

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	Transformation	
<i>Name</i>	NZGD1949 to NZGD2000 [LINZv2]	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	711	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Standard for New Zealand Geodetic Datum 2000
	<i>Author</i>	Office of the Surveyor General
	<i>Publisher</i>	Land Information New Zealand
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-11-16
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Issue identification</i>	LINZS25000
	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Medium accuracy seven parameter version of NZGD1949 to NZGD2000 transformation by LINZ. For slightly lower (5 m) accuracy accuracy use three parameter transformation version LINZv1. For highest (0.1-1 m) accuracy use grid transformation version LINZv3.	
<i>Operation version</i>	LINZv2	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing.	
<i>Operation accuracy</i>	4.0 m	
<i>Source CRS</i>	NZGD1949 - LatLon	
<i>Target CRS</i>	NZGD2000 - LatLon	
<i>Operation method</i>	Coordinate Frame Transformation (geographic 2D domain)	

Extent

<i>Description</i>	New Zealand - onshore and nearshore - North Island, South Island, Stewart Island.	
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	165.87
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	-33.89
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	179.27
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	-47.65

Operation parameter values

<i>X-axis translation</i>	59.47 metre
<i>Y-axis translation</i>	-5.04 metre
<i>Z-axis translation</i>	187.44 metre
<i>X-axis rotation</i>	-0.47 arc-second
<i>Y-axis rotation</i>	0.1 arc-second
<i>Z-axis rotation</i>	-1.024 arc-second
<i>Scale difference</i>	-4.5993 parts per million

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<i>Item class</i>	OperationMethod
<i>Name</i>	Coordinate Frame Transformation (geographic 2D domain)
<i>Item status</i>	VALID
<i>Identifier</i>	79
<i>Alias</i>	7-Parameter Transformation
<i>Alias</i>	Geocentric Transformation
<i>Alias</i>	Bursa-Wolf Transformation
<i>Alias</i>	Coordinate Transformation
<i>Alias</i>	Geographic Transformation
<i>Alias</i>	Helmert Transformation
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry
<i>Remarks</i>	This method is similar to the Coordinate Frame Transformation in the geographic 3D domain but in the geographic 2D domain. This method uses counter-clockwise rotations and is similar to the Position Vector Transformation that uses clockwise rotations. The Position Vector (clockwise) convention is used by the International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service (IERS) and International GNSS Service (IGS). See the geocentric Cartesian and geographic 3D variants of this method for transformations of other CRS types.

Operation parameters

<i>X-axis translation</i>
<i>Y-axis translation</i>
<i>Z-axis translation</i>
<i>X-axis rotation</i>
<i>Y-axis rotation</i>
<i>Z-axis rotation</i>
<i>Scale difference</i>