ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class	Transformation
Name	**NZGD1949 to NZGD2000 [LINZv2]**
Item status	VALID
Identifier	711
Information source	*Title* Standard for New Zealand Geodetic Datum 2000 *Author* Office of the Surveyor General *Publisher* Land Information New Zealand *Publication date* 2007-11-16 *Edition date* *Issue identification* LINZS25000
Data source	ISO Geodetic Registry
Remarks	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.
Operation version	LINZv2
Scope	Spatial referencing.
Operation accuracy	4.0 m
Source CRS	NZGD1949 - LatLon
Target CRS	NZGD2000 - LatLon
Operation method	Coordinate Frame Transformation (geographic 2D domain)

Extent

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

Operation parameter values

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

ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class	OperationMethod
Name	**Coordinate Frame Transformation (geographic 2D domain)**
Item status	VALID
Identifier	79
Alias	7-Parameter Transformation
Alias	Geocentric Transformation
Alias	Bursa-Wolf Transformation
Alias	Coordinate Transformation
Alias	Geographic Transformation
Alias	Helmert Transformation
Data source	ISO Geodetic Registry
Remarks	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

X-axis translation
Y-axis translation
Z-axis translation
X-axis rotation
Y-axis rotation
Z-axis rotation
Scale difference