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Map Features

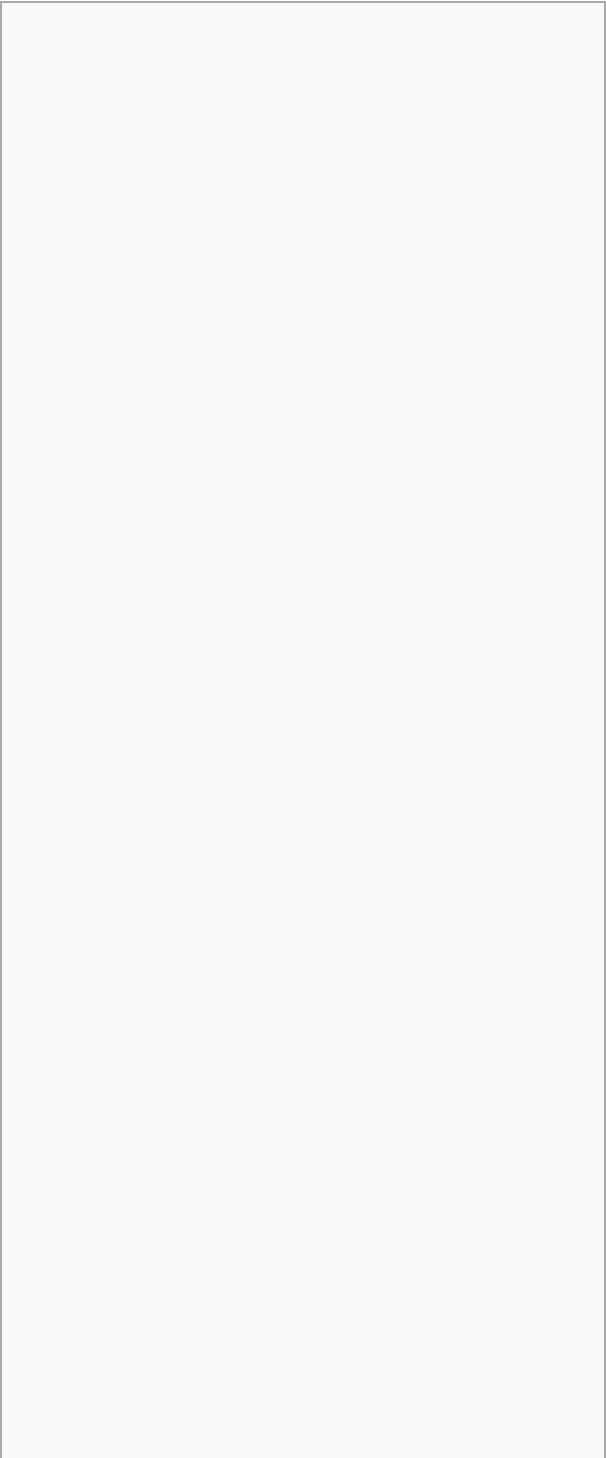
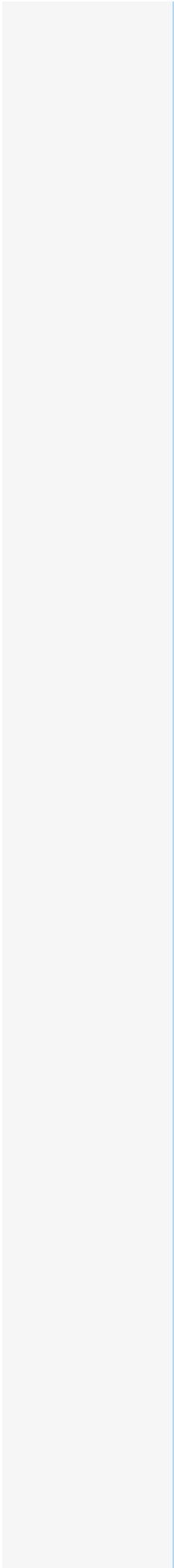
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OpenStreetMap represents physical **features** on the ground (e.g., roads or buildings) using **tags** attached to its basic data structures (its **nodes**, **ways**, and **relations**). Each tag describes a geographic attribute of the feature being shown by that specific node, way or relation.

OpenStreetMap's **free tagging system** allows the map to include an unlimited number of attributes describing each feature. The community agrees on certain key and value combinations for the most commonly used tags, which act as informal standards. However, users can create new tags to improve the style of the map or to support analyses that rely on previously unmapped attributes of the features. Short descriptions of tags that relate to particular topics or interests can be found using the **feature pages**.

Most features can be described using only a small number of tags, such as a path with a classification tag such as **highway=footway**, and perhaps also a name using **name=***. But, since this is a worldwide, inclusive map, there can be many different feature types in OpenStreetMap, almost all of them described by tags.

For details of more tags and proposed changes to existing tags see **Proposed features** and **Deprecated features**. If you do not find a suitable tag in this list then feel free to make something suitable up as long as the tag values will be **verifiable**. Over time, you may find that the tag name is changed to fit with some wider consensus, however many good tags were used first and documented later. Information about OSM tags is available as a machine-readable **semantic network**.



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Primary features

Aerialway

This is used to tag different forms of transportation for people or goods by using aerial wires. For example these may include cable-cars, chair-lifts and drag-lifts. See the page [Aerialway](#) for more information on the usage of these tags.

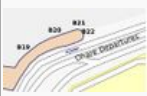
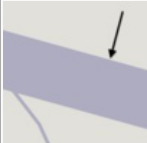
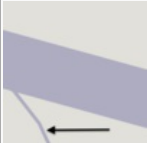
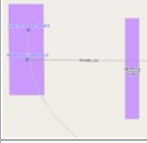
Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
aerialway	cable_car		Cablecar or Tramway . Just one or two large cars. The cable forms a loop, but the cars do not loop around, they just move up and down on their own side.		
aerialway	chair_lift		Chairlift . Looped cable with a series of single chairs (typically seating two or four people, but can be more). Exposed to the open air. This implies oneway=yes . Any two-way chairlifts should be tagged oneway=no .		
aerialway	drag_lift		Drag lift or Surface lift is an overhead tow-line for skiers and riders. A T-bar lift, button lift, or more simple looped rope drag lifts, or loops of wire with handles to grab. See also aerialway=t-bar , aerialway=j-bar and aerialway=platter .		
aerialway	gondola		Gondola lift . Many cars on a looped cable.		
aerialway	goods		A lift for goods . Passenger transport is usually not allowed		
aerialway	j-bar		J-bar lift . A type of aerialway=drag_lift . Like t-bar but just on one side. This automatically implies oneway=yes .		
aerialway	magic_carpet		Magic carpet . A type of ski lift. This automatically implies oneway=yes .		
aerialway	mixed_lift		Mixed lift Also known as a hybrid lift is a new type of ski lift that combines the elements of a chairlift and a gondola lift.		
aerialway	platter		Platter lift . A type of aerialway=drag_lift . Similar to a t-bar, but with a disc instead of a bar. Single-person only. This automatically implies oneway=yes .		

aerialway	pylon		 Aerial lift pylon is a pylon supporting the aerialway cable.		
aerialway	rope_tow		 Rope tow . A type of aerialway=drag_lift . This automatically implies oneway=yes .		
aerialway	station		A station, where passengers can enter and/or leave the aerialway		
aerialway	t-bar		 T-bar lift . A type of aerialway=drag_lift . This automatically implies oneway=yes .		
aerialway	user defined		<i>All commonly used values  according to Taginfo</i>		

This table is a wiki template with a default description in English. [Editable here](#).

Aeroway

These are mainly related to aerodromes, airfields other ground facilities that support the operation of airplanes and helicopters. See the page [Aeroways](#) for an introduction on mapping these features.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
aeroway	aerodrome		 Aerodrome in the United Kingdom or Airport in North America is used to map the main area details.		
aeroway	apron		 Airport apron is an area where planes are parked, unloaded or loaded, refueled, or boarded.		
aeroway	gate		 Airport gate is used to mark the gate numbers at the airports where passengers wait before boarding their flight.		
aeroway	helipad		 Helipad is used to mark the landing area or platform for Helicopters		
aeroway	hangar		 Hangar is a structure to hold aircraft or spacecraft.		
aeroway	navigationaid		 Radio navigation aid is used to mark systems that determine a position on the Earth which helps pilots guide their aircraft during flight.		
aeroway	runway		 Runway is a rectangular area in which aerodrome are prepared for the landing and takeoff of aircraft.		
aeroway	taxiway		 Taxiway is a path on an airport connecting runways with ramps, hangars, terminals and other facilities.		
aeroway	terminal		 Airport terminal is a building at an airport where passengers transfer between ground transportation and the facilities that allow them to board and disembark from aircraft.		
aeroway	windsock		 Windsock is designed to indicate wind direction and relative wind speed.		

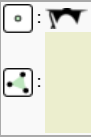
aeroway	User defined		<i>All commonly used values</i>  according to Taginfo		
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Amenity

Used to map facilities used by visitors and residents. For example: toilets, telephones, banks, pharmacies, cafes, parking and schools. See the page [Amenities](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
Sustenance					
amenity	bar		A place selling alcoholic drinks. See description of amenity=bar and amenity=pub for distinction between bar and pub		
amenity	bbq		A public grill for cooking meat or vegetables, most typically to eat outdoors. Use fuel=* to specify source of heating. For campfires and firepits, use leisure=firepit		
amenity	biergarten		An outdoor area in which beer, other drinks, and local food are served.		
amenity	cafe		A cafe. The kind of food served can be tagged with cuisine=* and diet=* .		
amenity	drinking_water		 Drinking water or Potable water is a place where humans can obtain potable water for use. Typically the water is used for only drinking. Other uses of the water may include toilet flushing, washing and landscape irrigation.		
amenity	fast_food		Fast food restaurant (see also amenity=restaurant). The kind of food served can be tagged with cuisine=* and diet=* .		
amenity	food_court		An area with several different restaurant food counters and a shared eating area. Commonly found in malls, airports, etc.		
amenity	ice_cream		Ice cream shop or ice cream parlour. A place that sells ice cream and frozen yoghurt over the counter		
amenity	pub		A place selling beer and other alcoholic drinks; may also provide food or accommodation (UK). See description of amenity=bar and amenity=pub for distinction between bar and pub		
amenity	restaurant		Restaurant (not fast food, see amenity=fast_food). The kind of food served can be tagged with cuisine=* and diet=* .		
Education					
amenity	college		A college campus or buildings	 	
amenity	kindergarten		For children too young for a regular school (also known as playschool or nursery school).		
amenity	library		A public library (municipal, university, ...) to borrow books from.		

amenity	school		School and grounds		
amenity	university		A university campus		
Transportation					
amenity	bicycle_parking		Parking for bicycles		
amenity	bicycle_rental		Rent a bicycle		
amenity	boat_sharing		Share a Boat		
amenity	bus_station		Has been replaced by public_transport=station .		
amenity	car_rental		Rent a car		
amenity	car_sharing		Share a car		
amenity	car_wash		Wash a car		
amenity	ev_charging		Electric vehicle charging facility. Don't use, amenity=charging_station is preferred.		
amenity	charging_station		Charging facility for electric vehicles		
amenity	ferry_terminal		Ferry terminal/stop. A place where people/cars/etc. can board and leave a ferry.		
amenity	fuel		Petrol station; gas station; marine fuel; ... Streets to petrol stations are often tagged highway=service .		
amenity	grit_bin		A container that holds grit or a mixture of salt and grit.		
amenity	parking		Car park. Nodes and areas (without access tag) will get a parking symbol. Areas will be colored. Streets on car parking are often tagged highway=service and service=parking_aisle .		
amenity	parking_entrance		An entrance or exit to an underground or multi-storey parking facility. Group multiple parking entrances together with a relation using the tags type=site and site=parking . Do not mix with amenity=parking .		

amenity	parking_space	 	A single parking space. Group multiple parking spaces together with a relation using the tags type=site and site=parking . Do not mix with amenity=parking .		
amenity	taxi	 	A place where taxis wait for passengers.		
Financial					
amenity	atm		an ATM or cash point		
amenity	bank	 	a bank (for a bank that also has an ATM, it is preferred that a separate node for each ATM is added)		
amenity	bureau_de_change		Bureau de change, currency exchange, Wechsel, cambio – a place to change foreign bank notes and travellers cheques		
Healthcare					
amenity	baby_hatch	 	A place where you can drop a baby anonymously for adoption		
amenity	clinic	 	A medium-sized medical facility or health centre.		
amenity	dentist	 	A dentist practice / surgery.		
amenity	doctors	 	A doctors' practice / surgery.		
amenity	hospital	 	Often used in conjunction with emergency=* to note whether or not the hospital has emergency facilities (A&E (brit.) or ER (am.))	 	
amenity	nursing_home	 	A home for disabled or elderly persons who need permanent care. See social_facility=* for more details.		
amenity	pharmacy	 	Pharmacy dispensing=yes dispensing=no or omitted	 : dispensing="yes"  : dispensing="no" or omitted	
amenity	social_facility	 	A facility that provides social services.		

amenity	veterinary		A place where a veterinary surgeon (vet) practices.		
Entertainment, Arts & Culture					
amenity	arts_centre		A venue where a variety of arts are performed or conducted		
amenity	brothel		An establishment specifically dedicated to prostitution		
amenity	casino		A gambling venue with at least one table game(e.g. roulette, blackjack) that takes bets on sporting and other events at agreed upon odds.		
amenity	cinema		A place where films are shown (US: movie theater)		
amenity	community_centre		A place mostly used for local events and festivities.		
amenity	fountain		A fountain for cultural / decorational / recreational purposes.		
amenity	gambling		A place for gambling, not being a shop=bookmaker , shop=lottery , amenity=casino , or leisure=adult_gaming_centre . Games that are covered by this definition include bingo and pachinko.		
amenity	nightclub		A place to drink and dance (nightclub). The german word is "Disco" or "Discothek". Please don't confuse this with the german "Nachtklub" wich is most likely amenity=stripclub .		
amenity	planetarium		A planetarium.		
amenity	social_centre		A place for free and not-for-profit activities.		
amenity	stripclub		A place that offers striptease or lapdancing (for sexual services use amenity=brothel).		
amenity	studio		TV radio or recording studio		
amenity	swingerclub		A club where people meet to have a party and group sex.		
amenity	theatre		A theatre or opera house		
Others					

amenity	animal_boarding		A facility where you, paying a fee, can bring your animal for a limited period of time (e.g. for holidays)		
amenity	animal_shelter		A shelter that recovers animals in trouble		
amenity	bench		A bench to sit down and relax a bit		
amenity	clock		A public visible clock		
amenity	courthouse		A place where justice is dispensed		
amenity	coworking_space		A place where people can go to work (might require a fee); not limited to a single employer		
amenity	crematorium		A place where dead human bodies are burnt		
amenity	crypt		It is a stone chamber or vault beneath the floor of a burial vault possibly containing sarcophagi, coffins or relics.		
amenity	dojo		Training place for any of the Japanese arts.		
amenity	embassy		An embassy		
amenity	fire_station		A fire station		
amenity	firepit		Deprecated. For campfires and firepits, see Tag:leisure=firepit		
amenity	grave_yard		A (smaller) place of burial, often you'll find a church nearby. Large places should be landuse=cemetery instead.		
amenity	gym		A place with exercise equipment such as running machines. See leisure=sports_centre . Do not use sport=gymnastics as this is quite different.		
amenity	hunting_stand		A hunting stand		
amenity	marketplace		A place where trade is regulated, e.g. a square.		
amenity	photo_booth		Photo Booth – A stand to create instant photo.		

amenity	place_of_worship	 	A church, mosque, or temple, etc. Note that you also need religion=* , usually denomination=* and preferably name=* as well as amenity=place_of_worship . See the article for details.		
amenity	police	 	A police station		
amenity	post_box		Alternative mail-carriers can be tagged via operator=*		
amenity	post_office	 	Post office building with postal services		
amenity	prison	 	A prison		
amenity	public_building	 	A generic public building. Don't use! See building=public		
amenity	ranger_station	 	National Park Visitor Headquarters		
amenity	register_office	 	Register office. See also office=register		
amenity	recycling	 	Recycling facilities (bottle banks etc.). Combine with recycling_type=container for containers or recycling_type=centre for recycling centres.		
amenity	rescue_station	 	A rescue station		
amenity	sauna	 	A small room or house to experience dry or wet heat sessions. <i>Also frequently used:</i> leisure=sauna		
amenity	shelter	 	A small shelter against bad weather conditions. To additionally describe the kind of shelter use shelter_type=* .		
amenity	shower	 	Public shower or bath.		
amenity	telephone		Public telephone		

amenity	toilets		Public toilets (might require a fee)		
amenity	townhall		Building where the administration of a village, town or city may be located, or just a community meeting place		
amenity	vending_machine		A machine selling goods – food, tickets, newspapers, etc. Add type of goods using <code>vending=*</code>		
amenity	waste_disposal		A place where canal boaters, caravaners etc. can dispose of rubbish (trash/waste).		
amenity	watering_place		Place where water is contained and animals can drink		
amenity	water_point		Place where you can get large amounts of drinking water		
amenity	user defined		<i>All commonly used values</i> according to Taginfo		

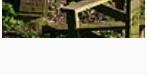
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Barrier

These are used to describe barriers and obstacles that are usually involved by traveling. See the page [Barriers](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
Linear Barriers					
barrier	city_wall		A fortification used to defend a city or settlement from potential aggressors. From ancient to modern times, they are used to enclose settlements. right side is bottom, left side is top. if both sides are same height then add "two_sided=yes". See also historic=city_gate.		
barrier	ditch		A trench, ditch or ravine, usually with a stream at the bottom, that is not easily crossed, especially if not on foot. Can be used in combination with waterway=stream or waterway=drain.		
barrier	fence		A structure supported by posts driven into the ground and designed to prevent movement across a boundary. It is distinguished from a wall by the lightness of its construction. Use fence_type=* to add details.		
barrier	guard_rail		A guard_rail, also called a crash barrier. Right side is inner, left side is outer.		
barrier	cable_barrier		Also called <i>guard cable</i>. This is a road side or median barrier made of steel wire ropes mounted on weak posts. See also the more extensive wikipedia description.		
barrier	hedge		is a line of closely spaced shrubs and bushes, planted and trained in such a way as to form a barrier or to mark the boundary of an area.		

barrier	kerb		A (for example footway) kerb is a barrier for vehicles and wheelchair drivers. The height of the kerb is important and with this information, the usage by different groups can be determined. The height of the kerb is tagged additionally as <code>height=*</code> , if available. Right side is bottom, left side is top.		
barrier	retaining_wall		Retaining walls serve to retain the lateral pressure of soil. Right side is bottom, left side is top.		
barrier	wall		a freestanding solid structure designed to restrict or prevent movement across a boundary. Usually made from solid brick, concrete or stone and almost always built so that it is opaque to vision.		
Access Control on Highways					
barrier	block		A large, solid, immobile block that can be moved only with heavy machinery or great effort. Typically big solid things made of concrete for stopping larger vehicles. Sometimes natural boulders are used for the same purpose.		
barrier	bollard		solid (usually concrete or metal) pillar or pillars in the middle of the road to prevent passage by some traffic.		
barrier	border_control		This is a control point at an international border between two countries. Passports or other forms of ID will be checked.		
barrier	bump_gate		See wikipedia:Bump gate		[1] [2] [3]
barrier	bus_trap		See wikipedia:Bus trap		
barrier	cattle_grid		Bars in the road surface that allow wheeled vehicles but not animals to cross. Sometimes known as a Texas Gate, even outside of Texas		
barrier	chain		A chain used to prevent motorised vehicles.		
barrier	cycle_barrier		Barriers to bicycle traffic, most typically a pair of staggered steel bars perpendicular to the way itself whose gaps allow pedestrians to pass.		
barrier	debris		A road is blocked by debris with or without ground. This might be for short or long time. Often used as first step in blocking an abandoned road. The photo does not display the road after the debris because it was a slope road and the photo was taken on the top.		
barrier	entrance		A gap in a linear barrier with nothing that limits passing through. <code>access=yes</code> is implied. The limitations are the same of the way that crosses it, if there is such.		
barrier	full-height_turnstile		A full-height turnstile, also called HEET-turnstile (High Entrance/Exit Turnstile), like the ones to access security areas. Note the mix of hyphen and underscore.		
barrier	gate		An entrance that can be opened or closed to get through the barrier. Combine with <code>access=*</code> where appropriate.		

barrier	hampshire_gate		A section of wire fence which can be removed temporarily. Combine with access=* where appropriate.		
barrier	height_restrictor		Combine with maxheight=* .		
barrier	horse_stile		A horse stile allows pedestrians and horses to cross a gap through a fence, but prevents or makes it very difficult for motorcycles and live stock to cross.		
barrier	jersey_barrier		A jersey barrier consists of heavy prefabricated blocks to create a barrier. Use material=plastic or material=concrete to express the used material.		
barrier	kent_carriage_gap		A Kent carriage gap is used by local authorities in the UK to prevent motorised vehicles from accessing public rights of way whilst allowing most horse drawn carriages to pass. These are now becoming common on byways in the UK		[4] 
barrier	kissing_gate		A gate which allows people to cross, but not livestock.		
barrier	lift_gate		A lift gate (boom barrier) is a bar, or pole pivoted in such a way as to allow the boom to block vehicular access through a controlled point. Combine with access=* where appropriate.	Mapnik	
barrier	log		Use this when the passage is closed by lumber (trunk of a tree). This kind of barrier is often useful to sit on. This barrier is a penalty to cyclists but can be crossed by lifting the bike over.		
barrier	motorcycle_barrier		Barriers along paths that prevent access by motorcycles.		
barrier	rope		A flexible barrier made of fibres, twisted or braided together to improve strength. As a barrier it is often more symbolic than actually physically preventing pedestrians from accessing.		
barrier	sally_port		A sally port is used to pass through thick or city walls, and is a type of covered gate with two doors.		
barrier	spikes		Spikes on the ground that prevent unauthorized access. Can also be removeable e.g. after payment in a garage.		
barrier	stile		A stile allows pedestrians to cross a wall or fence, but never actually "opens" the barrier (unlike a gate, a stile has few or no moving parts).		
barrier	sump_buster		A sump buster is a concrete slab or steel structure that prevents passing of two-tracked vehicles with less than a minimum track and ground clearance. (Typically stops normal cars.)		
barrier	swing_gate		Similar to a lift gate but rotates sideways to open. It is usually made out of metal bars (wood or other material possible) and is intended to prevent cars from access but can usually be crossed by pedestrians and cyclists.		

barrier	toll_booth		A road usage toll or fee is collected here. Used with toll=* and charge=*		
barrier	turnstile		A turnstile (also called baffle gate) is used to allow one person at a time to pass. Use this for small turnstiles like the ones in supermarkets or some subways.		
barrier	yes		A barrier which nature cannot be determined; typically only used in mapping using aerial imagery		
barrier	user defined		<i>All commonly used values according to Taginfo</i>		

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Boundary

These are used to describe administrative and other boundaries. See the page [Boundaries](#) for an introduction on its usage.

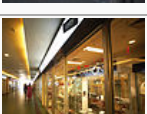
Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
boundary	administrative		An administrative boundary. Subdivisions of areas/territories/jurisdictions recognised by governments or other organisations for administrative purposes. These range from large groups of nation states right down to small administrative districts and suburbs, as indicated by the 'admin_level=* combo tag		
boundary	maritime		Maritime boundaries		
boundary	national_park		Area of outstanding natural beauty, set aside for conservation and for recreation (Other languages i)		
boundary	political		Electoral boundaries		
boundary	postal_code		Postal code boundaries		
boundary	religious_administration		An religious administrative boundary. See: Talk:Key:boundary#Religious authority boundaries		
boundary	protected_area		Protected areas, such as for national-parks, water protection areas or indigenous areas.		
border_type	*		To distinguish between types of boundary where admin_level isn't enough. Used in several different ways e.g in maritime contexts		
fire_boundary	yes		Tag fire_boundary used to mark the boundaries of the areas of fire brigades out within the project Karta01 i .		
boundary	user defined		<i>All commonly used values according to Taginfo</i>		
Attributes					
admin_level	Number		Applies to boundary=administrative and is usually in the range 1 to 10, except for Germany where it might be 11 – see boundary .		

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Building

This is used to identify individual buildings or groups of connected buildings. See the page [Buildings](#) for further details on the usage of this tag and **man_made=*** for tagging of various other structures.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Photo
Accommodation				
building	apartments		A building arranged into individual dwellings, often on separate floors. May also have retail outlets on the ground floor. How does one map the retail elements? Use building:levels=* for the total number of floors.	

building	dormitory		For a shared building, as used by college/university students (not a share room for multiple occupants as implied by the term in British English). Would 'hall_of_residence' be better?	
building	farm		A residential building on a farm (farmhouse). For other buildings see below building=farm_auxiliary , building=barn , ... If in your country farmhouse looks same as general residential house then you can tag as building=house as well. See also landuse=farmyard	
building	hotel		A building designed with separate rooms available for overnight accommodation. Normally used in conjunction with tourism=hotel for the hotel grounds including recreation areas and parking.	
building	house		A single dwelling unit inhabited by family or small group sharing facilities such as a kitchen. Houses forming half of a semi-detached pair, or one of a row of terraced houses, should share at least two nodes with joined neighbours, thereby defining the party wall between the properties.	
building	detached		A single dwelling unit inhabited by family or small group sharing facilities such as a kitchen.	
building	residential		A general tag for a building used primarily for residential purposes. Where additional detail is available consider using one or more areas tagged as 'apartments', 'terrace' or 'house'.	
building	terrace		A single way used to define the outline of a linear row of residential dwellings, each of which normally has its own entrance, which form a terrace (row-house in North American English). Consider defining each dwelling separately using 'house'.	
building	houseboat		A boat used primarily as a home	
building	static_caravan		A mobile home (semi)permanently left on a single site	
Commercial				
building	commercial		A building where non-specific commercial activities take place; use office=* to describe the type of office. Consider tagging the area using landuse=commercial . Use 'retail' if the building consists primarily of shops.	
building	industrial		A building where some industrial process takes place. Use warehouse if the purpose is known to be primarily for storage/distribution. Consider using landuse=industrial for the surrounding area and the proposed industrial=* tag to describe the industrial activity.	
building	retail		A building primarily used for selling goods are sold to the public; use shop=* to identify the sort of goods sold. Consider use landuse=retail for the surrounding area. How is one meant to indicate that there is also residential accommodation or office use above?	
building	warehouse		A building primarily used for the storage of goods or as part of a distribution system.	
Civic/Amenity				
building	cathedral		A building that was built as a cathedral. Used in conjunction with amenity=place_of_worship , religion=* and denomination=* for the cathedral grounds where it is in current use.	
building	chapel		A building that was built as a chapel. Used in conjunction with amenity=place_of_worship , religion=* and denomination=* for the chapel grounds where it is in current use.	
building	church		A building that was built as a church. Used in conjunction with amenity=place_of_worship , religion=* and denomination=* for the church grounds where it is in current use.	

building	civic		For any civic amenity, for example amenity=community_centre , amenity=library , amenity=toilets , leisure=sports_centre , leisure=swimming_pool , amenity=townhall etc. Use amenity=* or leisure=* etc to provide further details. See building=public as well.	
building	hospital		A building which forms part of a hospital. Use amenity=hospital for the hospital grounds.	
building	mosque		A mosque. Used in conjunction with amenity=place_of_worship , religion=* and denomination=* .	
building	school		For any generic school buildings. Buildings for specific uses (sports halls etc) should be tagged for their purpose. Use amenity=school for the perimeter of the school grounds.	
building	train_station		A train station building.	
building	transportation		A building related to public transport. You will probably want to tag it with proper transport related tag as well, such as public_transport=station . Note that there is a special tag for train station buildings - building=train_station .	
building	university		A university building. Use amenity=university for the whole university area.	
building	public		A public building. Don't use amenity=public_building .	
Other Buildings				
building	barn		An agricultural building used for storage and as a covered workplace.	
building	bridge		A building used as a bridge. Can also represent a gatehouse for drawbridges. See also bridge=yes for highway=* . Don't use this tag just for marking bridges (their outlines). For such purposes consider the proposed man_made=bridge.	
building	bunker		A hardened military building. Also use military=bunker .	
building	cabin		A cabin is a small, roughly built house usually with a wood exterior and typically found in rural areas.	
building	construction		Used for buildings under construction. Use construction=* to hold the value for the completed building.	
building	cowshed		A cowshed (cow barn, cow house) is a a building for housing cows, usually found on farms.	
building	farm_auxiliary		A building on a farm that is not a dwelling (use 'farm' or 'house' for the farm house).	
building	garage		A garage is a building suitable for the storage of one or possibly more motor vehicle or similar. See building=garages for larger shared buildings.	
building	garages		A building that consists of a number of discrete storage spaces for different owners/tenants. See also building=garage .	

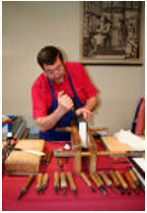
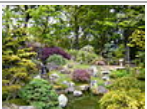
building	greenhouse		A greenhouse is a glass or plastic covered building used to grow plants. Use landuse=greenhouse_horticulture for the area	
building	hangar		A hangar is a building used for the storage of airplanes, helicopters or space-craft. Consider adding aeroway=hangar , when appropriate.	
building	hut		A hut is a small and crude shelter.	
building	roof		A structure that consists of a roof with open sides, such as a rain shelter, and also gas stations	
building	shed		A shed is a simple, single-storey structure in a back garden or on an allotment that is used for storage, hobbies, or as a workshop.	
building	stable		A stable is a building where horses are kept.	
building	sty		A sty (pigsty, pig ark, pig-shed) is a a building for raising domestic pigs, usually found on farms.	
building	transformer_tower		A transformer tower is a characteristic tall building comprising a distribution transformer and constructed to connect directly to a medium voltage overhead power line. Quite often the power line has since been undergrounded but the building may still serve as a substation. If the building is still in use as a substation it should additionally be tagged as power=substation + substation=minor_distribution .	
building	yes		Use this value where it is not possible to determine a more specific value.	
building	user defined		<i>All commonly used values</i> ↗ according to <i>Taginfo</i> , generally <i>building types</i>	
Additional Attributes				
entrance	yes / main / exit / service / emergency		An entrance in a building. Replaces the deprecated tag building=entrance .	
height	number		The height of the building in meters.	
building:levels	number		The number of levels (floors) in the building.	
building:fireproof	yes/no		Fire-resistance information.	

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Craft

This is used as a place that produces or processes customised goods. See the page [Crafts](#) for more information on the usage of these tags.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
craft	agricultural_engines		Planning, and Constructing engines and tools for agricultural use.		
craft	basket_maker		Producing baskets, often made from Willow.		
craft	beekeeper		A place where honey bees are kept for the purposes of securing commodities such as honey, beeswax or pollen.		

craft	blacksmith		A place where a blacksmith forges tools, horseshoes, etc. from iron.	
craft	brewery		A brewery is a dedicated building for the making of beer	
craft	boatbuilder		Planning, and Constructing boats.	
craft	bookbinder		Physically assembling a book from a number of sheets of paper.	
craft	carpenter		Workplace or office of Carpenters that work with timber to construct, install and maintain buildings, furniture, and other objects.	
craft	carpet_layer		Workplace or office of carpet layers that bring carpet on your floor.	
craft	caterer		Workplace or office of one who prepares customized meals for takeout, or provides prepared meals or supplies to a group at social gatherings.	
craft	clockmaker		Workplace or office of a clockmaker that is building or repairing clocks but not watches. See also craft=watchmaker	
craft	confectionery		A place where the set of food items that are rich in sugar, any one or type of which is called a confection is produced.	
craft	dressmaker		A place where clothes are created, repaired or altered to fit personal needs.	
craft	electrician		Workplace or office of an electrician which is a tradesman specialized in electrical wiring of buildings, stationary machines and related equipment.	
craft	gardener		Workplace or office of a garden designer or a landscape gardener.	

craft	glazieri		A place where residential, commercial, and artistic glass is selected, cutted, installed, replaced, and removed	
craft	handicraft		A place where useful and decorative devices are made completely by hand or using only simple tools	
craft	hvac		Workplace or office of an HVAC system designer (Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning)	
craft	insulation		Workplace or office of of a person who does thermal insulation in buildings.	
craft	jeweller		A place where necklaces, rings, brooches, earrings and bracelets and other personal adornments are created or repaired.	
craft	key_cutter		A place where keys can be duplicated from originals.	
craft	locksmith		A place where locks and keys are created or repaired.	
craft	metal_construction		A place where handrails, gates, ramps and similar things from metal are made.	
craft	optician		A place where lenses for the correction of a person's vision are designed, fitted and dispensed.	
craft	painter		Workplace or office of a house painter which is a tradesman responsible for the painting and decorating of buildings.	
craft	parquet_layer		Workplace or office of a parquet layer.	
craft	photographer		Workplace or office of a person who takes photographs using a camera.	
craft	photographic_laboratory		A place where photos taken on a film or digital images are transformed into a more permanent form, often on paper or plastic foil.	
craft	plasterer		Workplace or office of a tradesman who works with plaster, such as forming a layer of plaster on an interior wall or plaster decorative moldings on ceilings or walls.	
craft	plumber		Workplace or office of a tradesman who specializes in installing and maintaining systems used for potable (drinking) water, sewage, and drainage.	

craft	pottery	 	A place where earthenware, stoneware and porcelain and other ceramic ware is made by potters.	
craft	rigger	 	Workplace or office of a person who makes masts, yards, sails, and cordage for sailboats and sailing ships.	
craft	roofer	 	Workplace or office of a tradesman who is specialized in roof construction.	
craft	saddler	 	A place where saddles or accessories for cars and boats are produced or repaired.	
craft	sailmaker	 	Workplace or office of a person who makes and repairs sails for sailboats and sailing ships, typically working on shore in a sail loft.	
craft	sawmill	 	A workplace where logs are cut into boards.	
craft	scaffolder	 	Workplace or office of a tradesman who builds temporary structure used to support people and material in the construction or repair of buildings and other large structures.	
craft	sculptor	 	A place where Sculpture are made.	
craft	shoemaker	 	A place where shoes, boots, sandals, clogs and moccasins are created, repaired or altered to fit personal needs. See also shop=shoes for a place where shoes are sold, but not made or altered	
craft	stand_builder	 	Workplace of a company that builds stands/booths for fairs.	
craft	stonemason	 	A place where rough pieces of rock are shaped into accurate geometrical shapes.	
craft	sun_protection	 	A place where sun protection is made, repaired, or delivered for assembly, especially awnings and shutters.	
craft	sweep	 	Workplace or office of a person who cleans chimneys for a living.	
craft	tailor	 	A place where clothing is made, repaired, or altered professionally, especially suits and men's clothing.	
craft	tiler	 	Workplace or office of a person who lays tiles on floors, swimming pools and such.	

craft	tinsmith	 	A tinsmith, or tinner or tinker or tinplate worker. Workplace or office of a person who makes and repairs things made of light-coloured metal, particularly tinware.		
craft	upholsterer	 	A place where furniture, especially seats are provided with padding, springs, webbing, and fabric or leather covers.		
craft	watchmaker	 	A watchmaker is an artisan who makes and repairs watches. Today due to industrial production they mostly repair watches. For other kinds of clocks see craft=clockmaker		
craft	window_construction	 	Construct windows		
craft	winery	 	Produces wine		
craft	user defined	 	<i>All commonly used values ✎ according to Taginfo</i>		

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Emergency

This is used to describe the location of emergency facilities and equipment. See the page [Emergency](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
emergency	ambulance_station	 	An ambulance station is a structure or other area set aside for storage of ambulance vehicles, medical equipment, personal protective equipment, and other medical supplies.		
emergency	defibrillator		An Automated External Defibrillator (AED) is a first-aid device that automates the process of diagnosing life-threatening cardiac arrhythmia and performing defibrillation. Previously tagged as emergency=aed or medical=aed .		
emergency	fire_extinguisher		A fire extinguisher is an active fire protection device used to extinguish or control small fires, often in emergency situations.		
emergency	fire_flapper		A flapper is a wildland firefighting tool also called a swatter or a beater. It is designed for extinguishing minor fires in rural areas such as heaths.		
emergency	fire_hose		A fire hose is a high-pressure hose used to carry water or other fire retardant (such as foam) to a fire to extinguish it.		
emergency	fire_hydrant		A fire hydrant is an active fire protection measure, and a source of water provided in most urban, suburban and rural areas with municipal water service or other water source to enable firefighters to tap into the municipal water supply to assist in extinguishing a fire.		
emergency	phone		An emergency phone is specifically provided for making calls to emergency services and is most often found in a place of special danger.		
emergency	ses_station	 	A State Emergency Service is an Australian volunteer organisation that provides emergency help during and after declared (natural or otherwise) disasters.		

emergency	siren		A siren is a loud noise maker. Most modern ones are civil defense, "air raid" sirens or tornado sirens.		
emergency	water_tank		Stock tank for fire-fighting water.		
emergency	assembly_point		Point or area, where people are crowd in a case of emergency		
emergency	access_point		Access points in areas which are hard to access (see also highway=emergency_access_point)		
emergency	user defined		<i>All commonly used values according to Taginfo</i>		

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Geological

This is used to describe the geological makeup of an area. See the page [Geological](#) for an introduction on its usage.

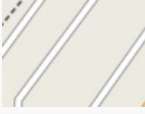
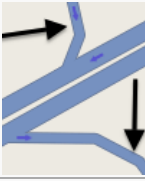
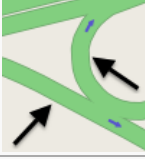
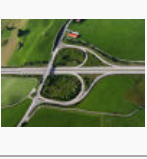
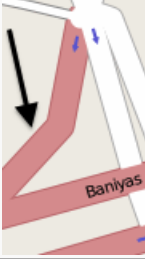
Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
geological	moraine		A moraine is any ice formed accumulation of unconsolidated glacial debris (soil and rock) which can occur in currently glaciated and formerly glaciated regions, such as those areas acted upon by glacial ice.		
geological	outcrop		An outcrop site is a place where the bedrock or superficial deposits have become locally exposed and are directly accessible to analysis.		
geological	palaeontological_site		A palaeontological site is a place (or group of physical sites) in which remains of ancient living forms is preserved. Area under the study of the forms of life existing in prehistoric times, as represented by the fossils of plants, animals, and other organisms investigated using the discipline of palaeontology.		
geological	user defined		<i>All commonly used values according to Taginfo</i>		

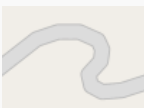
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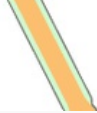
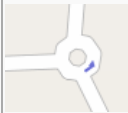
Highway

This is used to describe roads and footpaths. For an introduction on its usage see the page titled [Highways](#). See the page titled [Restrictions](#) for an introduction on access limitations by vehicles type, time, day, load and purpose, etc.

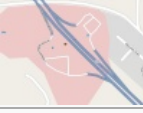
Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
Roads					
These are the principal tags for the road network. They range from the most to least important.					
highway	motorway		A restricted access major divided highway, normally with 2 or more running lanes plus emergency hard shoulder. Equivalent to the Freeway, Autobahn, etc..		
highway	trunk		The most important roads in a country's system that aren't motorways. (Need not necessarily be a divided highway.)		
highway	primary		The next most important roads in a country's system. (Often link larger towns.)		

highway	secondary		The next most important roads in a country's system. (Often link smaller towns and villages.)		
highway	tertiary		The next most important roads in a country's system.		
highway	unclassified		The least most important through roads in a country's system – i.e. minor roads of a lower classification than tertiary, but which serve a purpose other than access to properties. (The word 'unclassified' is a historical artefact of the UK road system and does not mean that the classification is unknown; you can use highway=road for that.)		
highway	residential		Roads which are primarily lined with and serve as an access to housing.		
highway	service	 	For access roads to, or within an industrial estate, camp site, business park, car park etc. Can be used in conjunction with service=* to indicate the type of usage and with access=* to indicate who can use it and in what circumstances.		
Link roads					
highway	motorway_link		The link roads (sliproads/ramps) leading to/from a motorway from/to a motorway or lower class highway. Normally with the same motorway restrictions.		
highway	trunk_link		The link roads (sliproads/ramps) leading to/from a trunk road from/to a trunk road or lower class highway.		
highway	primary_link		The link roads (sliproads/ramps) leading to/from a primary road from/to a primary road or lower class highway.		
highway	secondary_link		The link roads (sliproads/ramps) leading to/from a secondary road from/to a secondary road or lower class highway.		
highway	tertiary_link		The link roads (sliproads/ramps) leading to/from a tertiary road from/to a tertiary road or lower class highway.		
Special road types					
highway	living_street		For living streets , which are residential streets where pedestrians have legal priority over cars, speeds are kept very low and where children are allowed to play on the street.		
highway	pedestrian	 	For roads used mainly/exclusively for pedestrians in shopping and some residential areas which may allow access by motorised vehicles only for very limited periods of the day. To create a 'square' or 'plaza' create a closed way and tag as pedestrian and also with area=yes .		

highway	track		Roads for agricultural or forestry uses etc, often rough with unpaved/unsealed surfaces, that can be used only by off-road vehicles (4WD, tractors, ATVs, ...). In countries where most roads are unpaved, you should still use the main trunk/primary/secondary/tertiary/unclassified values, making sure to also tag the surface type. Use <code>surface=*</code> or <code>tracktype=*</code> for tagging to describe the surface.		
highway	bus_guideway		A busway where the vehicle guided by the way (though not a railway) and is not suitable for other traffic. Please note: this is not a normal bus lane, use <code>access=no</code> , <code>psv=yes</code> instead!		
highway	raceway		A course or track for (motor) racing		
highway	road		A road where the mapper is unable to ascertain the classification from the information available. This is intended as a temporary tag to mark a road until it has been properly surveyed. Once it has been surveyed, the classification should be updated to the appropriate value.		
Paths					
highway	footway		For designated footpaths; i.e., mainly/exclusively for pedestrians. This includes walking tracks and gravel paths. If bicycles are allowed as well, you can indicate this by adding a <code>bicycle=yes</code> tag. Should not be used for paths where the primary or intended usage is unknown. Use <code>highway=pedestrian</code> for pedestrianised roads in shopping or residential areas and <code>highway=track</code> if it is usable by agricultural or similar vehicles.		
highway	cycleway		See below.		
highway	bridleway		For horses. Equivalent to <code>highway=path</code> + <code>horse=designated</code> .		
highway	steps		For flights of steps (stairs) on footways. Use with <code>step_count=*</code> to indicate the number of steps		
highway	path		A non-specific path. Use <code>highway=footway</code> for paths mainly for walkers, <code>highway=cycleway</code> for one also usable by cyclists, <code>highway=bridleway</code> for ones available to horses as well as walkers and <code>highway=track</code> for ones which is passable by agriculture or similar vehicles.		
When sidewalk (or pavement) is tagged on the main roadway (see Sidewalks)					
sidewalk	both / left / right / no		Specifies that the highway has sidewalks on both sides, on one side or no sidewalk at all		
When cycleway is drawn as its own way (see Bicycle)					
highway	cycleway		For designated cycleways. Add <code>foot=*</code> only if <code>default-access-restrictions</code> do not apply.		
When cycleway or lane is tagged on the main roadway (see Bicycle)					
cycleway	lane		A lane is a route that lies within the roadway		

cycleway	opposite		Used on ways with oneway=yes where it is legally permitted to cycle in both directions. Used together with oneway:bicycle=no .		
cycleway	opposite_lane		Used on ways with oneway=yes that have a cycling lane going the opposite direction of normal traffic flow (a "contraflow" lane). Used together with oneway:bicycle=no .		
cycleway	track		A track is a route that is separate from the road. + oneway=yes if needed.		
cycleway	opposite_track		Used on ways with oneway=yes that have a cycling track going the opposite direction of normal traffic flow		
cycleway	share_busway		There is a bus lane that cyclists are permitted to use.		
cycleway	shared_lane		Cyclists share a lane with motor vehicles, but there are markings indicating that they should share the lane with motorists.		
Lifecycle					
highway	proposed		For planned roads, use with proposed=* and also proposed=* with a value of the proposed highway value.		
highway	construction		For roads under construction. Use construction=* to hold the value for the completed road.		
Attributes					
abutters	commercial/ industrial/ mixed/ residential/ retail etc.		See Key:abutters for more details.		
driving_side	left/ right		Defines which side of the road vehicles must legally use. (must only be used on highways when they are an exception to the rule)		
ford	yes		The road crosses through stream or river, vehicles must enter any water.		
ice_road	yes		A highway is laid upon frozen water basin, definitely doesn't exist in summer.		
incline	Number %/°		Incline steepness as percents ("5%") or degrees ("20°"). Positive/negative values indicate movement upward/downwards in the direction of the way.		
junction	roundabout		This automatically implies oneway=yes , the oneway direction is defined by the sequential ordering of nodes within the Way. This applies on a way, tagged with highway=* already.		
lanes	number		The number of traffic lanes for general purpose traffic, also for buses and other specific classes of vehicle.		

lit	yes/no		Street lighting		
motorroad	yes / no		The motorroad tag is used to describe highways that have motorway-like access restrictions but that are not a motorway.		
mountain_pass	yes		The highest point of a mountain pass.		
mtb:scale	0-6		Applies to highway=path and highway=track . A classification scheme for mtb trails (few inclination and downhill).		
mtb:scale:uphill	0-5		A classification scheme for mtb trails for going uphill if there is significant inclination.		
mtb:scale:imba	0-4		The IMBA Trail Difficulty Rating System shall be used for bikeparks. It is adapted to mtb trails with artificial obstacles.		
mtb:description	Text		Applies to highway=path and highway=track . A key to input variable infos related to mtbiking on a way with human words		
overtaking	yes/ no/ both/ forward/ backward		Specifying sections of roads where overtaking is legally forbidden.		
parking:condition:side	free/ ticket/ disc/ residents/ customers/ private		Specifying the parking conditions (terms). See parking:condition=* for more details.		
parking:lane:side	parallel/ diagonal/ perpendicular/ marked/ no_parking/ no_stopping/ fire_lane.		Specifying the parking space. See parking:lane=* for more details.		
passing_places	yes		A way which has frequent passing places		
sac_scale	hiking / mountain_hiking / demanding_mountain_hiking / alpine_hiking / demanding_alpine_hiking / difficult_alpine_hiking		Applies to highway=path and highway=footway . A classification scheme for hiking trails.		
service	alley/ driveway/ parking_aisle etc.		See Key:service for more details.		
surface	paved / unpaved / asphalt / concrete / paving_stones / cobblestone / metal / wood / grass_paver / gravel / pebblestone / grass / ground / earth / dirt / mud / sand		See Key:surface for more details.		
tactile_paving	yes / no		A paving in the ground to be followed with a blindman's stick.	Not to be rendered on standard maps.	
tracktype	grade1/ grade2/ grade3/ grade4/ grade5		To describe the quality of the surface. See Key:tracktype and Key:surface for more information.		
traffic_calming	yes/ bump/ hump/ cushion/ table etc.		See Key:traffic calming for more details.		
trail_visibility	excellent / good / intermediate / bad / horrible / no		Applies to highway=path , highway=footway , highway=cycleway and highway=bridleway . A classification for hiking trails visibility		

winter_road	yes		A highway functions during winter, probably can't be driven in summer.		
Other highway features					
highway	bus_stop		A small bus stop. Can be mapped more rigorously using <code>public_transport=stop_position</code> for the position where the vehicle stops and <code>public_transport=platform</code> for the place where passengers wait. See <code>public_transport=*</code> for more details.		
highway	crossing		Pedestrians can cross a street here; e.g., zebra crossing		
highway	emergency_access_point		Sign number which can be used to define your current position in case of an emergency. Use with <code>ref=NUMBER_ON_THE_SIGN</code>		
highway	escape		Emergency lane beside long descending slopes for trucks and other vehicles to stop safely after brake failure.	Not decided yet, but a white/red checkered line has been proposed.	
highway	give_way		A "give way," or "Yield" sign		
emergency	phone		A calling device can be used to tell on your current position in case of an emergency. Use with <code>ref=NUMBER_ON_THE_SIGN</code>		
highway	mini_roundabout		Similar to roundabouts, but at the center there is either a painted circle or a fully <code>traversable</code> island. In case of an untraversable center island, <code>junction=roundabout</code> should be used. Rendered as anti-clockwise by default <code>direction=anticlockwise</code> . To render clockwise add the tag <code>direction=clockwise</code> .		
highway	motorway_junction		Indicates a junction (UK) or exit (US). <code>ref=*</code> should be set to the exit number or junction identifier. (Some roads – e.g., the A14 – also carry junction numbers, so the tag may be encountered elsewhere despite its name)		
highway	passing_place		The location of a passing space		
highway	rest_area		Place where drivers can leave the road to rest, but not refuel.		
highway	speed_camera		A fixed road-side or overhead speed camera.		
highway	street_lamp		A street light, lamppost, street lamp, light standard, or lamp standard is a raised source of light on the edge of a road, which is turned on or lit at a certain time every night		

highway	services		A service station to get food and eat something, often found at motorways		
highway	stop		A stop sign		
highway	traffic_signals		Lights that control the traffic		
highway	turning_circle		A turning circle is a rounded, widened area usually, but not necessarily, at the end of a road to facilitate easier turning of a vehicle. Also known as a <i>cul de sac</i> .		
highway	User Defined		<i>All commonly used values</i> according to Taginfo		

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Historic

This is used to describe various historic places. For example: archeological sites, wrecks, ruins, castles and ancient buildings. See the page titled **Historic** for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
historic	archaeological_site		A place in which evidence of past activity is preserved		
historic	aircraft		A decommissioned aircraft which generally remains in one place		
historic	battlefield		The site of a battle or military skirmish in the past. This could be on land or at sea.		
historic	boundary_stone		A historic boundary stone usually found along the way.		
historic	building		If it's not clear what type a historic building has, it can be tagged as a generic building.		
historic	castle		Castles are (often fortified) buildings from medieval and modern times. Other languages		
historic	cannon		A historic/retired cannon. Usually found at on forts or battlefields.		
historic	city_gate		A city gate (or town gate) is a gate within a city wall.		
historic	citywalls		A defensive wall is a fortification used to protect a city or settlement from potential aggressors.		
historic	farm		A historical farm, kept in it's original state.		

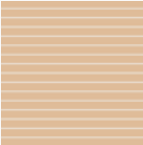
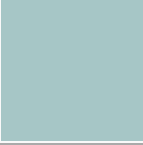
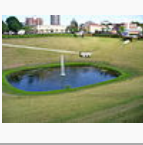
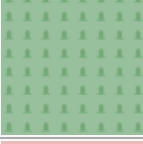
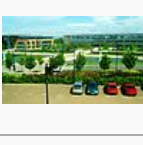
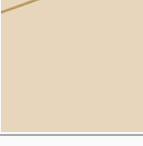
historic	fort		A military fort – distinct from a castle as it is generally more modern		
historic	manor		Historic manors / mansions		
historic	memorial		Much like a monument, but smaller. Might range from a WWII memorial to a simple plate on a wall.		
historic	monument		An object, especially large and made of stone, built to remember and show respect to a person or group of people. Other languages		
historic	ruins		Remains of structures that were once complete, but have fallen into partial or complete disrepair. If the type of original structure is known or apparent it can be described using ruins=* , e.g. ruins=castle . Alternative tagging is historic=castle , ruins=yes . See the proposal and discussion at Proposed features/ruins for ruins of historic buildings.		
historic	runestone		A runestone is typically a raised stone with a runic inscription.		
historic	ship		A decommissioned ship or submarine		
historic	tomb		Historic tomb		
historic	tree_shrine		A single tree of a religious figure mounted onto a tree. Use natural=tree + historic=wayside_shrine instead.		
historic	wayside_cross		A historical (usually christian) cross. Frequently found along the way in Southern Germany, Austria and probably elsewhere.		
historic	wayside_shrine		A historical shrine often showing a religious depiction. Frequently found along the way in Southern Germany, Austria and probably elsewhere.		
historic	wreck		Nautical craft that has unintentionally been sunk or destroyed.		
historic	yes		Used to add the historic significance of the objects described by other tags.		

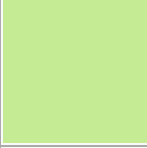
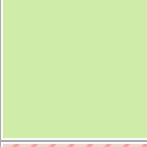
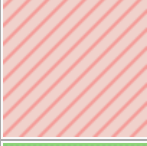
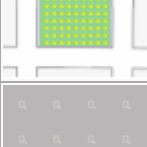
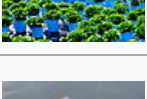
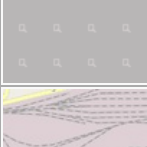
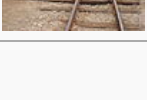
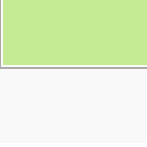
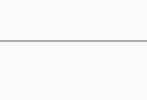
historic	user defined	 	All commonly used values according to Taginfo		
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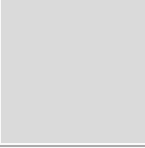
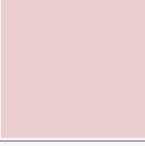
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Landuse

This is used to describe the purpose for which an area of land is being used. See the page titled [Landuse](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
landuse	allotments	 	A piece of land given over to local residents for growing vegetables and flowers.		
landuse	basin	 	An area of water that drains into a river. Together with basin=* for stormwater/rainwater infiltration/detention/retention basins. Other languages ↗ .		
landuse	brownfield	 	Describes land scheduled for new development where old buildings have been demolished and cleared		
landuse	cemetery		Place for burials. You can add religion=* (values listed in the place of worship page). Smaller places (e.g. with a church nearby) may use amenity=grave_yard instead.		
landuse	commercial	 	Predominantly offices, business parks, etc.		
landuse	conservation		Protected areas (Not approved) Alternate tagging of same thing: boundary=protected_area , protected_area=*		
landuse	construction	 	"Under construction" site, should become something different once the construction is finished		
landuse	farm		An area of farmland used for tillage and pasture (animals, crops, vegetables, flowers, fruit growing).		
landuse	farmland		Synonyme for farm , used in JOSM because <i>farm</i> was considered ambiguous (see ticket #1579 ↗). <i>Farmland</i> has now been used more often (see taginfo comparison ↗).		
landuse	farmyard		An area of land with farm buildings like farmhouse, dwellings, farmsteads, sheds, stables, barns, equipment sheds, feed bunkers, etc. plus the open space in between them and the shrubbery/trees around them.		
landuse	forest	 	Managed forest or woodland plantation (Other languages ↗).		

landuse	garages		One level buildings with boxes commonly for cars, usually made of brick and metal. Usually this area belong to garage cooperative with own name, chairman, budget, rules, security, etc.		
landuse	grass		For areas covered with grass. Consider landuse=meadow for meadow. and landuse=pasture for pasture. Note that this is actually a Landcover tag, not a landuse tag and there is a proposal to deprecate it .		
landuse	greenfield		Describes land scheduled for new development where there have been no buildings before. A greenfield is scheduled to turn into a construction site		
landuse	greenhouse_horticulture		Area used for growing plants in greenhouses		
landuse	industrial		Predominantly workshops, factories or warehouses		
landuse	landfill		Place where waste is dumped. Other languages 		
landuse	meadow		An area of land primarily vegetated by grass and other non-woody plants, usually mowed for making hay (Other Languages 		
landuse	military		For land areas owned/used by the military for whatever purpose		
landuse	orchard		intentional planting of trees or shrubs maintained for food production		
landuse	pasture		(Proposed in Proposed features/pasture.) An area of land primarily vegetated by grass, used for grazing.		
landuse	plant_nursery		intentional planting of plants maintaining for the production of new plants		
landuse	quarry		Surface mineral extraction (Other languages 		
landuse	railway		Area for railway use, generally off-limits to the general public		
landuse	recreation_ground		An open green space for general recreation, which may include pitches, nets and so on, usually municipal but possibly also private to colleges or companies		

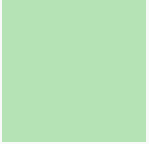
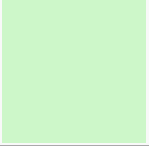
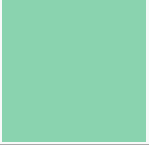
landuse	reservoir	 	Stores water, may be covered or uncovered; for a covered reservoir see also man_made=reservoir_covered (Other languages ↗). See water=reservoir for alternative tagging.		
landuse	residential	 	Predominantly houses or apartment buildings		
landuse	retail	 	Predominantly shops		
landuse	salt_pond		A place where sea water is evaporated to extract its salt	(unsichtbar)	
landuse	village_green	 	An area of common land, usually grass, in the centre of a village (quintessentially English – defined separately from 'common land' under the Commons Registration Act 1965 and the Commons Act 2006).		
landuse	vineyard	 	A piece of land where grapes are grown.		
landuse	user defined	 	<i>All commonly used values ↗ according to Taginfo</i>		

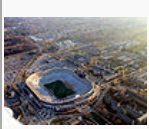
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Leisure

This is used to tag leisure and sports facilities. See the page titled [Leisure](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
leisure	adult_gaming_centre	 	A venue with pay-to-play games, such as video games, driving simulators, pinball machines, merchandisers, etc. With a set age limit. As opposed to leisure=amusement_arcade .		
leisure	amusement_arcade	 	A venue with pay-to-play games, such as video games, driving simulators, pinball machines, merchandisers, etc. Without a set age limit. As opposed to leisure=adult_gaming_centre .		
leisure	beach_resort	 	To mark the boundary of a managed beach.		
leisure	bird_hide	 	A place to observe birds.		
leisure	dance	 	A place to go dancing.		
leisure	dog_park	 	Designated area, with or without a fenced boundary, where dog-owners are permitted to exercise their pets unrestrained		

leisure	firepit		A permanent location or structure to host campfires, bonfires, etc		
leisure	fishing				
leisure	garden		Place where flowers and other plants are grown in a decorative and structured manner or for scientific purposes.		
leisure	golf_course		The outline of a golf course. The node form may be used to place an icon within the course. This tag implies sport=golf .		
leisure	hackerspace		A place where people with common interests, often in computers, technology, science, digital art or electronic art, can meet, socialize and/or collaborate.		
leisure	ice_rink		A place where you can skate or play ice hockey.		
leisure	marina		For mooring leisure yachts and motor boats		
leisure	miniature_golf		A place or area that you can play miniature golf.		
leisure	nature_reserve		Protected area of importance for wildlife, flora, fauna or features of geological or other special interest.		
leisure	park		Open, green area for recreation, usually municipal.		
leisure	pitch		e.g. a field for playing football/soccer, cricket, baseball sports, and skate parks. To describe what kind of sport(s) use sport=* .		
leisure	playground		Playground for little children.		
leisure	slipway		Boats can be launched here		
leisure	sports_centre		A distinct facility where a range of sports take place within an enclosed area. To describe what kind of sport(s) use sport=* .		

leisure	stadium		A major sports arena with substantial tiered seating. To describe what kind of sport(s) use sport=* .		
leisure	swimming_pool		A swimming pool, see also Proposed features/Swimming pool and Tag:amenity=swimming pool		
leisure	track		e.g. running, cycle-racing, greyhound, horses. To describe what kind of sport(s) use sport=* .		
leisure	water_park		Amusement area with water slides, recreational swimming pools and dressing rooms.		
leisure	wildlife_hide		A place to observe wildlife. See also leisure=bird_hide .		
leisure	user defined		<i>All commonly used values according to Taginfo</i>		

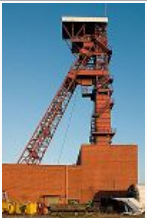
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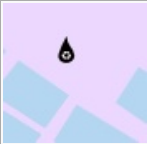
Man Made

A tag for identifying man made (artificial) structures that are added to the landscape. See the page [Man-made](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
man_made	adit		From Wikipedia: An adit is a type of entrance to an underground mine which is horizontal or nearly horizontal.		
man_made	beacon		Structures for signalling on land and sea.		
man_made	breakwater		Protects a shore or harbour from the sea and waves.		
man_made	bunker_silo		Open-sided structure to store something. It can be used with vehicles to fill and empty it.		
man_made	campanile		A freestanding bell tower, typically near a church. See also man_made=tower with tower:type=bell_tower .		
man_made	chimney		Large chimney for exhaustion. For attached mobile phone base stations see the communication:mobile_phone=yes .		
man_made	crane		A stationary, permanent crane, such as those at docks		

man_made	cross		Cross with little historical or religion value, e.g. summit cross.		
man_made	cutline		Used to mark cut lines in forests.		
man_made	clearcut		Area, where most or all trees are uniformly cut down. Used in combination with natural=scrub .		
man_made	embankment		A raised bank to carry a road, railway, or canal across a low-lying or wet area.		
man_made	dyke		A dyke is a an embankment built to restrict the flow of water or other liquids.		
man_made	flagpole		A long pole built to hold a flag.		
man_made	gasometer		A gasometer is a large storage container for gas.		
man_made	groyne		A rigid hydraulic structure perpendicular to a coastline or a riverbank intended to interrupt longshore sediment transport. See also: man_made=breakwater .		
man_made	kiln		A thermally insulated chamber in which temperature is controlled in order to change the state of the item placed inside, usually though the process of burning, baking, drying or smelting.		
man_made	lighthouse		Sends out a light beam to guide ships.		
man_made	mast		Mast is a vertical structure built to hold for example antennas.		

man_made	mineshaft		A vertical tunnel.		
man_made	monitoring_station		A station that monitor something.		
man_made	offshore_platform		Offshore platform.		
man_made	petroleum_well		A boring through the earth's surface that is designed to find and produce petroleum oil.		
man_made	pier		A "bridge into the ocean", usually for recreation.		
man_made	pipeline		A pipe for carrying various fluids, such as water, gas, sewage.		
man_made	reservoir_covered		A covered water reservoir.		
man_made	silo		A silo is a storage container for bulk material, often grains such as corn or wheat.		
man_made	snow_fence		A snow fence is a solid fence-like structure built across steep slopes to reduce risk and severity of (snow) avalanches. Usually made of steel, sloping outwards, and trussed underneath. Sometimes referred to as a snow shed .		
man_made	snow_net		A snow net netting fence built across steep slopes to reduce risk and severity of (snow) avalanches. They consist of a net made of steel cables, held up by posts. Sometimes referred to as an Avalanche net .		
man_made	storage_tank		A tank used for storage of liquids or gases.		
man_made	surveillance		To mark places and buildings monitored by public or private camera.		
man_made	survey_point		Triangulation pillars, geodetic vertices, and fixed equipment used by topographers (e.g. DGPS radio stations).		
man_made	tower		A tall and often lean building or structure e.g. telecoms. Please also add a tower:type=* if possible. Also see historic=* below.		

man_made	wastewater_plant		Facilities used to treat wastewater (known as sewage in some countries).		
man_made	watermill		traditional Watermill, mostly ancient and out of order.		
man_made	water_tower		A tower to store water in, usually found on hills beside or in a town.		
man_made	water_well		A water well is an excavation or structure created in the ground by digging, driving, boring or drilling to access groundwater in underground aquifers.		
man_made	water_works		A place where drinking water is found and applied to the local waterpipes network.		
man_made	windmill		Windmill, mostly ancient and out of order, see power=generator in combination with generator:source=wind for modern wind turbines.		
man_made	works		Industrial production plant aka factory.		
building	yes		General tag for buildings – see building=* for more information.		
man_made	user defined		<i>All commonly used values according to Taginfo</i>		

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Military

This is used for facilities and on land used by the military. These may include the Navy, Army, Air Force and Marines. See the page titled **Military** for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
military	airfield		A place where military planes take off and land.		
military	bunker		Buildings, often build from concrete, to stand even heavier fire. Also WW2 pillboxes .		
military	barracks		Buildings where soldiers live and work.		

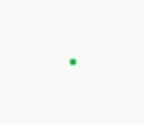
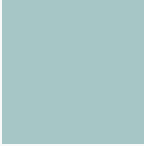
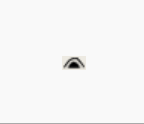
military	checkpoint		Place of a possible access to a restricted or secured area, where civilian visitors and vehicles will be controlled by a military authority.		
military	danger_area		Usually a large marked area around something like a firing range, bombing range, etc which can be an exclusion zone.	Mapnik:	
military	naval_base		A naval base.		
military	obstacle_course		A military obstacle course.		
military	range		Where soldiers have practice with their weapons (firing, bombing, artillery, ...).		
military	training_area		An area where soldiers train and weapons or other military technology are experimented with or are tested.		
military	user defined		<i>All commonly used values ↗ according to Taginfo</i>		

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Natural

This is used to describe natural and physical land features. These also include features that have been modified by humans. See the page titled **Natural** for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
Vegetation related					
natural	bare_rock		An area with sparse or no vegetation, so that the bedrock becomes visible.		
natural	fell		Bare upper lying uncultivated land principally covered with grass and often grazed.		
natural	moor		Upland areas, characterised by low-growing vegetation on acidic soils.		
natural	grassland		Where vegetation is dominated by grasses (Poaceae) and other herbaceous (non-woody) plants, except for ornamental grass (see landuse=grass), mowing for hay, etc. (see landuse=meadow) and grazing (see landuse=pasture).		
natural	heath		Bare lower lying uncultivated land with bushes but little or no tree cover. <i>Note. This is not for parks whose name contains the word "heath".</i>		
natural	mud		(Other languages ↗) Undocumented tag. Maybe see natural=wetland + wetland=mud ?		

natural	sand		Ground coverage of mostly silica particles, with no or very sparse vegetation. See natural=beach as well.		
natural	scrub		Uncultivated land covered with bushes or stunted trees.		
natural	stone		Freestanding stone; e.g., glacial erratic.		
natural	tree		Lone or significant trees.		
natural	tree_row		Line of trees.		
natural	wetland		Waterlogged area (on Wikipedia).		
natural	wood		Woodland where timber production does not dominate use. Be aware of landuse=forest . For more detail, one can use leaf_type=* .		
Water related					
natural	bay		A bay , a large body of water partially enclosed by land but with a wide mouth. (Other languages ↗).		
natural	beach		A beach , a flat area of sand, gravel or pebble next to water (Other languages ↗).		
natural	coastline		The mean high water spring line between the sea and land (with the water on the right side of the way .)		
natural	spring		A place where ground water flows naturally from the ground (Other languages ↗).		
natural	water		Lakes, etc.		
Mountains related					
natural	arete		An arête , a thin, almost knife-like, ridge of rock which is typically formed when two glaciers erode parallel U-shaped valleys.		
natural	cave_entrance		The entrance to a cave.		

natural	cliff		A cliff , a significant vertical, or near vertical, rock exposure (leave the lower face to the right of the way .)		
natural	glacier		Areas (or peaks) covered with ice throughout the year.		
natural	peak		Top of a hill or mountain (summit).		
natural	ridge		A ridge .		
natural	rock		A notable rock or group of rocks with connection to the ground.		
natural	saddle		Saddle between hills	 (suggested)	
natural	scree		Loose rock.		
natural	sinkhole		A natural depression or hole in the surface topography.		
natural	volcano		A volcano, either dormant, extinct or active.		
natural	user defined		All commonly used values according to Taginfo		

This table is a wiki template with a default description in English. [Editable here](#).

Office

An office is a place of business where administrative or professional work is carried out. See the page titled [Office](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
office	accountant		An office for an accountant.		
office	administrative		Local authorities, administrative and supervising institutions that are not related to state government.		
office	architect		An office for a architect.		
office	association		An office of a non-profit organisation, society, e.g. student, sport, consumer, automobile, bike association, etc....		
office	company		An office for a private company.		
office	educational_institution		An office for an educational institution.		
office	employment_agency		An office for a employment agency.		
office	estate_agent		An office for a estate agent or realtor.		
office	forestry		A forestry office.		
office	foundation		An office for a foundation.		
office	government		An office for a government agency or department.		
office	guide		An office for tour guides, mountain guides, dive guides, etc.		
office	insurance		An office for a insurance company or agent.		
office	it		An office for an IT specialist.		
office	lawyer		An office for a lawyer.		
office	newspaper		An office for a newspaper.		
office	ngo		An office for a non-government organisation.		
office	notary		Notary's office.		
office	political_party		An office for a political party.		

office	quango		An office for a quango (quasi-autonomous non-governmental organisation).		
office	realtor real_estate_agent		See office=estate_agent above.		
office	register		A register office / civil registry office. See also amenity=register_office .		
office	religion		An office of an religion instance. For example: parish office. Use additionally religion=* and denomination=* .		
office	research		An office for R&D.		
office	tax		Fiscal authorities, tax and revenue office.		
office	telecommunication		Telecommunication company office.		
office	travel_agent		An office for a travel agent. See also shop=travel_agency .		
office	water_utility		An office for a water utility company or water board.		
office	user_defined		<i>All commonly used values ↗ according to Taginfo</i>		

This table is a wiki template with a default description in English. [Editable here](#).

Places

This is used mainly to give details about settlements. See the page titled [Places](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
Administratively declared places					
place	country		See boundary=administrative , admin_level=2		
place	state		See boundary=administrative , admin_level=* varies; may not be used in all countries.		
place	region		See boundary=administrative , admin_level=* varies; may not be used in all countries. For <i>natural regions</i> other keys should be searched.		
place	province		See boundary=administrative , admin_level=* varies; may not be used in all countries.		
place	district		See boundary=administrative , admin_level=* varies; may not be used in all countries.		
place	county		See boundary=administrative , admin_level=* varies; may not be used in all countries.		
place	municipality		See boundary=administrative , admin_level=* varies; depending on the country a collection of arbitrary hamlets, villages and towns may form an administrative unit; sometimes members of a unit reform or join with another municipality as a result of political process. Within a municipality individual settlements are a lot less connected than those within a city, where they have grown connected over time.		
Populated settlements, urban					
place	city		The largest urban settlements in the territory, normally including the national, state and provincial capitals. These are defined by charter or other governmental designation in some territories and are a matter of judgement in others. Should normally have a population of at least 100,000 people and be larger than nearby towns. See place=suburb and place=neighbourhood on how to tag divisions within a city. The outskirts of urban settlements may or may not match the administratively declared boundary of the city.		
place	borough		See boundary=administrative , depending on the country suburbs in larger cities are often grouped into administrative units called <i>boroughs</i> or <i>city districts</i> ; using the value <i>borough</i> avoids name confusion in countries that declare districts within their states or counties.		

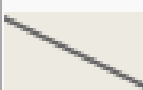
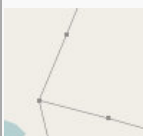
place	suburb		A distinct section of an urban settlement (city, town, etc.) with its own name and identity. e.g. - annexed towns or villages which were formerly independent, - independent (or dependent) municipalities within a city or next to a much bigger town - historical districts of settlements - industrial districts or recreation areas within a settlements with specific names.		
place	quarter		A named part of a bigger settlement where this part is smaller then a suburb and bigger then a neighbourhood. This does not have to be an administrative entity. The term <i>quarter</i> is sometimes used synonymously for <i>neighbourhood</i>.		
place	neighbourhood		A named part of a place=village, a place=town or a place=city. Smaller than place=suburb and place=quarter. The term <i>quarter</i> is sometimes used synonymously for <i>neighbourhood</i>, but may also stand for <i>borough</i> or <i>suburb</i> and hence is often avoided in OSM. See W Quarter_(urban_subdivision)		
place	city_block		A named city block that is part of a place=city. See W City_block		
Populated settlements, urban and rural					
place	town		A second tier urban settlement of local importance, often with a population of 10,000 people and good range of local facilities including schools, medical facilities etc and traditionally a market. In areas of low population, towns may have significantly lower populations. See place=neighbourhood and possibly also place=suburb on how to tag divisions within a town.		
place	village		A smaller distinct settlement, smaller than a town with few facilities available with people travelling to nearby towns to access these. Populations of villages vary widely in different territories but will nearly always be less than 10,000 people, often a lot less. See place=neighbourhood on how to tag divisions within a larger village.		
place	hamlet		A smaller rural community typically with less than 100-200 inhabitants, few infrastructure.		
place	isolated_dwelling		Smallest kind of human settlement. No more than 2 households.		
place	farm		A farm that has its own name. If the farm is not a part of bigger settlement use place=isolated_dwelling. See also landuse=farmyard		
place	allotments		Dacha or cottage settlement, which is located outside other inhabited locality. This value is used mainly in Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union, where a lot of such unofficial settlements exist		
Other places					
place	continent		One of the seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America		
place	archipelago		Identifies the relation of an archipelago, which contains several islands and islets.		
place	island		Identifies the coastline of an island (> 1 km²), also consider place=islet for very small islands		
place	islet		Identifies an islet (< 1 km²).		
place	locality		For an unpopulated named place.		
place	User Defined		<i>All commonly used values</i> ↗ according to <i>Taginfo</i>		
Additional attributes					
population	Number		Number of inhabitants of the place. Among other things, it might be used in selecting which name to render at a given zoom level at what font size.		
name	Text		To define the name of a place.		
place_numbers	Number		Probably better to use the Karlsruhe Schema instead of this tag.		

postal_code	Text		Probably better to use the Karlsruhe Schema instead of this tag.		
reference_point	yes		Named landmarks used to identify locations (common in some countries).		
is_in	Text		<i>Optional.</i> Rudimentary way to describe boundary hierarchies, e.g. place=suburb , name=Eccleshall , is_in=Sheffield , South Yorkshire , England , UK . <i>If</i> boundary polygons exist, it's usually not needed. Unless categorization is wrongly done by e.g. Nominatim .		

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Power

These are used to map electrical power generation and distributions systems. See the page titled [Power](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
power	plant		A place/industrial facility where power is generated. Individual generating units within the facility should be tagged as power=generator .		
power	cable		A way following the path of underground cables , such as the local 0.4 kV network between transformer stations, distribution boxes and cable connection points, or sea cables . Not to be confused with non-power supply cables such as cables for telecommunication. May be combined with location=underground;underwater;overground .		
power	cable_distribution_cabinet		In these cabinets, the 400-V circuits to the house connections, connection and transfer points of the regional utilities are branched. Other uses include distributions of the municipal street lighting.		
power	converter		An HVDC converter converts electric power from high voltage alternating current (AC) to high-voltage direct current (HVDC), or vice-versa.		
power	generator		A device used to convert power from one form to another. Use in combination with generator:source=* , generator:method=* and generator:output=* .		
power	heliostat		A mirror of a heliostat device.		
power	line		A way following the path of (overground) power cables. For minor power lines with poles and not towers, you may want to use power=minor_line .		
power	minor_line		A way following the path of (overground) minor power cables, supported by poles and not towers/pylons. (This isn't quite so simple, as sometimes larger towers are replaced by smaller poles made with a stronger material; a better distinction might be based on voltage).		
power	pole		For single (often wooden or concrete) poles carrying medium/low voltage electricity cables.		
power	substation		A tag for electricity substations. These provide voltage step-up/step-down, switching, conditioning, etc. Substations may be large facilities (up to several acres) for very high voltage transmission lines or just small buildings or kiosks near the street for low voltage distribution lines. Useful combinations: voltage=* , substation=* and location=* , see the feature page for details.		

power	switch		A tag for electricity switches which are devices which allow operators to power up & down lines and transformer in substations or outside.		
power	tower		For towers or pylons carrying high voltage electricity cables. Normally constructed from steel latticework but tubular or solid pylons are also commonly used. Should not be used for medium or low voltage electricity conductors carried on single wooden poles which might be tagged <code>power=pole</code> . See <code>power=tower</code> for detailed tagging of tower types.		
power	transformer		A static device for transferring electric energy by inductive coupling between its windings. Large power transformers are typically located inside substations.		
cables	2 / 3 / 4 / 6 / 9 / 12 / etc...		Number of power-carrying cables represented by this way. The power line on the photo (click on it to see more details) has 6 double cables (the cable on top does not carry power) and thus may be tagged as <code>cables=6</code> and <code>wires=double</code> .		
circuits	1 / 2 / 3 / etc...		Number of electrical circuits represented by this way. The tag may be used when the number of physical cables is unknown (often the case for underground cable connections) or when the number of circuits is different from <code>cables=*</code> divided by 3. The photo shows a power line that connects to a cable connection having two circuits and thus may be tagged as <code>circuits=2</code> .		
tunnel	yes		Notes that a line or cable is contained in a self-supporting tunnel that may also be used for other purposes such as road traffic or be provided for maintenance purposes. Cables buried underground should not use this tag but be tagged as <code>power=cable</code> and <code>location=underground;underwater</code> .		
voltage	... / 110000 / 220000 / 380000 / etc...		Voltage of the power line.		
wires	single / double / triple / quad		Number of wires per power cable. "single" (1), "double" (2), "triple" (3) or "quad" (4). The photo shows an example of "double".		
power	User Defined		<i>All commonly used values according to Taginfo</i>		

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Public Transport

This is used for features related to public transport. For example: railway stations, bus stops and services. See the page titled [Public transport](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
public_transport	stop_position		The position on the street or rails where a bus, tram or train stops.		
public_transport	platform		The place where passengers are waiting for the transportation vehicle.		
public_transport	station		A station where several buses or trains end their service. Used in combination with <code>building=yes</code> or <code>area=yes</code> .		
public_transport	stop_area		The stop area is a relation that contains all elements of a train/subway/monorail/tram/bus/trolleybus/aerialway/ferry stop.		
public transport	user defined		<i>All commonly used values according to Taginfo</i>		

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Railway

This tag includes all kinds of railways ranging from heavily used mainline railways to an abandoned rail line. See the page titled [Railways](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
Tracks					
railway	abandoned		The course of a former railway which has been abandoned and the track and infrastructure removed. The course may be still recognized through embankments, cuttings, bridges, tunnel and rolling or straight ways.		
railway	construction		A railway under construction. See construction=* and the construction=yes proposal Proposed features/Construction .		
railway	disused		A section of railway which is no longer used but where the track and infrastructure remains in place. See disused=yes for alternative tagging.		
railway	funicular		Cable driven inclined railways. In many cases they serve touristic interest, giving easy access to spectacular mountain views.		
railway	light_rail		A higher-standard tram system, normally in its own right-of-way. Often it connects towns and thus reaches a considerable length (tens of kilometer).		
railway	miniature		Miniature railways are narrower than narrow gauge and carry passengers. They can be found in parks.		
railway	monorail		A railway with only a single rail. A monorail can run above the rail like in Las Vegas and Disneyland or can suspend below the rail like the Wuppertal Schwebebahn (Germany).		
railway	narrow_gauge		Narrow-gauge passenger or freight trains. Narrow gauge railways can have mainline railway service like the Rhaetian Railway in Switzerland or can be a small light industrial railway. Use gauge=* to specify the actual width of rails.		
railway	preserved		A railway running historic trains, usually a tourist attraction (changed to preserved from preserved_rail as "rail" is redundant).		
railway	rail		Full sized passenger or freight trains in the standard gauge for the country or state.		
railway	subway		A city passenger rail service running mostly grade separated (see Wikipedia:rapid transit).		
railway	tram		One or two carriage rail vehicles, usually sharing motor road (Other languages tr).		
Additional features					
bridge	yes		If the railway goes over a street, waterway or other railway.		

cutting	yes		A section where the railway is significantly lower than ground level.		
electrified	contact_line rail yes no		contact_line: a power line over the train head rail: a third rail near the track supplying the train with power yes: electrified track, but no details available no: track with no power supply.		
embankment	yes		A section where the railway is raised significantly higher than ground level.		
frequency	number [kHz/MHz/GHz]		The frequency with which a line is electrified. Use 0 for DC. Also see the voltage tag.		
service	siding		Relatively short lengths of track, running parallel to (and connected to) a main route		
service	spur		Relatively short lengths of track, built to give one company or entity access to a main or branch line.		
service	yard		Tracks within railway company operated marshaling or maintenance yards.		
tracks	number		Number of parallel tracks in close proximity when mapped as a single way. If not given means <i>unknown</i> and defaults to 1. In many parts of the world the tracks are being drawn out separately so that there is more detail, in which case this tag isn't used.		
tunnel	yes		If the railway goes below ground. Should be always present on subways.		
usage	main branch freight industrial military tourism		main line: heavy traffic branch line: connecting places with a mainline freight: freight service only industrial: servicing large plants (iron, chemical etc.), surface mining, ... military: servicing military area tourism: most mountain rails (rack-rails, funicular) and preserved railways.		
voltage	number		The voltage with which a line is electrified. Also see the frequency tag.		
Stations and Stops					
railway	halt		A small station, may not have a platform, trains may only stop on request.		
public_transport	platform		This is parallel to the rail line for showing where the actual platforms are. It is also to know where you can change platform and enter the station, so use footpaths to connect them. This is really useful for routing too.		
railway	station		Railway station (Other languages ).		
railway	subway_entrance		The entrance to a subway station, usually going from surface to underground.		
railway	tram_stop		A tram stop is a place where a passenger can embark / disembark a tram.		
Other railways					

railway	buffer_stop		stops the train at the end of a track. see Buffer_stop .		
railway	derail		a device used to prevent fouling of a rail track by unauthorized movements of trains or unattended rolling stock. See Derail_(railroad) .		
railway	crossing		A point where pedestrians may cross.	⌘	
railway	level_crossing		A point where rails and roads cross.	✕	
landuse	railway		Ground used around railways and railway-stations.		
railway	switch		Full Connections between railways (aka 'points').		
railway	diamond		Crossing rails with no interconnection.		
railway	turntable		These are used for changing the direction that part of a train is pointing in.		
railway	roundhouse		A semicircular building with many stalls for servicing engines.		
railway	user defined		<i>All commonly used values according to Taginfo</i>		

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Route

This is used to describe routes of all different kinds. See the page titled [Relation:route](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
route	bicycle		Cycle routes explains how to tag cycle routes.		
route	bus		The route a public bus service takes. See Buses .		
route	inline_skates		Inline has more information on the subject.		
route	canoe		Route for canoeing through a waterway.		
route	detour		Route for fixed detour routes. Examples are Bedarfsumleitung in Germany and uitwijkroute in the Netherlands		
route	ferry		The route a ferry takes from terminal to terminal Please make sure to add at least one node per tile (zoom level 12), better at least one every few km, so offline editors catch it with bbox requests.		
route	hiking		Hiking explains how to tag hiking routes.		

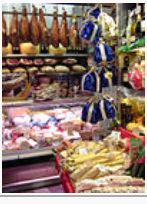
route	mtb		Mountain biking explains how to tag mtb routes.		
route	pipeline		For pipelines, pipeline markers, and pipeline stations.		
route	piste		Route of a piste (e.g., snowshoe or XC-Ski trails) in a winter sport area.		
route	power		where power lines use the same towers (the same way).		
route	railway		A sequence of railway ways, often named (e.g., <i>Channel Tunnel</i>). See Railways .		
route	road		Can be used to map various road routes/long roads.		
route	ski		For ski tracks (e.g., XC-Ski Trails User:Langläufer/Loipemap).		
route	train		Train services (e.g., <i>London-Paris Eurostar</i>) See Railways .		
route	tram		See Trams for more information on tagging tram services.		
route	user defined		<i>All commonly used values</i> ↗ according to Taginfo .		

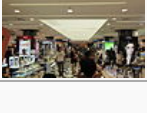
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Shop

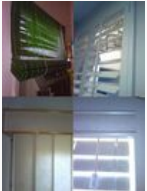
The shop tag is used as a place of business that has stocked goods for sale. See the page titled [Shop](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
Food, beverages					
shop	alcohol		Government owned or licensed shop selling alcohol. See also shop=beverages .		
shop	bakery		Shop focused on selling bread		
shop	beverages		Shop focused on selling alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. See also shop=alcohol .		
shop	butcher		Shop focused on selling meat		
shop	cheese		Shop focused on selling cheese.		
shop	chocolate		Shop focused on selling chocolate.		
shop	coffee		Shop focused on selling coffee.		

shop	confectionery	 	Shop focused on selling sweets or candy		
shop	convenience	 	A small local shop carrying a small subset of the items you would find in a supermarket		
shop	deli	 	Shop focused on selling delicatessen (fine foods), possibly also fine wine.		
shop	dairy	 	Shop focused on selling dairy products.		
shop	farm	 	Shop or roadside stand focused on selling freshly harvested farm produce	suggested: 	
shop	greengrocer	 	Shop focused on selling vegetables and fruits.		
shop	grocery	 	Shop focused on selling food.		
shop	organic	 	Shop focused on selling organic food. Alternatively you can use the more versatile organic=* in combination with a general shop=* key (In this case: shop=supermarket or shop=convenience).		
shop	pasta	 	Shop focused on selling (fresh) pasta, ravioli, etc.		
shop	seafood	 	Shop focused on selling fish/seafood. This tag includes the abandoned tag shop=fish .		
shop	tea	 	Shop focused on selling tea.		
shop	wine	 	Shop focused on selling wine.		
General store, department store, mall					
shop	department_store	 	A single large store – often multiple storeys high – selling a large variety of goods (see also shop=mall)		
shop	general	 	A store that carries a general line of merchandise. (see also shop=convenience if it sells food).		
shop	kiosk	 	A small shop on the pavement that sells magazines, tobacco, newspapers, sweets and stamps.		
shop	mall	 	A shopping mall – multiple stores under one roof (also known as a shopping centre)		
shop	supermarket	 	Supermarket		
Clothing, shoes, accessories					
shop	baby_goods	 	Shop focused on selling objects for babies (clothes, prams, cots, toys).		

shop	bag	 	Shop focused on selling bags.		
shop	boutique	 	A small shopping outlet, especially one that specializes in elite and fashionable items		
shop	clothes	 	Shop focused on selling clothes (other related value in use is <i>fashion</i>)		
shop	fabric	 	Shop focused on selling fabric and other materials for the purpose of making clothes and other products, eg dress making.		
shop	fashion	 	Shop focused on selling fashion.		
shop	jewelry	 	Jewellers shops.		
shop	leather	 	Shop focused on selling products made out of leather.		
shop	shoes	 	Shop focused on selling shoes.		
shop	tailor	 	Use craft=tailor instead.		
Discount store, charity					
shop	charity	 	A charity shop is a shop operated by a charity, for the purposes of fundraising.		
shop	second_hand	 	A shop buying and selling used clothes and other things. See also shop=pawnbroker		
shop	variety_store	 	A variety store retailer is a retail store that sells inexpensive items, sometimes with a single price point for all items in the store.		
Health and beauty					
shop	beauty	 	A non-hairdresser beauty shop, spa, nail salon, etc.. See also shop=hairdresser .		
shop	chemist	 	Shop focused on selling articles of personal hygiene, cosmetics, and household cleaning products (for a shop that potentially dispenses prescription drugs, cf. pharmacy. U.S. drug store, see amenity=pharmacy)		
shop	cosmetics	 	Shop focused on selling cosmetics		
shop	drugstore	-	This tag is discouraged. Please use either shop=chemist (if they sell prescription-free drugs, cosmetics, household cleaning products, etc.) or amenity=pharmacy (if they offer prescription drugs).		
shop	erotic	 	Shop focused on selling erotic toys, -clothes or other erotic stuff.		
shop	hairdresser	 	Here you can get your hair cut, coloured, ... See also shop=beauty		

shop	hearing_aids	 	Shop focused on selling hearing aids devices		
shop	herbalist	 	Shop focused on selling herbs, often for medical purposes		
shop	massage	 	A massage shop		
shop	medical_supply	 	Shop focused on selling medical supplies.		
shop	optician	 	Shop focused on selling eyeglasses, contact lenses (may also check your eyes).		
shop	tattoo	 	A tattoo parlour.		
Do-it-yourself, household, building materials, gardening					
shop	bathroom_furnishing	 	Shop focused on selling bathroom furniture and accessories		
shop	doityourself	 	Shop focused on selling tools and supplies to do-it-yourself householders, gardening, ...		
shop	energy	 	Shop focused on selling energy		
shop	florist	 	Shop focused on selling bouquets of flowers (see shop=garden_centre for potted flowers).		
shop	furnace	 	Shop focused on selling furnaces and ovens		
shop	garden_centre	 	Shop focused on selling potted flowers, maybe even trees (see also shop=florist for flower bouquets).		
shop	gas	 	Shop focused on selling technical gas, such as argon, oxygen, acetylene, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, etc. in bottles		
shop	glazery	 	Shop focused on selling and installing glazing for windows and doors.		
shop	hardware	 	Shop focused on selling building supplies including screws, bolts & paints, ... See also shop=doityourself		
shop	houseware	 	Shop focused on selling crockery, cutlery, kitchenware, small household appliances.		

shop	locksmith	 	Shop focused on selling keys, see also craft=locksmith and craft=key_cutter	
shop	paint	 	Shop focused on selling paints.	
shop	trade	 	Shop focused on selling one or more building supplies such as timber/wood, cement etc. See also shop=doityourself	
Furniture and interior				
shop	antiques	 	Shop focused on selling antiques.	
shop	bed	 	Shop focused on selling mattresses and other bedding products.	
shop	candles	 	Shop focused on selling candles and candle accessories (holders, etc)	
shop	carpet	 	Shop focused on selling carpets	
shop	curtain	 	Shop focused on selling curtains or drapes (see also shop=fabric)	
shop	furniture	 	Shop focused on selling furniture, might range from small decorative items to a whole flat interior	
shop	interior_decoration	 	Shop focused on selling interior decorations.	
shop	kitchen	 	A shop where you can plan and buy your kitchen. (Sometimes called "kitchen studio" and the like, but plain kitchen is the most frequently used tag so far.)	
shop	window_blind	 	Shop focused on selling window blinds.	
Electronics				
shop	computer	 	Shop focused on selling computers, peripherals, software, ...	
shop	electronics	 	Shop focused on selling consumer electronics (TV, radio, ...). Larger ones may also sell computers, fridges, ...	
shop	hifi	 	Shop focused on selling High Fidelity or High End environment to listen music or watch films at home	

shop	mobile_phone	 	Shop focused on selling mobile phones and accessories		
shop	radiotechnics	 	Shop focused on selling electronic components, electrical products, radio measuring devices, supplies for radio and electronics.		
shop	vacuum_cleaner	 	Shop focused on selling vacuum cleaners and associated products.		
Outdoors and sport, vehicles					
shop	bicycle	 	Shop focused on selling bicycles, bicycle equipment and may rent or repair them		
shop	car	 	Car store – a place to buy cars or to get your car repaired		
shop	car_repair	 	Shop focused on car repair (usually independent of a specific car brand).		
shop	car_parts	 	Shop focused on selling auto parts, auto accessories, motor oil, car chemicals, etc.		
shop	fishing	 	Shop focused on selling fishing equipment.		
shop	free_flying	 	Shop focused on selling free flying equipment.		
shop	hunting	 	Shop focused on selling gun and hunting equipment.		
shop	motorcycle	 	Shop focused on selling motorcycles and/or related accessories, clothes, parts, repair and rental services.		
shop	outdoor	 	Shop focused on selling camping, walking, climbing, and other outdoor sports equipment (GPSes, etc.)		
shop	scuba_diving	 	Shop focused on selling scuba diving equipment.		
shop	sports	 	Shop focused on selling sporting goods.		
shop	tyres	 	Shop focused on selling tyres.		
shop	water_sports	 	Shop focused on selling water sports equipment.		
Art, music, hobbies					
shop	art	 	A private art gallery which sells works of art.		
shop	craft	 	An arts and crafts supply store. Commonly sold items are paper, canvas, paint, pencils, crafting wood, crafting tools, etc. - look at craft= *		

shop	frame	 	Shop focused on selling frames.		
shop	music	 	Shop focused on selling music (vinyl/CDs/...)		
shop	musical_instrument	 	Shop focused on selling musical instruments, lyrics, scores.		
shop	photo	 	Shop focused on selling products or services related with photography.		
shop	video	 	Shop focused on selling or renting out videos/DVDs.		
shop	video_games	 	Shop focused on selling video games.		
Stationery, gifts, books, newspapers					
shop	anime	 	Shop focused on selling anime stuff.		
shop	books	 	Shop focused on selling books (for a library that lends books, see amenity=library)		
shop	gift	 	Shop focused on selling gifts, greeting cards, or tourist gifts (souvenirs)		
shop	newsagent	 	Shop focused on selling newspapers, cigarettes, other goods		
shop	stationery	 	Shop focused on selling office supplies		
shop	ticket	 	Shop focused on selling tickets for concerts, events, public transport, ...		
Others					
shop	copyshop	 	Shop focused on selling photocopying and printing services.		
shop	dry_cleaning	 	Shop or kiosk offering a clothes dry cleaning service. The actual cleaning may be done elsewhere.		
shop	funeral_directors	 	Providing services related to funeral arrangements, may also be known as a "funeral parlour" or "undertakers".		
shop	laundry	 	A shop to get your normal clothes washed. Might be self service coin operated, with service staff for drop off, ...	suggested: 	
shop	money_lender	 	A money lender offers small personal loans at high rates of interest.		

shop	pawnbroker	 	A pawnbroker (or pawnshop) is an individual or business that offers secured loans to people. See also shop=second_hand		
shop	pet	 	A shop for pets, animals and toys or food for them.		
shop	pyrotechnics	 	Store of pyrotechnics: fireworks, firecrackers, sparklers etc.		
shop	religion	 	Shop focused on selling religious articles, church shop. See also religion=*		
shop	tobacco	 	Shop focused on selling tobacco, cigarettes and their related accessories.		
shop	toys	 	Shop focused on selling toys.		
shop	travel_agency	 	Shop focused on selling tickets for travelling.		
shop	vacant	 	Don't use this anymore – a vacancy is not a shop and should not show up on maps as a shop. Use disused:shop=* instead. Not deleting a shop that has been closed can be useful to avoid confusing other mappers who may not know about this (please leave a note=*). Then you can keep the corresponding object and simply edit it when a new shop opens on the same spot.		
shop	weapons	 	Shop focused on selling weapons like knives, guns etc.		
shop	user defined	 	<i>All commonly used values ↗ according to Taginfo</i>		

This table is a wiki template with a default description in English. [Editable here](#).

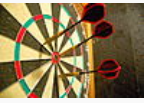
Sport

This is used to provide information about which sports are placed on a facility such as a pitch or stadium. It is intended to be used in conjunction with tags [landuse=*](#) or [leisure=*](#). See the page titled **Sport** for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
sport	9pin	 	 Nine-pin bowling (Also known as kegeln in German) is a bowling game played primarily in Europe with only nine pins. <i>Useful combination:</i> amenity=bar;pub;restaurant and leisure=bowling_alley <i>See Also:</i> sport=10pin;bowls;horseshoes		
sport	10pin	 	 Ten-pin bowling is a sport in which a player, or "bowler" rolls a bowling ball down a lane with the objective of scoring points by knocking down as many pins as possible. In Canada, the United States, United Kingdom and Australia, the game is commonly referred to as just "Bowling". <i>Useful combination:</i> amenity=bar;pub;restaurant and leisure=bowling_alley <i>See Also:</i> sport=9pin;bowls;horseshoes		
sport	american_football	 	 American football is a sport played by two teams of eleven players on a rectangular field with goalposts at each end. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre <i>See Also:</i> sport=rugby_league;rugby_union;soccer, or sport=australian_football;canadian_football <i>The ambiguous sport=football tag is sometimes confused with this one.</i>		
sport	aikido	 	 Aikido is a Japanese martial art by blending with the motion of the attacker and redirecting the force of the attack rather than opposing it head-on. <i>Useful combination:</i> amenity=dojo <i>See Also:</i> sport=judo;taekwondo		

sport	archery		W Archery is the art, practice, or skill of propelling arrows with the use of a bow. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre - Indicating that Archery is the sport the facility or area is intended for. <i>See Also:</i> sport=shooting;fencing		
sport	athletics		W Track and field athletics is a collection of sports which combines various athletic contests based on the skills of running, jumping, and throwing. Track and field is often categorised under the umbrella sport of athletics, which also includes road running, cross country running, and race walking. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=track;pitch;stadium <i>See Also:</i> sport=running;cycling		
sport	australian_football		W Australian rules football, officially known as Australian football, also called football, footy, Aussie rules, or AFL is a sport played between two teams of eighteen players on the field of either an Australian football ground, a modified cricket field, or a similarly sized sports venue. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre <i>See Also:</i> sport=soccer;american_football;canadian_football		
sport	base		W BASE jumping, is an activity that employs an initially packed parachute to jump from fixed objects. "B.A.S.E." is an acronym that stands for four categories of fixed objects: buildings, antennas, spans, and earth. A more down to earth approach to parachuting. <i>Useful combination:</i> building=*, man_made=*, bridge=*, natural=cliff <i>See Also:</i> sport=cliff_diving;free_flying;paragliding		
sport	badminton		W Badminton is a racquet sport played by singles or in teams of two, who take positions on opposite halves of a rectangular court (pitch) divided by a net. Players score points by striking a shuttlecock with their racquet so that it passes over the net. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;sports_centre <i>See Also:</i> sport=tennis;paddle_tennis;table_tennis		
sport	bandy		W Bandy is a team winter sport played on ice, in which skaters use sticks to direct a ball into the opposing team's goal. The sport has common background with association football, ice hockey and field hockey. The bandy field is about the same size as a football pitch. It is played on ice like ice hockey. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=ice_hockey;soccer;field_hockey		
sport	baseball		W Baseball is a bat-and-ball game played between two teams of nine players on a field (pitch or stadium) each who take turns batting and fielding. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=cricket		
sport	basketball		W Basketball is a sport played by two teams of five players on a rectangular court. Played indoors or outdoors <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=volleyball;handball		
sport	beachvolleyball		W Beach volleyball is a team sport played by two teams of two players on a sand court divided by a net. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;beach_resort;sports_centre, natural=sand;beach, surface=sand <i>See Also:</i> sport=volleyball;handball		
sport	billiards		W Cue sports, also known as billiard sports, are a wide variety of games of skill generally played with a cue stick which is used to strike billiard balls, moving them around a cloth-covered billiards table bounded by rubber cushions. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=bowling_alley, amenity=bar;pub;restaurant <i>See Also:</i> sport=darts;10pin;horseshoes		

sport	bmx		BMX or Bicycle motocross is a cycle sport performed on BMX bikes, either in competitive BMX racing or freestyle BMX, or else in general on- or off-road recreation. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=track;pitch;sports_centre, surface=earth, length=*, lanes=*, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=cycling		
sport	bobsleigh		Bobsleigh, Luge, or Bobslede is a winter sport in which teams of two or four make timed runs down narrow, twisting, banked, iced tracks in a gravity-powered sled. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=track;sports_centre, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=toboggan, Piste Maps, OpenPisteMap, Winter sports	 	
sport	boules		Boules (Pétanque, lyonnaise, bocce, and bocce volo) is a group of games in which the objective is to throw or roll heavy balls as close as possible to a small target ball. DO NOT USE this old style combined with the tag type=* when describing the type of game. This is meant to specify the type of relations. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;sports_centre, surface=*, For game type use boules=petanque;lyonnaise;bocce <i>See Also:</i> sport=bowls;pelota;10pin, sport=9pin; horseshoes		
sport	bowls		Bowls or lawn bowls is a sport in which the objective is to roll biased balls so that they stop close to a smaller ball called a "jack" or "kitty". It is played on a pitch which may be flat (for "flat-green bowls") or convex or uneven (for "crown-green bowls"). It is normally played outdoors (although there are many indoor venues) and the outdoor surface is either natural grass, artificial turf, or cotula (in New Zealand). <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=boules;pelota;10pin, sport=9pin; horseshoes		
sport	boxing		Boxing (pugilism, prize fighting, the sweet science or in Greek pygmalion) is a combat sport played in a boxing ring in which two people engage in a contest of strength, speed, reflexes, endurance, and will, by throwing punches with gloved hands against each other. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=stadium;sports_centre;pitch, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=aikido;fencing;athletics		
sport	canadian_football		Canadian football (CFL) is a form of gridiron football played in Canada in which two teams of 12 players each compete for territorial control of a field of play called a pitch. In Canada, the term football may refer to Canadian football and American football collectively, or either sport specifically, depending on context. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre and surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=american_football;australian_football;rugby_league, sport=soccer;rugby_union		
sport	canoe		Canoe and Kayak are a narrow human-powered boats, primarily designed to be manually propelled by means of a paddle for the use of racing, whitewater canoeing, touring and camping, freestyle, and general recreation. The intended use of the canoe dictates its hull shape and construction material. <i>Useful combination:</i> landuse=recreation_ground, leisure=sports_centre, amenity=canoe_hire;boat_rental, club=*, shop=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=water_ski;swimming;surfing		
sport	chess		Chess is a two-player strategy board game played on a chessboard. <i>The intended use is for big chess-boards in the open air.</i> <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;picnic_table <i>See Also:</i> club=chess		

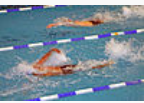
sport	cliff_diving		W Non-competitive diving is jumping from a cliff or a rock into water. Such non-competitive diving can occur indoors and outdoors. Outdoor diving typically takes place from cliffs or other rock formations either into fresh or salt water. However, man-made diving platforms are sometimes constructed in popular swimming destinations. Outdoor diving requires knowledge of the water depth and currents as conditions can be dangerous. <i>Useful combination:</i> natural=cliff, height=*, depth=*, tidal=*, surface=*, note=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=climbing;swimming		
sport	climbing		W Rock climbing marks elements to represent natural climbing sites (climbing areas, sectors, crags, halls, frozen waterfalls, etc.) or artificial climbs (Climbing walls, Indoor climbing, etc.). <i>Useful combination:</i> landuse=recreation_ground, leisure=sports_centre, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> name=*, ele=*, website=*, url=*, opening_hours=*, fee=*		
sport	climbing_adventure		W Climbing Adventure often called "Adventure Park", "Ropes Courses", "Climbing Adventure", "Zip-line", or "Treetop Adventure", can be used for the recreational sport when people get mountain hiking accessories and try to climb, walk or otherwise move on prebuilt wires and other objects high above on the trees using continuous safety measures. These are usually open for everyone including kids and do not require special abilities apart from good physical condition. <i>Useful combination:</i> landuse=recreation_ground, leisure=sports_centre <i>See Also:</i> sport=climbing		
sport	cockfighting		W Cockfighting is a common spectator sport in many countries between two roosters (cocks), held in a ring called a cockpit. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch for informal rings.		
sport	cricket		W Cricket is a bat-and-ball sport contested by two teams, usually of eleven players, each on a large grass Cricket pitch. Played on a large circular or oval-shaped grassy Cricket field ground. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre, landuse=recreation_ground, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=baseball		
sport	cricket_nets		This is not a sport! No not use this tag. <i>Instead consider using</i> leisure=pitch, sport=cricket, barrier=fence		
sport	croquet		W Croquet is a sport or game that is played between two or more players embedded on a small grass playing court or pitch which involves hitting plastic or wooden balls with a mallet through hoops (often called "wickets" in the United States). <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre, landuse=recreation_ground, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=field_hockey		
sport	curling		W Curling is a sport in which players slide stones on a sheet of ice towards a target area which is segmented into four concentric rings. It is related to bowls, boules and shuffleboard. Indicating that curling is the sport the facility is intended for. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre <i>See Also:</i> sport=ice_stock; bowls; boules, surface=*		
sport	cycling		W Cycling, also called bicycling, Mountain biking or biking, is the use of bicycles for transport, recreation, or for sport. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=track;stadium;sports_centre, surface=*		
sport	darts		W Darts is a form of throwing game in which small missiles are thrown at a circular target (dartboard) fixed to a wall. <i>Useful combination:</i> amenity=bar;pub;restaurant, leisure=bowling_alley <i>See Also:</i> sport=billiards; 10pin; horseshoes		
sport	diving		DO NOT USE THIS TAG, as it is <i>ambiguous</i>. See: sport=diving <i>Instead use:</i> sport=cliff_diving is the means for "jumping from a rock" or the Olympic discipline Diving. sport=scuba_diving is the means for "swimming under the water".		

sport	dog_racing		 Greyhound racing being the most common type of this sport. There are other sports that involves dog racing, such as Dogsled, Dachshund, Dog scootering, Lure coursing, and Skijoring racing. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=track;stadium;sports_centre, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=horse_racing		
sport	equestrian		 Equestrianism sports involving the skill of riding horses. See also Riding. Often associated internationally with show jumping and dressage, but also including endurance riding, eventing, reining, tent pegging, vaulting, polo, horse racing, driving, rodeo and more. See also sport=horse_racing		
sport	fencing		 Fencing is the martial art of fighting with blades. The most common version of fencing today, also called olympic fencing or competitive fencing, is divided into three weapon categories: foil, sabre (spelled saber in the United States) and épée. Classical fencing uses the same three weapons, but approaches fencing as a martial art. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre, surface=* <i>See Also:</i> sport=boxing;wrestling		
sport	field_hockey		 Field hockey is a team sport of the hockey family. Players use sticks made out of wood or fiber glass to hit a round, hard, rubber like ball. The game can be played on a grass field or a turf field as well as an indoor board surface. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;sports_centre;stadium <i>See Also:</i> sport=ice_hockey;ice_skating		
sport	football		DO NOT USE THIS TAG, as it is <i>ambiguous</i>. See: Football Instead use: sport=soccer;rugby_league;rugby_union, or sport=american_football;australian_football;canadian_football, etc...		
sport	free_flying		 Hang gliding and/or  Paragliding that is a foot launched aircraft, without motorisation. Paragliding/Hanggliding/... takeoff, landings, towing, etc. and related amenities and properties		
sport	gaelic_games		 Gaelic games such as Hurling, Gaelic Football, Camogie, predominantly played in Ireland. For tagging individual games under this category see the tag page.		
sport	golf		 Golf for golf courses, use leisure=golf_course		
sport	gymnastics		 Gymnastics		
sport	handball		 Handball		
sport	hapkido		 Hapkido is a dynamic and highly eclectic Korean martial art. It is a form of self-defense that employs joint locks, grappling and throwing techniques of other martial arts, as well as kicks, punches, and other striking attacks. <i>Useful combination:</i> amenity=dojo <i>See Also:</i> sport=aikido;judo;taekwondo		

sport	hockey		 Hockey <i>Disambiguous.</i> See sport=hockey. Instead consider other <i>tags</i>. For example: For  Ice hockey Use: sport=ice_hockey For  Field hockey Use: sport=field_hockey For  Roller hockey Use: sport=roller_hockey Join the Talk:Tag:sport=hockey discussion about how to indicate the type of hockey. For  Street hockey Use: sport=street_hockey Join the Talk:Tag:sport=hockey discussion about how to indicate the type of hockey.		
sport	horseshoes		 Horseshoes		
sport	horse_racing		 Horse racing. It has been proposed that this page or section be merged with sport=equestrian		
sport	ice_hockey		 Ice Hockey is a team sport played on ice in which two teams of skaters use sticks to shoot a hard rubber hockey puck into their opponent's net to score points. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=ice_rink;stadium;sports_centre <i>See Also:</i> sport=field_hockey;ice_skating		
sport	ice_skating		 Ice skating is a sport or pastime by moving on ice while using ice skates. <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=ice_rink;sports_centre;pitch <i>See Also:</i> sport=ice_hockey;roller_skating The <i>disambiguous</i> sport=skating tag is sometimes confused with this one.		
sport	ice_stock		 Ice stock sport, also known as Bavarian Curling, is a winter sport, somewhat similar to  Curling. In German, it is known as  Eisstockschießen <i>Useful combination:</i> leisure=pitch;stadium;sports_centre <i>See Also:</i> sport=curling		
sport	judo		 Judo		
sport	karting		 Kart racing. When used together with highway=raceway then please add also area=no, otherwise the raceway is not rendered. <i>See also</i> sport=motor;motocross		
sport	kitesurfing		 Kitesurfing		

sport	korfball		 Korfball		
sport	model_aerodrome		 Radio-controlled aircraft		
sport	motocross		 Motocross is a form of motorcycle racing held on enclosed off-road circuits. <i>See also</i> sport=motor;karting		
sport	motor		 Motorsport . <i>See also</i> sport=karting;motocross		
sport	multi				
sport	obstacle_course		 Obstacle course . A series of challenging physical obstacles an individual or team must navigate usually while being timed.		
sport	orienteering		 Orienteering . Navigation sport with Map and compass.		
sport	paddle_tennis		 Paddle tennis		
sport	paragliding		 Paragliding . Paragliding take-off or landing site		
sport	pelota		 Pelota . Spanish Group name for a number of ball games (Baseball, Basque pelota, Bocce, Jai alai, Valencian pilota).		
sport	racquet		 Rackets (sport) . Group name of sports that are played with a racquet		
sport	rc_car		 Radio-controlled car		

sport	roller_skating		 Roller skating is a sport or recreational activity by travelling on surfaces with roller skates. See Also: sport=ice_skating; skateboard; field_hockey The <i>disambigulous</i> sport=skating tag is sometimes confused with this one.		
sport	rowing		 Rowing		
sport	rugby_league		 Rugby league. One of the two codes of rugby football, split from rugby union in 1895, along with subsequent rule changes		
sport	rugby_union		 Rugby union. Rugby union is a full contact team sport, a form of football which originated in England in the early 19th century.		
sport	running		 Running		
sport	safety_training		 Safety Training. To ensure that people are aware of their surrounding hazards and can respond appropriately in an emergency.		
sport	sailing		 Sailing		
sport	scuba_diving		 Scuba diving		
sport	shooting		 Shooting sport See also sport=archery		
sport	skating		Disambiguous. See sport=skating. Instead consider other tags. For  Ice skating Use: sport=ice_skating For  Roller skating Use: sport=roller_skating		
sport	skateboard		 Skateboard		
sport	skiing		 Skiing. This tag isn't well documented, and it's usage is unclear. It is recommended to use the Proposed features/Piste Maps Project for things related to skiing		
sport	soccer		 Soccer. Association football, more commonly known as football or soccer, a team sport played between two teams of eleven players. Note: While called "football" (fussball, fotball, ...) in many countries, and by the International Olympic Committee, it is best to tag it as "soccer" to avoid confusion with other usages of "football"		

sport	surfing		 Surfing		
sport	swimming		 Swimming		
sport	table_tennis		 Table tennis		
sport	table_soccer		 Table Soccer or Table Football, also known as Foosball, Fussball, Kicker, or Tecball, is a table-top game and sport based off association football (soccer). <i>Useful combination:</i> amenity=pub;bar;restaurant <i>See Also:</i> sport=soccer ; table_tennis ; billiards , leisure=amusement_arcade ; adult_gaming_centre , club=table_soccer		
sport	taekwondo		 Taekwondo		
sport	team_handball		DO NOT USE THIS TAG, as it is <i>ambiguous</i>. See: sport=team_handball Instead use: sport=handball which is a team sport in which two teams of seven players each pass a ball to throw it into the goal of the other team.		
sport	tennis		 Tennis		
sport	toboggan		 Toboggan . public sledding run; see also Piste Maps (piste:type=sled, piste:difficulty=advanced, piste:lit=yes)		
sport	volleyball		 Volleyball		
sport	water_ski		 Waterskiing either on a cable ski course, or pulled by a boat.		
sport	weightlifting		 Olympic weightlifting		

sport	wrestling		 Wrestling		
sport	user defined		All commonly used values  according to Taginfo		

This table is a wiki template with a default description in English. [Editable here](#).

Tourism

This is used to map places and things of specific interest to tourists. For example these may be places to see, places to stay and things and places providing support. See the page titled [Tourism](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
tourism	alpine_hut		 Alpine hut or a mountain hut is a remote building positioned in the mountains designed to provided lodging accommodation for mountaineers, climbers and hikers. The access is usually restricted to foot, mountain bike or ski. Typically, these are operated by an Alpine Club or a similar organisation.		
tourism	apartment		This stands for a holiday apartment or holiday flat which is a place that can be rented for holiday purposes. They do not offer services like receptions, bars or breakfast like a hotel or a guesthouse would, although, normally these include a cooking facility. This tag can be applied to a building accommodating one or more holiday flats. It may be similar to the tag tourism=chalet where these are found more as single houses in mountain regions, whereas, apartment is often found in villages, and in buildings with several flats.		
tourism	attraction		 Attraction or tourist attraction is a general place of interest for visitors. Typically used for its natural or historical significance. This tag is often used in combination with other tags such as historic=* , building=* , amenity=* .		
tourism	artwork		 Artwork is used to tag public pieces of art. Typically, these are outdoors.		
tourism	camp_site		 Campsite , camp ground or camping pitch is an area where people can temporarily use a shelter, such as a tent, camper van or sometimes a caravan. Typically, the area is spilt into "pitches" or "sites".		
tourism	caravan_site		 Caravan site , caravan park or RV park is an area where people with caravans, motorhomes, recreational vehicles can stay overnight, or longer, in allotted spaces known as "pitches" or "sites". They usually provide facilities including toilets, waste disposal, water supply, power supply etc.		
tourism	chalet		Chalet is a type of accommodation used in the hospitality industry to describe one or more detached cottages with self-contained cooking facilities and/or bathroom and toilet facilities. This is not to be confused with the Swiss term for a type of wood house , use the tags building=cabin or building=yes instead. Similar to tourism=apartment , the tag apartment is often found in villages, and in buildings with several flats, while the tag chalet is found more as single houses in mountain regions.		
tourism	gallery		 Art gallery or art museum is an area or typically a building that displays a variety of visual art exhibitions; The most common exhibits being paintings, contemporary art or photography. This is not to be confused with tourism=museum .		
tourism	guest_house		 Guest houses , similar to a Hostel, provides lodging accommodation without a hotel license that is typically owner-operated. They usually offer a private room served with breakfast, but the staff is not convenient around-the-clock. These range from custom-built guest houses to family-based homes, frequently refer to as a bed and breakfast .		
tourism	hostel		 Hostels provide inexpensive accommodation, typically with them having shared bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchens, and lounges.		

tourism	hotel		Hotels provide accommodation for guests with usually numbered rooms. Some facilities provided may include a basic bed, storage for clothing and additional guest facilities may include swimming pool, childcare, and conference facilities.		
tourism	information		Information, visitor center or centre, visitor information center or tourist information center is an information source for tourists, travellers and visitors. To additionally describe the kind of information use the tag information=* .		
tourism	motel		Motel is an abbreviation which is shortened by the term " motor hotel ". It's an establishment that provides accommodation designed for motorists usually on a short-term basis, with convenient parking for motor cars at or close to the room.		
tourism	museum		Museum is an institution which has exhibitions on scientific, historical, artistic, or cultural artifacts. Typically these are open to the public as a tourist attraction.		
tourism	picnic_site		Picnic site is an area that is suitable for eating outdoors and may have a number of facilities within it. For example they might include: toilets, water taps for drinking or cleaning, BBQ grills, benches, table with benches (picnic tables) and covered structures for bad weather. They also may be used on a grassy area that is popular for picnics.		
tourism	theme_park		Theme park or amusement park is an area where entertainment is provided by rides, game concessions, etc., catering to large numbers to people. For example: Disneyland and Six Flags.		
tourism	viewpoint		Viewpoint , also known as a overlook, observation point, lookout, viewing point, scenic area or vista point is a place for visitors, often high, with good a scenery view of the surrounding countryside or notable buildings.		
tourism	wilderness_hut		Wilderness hut or backcountry hut is a remote building, with generally a fireplace, intended to provide temporary shelter and sleeping accommodation. See also Bothy		
tourism	zoo		Zoo is an abbreviation for a zoological garden or park that has confined animals on display for viewing by the public.		
tourism	yes		To add tourist interest to something described by other tags.		
tourism	user defined		<i>All commonly used values according to Taginfo</i>		

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Waterway

This is used to described different types of waterways. When mapping the way of a river, stream, drain, canal, etc. these need to be aligned in the direction of the water flow. See the page titled [Waterways](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
Natural watercourses					
waterway	river		For narrow rivers which will be rendered as a line. For larger rivers (defined as more than 12 m across) see waterway=riverbank (Other languages).		
waterway	riverbank		Used for larger rivers, to define an area between the opposite riverbanks. See water=river for alternative tagging.		
waterway	stream		A naturally-formed waterway that is too thin to be classed as a river. An active, able-bodied person should be able to jump over it if trees along it aren't too thick.		
waterway	wadi		A natural, dry (ephemeral) riverbed that contains water only during times of heavy rain or simply an intermittent stream, in semi-arid areas. Also known as a "Wash" in the deserts of America.		
Man made waterways					

waterway	canal		An artificial open waterway used for transportation, waterpower, or irrigation. (Other languages)		
waterway	drain		An artificial waterway for carrying storm water or industrial discharge.		
waterway	ditch		A small to moderate depression created to channel water.		
Facilities					
waterway	dock		An 'enclosed' area of water used for building or repairing ships.		
waterway	boatyard		Boat yard – a place for constructing, repairing and storing vessels out of the water.		
Barriers on waterways					
waterway	dam		A wall built across a river or stream to impound the water. A dam normally does not have water flowing over the top of it.		
waterway	weir		A barrier built across a river, sometimes to divert water for industrial purposes. Water can still flow over the top.		
waterway	lock_gate		To mark the position of gates at each end of a lock. Alternatively, for smaller locks use a single lock=yes node in the middle of the lock.		
Other features on waterways					
waterway	turning_point		A place to turn the driving direction for vessels, where the boats are longer than the river/canal is wide. Use maxlength=* to denote the maximum length of the vessel.		
waterway	water_point		This tag is for ports/marinas where you can get large amounts of potable water.		
Some additional attributes for waterways					
intermittent	yes		Indicates that the waterway does not have a permanent flow (i.e. is sometimes/often dry).		
lock	yes		A lock is used for moving boats between waterways at two different levels. Can tag either the section of the way between the gates (detailed) or just a single node in the waterway (less detailed).		
mooring	yes, private, no		A length of bank where boats are explicitly permitted to moor. maxstay=* should be used for timing information.		
service	transportation, water_power, irrigation		A waterway=canal may have one (or more; separate with semicolons) uses.		
tunnel	culvert		For a stream passing under a road use tunnel=culvert on the section of stream passing under the road (don't use this tag for open-top culverts or roads using the culvert structure as a bridge (bridge=culvert)).		
waterway	user defined		<i>All commonly used values according to Taginfo</i>		

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Additional properties

Addresses

This is used to provide postal information for a building or facility. See the pages titled [Addresses](#) and [addr=*](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
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Tags for individual houses					
addr:housenumber	user defined		The house number (may contain letters, dashes or other characters). Addresses describes ways to tag a single building with multiple addresses. Please do not only tag addr:housenumber=*, but also add at least addr:street=* (or map the belonging to a street with a relation using associatedStreet relation).		
addr:housename	user defined		The name of a house. This is sometimes used in some countries like England instead of (or in addition to) a house number.		
addr:street	user defined		The (main) name of the respective street. A way with highway=* and the corresponding name should be found nearby. The belonging to a street can alternatively be represented by a associatedStreet relation. The keys addr:housenumber=* and addr:street=* in principle are the only necessary ones if there are valid border polygons. If you are not sure if it is so, just add addr:city=*, addr:postcode=* and addr:country=*.		
addr:place	user defined		This is usually part of address, which is not related to street, but to some territorial zone, linear object, node or some abstract object.		
addr:postcode	user defined		The postal code of the building/area.		
addr:flats	user defined		Marking numbers of flats behind door.		
addr:city	user defined		May or may not be a clone of is_in:city=* (in some places the city in the address corresponds to the post office that serves the area rather than the actual city, if any, in which the building is located)! The name of the city as given in postal addresses of the building/area.		
addr:country	user defined		The ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 two letter country code in <i>upper case</i>. Example: "DE" for Germany, "FR" for France, "IT" for Italy. <i>Caveat: The ISO 3166-1 code for Great Britain is "GB" and not "UK".. See also: is_in:country=*</i>		
addr:full	user defined		Use this for a full-text, often multi-line, address if you find the structured address fields unsuitable for denoting the address of this particular location. Examples: "Fifth house on the left after the village oak, Smalltown, Smallcountry" or "1200 West Sunset Boulevard Suite 110A". Beware that these strings can hardly be parsed by software.		
For countries using hamlet, subdistrict, district, province, state					
addr:hamlet	user defined		The hamlet of the object.		
addr:suburb	user defined		If an address exists several times in a city. You have to add the name of the settlement. See Australian definition of suburb .		
addr:subdistrict	user defined		The subdistrict of the object.		
addr:district	user defined		The district of the object.		
addr:province	user defined		The province of the object.		
addr:state	user defined		The state of the object. For the US, uppercase two-letter postal abbreviations (AK , CA , HI , NY , TX , WY , etc.) are used.		
Tags for interpolation ways					
addr:interpolation	all/even/odd/ alphabetic		How to interpolate the house numbers belonging to the way along the respective street. See detailed description.		
addr:interpolation	Number		Every nth house between the end nodes is represented by the interpolation way.		

addr:inclusion	actual/estimate/potential		Optional tag to indicate the accuracy level of survey used to create the address interpolation way. See detailed description .	
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Annotation

Providing further information about tag values for other mappers and in some cases also for users. See the page titled [Annotations](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
attribution	User defined		Attribution to originator if required		
comment	User defined		Comment. Usually a description of a changeset primarily for other mappers. See note=* for nodes, ways and relations.		
description	User defined		Text that might be viewable to the end user (perhaps using a search system or a map with pop-ups)		
email	User defined		E-Mail address associated with an object		
fax	User defined		Fax number associated with an object		
fixme	User defined		A description to yourself or to other mappers of a (possible) error in the map		
image	URL		Reference to an image (use the source_ref=* key below when the image is referencing the source of the element)		
note	User defined		A note to yourself or to other mappers.		
phone	User defined		Telephone number associated with an object		
source	User defined		Indicates the source of some information added to OpenStreetMap.		
source	extrapolation		Extension of information from a known source		
source	historical		From out-of-copyright mapping or other historical document		
source	image		Photograph or video		
source	knowledge		Local or common knowledge		
source	survey		Track from GPS unit (usually GPX format) or other physical survey; suggested addition - survey:date=YYYY-MM-DD		
source	voice		Voice recordings; e.g., dictaphone		
source:name	User defined		Source used to gather name information; e.g., for street names		
source:ref	User defined		Reference data source; e.g., for road numbers		
source_ref	User defined		To record the URI, source reference (e.g., Landsat) or other link to physical sources		
todo	User defined		A text note to yourself or another mapper describing how the particular element can be improved		
url	URL		URL associated with an object. Use more meaningful keys like website=* , image=* or wikipedia=* where applicable!		
website	URL		Official website of an object		
wikipedia	Language and article title		Wikipedia article associated with an object		

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Name

The name tag is the primary tag used for naming a Element. See the page titled [Names](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment
name	User Defined		The common default name. (Note: For disputed areas, please use the name as displayed on e.g. street signs for the name tag. Put all alternatives into either localized name tags (e.g. name:tr / name:el) or the variants (e.g. loc_name / old_name / alt_name). Thank you.)
name:</g>	User Defined		Name in different language eg. name:fr =Londres. See: Multilingual names
alt_name	User Defined		another name or names by which the feature is known e.g. name =Field Fare Road and alt_name =Fieldfare Road, or name =University Centre and alt_name =Grad Pad
alt_name:</g>	User Defined		Alternative name in different language eg. alt_name:fr =Londres. See: Multilingual names
int_name	User Defined		International name (note: consider using language specific names instead, e.g. name:en =... - see above – International does not (necessarily) mean English)
loc_name	User Defined		Local name

nat_name	User Defined		National name
official_name	User Defined		It has been created for country names but we need a clarification for other cases between "name", "int_name", "loc_name" and "official_name". Example: official_name=Principat d'Andorra (where "name" is name=Andorra)
old_name	User Defined		Historical name
old_name:<lg>	User Defined		Old name in different language eg. old_name:fr=Londres . See: Multilingual names
reg_name	User Defined		Regional name
short_name	User Defined		Common abbreviation, useful for searching (recognized by Nominatim)
sorting_name	User Defined		name, used for correct sorting of names — This is only needed when sorting names cannot be based only on their orthography (using the Unicode Collation Algorithm with collation tables tailored by language and script, or when sorted lists of names are including names written in multiple languages and/or scripts) but requires ignoring some parts such as: - ignoring leading articles, or - lowering the relative importance of first names cited before a last name, - ignoring the generic part of a street name when it occurs before the specific name (e.g. in French with "rue", "boulevard", "place", etc.), all of them being ignored at the primary sort level and not easily inferable by a preprocessing algorithm.

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Properties

This is used to give additional information of a general nature about another element.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
area	yes		Means a feature that is normally linear is an area. You should not add this to features that are already defined as an area type.		
bridge	yes / aqueduct / viaduct / swing / movable / covered / ...		A bridge, use together with the tag layer=* . Value yes is generic, or you can specialize.		
covered	yes		Used to denote that a node, way or area is covered by another entity (or in some cases the ground), when the use of layers is inappropriate, or additional clarification is needed.	Various, depending on the covered entity	
crossing	no / traffic_signals / uncontrolled / island / unmarked / unknown		Further refinement for nodes already tagged with highway=crossing or railway=crossing		
cutting	yes		A cut in the land to carry a road or tram. Mostly in hilly landscape. See W Cutting on Wikipedia		
disused	yes		For features that are useful for navigation, yet are unused. See abandoned=* if infrastructure is removed.		
drive_through	yes / no		Used to indicate if a pharmacy, bank, atm, or fast_food, or post_box offers drive_thru service. drive_through=* is different than drive_in=*		
drive_in	yes / no		Used to indicate if a cinema is a drive-in cinema or a restaurant offers drive-in service. drive_in=* is different than drive_through=*		
ele	Number		Elevation (also known as altitude or height) above mean sea level in metre, based on geoid model EGM 96 which is used by WGS 84 (GPS). (see also Altitude)		
embankment	yes		A raised bank to carry a road, railway, or canal across a low-lying or wet area. See W Embankment on Wikipedia		
end_date	Date		Date feature was removed		
est_width	Number		A rough guess of the width of way in metres		
fire_object: type	poo / szo		Potentially dangerous and socially significant objects		
fire_operator	Name		Fire station, which serves the object		
fire_rank	1bis / 2 to 5		Rank fire, defined for a particular object		
inscription	User Defined		The full text of inscriptions, which can be found on buildings, memorials and other objects.		

internet_access	yes / wired / wlan / terminal / no		This tag is for indication that a map entity such as a building, a shop, restaurant, etc. offers internet access to the public, either as a paid service or even for free.		
layer	-5 to 5		0: ground (default); -1..-5:under ground layer; 1..5 (not +1):above ground layer This is intended to indicate actual physical separation, shouldn't be used just to influence rendering order.		
narrow	yes		Relative indication that a way (waterway, highway, cycleway) gets narrower.		
opening_hours	24/7 or mo md hh:mm-hh:mm. (read described syntax)		opening_hours describes when something is open.		
operator	User Defined		The operator tag can be used to name a company or corporation who's responsible for a certain object or who operates it.		
start_date	Date		Date feature was created		
TMC:LocationCode	see description		An identifier in electronic traffic-messages.		
tunnel	yes		A tunnel, use together with a tag <code>layer=*</code> .		
toilets:wheelchair	yes / no		States if a location has a wheelchair accessible toilet or not.		
wheelchair	yes / no / limited		Indicates if a place is accessible using a wheelchair.		
width	Number		Width of way in metres		
wood	coniferous / deciduous / mixed		Applies to <code>landuse=forest</code> and <code>natural=wood</code> detailing the sort of trees found within each landuse. Makes most sense when applied to areas. Be careful : this tag is now deprecated , please use instead <code>leaf_cycle=*</code>		

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References

This is used to add reference information for an element.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
iata	User Defined		IATA International airport codes		
icao	User Defined		ICAO International airport codes		
int_ref	User Defined		International reference (eg E 30)		
lcn_ref	User Defined		The number of the local cycle network		
loc_ref	User Defined		Local reference		
nat_ref	User Defined		National reference		
ncn_ref	User Defined		The number reference (eg 54) of a National Cycle Network route.		
old_ref	User Defined		Historical reference		
rcn_ref	User Defined		The number of the regional cycle network.		
ref	User Defined		The common default reference (eg M25, in Germany always with space eg A 5)		
reg_ref	User Defined		Regional reference		
source_ref	User Defined		To record the URI, source reference (eg Landsat) or other link to physical sources.		

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Restrictions

This is used to define restrictions that apply to the associated element. See the page titled [Restrictions](#) for an introduction on its usage.

Key	Value	Element	Comment	Rendering	Photo
Vehicle types					

access	agricultural / delivery / designated / destination / forestry / no / official / permissive / private / unknown / yes		General access permission. • <i>agricultural</i> – Only for agricultural traffic • <i>delivery</i> – Only when delivering to the element. • <i>designated</i> – A preferred or designated route for a specific vehicle type or types. Not compulsory but often marked by a traffic sign • <i>destination</i> – Used for ways in designated local traffic areas, where traffic should only enter if its destination is within the area • <i>forestry</i> – Only for forestry traffic • <i>no</i> – No access for the general public. Consider using another tag indicating who can use the element • <i>official</i> – The way is dedicated to a specific mode of travel by law. Usually marked by traffic signs and exclusive. In Germany use is also compulsory. clarification needed • <i>permissive</i> – Open to general traffic until such time as the owner revokes the permission which they are legally allowed to do at any time in the future. • <i>private</i> – Only with permission of the owner on an individual basis • <i>unknown</i> – No information provided on access. This is the default value for most features with a general assumption that access is allowed for all purposes • <i>yes</i> – The public has an official, legal right of access, i.e. it's a right of way (default value)		
agricultural	yes / no		Access permission for agricultural vehicles, e.g. tractors.		
atv	For values see access above		Access restricted to wheeled vehicles 1.27m (50 inches) or less in width, for example ATV		
bdouble	For values see access above		Access permission for Road Train B-double . A B-double (B-Train) consists of a prime mover towing a specialised trailer (known as a "lead" or "A"-trailer) that has a fifth-wheel mounted on the rear towing another semi-trailer, resulting in two articulation points.		
bicycle	For values see access above + dismount		Access permission for bicycles. Usage of bicycle=dismount and bicycle=no will vary in different countries. If according to local traffic rules a bicycle is no longer seen as a bicycle when there's no one driving it, then there's no need for using bicycle=dismount . If the local legislation still sees an undriven bicycle as a bicycle then you may need to use both bicycle=dismount and bicycle=no .		
boat	For values see access above		Access permission for small boats and pleasure crafts, including yachts		
emergency	yes		Access permission for emergency motor vehicles; e.g., ambulance, fire truck, police car		
foot	For values see access above		Access permission for pedestrians.		
forestry	yes / no		Access permission for forestry vehicles, e.g. tractors.		
goods	For values see access above		Access permission for light commercial vehicles (LCV) or goods vehicles of category N1 with a maximum allowed mass of up to 3.5 tonnes. In the USA, combined weight 26,000 lbs or less.		
hazmat	For values see access above		Access permission for vehicles carrying hazardous materials.		
hgv	For values see access above		Access permission for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) (UK), e.g. for goods vehicles of category N2 and N3 (trucks, lorries) with a maximum allowed mass over 3.5 tonnes. In the USA, combined weight 26,001 lbs or greater.		
horse	For values see access above		Access permission for horse riders.		
inline_skates	yes / no		Access permission for Inline Skates		
lhv	For values see access above		Access permission for Longer Heavier Vehicle (LHV) , e.g. for vehicles with 6 axles and can carry up to 44 metric tons		

mofa	For values see access above		Access permission for mofas	
moped	For values see access above		Access permission for mopeds	
motorboat	For values see access above		Access permission boats and yachts using motor	
motorcar	For values see access above		Access permission for (motor) cars	
motorcycle	For values see access above		Access permission for motorcycles	
motor_vehicle	For values see access above		Access permission for any motorized vehicle	
psv	For values see access above		Access permission for Public Service Vehicles (UK), e.g. buses and coaches	
roadtrain	For values see access above		Access permission for Road train , A road train consists of a relatively conventional tractor unit, but instead of pulling one trailer or semi-trailer, the road train pulls two or more of them.	
ski	For values see access above		Access permission for skiers	
tank	For values see access above		Access permission for (military) tanks	
vehicle	For values see access above		Access permission for all vehicles	
4wd_only	yes		A road signed as only suitable for 4WD (offroad) vehicles	
Other				
charge	Number		Amount of toll or fee. See toll=* as well	
maxheight	Height		Height limit – units other than metres should be explicit	
maxlength	Length		Length limit – units other than metres should be explicit	
maxspeed	Speed		Maximum speed – units other than km/h should be explicit	
maxstay	Number		Maximum stay, in units given (hour/hours/day/days)	
maxweight	Weight		Weight limit – units other than tonnes should be explicit	
maxwidth	Width		Width limit – units other than metres should be explicit	
minspeed	Speed		Minimum speed – units other than km/h should be explicit	
noexit	yes		A dead end road/cul de sac with only one access road	
oneway	yes / no / -1		oneway=yes for traffic direction same as the sequence of nodes of the way. oneway=no for bidirectional traffic. oneway=-1 for traffic direction opposite to the sequence of nodes of the way (if the way cannot be reversed). Some road types are assumed to be one-way (e.g. highway=motorway), others are assumed to be two-way (most others).	
toll	yes		Toll or fee must be paid to access way. See also barrier=toll_booth	
traffic_sign	city_limit		Start/end sign of city limits, in most countries implies a specific "city maxspeed".	

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Categories: [Proposals admin](#) | [Reference](#) | [Tagging guidelines](#) | [Features](#) | [Semantics](#)

