

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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<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>Information source</i>	<i>Edition date</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>Data source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	1985-12-01
	<i>Edition date</i>	
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<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	

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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>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
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<i>Greenwich longitude</i>	0.0 °	