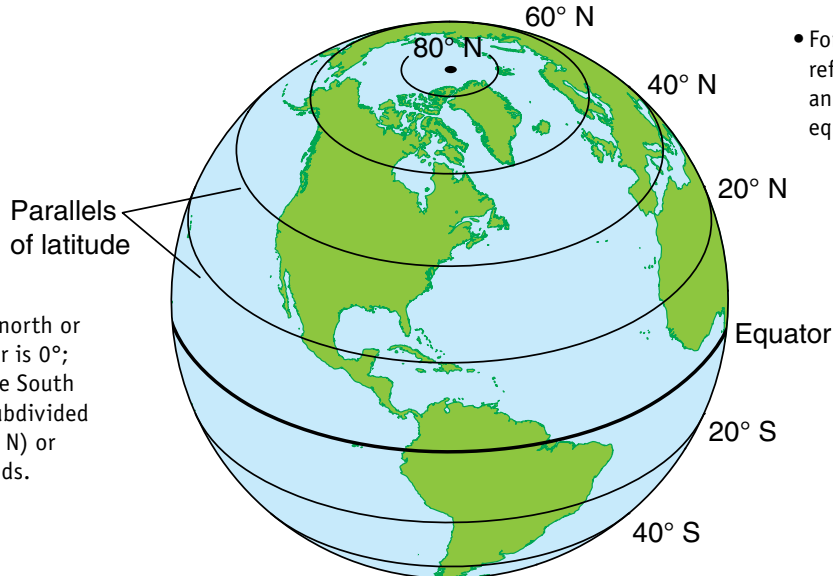


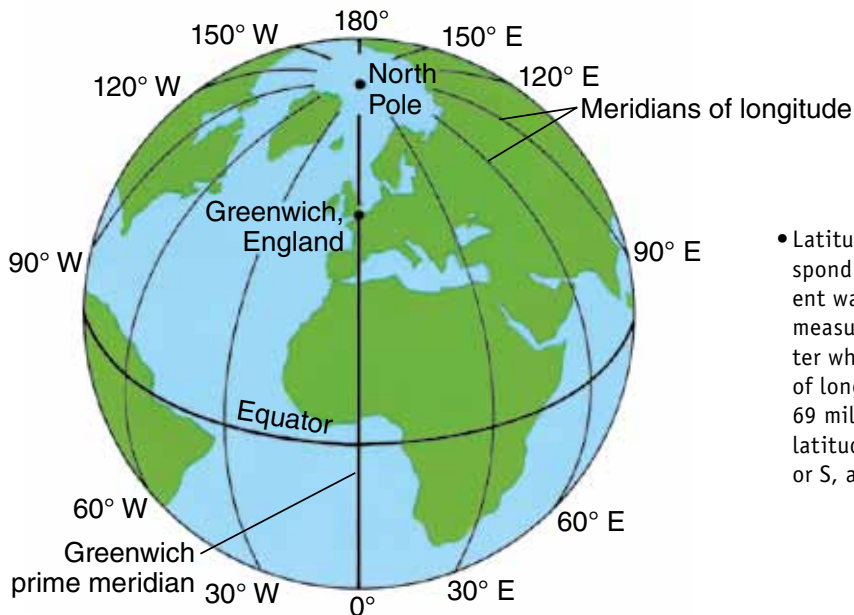
Figure 1B.1 ► Places are indicated by **latitude** and **longitude**.



• For latitude, the key references are the North and South Poles and the equator.

• Latitude is measured as a distance north or south from the equator. The equator is 0°; the North Pole is 90° north, and the South Pole is 90° south. Each degree is subdivided either in decimal form (e.g., 45.13° N) or into 60 minutes, and then 60 seconds.

• Longitude runs east of this line or west of the prime meridian between 0° and 180°. The Americas are west longitude; most of Europe, Africa, and Asia are east longitude. Like latitude, degrees of longitude are subdivided decimally or into minutes and seconds.



• Latitude and longitude correspond to distances, but in different ways. Each degree of latitude measures about 69 miles no matter where it is located. A degree of longitude is equal to about 69 miles at the equator (same as latitude), about 53 miles at 40° N or S, and 0 miles at the poles.

• For longitude, the key reference is an arbitrary line called the **prime meridian**. This line crosses through Greenwich (London), England, and connects both poles. The prime meridian is 0° and the other side of the prime meridian is 180°—generally the location of the **international date line**.