BRITISH STANDARD

BS 1000:
Auxiliaries I(e):
Part 1:1980

Universal Decimal Classification

Second English full edition
FID publication no. 483

Auxiliary Table I(e) Part 1: Common auxiliaries of place (1/2)

UDC 025.45 Aux I(e)

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This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Documentation Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Executive Board and comes into effect on 31 January 1980

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First published as part of BS 1000:Vol. 1 Part 1, January 1943
First revision as BS 1000:Auxiliaries I(e): Part 1, January 1980

The following BSI reference relates to the work on this standard:
Committee reference DOS/3

ISBN 0 580 11105 9

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date of issue	Comments

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Foreword

The English version of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) is being prepared and published as BS 1000 by the British Standards Institution (BSI) at the original joint request of the British Society for International Bibliography (BSIB) and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB), now amalgamated as Aslib. It has the approval of the Lake Placid Education Foundation, New York, proprietors of the Dewey Decimal Classification, from which UDC derives. The English full edition of the UDC is authorized by the International Federation for Documentation (FID), PO Box 30115, 2500 GC The Hague, Netherlands.

This section is part of the English full edition. It should be used in conjunction with the Abridged English Edition, BS 1000A, which refers to many other subjects of interest not listed in this schedule, and provides a conspectus of the whole scheme, together with an introduction to its use. For further practical information about the principles, application and utilization of the scheme, users should refer to BS 1000C. See also BS 1000:Auxiliaries (containing the common auxiliary signs and subdivisions except those of place), of which the introduction is also relevant to this fascicle.

This edition of the first part of Table I(e) supersedes material published as part of BS 1000: Vol. 1, Part 1:1943. It includes modifications authorized in "Extensions and Corrections to the UDC" (FID publication no. 248) up to and including Series 10, No. 2, dated June 1979. Subsequent issues of "Extensions and Corrections to the UDC" should be consulted to keep the table up to date. British Standards related to this part of BS 1000 are listed on the inside back cover.

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Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 62, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

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Introduction

1 General

This introduction is applicable to the whole of Table I(e).

2 Scope

2.1 Scope of Table I(e). The common auxiliaries of place, signified by "brackets-one-to-nine" (1/9), indicate the geographical range or other spatial aspect of the subject denoted by a main UDC number. They may also be used independently, to create a sequence based entirely on place.

2.2 Scope of Part 1. This part of Table I(e) contains (1/2), denoting certain general spatial concepts and including detailed enumeration of the Earth's physical features (mountains, seas, rivers etc.).

3 Related subjects

Table I(d)	Common auxiliaries of form, *especially*
(084.3)	Cartographic representations. Maps. Plans. Charts
(086.4)	Solid, three-dimensional spatial representations (globes, reliefs)
Table I(f)	Common auxiliaries of race and nationality
114	Space. Dimension etc. — Cosmology
159.937.52	Perception of space and extent — Psychology
355.47	Military geography
514	Geometry
515.1	Topology
520/524	Astronomy. Astrophysics
528	Geodesy. Surveying, Photogrammetry. Cartography
531.111	Dimensions. Space and time — Physics
55	Geology. Meteorology. Hydrology
574	General ecology. Biocoenology. Hydrobiology. Biogeography
581.524.4	Zonation — Botany
581.9	Geographic botany (plant geography)
591.9	Geographic zoology. Zoogeography
626/627	Hydraulic (water) construction works
71	Physical planning: regional, town and country planning, landscapes, parks, gardens
801.311	Geographical-topographical names, place-names — Linguistics
91	Geography. Exploration of the Earth and of individual countries. Travel. Regional geography

4 Combination. Citation order. Independent use

4.1 Use with main numbers. When the place aspect is secondary, and the primary subject is denoted by a main number, the auxiliary is cited after it in the normal way, e.g.

55(44)	Geology of France
656.2(420)	Railway transport in England

If arrangement according to place is required, the auxiliary may be cited first (as an alternative, or as an added entry), e.g.

(420)656.2	Railway transport in England
(44)55	Geology of France

4.2 Intercalation. Where there are highly detailed subdivisions including the place facet, it may be preferable to arrange entries according to place at a higher level in the hierarchy. This may be done by intercalating the place auxiliary into the main number, immediately after the digits that represent the required level of precision. This arrangement is more suitable for private files; in published bibliographies, it should only be used where explicitly recommended.

Examples:

a) conventional order

54:061.22.012.2(44)	Foundation of the French Chemical Society
.013.2(430)	Regulations of the German Chemical Society
.022.22(73)	Voting systems of the American Chemical Society
.022.7(430)	Expulsion from the German Chemical Society
.023.2(44)	Ordinary members of the French Chemical Society
.024.2(73)	Specialist groups in the American Chemical Society
.026.4(430)	Contributions (dues) of members of the German Chemical Society
.055.1(44)	Reports of the French Chemical Society
.091.4(73)	Anniversaries of the American Chemical Society

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b) with intercalation of common auxiliary of place before special auxiliary:

54:061.22(430).013.2	Regulations of the German Chemical Society
(430).022.7	Expulsion from the German Chemical Society
(430).026.4	Contributions (dues) of members of the German Chemical Society
(44).012.2	Foundation of the French Chemical Society
(44).023.2	Ordinary members of the French Chemical Society
(44).055.1	Reports of the French Chemical Society
(73).022.22	Voting systems of the American Chemical Society
(73).024.2	Specialist groups in the American Chemical Society
(73).091.4	Anniversaries of the American Chemical Society

This brings together all information about the Chemical Society of a particular country.

4.3 Independent use. The auxiliaries of place may be used independently, comparably to main numbers; this creates a sequence in which the place facet is the only one expressed.

4.4 Compound numbers. The auxiliaries of place may be used with any other of the common auxiliary signs and subdivisions, where this forms a meaningful combination.

4.4.1 *Several place entities*. The coordination, extension, relation, subgrouping and order-fixing symbols — Tables I(a) and Table I(b) — may all be used to link place auxiliaries with each other, and retain the filing order prescribed in BS 1000: Auxiliaries; thus the plus sign and the stroke precede the simple number and the other symbols follow it, e.g.

(44+460)	France and Spain
(44/45)	France and Italy
(44)	France
(44:45)	France in relation to Italy
(44:[45/460])	France in relation to Italy and Spain
(44: :45)	France in relation to Italy, for filing only under France

in that order. Note that, as with main numbers, the stroke conceals information if it denotes more than two entities. Thus (44/460) would be better expressed as (44+45+460), in order that information about France (44), Italy (45) and Spain (460) may all be retrieved, and that, in a multiple-entry system, the numbers may be permuted to bring each to the beginning. When more than three entities are involved, (100) may be used, and added entries made (if required) for each entity, e.g. (430) Germany, (44) France, (45) Italy and (460) Spain. Colon combination may also be employed here, e.g.

(44:100)	France in relation to various other countries

with added entries if required, e.g. (44:430), (44:45), (44:460). See also (100.3) and the note there.

4.4.2 *Place and other facets*. Auxiliaries from other tables are cited and filed in the orders given in BS 1000: Auxiliaries, with the addition of the asterisk, which comes between " . . . " (time) and A/Z in the filing order. Note that the filing order of symbols is prescribed, but the citation order is only recommended, and the order in which symbols are cited determines the order in which documents (or references to them) are filed. Thus, if place is to be the primary facet:

(41)	Documents about the British Isles
(41)=20	Documents about the British Isles, in English
(41)(084.3)	Maps of the British Isles
(41)″17″	Documents about the British Isles in the 18th century
(41)″17″(084.3)	Maps of the British Isles in the 18th century

(41) is cited first, then all the other auxiliaries in their recommended order. If there is no special requirement for place as the primary facet, time would be cited before place though filed after it, e.g.

622.33(41)	Coal mining in the British Isles
622.33″17″	Coal mining in the 18th century
622.33″17″(41)	Coal mining in the 18th century, in the British Isles

4.4.3 *ISO country codes*. The asterisk, Table I(h), may be used to introduce non-UDC place divisions; some examples are given under (1* . . .). The Alpha-2 and Alpha-3 codes given in BS 5374 (ISO 3166) may be used in this way, either in a single sequence under (1* . . .), e.g.

(1* CN)	People's Republic of China [*or* (1* CHN)]
(1* DE)	Federal Republic of Germany [*or* (1* DEU)]

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(1* GB) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [*or* (1* GBR)]

(1* SU) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [*or* (1* SUN)]

or broadly grouped by using the subdivisions of 4/9) to a prescribed length, e.g. 1 digit:

(4* . . .) The countries of Europe

(4* DE) Federal Republic of Germany [*or* (4* DEU)]

(5* . . .) The countries of Asia

(5* CN) People's Republic of China [*or* (5* CHN)]

5 Relation of Table I(e) to class 9

The common auxiliaries of place form the basis for the division of 913/919 "Regional geography" and 93/99 "History": the brackets are deleted and the digits 91 are prefixed to denote the geographical facet, or 9 alone to denote the historical facet (see notes at 913/919, 914/919, 931 and 94/99), e.g.

(44) France, *hence*

914.4 Geography of France

944 History of France

In geography, as an option, the place auxiliaries may be cited after 913, e.g.

913(44) Regional geography of France

or before (and only before) 91, e.g.

(44)91 France, geography

Note that 912 "Non-literary representations of a region" may be subdivided like (08) from Table I(d) Common auxiliaries of form, e.g.

912.43 Maps. Plans. Charts [*from* (084.3)]

so that the example "Maps of the British Isles" given above in paragraph **4.4.2** might be expressed in several ways:

(41)91(084.3)

912.43(41)

913(41)(084.3)

914.1(084.3)

and maps of specific subjects would be classed at the number for the subject, e.g.

55(41)(084.3)
55(41):912.43 Geological maps of the British Isles

The classifier must decide what is the primary facet, either by reference to the document or according to the bias of his collection.

6 Auxiliary signs and subdivisions

Information about auxiliary signs and subdivisions will be found in BS 1000: Auxiliaries, BS 1000A and BS 1000C.

6.1 Common auxiliaries. The whole of Table I(e) consists of common auxiliaries. Colon combinations and other auxiliaries, however, may be used in the normal way (see examples in paragraph **4.4**).

6.2 Special auxiliaries. The special auxiliary subdivisions listed under (1), i.e. (1–0/–9) are applicable throughout (1/9), e.g.

(1–15) West. Western. Occident

(4) Europe

(4–15) Western Europe

They may also be used in the form in which they are listed, where this is meaningful, e.g. the subdivisions of (1–9). The special auxiliaries listed under (23), (26) and (282) may be detached and applied to any subdivision of the number at which they are listed, e.g.

(23.075) Snow zones. Limits of snow

(234.3) Alps

(234.3.075) Snow zones of the Alps

7 Principles of naming and spelling

Topographic features not belonging to any one country are named in English, e.g. (268) Arctic Ocean, or given the usual English spelling, e.g. (282.243.1) Rhine. Features wholly within one country are named or spelt according to the language or usage of that country, including subdivisions of international features, e.g. (282.243.116.1) Averser Rhein, and including descriptive elements, e.g. (282.256.31) Bolshoy Yenisei . . . (where Bolshoy = great), but where well-known English forms exist, these are also included, e.g. (282.256.341) Ozero Baykal (Lake Baikal), as, in a few cases, are other languages that have become associated with an area, e.g. French in north Africa: (236.12) Middle Atlas (Moyen Atlas). It is often a matter of opinion how much of a term is description, and how much a proper name. For this and other reasons, it has not been possible to be wholly consistent.

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Spellings in languages using extended roman alphabets and diacritics are preserved (in the table but not in the index — see the note there). Non-roman scripts have been transliterated or otherwise romanized as far as possible in accordance with the rules of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (PCGN) (but it is emphasised that the PCGN is not answerable for the final versions); equivalent British Standards exist for four scripts: Arabic (BS 4280), Cyrillic ("British" system) (BS 2979, Section 1), Greek (BS 2979, Section 3) and Japanese (BS 4812). As with variant names, spellings not conforming to these principles are admitted if they have wide currency. How wide is the currency, and when a variant spelling becomes a variant name, are often matters of opinion. Here too, it has not been possible to be wholly consistent.

8 Disclaimer

This English edition of Table I(e) of the Universal Decimal Classification is a full translation of authorized texts that are the intellectual property of the International Federation for Documentation (FID). The place-names used, the selection and sequence of regions, descriptive expressions and relations implied by the numeric hierarchy do not constitute any endorsement of their national or international status either by the British Standards Institution or by any of its cooperating organizations. No opinions about any of these matters should be inferred from this publication.

9 Typographic presentation

Small type is used for cancelled numbers and text. The arrow → means either "see" or "see also" according to the context. The symbol ≅ "subdivide as" means that the number preceding it may be subdivided in the same way as, and with meanings analogous to the subdivisions of, the number which follows it.

10 Bibliographical references

(1* . . .) [Example 598.2(41* . . .)]
See DRUCE, George Claridge. *The comital flora of the British Isles*. Arbroath, 1932. *also* DANDY, J E. *Watsonian vice-counties of Great Britain*. London, 1969. (The Ray Society, Publication no. 146.)
This includes two 1:625 000 maps.

(1–01) WALLACE, A R. *The geographical distribution of animals*. London, 1876.

(161/164) [Figure 1]. DEUTSCHER NORMENAUSSCHUSS. *Dezimalklassifikation. Zweite deutsche Gesamtausgabe . . . Hilfstafeln*. Berlin/Cologne: Beuth Verlag, 1974.

(165) BOARD OF TRADE. *Report of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade*. 1857. London: HMSO, 1857. Pages 3, 4, 38.

See also the inside back cover.

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Table I(e) Common auxiliaries of place

Symbol (1/9)

Systematic table

(1) Place and space in general. Localization. Orientation.

Common auxiliary signs

(1/ . . .) Consecutive extension of place, e.g.
(44/469) The Latin countries of Europe, i.e. (44) France + (45) Italy + (460) Spain + (469) Portugal
or use (4=4)

(1: . . .) One place in relation to another, e.g.
(430:480) Germany in relation to Finland

(1: . . .) Place with reference to race. Ethnic zones, e.g.
(494=30) German Switzerland
(494=40) French Switzerland
(494=50) Italian Switzerland

(1* . . .) Non-UDC subdivisions of place
The asterisk may be used inside brackets as a sign to introduce any required non-UDC regionalization scheme, celestial or terrestrial, provided that such use is linked by footnote (or other means) to the original source of the non-UDC scheme in question. For celestial designations, the asterisk sub-divisions may be used alone within brackets after 52, e.g. for the Bigourdan numbers for constellations, etc. (but see also use of asterisk, under, e.g. 523.45–87, and introductory notes to 52). For ordinary terrestrial regionalization purposes for which the UDC detailed subdivisions are inadequate, the asterisk numbers may be added within brackets to the appropriate UDC base numbers for the physiographic or geopolitical unit to be subdivided, or used alone if the orthodox UDC numbers are altogether inappropriate, e.g.
(I*AD/ZR) or (1*AFG/ZMB) ISO country codes, Alpha-2 or Alpha-3
(see introduction, ***4.4.3****)*
(23* . . .) Mountains subdivided otherwise than in the existing UDC (23) schedule, e.g. under 551.43 geomorphologically
(41 * . . .) British Isles generally, regionalized otherwise than by the existing county subdivisions of (41/420), e.g.
598.2(41 *. . .) Bird distribution by Vice-counties
(see bibliographical references, page 4)
621.311 (41 * . . .) Electricity supply areas
In particular, the asterisk is to be used to introduce political-administrative or other recognized divisions (within a country), which are not listed as direct decimal divisions of (4/9) and cannot be specified by any authorized special auxiliary listed under (1-0/-9), notably the (–2), (–3) and (–4) series.

(100) [*wrongly listed here in BS 1000. Vol. 1, Part 1:1943*] *see now after (1-929.9)*

Special auxiliary subdivisions

(1–0/–9) **BOUNDARIES AND SPATIAL FORMS OF VARIOUS KINDS**
The (–0/–9) special auxiliaries may be combined with the (2/9) common auxiliaries to denote specific parts of geographic concepts, e.g.
(430–04) The boundaries of Germany
They may also be used with (1), with a general significance, e.g.
(1–04) Boundaries in general
(1–2) Lowest administrative units in general. Townships etc.
To avoid confusion with (0/09), Table I (d), all numbers intended as special auxiliaries applicable throughout (1/9) are listed as (1–0/–9)

(1–0) ZONES. GENERAL NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PARTICULAR PLACES
→ (1= . . .) Place with reference to race. Ethnic zones

(1–01) **Zones pertaining to particular places**
This auxiliary is further developed with various meanings under varioud (4/9) numbers, for biological questions, e.g.
(4–01) European regions
(4–013) Palaearctic region
(4–015) Mediterranean region
(5–01) Asian regions
(5–011) Western Asia. Near or Middle East
(5–011.5) Levant states
(5–012) Eastern Asia in general. Far East. Indian region
(5–013) Indo-Chinese region
(5–014) Indo-Malay region
(6–013) Ethiopian region
(7–013) Nearctic region
(8–011) Neotropical region
(9–011) Australian region
(9–012) Australo-Malay region
Some of these regions are Dr Wallace's zoological regions (see bibliographical references, page 4)
→ 591.9 Geographic zoology. Zoogeography (*and examples of (1/9) subdivision*)

(1–02) **Zones defined for use in particular sciences**

(1–03) **Zones defined for use in administrative organization, e.g.**
331.94(492–03*7) Dutch Factory Inspectorate, Area VII

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(1–04) **Limiting zones. Boundaries**
→ (1–192) Position in relation to a border or frontier

(1–05) **Areas or regions (of the Earth) according to shape**

(1–051) Elongated areas. Strips
(1–051.2) Narrow strips
(1–051.22) Straight narrow strips
(1–051.24) Curved narrow strips
(1–051.5) Broad strips
(1–051.52) Straight broad strips
(1–051.54) Curved broad strips
(1–052) Areas with straight or slightly curved boundaries (except strips)
(1–052.2) Square or rectangular areas
(1–052.3) Triangular areas
(1–052.4) Polygonal areas
(1–52.6) Star-shaped areas
(1–053) Areas with mainly curved or non-straight boundaries (except strips)
(1–053.2) Round (circular) areas
(1–053.3) Elliptical, oval and similar areas
(1–053.5) Ring-shaped, annular areas
(1–054) Areas of special or irregular shape, e.g.
(1–054 H) H-shaped areas
(1–054.8) Areas of completely irregular shape
(1–056) Areas according to spatial coherence, contiguity etc.
(1–056.2) Whole (integral) areas
(1–056.4) Included areas (enclaves). Excluded areas (exclaves)
(1–056.42) Enclaves
(1–056.44) Exclaves
(1–058) Parts (of larger areas) of special shape
(1–058.2) Jutting out or protruding parts. Salients
(1–058.3) Recessed or indented parts
(1–058.5) Narrowed parts, waists
(1–058.8) Intermediate areas or spaces. Gaps

(1–06) Latitude, longitude etc. [*listed as (–06) in BS 1000, Vol. 1, Part 1:1943 and BS 1000A:1961; cancelled*] (16), (160)

(1–07) **Military zones during war and post-war periods, including civil wars**

(1–071) Front
(1–072) Rear
(1–073) Conquered territory
(1–074) Occupied zones
(1–075) Non-occupied territory, e.g.
(44–075)"1940" Non-occupied territories of France in 1940
(1–076) Surrendered territory
(1–077) Zones without military installations. Zones free of weapons, disarmament zones. Demilitarized zones
(1–077.2) Zones free of particular weapons, e.g. atomic-weapon-free zones
(1–077.4) Zones free of particular military installations
(1–077.6) Disarmament zones. Demilitarized zones
(1–078) Territories under control of counter-government (rival government)

(1–08) **Unknown, unexplored regions and zones, e.g.**
(8–08) Unexplored regions of South America

(1–1) ORIENTATION. POINTS OF THE COMPASS. RELATIVE POSITION

(1–11) East. Eastern. Orient
(1–12) South-east. South-eastern
(1–13) South. Southern
(1–14) South-west. South-western
(1–15) West. Western. Occident
(1–16) North-west. North-western
(1–17) North. Northern
(1–18) North-east. North-eastern
(1–19) **Relative location, direction and orientation**
→ 528.28 Astro-geodetic determination of position. Geographical coordinates
(1–191) Internal spatial relationships. Inside, endo . . . , within
(1–191.2) Central. In the middle
(1–191.4) Movement in relation to the centre
(1–191.42) Centripetal
(1–191.44) Centrifugal
(1–191.6) Eccentric. Not in the middle
(1–191.8) Peripheral
(1–192) Position in relation to a border or frontier
→ (1–04) Limiting zones. Boundaries
(1–192.2) Adjacent, bordering, touching
(1–192.4) Overlapping, intruding into
(1–192.6) On this side. Cis- . . .
(1–192.7) On the other side, beyond. Trans- . . .
(1–192.8) Opposite. Facing
(1–194) External spatial relationships. Outside, exo- . . .
(1–194.2) Alongside. Neraby. Adjoining. Close
(1–194.4) Half-way. Midway
(1–194.6) Far-off, far away. Distant. Wide apart
(1–195) Lengthwise, longitudinal relations
(1–195.2) In front.Front. Forward
(1–195.4) Mid-length, mid-part, midships
(1–195.6) Behind. Back. Backward
(1–195.8) In line, in series, end-to-end
(1–196) Sideways or lateral relations
(1–196.2) Right. Right side. Starboard. Toward the right
(1–196.4) Centre-line, middle line, median line
(1–196.6) Left. Left side. Port. Toward the left
(1–196.8) Side-by-side, alongside, in parallel
(1–197) Relative level (above/below)
(1–197.2) Below. Underneath. Downwards
(1–197.4) Mean or average level
(1–197.6) Above. Upperside. Upwards
(1–197.8) One above the other, superimposed, layered, stratified
(1–198) Inclination, gradient
(1–198.2) Vertical
(1–198.4) Inclined, oblique, skew
(1–198.6) Horizontal
(1–199) Position undefined, free (moving)

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(1–2/–5) Political, administrative units, areas etc. [*listed as (–2/–5) in BS 1000, Vol. 1, Part 1:1943 and BS 1000A:1961; cancelled*] (1–2/–4)

(1–2/–4) POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS, AREAS ETC.

(1–2) LOWEST ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS. LOCALITIES. GEMEINDEN (GERMANY), COMMUNES (FRANCE), COMMUNI (ITALY), GROMADY (POLAND), DISTRICTS (UK), TOWNSHIPS (USA)

(1–201) Towns. Municipalities. Urban [*cancelled*] → (1–21)

(1–202) Villages. Parishes [*cancelled*]→ (1–22)

(1–208) Intercommunal. Interparochial [*cancelled*]→ (1–28)

(1–21) Municipalities, urban . . .

(1–212) Urban districts (administrative)

(1–22) Village communities or parishes, rural . . .

(1–222) Rural districts (administrative)

(1–24) Joint local administrative units or corporations.

Ämter (Germany), Bezirke (Switzerland), cantons (France), gminy (Poland)

(1–25) Capital cities, metropolises etc.

(1–251) Administrative capitals, e.g.

(492–251) "s-Gravenhage (Den Haag/The Hague)

(1–252) Traditional capitals, metropolises, e.g.

(492–252) Amsterdam

(1–28) Intercommunal groupings, e.g. for vocational training, water supply

(1–29) Independent functional authorities, jurisdictions

(1–291) Dyke-building associations. Improvement boards. Polder boards

(1–3) LARGER UNITS WITHIN THE STATE

(1–31) Areas not corresponding with the limits of any one local authority

(1–32) Higher-level administrative units, above those classed at (1–35); e.g. Provinces (Prussia), Reichsgaue (Greater German Reich), Provinces (Portugal), Regions (Italy)

→ (1–43) Constituent units within a confederation or commonwealth

(1–328) Inter-provincial. Communal associations of higher order

(1–35) Middle-level administrative units, above those classed at (1–37), e.g. Counties (UK), Regierungsbezirke (Germany), Départements (France), Distritos (Portugal), Fylker (Norway), Vármegye (Hungary), Kraje (Czechoslovakia), Läne (Sweden), Oblasti (USSR), Provinces (Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Spain), Regiune (Romania), Województwo (Poland)

(1–37) Lower-level administrative units, e.g. Kreise (Germany), Ämter (Denmark), Arrondissements (Belgium, France), Härads (Sweden), Kantone (Luxembourg), politische Bezirke (Austria), Powiaty (Poland), Rayoni (USSR)

(1–4) UNITS AT HIGHEST (STATE) LEVEL. NATIONS. STATES. CONFEDERATIONS

(1–41) Confederations of states. Commonwealths, e.g.

(430.1–41) Germany as a Federal Republic

(436–41) Republic of Austria as a confederation

(47–41) USSR as a confederation

(494–41) Switzerland as a confederation

(73–41) United States of America as a confederation

(94–41) Australia as a Commonwealth

(1–43) Constituent units within a confederation or commonwealth. Federal states, Länder, autonomous republics, e.g.

(494–43) Swiss cantons

(73–43) American states

(94–43) Australian states

(944–43) New South Wales as a state of the Australian Commonwealth

(1–44) Empires. Combination of mother-country, dominions and colonies, e.g.

(41–44) The British Commonwealth of Nations

(1–45) Non-federal sovereign states

(1–46) Territories geographically separated from the mother country but integrated in its administration

(1–5) DEPENDENT OR SEMI-DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

(1–51) Dependent territory administered by a specific state, e.g.

(688.2–51:44) Dahomey under French administration (1892-1958)

(1–52) Colonized territory. Colonies, e.g.

(6–52) Colonized territory in Africa

(676.2–52) Kenya as a colony

(1–53) Concessions (territorial), e.g.

(512.317–53) The New Territories of Hong Kong as a leased territory

(729.1–53:73) US concession in Cuba (Guantánamo)

(1–54) Dependent or semi-dependent territories with special statute

(1–542) Protectorate, e.g.

(676.1–542) Uganda as a protectorate

(1–544) Mandate (League of Nations). Trusteeship (United Nations), e.g.

(569.1–544) Syria as a mandated territory

(1–546) Condominium, e.g.

(934–546:410+44) New Hebrides as British-French condominium

(1–55) Territories in transition between dependence and independence, e.g.

(549.3–55) East Pakistan during its secession (becoming Bangladesh)

(669–11–55) Biafra (Eastern Nigeria)

(1–6) GROUPINGS OF STATES

(1–61) Groupings from the point of view of sovereignty

(1–612) Groupings without surrender of sovereignty

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(1–615) Groupings with partial surrender of sovereignty
(1–618) Groupings with total surrender of sovereignty
(1–62) Alliances. Ententes. Unions, e.g.
(44–62) France and its allies
(1–65) Wartime groupings of states
(1–651) Belligerent states
(1–651.1) Aggressor
(1–651.2) Attacked
(1–652) Neutral states

(1–7) AREAS AND SPHERES OF PRIVATE OR COLLECTIVE ACTIVITY
(1–71) Private (individual, family) spheres of activity
(1–72) Collective (association, group) spheres of activity
(1–73) Federative spheres of activity (combine, trust, cartel etc.)
(1–74) Common spheres of activity for social groups and public authorities. Monopolies. Public and semi-public (mixed trading) concessions
(1–77) Areas according to stage of development
(1–772) Undeveloped, underdeveloped areas
(1–773) Developing areas
(1–775) Developed areas (highly developed)

(1–8) LOCATION, SOURCE, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION ETC.
(1–81) Location or place of manifestation, e.g.
355.257.72(430:73:493–81) German prisoners of war held by the USA in Belgium
(1–812) According to structural pattern
(1–814) According to function
(1–82) Source, place of origin, source of supply
(1–822) Source both of origin and supply
(1–823) Source, place of origin (not of supply)
(1–825) Source of supply or provenance (not origin)
(1–83) Transit (place or area)
(1–85) Destination
(1–852) Within the country or region of origin
(1–854) Border country or region (frontier)
(1–856) Foreign, overseas country or region
(1–86) Place in a conventional sense, i.e. used in a limited sense as descriptive of some particular article, e.g.
677.074.58(55–86) Persian carpets
(1–87) Foreign, alien to, e.g.
284(492–87) The Dutch Protestant Church outside the Netherlands
(1–89) Places by their earlier, historical name, e.g.
(442.7) Pas-de-Calais
(442.7–89) Artois
(470.311) Moscow Oblast
(470.311–89) Moscow Guberniya

(1–9) **REGIONALIZATION ACCORDING TO SPECIALIZED POINTS OF VIEW**

(1–92) REGIONALIZATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO PHYSIOGEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

These special auxiliaries are for classifying natural regions defined by convention. These cover the whole Earth's surface, and include areas which belong together because of their natural features (topographical and ecological) or their position. They may be used in combination with (4/9) for continents, without regard to state and administrative boundaries. They may also be used in combination with the auxiliaries for political-administrative areas, when the administrative affiliations of physical regions are to be designated

(1–922) **Arctic regions**
(1–922.1/.2) Eastern Arctic (Eurasian Sector)
(1–922.1) European Arctic islands
(1–922.2) Asian Arctic islands
(1–922.3/.4) Western Arctic islands (American Sector)
(1–922.3) Canadian Arctic islands
(1–922.31) Islands north of Melville and Lancaster Sounds
(1–922.33) Islands south of Melville Sound
(1–922.34) Baffin Island
(1–922.4) Greenland (Grønland)
(1–923) **Antarctic regions. Antarctica**
(1–923.1/.3) Antarctic and closely adjacent islands
(1–923.1/.2) East Antarctica. Greater Antarctica
(1–923.1) Central Antarctic plateau
(1–923.2) Coastal regions of Eastern Antarctica
(1–923.3) West Antarctica. Lesser Antarctica
(1–923.4) Subantarctic islands
(1–924/–925) **Physical regions of Eurasia**
(1–924) **Physical regions of Europe. Europe as a physical region**
(1–924.1) Northern Europe
(1–924.11) Iceland
(1–924.12) Jan Mayen
(1–924.13) Faroe Islands (Føroyar)
(1–924.14/.16) Fennoscandia
(1–924.14) Scandinavian Peninsula
(1–924.15) Finland and Karelia
(1–924.16) Kola Peninsula
(1–924.2/.3) Western and Northern Central Europe
(1–924.2) British Isles and Atlantic France
(1–924.21/.22) British Isles
(1–924.21) Island of Ireland
(1–924.22) Great Britain and minor islands
(1–924.23) Atlantic France
(1–924.3) Northern Central Europe
(1–924.31) Northern Central European Lowlands
(1–924.32) Hercynian Central Europe
(1–924.4/.5) Alps and Carpathian regions
(1–924.4) Alps region (including Jura and Lombardic Lowland)
(1–924.41) Jura
(1–924.42) Northern Alpine foreland
(1–924.43) Alps
(1–924.44) Lombardic Lowland (Venetian and Po plains)
(1–924.5) South-eastern Central Europe

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(1–924.51/.54)	Carpathian Mountains and forelands
(1–924.51)	Western Carpathians
(1–924.52)	Eastern Carpathians
(1–924.53)	Southern Carpathians
(1–924.54)	West Romanian mountains, Transylvania and Transylvanian Alps
(1–924.55)	Pannonian Basin
(1–924.56)	Lower Danubian plains (Walachia and Dobruja)
(1–924.57)	Stara Planina (Balkan mountains)
(1–924.6)	Mediterranean Southern Europe
(1–924.61)	Iberian Peninsula with Balearic Islands (Baleares)
(1–924.62)	Central Mediterranean islands
(1–924.63)	Apennine Peninsula
(1–924.64)	Balkan Peninsula
(1–924.7/.9)	Eastern Europe
(1–924.7)	Caucasus and Crimea
(1–924.71)	Crimea
(1–924.72/.76)	Caucasus (Kavkaz)
(1–924.72)	Precaucasian plains
(1–924.73)	Greater Caucasus (Bol'shoy Kavkaz)
(1–924.74)	Kolkhida (Rion) Lowlands
(1–924.75)	Kura Depression
(1–924.76)	Lesser Caucasus (Malyy Kavkaz)
(1–924.8)	Russian (East European) Plain
(1–924.81/.82)	Northern Russian Plain
(1–924.81)	Tundra and Forest Tundra region → 581.524.444.2 Arctic alpine regions — Botany 581.524.444.3 Boreal and sub-alpine regions (Tayga) — Botany
(1–924.82/.83)	Forest Zone (of the Russian Plain)
(1–924.82)	Northern and Central Tayga sub-region
(1–924.83/.84)	Southern Tayga and Mixed Forest sub-region or zone
(1–924.83)	Central and Eastern Russian Plain
(1–924.84)	Western Russian Plain
(1–924.85/.86)	Southern Russian Plain
(1–924.85)	Forest/Steppe region
(1–924.86)	Steppe region
(1–924.9)	Ural region
(1–925)	**Physical regions of Asia. Asia as a physical region**
(1–925.1)	Northern Asia (Siberia and Soviet Far East)
(1–925.11/.16)	Siberia
(1–925.11/.13)	Siberian Lowlands
(1–925.11)	West Siberian Lowlands
(1–925.12)	Middle and Central Siberia
(1–925.121)	Northern Central Siberia
(1–925.122)	Central Siberia (Southern part of Central Siberian uplands)
(1–925.13)	Lena basin, Central Yakutia (Yakutia basin)
(1–925.14/.16)	Siberian Mountains
(1–925.14)	North Eastern Siberia
(1–925.15)	Altai and Sayan Mountains
(1–925.16)	Baikal region and Transbaikalia
(1–925.17/.19)	Soviet Far East
(1–925.17)	Southern Soviet Far East (Amur and Primor'ye region)
(1–925.18)	Kamchatka and Kuriles
(1–925.19)	North-eastern Soviet Far East
(1–925.2/.3)	Central Asia
(1–925.2)	Soviet Central Asia
(1–925.21)	Central Kazakhstan
(1–925.22/.23)	Plains of Soviet Central Asia
(1–925.22)	Caspian Depression or Lowland
(1–925.23)	Turanian region
(1–925.24)	Mountains of Soviet Central Asia
(1–925.3)	Central Asia (including Himalayas)
(1–925.31/.33)	Northern Central Asia
(1–925.31)	Mountains in Western Central Asia
(1–925.32)	Mountains in Northern Central Asia
(1–925.33)	Plains of Central Asia
(1–925.34/.35)	Southern Central Asia (except Himalayas)
(1–925.34)	Northern Tibetan mountains
(1–925.35)	Tibet
(1–925.36)	Himalayas
(1–925.4/.5)	Western Asia
(1–925.4)	Anatolo-Iranian Plateaus
(1–925.41)	Anatolian Plateau
(1–925.42)	Armenian Plateau
(1–925.43)	Elbruz Mountains and South Caspian Coast
(1–925.44)	Iranian Plateau
(1.925.45)	Hindu Kush
(1–925.5)	South-western Asia (Arabian-Mesopotamian regions)
(1–925.51)	Levant
(1–925.52)	Mesopotamia
(1–925.53)	Arabian Peninsula
(1–925.54)	Sinai Peninsula
(1–925.6)	Southern Asia. Indian subcontinent (except Himalayas)
(1–925.61)	Indus-Ganges Lowland
(1–925.62)	Indian Peninsula, including Deccan
(1–925.63)	Ceylon
(1–925.7/.9)	East and South-eastern Asia
(1–925.7)	East Asian monsoon region
(1–925.71)	Japanese archipelago
(1–925.73)	North-eastern China and Korea
(1–925.75)	Eastern China
(1–925.8/.9)	South-eastern Asia
(1–925.8)	Indo-China
(1–925.9)	South-east Asian Islands, including Malay Archipelago
(1–925.91)	Philippines
(1–925.92)	Central Malay region
(1–925.93)	Lesser Sunda Islands
(1–926)	**Physical regions of Africa. Africa as a physical region**
(1–926.1)	African western Mediterranean region
(1–926.11)	Atlas Mountains
(1–926.12)	Azores, Madeira and Selvagen islands (Macronesia)
(1–926.13)	Canary Islands
(1–926.2/.3)	Sahara and sub-Saharan Africa
(1–926.2)	Sahara
(1–926.21)	Western Sahara
(1–926.22)	Central Sahara
(1–926.23)	Eastern Sahara (including Nile Valley)
(1–926.3)	Sudan (sub-Saharan Africa)

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(1–926.4/.5) Equatorial Africa
(1–926.4) Upper (North) Guinea
(1–926.5) Congo Basin and surrounding region
(1–926.51) Islands in the Gulf of Guinea, St. Helena and Ascension
(1–926.52) North Central African plateau
(1–926.53) Western Plateau or Highland
(1–926.54) Congo Basin
(1–926.55) Southern Plateau or Highland (Lunda-Katanga)
(1–926.6/.7) Eastern Africa
(1–926.6) Abyssinian highlands and Somalia
(1–926.7) East African highlands
(1–926./1) Central African lake depressions (including Rift Valley)
(1–926.8) Southern Africa
(1–926.81) South-western Africa
(1–926.82) Eastern and southern high plateaus
(1–926.83) Southern African mountains
(1–926.88) Lowlands of Mozambique and Natal
(1–926.9) Madagascar and islands of the western Indian Ocean
(1–926.91) Madagascar
(1–926.92) Islands in the western Indian Ocean
(1–927/–928) **Physical regions of America. America as a physical region**
(1–927) **Physical regions of North and Central America. North and Central America as a physical region**
(1–927.1/.4) Cordilleras
(1–927.1) Alaskan Cordilleras
(1–927.2) Canadian Cordilleras (Northern Rockies)
(1–927.3) Central Cordilleras (Southern Rockies)
(1–927.4) Southern Cordilleras (Mexican Highlands)
(1–927.5) Mackenzie Basin, Laurentian Plain and Labrador
(1–927.51) Mackenzie Basin
(1–927.52) Laurentian Shield
(1–927.521) Keewatin Plain
(1–927.522) Ontario region
(1–927.53) Labrador
(1–927.6) Interior plains (including the region of Great Lakes)
(1–927.61) Great Plains
(1–927.62) Central Plains
(1–927.63) Great Lakes and St. Lawrence region
(1–927.7/.8) Atlantic East of North America
(1–927.7) Appalachians
(1–927.8) Coastal lowlands
(1–927.9) Caribbean region (Central America and West Indies including Bermuda Islands)
(1–927.91) Central America
(1–927.92) West Indies
(1–927.93) Bermuda
(1–928) **Physical regions of South America. South America as a physical region**
(1–928.1/.4) Andes
(1–928.1) Northern Andes
(1–928.2) Central Andes
(1–928.3) Subtropical Andes
(1–928.4) Patagonian Andes and Tierra-del-Fuego Archipelago
(1–928.5/.6) South-eastern South America
(1–928.5) Patagonia and Falkland Islands
(1–928.6) Interior Plains
(1–928.61) Precordilleras and Pampas Sierras (Anticordilleras)
(1–928.63) La-Plata Plains
(1–928.64) Marmoré, Mojos and Pantanal Plains
(1–928.7) Brazilian highlands
(1–928.8/.9) Northern South America
(1–928.8) Amazon basin
(1–928.9) Caribbean North of South America
(1–928.91) Orinoco basin. Llanos
(1–928.93) Guiana highlands and Atlantic lowlands
(1–929) **Australasia. Physical regions of Australia and Oceania. Australia and Oceania as a physical region**
(1–929.1/.3) Australia
(1–929.1) West Australian Plateau
(1–929.2) Interior Australian depression
(1–929.21) Northern Interior Basin and Selwyn Heights
(1–929.22) Southern Interior Basin
(1–929.3) East Australian Highlands and Tasmania
(1–929.31) East Australian Highlands
(1–929.32) Tasmania
(1–929.4/.9) Oceania
(1–929.4) New Zealand and adjacent islands
(1–929.5/.6) Melanesia
(1–929.5) New Guinea
(1–929.6) Melanesian archipelago. Islands of Melanesia
(1–929.7) Micronesia
(1–929.8) Polynesia (including Easter Island)
(1–929.9) Hawaiian Islands
(=) Place in relation to ethnological relationships [*wrongly listed after hyphen auxiliaries in BS 1000, Vol. 1, Part 1:1943*] *see now as (1 = ...] at beginning*

Common auxiliary subdivisions

(100) UNIVERSAL AS TO PLACE. INTERNATIONAL. ALL COUNTRIES IN GENERAL

(100.1) *The whole universe. The entire cosmos* [*cancelled*] → (15)

(100.2) The whole world. The Earth. All countries

(100.3) Several countries or portions of the globe which do not together form any organic unit

Groupings of up to three countries are denoted by the individual place auxiliaries, e.g.

(420+44+460) England, France and Spain

(100.4) Continental in general [*cancelled*] → (21): *for specific continents* → (4/9)

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(15) SPACE-TIME CONTINUUM (FOUR-DIMENSIONAL). THE UNIVERSE, CELESTIAL OR COSMIC SPACE GENERALLY. IN SPACE. COSMIC. EXTRATERRESTRIAL LOCALITIES

→ (202) Extra-atmospheric space. In outer space

→ 524 Stars and stellar systems. The Universe — Astronomy

(150) Celestial great circles, poles and points

(150.1/.2) ≅ (160.1/.2) *for the equatorial system*

(151.1) The whole of Space

(151.2) A part of Space

(151.21) Region of the Solar System

→ 524.63 Local region, solar neighbourhood — Astronomy

(151.22) Environs of the Solar System up to a certain distance

(151.23) The local stellar system

(151.24) Region of the Galaxy (Milky Way)

→ 524.72 Local group of galaxies — Astronomy

(152) Distribution within a constellation

(153.34) Rarity or non-occurrence in the region of the Galaxy (Milky Way)

→ 524.6 The Galaxy. Milky Way — Astronomy

(154.1) Planar position. Position on a surface

(154.3) Place of observation

(154.4) Number per unit of surface area. Surface density or distribution

(154.5) Surface area

(155.1) Zones of declination

(155.11) Equatorial zone

(155.12) Circumpolar zones

(155.2) The Zodiac

(155.3) Galactic zones

(155.31) Environs of the galactic equator

(155.32) Environs of the galactic pole

(155.33) Galactic concentration

(155.4) Kapteyn's Selected Areas

(157) Planets, their regions and localities

(158) The Moon, its regions and localities

(16) PLACES AND AREAS OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OR GRIDS

→ 528.28 Astro-geodetic determination of position. Geographical coordinates

(160) **Geographical meridians and parallels. Poles. Points on the Earth according to geographical coordinates**

(160.1) Longitudes. Meridians

Further particulars may be denoted by the hyphen auxiliaries listed under (1), i.e.

(160.1–11) Eastern longitudes

(160.1–15) Western longitudes

(160.2) Latitudes. Parallels

Further particulars may be denoted by the hyphen auxiliaries listed under (1), i.e.

(160.2–13) Southern latitudes

(160.2–17) Northern latitudes

(160.20) Equator

(160.23) Tropics

Further particulars may be denoted by the hyphen auxiliaries listed under (1), i.e.

(160.23–13) Southern: Tropic of Capricorn

(160.23–17) Northern: Tropic of Cancer

(160.26) Polar circles

Further particulars may be denoted by the hyphen auxiliaries listed under (1), i.e.

(160.26–13) South Polar (Antarctic) Circle

(160.26–17) North Polar (Arctic) Circle

(160.27) Poles

Further particulars may be denoted by the hyphen auxiliaries listed under (1), i.e.

(160.27–13) South Pole

(160.27–17) North Pole

(161/164) **Place according to quadrants**

(a) According to the system here recommended, all places on the Earth's surface are classified under four quadrants (two northern, 0° – 180° E and 0° – 180° W of Greenwich, and two southern, 0° – 180° E and 0° – 180° W of Greenwich), designated (161) to (164) as follows.

(b) Primary division (by 1° grid squares) under each quadrant (161) to (164) is by three-figure and two-figure notation for the degrees longitude and latitude respectively, delineating the western and southern boundaries of the area concerned, e.g.

(161.007.49) The River Nahe and western Rheinpfalz area – 7 °E, 49 °N

An area larger than a 1° grid-square may be denoted by means of the extension sign/linking the two relevant longitudes and latitudes, e.g.

(161.103/110.51/56) Lake Baikal .2.area, 103°/110 °E, 51°/56 °N

(c) Using divisions of any 1° grid-square into nine squares and repeated subdivisions of each of these into nine smaller squares, it is possible to designate any place on the Earth's surface to the required degree of accuracy by adding successively one of the Figure 1 to Figure 9 according to the following scheme:

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

The lengths of the sides of these squares down to the sixth order of subdivision is as follows:

First subdivision: 20′

Second subdivision: 6′ 40″

Third subdivision: 2′ 13.3″

Fourth subdivision: 44.4″

Fifth subdivision: 14.8″

Sixth subdivision: 5″

Example (see Figure 1):

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(161/164) (cont'd)

(161.007.49.3) The region of Alsenz, lower Nahe and western Rheingau

(161.007.49.32) The Rhine bend near Assmanshausen and adjoining part of the Hunsrück

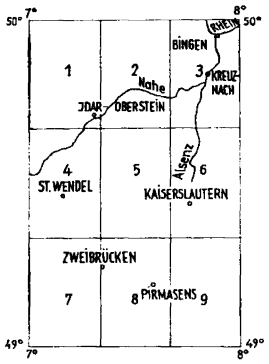
(161.007.49.323) The Rhine region and its slopes, from the Nahe mouth to about the castle of Rheinstein

(161.007.49.323.9) The western part of the town of Bingerbrück, with the stretch of the Rhine above Binger Loch

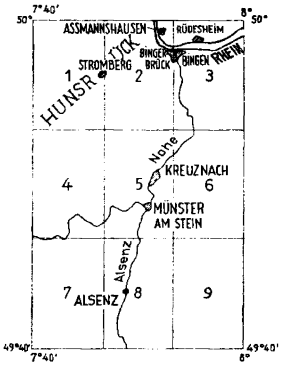
(161.007.49.323.92) The part of the Rhine above Binger Loch

(161.007.49.323.924) The eastern part of Mäuseturm Island

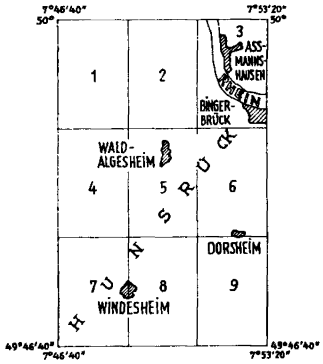
The last subdivision denotes in Central Europe an area of about 100 m × 150 m — fine enough generally for most classification needs. In principle, however, it is possible to denote still smaller areas, e.g. with two extra figures, an area of 11 m × 17 m — about that of an ordinary house.



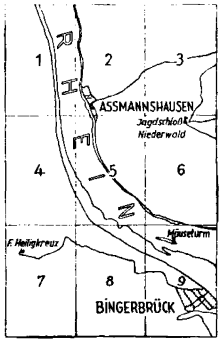
i One-degree square (161.007.49)



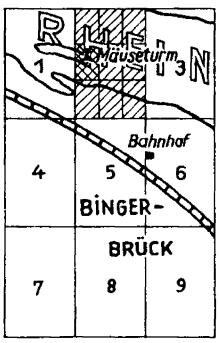
ii Section 3 from map i (161.007.49.3)



iii Section 2 from map ii (161.007.49.32)



iv Section 3 from map iii (161.007.49.323)



v Section 9 from map iv (161.007.49.323.9)

Shaded area is section 2 from map v (161.007.49.323.92)
Double-shaded area is section 4 from section 2 of map v (161.007.49.323.924)

Figure 1 — Example of further subdivision under (161/164)
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(161) Places in the northern quadrant between 0° and 180° east of Greenwich, e.g.

(161.000.51) Kent, England — 0 °E, 51 °N

(161.106.48) Ulan Bator, Mongolia — 106 °E, 48 °N

(162) Places in the northern quadrant between 0° and 180° west of Greenwich, e.g.

(162.082.24) Key West, Florida, USA — 82 °W, 24 °N

(162.158.01) Christmas Island — 158 °W, 1 °N

(163) Places in the southern quadrant between 0° and 180° east of Greenwich, e.g.

(163.026.18) Victoria Falls (R. Zambezi) — 26 °E, 18 °S

(163.138.35.8) Adelaide, South Australia — 138° 35′E, 34° 55′S

(164) Places in the southern quadrant between 0° and 180° west of Greenwich, e.g.

(164.070.16) Lake Titicaca — 70 °W, 16 °S

(164.150.18) Tahiti — 150 °W, 18 °S

(165) **Areas defined by the '10° fields' of W. Marsden, 1857 (Marsden squares)**

The 10° Marsden Squares (see Figure 2 and bibliographical references, page 4), starting at 0° longitude and latitude, are numbered in horizontal rings westwards around the earth. The northern hemisphere has nine rings, of which the first consists of squares 001 to 036, the last adjoining the first. The second consists of squares 037 to 072, and so on until the eighth ends at 288; the ninth is from 901 to 936. The southern hemisphere has eight rings, from 300 to 587. The number of the relevant Marsden Square is added to (165) after a decimal point, e.g.

(165.143) The seas around Sicily — Marsden Square 143

(165.394) Central Australia — Marsden Square 394

If required, the 10° fields can be sub-divided into 1° fields, by adding the last digits of the latitude and longitude numbers, in that order, e.g.

(165.216.25) IJsselmeer, Netherlands — Marsden Square 216, 52 °N, 5 °E

(18) SPATIAL MEASUREMENTS OR DIMENSIONS

These auxiliaries may be used with the (2) auxiliaries to specify heights, depths, distances etc. e.g.

(23:181) Heights (above sea level, of mountains etc.)

(24:181) Depths (underground, below sea level)

(24:183) Volume or cubic capacity (of caves etc.)

(25:181) Horizontal distances

(25:182) Surface areas, land

(26:181) Ocean or sea depths

(181) One-dimensional (linear) measurements: distances, lengths etc.

Precise distances may be denoted by adding the standard international abbreviation for the unit concerned, followed by the actual measurement or distance in terms of that unit, e.g.

(181 cm 2.54) 2.54 centimetres

(181 m 100) 100 metres

(181 km 427) 427 kilometres

(182) Two-dimensional measurements. Areas

Precise areas may be denoted as under (181), e.g.

(182 m 2 000) 2 000 square metres

(182 km 648) 648 square kilometres

(183) Three-dimensional (cubic) measurements. Volumes

Precise volumes may be denoted as under (181), e.g.

(183|27) 27 litres

(183 m 150) 150 cubic metres

(188) Relative size of places, areas, spaces

(188.2) Very small, part of small area

(188.3) Small, part of a medium- or moderate-sized area

(188.5) Medium- or moderate-sized, part of a large area

(188.7) Large, part of a very large area

(188.8) Very large or huge areas

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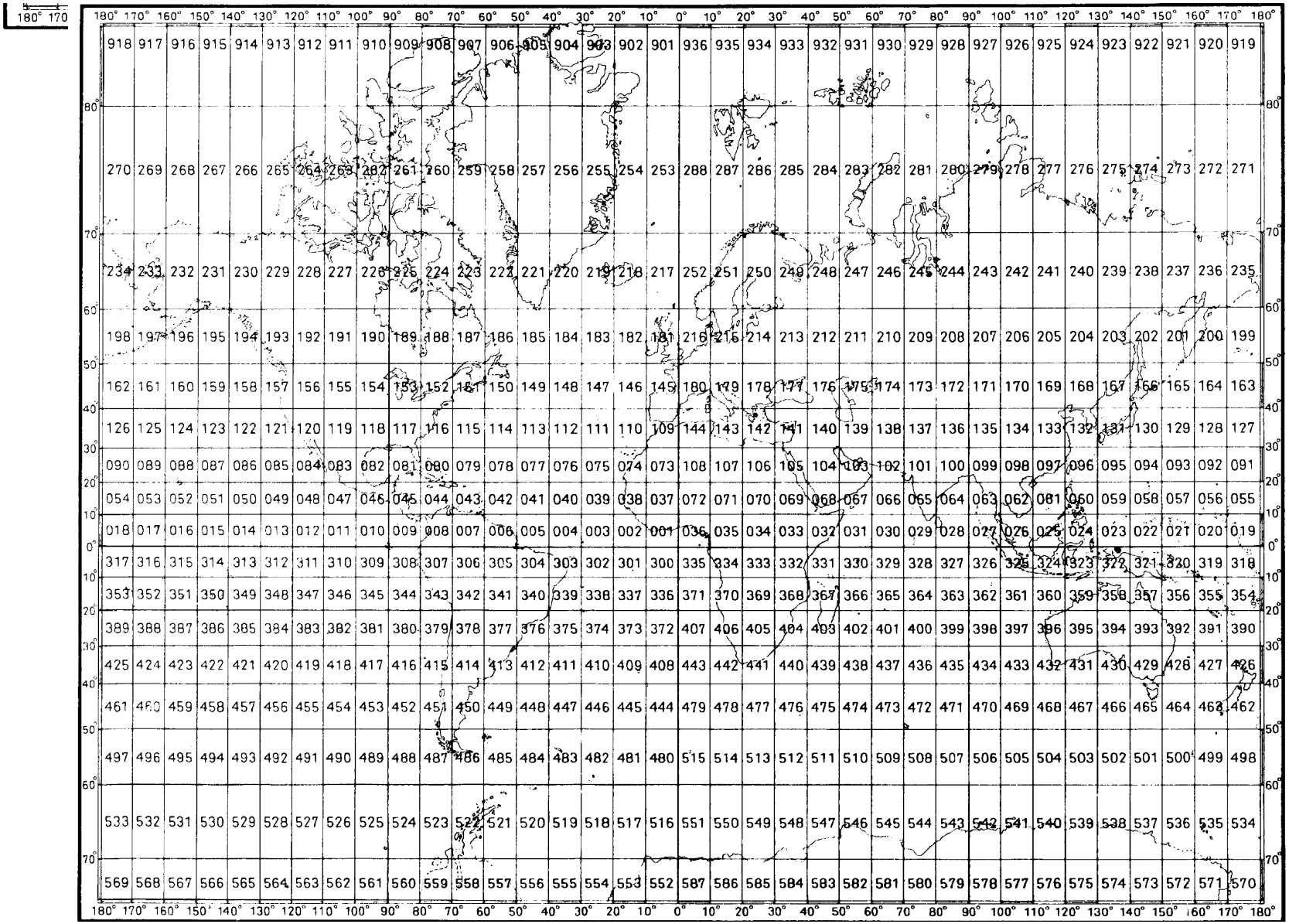


Figure 2 — Marsden Squares — see note under (165)

Map provided by Institut für Landeskunde, Bad Godesberg, and reproduced by kind permission

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(2) Physiographic designation

Here is classed information about places from the point of view of physical geography, subdivided according to various characteristics: the Earth's surface and its interior general configuration of the Earth, its alteration by natural forces, by living organisms and by human actions, physical characteristics of populated areas, permanently or temporarily inhabited, the physical settings of individual or communal sections; various surroundings

(20) **ECOSPHERE**

(201) In space (mathematical, abstract, four-dimensional space etc.) *[cancelled]*
→ (15), (202)

(202) Extra-atmospheric space. In outer space
→ (15) Space-time continuum (four-dimensional). The Universe, celestial or cosmic space etc.

(203) In the atmosphere, in the air. Aerial
→ 551.510.5 Structure of the atmosphere

(203.1) Thermosphere. Outermost atmospheric space

(203.3) Mesosphere (upper boundary the mesopause)

(203.5) Stratosphere (upper boundary the stratopause)

(203.7) Troposphere (upper boundary the tropopause)

(204) Of the hydrosphere, in the water, aquatic
→ (26) Oceans, seas and interconnections
(28) Inland waters
556 Hydrosphere. Water in general. General hydrology

(204.1) Underwater

(204.2) Floating

(205) Lithosphere. Earth's mantle. Centrosphere
→ 550.347.6 Media (crust, mantle, core) — Seismology

(205.2) Lithosphere: outer crust, surface layer

(205.3) Earth's mantle

(205.4) Centrosphere (Earth's core, barysphere)

(205.5) In the light, in darkness *[cancelled]*
→ "344/345" [Table I(g)]

(205.7) In an electric or magnetic field *[cancelled] use colon combination with subdivisions of 537, e.g. 537.226.83, 537.63*

(206) In bodies in different states of aggregation *[cancelled] use colon combination with 62—403/—405 or add—403/—405 direct to subdivisions of 62/69*

(206.1) In solid substances *[cancelled]* .62—405

(206.2) In liquid substances *[cancelled]* .62—404

(206.3) In gaseous substances *[cancelled]* .62—403

(207) Of, or in, the spheres of Nature. Biosphere

(207.1) In the mineral kingdom *[cancelled]*
→ (205.2), (207)

(207.2) In the biological kingdom *[cancelled]* → (207)

(207.3) In the plant kingdom

(207.4) In the animal kingdom

(208) In human surroundings. In human society. In social, artificial milieux

(21) **SURFACE OF THE EARTH IN GENERAL. LAND AREAS IN PARTICULAR. NATURAL ZONES AND REGIONS**
→ (205.2) Lithosphere: outer crust, surface layer
(25) Natural, flat ground (at, above or below sea level, but generally level). The ground, in its natural condition, cultivated or inhabited
551.4 Geomorphology. Study of the Earth's physical forms
551.58 Climatology

(210) Land formations

(210.1) Peninsulas

(210.2) Capes. Promontories

(210.3) Headlands. Tongues of land

(210.4) Isthmuses. Necks of land

(210.5) Coasts, beaches, banks, shores. Littoral

(210.7) Islands

(211/213) CLIMATIC ZONES

(211) Cold regions. Polar regions. Frigid regions
→ (1—922) Arctic regions — Physiogeographical
(1—923) Antarctic regions. Antarctica — Physiogeographical
(160.26) Polar circles
(160.27) Poles
(98) Arctic regions
(99) Antarctic regions
Further particulars may be denoted by the hyphen auxiliaries listed under (1), i.e.
(211—13) South polar regions. Antarctic regions
(211—17) North polar regions. Arctic regions

(211.1) North polar zone. Arctic zone *[cancelled]*
→ (211—17)

(211.2) South polar zone. Antarctic zone *[cancelled]*
→ (211—13)

(211.6) Ice-cap climate

(211.7) Tundra

(212) **Intermediate and subpolar regions. Temperate zones. Mid-latitude climatic regions**
Further particulars may be denoted by the hyphen auxiliaries listed under (1), i.e.
(212—13) South temperate zone
(212—17) North temperate zone

(212.1) North temperate zone *[cancelled]* → (212—17)

(212.2) South temperate zone *[cancelled]* → (212—13)

(212.3) Cold intermediate regions. Subpolar regions. Coniferous Forest Belt

(212.4) Cool intermediate or temperate regions

(212.5) Warm temperate regions

(212.6) Mid-latitude steppe regions

(212.7) Mid-latitude desert regions
→ (213.52) Hot dry or arid regions. Desert

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(213) **Subtropical and tropical regions. Torrid zone. Subtropical and tropical generally, e.g.**
69.03(213.5) Tropical building
→ (160.23) Tropics
(213.1) Subtropical regions generally
(213.12) Dry subtropical regions
(213.14) Wet or humid subtropical regions. Cotton Belt type
(213.5) Tropical regions. Torrid zone. Tropics
(213.52) Hot dry or arid regions. Desert
→ (212.7) Mid-latitude desert regions
(213.54) Savanna or tropical grassland regions with gallery forest
(213.55) Monsoon regions
(213.56) Hot humid regions. Equatorial forest or tropical forest regions
(215) **Hemispheres**
Further particulars may be denoted by the hyphen auxiliaries listed under (1), i.e.
(215—11) Eastern hemisphere
(215—13) Southern hemisphere
(215—15) Western hemisphere
(215—17) Northern hemisphere
(217) **Former continents**
→ (309) Legendary or conjectural lands etc
(217.1) Pangaea
(217.2) Laurentia
(217.3) Fennosarmatia
(217.4) Angaria (Angaraland)
(217.5) Gondwanaland
(217.6) Serindia
(217.7) Sinia
(217.8) Philippina
(218) **Individual crustal plates**
→ 551.24 Geotectonics. Crust movements etc.
(22) Islands *[cancelled]* → (210.7)
(23) **ABOVE SEA-LEVEL. SURFACE RELIEF. ABOVE GROUND GENERALLY. MOUNTAINS**

Special auxiliary subdivisions for (23)
(23.0) Various altitudes. In mountainous country, in the mountains
(23.01) Lower mountains
(23.02) Medium mountains. Mid-mountain
(23.03) High mountains, e.g.
(234.243.1.03) The higher parts of the Cevennes
(23.04) Orological formations
(23.042) Mountain chains
(23.044) Terraces
(23.046) Valleys
(23.05) Glaciers. Moraines
(23.052) Glaciation
(23.054) Moraines
(23.055) Remains from earlier glaciation
(23.06) Other formations in mountains
(23.06) ≅ 551.311.2/.8
(23.07) Limits of altitude. Height zones
(23.071) Tree zones. Limits of trees
(23.073) Treeless vegetation zones. Limits of vegetation
(23.075) Snow zones. Limits of snow
(23.08) Height above sea-level *[cancelled] use (23:181) and notes under (18). (181)*

Common auxiliary subdivisions (continued)

(234) MOUNTAINS OF EUROPE
(234.1) **Mountains of the Iberian Peninsula**
(234.11) Cantabrian Mountains
(234.12) Pyrenees. Monte Perdido. Maladetta
(234.13) Catalonian Mountains. Montserrat
(234.14) Mountains bordering the Iberian Plateau
(234.15) Castilian Mountains (mountains which divide Castile. Sierra de Gredos. Sierra de Guadarrama etc.)
(234.16) Sierra Morena
(234.17) Sierra Nevada. Mulhacén
(234.2) **Mountains of France and Belgium**
(234.23) Armorican Massif
(234.231) Mountains of Brittany. Montagnes d'Arrée
(234.232) Normandy Hills
(234.233) Maine Hills
(234.234) Hauteurs de la Gâtine
(234.24) Massif Central
(234.241) Western part of Massif Central
(234.241.1) Monts de la Marche
(234.241.2) Mont du Limousin
(234.242) Central part of Massif Central
(234.242.1) Causses
(234.242.2) Montagnes d'Aubrac
(234.242.3) Massif du Cantal
(234.242.4) Monts d'Auvergne
(234.243) Eastern part of Massif Central
(234.243.1) Cévennes
(234.243.2) Monts du Vivarais
(234.243.3) Monts du Lyonnais
(234.243.4) Monts du Beaujolais
(234.243.5) Monts du Charollais
(234.243.6) Monts du Forez
(234.243.7) Montagne de la Margeride
(234.25) Côte d'Or and Morvan
(234.251) Côte d'Or
(234.252) Morvan
(234.26) Plateau de Langres and Monts Faucilles
(234.261) Plateau de Langres
(234.262) Monts Faucilles
(234.27) Vosges
→ (234.524) Vosges (Vogesen) — Mountains of the Upper Rhine Rift Valley
(234.28) Ardennes
(234.29) Argonne
(234.3) **Alps**
(234.31) Western Alps
(234.311) Inner Gneiss formation
(234.311.1) Ligurian Alps (Alpi Liguri)
(234.311.2) Cottian Alps (Alpi Cozie)
(234.311.21) Monte Viso group

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(234.311.22) Rochebrune group
(234.311.3) Graian Alps (Alpi Graie/Alpes Grées)
(234.311.31) Levanna group
(234.311.32) Massif de la Vanoise
(234.311.33) Sassière group
(234.311.34) Gran Paradiso group
(234.311.4) Pennine Alps (Alpi Pennine)
(234.311.5) Lepontine Alps
(234.311.51) Ticino group
(234.311.52) Simplon group
(234.311.53) St. Gotthard group
(234.311.54) Adula group
(234.312) Outer Gneiss formation
(234.312.1) Maritime Alps (Alpes Maritimes)
(234.312.11) Argentera Massif
(234.312.12) Mont Pelat group
(234.312.2) Alpes du Dauphiné
(234.312.21) Massif du Pelvoux
(234.312.22) Grandes Rousses
(234.312.23) Aiguilles d'Arves
(234.312.24) Chaîne de Belledonne
(234.312.3) Savoy Alps
(234.312.31) Massif du Mont Blanc
(234.312.32) Dent du Midi group
(234.312.33) Grande Rochère group
(234.312.4) Freiburg Alps
(234.312.41) Wildhorn group
(234.312.42) Simmen group
(234.312.5) Bernese Alps (Berner Alpen/Alpes Bernoises)
(234.312.51) Finsteraarhorn-Massiv. Berner Oberland
(234.312.52) Dammagruppe
(234.312.6) Emmental Alps
(234.312.7) Glarus Alps (Glarner Alpen)
(234.312.71) Tödigruppe
(234.312.72) Sardonagruppe
(234.312.8) Schwyz Alps
(234.312.9) Appenzeller Alpen
(234.312.91) Säntis group. Alpstein
(234.312.92) Churfirsten
(234.313) French limestone Alps
(234.313.1) Alpes de Provence
(234.313.11) Castellane group
(234.313.12) Sasse group
(234.313.13) Drôme Alps
(234.313.14) Dévoluy
(234.313.15) Veymont group
(234.313.2) Jura
(234.313.3) Chablais
(234.32) Eastern Alps
(234.321) Central Gneiss Alps
(234.321.1) Rhaetic Alps
(234.321.11) Oberhaltstein Alps
(234.321.12) Silvrettagruppe
(234.321.13) Berninagruppe
(234.321.14) Spöl Alps
(234.321.15) Ötztal Alps
(234.321.16) Adamello group
(234.321.17) Gruppo dell'Ortles
(234.321.18) Penser Range
(234.321.2) Hohe Tauern (Alti Tauri)
(234.321.21) Zillertal Alps (Alpi Aurine)
(234.321.22) Venedigergruppe
(234.321.23) Glocknergruppe
(234.321.24) Goldberggruppe
(234.321.25) Ankogelgruppe
(234.321.26) Rieserfern group
(234.321.27) Schobergruppe
(234.321.3) Niedere Tauern
(234.321.31) Radstädter Tauern
(234.321.32) Schladminger Tauern
(234.321.33) Rottenmanner Tauern
(234.321.4) Noric Alps
(234.321.41) Gurktaler Alpen
(234.321.42) Lavanttal Alps
(234.321.43) Back and Posruck (Kozjak)
(234.321.5) Cetic Alps (Cetische Alpen)
(234.321.51) Gleinalpen
(234.321.52) Fischbacher Alpen
(234.321.6) Plessur Alps
(234.321.61) Hochwang chain
(234.321.62) Faulhorn chain
(234.321.63) Stätzerhorn chain
(234.321.7) Salzburg Schist Alps
(234.321.71) Tuxer Clay Schist range
(234.321.72) Kitzbüheler Alpen
(234.321.73) Dientener Berge
(234.321.74) Grundeck Mountains
(234.321.8) Eisenerzer Alpen
(234.322) Northern limestone Alps
(234.322.1) Allgäuer Alpen
(234.322.11) Rhätikon
(234.322.12) Lechtaler Alpen
(234.322.2) North Tyrolean limestone Alps
(234.322.21) Wettersteingebirge
(234.322.22) Karwendelgebirge
(234.322.23) Brandenberg Mountains
(234.322.24) Kaisergebirge
(234.322.25) Tannheim Mountains
(234.322.26) Ammergebirge
(234.322.27) Old Bavarian Alps (Altbayerische Alpen)
(234.322.3) Salzburg limestone Alps
(234.322.31) Waidring Alps
(234.322.32) Berchtesgadener Alpen
(234.322.33) Aussee Alps
(234.322.34) Wolfgang Alps
(234.322.4) Austrian Alps
(234 322.41) Ennstaler Alpen
(234.322 42) Hochschwab
(234.322.43) Lassing Alps
(234 322.44) Schneeberg
(234.322.45) Molln Alps
(234.322.46) Wienerwald
(234.323) Southern limestone Alps
(234.323.1) Lombardic Alps
(234.323.11) Lugano Alps
(234.323.12) Alpi Orobie. Alpi Bergamasche
(234.323.2) Etschbucht Alps or Alps of the Etsch (Adige) Bay

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