

U.S. Geological Survey Library Classification System

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 2010



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U.S. Geological Survey Library Classification System

By R. SCOTT SASSCER

This revised and expanded classification system is a tool
for classifying and retrieving geoscience library materials.
The index promotes quick access to the classification tables

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 2010

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
MANUEL LUJAN, Jr., Secretary

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U.S. Geological Survey Library Classification System

By R. Scott Sasscer

Abstract

The U.S. Geological Survey library classification system has been designed for an earth science library. It is a tool for assigning classification numbers to earth science and allied pure science library materials in order to collect these materials into related subject groups on the library shelves and arrange them alphabetically by author and title. It can also be used as a retrieval system to access these materials through the subject and visible geographic classification numbers.

The classification scheme has been developed over the years since 1904 to meet the ever-changing needs of increased specialization and new areas of study in the earth sciences.

This system contains seven schedules:

- Subject schedule
- Geological survey schedule
- Earth science periodical schedule
- Government documents periodical schedule
- General science periodical schedule
- Earth science maps schedule
- Geographic schedule

A geographic number, from the geographic schedule, is distinguished from other numbers in the system in that it is always enclosed in parentheses; for example, (200) is the geographic number for the United States.

The geographic number is used in conjunction with the six other previously listed schedules, and it represents slightly different nuances of meanings, in respect to geographic locale, for each schedule.

When used with a subject number, the geographic number indicates the country, state, province, or region in which the research was made. The subject number, 203, geology, when combined with the geographic number, (200), for example 203(200), is the classification number for library materials on the geology of the United States.

The geographic number, combined with the capital letter G, for example, G(211), is the classification number for an earth science periodical issued by a geological association or university geology department in the State of Maine.

When the letter S is combined with a geographic number, for example, S(276), it represents a general science periodical for a university or association in California.

When the letter P is combined with a geographic number, for example, P(200), it represents a governmental periodical issued by the United States Federal Government.

Geographic numbers standing alone represent classification numbers for the publications of geological surveys; for example, (200) represents publications of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Map call numbers have a geographic number preceded by the capital letter M, followed by an abbreviated subject number.

For example:

M(200)2

where:

M = Map

(200) = Geographic region of the United States

2 = Abbreviation for the subject number 203—geology.

The introduction, which follows this abstract, provides detailed procedures on the construction of complete call numbers for works falling into the framework of the aforesaid classification schedules.

The tables following the introduction can be quickly accessed through the use of the newly expanded subject index.

The purpose of this publication is to provide the earth science community with a classification and retrieval system for earth science materials, to provide sufficient explanation of its structure and use, and to enable library staff and clientele to classify or access research materials in a library collection.

INTRODUCTION

The newly revised classification system presented in this report is for use in the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Library. The classification system has been developed over the years since 1904 to meet the ever-changing needs of increased specialization and new areas of study in the earth sciences.

Prior to the administration of Fred Boughton Weeks, 1903–08, the library lacked a classification scheme. The Dewey Decimal system for geologic material was not sufficiently developed to accommodate the range of specialized material collected at the USGS Library, and the Library of Congress schedules had not yet been published. Patrons and library staff were concerned about continued development of the collection without an acceptable classification scheme.

Mr. Weeks and bibliographer John M. Nickles of the library staff, with the assistance of three consultants from the New York Public Library, developed a classification system designed specifically for an earth science library. Six schedules were outlined. The first and principal schedule, that of subject classification, consists primarily of the disciplines in the earth sciences, such as mineralogy and paleontology. The related pure sciences are included insofar as they augment the earth sciences; for example, physics, chemistry, engineering, and so forth. The schedule allows for integration of general works throughout.

Five schedules were designed for special collections. Four are grouped according to the originating source. These are:

- Geological survey collection—contains the monographs and periodicals issued by geological surveys of the world.
- Earth science periodical collection—contains publications issued by societies, trade associations, and universities throughout the world (G schedule).
- Government documents collection—contains publications issued by federal, state, provincial and local governments throughout the world (P schedule).
- General science periodical collection—contains general science publications issued by societies, associations, and universities throughout the world (S schedule).

The final schedule, the earth science map collection, contains earth science maps from all sources mentioned above. The common collection theme for all of these schedules is earth science and related materials of an interdisciplinary nature.

One of the unique aspects of the USGS classification schedules is the system of geographic numbers that was developed for use with them. Each geographic number represents a specific region and, when appropriate, may be combined with any subject number. The geographic numbers are in parentheses, which makes them highly visible and thus immediately recognizable when scanning for a particular locale. For example, the subject number 203 represents general works on geology. When the geographic number for the United States, (200), is added to the subject number, for example, 203(200), the resulting number stands for the geology of the United States. Using the same methodology, the geology of California is 203(276), and the geology of the Soviet Union is 203(570).

When the geographic number stands alone, it represents the publications of a national, state or provincial geological survey; for example, (276) is the number for the Geological Survey of California. When the letter G is combined with the same geographic number, for example, G(276), the resulting number represents earth science periodicals issued in California. Similarly, S(276) is for general science periodicals in California, and P(276) is for government documents issued by the State of California.

The notation for maps consists of the letter M added to a geographic number for the region and a subject number that is often abbreviated. For example, M(200)2 is the classification for a geological map of the United States, and M(276)298 is the notation for a geochemistry map of California.

In the following text, the particulars of each schedule are discussed, and instructions are provided for constructing numbers according to the Survey Library classification scheme.

Subject Classification Schedule

The subject classification schedule has three main divisions: general works, earth sciences, and pure sciences. The collection consists chiefly of monographs but also includes those periodicals that are narrow in scope. All international periodicals and those issued by an international agency are also classified in this schedule.

A. General outline of the subject classification schedule.

General works:

001–095: Includes science, computer science, information systems, bibliography, directories, dictionaries, and biography.

Earth sciences:

101–190: Mineralogy and petrology.
201–298: General geology, geologic hazards, tectonics, structural geology, geophysics, and geochemistry.

301–371: Historical and stratigraphic geology.
401–471: Mineral resources, mineral industries, and mining.

501–590: Geography/geomorphology, meteorology, landforms, and oceanography.

601–699: Paleontology.

Pure sciences:

701–795: Mathematics, astronomy, geodesy, engineering, and hydrology.

801–895: Physics and chemistry.

901–999: General biology, ecology, evolution, botany,

agriculture, forestry, and zoology.

B. Constructing call numbers.

Constructing call numbers for the subject classification schedule is basically the same as for any of the schedules. Those differences that occur are mentioned under the appropriate schedule. A typical call number consists of a classification number and a shelf list number.

(1) Subject classification number.

The subject classification number is obtained from the subject schedule (see Sections 2–10) that is outlined on page 2. The index to this schedule is a useful guide in determining the number to use.

(2) Geographic notations.

The geographic number schedule contains a specific number for each country of the world. The numbers, which range from (000) to (995), also include states and provinces for some of the countries, as well as for oceans and planets. When a geographic number is added to a subject number, the resulting number indicates both a subject area and the geographic area where the research took place.

The following example illustrates this construction.

Citation:

China's energy and mineral industries: current perspectives, edited by James P. Dorian and David G. Fridley, 1989.

Energy = 580—from subject schedule

China = (610)—from geographic schedule

Classification number: 580(610)

(3) Shelf list numbers.

The shelf list number contains information about the main entry of the piece being classified and also provides the work with its singular location on the shelf or in the data base. The first part of the number consists of an uppercase letter together with a three digit number representing the main entry. The title mark, a lowercase letter, is taken from the first letter of the first distinctive word in the title. The title mark is always used when the main entry is an author; it may be needed for a title main entry to make the call number unique. In this case, successive title words are used. Use successive letters for the title mark when the title is one word.

To complete the classification number for the example given above, a shelf list number is needed. The shelf list number is constructed with the use of the Library of Congress (L.C.) shelf listing tables (see p. 8). Note that the main entry will be the title, "China's energy and mineral industries," because

the work is edited rather than authored. Assuming a title mark is needed for uniqueness, the shelf list number becomes:

China's = C546—from L.C. tables

Energy = e—title mark for second word of title

Shelf list number = C546e

Therefore:

580(610)

C546e

(4) Date in call numbers.

The imprint date is now added to all monographic call numbers, whereas previous to 1989, the date was used for second and successive editions only. Call numbers for congresses, however, use the date of the congress rather than the year of publication. In either case, dates are added after the shelf list number. For the example given above, the completed call number becomes:

580(610)

C546e

1989

If this same work had been authored, the shelf list number would appear as:

Dorian, James P. = D674—L.C. shelf list
tables

China's = c—Title mark

Shelf list number = D674c

The complete call number including imprint date becomes:

580(610)

D674c

1989

(5) Size in call numbers.

Publications in the USGS library are grouped according to size: octavo, quarto, folio, and superfolio. The differences are designated by the addition of a lowercase letter for all but the octavo size, which does not receive a distinguishing mark. The sizes and their notations are given below.

Octavo up to 28 cm

Quarto q 28.1–33 cm

Folio f 33.1–46 cm

Superfolio ff 46.1 cm. and above

This notation precedes the shelf list number. Thus, a quarto of 29 cm is designated in the call number as:

759

qG28

1989

If that same work were a folio of 34 cm, the call number would be:

759
fG28
1989

(6) Translations.

For translations, the second part of the shelf list number has a different construction. When the title of the original publication is known, the title mark is taken from the original work. Following the title mark, an uppercase letter representing the language of the translation is added. For example, the shelf list number for an English translation of a German work entitled, "Geschichte des Vulkanismus," would be H577gE, where the g stands for "Geschichte . . .," the German title, and the E stands for the translation into English. When the original title is not known, the title mark comes from the translation.

(7) Restricted material.

Library publications having restricted use for authorized personnel only are starred. The * precedes the classification number.

Geological Survey Schedule

The geological survey schedule contains periodicals and monographs issued by the geological surveys of the world. These works are classified according to the location of the geological survey issuing the publication and therefore are given the geographic number for that region. The geographic number is obtained from the geographic number schedule (see Section 11).

A. Constructing the call number for monographs.

Call numbers in the geological survey schedule consist of a geographic number, a shelf list number, and, when the piece is a monograph, a date. An example follows:

(1) Citation from title page for monographic piece with author main entry:

Ground-water resources of the Surman area, Tripolitania, United Kingdom of Libya, by William Ogilbee and R.C. Vorhis, U.S. Geological Survey.

Classification number: (200) = for USGS
Shelf list number: 344 = for author
Title mark: g = for title
Issuing date 1989 = imprint

(2) Citation from title page for monographic piece with title main entry:

Characterization of organic contaminants in environmental samples associated with Mount St. Helens, by Wilfred E. Pereira... [and others], U.S. Geological Survey.

Classification number: (200) = for USGS
Shelf list number: C372 = for title
Issuing date: 1980 = imprint

B. Constructing the call number for serials.

Current practice uses the title main entry as the basis for the shelf list number. An exception to current practice are serials issued by the U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division. Here are two examples of call numbers for publications issued by the Water Resources Division:

Series title: Water resources investigation reports.

Call number: (200)
WRi

(200) = USGS
WR = Water Resources Division
i = title mark

Series title: Hawaii District activities, by U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division, Hawaii District.

Call number: (200)
WR3hd

(200) = USGS
WR3 = Water Resources Division
hd = title mark

G Schedule

Earth science periodicals and monographic series of the following types are classified in the G schedule:

Geologic societies and associations.
Geology departments of universities.
Geologic organizations (nongovernmental).
Publishers' series covering economic geology, geochemistry, geodynamics, geology, historical geology, mineralogy, paleontology, petrology, physical geology, and structural geology.

Publications dealing with paleontology and natural history, which are not publishers' series, are classified in 602 followed by a geographic number. This category includes:

Paleontological societies, institutes and associations.

Paleontological departments and laboratories of universities, paleontological departments of local governments, and museums of natural history.

A. Constructing the call number.

The classification number in the G schedule is composed of an uppercase G and a geographic number. The geographic number following the G usually represents the place of publication. There are two exceptions.

- (1) Publications that report on research in one region exclusively, but are published elsewhere, are given the geographic number of the research area.
- (2) Periodicals of national associations and societies are usually given the geographic number of the country in which they are located, rather than that of the local region in which they are issued. For example, the American Geological Society's number representing the United States is G(200).

The shelf list number is based on the name of the agency issuing the periodical and the title of the series. An example follows.

Citation from title page:

1989 Annual meeting of field trip guidebook,
National Association of Geology Teachers.

Classification number = G(200)

Shelf list number = N376aft

N = National

376 = L.C. shelf list tables
aft = from annual field trip

Call number: G(200)
N376aft

Publisher's series are the exception. These are shelf listed according to the main entry which, in the case of a series, is the title.

P Schedule

Government documents for countries, states, and provinces of the world are classified in the P schedule when they are issued as serials. Government documents issued as monographs are classified in the subject schedule. There are two exceptions:

- (1) Publications of all geological surveys, both monographic and serial, are classified in the geological survey schedule (see Chapter 11)
- (2) Publications of all mining and mineral resources bureaus are classified in the subject classification schedule under the number 402 (see Section 5)

Constructing the call number:

The classification number in the P schedule is composed of an uppercase P and a geographic number. The geographic number represents the country, state, or province in which the government agency issuing the document is located.

The shelf list number is obtained from the name of the government agency publishing the work. Title marks are made from the agency's subordinate body and then from the title of the publication. When there is no subordinate agency, the title only is used. An example follows:

Citation:

Report to the Governor and the general assembly, by Georgia Nuclear Advisory Commission.

Classification number: P(233) = number for Georgia

Shelf list number: N = from Nuclear Advisory Commission

466 = 3 digit number—L.C.
shelf list tables

r = from first word of title

Call number: P(233)
N466r

S Schedule

General science periodicals issued by universities, societies, associations, and publishers are classified in the S schedule. The topics included under general science are archaeology, astronomy, biology, chemistry, computer science, conservation, earthquakes, engineering, geography, geomorphology, geophysics, geothermal resources, geysers, glaciology, hydrology, mathematics, metals, mineral industries, mineral resources, mines and mining, natural resources, oceanography, ore deposits, petroleum, physics, pollution, precious stones, sedimentation, seismology, and volcanoes.

Classification numbers are constructed with an uppercase S and a geographic number indicating the place of publication. The same exceptions apply to the S schedule as are found in the G schedule.

The shelf list number consists of an uppercase letter representing the issuing body, a three digit number, and a title mark for the title. Publishers' series are shelf listed according to title main entry. Two examples follow:

Citation from title page: The Ohio Journal of Science, by the Ohio Academy of Science.

Classification number: S(251)

Shelf list number: O346o

Citation from title page: Publicazione, Università di Pavia, Tutela della Salute.

Classification number: S(550)

Shelf list number: qP228p

Map and Nonmap Material Call Numbers

A. Constructing monographic map call numbers:

(1) Classification numbers:

Map classification numbers are composed of three elements: the capital letter "M," a geographic number, and a subject number if needed.

(2) Shelf list numbers:

The three digit number in map shelf list numbers are constructed from C.A. Cutter's three digit author's table (Bloomberg and Evans, 1981).

Shelf list numbers for a monograph are constructed with two or three elements:

(a) Shelf list numbers having three elements:

A three element shelf list number is composed of a capital letter representing a subregion, quadrangle, valley, basin, or area; a three digit number taken from the Cutter tables; and a work letter representing the main entry. Later editions of the same map will have a date on the third line of the call number.

EXAMPLE:

Citation from title page: Ground-water status report, Pearl Harbor area, Hawaii, 1978, by Ronald L. Soroos and Charles J. Ewart.

Classification number:

M(950)49

M = map

(950) = Hawaii

49 = subject number: underground water.

Shelf list number:

P316s

P = subregion, Pearl Harbor

316 = Cutter tables

s = author: Soroos, Ronald L.

Call number: M(950)49

P316s

(b) Shelf list numbers with two elements:

When the contents of a map represents the entire region indicated by the classification number, the shelf list number is composed of the imprint date and a letter representing the main entry.

EXAMPLE:

Citation from title page: Bathymetric map of Fiji (with shallow seismicity), by I.B. Everingham.

Call number: M(960)24
1986e

Classification number:

M(960)24

M = map

(960) = Fiji Islands

24 = subject: seismology

Shelf list number:

1986e

1986 = Imprint date

e = author: Everingham, I.B.

B. Map series classification:

Map series classification numbers consist of four elements: A capital letter "M," a geographic number representing the region, an abbreviated subject number, and the letter "s" identifying the map as a serial.

Map series shelf list numbers are constructed according to two alternatives:

(1a) Scale:

If all the sheets of the series use one scale, use an abbreviated form of the scale as the shelf list number according to the following procedures. Delete the initial "1" and the colon following it and the three zeros from the end of the scale; enter the remaining number in the Cutter line. If the scale is 1:100,000, delete the "1:" and the last "000" and enter "100" in the shelf list line.

EXAMPLE:

Citation from title page: Australia 1:100,000 geological series / Australia

Classification number: M(200)2s

M = map

(200) = Australia

2 = subject:

geology

s = serial

Shelf list number: 100 = abbreviated scale

Call number: M(800)2s

100

Add a letter representing the author to the shelf list number to resolve conflicts with identical call numbers. If the conflict is not resolved, add an additional letter for the title of the map series.

(1b) Region/Scale:

When the region given on the map is a subregion of the geographic number in the classification number, the abbreviated scale is preceded by two letters representing the subregion.

EXAMPLE:

Citation from title page: Geological map of Greenland, 1:500,000.

Classification number: M(980)2s

(980) = broad region
2 = subject: geology
s = serial

Shelf list number: Gr500

Gr = subregion: Greenland
500 = abbreviated scale

Call number: M(980)2s

Gr500

Add letters to the region/scale shelf list number to resolve conflicts with identical call numbers as described in the previous paragraph.

(2) Cutter number:

Map series without a constant scale among various sheets are given shelf list numbers which includes a Cutter number:

EXAMPLE:

Citation from title page: Weinbau-Standortkarte Rheingau 1:50,000 / Hessisches Landesamt fur Bodenforschung.

Classification number:

M(530.4)518

(530.4) = Wurttemberg (old number)
518 = subject: soil formation

Shelf list number: R342h

R = subregion: Rheingau
342 = Cutter tables
h = main entry: Hessisches Landesamt fur Bodenforschung.

Call number: M(530.4)518

R342h

C. Nonmap materials classification numbers:

Nonmap materials (posters and so forth) classification numbers are constructed with three elements: a capital letter "M," a parenthetical expression (NMM) meaning nonmap material, and a subject number.

EXAMPLE:

Citation: Fossil shark teeth, sponsored by the Department of Paleobiology.

Classification number: M(NMM)671

(NMM) = Nonmap material
671 = subject: fossil sharks

Shelf list numbers:

The initial capital letter of the shelf list number represents the main entry, followed by a three digit number from the Cutter table, and is completed with a title mark when needed

EXAMPLE continued from above:

Shelf list number: F798

F = title main entry

798 = from Cutter tables

Call number: M(NMM)671

F798

Special Formats

During the last few years, the USGS Library has experienced an explosion of special format materials added to the data base: CD-ROM discs, floppy computer disks, microfilm, microfiche, phonograph records, slides, sound cassettes, and videocassettes. Since it is necessary to distinguish these formats from print materials, the Special Formats Committee has decided to add an appropriate word or abbreviation to the end of a standard call number. A list of special formats and the appropriate word or abbreviation that is added to the call number follows.

Format	Symbol
CD-ROM's	CD-ROM
Floppy disks	DISK
Microfiches	FICHE
Microfilms	MFILM
Phonograph records	PHONO
Slides	SLIDE
Sound cassettes	AUDIOC
Videocassettes	VIDEOC

Example for a floppy disk:

Citation: XYPILOT : a plotting program for the IBM pc, using Lotus 1-2-3 and a Hewlett-Packard plotter, by Randall Schumann.

Call number: 036.9
S385x
DISK

Regional Library Records

The USGS library has branches in Denver, Colo., Menlo Park, Calif., and Flagstaff, Ariz. These libraries will sometimes have additional notations as part of the classification number. Publications found in a regional library, and not held by Reston, Va., are marked with the notation D only, MP only, or F only, or any combination thereof. The notation is the last line of the call number. While this designation is common to all three branch libraries, other variations are found either in Denver or Menlo Park.

Denver Library.

Call numbers for reference publications are preceded by an uppercase L, indicating that they are locked in the reference case.

Special collections use FR for field records and PH for the photograph collection. These designations precede the call number.

Menlo Park Library.

Menlo Park places the following letters immediately preceding a Cutter letter to designate specific materials:

r to designate rolled maps
v to designate folded maps
vf to designate vertical folios

Library of Congress Shelf List Tables

The USGS library uses the Library of Congress shelf list tables to construct the shelf list number. The tables are designed in a simple format, which is basically self-explanatory. A few points may need clarification.

- (1) Select table 1, 2, 3, or 4 depending on the first letter of the word being shelf listed. Given the name "Smith," use table 2, and look for m, the second letter in Smith. Below m is 6, therefore S6.
- (2) Table 5 is used to complete the shelf list number. Since the USGS library uses three digits for its number, two digits will come from table 5. These digits will correspond to the 3d and 4th letters in Smith:

i = 4
t = 7

Thus: S647

1. After initial vowels
for the second letter: b d l,m n p r s,t u-y
use number: 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2. After the initial letter S
for the second letter: a ch e h,i m-p t u
use number: 2 3 4 5 6 7-8 9
3. After the initial letters Qu
for the third letter: a e i o r y
use number: 3 4 5 6 7 9
for names beginning Qa-Qt
use: 2-29
4. After other initial consonants
for the second letter: a e i o r u y
use number: 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
5. When an additional number is preferred
for the third letter: a-d e-h i-l m n-q r-t u-w x-z
use number: 2* 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
(*optional for third letter a or b)

United States Shelf List Table

Use the following shelf list table for classing publications by United States Government agencies when classing in the subject schedule and the main entry is the government agency. A-Z below represent the first letter of the first word of the agency name following "United States."

A-B	use U3
C	use U31
D-F	use U32
G-J	use U33
K-M	use U34
N-O	use U35
P-R	use U36
S-U	use U37
V-Z	use U38

For works by the United Nations use U22 as the shelf list number when classing in subject schedule and the United Nations agency is the main entry.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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REFERENCES CITED

Bloomberg, Marty, and Evans, Edward G., 1981, Introduction to technical services for library technicians (4th ed.): Library Unlimited, Inc., p. 265.

SECTION 1—GENERAL WORKS

(Add geographic numbers as needed)

- 001 Government publications not classified elsewhere
002 Exposition publications not classified elsewhere
005 Education: schools and colleges
008 Photographs
009 Miscellany
 (sketches, clippings, old records)
010 Periodicals: In general these are now classed in G(), S(), P() except for bibliographical works and those issued by international bodies or those international in scope, and periodicals which are very narrow in subject scope. These exceptions are all classed by subject, 001–999
020 Societies, universities, observatories
 (publications about these institutions)
025 Museums
030 Science
 (general works, including philosophy, history of science, and science and technology)
 030.3 Science and society
 (includes government role in science)
 030.5 Scientific labor force
 (includes analyses of labor force, educational and research opportunities)
031 Scientific congresses
 (for those on specific topics, see specific subject numbers)
032 Scientific institutions
 (publications about these institutions)
035 Scientific instruments and microscopy
 035.1 Congresses on instrumentation
 COMPUTER SCIENCE
 035.4 Congresses, meetings, and so forth
 035.5 General works
 (includes data processing and computer software)
 035.6 Encyclopedias
 035.7 History
 035.8 Symbols and abbreviations
 035.9 Miscellany, essays, and collections
 036 Computers (general works)
 036.1 Analog
 036.2 Digital
 036.23 Microcomputers
 036.24 Minicomputers
 036.25 Mainframes
 036.3 Training manuals, techniques, user guides
 036.31 Desktop publishing
 036.4 Computer problems, exercises, and so forth
 036.5 Digital image systems and processing
 036.6 Computer graphics
 036.7 Computer security
 036.8 Computer law and legislation
 036.9 Computer language and programming
 037 Computer simulation and mathematical models

- For works on computer simulation, and so forth, on a special topic, add a subject number to "037" according to the following procedures. Precede each subject number with a period. Numbers ending in "03" are abbreviated to one digit; for example, 203, 403, 503, and so forth become "2", "4", and "5"; that is, 037.2, 037.4, and 037.5. Numbers ending in zero are abbreviated as two digits; for example, 530 becomes "53" or 037.53. Petrology, 150.3, is abbreviated as "15" or 037.15; all other numbers constructed with decimal points retain the decimal; for example, petroleum engineering, 467.4, becomes 037.467.4. Use the following as examples for constructing additional numbers:
- 037.1 Mineralogy
 - 037.15 Petrology
 - 037.2 Geology
 - 037.4 Mineral resources
 - 037.5 Geography
 - 037.58 Natural resources
 - 037.78 Hydrology
 - 037.81 Physics
 - 037.85 Chemistry
 - 038 Computer engineering, computer hardware
 - 038.1 Congresses, meetings, and so forth
 - 038.2 Microprocessors
 - 038.3 Input-output equipment
 - 038.4 Computer communications networks
 - 038.5 Special computer components
 - 038.6 Optical disc systems, CD-ROM, and so forth
 - 039 System analysis and design (computer applications)
 - 039.1 Congresses
 - 039.2 Data base analysis and design
 - 039.3 Data base management
 - 039.4 Data base processing
 - 039.5 Data base modeling (CODASYL, DBTG, DDL, DML)
 - 039.6 Data base systems (ADABAS, SYSTEM 2000, IDMS, IMS, MAGNUM)
 - 039.7 Artificial intelligence, expert systems
 - 039.8 Pattern recognition
 - 040 Information storage and retrieval systems, information services, science information and processing systems, and punched card systems.

For works on information storage and retrieval systems on a specific topic, add a subject number according to the procedures set down in 037 above.

Use the following numbers as examples for constructing additional numbers:

 - 040.1 Mineralogy
 - 040.15 Petrology
 - 040.2 Geology
 - 040.4 Mineral resources
 - 040.5 Geography
 - 040.58 Natural resources
 - 040.78 Hydrology
 - 040.81 Physics
 - 040.85 Chemistry
 - 040.919.53 Marine ecology

- 041 National bibliography
 (add a geographic number to designate the appropriate country)
EXAMPLE:
 041(540) Bibl. of French pubs.
- 042 Subject bibliography
 For bibliographies on specific topics, add subject numbers according to the procedures given on page 10
 for the classification number 037
 Use the following numbers as examples for constructing additional numbers:
- 042.010 Periodicals
 - 042.030 Science
 - 042.2 Geology
 - 042.203.3 Engineering geology
 - 042.295 Geophysics
 - 042.5 Geography
 - 042.53 Oceanography
 - 042.759 Cartography
 - 042.85 Chemistry
 - 042.919 Ecology
- 043 Bibliographies of the works of individual authors
- 043.1 U.S.
 - 043.2 British Commonwealth
 - 043.3 German
 - 043.33 Austrian
 - 043.35 Swiss
 - 043.37 Dutch
 - 043.4 French
 - 043.5 Italian
 - 043.59 Romanian
 - 043.6 Spanish
 - 043.69 Portuguese
 - 043.7 Russian and other slavic nationalities
 - 043.8 Scandinavian
 - 043.81 Norwegian
 - 043.82 Danish
 - 043.83 Swedish
 - 043.9 Other
- 044 Indexes to serials and lists of publications of societies
 (indexes are generally classed with the series that they index)
- 045 Library science
- 045.1 Periodicals
 - 045.2 Society publications
 - 045.3 Library schools
 - 045.4 Acquisition of books
 - 045.5 Classification and shelving
 - 045.6 Cataloging
 (includes lists of descriptors)
 - 045.7 Binding
 (includes restoration and conservation)
 - 045.8 Map librarianship
 - 045.9 Reference librarianship
- 046 Libraries
- 046.1 Reports
 - 046.3 Catalogs
 - 046.5 Other publications

- 046.7 Library automation
 047 Archives and archive collections
 048 Catalogs of research grants, projects, and so forth
 050 General dictionaries.
- Shelf list numbers will include the following elements:
1. A capital letter and a one digit number representing the language. See list given below.
 2. A capital letter and a two digit number representing the main entry and constructed from L.C. shelf list tables.
- EXAMPLE:**
- Citation from title page:
 The Random House dictionary of the English language.
 Editor: Jess Stein
 Call number: 050
 E5R36
- Use the following lists of letters with numbers to represent the language in the shelf list number
- | | |
|----|------------|
| A8 | Armenian |
| B8 | Bulgarian |
| C4 | Chinese |
| C6 | Croatian |
| C8 | Czech |
| D2 | Danish |
| D9 | Dutch |
| E5 | English |
| E8 | Estonian |
| M7 | Mongolian |
| F4 | Finnish |
| F8 | French |
| G3 | German |
| G8 | Greek |
| H8 | Hungarian |
| I2 | Indonesian |
| I8 | Italian |
| J2 | Japanese |
| M7 | Mongolian |
| N8 | Norwegian |
| P8 | Portuguese |
| R7 | Romanian |
| R9 | Russian |
| S2 | Serbian |
| S6 | Spanish |
| T8 | Turkish |
| U7 | Ukrainian |
- 051 Bilingual and polyglot dictionaries
 (Construct shelf list numbers as instructed in 050 above)
- 051.1 Technical dictionaries
- For technical dictionaries on a specific subject, add a subject number to "051.1" according to the procedures given on page 10 for the classification number 037.
- Use the following numbers as examples for constructing additional numbers.
- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 051.1 | Technical dictionaries |
| 051.1.2 | Geology |
| 051.1.203.3 | Engineering geology |
| 051.1.467.4 | Petroleum engineering |
| 051.1.536 | Marine sediments |
| 051.1.919.53 | Marine ecology |

- 051.2 Dictionaries of abbreviations and acronyms
- 052 General encyclopedias
- 053 Grammars, language manuals, rhetoric
(Construct shelf list numbers by language as in 050)
- 053.2 Technical writing, style manuals, and so forth
- 054 Logic
- 055 Statistical yearbooks, almanacs
- 056 Membership directories
For membership directories on a specific subject, add a subject number to "056" according to the procedures given on page 10 for the classification number 037.
- 057 Directories of organizations and institutions
For organizational directories on a specific subject, add a subject number to "057" according to the procedures given on page 10 for the classification number 037.
- 059 Copyright laws
- 060 Nomenclature and classification
(Not used after 1971)
See also nomenclature and classification under specific topics: Mineralogy: 206; Petrology: 150.6; Geology: 206; Historical geology: 306; Mineral industries: 406; Paleontology: 606; Physics: 806; Chemistry: 850.6; Biology: 906.
- 065 Sociology and economics
- 065.1 Business administration
(includes management of business and personnel and accounting)
 - 065.2 Labor force and employment
(includes works on its size and composition, wages and benefits, working conditions and habits, vocational guidance, labor relations and organization)
 - 065.3 City and regional planning
(includes population studies, general plans and proposals, housing, transportation, urban renewal, city government and finance. See 585.5 for urban land use planning)
 - 065.4 Health
 - 065.5 Education
 - 065.6 Welfare
- 067 Statistics, graphics.
(General works; for statistics on a certain subject, see subject number; for theory, see 719 or 718, mathematical statistics)
- 070 History
- 075 Philosophy (includes ethics) and psychology
- 080 Collected biographies
(for collected biographies by region, country, state, or province, add a geographic number)
- 081–089 Individual biographies
(do not use geographic numbers; construct shelf list number from last name of person who is subject of biography; construct title mark from last name of author)
- EXAMPLE:
- Title:
Hugh Miller : the Cromarty Stonemason, by Charles D. Waterstone.
- Call number:
081
M615w
- 081 United States
 - 082 English and Australian
 - 082.1 Canadian
 - 083 German
 - 084 French
 - 085 Italian
 - 086 Spanish and Portuguese

087	Russian and Slavic
088	Scandinavian
089	Other
090	Essays, collections, miscellany not classified elsewhere
095	Miscellaneous manuscript materials and collections

SECTION 2—MINERALOGY AND PETROLOGY

(Use geographic numbers for regions as needed)

- 101 Congresses (1972+) (see 401 for mining congresses)
- 103 Textbooks and general treatises
- 104 Elementary and older textbooks; popular mineralogy, rockhounding
- 105 Catalogs and tables
- 106 Nomenclature and classification
- 107 History
- 108 Technique
- 109 Essays, collections and miscellany
- 110 Crystallography and optical mineralogy
 - 111 Mathematical crystallography
 - 112 Crystallization
(crystal growth, solidification of crystals)
 - 113 Physical properties of crystals
- 115 Determinative mineralogy
 - 116 Laboratory manuals and tables
 - 117 Special topics
(includes color, fluorescence, microprobe analysis, optics, specific gravity, thin sections)
 - 118 Chemical analysis
(not used after 1971, see 880–888)
 - 119 Chemical mineralogy
- 120 Descriptive mineralogy (general)
 - 122 Sulfides, selenides, tellurides, arsenides, antimonides
 - 123 Sulfo-salts
(sulfarsenites, sulfantimonites, sulfobismuthites)
 - 124 Haloids (chlorides, bromides, iodides, fluorides)
 - 125 Oxides
 - 126 Oxygen salts
 - 126.1 Carbonates
 - 126.2 Silicates, titanates, zeolites, and clay minerals
 - 126.3 Niobates, tantalates
 - 126.4 Phosphates, arsenates, vanadates, antimonates, nitrates
 - 126.5 Borates, urenates
 - 126.6 Sulfates, chromates, tellurates
 - 126.7 Tungstates, molybdates
 - 127 Salts of organic acids; oxalates, mellates, and so forth
 - 128 Hydrocarbon compounds
- 130 Meteorites (for meteors, see 734.6)
- 135 Pseudomorphs
(minerals whose outward crystal form is that of another mineral species); paramorph (a pseudomorph with the same composition as the original crystal); paramorphism (property of a mineral to change its internal structure without changing its external form or chemical composition)
- 140 Experimental investigations
(deformations, shock and blast experiments in mineralogy, and so forth)
- 150 Petrology
(origin, occurrence, and structure of rocks)
 - 150.3 Textbooks, treatises, general works
 - 150.4 Elementary textbooks
 - 150.5 Catalogs and tables
 - 150.6 Nomenclature and classification
 - 150.7 History

	150.8	Petrological technique
	150.9	Essays and collections
153		Physical properties of rocks
155		Rock analysis
160		Determination of minerals in rocks
165		Structural petrology (rock structure of thin sections or micro scale including petrotectonics and petrofabric analysis; for rock structure on a moderate to small scale, see structural geology at 260; for rock structure on the broad scale or for the historical phase, see tectonics at 210)
170		Igneous and volcanic rocks (includes peridotite, kimberlite, ultrabasic rocks, and basalt; for magmas or magmatism, see 281)
180		Sedimentary and carbonate rocks (includes dolomite, evaporite, limestone, magnesite, and nubium sandstone)
	180.3	Paleopedology (study of soils of past geologic ages and their age determination)
185		Crystalline rocks
190		Metamorphic and metasomatic rocks (includes metasomatite and skarn; for metamorphism and metasomatism, see 283)

SECTION 3—GENERAL, STRUCTURAL, AND DYNAMIC GEOLOGY

(Use geographic numbers for regions as needed)

- 201 Geological congresses
(includes stratigraphic conferences)
- 202 Collections of writings by individual geologists
- 203 Geological textbooks and general treatises
 - 203(050) Submarine geology
(geology of oceans and seas in general; for the geology of specific oceans and seas, substitute the appropriate geographic number from (051)–(096))
 - 203.2 Earth sciences (multidisciplinary works)
 - 203.3 Engineering geology
 - 203.4 Effects of underground explosions
 - 203.5 Military geology
 - 203.6 Environmental and urban geology
 - 203.7 Nuclear geology, radiogeology, and isotope geology
- 204 Elementary textbooks, older works, popular geology
- 205 Catalogs
- 206 Nomenclature and classification
- 207 History of geology
(for history of economic geology and mining history see 407)
- 208 Geological technique
 - (includes field and laboratory applications)
 - 208.2 Mathematical geology and statistics in geology
- 209 Miscellany, essays and collections
 - 209.1 Geological guidebooks
(monographic)
- 210 Dynamic and physical geology
 - (includes works on geodynamics; neotectonics: the study of active earth movement, including uplift and tilt; tectonics: the study of rock structure on the broad scale including its interpretation; for works on rock structure on a moderate to small scale, see structural geology at 260; for works on rock structure on a thin section or micro scale, see structural petrology at 165)
 - 211 Atmospheric agencies, weathering
 - 212 Extraterrestrial forces
 - 213 Erosion
 - (includes sediments, sedimentation and deposition, and general sediment transport; for works on shoreline building or destruction through sediment transport, see 521)
 - 214 Underground water action
 - 216 Organic agencies
 - 218 Thermal or igneous agencies
 - (earth temperature; for works on geothermal resources, see 230)
 - 219 Experimental investigations on geology and subtopics
- 220 Volcanoes, volcanic eruptions, and volcanism
 - 225 Extinct volcanoes
 - 229 Maars
- 230 Geysers, hot springs, and so forth
(includes geothermal resources)
- 240 Earthquakes, seismology
 - (includes “mamade” earthquakes)
 - 240.1 Conferences
 - 240.2 Earthquake engineering and effects of earthquakes on construction
 - 240.3 Geomorphological effects of earthquakes
 - 240.4 Earthquake prediction
 - 240.5 Induced seismicity

- 240.6 Soil liquefaction
- 240.8 Seismometry
 - (instrumental aspects of seismology)
- 245 Landslides, avalanches, rockslides, mudslides
- 248 Local land subsidences, sinkholes
- 249 Natural disasters
 - (includes geological hazards and disaster relief; for specific geologic hazards and associated disasters, see the specific types: earthquakes: 240; landslides: 245; subsidences: 248; hurricanes and typhoons: 515)
 - 249.1 Congresses
 - 249.2 Natural disasters' effects on construction
- 250 Glaciology and glaciers
 - 251 Drumlins
 - (ridges of compact glacial till built and shaped under margin of ice)
 - 252 Eskers
 - (ridges of stratified sand and gravel deposited by subglacial stream)
 - 253 Moraines
 - (mounds or ridges of unstratified glacial drift deposited by a glacier)
 - Detritus (fragmental material from older rock moved from place of origin)
 - 254 Erosion of glaciers
 - 255 Glacial lakes (extinct)
 - 256 Ice and snow, periglacial phenomena
 - 256.1 Permafrost
 - 256.2 Frozen ground
 - (includes cold region engineering and construction conditions)
- 260 Structural geology
 - (the study of rock structure on a moderate to small scale including form, arrangement, description, representation, and analysis; for rock structure on a broad scale, see tectonics at 210; for rock structure on a thin section or micro scale, see structural petrology at 165)
 - 267 Lithosphere
- 270 Deformations
 - (includes deformation mechanics; rheology (study of the deformation and flow of matter); joints (fractures or parting in rocks without displacement); grabens (elongated, depressed crustal blocks, bounded by faults on their long sides); domes (large magmatic or migmatitic intrusions having convex surface and sides sloping away in low angles); necks (narrow strip of land connecting two large areas); stocks (igneous intrusions less than 40 mi² in surface exposure))
 - 272 Concretions
 - 276 Faulting and folding
- 280 Intrusions, laccoliths
 - 281 Magmas (magmatism)
 - (for igneous or magmatic rocks, see 170)
 - 283 Metamorphism, igneous metamorphism, and metasomatism
 - (for metamorphic and metasomatic rocks, see 190)
- 291 Oscillation
 - (includes earth movement and earth tilting)
- 293 Mountain making (orogeny), epeirogeny
- 295 Geophysics
 - (see 426 for geophysical prospecting)
 - 295.2 Geophysical and seismic profiling
 - 295.3 Cosmic physics, Earth tides, space plasma, and so forth
 - 295.5 Nuclear geophysics
- 296 Geomagnetism (terrestrial magnetism), aeromagnetism, and magnetic surveys (prior to 1972 classed in 746; see 314 for paleomagnetism)
- 297 Isostasy
 - (condition of equilibrium in the Earth's crust and mantle)

- 297.5 Gravity investigations
(includes gravity anomalies; prior to 1972, see 748)
- 298 Geochemistry
- 298.1 Conferences
 - 298.2 Inorganic geochemistry
 - 298.3 Biogeochemistry (organic geochemistry), biomineralization, and humus
 - 298.4 Fluid inclusions

SECTION 4—HISTORICAL GEOLOGY

(Add geographic numbers for regions as needed)

- 302 Collections (sets)
- 303 Historical geology textbooks and general treatises
(includes general stratigraphy)
- 305 Stratigraphical tables
- 306 Nomenclature and classification
- 308 Geologic maps and atlases
(for books on map making, see 759)
 - 308.4 Lists of geological maps
- 309 Essays and collections
- 310 Earth origin (geogenesis)
- 311 Continental drift
 - (includes plate tectonics and sea-floor spreading)
 - 311.1 Conferences
- 312 Earth crust, Earth mantle
- 313 Earth (internal structure)
- 314 Paleogeophysics
 - (includes paleomagnetism)
- 315 Geologic time, geochronology, stratigraphic correlation, age determination
(includes potassium-argon dating, radiocarbon dating, tree-ring dating, and so forth)
- 320–354 Stratigraphic time periods
 - 320 Precambrian
 - 320.1 Archean
 - 320.2 Proterozoic
 - 330 Paleozoic
 - 332 Cambrian
 - 333 Ordovician
 - 334 Silurian
 - 335 Devonian
 - 336 Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian and Mississippian)
 - 337 Permian
 - 340 Mesozoic
 - 341 Triassic
 - 342 Jurassic
 - 343 Cretaceous
 - 350 Cenozoic
 - 351 Tertiary
 - 352 Quaternary
 - 353 Pleistocene
(includes glacial epochs)
 - 354 Recent (Holocene)
 - 360 Paleogeography and geologic history
- 361 Precambrian
 - 361.1 Archean
 - 361.2 Proterozoic
- 362 Paleozoic
 - 362.1 Cambrian
 - 362.2 Ordovician
 - 362.3 Silurian
 - 362.4 Devonian
 - 362.5 Carboniferous
 - 362.6 Permian

363	Mesozoic	
	363.1	Triassic
	363.2	Jurassic
	363.3	Cretaceous
364	Cenozoic	
	364.1	Tertiary
	364.2	Quaternary
	364.3	Pleistocene
	364.4	Recent (Holocene)
370	Paleoclimatology	
371	Paleohydrology	

SECTION 5—MINERAL INDUSTRIES, MINERAL RESOURCES, AND ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

(Add geographic numbers for regions as needed)

- 401 Congresses
- 402 Mineral resources agencies and mining bureaus of countries, states, and provinces
- EXAMPLES:
- 402(200) U.S. Bureau of Mines
402(274) Arizona. Department of Mineral Resources
402(120) Nova Scotia. Department of Mines
- 403 Mineral resources and mineral industries
(textbooks and general treatises)
- 404 Economic geology
(includes popular and elementary texts)
- 405 Encyclopedias, catalogs, and mineral locations
- 406 Nomenclature and classification
- 407 History
(includes mining history)
- 408 General mineral statistics
- 409 Essays and collections
- 410 Ore deposits
(metallogeny; includes all aspects of ore deposits, such as their origin, formation, and geochemical and thermodynamic aspects)
- 411 Lodes, veins, dikes
412 Rock-forming minerals
413 Trace elements (minor elements, accessory elements)
414 Placer deposits
415 Analyses for economic use
416 Microscopic determination
- 420 Mines and mining
- 421 Mining law and legislation
422 Mine prospectuses and reports
424 Mine surveying
425 Mining methods and working
(includes mining engineering, mine safety, strip mining, and rock bursts)
425.2 Mining subsidences
- 426 Prospecting
(geophysical methods in general, including water and well logging; for oil well logging, see 467.4)
- 426.2 Geochemical prospecting
426.3 Seismic prospecting
426.4 Other specific geophysical prospecting methods
(electric, nuclear (radioactive), gravity, magnetotelluric, torsion balance, and so forth)
- 427 Hydraulic mining
- 428 Taxation and so forth
- 429 Metallurgy
(includes flotation, leaching, and ore dressing)
- 429.1 Gold (gold and silver)
429.2 Silver (silver and lead)
429.3 Iron and steel
429.4 Copper
429.5 Lead, zinc
429.7 Other metals
429.8 Assaying and ore analysis methods
429.9 Machinery
- 430 Metals in natural state

- 431 Gold, silver
- 432 Mercury (quicksilver)
- 433 Iron (includes magnetite), manganese
- 434 Copper, tin
- 435 Lead, zinc
- 436 Nickel, cobalt
- 437 Antimony and allied metals
- 438 Aluminum
- 439 Other metals
 - Bismuth
 - Cadmium
 - Chromium
 - Gallium
 - Germanium
 - Hafnium
 - Indium
 - Molybdenum
 - Niobium (columbium)
 - Rhenium
 - Scandium
 - Tantalum
 - Technetium
 - Thallium
 - Titanium
 - Tungsten (wolfram)
 - Vanadium
 - Yttrium
 - Zirconium
- 439.1 Platinum metals
 - Iridium
 - Osmium
 - Palladium
 - Platinum
 - Rhodium
 - Ruthenium
- 439.2 Alkali earth metals
 - Barium
 - Beryllium
 - Calcium
 - Magnesium
 - Radium
 - Strontium
- 439.21 Alkali metals
 - Cesium
 - Francium
 - Lithium
 - Potassium
 - Rubidium
 - Sodium
- 439.3 Lanthanide series (rare earth metals)
 - Cerium
 - Dysprosium
 - Erbium
 - Europium

	Gadolinium
	Holmium
	Lanthanum
	Lutetium
	Neodymium
	Praseodymium
	Promethium
	Samarium
	Terbium
	Thulium
	Ytterbium
439.4	Actinide series
	Actinium
	Americium
	Berkelium
	Californium
	Curium
	Einsteinium
	Fermium
	Lawrencium
	Mendelevium
	Neptunium
	Nobelium
	Plutonium
	Protactinium
	Thorium
	Uranium
439.5	Nonmetallic elements
	Arsenic
	Boron
	Hydrogen
	Nitrogen
	Oxygen
	Phosphorus
	Selenium
	Silicon
	Tellurium
439.6	Halogens
	Astatine
	Bromine
	Chlorine
	Fluorine
	Iodine
439.7	Inert gases
	Argon
	Helium
	Krypton
	Neon
	Radon
	Xenon
440	Nonmetallic minerals (industrial minerals 440–459.9)
441	Clay
	(includes clay minerals, attapulgite, bauxite, bentonite, kaolin, laterite, refractory materials, illite, smectite, and ceramic materials (potter's clay, potter's earth, pot clay, pot earth))

- 441.1 Clay products
 (includes ceramics, pottery, earthenware (clayware), stoneware, porcelain, brick, and tile)
- 442 Cement and concrete
- 443 Fertilizers
 - Apatite
 - Monazite
 - Potash
 - Phosphates
 - Nitrates
- 444 Salt
 - Gypsum
 - Alum
 - Alunite (alumite)
 - Alum stone
- 445 Sulfur, pyrite
- 446 Asbestos
 - 446.1 Amphiboles
 - Actinolite
 - Amosite
 - Anthophyllite
 - Crocidolite
 - Tremolite
 - 446.2 Serpentinite
 - Antigorite
 - Chrysotile
 - 446.3 Mica
 - (micaceous minerals)
 - Biotite
 - Lepidolite
 - Margarite
 - Muscovite
 - Paragonite
 - Phlogopite
 - Roscoelite
 - Vermiculite
 - Zinnwaldite
- 447 Abrasive materials
 - Corundum
 - Emery
 - Garnet
 - Pumice
 - Volcanic ash
- 448 Mineral paints
 - (including pigments; for example, ochre)
- 448.1 Barites
- 451 Talc
- 452 Fluorite (fluorspar)
- 453 Silicates
 - (for mineralogical aspects, see 126.2)
 - Conglomerates
 - Feldspar
 - Fuller's earth
 - Glass
 - Kyanite (cyanite)

- Quartz
Sand (for aggregate aspects of sand, see 479)
Zeolites
- 454 Carbonates
(for mineralogical aspects, see 126.1; for petrological aspects, see 180)
Lime
Chalk
Marl
Limestone
Dolomite
- 459 Siliceous earth
Diatomite
(diatomaceous earth, tripoli)
Radiolarian earth
Tripolite
- 459.9 Other nonmetallic minerals
- 460 Carbon and its compounds
(including hydrocarbons, methane)
- 461 Coal
461.1 Coal congresses
461.3 Environmental aspect of coal production; for example, coal desulfurization (excluding resources development at 585.3)
461.4 Coal technology
(includes liquefaction and gasification)
- 462 Anthracite
463 Bituminous
463.5 Lignite
- 464 Peat
- 464.1 Caustoliths
(combustible rocks usually of organic origin (for example, coal or peat) inorganic deposits also occur (for example, sulfur, asphalt, graphite))
Caustobioliths
Caustophytoliths
Caustozoliths
- 465 Asphalt
- 466 Graphite
- 467 Petroleum, natural gas, oil shales, oil fuel
(includes economic aspects)
- 467.1 Congresses
467.3 Petroleum chemistry
467.4 Petroleum technology, petroleum engineering, oil well logging, and mud logging
(includes petroleum refineries)
467.5 Petroleum law and legislation
467.7 Petroleum industry, leases, pipeline, production, and well supervision
467.8 Helium
467.9 Petroleum (miscellaneous)
- 468 Manufactured fuels
- 469 Other compounds, including amber and jet
- 470 Building and ornamental stones (for petrological aspects, see 170–190)
- 471 Marble, limestone
- 472 Onyx
- 473 Sandstone, quartzite
- 474 Granite
- 475 Slate

- 476 Soapstone
- 477 Trap
- 478 Other building and ornamental stones
- 479 Construction and road materials: aggregate (crushed stone, sand, and gravel); lightweight aggregate (pumice, volcanic cinders, expanded shale, foam slag, expanded perlite, and expanded vermiculite)
- 480 Precious stones, gems
 - 480.5 Gems (artistic aspects)
 - 481 Diamonds
 - 482 Sapphires
 - 483 Rubies
 - 483.5 Emeralds
 - 484 Opal, garnet
 - 485 Agate
 - 486 Jade
 - 487 Tourmaline
 - 488 Pearls
 - 489 Amethyst, kunzite, and others
- 490 Underground water, aquifers, ground-water flow, ground-water supply, hydrogeology
 - 491 Springs
 - 492 Artesian wells and water wells in general
 - 493 Mineral waters (before 1972, see 491)
 - 494 Contamination, pollution
 - 495 Composition, analysis

SECTION 6—PHYSIOGRAPHY, GEOMORPHOLOGY, AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

(Use geographic numbers for regions as needed)

- 500 Topographic maps
 - 500.1 Landsat maps, photo maps, and aerial photo maps
(The numbers 500 and 500.1 are reserved for map classification)
- 501 Congresses
- 502 Exploring expeditions
- 503 Textbooks and general treatises on physical geography and geomorphology
- 504 Geography, descriptive
 - (economic and general geography)
- 505 Encyclopedias and yearbooks
- 506 Geographic names: gazetteers
- 507 History
- 508 Atlases and maps
 - 508.4 Lists and indexes of maps and map bibliography
- 509 Essays and collections
- 510 Meteorology
 - 511 Atmospheric physics
 - (including temperature problems)
 - 512 Climatology, heat budget, climate change, global change
 - 513 Weather modification
- 514 Air pollution, atmospheric pollutants, radon
- 515 Winds, typhoons, hurricanes
- 516 Droughts
- 518 Soil formation, soil origin, loess
 - (for other aspects of soils, see 768, 892, and 941)
- 520 Continents
 - (for publications on Earth's crust, see 312)
- 521 Shorelines, beaches, coastal engineering
 - (includes earth-water interfaces involving lakes, reservoirs, and seas; coastal zone management; and barrier islands)
 - 521.1 Coastal zone conferences
- 523 Fjords, submarine relief off coasts, continental shelf, continental margins
- 525 Coral reefs and islands
- 530 Oceanography, oceans
 - 530.01 Conferences
 - 530.02 Oceanographic instrumentation
 - 530.1 Atlantic Ocean, North and Baltic Seas
 - 530.2 Mediterranean and Black Seas
 - 530.3 Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea
 - 530.4 South Atlantic Ocean
 - 530.5 Pacific Ocean
 - 530.6 Eastern Pacific and American coasts
 - 530.7 Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal, and Red Sea
 - 530.8 Arctic Ocean
 - 530.9 Antarctic Ocean
 - 531 Ocean currents
 - 532 Tides, tide gages
 - 533 Waves, tsunamis
 - 535 Icebergs
 - 536 Marine sediments, ocean bottom, deep sea drilling projects (for specific oceans and seas, divide as in 530)
 - 537 Marine resources
 - (includes ocean mining and ocean mining technologies; deep sea drilling (underwater drilling))

- 537.1 Conferences
- 537.2 Law of the sea, fishery law and legislation
- 537.5 Marine pollution
- 537.6 Manganese and ferromanganese nodules
- 538 Marine geophysics
- 539 Marine structures and engineering
(includes offshore technology and marine platforms)
- 540 Landforms, physiography
 - 541 Mountains
 - 542 Plateaus
 - 543 Plains, prairies, savannas
 - 544 Hills and mounds
 - 545 Valleys
 - 546 Terraces and alluvium
 - 547 Caves and karst; sinkholes
 - 548 Deserts
 - 549 Dunes
- 550 Water features, inland waters (except oceans)
 - 551 Springs (see also 230, 491)
 - 552 Rivers, deltas, watershed systems, stream systems, floods, flood plains
 - 553 Waterfalls, cataracts, rapids, whirlpools
 - 554 Lakes and ponds
(includes limnology)
 - 555 Drainage
 - 556 Swamps, moors, marshes, wetlands
 - 557 Estuaries and tidal marshes
 - 558 Bays and lagoons
 - 559 Glaciers (see also 250)
- 580 Natural resources
(includes resource development, energy and power resources)
 - 580.1 Energy and power conferences
 - 580.3 Energy recovery from wastes
- 582 Environment
(includes environmental law and policy)
 - 582.1 Conferences
- 583 Pollution
(general pollution; includes pesticide occurrence, hazardous materials; acid rain, acid deposition; see 795 for water pollution; see 514 for air pollution; soil pollution)
 - 583.1 Conferences on pollution
- 585 Conservation
(includes wildlife conservation and management)
 - 585.1 Conservation conferences
 - 585.3 Resource conservation
(includes environmental impacts and analysis of resource development)
 - 585.4 Environmental impacts and analysis of human population; demographic studies and environment
 - 585.5 Land use planning, environmental impacts and analysis of land use
(includes urban and rural planning, public land policy, and reclamation of land associated with strip mining)
 - 585.7 Parks, open spaces, wilderness areas, and recreation areas; environmental impacts and analysis of these areas
- 590 Description and travel

SECTION 7—PALEONTOLOGY

(Add geographic numbers for regions as needed)

- 601 Congresses
- 602 Collections
- 603 Textbooks and general treatises
 - 603.1 Micropaleontology
- 604 Elementary textbooks
- 605 Catalogs
- 606 Nomenclature and classification
- 608 Technique
- 609 Miscellany, essays, and collections
- 610 Ichnofossil (fossil footprints, fossil tracks), trace fossils
- 611 Undetermined material (problematica, unidentifiable fossil fragments, and so forth), conodonts
- 612 Paleoecology
- 613 Paleobiology
 - 614 Paleozoology
 - 614.2 Invertebrata
 - 615 Protozoa
 - 616 Rhizopoda
(amoeba and so forth)
 - 617 Foraminifera
 - 618 Radiolaria
 - 620 Coelenterata
 - 621 Porifera
(sponges)
 - 625 Anthozoa
(corals)
 - 626 Hydrozoa
(hydra, graptolites, stromatoporoids, and so forth)
 - 630 Echinodermata
 - 631 Pelmatozoa
(crinoids, cystoids, and blastoids)
 - 632 Crinoidea (feather stars) and Cystoidea (cystoids)
 - 633 Blastoidea
 - 634 Asterozoa
(starfish, brittle and basket stars)
 - 635 Ophiuroidea
(brittle and basket stars)
 - 636 Asteroidea
(starfish)
 - 637 Echinozoa (sea urchins and sea cucumbers)
 - 638 Echinoidea
(sea urchins)
 - 639 Holothuroidea
(sea cucumbers)
 - 640 Vermes
(flat worms (*Platyhelminthes*) and round worms (*Nemathelminthes*))
 - 645 Annelida
(earth worm)
 - 650 Molluscoidea
 - 651 Bryozoa
 - 652 Brachiopoda
 - 654 Mollusca, conchology

	655	Bivalvia (lamellibranchiata or pelecypoda)
	656	Scaphopoda
	657	Polyplacoph (amphineura)
	658	Gastropoda (snails, includes graptolite)
	659	Cephalopoda (includes squid, octopus, nautilus, and ammonites)
660	Arthropoda	
	662	Crustacea (crabs, lobsters, crayfish, and so forth; includes ostracoda)
	662.3	Trilobites
	665	Arachnida (spiders, scorpions, and so forth)
	666	Myriopoda (centipedes and millipedes)
	667	Insecta
670	Vertebrata	
	671	Pisces (fish)
	673	Amphibia (frogs, salamanders, newts, and so forth)
	675	Reptilia (dinosaurs, ornithischia, lizards, snakes, and so forth)
	677	Aves (birds)
	679	Mammalia
	679.9	Man (Paleolithic period)
	679.91	Archeology
680	Stratigraphic paleontology (Stratigraphic studies on a specific class of animals or plants are classed under the number for that class of animal or plant)	
	681	Precambrian
	681.1	Archean
	681.2	Proterozoic
682	Paleozoic	
	683	Cambrian
	684	Ordovician
	685	Silurian
	686	Devonian
	687	Carboniferous (includes Mississippian and Pennsylvanian)
	687.5	Permian
688	Mesozoic	
	688.1	Triassic
	688.4	Jurassic
	688.7	Cretaceous
689	Cenozoic	
	689.1	Tertiary (includes Paleogene and Neogene)
	689.5	Quaternary
	689.6	Pleistocene

- 689.7 Recent (Holocene)
- 690 Paleobotany
 - 690.1 Precambrian
 - 690.2 Paleozoic
 - 690.3 Mesozoic
 - 690.4 Cenozoic
 - 695 Catalogs, lists, and so forth
 - 696 Palynology
 - (includes spores and fossil spores)
 - 697 Cryptogams
 - (spore bearing plants: ferns, mosses, algae, and fungi)
 - 697.1 Thallophytes
 - (fungi, algae, diatoms, and so forth)
 - 697.2 Bryophytes
 - (liverworts and mosses)
 - 697.3 Pteridophytes
 - (ferns)
 - 698 Phanerogams
 - (seed or flowering plants)
 - 698.1 Gymnosperms
 - (evergreens)
 - 698.4 Angiosperms
 - (flowering plants)
 - 698.5 Monocotyledons
 - (endogens; one seed leaf: grasses, bamboo, orchids, palms, and so forth)
 - 698.6 Dicotyledons
 - (exogens; two seed leaves: beech, birch, chestnuts, elms, hickory, pecan, poplar, oaks, and so forth)
 - 699 Miscellany

SECTION 8—MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEYING

(Add geographic numbers for regions as needed)

- 701 Congresses
- 705 Tables
- 706 Nomenclature, abbreviations, and so forth
- 708 Technique
- 710 Mathematics
 - 711 Arithmetic
 - 712 Algebra
 - 713 Geometry
 - 714 Trigonometry
 - 715 Analytical geometry
 - 716 Calculus
 - (includes functions, Fourier's series, integrals, infinite series, and mathematical analysis)
 - 718 Theory of error
 - (includes least squares, probabilities, stochastic processes, and time series)
 - 719 Other branches
 - (numerical analysis, statistics, topology, theory of groups, vector analysis, and so forth)
- 730 Astronomy
 - 730.1 Astrophysics
 - (the former 730.2, astrogeology was cancelled in 1980, see 737)
 - 730.3 Space chemistry
 - 730.4 Space biology
 - 730.6 Instruments
- 731 Theoretical astronomy and celestial mechanics
 - 731.1 Planetary theory
- 732 Navigational and nautical astronomy
 - (includes other practical applications of astronomy)
- 733 Spherical astronomy
- 734 Descriptive astronomy
 - 734.1 Universe other than solar system
 - 734.2 Cosmic dust
 - 734.3 Asteroids
 - 734.4 Stars
 - 734.5 Sun
 - 734.6 Meteors (see 130 for meteorites)
 - 734.7 Comets
- 735 Planetary astronomy
 - (includes solar system)
 - 735.1 Earth
 - 735.2 Mars
 - 735.3 Venus
 - 735.4 Other major planets: Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn
 - 735.8 Minor planets
- 736 Moon
 - 736.1 Lunar geology
 - 736.2 Lunar petrology
 - 736.3 Lunar mineralogy
- 737 Planetary geology, astrogeology (formerly 730.2 prior to 1980)
 - 737.1 Mercury
 - 737.2 Venus
 - 737.3 Mars
 - 737.4 Jupiter

- 737.5 Saturn
737.6 Uranus and Neptune
737.7 Pluto and minor planets
 For Earth, see 203
 For the moon, see 736.1 and 736.2
- 738 Cosmogony, nebular hypothesis
738.1 Earth
738.2 Mars
738.3 Venus
738.4 Other major planets: Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn
738.8 Minor planets
- 739 Space sciences, space exploration, associated space technology, artificial satellites
739.1 Congresses
739.4 Earth satellites
 (for example, ERTS, Landsat, MapSat, Nimbus, and so forth)
739.5 Satellite instrumentation
739.7 Space shuttles
739.8 Space stations
- 740 Geodesy
(the investigation of any scientific question regarding the shape and dimensions of the Earth)
741 Theory and determination of Earth's figure
742 Base measuring and apparatus
743 Field work of triangulation
744 Computation
745 Formulae and applications
 (the former 746, magnetic surveys, was canceled 1972)
747 Longitude and latitude, map projections
748 Global positioning system (GPS), satellite positioning systems
748.1 Lunar geodesy
- 750 Surveying
(textbooks, manuals, and so forth; includes general topography)
750.1 Congresses
750.3 Encyclopedias
751 Instruments
752 Measurements of angles, heights, altitudes, leveling
753 Topographical drawing (see 500 for topographic maps)
753.1 Photogrammetry (general)
753.2 Automated photogrammetry
753.4 Instruments and equipment
753.5 Aerial surveying
753.55 Conferences
753.6 Orthophotography and orthophotomapping
753.7 Remote sensing
753.71 Conferences
753.74 Instruments
753.75 Remote sensing of natural resources
753.76 Remote sensing for hydrologic studies
753.77 Remote sensing for geologic and mineralogic studies
753.78 Remote sensing for land use studies
753.79 Other remote sensing studies
754 Topographical surveying by states and countries
755 Boundary surveying
756 Military, naval, land surveys
 (for special purposes)

- 757 Drawing, lettering, illustration of books (general)
 758 Coloring
 759 Cartography
 (includes map making and study and use of geological maps)
 759.1 Conferences
 759.3 Workbooks
 759.4 History of cartography
 759.5 Computerized mapping, automated cartography, digital cartography, spatial data handling
 759.6 Cartographic standards and manuals
- 760 Engineering
 (general treatises and texts)
 761 Conferences
 762 Reports of utilities companies
 763 Contracts, specifications
 764 Designs, drawings
 765 Tables and calculations
 766 Materials of construction
 (includes mechanics of construction materials and friction)
 767 Strength of materials
 (includes structural engineering)
 767.5 Instruments for testing strength of materials
 767.8 Testing of materials
- 768 Soil mechanics
 (includes soil engineering, rock mechanics, and slope stability; for deformations, see 270)
 768.1 Conferences
 768.2 Foundations
 768.3 Dams
 768.4 Other
 (includes underground construction, compressed air storage, and so forth)
- 769 Structures and military construction
 (includes military structures, buildings, masonry, bridges, air fields; see also 768 for soil engineering, and so forth)
- 770 Mechanical engineering and machinery
 770.3 Vehicles
 770.5 Machines
- 771 Power engineering
 (includes description, design, and construction of systems, plants and equipment for generation of power (heat and electricity) from nonatomic fuels, solar rays, terrestrial heat, tides, and waves; see 785 for water-power generation; see 815.2 for nuclear power generation)
- 772 Transportation engineering, railroads
 (see 774 for highway engineering)
- 773 Tunnels and tunneling
- 774 Highway engineering
 (includes roads and pavements)
- 775 Bridge engineering
- 776 Pipelines and pipeline engineering
 (see 467.7 for oil and gas pipelines)
- 777 Well drilling and boring
 (see 490 for water wells)
- 778 Hydraulic engineering and machinery
 (includes canals and channels)
- 779 Agricultural engineering
 (use only for comprehensive multitopical and serial publications; see also 785, 786, 790, 940)

- 780 **Hydrology**
(includes water supply of surface water, hydrography; for water supply of ground water, see 490)
780.01 Conferences
780.1 Water—juvenile literature
780.2 Hydrological instruments, measurements
(for stream measurements, see 783)
781 Rainfall, runoff, snow surveys, stormwater management
782 Evaporation and seepage
783 Stream measurements, surveys, and so forth
784 Water resources development
 784.1 Water resources development congresses
785 Stream control and water power
786 Restoration of land, reclamation of land from oceans, lakes, and so forth
790 Water supply for agriculture, rural water supply, and irrigation
791 Supply and distribution of impounded waters
(includes water storage, reservoirs, aqueducts, and dams; see 768.3 for soils engineering aspects of dams; see 490 for supply and distribution of ground water)
793 Water conservation; water for domestic, industrial, and military use
(includes waterworks, pumping stations, water mains, storm sewers, and engineering aspects of water supply)
794 Purification of water supply
(includes filtration, demineralization and desalination; see 797 for water quality)
795 Water pollution
(limited to water pollution since 1972; for general pollution, see 583)
 795.3 Radioactive waste disposal
 795.6 Thermal pollution of lakes, rivers, and so forth
796 Analysis of water
797 Water quality
(includes composition of surface water, quality of water supplies, water pollution control, and water chemistry)
798 Water rights, legislation, and so forth
799 Sewerage and sanitation
(includes public health aspects)
 799.3 Treatment and disposal
 799.5 Industrial (factory and trade) and municipal wastes and their disposal
 799.7 Sewerage utilization
(includes water reuse)

SECTION 9—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

(Add geographic numbers for regions as needed)

- 801 Congresses
- 802 Society publications
- 803 General treatises and textbooks
- 805 Encyclopedias, tables
- 806 Nomenclature and classification
- 807 History
- 808 Technique, laboratories
- 809 Essays, lectures, and miscellany
 - (includes works on the theory of time, excluding geologic time)
- 810 Physics
 - 810.3 General treatises and textbooks
 - 810.6 Mathematical physics
 - 811 Congresses
 - 814 Weights and measures
 - (includes metric system)
 - 814.8 Specific gravity
- 815 Constituents of matter, their nature and properties
 - (includes molecular, atomic nuclear, and particle physics)
- 815.1 Congresses
- 815.2 Nuclear engineering and atomic power
 - (includes economic aspects, peaceful uses, and powerplants)
- 815.3 Encyclopedias
- 815.4 Quantum theory
- 815.5 Radioactivity
 - (see 838 for radiation)
- 815.6 Solid state
- 817 Materials sciences
 - (theoretical and experimental)
- 820 Mechanics, mass physics
 - 821 Solids
 - 821.5 Cratering, experimental
 - (small scale)
 - 821.6 Explosion craters, contained explosives
 - 821.65 Nuclear cratering
 - 822 Liquids
 - (includes fluid dynamics, hydrostatics, fluid mechanics, flow of fluids through a porous medium, permeability and porosity of porous media, viscosity, and so forth)
 - 822.3 Rheology
 - (science dealing with the deformation and flow of matter)
 - 823 Gases and pneumatics
 - 825 Sound and acoustics, sound waves
 - 827 High pressure research
 - 828 Impact phenomena
 - (includes physical studies of natural craters and their formation)
- 830 Heat
 - 831 Apparatus
 - 834 Thermodynamics
 - (includes low temperature and high temperature research)
- 835 Light (includes light waves, optics, optical absorption, spectroscopy, and so forth)
 - 835.1 Congresses

- 835.7 Apparatus and instruments
(includes lasers)
- 837 Photography
- 837.1 Microphotography or photomicrography
- 837.4 Holography (see 835 for theory)
- 837.5 Audio visual technology
- 838 Radiation
(includes radioisotopes, electromagnetic waves, particle emissions, X rays, and cosmic rays; see 815.5 for radioactivity)
- 840 Magnetism
(for geomagnetism, see 296)
- 845 Electricity
- 846 Theory
- 847 Experiments
- 848 Applications and apparatus
(includes electrical engineering and electronics)
- 848.5 Components, devices, instruments, and their applications
(radio, radar, semiconductors)
- 849 Waves
(includes vibrations and waves not specifically classified elsewhere; excludes sound waves, see 825; light waves, see 835; electromagnetic waves, X rays, and cosmic rays, see 838)
- 850 Chemistry
- 850.1 Congresses
- 850.3 General treatises and textbooks
- 850.5 Encyclopedias, tables, yearbooks
- 850.6 Nomenclature
- 850.7 History
- 850.8 Apparatus and laboratories
- 850.9 Collections and miscellany
- 851 Physical and theoretical chemistry
(includes chemical crystallography)
- 852 Thermochemistry
- 853 Atomic weights, atomic theory, laws of chemical combination, nature and properties of chemical elements
- 854 Conditions and laws of chemical change
(includes catalysis and reaction velocity)
- 855 Theory of solution
(includes colloids)
- 856 Radiochemistry
- 860 Experimental chemistry
- 863 Equilibria
- 865 Electrochemistry
- 870 Inorganic chemistry
- 871 Nonmetallic elements
- 872 Metals, metallic elements, organometallic compounds
- 875 Organic chemistry
(includes chemistry of hydrocarbons)
- 878 Biochemistry
(includes bacterial chemistry)
- 880 Analytical chemistry
- 881 Qualitative analysis
(includes spectrum analysis and Mossbauer spectrometry)
- 882 Microchemical analysis
- 883 Quantitative analysis

- 884 Volumetric analysis
(includes gasometric analysis)
- 885 Electrolytic and magnetochemical analysis
- 886 Other specific methods of analysis
(includes spectrographic X ray, colorimetric, chromatographic analysis, gas chromatography, and so forth; for theory of spectroscopy, see 835)
- 887 Analysis of inorganic materials
(includes cast-iron, cobalt, copper, metals, minerals, rare earth, rocks, soils, uranium, water, and so forth)
- 888 Analysis of organic materials
(includes coal, fossil biomaterials, fuels, organophosphorus compounds, and so forth)
- 889 Synthesis
- 890 Chemical technology, chemical engineering
- 890.1 Sorption: adsorption and absorption
(includes sorbents)
- 892 Agricultural chemistry, soil chemistry
- 895 Alloys
- 896 Metallography of steel
(includes microscopic research)

SECTION 10—BIOLOGY

(Add geographic numbers for regions as needed)

- 901 Congresses on life sciences in general
(see also 921, 971)
- 902 Encyclopedias and handbooks
- 903 Natural history
 - 904 Popular and older works
- 905 Biology
 - 907 Bacteriology
(microbiology)
 - 908 Technique
 - 909 Miscellany and collections
- 910 Anthropology, ethnology
- 913 Instinct
- 915 Evolution, origin of life, extinction of species
- 917 Physiology
- 918 Distribution of plants and animals
- 919 Ecological studies
 - 919.53 Marine ecology
 - 919.54 Ecology of landforms
 - 919.55 Freshwater ecology
 - 919.67 Human ecology
 - 919.92 Plant ecology
 - 919.93 Savanna and grassland ecology
 - 919.94 Soil ecology
 - 919.97 Animal ecology
- 920 Botany
 - 921 Congresses
 - 923 Textbooks and general treatises
 - 924 Elementary textbooks
 - 925 Catalogs
 - 926 Nomenclature and classification
 - 927 History
 - 928 Distribution of plants
 - 929 Essays and collections
 - 930 Cryptogams
 - (spore bearing plants: ferns, mosses, algae, and fungi)
 - 931 Thallophytes
(fungi and algae, including diatoms)
 - 932 Bryophytes
(liverworts and mosses)
 - 933 Pteridophytes
(ferns)
 - 935 Phanerogams
(seed or flowering plants)
 - 936 Gymnosperms
(evergreens)
 - 937 Angiosperms
(flowering plants)
 - 938 Monocotyledons
(endogens; one seed leaf: grasses, bamboo, orchids, palms, and so forth)

939	Dicotyledons (exogens; two seed leaves: beech, chestnuts, elms, hickory, pecan, poplar, oaks, and so forth)
940	Agriculture and horticulture
941	Soil science (includes soils, soil classification, soil micromorphology, soil physics, soil surveys, and soil structure; agricultural aspects of soils, humus, and loess)
941.1	Soil congresses
944	Soil moisture
950	Forestry, reforestation, forest fires
970	Zoology
971	Congresses
973	Textbooks
974	Elementary, popular, and older works
975	Catalogs
976	Nomenclature and classification
977	History
978	Distribution of animals
979	Miscellany
980	Invertebrata
981	Protozoa (includes amoeba, foraminifera, paramecium, plankton, radiolaria, rhizopoda, and so forth)
982	Coelenterata (includes sponges (Porifera), corals (Anthozoa), and hydra (Hydrozoa))
983	Echinodermata (includes Pelmatozoa: feather stars (Crinoidea), cystoids (Cystoidea), blastoids (Blastoidea); Asterozoa: starfish (Asteroidea), brittle stars and basket stars (Ophiuroidea); Echinoidea: sea urchins (Echinoidea), sea cucumbers (Holothuroidea))
984	Vermes (worms: flatworms (Platyhelminthes), roundworms (Nemathelminthes), and earth worms (Annelida))
985	Molluscoidea (Bryozoa and Brachiopoda)
986	Mollusca (includes clams, oysters, and so forth (Bivalvia (lamellibranchiata or pelecypoda); snails (Gasteropoda); octopus, squids, nautilus, and so forth (Cephalopoda); marine worms (Scaphopoda))
987	Arthropoda (includes crayfish and lobsters (Crustacea); spiders and scorpions (Arachnida); centipedes and millipedes (Myriopoda); insects (Insecta))
989	Tunicata (sea squirts)
990	Vertebrata
991	Pisces (fish)
993	Amphibia (frogs, salamanders, and so forth)
995	Reptilia (includes lizards, snakes, turtles, and dinosaurs: Ornithischia (herbivorous dinosaurs), Theropoda (carnivorous dinosaurs))
997	Aves (birds)
999	Mammalia

SECTION 11—GEOGRAPHIC NUMBERS

Introduction

Geographic numbers are identified by the parentheses that enclose them. When parenthetical numbers, (100)–(950), are the only element of a classification number, they represent the publications of the geological surveys of the world at the federal, state, and provincial levels. For example, (100) represents the Geological Survey of Canada; (238) represents the Geological Survey of Kentucky. Publications in this schedule include monographs and serials.

- (000) World
(020) Space (reserved for map classification)

CELESTIAL BODIES (025)–(037)

(these numbers are reserved for map classification)

(025)	Moon
(030)	Jupiter
	(030.1) Io
	(030.2) Europa
	(030.3) Ganymede
	(030.4) Callisto
	(030.5) Amalthea
	(030.6) Ananke
	(030.7) Carme
	(030.8) Elara
	(030.9) Himalia
	(030.10) Leda
	(030.11) Lysithea
	(030.12) Pasiphae
	(030.13) Sinope
(031)	Mars
	(031.1) Deimos
	(031.2) Phobos
(032)	Mercury
(033)	Neptune
	(033.1) Nereid
	(033.2) Triton
(034)	Pluto
	(034.1) unnamed
(035)	Saturn
	(035.1) Dione
	(035.2) Enceladus
	(035.30) Hyperion
	(035.4) Iapetus
	(035.5) Janus
	(035.6) Mimas
	(035.7) Phoebe
	(035.8) Rhea
	(035.9) Tethys
	(035.10) Titan
(036)	Uranus
	(036.1) Ariel
	(036.2) Miranda
	(036.3) Oberon
	(036.4) Titania

(036.5)	Umbriel
(037)	Venus
(040)–(043)	Hemisphere numbers
(040)	Northern Hemisphere
(041)	Southern Hemisphere
(042)	Western Hemisphere
(043)	Eastern Hemisphere

(050) OCEANS AND SEAS OF THE WORLD

(051)	Atlantic Ocean
(052)	North Atlantic Ocean
(053)	Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait
(054)	Baffin Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Davis Strait, Smith Sound, Kane Basin, Labrador Sea
(055)	Norwegian and Greenland Seas, Denmark Strait
(056)	North Sea, Skagerak
(057)	Baltic Sea
(058)	Celtic Sea
(059)	Mediterranean Sea and straits (includes Ligurian Sea, Tyrrenian Sea, Adriatic Sea, and Ionian Sea)
(060)	Black Sea, Sea of Azov
(062)	Gulf of Mexico, Sargasso Sea
(063)	Caribbean Sea
(065)	South Atlantic Ocean
(066)	Scotia Sea
(067)	Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Seaway
(068)	Caspian Sea, Aral Sea
(070)	Indian Ocean
(071)	Arabian Sea
(072)	Red Sea, Gulf of Aden
(073)	Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman
(074)	Bay of Bengal
(080)	Pacific Ocean
(081)	North Pacific Ocean, Philippine Sea
(082)	Bering Sea
(083)	Eastern Pacific, American coasts; Gulf of Alaska; Gulf of California
(084)	South Pacific, Tasman Sea, Coral Sea
(085)	Indonesian and Micronesian seas (Timor, Arafura, Banda, Flores, Java, Celebes, Sulu, and others)
(086)	South China Sea
(087)	East China Sea, Yellow Sea, Formosa Strait
(088)	Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk
(090)	Arctic Ocean, Lincoln Sea
(091)	Beaufort Sea, Northwest passages
(092)	Barents Sea, White Sea
(093)	Kara, Laptev, East Siberian, and Chukchi Seas
(096)	Antarctic Sea (Ross, Amundsen, Bellingshausen, Scotia, and Weddell Seas)

(099) NORTH AMERICA

(100)	Canada
(110)	New Brunswick
(120)	Nova Scotia: Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton Island
(130)	Newfoundland

- (135) Labrador
(reserved for maps)
- (137) St. Pierre et Miquelon
(Islands belonging to France)
- (140) Quebec and Ungava
- (150) Ontario
- (160) Manitoba
- (165) Saskatchewan
- (170) Alberta
- (180) British Columbia
- (182) Yukon
- (183) Northwest Territories
(as a whole)
 - (184) Mackenzie
 - (186) Keewatin
 - (188) Franklin
- (190) Arctic America
(Canadian)
- (200) United States
 - (208) Atlantic Coast
 - (209) Gulf Coast
 - (210) New England
 - (211) Maine
 - (212) New Hampshire
 - (213) Vermont
 - (214) Massachusetts
 - (215) Rhode Island
 - (216) Connecticut
 - (220) Middle Atlantic States (Appalachia)
 - (221) New York
 - (222) New Jersey
 - (223) Pennsylvania
 - (224) Delaware
 - (225) Maryland
 - (226) District of Columbia
 - (227) Virginia
 - (228) West Virginia
 - (230) Southern States, Eastern Section
 - (231) North Carolina
 - (232) South Carolina
 - (233) Georgia
 - (234) Florida
 - (235) Alabama
 - (236) Mississippi
 - (237) Louisiana
 - (238) Kentucky
 - (239) Tennessee
 - (240) Southern States, Western Section
 - (241) Arkansas
 - (243) Indian Territory
 - (244) Oklahoma
 - (245) Texas
 - (250) Central States, Eastern Section
 - (251) Ohio

	(252)	Indiana
	(253)	Illinois
	(254)	Wisconsin
	(255)	Michigan
(260)		Central States, Western Section
	(261)	Minnesota
	(262)	Iowa
	(263)	Missouri
	(264)	North Dakota
	(265)	South Dakota
	(266)	Nebraska
	(267)	Kansas
(270)		Southwestern States
	(271)	Colorado
	(272)	New Mexico
	(273)	Utah
	(274)	Arizona
	(275)	Nevada
	(276)	California
(280)		Northwestern States
	(281)	Montana
	(282)	Wyoming
		(includes Yellowstone National Park)
	(283)	Idaho
	(284)	Washington
	(285)	Oregon
	(286)	Alaska
		(includes Aleutian Islands)
	(289)	Pacific Coast
		Hawaii see (950)
(300)	Mexico	
(310)		Free Zone and Northern States
		Tamaulipas
		Nuevo Leon
		Coahuila
		Chihuahua
		Sonora
		Sinaloa
		Durango
(320)		Lower California and Islands
		(Baja California: Baja Sur, Baja norte)
(330)		Central Pacific States
		Jalisco
		Colima
		Michoacan
		Nayarit
(340)		Interior States
		Zacatecas
		San Luis Potosi
		Aguascalientes
		Guanajuato
		Queretaro
		Hidalgo
		Puebla

- (350) Tlaxcala
- Morelos
- Mexico State
- Mexico City and environs
- Mexico (Federal District)
- (360) Southern Gulf States
- Veracruz
- Tabasco
- Campeche
- Yucatan
- Quintana Roo
- (370) Southern Pacific States
- Querrero
- Oaxaca
- Isthmus of Tehuantepec
- Chiapas

(380) CENTRAL AMERICA

- (381) Guatemala
- (382) Belize
(formerly British Honduras)
- (383) Honduras
- (384) El Salvador
- (385) Nicaragua
- (386) Costa Rica
- (387) Panama and Panama Canal
- (390) West Indies
 - (391) Cuba
 - (392) Jamaica
 - (392.2) Cayman Islands
 - (393) Haiti
(formerly Hispaniola)
 - (393.5) Dominican Republic
(formerly Santo Domingo)
 - (394) Puerto Rico
 - (394.1) Virgin Islands
 - (394.2) British Virgin Islands
(includes Trinidad and Tobago)
 - (395) The Bahamas, Turks, and Caicos Islands
 - (396) Leeward Islands
(includes Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Monserrat, Nevis, Redonda, Saba, St. Christopher, St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Sombrero)
 - (397) Windward Islands
(includes Martinique, Guadeloupe, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines)
 - (397.1) Barbados
 - (398) Bermudas
 - (399) The Netherlands Antilles
(Dutch Antilles; includes Curacao, Aruba, and Bonaire)

(400) SOUTH AMERICA

- (410) Brazil
- (420) Argentina
- (429) Patagonia

- (430) Chile
- (440) Bolivia
- (450) Peru
- (460) Colombia
- (465) Ecuador
- (470) Venezuela
- (480) Guyana
- (481) French Guiana
- (482) Surinam
(Dutch Guiana)
- (490) Uruguay
- (492) Paraguay
- (497) Falkland Islands
(includes South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands)

(500) EUROPE

- (510) Great Britain
 - (511) Islands off northern Great Britain
(includes Orkney Islands, Fair Island, Shetland (Zetland) Islands, Hebrides (includes Outer Hebrides: Lewis and Harris, North Uist, South Uist, and Barra, St. Kilda, and Flannan Islands; Inner Hebrides: Skye, Mull, Islay Islands, and other lesser islands and islets)
 - (512) Scotland
 - (515) Ireland (Eire)
 - (516) Northern Ireland
 - (520) England and Wales
 - (520.5) Colonial geological surveys
 - (521) Islands of the Irish Sea: Isle of Man and so forth; Islands of St. Georges Channel: Lundy Island, Isles of Scilly, and so forth; Channel Islands: Alderney, Guernsey, Jersey, and Sark
- (530) Germany, German Federal Republic
 - (530.1) Prussia
 - (530.11) Lower Saxony, Niedersachsen
 - (530.111) Hamburg
 - (530.112) Bremen
 - (530.12) Bavaria (Bayern)
 - (530.13) Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfaz)
 - (530.14) Baden-Wurttemberg
 - (530.15) North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)
 - (530.16) Hesse (Hessen)
 - (530.17) Schleswig-Holstein
 - (530.18) Saarland
 - (530.19) Berlin, West

Discontinued numbers for Germany:

 - *(530.2) Bavaria, *(530.3) Saxony, *(530.35) Thuringia,
 - *(530.4) Wurtemberg, *(530.5) Baden, *(530.6) Hesse,
 - *(530.7) Mecklenburg, *(530.75) Schleswig-Holstein,
 - *(530.8) Brunswick, *(530.85) Hanover-Celle, *(530.9) Alsace-Lorraine (before Nov. 1918)
- (531) German Democratic Republic (East Germany) 1949–91
 - (includes the following districts: Cottbus, Dresden, East Berlin, Erfurt, Frankfurt, Gera, Halle, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Neubrandenburg, Potsdam, Rostock, Schwerin, and Suhl)
- (532) Czechoslovakia
 - (532.3) Slovakia
- (533) Austria
 - (533.1) Galicia

- (534) Hungary
 (534.1) Croatia-Slovenia before 1914
- (535) Switzerland
- (536) Liechtenstein
- (540) France
 (includes Corsica (Corse))
 (540.7) Alsace-Lorraine (after Nov. 1918)
- (548) Monaco
- (550) Italy
 (includes the Mediterranean islands of Sardinia and the Tuscan Archipelago: Montecristo, Giglio, Pianosa, Capraia, Elba, and so forth; Lipari Islands: Stromboli, Vulcano, Salina, and so forth; Sicily; and Pantelleria)
- (551) San Marino
- (560) Spain
 (includes Gibraltar and Balearic Islands)
- (565) Andorra
- (569) Portugal
- (570) Soviet Union
 (includes Russia, Russian S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., European Russia, European R.S.F.S.R., Orenburg, Chelyabinsk, and Sverdlovsk oblasts)
 (571) Ukraine, Moldavia
 (572) The Caucasus
 (includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia)
 (573) Estonia
 (574) Latvia
 (575) Lithuania and Kaliningrad oblast
 (576) Baltic region
 (577) Byelorussia
 (White Russia)
- (578) Poland
- (579) Finland
- (580) Scandinavia
 (581) Norway
 (583) Sweden
 (585) Denmark
 (585.5) Faeroe Islands
 (587) Iceland
- (590) Other European countries
 (591) Netherlands
 (592) Luxembourg
 (593) Belgium
 (594) Romania
 (595) Bulgaria
 (596) Yugoslavia
 (includes Serbia and Montenegro (Crna Gora) and Islands of the Adriatic Sea off the coast of Yugoslavia)
 (596.1) Croatia
 (596.3) Slovenia
 (596.4) Bosnia-Herzegovina
 (596.5) Macedonia
 (596.6) Albania
 (597) Greece
 (includes Ionian Islands and Crete)
 Turkey (see 680)
 (599) Malta (for Cyprus, see 684)

(600) ASIA

- (610) China
 - (610.1) Fukien
 - (610.12) Heilungkiang
 - (610.2) Honan
 - (610.21) Hopeh
 - (610.3) Hunan
 - (610.31) Hupeh
 - (610.32) Kansu
 - (610.4) Kiangsi
 - (610.41) Kiangsu
 - (610.42) Kirin
 - (610.5) Kwangtung
 - (610.51) Macau (Macao) and Hong Kong
 - (610.6) Kweichow
 - (610.61) Liaoning
 - (610.62) Shansi
 - (610.63) Shantung
 - (610.64) Shensi
 - (610.7) Sinkiang-Uighur
 - (610.8) Szechwan
 - (610.81) Tsinghai
 - (610.82) Yunnan
 - (610.83) Anhwei
 - (610.84) Chekiang
 - (610.9) Autonomous regions
 - (610.91) Inner Mongolia
 - (610.92) Kwangsi Chuang
 - (610.93) Ningsia hui
- (611) Taiwan (Formosa)
- (615) Nepal, Bhutan, central Asia and area northwest of Tibet (Dainelli, and so forth), Sikkim (before 1975, class as independent state; after 1975, class as province of India at (641.71))
- (616) Tibet
- (618) Manchuria
 - (After 1949, roughly identical with the Chinese provinces of Hielungkiang, Kirwin, and Liaoning)
- (619) Mongolian People's Republic
 - (Mongolia, formerly Outer Mongolia, a Chinese province)
- (620) Japan
- (625) Korea
- (629) Southeastern Asia
 - (630) Indo-China
 - (631) Vietnam
 - (633) Laos
 - (634) Cambodia
 - (635) Thailand
 - (formerly Siam)
 - (637) Malay States
 - (after 1963, see Malaysia 911)
 - (638) Chagos Archipelago
- (640) India
 - (640.2) Assam
 - (640.3) Gujarat
 - (640.4) Bihar
 - (640.5) Harayana

(640.51)	Himachal Pradesh
(640.6)	Rajasthan
(640.7)	Kerala (formerly Travancore)
(640.8)	Uttar Pradesh
(641.3)	Manipur
(641.4)	Meghalaya
(641.41)	Marharashtra
(641.5)	Nagaland
(641.6)	Orissa
(641.7)	Punjab
(641.71)	Sikkim (before 1975, class as independent state at (615))
(641.8)	Tripura
(642)	Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras)
(643)	Rewa (now in Madhya Pradesh)
(643.2)	West Bengal
(643.3)	Jammu and Kashmir
(644)	Madhya Pradesh
(645)	Karnataka (formerly Mysore)
(646)	Andhra Pradesh
(646.2)	Union Territories (includes Andaman and Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi; Goa, Daman, and Diu; and Lakshadweep, Mizoram, and Pondicherry)
(647)	Burma (after 1948)
(648)	Pakistan (formerly West Pakistan; includes Punjab, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and most of Baluchistan; see (660) for Iranian Baluchistan)
(648.5)	Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan)
(649)	Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon)
(650)	Middle East and Near East
(655)	Afghanistan
(660)	Iran (formerly Persia; includes part of Baluchistan; see (648) for Pakistani Baluchistan)
(664)	Arabian Peninsula
(665)	Iraq (formerly Mesopotamia)
(670)	Saudi Arabia
(671)	Yemen (Yemen Arab Republic; Yemen (San'a))
(672)	Oman (formerly Muscat and Oman)
(673)	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (formerly Aden, Socotra, South Yemen, South Arabia)
(674)	Kuwait
(675)	Bahrain, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates (formerly Trucial States; includes Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras Al-Khaimah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Qaiwain)
(680)	Turkey

- (681) Israel
(includes Palestine)
- (682) Syria
- (683) Lebanon
- (684) Cyprus
- (685) Jordan
- (690) Siberia
 - (690.2) Western Siberia
(includes Kurgan, Tyumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovo oblasts; Altay Kray, including the Sayan Mountains; see (570) for Orenburg, Chelyabinsk, and Sverdlovsk oblasts)
 - (690.3) Eastern Siberia
(Krasnoyarsk kray, Yakutsk, Buryat, Tuvian A.S.S.R., Irkutsk and Chita oblasts, Transbaikalia, and Taymyr Peninsula)
 - (691) Soviet Far East
(includes Magadan, Kamchatka, Amur oblasts, Khabarovsk and Primorski kray)
 - (693) Sakhalin oblast (Maritime Territory) and Kurile Islands
 - (693.5) Soviet Central Asia
- (694) Tadzhik S.S.R.
(Tajikistan)
- (695) Kazakh S.S.R.
(Kazakstan)
- (695.3) Turkmen S.S.R.
(Turkmenistan)
- (695.6) Kirghiz S.S.R.
(Kirghizistan)
- (696) Uzbek S.S.R.
(Uzbekistan)
- (697) Eastern Siberia
(discontinued 1975, see (690.3))
- (699) Eurasia

(700) AFRICA

- (710) North Africa
 - (710.1) Libya
(former provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and Fezzan; includes Barka (Barca))
 - (720) Egypt
(includes the Nile country, Sinai, and Suez Canal)
 - (720.5) Sudan
 - (730) Algeria
 - (735) Tunisia
 - (740) Morocco
(includes Spanish Morocco, Tangier, and Ifni)
 - (741) Spanish Sahara
 - (741.5) Equatorial Guinea
(Republic)
 - (742) Guinea-Bissau
(formerly Portuguese Guinea)
 - (743) Mali
 - (744) Mauritania
 - (745) Guinea Republic
 - (746) Ivory Coast
 - (747) Burkina Faso
(formerly Upper Volta)

	(747.5)	Benin (formerly Dahomey)
	(748)	Togo
(749)		Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands
(749.5)		South Atlantic Islands: Ascension, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha
(750)		West Africa, Western Sahara, and Central Africa
	(750.1)	Niger Republic
	(751)	Cameroun
	(751.5)	St. Thomas and Principe
	(752)	Nigeria
	(753)	Ghana (formerly Gold Coast)
	(754)	Liberia
	(755)	Sierra Leone
	(756)	Central African Republic (formerly French West Africa)
	(756.2)	Senegal
	(756.4)	Gabon
	(757)	Chad
	(758)	French Equatorial Africa (discontinued 1972)
	(759)	Gambia
	(760)	Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia; includes Matebeland: Northern Matebeland and Southern Matebeland)
	(761)	Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia)
	(763)	People's Republic of the Congo (Congo (Brazzaville))
	(764)	Zaire (formerly Belgian Congo)
	(768)	Angola (formerly Portuguese West Africa)
(769)	Eastern Africa (region)	
	(770)	Burundi
	(771)	Rwanda
	(772)	Ethiopia (formerly Abyssinia)
	(772.5)	Djibouti, Afars, and Issas
	(773)	Somalia (Somaliland)
	(774)	Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika)
	(775)	Kenya (formerly British East Africa)
	(776)	Uganda
	(777)	Malawi (formerly Nyasaland)
	(778)	Mozambique
	(779)	Zanzibar (part of Tanzania, 1964)
(780)	Southern Africa (region; includes Matebele Kingdom)	

- (780.4) Botswana
 (formerly Bechuanaland)
- (781) Namibia
 (formerly Southwest Africa; includes Damaraland and Namaqualand (Namaland, Great Namaqualand, or Great Namaland))
- (782) Cape of Good Hope
 (formerly Cape Colony)
- (783) Orange Free State
 (formerly Orange River Colony)
- (784) South African Republic
- (785) Transvaal
- (786) Natal
 (includes Zululand)
- (786.5) Lesotho
 (formerly Basutoland)
- (787) Republic of South Africa
 (formerly Union of South Africa; includes Little Namaland or Little Namaqualand)
- (788) Swaziland
- (790) Malagasy Republic and Madagascar
- (791) Reunion Island
- (792) Mauritius
- (795) Comoro, Seychelles, Cocos-Keeling, and Maldive Islands, and unspecified Indian Ocean Islands

(800)–(890) AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

- (800) Australia
- (810) Queensland
- (820) New South Wales
- (830) Victoria
- (840) South Australia
- (845) Northern Territory
- (860) Western Australia
- (880) Tasmania
- (890) New Zealand

(900) OCEANIA AND THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO

- (910) Indonesia
 (includes Sumatra, Java, Madura Sulawesi (Celebes), Kalimantan (South, East, West, and Central Borneo), Nusa Tenggars (Lesser Sundas), Maluku (Moluccas), West Irian (Western half of New Guinea), and Dutch East Indies)
- (911) Malaysia
 (includes Malayan states, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak, and Brunei)
- (912) Republic of Singapore
- (920) Republic of the Philippines
- (930) Melanesia
 (includes Papua New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, and Admiralty Islands))
- (933) New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands
- (935) Vanuatu
 (formerly New Hebrides)
- (937) Solomon Islands
- (940) Micronesia
 (includes Caroline, Ladrone, Marianas, Marshall, Gilbert, and Palau Islands; Nauru; and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)
- (950) Hawaii

- (960) Polynesia
 - (includes Tubuai (Austral), Cook, Ellice, Marquesas, Society, Tokelau, Tuamotu, Phoenix, and Line Islands; Samoa; Tonga (Friendly Islands); Midway; Iles des Horn; Johnston Island; Easter, Palmyra, Howard, and Baker Islands; and Fiji)
- (970) Guam; isolated islands
 - (includes Bonin, Marcus, Galapagos Islands, and so forth)
- (980) Arctic regions
 - (includes Baffin Land, Greenland, Svalbard, and so forth)
- (990) Antarctic regions
- (995) Polar regions

SECTION 12—A. EARTH SCIENCE SERIALS

G(100)—G(950)

This schedule contains the serial publications of earth science societies, associations, earth science departments of universities, and geologic-oriented publisher's series.

Typical call numbers consist of a classification number (G added to a geographic number (see Section 11)) and a shelf list number (a capital letter for the issuing body, a two or three digit number from L.C. shelf list tables (see p. 8), and a title mark for the title). For detailed instructions on the construction of G schedule call numbers, see Section 3. Monographic publications by these institutions are classed in the subject schedule according to the appropriate subject (see Sections 1–10).

SECTION 12—B. GENERAL SCIENCE SERIALS

S(100)—S(950)

The S schedule contains the serials of general science societies and associations; general publications of universities and science departments, as well as other associations; and general science publishers' series. For a detailed list of subjects covered in this schedule, see p. 5.

Typical call numbers contain elements similar to those found in the G schedule (above). For detailed instructions on the construction of S schedule call numbers, see p. 5–6. All monographic publications of these institutions are classed in the subject numbers (see Sections 1–10).

SECTION 13—GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

P(100)—P(950)

This schedule contains serial publications of federal, state, and provincial agencies throughout the world, with the exception of the publications of mineral and mining bureaus, which are classed in the mineral resources schedule (see Section 5, class 402), and the publications of geological surveys (see Section 11). The monographic works of these agencies are classed in the subject numbers (see Sections 1–10).

From 1976 to 1989, most U.S. Government monographic documents were classed in P(200). At the present time, the P schedule is restricted to the classification of government serial publications. All monographic government documents are classed according to subject in classes 001–999, except for publications by the geological surveys and mining bureaus.

Typical call numbers consist of a classification number (P added to a geographic number (see Section 11)) and a shelf list number (a capital letter for the government agency and a three digit number taken from C.A. Cutter's three digit author's table). These are combined with a title mark to form complete call numbers. See "Introduction" (p. 5) for complete instructions on the construction of P schedule call numbers.

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