What is the intersection of latitude and longitude called

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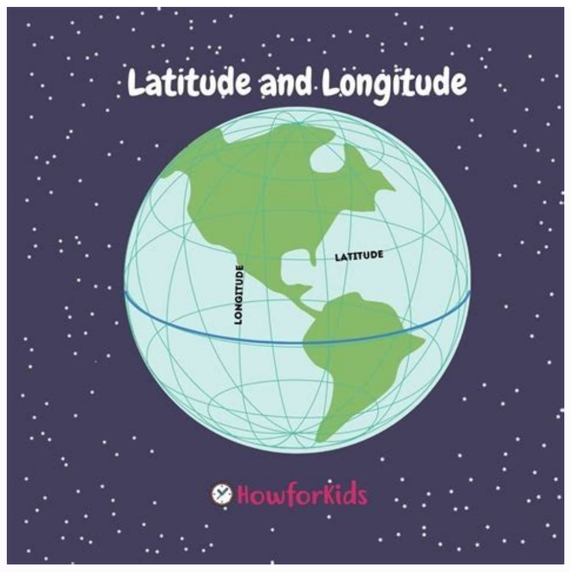
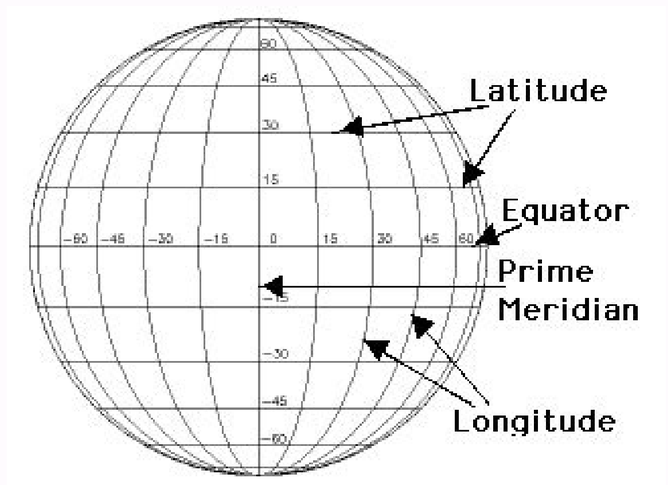
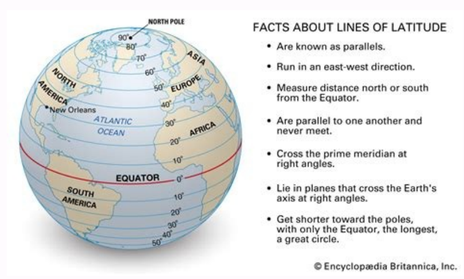
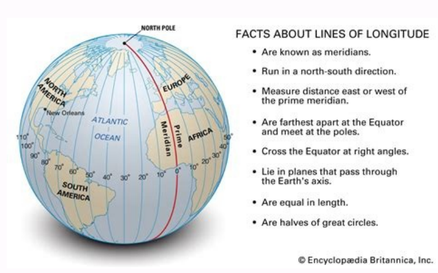






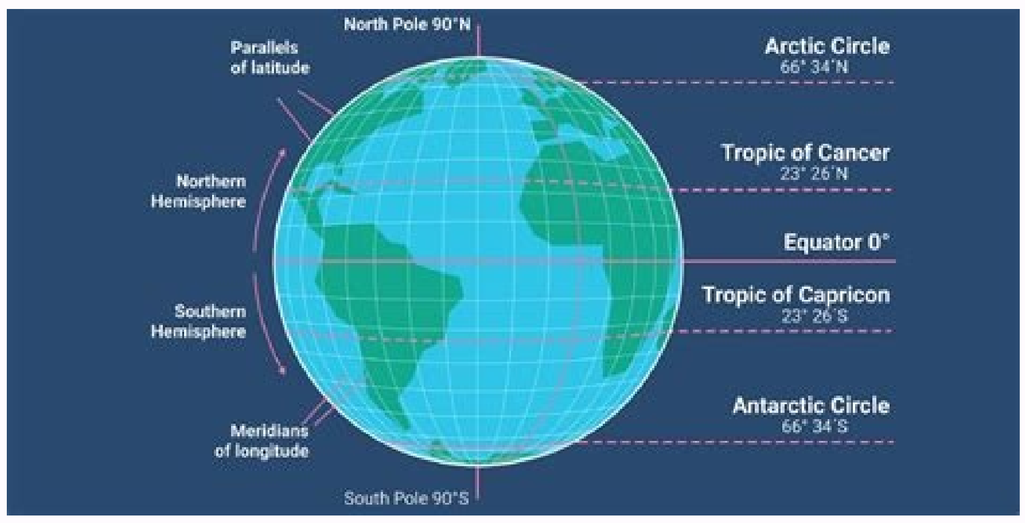
FACTS ABOUT LINES OF LATITUDE

- Are known as parallels.
- Run in an east-west direction.
- Measure distance north or south from the Equator.
- Are parallel to one another and never meet.
- Cross the prime meridian at right angles.
- Lie in planes that cross the Earth's axis at right angles.
- Get shorter toward the poles, with only the Equator, the longest, a great circle.



FACTS ABOUT LINES OF LONGITUDE

- Are known as meridians.
- Run in a north-south direction.
- Measure distance east or west of the prime meridian.
- Are farthest apart at the Equator and meet at the poles.
- Cross the Equator at right angles.
- Lie in planes that pass through the Earth's axis.
- Are equal in length.
- Are halves of great circles.



What are the characteristics of latitude and longitude. How to describe longitude and latitude. What are the main lines of latitude and longitude.

Facts about lines of latitude:They cut across the Earth and are all parallel circles.The largest called the great circle (since it divides the Earth into halves or hemispheres) is the Equator which has a value of 0°.The North and South Poles both have a value of 90°.They are called parallels since they do not intersect.They intersect meridians or lines of longitude at right angles.They are equidistant (the same distance) from each otherA change of one degree corresponds to a distance of 111 km along a line of longitude.They measure north or south of the equator. Lines of Longitude are measured by creating an arc from drawing an imaginary line from the centre of the Earth to the intersection of the equator and the prime meridian, then another line from the centre of the Earth to another point along the equator. See the illustration below. IMPORTANT LINES OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE Facts about lines of longitude:1. Also called meridians, they run in a north to south direction2. They are equal in length and are all great circles (which means they bisect the Earth into halves or hemispheres) when paired with the lines on the opposite side of the globe.3. They are furthest apart at the equator (111 km apart) but they meet at the poles.4. They intersect lines of latitude at right angles.5. They measure east of west of the prime meridian at 0°,(an imaginary line passing through Greenwich London) up to 180° east or west of this line.6. They lie in planes that pass through the Earth's axis (an imaginary pole running through the centre of the Earth about which it rotates).7. The 180° line is known as the International Date Line (IDL) since crossing it means losing or gaining a day. Did you know that unlike lines of latitude that have fixed physical characteristics, the lines of longitude are arbitrarily chosen? For example, the 0 degree line of longitude which is the starting point for measuring distances between east and west of the prime meridian passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London. However, it could have been placed anywhere! 'DISCOVERERS' OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE Read this article and this article then complete the activity below. How much do you know about latitude and longitude? Play this jeopardy game to find out! Online Jeopardy Maker - JeopardyLabs! Discussion :: World Geography - Section 1 (Q.No.6) 6. The intersecting lines drawn on maps and globes are [A]. latitudes[B]. longitudes[C]. geographic grids[D]. None of the above Answer: Option C Explanation: No answer description available for this question. Prashanth said: (Feb 4, 2011) Also Called as Geo-quadrant. Ravi said: (Oct 20, 2011) What about latitude and longitude? Raj said: (Nov 2, 2011) Latitude are the horizontal line and longitude are the vertical lines. Pramod Kumar said: (Jan 9, 2012) Gird lines:. Lines running parallel to and right angles to a North and South line through approximately the centre of the area covered by the Gird system. Varsha said: (Jan 12, 2012) The line are neither only latitudes nor longitudes but both so option 'C' is correct as they are called geographic grid lines. Rimu said: (Mar 18, 2012) The option c is correct beacause the geograpic grid is diference between two country. Inder said: (Apr 29, 2013) Grid made by latitude and longitude is called Graticule. Sabyasachi said: (Aug 11, 2013) The latitudes and longitudes intersect each other at a right angle and form a network. This network is called a grid. Serge Passi said: (Sep 2, 2013) Grid or grids are simply intersections of longitudes and latitudes from which world zonal time (s) are determine. Lone(Amu) said: (Oct 24, 2013) A geographic grid is a man-made system used to accurately measure the position of any place on the surface of the Earth. The grid marks the location of a place by use of the latitude and the longitude. Mukund said: (Dec 3, 2013) A geographical grid are imaginary lines which make longitudes and latitudes. Sreenidhi said: (Dec 16, 2013) What does grid lines mean? Sanipal said: (Dec 22, 2013) It contain vertical and longitude lines. Sanipal said: (Dec 22, 2013) It contain vertical and longitude lines. Oluoch Ondiko said: (Jan 17, 2014) Grid are imaginary lines that cross N to S and E to W along the global. Anand said: (Jan 24, 2014) By these geographical grids we can decide the position of any country or place. These are imaginary lines on globe. Raphael said: (Apr 14, 2014) Geographical grids I do agree because it is general thus if we say latitudes all alone, they are not intersecting as well as the longitudes. Elavarassi said: (Apr 17, 2014) Latitude and longitude are together are called as geographical lines I think so the same. Subham said: (Jun 8, 2014) Latitude and longitude are together are called as geographical lines. Nazneen said: (Jul 2, 2014) Latitude and longitude are together called geographical lines. Biratu Bobo said: (Jul 23, 2014) Both latitude and longitude are joined on the globe. The place where these lines joined is called GRID! Nilu said: (Sep 23, 2014) Latitudes and longitudes are imaginary lines are drawn around the world. Latitude are the horizontal line and longitude are the vertical lines. Main latitude is equator. Main longitude is Greenwich line. Dineesha said: (Oct 4, 2014) A series of vertical lines from north pole to south pole and horizontal lines parallel to equator, forming a complete network called "earth's grid. ". With the help of grid, we can locate places and learn much about them-how hot or cold it would be there, in which direction we should go to reach it and what time it would be there any moment. Kiran Kumar said: (Nov 13, 2014) Thanks Varsha you cleared the doubt between longitudinal and latitude. Steve said: (Jan 21, 2015) Technically - Longitudinal lines intersect at the poles. So the question should be reworded. Rohit said: (Mar 3, 2015) I think geographical grid is correct because at this point longitude and latitude. Both intersect. Vedant said: (Apr 25, 2015) The intersection of latitudes and longitude pinpoint any location on the earth. These crises crossing lines make a framework which is known as geographical grid. Jagruthi said: (Jun 23, 2015) These lines are imaginary lines. Umar Yakubu said: (Aug 20, 2015) The raster grip cell on the map, are in relation with the victor of the map, in globes, from north to south when drawn representation of the map intersection line and interpolation. Anju said: (Mar 8, 2017) The answer is geographical grid as it varies from a intersecting lines. Humayun said: (Mar 12, 2017) What about maps and globes? Vijilanand said: (May 8, 2017) The grids are used in AutoCAD also. Any point on Earth can be defined by the intersection of its lines of latitude and longitude. is measured as the angle from the equator, to the Earth’s center, to your position on the Earth’s surface (Figure2.1.1). It is expressed as degrees north or south of the equator (0o), with the poles at a latitude of 90o. Thus the poles are referred to as high latitude, while the equatorial region is considered low latitude. Lines of equal latitude are always the same distance apart, and so they are called parallels of latitude; they never converge. However, the circles created by the parallels of latitude do get smaller as they approach the poles. Figure 2.1.1 The latitude of a point on the Earth’s surface is determined by the angle (ø) between the point and the equator, passing through Earth’s center (Peter Mercator [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons). One degree of latitude is divided into 60 minutes (’). One minute of latitude equals one , which is equal to 1.15 land miles (1.85 km). Each minute of latitude is further divided into 60 seconds (”). So traditionally, positions have been expressed as degrees/minutes/seconds, e.g. 36o 15′ 32″ N. However, with modern digital technology, positions are increasingly expressed as decimals, such as 36o 15.53’ N, or 36.2589o N. (A useful tool for converting coordinates between these formats can be found at: . In the Northern Hemisphere, latitude can be determined by the angle of the North Star (Polaris) from the horizon. The North Star always sits over the North Pole. Here, if a person looks straight ahead towards the horizon, the star would be directly overhead, creating a 90o angle; thus the latitude at the North Pole is 90o N. At the equator looking north, the star is in the same direction as the horizon, so the angle between them is 0o, and thus the equatorial latitude is also 0o. At any other point in the Northern Hemisphere, the angle between the horizon and the star will give the latitude. Early mariners used an instrument called an astrolabe to calculate this angle. Later the sextant was developed, which allowed more accurate measurements (Fig. 2.1.2). Figure 2.1.2 An astrolabe (left) and sextant (right) (Public domain via Wikimedia Commons). There is no direct analogue to the North Star in the Southern Hemisphere that is useful for determining latitude. However, the Southern Cross and Centaurus constellations can be used to find the south celestial pole. If a line is drawn through the long axis of the Southern Cross, and another line is drawn between the two brightest stars in Centaurus, the two lines will intersect at the south celestial pole. measures the distance east or west of an imaginary reference point, the prime meridian (0o), which is now defined as the line passing through Greenwich, England (although throughout history the prime meridian has also been located in Rome, Copenhagen, Paris, Philadelphia, the Canary Islands, and Jerusalem; unlike the equator, the prime meridian’s location is fairly arbitrary). Your longitude represents the angle east or west between your location, the center of the Earth, and the prime meridian (Fig. 2.1.3). Figure 2.1.3 Longitude is determined as the angle (λ) between the prime meridian and your position (Peter Mercator [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons). As you move east and west from the prime meridian, eventually you reach 180o E and W on the opposite side of the globe from Greenwich. This point is the International Date Line. Lines of longitude are called meridians of longitude, or great circles. All circles of longitude are the same length, and are not parallel like lines of latitude; they converge as they near the poles. Therefore, while one minute of latitude always equals one , the length of one minute of longitude will decline from the equator to to poles, where it will ultimately decline to zero. Measuring longitude requires accurate time at your current location, and also the time at some distant point like a home port at the same instant. The time difference can be used to calculate longitude. This is because the Earth takes 24 hours for a complete 360o rotation. So in one hour, the Earth rotates through 1/24 of 360o, or 15o. Therefore, for each hour of time difference between two locations, there is a 15o difference in longitude. Accurate measurements of latitude using the North Star have been made since at least the third century B.C.E. Because longitude measurements required accurate timekeeping, it wasn’t until the mid-18th century that longitude was easily and precisely measured at sea. Before then, sailors would often sail north or south to get to the desired latitude, then just head east or west until they reached the target longitude. Solving the longitude problem was so important that the British government passed the Longitude Act in 1714, offering a £20,000 prize to anyone who could devise a method of measuring longitude at sea to within half a degree. Many unsuccessful solutions were proposed, including astronomical observations, but it was a clock maker, John Harrison, who developed a series of clocks that eventually satisfied the criteria. The first version (the H1) weighed over 80 lbs, but his final timepieces, the H4 and H5, could be held in the palm of one hand. Ironically, even though his clocks satisfied the criteria, Harrison was never named as the winner of the longitude prize, and in fact no winner was ever officially determined. With accurate timepieces now available, a ship could have one clock set for Greenwich time (or some other home location), and another clock set to local time, which could be reset each day by observing the sun. The time difference between the two clocks could be used to calculate longitude. Today we use GPS (Global Positioning System) technology to determine latitude and longitude, and even the smallest smart phones and smart watches can use GPS to calculate position. GPS works through a system of orbiting satellites that constantly emit signals containing the time and their position. A GPS receiver receives these signals from multiple satellites, and triangulates the signals to calculate position. The system needs 24 satellites to be functional at one time; as of 2015, the system consisted of about 32 operational satellites, able to give a position with an accuracy of 9 meters (30 feet) or less. the distance north or south of the equator, measured as an angle from the equator (2.1) a distance equal to one minute of latitude; equivalent to 1.15 land miles or 1.85 km (2.1) measurement of distance east or west of the prime meridian, expressed as an angle (2.1)

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