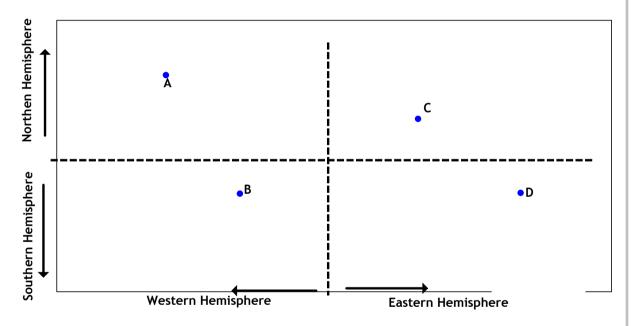
Latitude and Longitude

Latitude (shown as a horizontal line) is the angular distance, in degrees, minutes, and seconds of a point north or south of the Equator. Lines of latitude are often referred to as parallels. Longitude (shown as a vertical line) is the angular distance, in degrees, minutes, and seconds, of a point east or west of the Prime (*Greenwich*) Meridian. Lines of longitude are often referred to as meridians.

Minutes and Seconds For precision purposes, degrees of longitude and latitude have been divided into minutes (') and seconds ("). There are 60 minutes in each degree. Each minute is divided into 60 seconds.



To work out latitude and Longitude, use the degrees written along side the map. Anything North of the Equator, is North; South of the Equator is South; East of the Prime (Greenwich) Meridian is East; West of the Prime (Greenwich) Meridian is West. When reading and recording, do latitude first (north or south).

Activity 1 - work out the latitude and longitude of points A, B, C and D on the map above. The answers are on the next page.

Answers to Activity 1

A - 60°N, 110°W

B - 20°S, 60°W

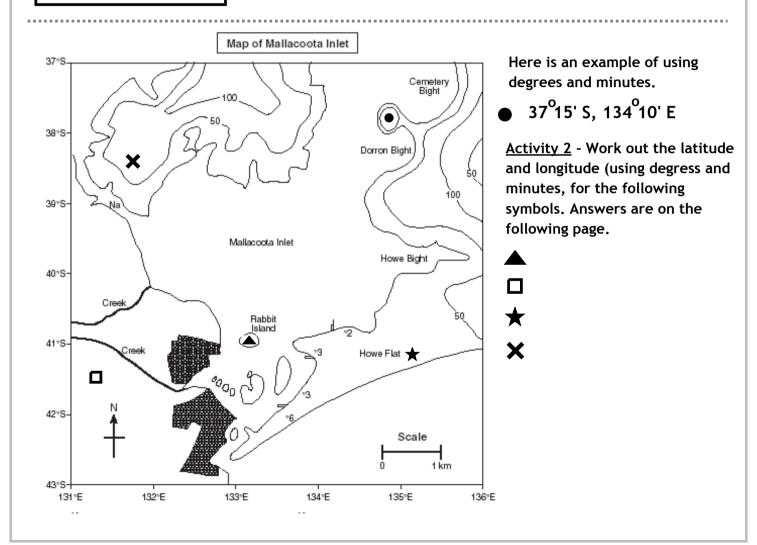
C - 30°N, 60°E

D - 20°S, 130°E

Latitude and longitude is more than just degrees. They can also be divided up into minutes and seconds.

There are 60 minutes (') in a degree, and 60 seconds (") in a minute.

E.g. Wellingtons reference is 41°20′ 10″S, 174°50′ 20″E



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