounded locality centred on a bend in a road. ROAD CORNER = Intersection of two roads or an unbounded locality centred on a place where two roads meet. RURAL PLACE = A rural area of significance or a place, site or precinct in a rural landscape, generally of small extent, the name of which is in current use. URBAN PLACE = An urban area of significance or a place, site or precinct in an urban landscape, the name of which is in current use, but the limits of which have not been defined under the address locality program.
PLN	Plain	BOTTOM = Low-lying alluvial land adjacent to a river. CLEARING = A piece of land cleared for cultivation, especially the primeval forest or; an area of ground within a forest area, where a degree of cultivation has resulted in less than 15% of the ground being covered by trees or scrub. DOWNS = Open rolling grassland, usually in the high country with fairly smooth slopes. FLAT[S] = A relatively level piece of ground, smaller in extent than a plain, within an area of greater relief.

		GRASSLAND = A generally open and continuous, fairly flat area of grass. Often located between temperate forests at high latitudes and deserts at subtropical latitudes or; land where grass or grass-like vegetation grows and is the dominant form of plant life or; an area in which the natural vegetation consists primarily of perennial grasses. PLAIN = A tract of land, the general surface of which is a comparatively flat or slightly undulating, and sparsely if at all timbered or; RIVER FLAT = A relatively LEVEL tract OF country WITHOUT hills AND smaller THAN a plain, caused BY THE laying down OF sediment BY a river. TIDAL FLAT = A large area OF nearly LEVEL land, usually OF mud, covered AT high water AND attached TO THE shore. UNCULTIVATED LAND = Land NOT cultivated OR tilled FOR pasture.
PLAN	Plantation	ARBORETUM = A plot of land where different trees or shrubs are grown for study or popular interest or; a botanical garden facility where trees and shrubs are cultivated for exhibition. PLANTATION = A large quantity of trees that have been planted; a growing wood or; an estate where cash crops are grown on a large scale, especially in tropical areas or; a plot in which trees are planted and cultivated, usually for commercial purposes.
PL	Plateau	PLATEAU = An elevated tract of comparatively flat or level land or; an elevated tract of comparatively flat land with an extent of at least 2500 hectares. TABLELAND[S] = A plateau bounded by steep cliff-like faces which lead abruptly down to the sea or adjoining lowlands. An elevated tract of comparatively flat land with an extent of at least 2500 hectares.
PT	Point	BILL = A beak-like coast promontory or a small narrow beak-like projection of land into the sea. HEAD = A cape or promontory jutting seawards from a coastline, usually with a significant sea-cliff or; a comparatively high protrusion of land into the sea, with a steep face or; a comparatively high protrusion of land into a lake or other inland body of water, with a steep face. HEADLAND = A high projecting cliff face at the end of a range of hills or an escarpment. Note: an un-named

		head is usually described as a head-land although headland is occasionally used as a generic form or; a comparatively high protrusion of land into the sea, with a steep face or; a comparatively high protrusion of land into a lake or other inland body of water, with a steep face. POINT = The extreme end of a cape; or the outer end of any land protruding into the water, usually less prominent than a cape or; a small protrusion of land into the sea or; a small protrusion of land into a lake or other inland body of water. POINT [STREAM] = A promontory extending out into a large body of water. PROMONTORY = A rocky coastal headland projecting significantly into the sea or; an elevated protrusion of land into the sea or; an elevated protrusion of land into a lake or other inland body of water.
POOL	Pool	A small body of still or standing water, permanent or temporary, often in the bed of an intermittent river or stream, and sometimes spring fed, chiefly one of natural formation, or; a large partly enclosed arm of a sea or lake or; a small body of still water in a natural hollow.
PORT	Port	A place provided with terminal and transfer facilities for loading and discharging cargo or passengers, usually located in a harbour or; a major commercial and industrial area alongside navigable water with facilities for the loading and unloading of ships.
RTRK	Racetrack	AUTO TRACK = A circuit or course used for motor racing. RACECOURSE = A piece of ground on which horseraces are held for public entertainment; any place where horse races are held or; a place with a track which has been licensed by government for the holding of horse races. RACETRACK = A track on which races, especially motor races, are held, a racecourse or a circuit or course used for motor racing. SPEEDWAY = A racetrack for racing automobiles or motorcycles or a track, usually oval in shape, on which car and motorcycle races are held.

		VELODROME = An arena with a suitably banked track for cycle races or an arena with a banked track, usually oval in shape, constructed for cycle races.
RLY	Railway	LOOP = A railway branch line which leaves the main line and re-joins it after a short distance. RAIL LOOP = A stretch of rail track that provides a place for a train to halt temporarily while other trains pass on an adjacent main line . This configuration allows the sequence of trains along a track to change or; a short branch off a railway track often connected at both ends to the main track, where trains can pass on a single line stretch of railway. RAILROAD = A track consisting of two parallel steel (or in older networks, iron) rail tracks or; line that is the commercial organisation responsible for operating a system of transportation for trains that pull passengers or freight. RAILWAY = A track or set of tracks of iron or steel rails used for the passage of trains or; a permanent track composed of a line of parallel metal rails fixed to sleepers for transport of passengers and goods in trains. RAILWAY LINE = The road consisting of railroad track and roadbed or a permanent track composed of a line of parallel metal rails fixed to sleepers for transport of passengers and goods in trains. TRAMWAY = Usually a system of grooved tracks laid in urban streets. Forming routes for the conveyance of passengers in trams.
RSTA	Railway Station	RAILWAY SIDING or SIDING = A short branch off a railway track, often connected at both ends to the mainline track, and used for shunting or for loading, unloading and storing goods trucks or; a short branch off a railway track often connected at both ends to the main track, where trains can pass on a single line stretch of railway. RAILWAY STATION = A place where trains stop for passengers and/or freight or; a structure beside a railway line with facilities for receiving and discharging passengers and freight. STATION = A facility at which passengers may board and alight from trains and/or goods may be loaded or unloaded or; a structure beside a railway line with facilities for receiving and discharging passengers and freight.
RNGE	Range	HEIGHTS = The vertical dimension of extension, distance from the base of a landform to the top or the

		highest part of a range, especially the peaks of a set of hills or mountains. MASSIF = A block of the earth's crust bounded by faults and shifted to form peaks of a mountain range or a massif is a section of the earth's crust that is demarcated by faults or flexures. MOUNTAIN RANGE = A group of mountains bordered by lowlands or separated from other mountain ranges by passes or rivers. MOUNTAINS = A series of land masses that project well above its surroundings or a series or line of mountains with or without obvious peaks, in which the crests are relatively narrow, At least 16km in length. RANGE = A series or line of mountain or hill ridges with or without obvious peaks, in which the crests are relatively narrow, and are at least 16km in length. TOPS = The top point of a mountain or hill or the highest part of a range especially the peaks of a set of hills or mountains.
RAV	Ravine	A small narrow steep sided valley, larger than a gully and smaller than a canyon or; a deep valley, relatively narrow but of considerable size, bounded by steep slopes, and formed by a river.
RCH	Reach	A straight section of a river, especially a navigable river between two bends or; a comparatively straight part of a river or channel between two bends. Can also be referred to as an ARM. A narrow portion of the sea or a lake projecting from the mainland.
REEF	Reef	CORAL REEF = A reef, often of large extent, composed chiefly of coral and its derivatives. REEF = A ridge of rocks or coral lying near the surface of the sea, which may be visible at low tide, but is usually covered by water. May include man-made reefs.
RESV	Reserve	COMMON = A tract of land which belongs to the local community as a whole, and is open to common use, particularly for recreation. CONSERVATION PARK = An area set aside for the conservation of fauna and flora, usually with restricted access. CONSERVATION RESERVE = A tract of public land set apart for a specific purpose. FLORA RESERVE = Crown land set aside for the protection of flora, with access controlled by State or Federal authorities.

		RESERVE = A tract of public land set apart for recreation, as a public reserve, or for a specific purpose, i.e., Nature Reserve, Game Reserve, showgrounds, etc. OR an area proclaimed to be a public park by government legislation. SHOWGROUND[S] = A tract of land with pavilion(s) an arena(s) for the exhibition and display of livestock and produce OR a reserve used for fairs, field days, and local shows.
RES	Reservoir	ARTIFICIAL LAKE = The waters impounded by usually the constructions of a reservoir or; a lake constructed for the containment of water. DAM = A body of water, impounded by a constructed wall or barrier, and stored for domestic or other uses. POND2 = A small body of still water; may be of natural or artificial formation or; a relatively small body of water retained by a barrier, usually for drinking or irrigation purposes. PONDAGE = The holding back of water for later release for power development above the dam of a hydroelectric plant to, equalize daily or weekly fluctuations of stream flow or to permit irregular hourly use of water by the wheels to care for fluctuations in the load demand or; in general, the holding back of water for later releases or; the storage capacity available for the use of such water or; water in excess of normal levels temporarily trapped by an embankment. PUBLIC WATERING PLACE = An artificial waterhole for the watering of stock. RESERVOIR = An artificial lake for the storage, regulation and control of water for domestic or other use or; an artificial lake or structure storing water for domestic or other uses. RETARDING BASIN = An artificially maintained flood-control area into which floodwaters are deflected by means of a dam placed across a river channel.
RDGE	Ridge	FAULT = A crack in the earth's crust resulting from the displacement or one side with respect to the other of; a fracture in the earth's crust along which movement has taken place and where the rock strata one the two sides do not match. NECK = A narrow elongated projecting strip or land or; a long and narrow stretch of elevated ground, generally with a length of less than 16km.

		RIDGE = A long and narrow stretch of elevated ground either isolated or located in a range or a long and narrow stretch of elevated ground, generally with a length of less than 16km.
FRNG	Rifle/Rocket Range	BOMBING RANGE = A tract of land on which the military conducts bombing practice. RIFLE RANGE = A tract of land on which rifle shooting contests are held or; an area designated for target practice with rifles. ROCKET RANGE = An area of land designated for the launching of rockets.
RH	Rockhole	GNAMMA HOLE = Small holes of varying shape, diameter and depth, found in hard granite outcrops and in the decomposed granite of a breakaway, usually holding water or; a natural hole in a rock in which rainwater collects. ROCKHOLE = A hole excavated in solid rock by water action. SINK = A pit like hole in found in areas of karst. These features are caused by the weathering of limestone or dolomite by subsurface drainage or; a saucer shaped depression in the earth's surface, usually found in limestone regions, Through which water may enter the ground and pass along an underground course.
OFRK	Rocks (Offshore)	ROCK = An isolated rocky formation or a single large stone, usually one constitution a danger to navigation; can be submerged or partially submerged or; an isolated rocky formation submerged or partly submerged in the sea, which constitutes a danger to navigation or; a large rocky formation surrounded by the waters of an inland body of water. ROCKS = A large and isolated formation of rocky outcrops submerged or partly submerged in the sea, which constitutes a danger to navigation or; a large formation consisting of rocky outcrops surrounded by the waters of an inland body of water.
MTRK	Rocks (On Land)	BOULDER[S] = A large water-worn or weather-worn stone(s) or; a large detached rock, rounded OR worn. COLUMN = A large detached rock, taller than it is wide and roughly cylindrical in shape or; a large rock which is part of an elevated relief feature but which is prominent for its tall and cylindrical aspect. CRAG = A rough, steep rock or point of rock or;

		a prominent rocky outcrop on an elevated relief feature. MONOLITH[S] = A single great stone, often in the form of a column or obelisk or; a geological or technological feature such as a mountain, consisting of a single massive stone or rock. Erosion usually exposes these formations, which are most often made OF very hard AND solid metamorphic rock or an extremely large isolated rock. NEEDLE = A tall perpendicular sharp-pointed rock. PILLAR = A large rock which is part of an elevated relief feature but which is prominent for its tall and cylindrical aspect. PINNACLE = An isolated, tall, perpendicular sharp-pointed rock or; a sharp pointed rock, rising more or less vertically or a tall perpendicular sharp-pointed rock. ROCK COLUMN = any tall and relatively thin landform that has an approximate shape of a column or tower or; a large rock which is part of an elevated relief feature but which is prominent for its tall and cylindrical aspect. ROCK FORMATION = An isolated group of large rocky outcrops, rising sharply from level terrain or; a group or formation of rocks, boulders or a prominent outcrop consisting of several rocky crags on an elevated relief feature. ROCK = A prominent or isolated outcrop of stone on land or a group of prominent or isolated outcrop of stones on land or; an isolated rocky outcrop rising sharply from level terrain or; a prominent rocky outcrop ON an elevated relief feature or; an isolated group of large rocky outcrops, rising sharply from level terrain or; a prominent outcrop consisting of several rocky crags on an elevated relief feature. SPIRE = A large rock which is part of an elevated relief feature but which is prominent for its tall tapering aspect, resembling an inverted cone or a pyramid. TOR = An isolated mass of rock, usually granite, which has been subject to considerable weathering, and often assumes peculiar shapes or; an isolated high rock, commonly one eroded by wind into unusual shapes.
RUIN	Ruin	The remains of a fallen building, town etc., or of anything in a state of destruction or decay or;

		a fallen and derelict building.
SM	Sawmill	A mill for dressing logs and lumber or; an establishment in which timber is sawn into planks or boards by machinery.
SCHL	School	COLLEGE = An institution for higher education; a large and important secondary school or; an establishment for learning at post-secondary level, usually for vocational or technical education. COMBINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY = A facility used for full-time primary and secondary instruction of children, typically aged 6 to 17. HIGH SCHOOL = A facility used for the full time tuition of children usually aged from 12 to 17 years. INSTITUTE = An association organized to promote art or science or education or a building in which work of a literary, scientific or educational character is carried out. KINDERGARTEN = A facility used for the tuition of young children (usually under the age of 5) prior to preschool. PRESCHOOL = A facility used for the tuition of young children prior to school age, usually children age of five. SCHOOL = A place or establishment where instruction is given, especially one for children or; an establishment for primary or secondary education created by the Education Act. SECONDARY SCHOOL = A facility used for full-time secondary institution of children, typically aged 12 to 17. SPECIAL SCHOOL = A facility used for the education of children with special needs. TAFE = A facility used for providing education or instruction in technical, business or trade subjects at a post-secondary level. UNIVERISTY = An educational institution for both instruction and examination in the higher branches of knowledge with the power to confer diploma, undergraduate or postgraduate qualifications or; a tertiary educational institution with the power to award postgraduate research degrees.
SEA	Sea	OCEAN = The vast body of water on the surface of the globe, which surrounds the land or; one of the five major geographical divisions of the salt waters that cover the majority of the earth’s surface. SEA = One of the smaller divisions of the oceans, especially if partly enclosed by land or; one of the smaller divisions of the salt waters that cover the majority of the earth’s surface, in particular one which

		forms part of one of the five oceans and which is partly enclosed by land.
SHOL	Shoal	PATCH[ES] = An alternative to a shoal when referred to a detached area constituting a danger, frequently used in the plural or; at shoal which constitutes a danger to vessels. SHALLOWS = An indefinite term applied to expanses of shoal or shallow water or an area of shallow water. SHOAL = A ridge of sand or of rocks just below the surface of the sea or; an area of shallow water.
SOAK	Soak	NATIVE WELL = A natural spring or a small pool fed from a spring or soak and sometimes improved by Aborigines; a type of waterhole or a natural receptacle for water, fed from a spring or soak, and possibly improved by Aborigines. SOAK = A damp or swampy spot around the base of granite rocks or in otherwise dry watercourses or; a hollow, often in sandy soil and around the base of granite rocks, where water collects, on or below the surface of the ground. SOAKAGE = Legal term for water that oozes, seeps or filters through the soil without a definite channel in a course that is unknown or not discoverable or; a hollow, often in sandy soil and around the base of granite rocks, where water collects, on or below the surface of the ground.
SND	Sound	A relatively long arm of the sea. Forming a channel between an island and the mainland, or connecting two larger bodies of water, as a sea and the ocean, or two parts of the same body, but usually wider and more extensive than a strait or; a relatively long arm of a sea or ocean forming a channel between an island and the mainland or connecting two larger bodies, as, a sea and the ocean, or two parts of the same body; usually wider and more extensive than a strait.
SPIT	Spit	SANDSPIT1 = A deposition land form found off coasts. They are a type of bar or beach that develops where a re-entrant occurs, such as a cove, bay, ria or river mouth and they are formed by the movement of sediment (typically sand) along a shore by a process known as longshore drift OR a small bank of low land projecting into the sea from the shore. SANDSPIT2 = A small bank of low land projecting into a lake or other inland body of water from the shore.

		SPIT1 = A small point of land or narrow shoal projecting into a body of water from the shore OR a small bank of low land projecting into the sea from the shore. SPIT2 = A small bank of low land projecting into a lake or other inland body of water from the shore.
SPRG	Spring	HOT SPRING[S] = A stream of hot water issuing from the ground OR a naturally heated mineral spring. MINERAL SPRING = A spring which contains a noticeable quantity of mineral matter in solution OR a spring of water which has in it a high proportion of naturally occurring mineral salts. POOL SPRING = A pool which is naturally replenished by a flow of water from a subterranean spring. SPRING = A place at which a flow of water issues naturally from the ground, either continuously or intermittently.
SPUR	Spur	SPUR2 = A minor linear projection off a range, ridge, mountain, hill, tableland or plateau being not more than 2kms in length and decreasing in altitude from the parent feature OR a minor linear projection off an elevated relief feature, less than 2km in length and decreasing in altitude from the parent feature.
STOK	Stock Route	STOCK ROUTE = A route designated for droving stock, with the intent of avoiding vehicular traffic.
STR	Strait	CHANNEL2 = A navigable stretch of water between two landmasses, wider than a strait. STRAIT = A narrow passage connecting two larger bodies of water OR a comparatively deep and narrow route affording a passage for a vessel between two landmasses.
SFSP	Surfing Spot	SURF BREAK = Refers to waves of the sea as they break in shallow water or upon the shore. A permanent obstruction such as a reef, bombora, rock or sandbar which causes waves to break thus making conditions conducive to surfing. SURFING SPOT = A place where the sport of surfing occurs. A permanent obstruction such as a reef, bombora, rock or sandbar which causes waves to break thus making conditions conducive to surfing.
SWMP	Swamp, Marsh, Morass	COWAL = A small swampy hollow in red-soil country. MARSH = A tract of low lying land, flooded at times and generally swampy. In Australia, often the same as swamp OR a tract of land normally saturated with water, having little or no drainage and characterised by a growth of grass or reeds. MORASS = A bog or marsh OR a tract of land normally saturated with water, having little or no drainage and characterised by a growth of grass or reeds.

		SALTMARSH = A marsh which at times is flooded by the sea, or an inland marsh in an arid region in which the water contains a high proportion of salt OR a marsh which is sometimes flooded by the sea or which for some other reason has water with a high saline content. SWAMP = A tract of low-lying land which is permanently saturated with moisture, and is usually overgrown with vegetation OR a tract of land normally saturated with water, having little or no drainage and characterised by a growth of grass or reeds. WETLAND[S] = An area inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support vegetation typical of swamps, marshes, bogs, etc.
TANK	Tank	TANK = A large receptacle or structure for holding water or other liquids, or gas OR an artificial waterhole forming a reservoir for rainwater and adjacent run-off, made by building walls of earth either excavated or conveyed to the site.
TO	Telegraph Office	TELEGRAPH OFFICE = A building which was purpose built FOR THE sending AND receiving OF telegraph transmissions.
TOWR	Tower	RADIO TOWER: An antenna for the transmission of sound by radio waves to a widely dispersed audience through radio receivers. Or A transmission tower for radio broadcasts. TELEVISION TOWER: An antenna for the transmission of sound and images by radio waves to a widely dispersed audience through television receivers. For example, MAWSON TELEVISION TOWER. Or A transmission tower for television broadcasts. TOWER: A structure taller than its diameter; can stand alone or be attached to a larger building. Or A high metal tower which carries conductors for the transmission of media broadcasts. TRANSMISSION TOWER: Tall structures designed to support antennas for telecommunications and broadcasting, including television. Or A high metal tower which carries conductors for the transmission of media broadcasts.
TRK	Track, Trail	BRIDLE PATH = A path fit for the passage of horses, but not motor vehicles. TRACK = A way made or beaten by the feet of men or animals; a formed and/or marked walking way OR an un-surfaced way, especially through rough country, for walking, riding or driving. TRAIL = A track or path for passage by foot or horse from one point to another; does not include roads or

		highways OR an un-surfaced way, especially through rough country, for walking, riding or driving.
TREE	Tree	TREE = A prominent lone or marked tree OR a large arboreal specimen, either living or preserved, identified as a cultural object, usually commemorating a historic event associated with it.
DEEP	Trough (Hydro)	TRENCH = A deep ocean trench or valley with steep sides, formed by depresses, usually to several kilometres in depth. TROUGH = A narrow, generally more shallow than a trench, depression with in the land surface or ocean bed.
TUNN	Tunnel	TUNNEL = An artificial subterranean passage through a hill, etc. or under a road or river, etc. especially for railway or road OR an enclosed subterranean excavation through high ground or under a body of water to enable road or rail traffic to pass the obstruction.
VAL	Valley	AMPHITHEATRE = A basin-shaped hollow, particularly one having steep sides. DALE = A wide open valley OR a small open river valley partly enclosed by low hills. DELL = A small wooded valley. VALE = A valley, usually of a broad, level type OR a long area of lower elevation in an area of elevated relief, bounded by hills or mountains, usually with a river flowing through it, and formed by erosion or by movements in the earth's crust. VALLEY = A long narrow depression in the earth's surface, usually with a fairly regular downward slope or a long area of lower elevation in an area of elevated relief, bounded by hills or mountains, usually with a river flowing through it, and formed by erosion or by movements in the earth's crust.
WINE	Vineyards and Wineries	Vineyards and Wineries - buildings or properties which produce wine or a business involved in the production of wine. Typically includes a plantation of grapevines, warehouse, bottling lines, laboratories and large tanks.
PATH	Walk Trail, Path	PATH = A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts; a course or track or; a way, paved or unpaved, for walking. TRAIL = A tail set aside for walking. WALK = A path set aside for walking.
WPL	Water Pipeline	CONDUIT = A large diameter pipeline FOR conveying liquids. WATER PIPELINE = A pipeline FOR THE conveyance OF water.

STRM	Watercourse	A natural or artificial channel through which water flows, or A stream,, creek, brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, streamlet, run or river, or A channel, bed or route along which water flows, or A Tidal river, tidal stream, tidewater river, tidewater stream
WRFL	Waterfall	CASCADE = A waterfall over a set of steep rocks, or a series of small waterfalls. CATARACT = A waterfall usually of considerable size in both flow and height. FALL[S] = A perpendicular or very steep descent of water in the course of a stream OR a sudden steep descent of water over a natural step in the bed of a stream. RAPID[S] = A portion of a stream where it descends rapidly, without a break in the slope of the bed sufficient to form a waterfall. WATERFALL = A sudden steep descent of water over a natural step in the bed of a stream.
WTRH	Waterhole	BILLABONG = A river branch that forms a backwater or stagnant pool OR a waterhole in a stream or in an anabranch, which dries up outside the rainy season. HOLE = A natural hole or hollow containing water, especially one in the dry bed of an intermittent river. LAGOON2 = A small body of open fresh water, smaller than a lake, possibly appearing only seasonally. OXBOW = A lake formed when a meandering river, having bent in an almost a complete circle, cuts across the narrow neck of the land between the two stretches, and leaves a backwater; silt is gradually deposited by the river at the entrances to this backwater, until it finally becomes a lake OR a small bow-shaped lake, as a remnant of a former meander of a river after the river has straightened its course by cutting through the neck of the meander. POND2 = A small body of still water in a natural hollow. WASHPOOL = A natural pool in a stream in which sheep are washed before shearing. WATER = Large pools of water in arid regions, usually permanent and not normally located in a watercourse. WATER FEATURE = A feature within water. WATERHOLE = A natural hole or hollow containing water, often in the dry bed of an intermittent river OR a spring in the desert OR a natural hole or hollow containing water, especially one in the dry bed of an intermittent river.

WBRG	Weighbridge	A weighbridge is a large set of scales, usually mounted permanently on a concrete foundation that is used to weigh entire vehicles and their contents. By weighing the vehicle both empty and when loaded, the load carried by the vehicle can be calculated.
WELL	Well	ARTESIAN WELL = A type of well in which the water is forced to the surface by hydrostatic pressure. WELL1 = A hole drilled into the ground to extract oil or gas. WELL2 = A natural spring or small pool fed by a spring or soak and sometimes improved by Aborigines OR a hole or pit dug in the ground to obtain water, often lined with stone OR a hole or pit dug or drilled into the ground to extract water.
WHRF	Wharf	WHARF = A platform, contiguous to and more or less parallel with the shoreline, alongside of which ships may be secured for loading or unloading cargo or passengers OR a platform, such as a jetty, pier or quay, alongside of which ships may be secured for loading or unloading cargo or passengers.
WRCK	Wreck	AIRCRAFT WRECKAGE = The remnants of a crashed aircraft such as a plane or helicopter. WRECK = The ruined remains of a stranded or sunken vessel, which has been rendered useless OR the ruined remains of a sunken vessel.
YD	Yard	PADDOCK = A piece of land, especially on used for pasture or tillage OR a tract of land, fenced or otherwise marked off, used for rural production. STOCKYARD = An enclosure forming a pen for livestock etc., a stockyard OR an enclosure for the temporary keeping of livestock, such as horses, sheep or cattle. YARD = An enclosure forming a pen for livestock etc., a stockyard OR an enclosure for the temporary keeping of livestock, such as horses, sheep or cattle.