

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticCRS	
<i>Name</i>	AGD66 - LatLonEHt	
<i>Item status</i>	INVALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	381	
<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>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing.	
<i>Datum</i>	Australian Geodetic Datum 1966	
<i>Coordinate System</i>	Ellipsoidal 3D CS. Axes: latitude, longitude, ellipsoidal height. Orientations: north, east, up. UoM: degree, degree, metre.	

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

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

ISO Geodetic Registry

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

ISO Geodetic Registry

<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>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 °	

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	EllipsoidalCS	
<i>Name</i>	Ellipsoidal 3D CS. Axes: latitude, longitude, ellipsoidal height. Orientations: north, east, up. UoM: degree, degree, metre.	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	46	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 3D coordinate reference systems. Horizontal coordinates referenced to this CS are in degrees. Any degree representation (e.g. DMSH, decimal, etc.) may be used but that used must be declared for the user.	

Axes

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	Geodetic latitude	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	38	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 2D and geographic 3D coordinate reference systems.	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	Lat	
<i>Direction</i>	north	
<i>Unit</i>	degree (supplier to define representation)	

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	Geodetic longitude	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	34	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 2D and geographic 3D coordinate reference systems.	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	Lon	
<i>Direction</i>	east	
<i>Unit</i>	degree (supplier to define representation)	

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	Ellipsoidal height	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	36	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used only as part of an ellipsoidal 3D coordinate system in a geographic 3D coordinate reference system, never on its own.	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	h	
<i>Direction</i>	up	
<i>Unit</i>	metre	