

ISO Geodetic Registry

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|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Item class</i> | GeodeticDatum | |
| <i>Name</i> | Australian Geodetic Datum 1984 | |
| <i>Item status</i> | VALID | |
| <i>Identifier</i> | 198 | |
| <i>Alias</i> | AGD84 | |
| <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> | Replaced AGD66 in Australia except in the States of New South Wales and Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. | |
| <i>Anchor definition</i> | Defined through coordinates and observations used to derive the previous AGD66 coordinates with the addition of point-position and multi-station Doppler, SLR and VLBI observations. The final coordinates were obtained from a single national least squares adjustment of all observations holding the coordinate of the Johnston Origin fixed. | |
| <i>Release date</i> | 1985-12-01 | |
| <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. | |
| <i>Geographic Bounding Box</i> | <i>West-bound longitude</i> | 111.0 |
| | <i>North-bound latitude</i> | -8.0 |
| | <i>East-bound longitude</i> | 157.5 |
| | <i>South-bound latitude</i> | -45.0 |

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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>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> | 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 für Kartographie und Geodäsie |
| | <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 ° | |