

Tabular listing of features showing country possessions

A feature is occupied by a country if one of the following is true:

- Soldiers and/or civilian citizens of a country are present in the feature, either by building structures over the feature to house the citizens (most features are of this type) or by manning a ship anchored over the feature (Philippine-occupied Irving Reef is of this type).
- Regularly visited by soldiers of a country, not necessarily having soldiers present in it 24 hours. These features must lie near (within 9 miles (14 km)) a feature occupied by the country in the way of the first condition. Presence of structures is not necessary. This is the case of Philippine-occupied Flat Island and Lankiam Cay where soldiers stationed at Nanshan Island and Loaita Island respectively, regularly visit on a daily basis.
- The effective visible distance of horizon from a 15 meter (typical large structure) height above sea-level is 9 miles (14 km). This makes features occupied by the second condition to be also labeled as "occupied" since they can be guarded far away. However not all features within the 9-mile (14 km) radius can be considered as absolutely occupied. This is especially true for features that lie between and within 9 miles (14 km) of two or more features occupied by different countries. (See Virtually Occupied or Controlled table)

Republic of China (Taiwan)

Int'l Name	Local Names	Description	Area (ha.)
Itu Aba Island ^[12] ^[29]	 太平島 Taiping Dao  Ligaw ^[32]	The largest of the Spratly islands. Located about 22 miles (35 km) south-southwest of Philippine-occupied Loiata (Kota) Island and about 6 miles (10 km) west of Vietnam-occupied Sand Cay. Covered with shrubs, coconut and mangroves. 600 soldiers stationed, lighthouse, radio and weather stations, concrete landing jetty and two wells at the SW end. Guano deposits, fringing reef. Hainan fishermen used to visit annually. In 8/93, plans were announced for a 2 km-long airstrip ^[30] and a fishing port. The now only 1150-meters-long airstrip was completed in January 2008. ^[31] Pineapple was once cultivated here. Occupied since September 1956, four months after Filipino Tomas Cloma claimed the islands. <i>Part of Tizard Banks.</i>	46
Ban Than Reef ^[29]	 Đảo Ba Bình  Bãi Bàn Than	Lies 3 miles (5 km) east of Itu-Aba Island and 3 miles (5 km) west of Vietnamese occupied Sand Cay. Small drying reef. Occupied since 1995. <i>Part of Tizard Banks.</i>	0
Total		<i>1 island, 1 reef</i>	46

People's Republic of China

Int'l Name	Local Names	Description	Area (ha.)
Cuarteron Reef ^[12] ^[29]	 华阳礁 Huayang Jiao	Coral rocks only. Highest are 1.5 m high, on the north. Occupied since	0

	 Calderon	1988. <i>Part of London Reefs.</i>
	 Bãi /Đá Châu Viên	
	 永暑礁 Yongshu Jiao	Rocks up to 1 m high. All below at high tide, but has guano deposits. PRC built a navy harbor by blasting, piling up and cementing coral, but says no soldiers stationed here. 8,080 square meters, 14 miles (23 km) long, with airstrip. "Marine observation station" built in 1988; coconut, fir, and banyan trees planted. Actually 3 reefs. Occupied since 1988.
	 Kagitingan	
<i>Fiery Cross Reef/ Northwest Investigator Reef</i> [12] [29]	 Đá Chũ Thập	
	 南薰礁 Nanxun Jiao (Northern reef) / Xinan or Duolu Jiao (S. reef)	A sand dune, 2 m high. Has fringing reef plus a reef 2 miles (3 km) to the south, both covered at high tide. Now all cement and a raised metal frame, with two-story buildings placed on top. Southern reef was occupied by PRC on 7/4/92. Occupied since 1988. <i>Part of Tizard Banks.</i>
<i>Gaven Reefs</i> [12] [29]	 Burgos	
	 Đá Ga Ven	
	 东门礁 Dongmen Jiao	Lies 9 miles (14 km) to the east of Sin Cowe Island. Naturally above water at least at low tide. Occupied since 1988. <i>Part of Union Banks.</i>
<i>Hughes Reef</i> [12]	 赤瓜礁 Chigua Jiao	Contiguous with Vietnam-occupied Collins Reef which lies 4 miles (6 km) away northwest. Naturally above water only at low tide, but [9] says many rocks above water at high tide. Site of 1988 PRC/Vietnam clash. Occupied since 1988. <i>Part of Union Banks.</i>
	 Mabini	
<i>Johnson South Reef</i> [12] [29]	 Đá Gạc Ma	
	 美济礁 Meiji Jiao	Some rocks above water at low tide. Has a lagoon. In February 1995, PRC had built a wooden complex on stilts here, starting its formal occupation of the feature. In 1999, the Philippines protested over this structures claiming that it is a military outpost and it poses danger to Philippine security and national defense, being 130 miles (209 km) from Palawan. PRC claims it is a shelter for fishermen.
	 Panganiban [32]	
<i>Mischief Reef</i> [12] [29]	 Đá Vành Khăn	
	 渚碧礁 Zhubi Dao	Lies 16 miles (26 km) southwest of Philippine-occupied Thitu Island (Pagasa Island). Naturally above water only at low tide. Surrounds a lagoon. PRC has constructed 3-story buildings, wharfs, and a helipad here.
	 Zamora	
<i>Subi Reef</i> [12] [29]	 Đá Su Bi	
	 信义礁 Xinyi Jiao	A few rocks are permanently above sea level. Much of the reef is above water at low tide. Encloses a lagoon.
<i>First Thomas Reef</i>		

	 信義暗沙 Xinyi	
	Ansha	
	 Bulig ^[32]	
	 Bãi Suối Ngà	
	 牛轭礁 Niu'e	
Whitson Reef ^[29]	Jiao	Some rocks naturally above water at high tide. <i>Part of Union Banks.</i>
	 Đá Ba Đầu	

Total 9 reefs 0

 **Republic of the Philippines**

Int'l Name	Local Names	Description	Area (ha.)
	 Patag ^[32]	The fourteenth largest Spratly island. About 6 miles (10 km) southwest of Philippine-occupied Lawak Island (Nanshan Island). It changes its shape seasonally. The sand build up will depend largely on the direction of prevailing wind and waves. It takes the shape of an elongated one for some years now and a shape like that of a crescent moon for few years ago and it formed the shape of a letter "S" in the past. Like Panata Island (Lankiam Cay), it is also barren of any vegetation. No underground water source is found in the island. Presently, this island serves only as a military observation post for the Municipality of Kalayaan . A low, flat, sandy cay, 240 by 90 m, subject to erosion. Has a nearby reef which is above water at high tide. With large guano deposits. No vegetation. Several soldiers stationed.	0.57
	 费信岛		
	 費信島 Feixin Dao		
Flat Island ^{[12] [29]}	 Đảo Bình Nguyên		
	 Panata ^[32]	The fifteenth largest and the smallest Spratly island. Located 8 miles (13 km) northeast of Philippine-occupied Kota Island (Lankiam Cay). A few years ago this island has a surface area of more than 5 hectares but strong waves brought by a strong typhoon washed out the sandy surface (beach) of the island leaving behind today the calcarenite foundation that can be seen at low tide. Several soldiers stationed. <i>Part of Loaita Banks.</i>	0.44
	 杨信沙洲		
Lankiam Cay ^{[12] [29]}	 楊信沙洲 Yangxin Shazhou		
	 Cồn San Hồ Lan Can		
	 Kota ^[32]	The tenth largest Spratly island. Located 22 miles (35 km) southeast of Philippine-occupied Pag-asa Island (Thitu Island) and 22 miles (35 km) north-northeast of the ROC-occupied Itu Aba Island. It fringes the Laoita bank and reef. Its calcarenite outcrop is visible along its western side at low tide. The present shape of the island indicates sand buildup along its eastern side. The anchor-shaped side will eventually connect with the northern portion as the sand buildup continues thereby creating another mini-lagoon in the process. The presence of migrating sea birds adds to the high phosphorus contents of the sand found	6.45
	 南钥岛		
Loaita Island ^{[12] [29]}	 南鑰島 Nanyue Dao		
	 Đảo Loại Ta		

		in the island. Occasionally, giant sea turtles are reported to be laying their eggs in the island. Covered with mangrove bushes, above which rose coconut palms and other small trees. Several soldiers stationed. Occupied since 1968. <i>Part of Loaita Banks.</i>	
	 Lawak ^[32]	The eighth largest Spratly island. Located 98.0 miles (157.7 km) east of Pag-asa (Thitu Island). This island is a bird sanctuary. Its surroundings are highly phosphatized that superphosphate materials can be mined out on a small-scale basis. Near the fringes of the breakwaters (approx. 2 miles (3 km) from the island), intact hard coral reefs were observed to retain their natural environment and beautiful tropical fishes	
	 马欢岛		
	 馬歡島		
Nanshan Island ^{[12][29]}	Mahuan Dao	of the breakwaters (approx. 2 miles (3 km) from the island), intact hard coral reefs were observed to retain their natural environment and beautiful tropical fishes	7.93
	 Đảo Vĩnh Viễn	were seen colonizing these coral beds of varying colors. Covered with coconut trees, bushes and grass. 580 m long, on the edge of a submerged reef. Several soldiers stationed. Has a small airstrip.	
	 Parola ^[32]	The fifth largest Spratly island. Only 1.75 miles (2.82 km) north of Vietnamese-occupied Southwest Cay and can be seen before the horizon. Located 28 miles (45 km) northwest of Philippine-occupied Pag-asa (Thitu Island). Some of its outcrops are visible on its western side. It has high salinity groundwater and vegetation limited to beach type of plants. The corals around the island were mostly destroyed by rampant use of dynamite fishing and cyanide method employed by foreign fishing boats in the past. Covered with grass and thick trees.	
	 北子岛		
	Beizi Dao		
	 北子礁		
Beizi Jiao		to beach type of plants. The corals around the island were mostly destroyed by rampant use of dynamite fishing and cyanide method employed by foreign fishing boats in the past. Covered with grass and thick trees. Much of the ringing reef is above water at high tide. Supported a beacon in 1984. Has Guano deposits. Several soldiers stationed. Satellite photography suggests it may have an airstrip. ^[33] Occupied since 1968. <i>Part of North Danger Reef.</i>	12.7
Northeast Cay ^{[12][29]}			
	 Đảo Song Tử Đông		
	 Pag-asa ^[32]	The second largest Spratly island. Serves as the <u>poblacion</u> for the Municipality of <u>Kalayaan, Palawan, Phils</u> . It is covered with trees and has a variety of fauna. It is home to some 300+ civilians (including children) and over 50 soldiers. Other islands are expected to be populated before 2010. Population is regulated to protect the islands' flora and fauna and to avoid tension with other countries. It has 1.4 km <u>airstrip</u> , a <u>marina</u> , water filtering plant, power generator and a commercial communications tower (by <u>Smart Communications</u>). The Philippines' Department of Tourism is making improvements to the island to make it profitable. Occupied since 1968. <i>Part of Thitu Reefs.</i>	
	 中业岛		
	 中業島		
Thitu Island ^{[12][29]}	Zhongye Dao		37.2
	 Đảo Thị Tú		
	 Likas ^[32]	The third largest Spratly island. This island is located 47 miles (76 km) northeast of Pag-asa (Thitu Island). Outcrops are visible on the southern and eastern portion	18.6
West York Island ^{[12][29]}			
	 西月岛		

	 西月島 Xiyue Dao	of the island during low tides. This island is considered a sanctuary for giant sea turtles that lay their eggs on the island all year round. The high salinity of the ground water in the island retards the growth of introduced trees like coconuts, ipil-ipil, and other types. Only those endemic to the area that are mostly beach type of plants thrive and survive the hot and humid condition especially during the dry season. Has an observation post. Several soldiers stationed.	
	 Đảo Bến Lạc, Đảo Dừa		
	 Rizal ^[32]		
Commodore Reef ^[12] ^[29]	 司令礁 Siling Jiao	A sand "cay", 0.5 m high, surrounded by two lagoons. Parts of reef above water at high tide. It is a typical reef lying underwater and is now being manned by a military contingent based and established in the area. Some structures. Several soldiers stationed. Occupied since 1978.	0
	 司令礁 Đá Công Đò		
	 Terumbu Laksamana		
	 Balagtas		
Irving Reef ^[29]	 火艾礁 Huo'ai Jiao	Naturally above water only at low tide. A very small cay lies at northern end. Some structures. Several soldiers stationed.	0
	 Đảo Cá Nhám		
Second Thomas Reef ^[34]	 Ayungin ^[32]	A shallow reef. It is close to Chinese-occupied Mischief Reef. It was occupied by the Philippines in 1999, after the 1995 controversial Chinese occupation of Mischief Reef, to put pressure on China not to occupy any features further which lie near the Philippines.	0
	 仁爱礁 Ren'ai Jiao		
	 仁爱暗沙 Ren'ai Ansha		
Total		<i>7 islands, 3 reefs</i>	83.89

 **Socialist Republic of Vietnam**

Int'l Name	Local Names	Description	Area (ha.)
Amboyna Cay ^[12] ^[29]	 Datu Kalantiaw ^[32]	The thirteenth largest Spratly island. Two parts: East part consists of sand and coral, west part is covered with guano. Has fringing reef. An obelisk, about 2.7 m high, stands on the SW corner. Little vegetation. Lighthouse operational since May 1995. Heavily fortified.	1.6
	 安波沙洲 Anbo Shazhou		
	 Đảo An Bang		
	 Pulau Amboyna Kecil		
Namyit Island ^[12] ^[29]	 Binago ^[32]	The twelfth largest Spratly island. Covered with small trees, bushes and grass. Has a fringing reef and is	5.3
	 鸿麻岛 Hongxiu Dao		

	 Đảo Nam Yết	inhabited by sea birds. The island is inhabited by an unknown number of Vietnamese soldiers and in the deep waters fronting the south side it is said that a submarine base is situated. ^[citation needed] Occupied since 1975. <i>Part of Tizard Banks.</i>	
Sand Cay ^[12] ^[29]	 Bailan	The ninth largest Spratly island. Lies 6 miles (10 km) to the east of Taiwan-occupied Itu Aba Island. Covered with trees and bushes. Fringing reef partly above water at low tide. This feature is commonly confused with Sandy Cay. Occupied since 1974. <i>Part of Tizard Banks.</i>	7
	 敦谦沙洲		
	Dunqian Shazhou		
<u>Sin Cowe Island</u> ^[12] ^[29]	 Đảo /Đá Sơn Ca	The seventh largest. Has fringing reef which is above water at low tide. Occupied since 1974. <i>Part of Union Banks.</i>	8
	 Rurok ^[32]		
	 景宏岛		
<u>Southwest Cay</u> ^[12] ^[29]	Jinghong Dao	The sixth largest Spratly island. Only 1.75 miles (2.82 km) from Northeast Cay and can be seen before the horizon. Previously a breeding place for birds and covered with trees and guano. Export of guano was once carried out "on a considerable scale." Fringing reef partly above water at high tide. Vietnam erected its first lighthouse in the Spratlys here in October 1993 and built an airstrip. Has a three-story building, garrisoned by soldiers. Philippine military controlled the island before early 1970s. South Vietnamese forces (Republic of Vietnam) invaded the island in 1975, when Filipino soldiers guarding the island attended the birthday party of their commanding officer based in the nearby Northeast Cay. A confirmed report came out that Vietnamese prostitutes were sent by Vietnamese officials to the birthday party, supposedly a sign of good brotherhood between the forces, but was actually used to lure the Filipino soldiers guarding the island. Filipino forces apparently planned on attacking the island, thus it would have led to a war, but Vietnamese forces were able to erect a huge garrison in the island within few weeks, forcing Filipino officials to abort the plan. Since then, more soldiers were assigned to Parola Island (North East Cay), to avoid it from happening again. This was confirmed by interviews with soldiers involved in an episode of the defunct <u>ABS-CBN's Magandang Gabi Bayan</u> (Good Evening Nation) program. See <u>Policies, activities and history of the Philippines in Spratly Islands#Southwest</u>	12
	 Đảo Sinh Tồn		
	 Pugad		
	 南子岛		
	Nanzi Dao		
	 南子礁		
	Nanzi Jiao		
	 Đảo Song Tử Tây		

			Cay invasion for more details. <i>Part of North Danger Reef.</i>	
Spratly Island (proper) / Storm Island [12] [29]	 Lagos  南威岛 Nanwei Dao  Đảo Trường Sa  De Jesus [32]		The fourth largest Spratly island. 2.5 m high, flat. Covered with bushes, grass, birds and guano. 5.5 m-high obelisk at southern tip. Has landing strip, and a fishing port. Fringing reef is above water at low tide. Some structures with soldiers stationed. Occupied since 1974.	13
Alison Reef [12] [29]	 六门礁 Liumen Jiao  Bãi Tộc Tan  (Barque Canada Reef) Magsaysay  (Lizzie Weber Reef) Mascarado		Naturally above water only at low tide. Encloses a lagoon.	0
Barque Canada Reef/ Lizzie Weber Reef [12] [29]	 柏礁 Bai Jiao  Bãi Thuyền Chài  Terumbu Perahu  Gitnang Quezon [32]		Coral. Highest rocks are 4.5 m high, at SW end. Much of reef is above water at high tide. Some sandy patches. 18 miles (29 km) long. Its military structures were recently upgraded. Occupied since 1987.	0
Central London Reef [12] [29]	 中礁 Zhong Jiao  Đảo Trường Sa Đông  Roxas		SW part is a sandbank which barely submerges at high tide. The rest is coral reef, awash, surrounding a lagoon. Occupied since 1978. <i>Part of London Reefs.</i>	0
Collins Reef/ Johnson North Reef [29]	 鬼喊礁 Guihan Jiao  Đá Cô Lin  Osmeña		Lies 8 miles (13 km) southwest of Vietnam-occupied Sin Cowe Island. Connected to Johnson South Reef. A "coral dune" is located at the southeast corner, above the high tide line. <i>Part of Union Banks.</i>	0
Cornwallis South Reef [12] [29]	 南华礁 Nanhua Jiao  Đá Núi Le  Paredes		Naturally above water only at low tide. Encloses a lagoon. Occupied since 1988.	0
Great Discovery Reef [12] [29]	 大现礁 Daxian Dao  Đá Lón  Silangang Quezon [32]		Several rocks are above water at high tide. Most of reef is above water at low tide. Has lagoon. Occupied since 1988.	0
East London Reef [12] [29]	 东礁 Dong Jiao  Đá Đông		Rocks up to 1 m high. Encloses a lagoon. Occupied since 1988. <i>Part of London Reefs.</i>	0

	 Julian Felipe	A sand cay with fringing reef. Some references tell that there exist a Sin Cowe East Island. This island may be Grierson Reef. It was probably called Sin Cowe East Island because it is located to the east of Sin Cowe Island and that its sand bar is visible during low tides, making it an island. Due to convention that an island must always be visible even at highest tides, Grierson Reef is not considered as an island in this list. Its sand bar area is about 12 hectares. <i>Part of Union Banks.</i>	0
Grierson Reef [29]	 染青沙洲 Ranqing Shazhou		
	 屈原礁 Quyuan Jiao	Lies 6 miles (10 km) southeast of Vietnam-occupied Sin Cowe Island. Only above water at low tide. <i>Part of Union Banks.</i>	0
Higgins Reef [12]	 Đá Hi Ghen, Đá Hi Gen		
	 日积礁 Riji Jiao	Naturally above water at low tide. Has coral lagoon. Occupied since 1988.	0
Ladd Reef [12]	 Đá Lát		
	 Pagkakaisa		
Lan(d)sdowne Reef [12] [29]	 琼礁 Qiong Jiao	Sand dune, with fringing reef. <i>Part of Union Banks.</i>	0
	 Đá Len Đảo		
	 Hizon [32]		
	 毕生礁 Bisheng Jiao	Two sand "cays", 2 m and 1 m high, lie on the edges of a lagoon. Parts of the surrounding reef are above water at high tide. Occupied since 1988.	0
Pearson Reef [12] [29]	 Đảo Phan Vinh		
	 Juan Luna		
	 舶兰礁 Bolán Jiao	Naturally above water only at low tide, some small rocks might stand above high water. Occupied since 1988. <i>Part of Tizard Banks.</i>	0
Petley Reef [12] [29]	 Đá Núi Thị		
	 Lopez-Jaena		
Pigeon Reef/Tennent Reef [12] [29]	 无乜礁 Wumie Jiao	Numerous rocks are naturally above the high tide line. Encloses a lagoon. Occupied since 1988.	0
	 Đá Tiên Nữ		
	 Timog		
	 奈罗礁 Nailuo Jiao	Lies about 2.5 miles (4 km) southwest of Vietnam-occupied Southwest Cay. A tiny cay appears atop this reef on the most detailed map available. On the southwest end of North Danger Reef. Fringing reef is above water at low tide. Occupied since 1988. <i>Part of North Danger Reef.</i>	0
South Reef [12] [29]	 Đá Nam		
	 Kanlurang Quezon [32]		
	 西礁 Xi Jiao	East part is sand "cay", 0.6 m high. West part is coral reef which is above water only at low tide. Between them is a lagoon. Vietnam erected a lighthouse here in May or June 1994. <i>Part of London Reefs.</i>	0
West London Reef [12] [29]	 Đá Tây		

<i>Rifleman Bank</i> (<i>containing</i> <i>Bombay</i> <i>Castle</i>) ^[29]	 南薇滩 Nanwei Tan  Bãi Vững Mây	Shallowest natural depth is 3 m, called Bombay Castle. Sand and coral. Occupied 0 since 1989.
<i>Prince of</i> <i>Wales Bank</i>	 广雅滩 Guangya Tan  Bãi Phúc Tân	Shallowest natural depth is 7 m. Has corals. Occupied since 1989. 0
<i>Grainger</i> <i>Bank</i> ^[29]	 李淮滩 Lizhun Tan  Bãi Quế Đường	Shallowest natural depth is either 9 m or 11 m. Occupied since 1991. 0
<i>Alexandra Bank</i>	 人骏滩 Renjun Tan  Bãi Phúc Tân	Shallowest natural depth is 5 m. Occupied since 1991. 0
<i>Prince Consort</i> <i>Bank</i> ^[29]	 西卫滩 Xiwei Tan  Bãi Phúc Nguyễn	Shallowest natural depth is 9 m. Occupied since 1990. 0
<i>Vanguard</i> <i>Bank</i> ^[29]	 万安滩 Wan'an Tan  Bãi Tư Chính	Shallowest natural depth is 16 m. Vietnam has run three "economic technological service stations" in this 0 area since July 1994. Occupied since 1989.
Total		<i>6 islands, 16 reefs, 6 banks</i> 46.9

 **Malaysia**

Int'l Name	Local Names	Description	Area (ha.)
<u>Swallow Reef/ Island</u> ^{[12][29]}	 Celerio	The eleventh largest Spratly island. Treeless cay and rocks up to 3 m high surround a lagoon. Malaysia has drawn territorial seas around this and Amboyna Cay. Some 70 plus soldiers stationed here maintain a beacon. Has a fishing port and a 15-room diving resort, including a 1.5 km airstrip. Present land mass is reclaimed, making it the first <u>artificial island</u> in Spratly. Occupied since 1983.	6.2
	 Đá Hoa Lau		
	 弹丸礁		
	Danwan Jiao		
<i>Ardasier</i> <i>Reef</i> ^{[12][29]}	 Terumbu Layang Layang		
	 Antonio Luna ^[32]		
	 光星仔礁 Guangxingzai Jiao	Naturally above water only at low tide. Encloses a lagoon. Has a few sandy patches. Several soldiers stationed. Occupied since 1986. 0	
<i>Dallas</i> <i>Reef</i> ^[29]	 Bãi Kiêu Ngựa		
	 Terumbu Ubi		
	 Rajah Matanda	Naturally above water only at low tide. Encloses a lagoon. Several soldiers stationed. Malaysia is also using this reef for tourism. 0	
	 光星礁		

	Guangxing Jiao		
	 Terumbu		
	Laya		
	 Gabriela		
	Silang ^[32]		
<i>Erica Reef/ Enloa Reef</i> ^[35]	 簸箕礁 Boji	Above water only at low tide. Some	0
	Jiao	isolated rocks on the eastern edge stand	
	 Terumbu	above high water.	
	Siput		
	 Pawikan ^[32]		
	 榆亚暗沙		
<i>Investigator Shoal</i> ^[35]	Yuya Ansha	Above water only at low tide. Some large	0
	 Bãi Thám	rocks at the western end are visible at	
	Hiêm	high water. Encloses a lagoon.	
	 Terumbu		
	Peninjau		
	 南通礁		
<i>Louisa Reef</i> ^[29]	Nantong Jiao	Rocks 1 m high. Malaysia operates a	0
	 Terumbu	lighthouse here.	
	Semarang/ Barat Kecil		
	 Mariveles		
	 南海礁		
<i>Mariveles Reef</i> ^{[12] [29]}	Nanhai Jiao	A sand cay, 1.5-2 m high, surrounded by	0
	 Bãi /Đá Kỳ	two lagoons, parts of which are above	
	Vân	water at high tide. Several soldiers	
	 Terumbu	stationed. Occupied since 1986.	
	Mantanani		
Total		<i>1 artificial island, 5 reefs, 1 shoal</i>	6.2

12 [Territorial claims in the Spratly and Paracel Islands,](http://www.globalsecurity.org)
globalsecurity.org

29 ["Digital Gazetter of Spratly Islands".](http://www.southchinasea.org/macand/gazetteer.htm)
[http://www.southchinasea.org/macand/gazetteer.htm.](http://www.southchinasea.org/macand/gazetteer.htm) Retrieved 2008-02-08

32 ["Place Keywords by Country/Territory- Pacific Ocean \(without Great Barrier Reef\)"](#) (PDF)