

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	<b>North American Datum of 1983 (CSRS96) version 1</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	148	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD83(CSRS)v1	
<i>Alias</i>	CSRS96	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD83	
<i>Alias</i>	Canadian Spatial Reference System 1996	
<i>Alias</i>	North American Datum 1983 v1	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD83(CSRS96)	
<i>Alias</i>	Canadian Spatial Reference System	
<i>Alias</i>	CSRS	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD83v1	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	The Evolution of NAD83 in Canada
	<i>Author</i>	M. Craymer
	<i>Publisher</i>	Canadian Institute of Geomatics
	<i>Publication date</i>	2006
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Geomatica
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 60, No. 2
	<i>Page</i>	151-164
	<i>Title</i>	Modern Geodetic Reference Frames for Precise Satellite Positioning and Navigation
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Author</i>	J. Kouba, J. Popelar
	<i>Publication date</i>	1994-09-02
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Proceedings on the International Symposium on Kinematic Systems in Geodesy, Geomatics and Navigation, Banff, Canada, August 30 - September 2, 1994
	<i>Page</i>	79-86
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	The Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS)
	<i>Author</i>	Canadian Geodetic Survey
	<i>Publisher</i>	Canadian Geodetic Survey, Surveyor General Branch, Earth Sciences Sector, Natural Resources Canada, Government of Canada
	<i>Publication date</i>	2016-08-30
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	The Evolution of NAD83 in Canada: Addendum
	<i>Author</i>	M. Craymer
	<i>Publisher</i>	Canadian Institute of Geomatics
	<i>Publication date</i>	2006
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Geomatica
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 60, No. 4
	<i>Page</i>	433.0
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Adopted by the Canadian federal government for use in Canada. Replaces NAD83(Original). Replaced by NAD83(CSRS) v2.	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Realization of the North American Datum of 1983 and the first version of the Canadian Spatial Reference System, referred to as CSRS96. The frame is defined by a seven parameter transformation of ITRF92 3D geocentric Cartesian coordinates for Canadian stations at reference epoch 1988.0. This solution is associated with only a diagonal covariance matrix for the defining coordinates. The origin, scale and orientation of the frame are nominally defined to be that for the BIH Terrestrial System 1984 (BTS84).	

<i>Release date</i>	1996-01-01
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	GRS 1980
<i>Prime Meridian</i>	Greenwich

## Extent

<i>Description</i>	<b>Canada - onshore and offshore - Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon.</b>		
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	-141.01	
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	90.0	
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	-47.74	
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	40.04	

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<i>Item class</i>	Ellipsoid														
<i>Name</i>	<b>GRS 1980</b>														
<i>Item status</i>	VALID														
<i>Identifier</i>	27														
<i>Alias</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980														
<i>Alias</i>	GRS1980														
<i>Alias</i>	IAG GRS80														
<i>Alias</i>	International 1979														
<i>Alias</i>	GRS80														
<i>Information source</i>	<table> <tr> <td><i>Title</i></td><td>Geodetic Reference System 1980</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Author</i></td><td>H. Moritz</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publisher</i></td><td>Springer International Publishing</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publication date</i></td><td>2003-03</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Series/Journal name</i></td><td>Journal of Geodesy</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Issue identification</i></td><td>Volume 74, No. 1</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Page</i></td><td>128–162</td></tr> </table>	<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980	<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz	<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing	<i>Publication date</i>	2003-03	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 74, No. 1	<i>Page</i>	128–162
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<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz														
<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing														
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<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy														
<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 74, No. 1														
<i>Page</i>	128–162														
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<i>Publisher</i>	International Association of Geodesy														
<i>Publication date</i>	1984														
<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Bulletin Geodesique														
<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 58, No. 3														
<i>Page</i>	395-405														
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry														
<i>Remarks</i>	Adopted by IUGG 1979 Canberra. Inverse flattening is derived from geocentric gravitational constant $GM = 3986005e8 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$ , dynamic form factor $J_2 = 108263e-8$ and Earth's angular velocity = $7292115e-11 \text{ rad/s}$ .														
<i>Semi-major axis</i>	6378137.0 m														
<i>Inverse flattening</i>	298.257222101 m														

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<i>Item class</i>	PrimeMeridian	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Greenwich</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	25	
<i>Alias</i>	Zero meridian	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Why the Greenwich meridian moved
	<i>Author</i>	S. Malys, J.H. Seago, N.K. Pavlis, P.K. Seidelmann, G.H. Kaplan
	<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing
	<i>Publication date</i>	2015-12
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 89, No. 12
	<i>Page</i>	1263–1272
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	IERS Conventions (2010)
	<i>Author</i>	G. Petit, B.J. Luzum (eds)
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bundesamts fur Kartographie und Geodasie
	<i>Publication date</i>	2010
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
	<i>Issue identification</i>	36.0
<i>Data source</i>	<i>Other citation details</i>	ISSN: 1019-4568
	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Greenwich longitude</i>	0.0 °	