

Suggested SDS/FMS Entity Class Modifications

Entity Class	SDS/FMS Entity Class Definitions	Suggested Definitions for SDS/FMS Entity Classes
flora_bryoid	Specific species management documentation relating to bryoid. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual bryoid species.	A vascular plant species that consists of liverworts hornworts, and true mosses an some ancient groups of green algae. This classes was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual bryoid (or bryophyte) species.
flora_epiphyte	Specific species management documentation relating to epiphyte. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual epiphyte species.	Epiphytes are plants that grow with roots attached to another plants, yet are not harmful to the host plant of which it lives, and are not considered parasitic. Common epiphytes are bromeliads and orchids. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual epiphyte species.
flora_general_fm	The facility management information pertaining to the actions taken to assist or control plant life.	To remain the same.
flora_habitat	The areas where plant life exists or thrives. This class is included to represent the aggregate flora population. For specific species management, use the appropriate family Entity Class.	To remain the same.
flora_herb	Specific species management documentation relating to herbs. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual herb species.	Specific species management documentation relating to herbs, plants that do not produce a woody stem. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual herb species.
flora_liana	Specific species management documentation relating to liana. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual liana species.	Lianas are long hanging vines which use trunks and branches of tall forest trees to climb into a tree canopy, yet are rooted in the soil at the base of the trees. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual liana species.
flora_management	Human activities designed to assist or control plant life.	To remain the same.
flora_preservation	Specific preservation activities that are intended to protect and preserve the natural environment.	To remain the same.
flora_shrub	Specific species management documentation relating to shrubs. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual shrub species.	A plant that is shrublike in habitat, usually a short, woody, perennial plant without strong apical dominance. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual shrub species.

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flora_thallophyte	Specific species management documentation relating to thallophyte. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual thallophyte species.	A plant species that includes some algae and most fungi, usually defined as a group of organisms lacking stems and leaves (kelps or brown algae). However, there are a few botanical exceptions. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual thallophyte species.
flora_tree	Specific species management documentation relating to trees. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual tree species.	To remain the same.
fauna_amphibia	Specific species management documentation relating to amphibian fauna. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual amphibia species.	A specific fauna species that is an ectothermic (deriving body heat from environment, not internally produced) tetrapod (four-footed vertebrate) that respire by lungs, gills or skin. They have skin that is moist and contains mucous glands and lacks scales (frogs). Development of embryo is through a larval stage. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites or individual amphibia species.
fauna_aves	Specific species management documentation relating to Aves fauna. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual Aves species.	A specific fauna species that is an endothermic (producing an internal body heat) vertebrate with front limbs modified for flight; body covered with feathers and feet generally covered with scales, commonly known as birds. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual Aves species.
fauna_crustacea	Specific species management documentation relating to crustacea fauna. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual crustacea species.	Crustacea are the subphylum of Crustaceans and are comprised of a large group of primarily aquatic organisms (crabs, shrimps, lobsters, crayfish, barnacles, water fleas, pullbugs, etc.). These species of fauna are abundant in both marine and freshwater habitats and are commonly referred to as "the insects of the water". They differ from insects in that they have legs on their abdomen. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual crustacea species.

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fauna_general_fm	The facility management information pertaining to the areas where animal life exists or thrives.	To remain the same.
fauna_habitat	The areas where animal life exists or thrives fauna. This class is included to represent the aggregate fauna population. For specific species management, use the appropriate family Entity Class.	To remain the same.
fauna_insecta	Specific species management documentation relating to insecta fauna. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual insecta species.	A specific fauna species that is commonly known as insects. The Insecta class is the largest groups of organisms on earth and are primarily a terrestrial group. Insects have three body sections, the head, thorax, and abdomen, as well as three pairs of legs and one pair of antennae. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual insecta species.
fauna_mammalia	Specific species management documentation relating to mammalia fauna. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual Mammalia species.	A specific fauna species that is endothermic (producing an internal body heat) vertebrate possessing mammary glands. Mammals are usually possess a body covered with hair and a well-developed brain. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual mammalia species.
fauna_management	The actions taken to assist or control animal life.	To remain the same.
fauna_mollusca	Specific species management documentation relating to mollusca fauna. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual mollusca species.	A specific fauna species of invertebrates (lacking a spine) and has the most named species in the animal kingdom. Examples of the diverse groups of organisms within the phylum Mollusca are chitons, snails, clams, and octopuses. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual Mollusca species.
fauna_pisces	Specific species management documentation relating to pisces fauna. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual pisces species.	A specific fauna species that is considered a jawed vertebrate with limbs (sometimes lacking) in the shape of fins and are commonly known as fish. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual pisces species.

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fauna_reptilia	Specific species management documentation relating to reptilia fauna. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual reptilia species.	Reptilia is a class of the fauna (animal) kingdom that is an ectothermic (deriving body heat from environment, not internally produced) tetrapod (four-footed vertebrate) possessing lungs. The reptilia species have dry skin that lacks mucous glands and are generally covered with epidermal scales (snakes). Their embryos are developed within shells and do not undergo a larval stage. This class was designed to be used to document ranges, habitats, and sites of individual reptilia species.