

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	Australian Geodetic Datum 1966	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	130	
<i>Alias</i>	AGD66	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	The Australian Map Grid Technical Manual
	<i>Author</i>	Technical Sub-Committee of the National Mapping Council of Australia
	<i>Publisher</i>	National Mapping Council of Australia
	<i>Publication date</i>	1968-01-01
	<i>Edition date</i>	
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Replaced Clarke 1858 and other State coordinate systems.	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Defined through coordinates derived from classical triangulation, traversing and astrogeodetic observations. The final coordinates were obtained from a national least squares adjustment of azimuths and distances between junction points holding the coordinate of the Johnston Origin fixed, followed by section adjustments holding the junction points fixed.	
<i>Release date</i>	1968-01-01	
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	1962.0	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing	
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	Australian National Spheroid	
<i>Prime Meridian</i>	Greenwich	

Extent

<i>Description</i>	Australia - onshore and offshore - mainland, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Macquarie Island. Christmas Island - onshore and offshore. Cocos (Keeling) Islands - onshore and offshore. Papua New Guinea - onshore and offshore.	
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	96.0
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	0.0
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	168.0
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	-56.0

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Item class	Ellipsoid		
Name	Australian National Spheroid		
Item status	VALID		
Identifier	29		
Alias	ANS		
Information source	Title	The Australian Map Grid Technical Manual	
	Author	Technical Sub-Committee of the National Mapping Council of Australia	
	Publisher	National Mapping Council of Australia	
	Publication date	1968-01-01	
	Edition date		
Information source	Title	The Australian Geodetic Datum Technical Manual	
	Author	Working Party of the National Mapping Council of Australia	
	Publisher	National Mapping Council of Australia	
	Publication date	1985-12-01	
	Edition date		
Data source	ISO Geodetic Registry		
Remarks	Based on the spheroid used by the International Astronomical Union in 1965 and adopted by the National Mapping Council of Australia in April 1965.		
Semi-major axis	6378160.0 m		
Inverse flattening	298.25 m		

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<i>Item class</i>	PrimeMeridian	
<i>Name</i>	Greenwich	
<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>Title</i>	IERS Conventions (2010)
	<i>Author</i>	G. Petit, B.J. Luzum (eds)
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bundesamts für Kartographie und Geodäsie
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	2010
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
	<i>Issue identification</i>	36.0
	<i>Other citation details</i>	ISSN: 1019-4568
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Greenwich longitude</i>	0.0 °	