

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	182	
<i>Alias</i>	GDA94	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Geocentric Datum of Australia Technical Manual Version 2.4
	<i>Author</i>	Permanent Committee on Geodesy of the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping
	<i>Publisher</i>	Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping
	<i>Publication date</i>	2014-12-02
	<i>Edition date</i>	
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Replaces AGD84 except for the Australian Capital Territory.	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	ITRF92 at epoch 1994.0.	
<i>Release date</i>	1998-01-14	
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	1994.0	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing	
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	GRS 1980	
<i>Prime Meridian</i>	Greenwich	

## Extent

<i>Description</i>	<b>Australia - onshore and offshore - mainland, Tasmania, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Macquarie Island. Christmas Island - onshore and offshore. Cocos (Keeling) Islands - onshore and offshore.</b>	
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	93.41
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	-8.47
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	173.4
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	-60.56

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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														
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<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														

# ISO Geodetic Registry

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