

## H 807 Islands

### 2. *Islands in geographic subdivision practice.*

*a. Individual islands.* Whenever possible, follow the standard provisions for geographic subdivision described in H 830, when dividing a topic by the name of an island, that is, divide through the name of the country (or first order political division for the exceptional countries listed in H 830, sec. 5.a.) that has jurisdiction over the island, or, if the island is itself an autonomous jurisdiction, assign it directly after topics. *Examples:*

```
650 #0 $a Agriculture $z Italy $z Sicily.  
650 #0 $a Housing $z New York (State) $z Long Island.  
650 #0 $a Chinese Americans $z Hawaii $z Oahu.  
650 #0 $a Regional planning $z Micronesia (Federated States)  
    $z Pohnpei Island.  
650 #0 $a Contracts $z Sri Lanka.  
650 #0 $a Beaches $z Barbados.
```

If, however, an island is located some distance away from the jurisdiction that controls it, assign it directly after topics. If it is part of an island group and is generally associated with the group, divide it through the group. (The phrase "some distance away" should generally be interpreted as referring to the separation of an island from its controlling jurisdiction by so large a mass of land or expanse of water that the island is usually thought of as a separate entity rather than as associated with the country that has jurisdiction over it.) *Examples:*

```
650 #0 $a Crabs $z Easter Island.  
650 #0 $a Trees $z Réunion.  
650 #0 $a Water-supply $z Canary Islands $z Tenerife.
```

If an island comprises more than one autonomous jurisdiction, assign it directly after topics. *Examples:*

```
650 #0 $a Natural history $z Borneo.  
650 #0 $a Reptiles $z Hispaniola.
```