

WYLD TECHNOTE: The GMD

Although RDA (Resource, Description and Access) has replaced AACR2R as the cataloging standard and RDA does not use GMDs, WYLD libraries still maintain GMDs on bibliographic records. The public catalog is designed to make the use of GMDs less necessary, but for library staff using Workflows, the use of GMDs is still desirable to identify types of records at the hit list level in Workflows.

The addition of general material designations (GMDs) enables library staff to find items more easily because the GMD appears as part of the title hit list. Library staff is responsible for updating or adding GMDs to bibliographic records to improve accurate record retrieval. Library staff should not change the GMD of one record format to that of another record format. For instance if the bibliographic record is for a sound recording with an accompanying board book, the GMD should remain [sound recording]. It should not be changed to the GMD for the accompanying board book. Library staff may not fabricate their own GMDs or add any non-standard GMD.

GMDs for use in WYLD:

[art original]	[microform]
[art reproduction]	[microscope slide]
[braille]	[model]
[cartographic material]	[motion picture]
[chart]	[music]
[diorama]	[picture]
[electronic resource]	[realia]
[filmstrip]	[slide]
[flash card]	[sound recording]
[game]	[sound recording (CD book)]
[game (Nintendo)]	[sound recording (MP3CD book)]
[game (Nintendo 64)]	[technical drawing]
[game (Nintendo Gamecube)]	[text (board book)]
[game (Play Station)]	[text (large print)]
[game (Sega)]	[toy]
[game (SuperNintendo)]	[transparency]
[game (Xbox)]	[videorecording]
[kit]	[videorecording (DVD)]

Any non-standard GMDs have been approved by the WYLD Office and the Online Quality Committee. Libraries may not use any GMDs that do not appear here or in Appendix D of the Cataloging Standards (Database Guidelines.)

How to Add or Edit the GMD

According to OCLC Bibliographic Input Standards, the GMD for all material follows the title proper (**subfields |a, |n, |p**) in the 245 tag. The subfield delimiter, the vertical bar, is created by depressing the shift key and then the \ key which is usually found directly above the <enter> key of the keyboard. The delimiter is followed immediately by the character that is the subfield code...in these cases, it is the letter **n** or **p**. Note: subfield **a**, typically the first subfield in a tag, is unlabeled in WYLD records. **The subfield code for the GMD is “h”, without the quotation marks. The subfield h does not go after the subfield b.**

1. The GMD appears in this form: |h[text (large print)]

Be sure to include the square brackets! Also pay attention to correct spacing and punctuation as this impacts how items appear on hit lists. There is no space before or after the subfield h.

Example: 245 Walking wounded|h[text (large print)] /c...

In SirsiDynix software, the space is naturally created when the subfield delimiter and subfield code (|h) drop out of the WYLDCAT and Workflows displays. This is true for other subfield codes as well so in these examples there is no space after the /c... but there is a space before the slash / as shown in these examples.

2. If there is a subtitle (subfield b), the GMD goes before it.

Example: 245 Fang|h[sound recording (MP3CD book)] :|ba Maximum Ride novel /cJames....

3. If there are numbered or named section subfields related to the title proper (subfields n and p), the GMD follows those subfields.

Example: 245 Glee.|nVol. 1,|pRoad to sectionals|h[videorecording (DVD)] /c....

Example: 245 Fruits basket.|pPuddles of memories|h[sound recording (CD book)] :|b a novel

Example: 245 Farscape.|nVol. 3|h[sound recording (MP3CD book)] /cRockne....