

# ISO Geodetic Registry

|                                   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Item class</i>                 | GeodeticDatum   |  |
| <i>Name</i>                       | <b>Australian Geodetic Datum 1966</b>   |  |
| <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>             | <b>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.</b> |       |
| <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>               | <b>Australian National Spheroid</b>  |  |
| <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   |  |

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|                            |                               |   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| <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>  | <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 °                         |   |