## Location identifyer

The Location Identifier is a 9-character group with format:

## LLffffffl

where $L$ represents an upper case letter, $f$ a figure and I a lower case letter.
1 The Globe is divided in 26 areas (from N to S and from W to E ), each indicated by a capital letter.

A refers to the area north of 60 degrees N
$Z \quad$ refers to the area south of 60 degrees $S$
B through $Y$ refer to blocks of 30 degrees latitude and 60 degrees longitude
On a global conform map this looks as follows.


Note: All boxes include the bordering Northern latitude circle and the Western meridian but exclude the Southern latitude circle and the Eastern meridian.

2 The subdivision of the areas above is again indicated by a capital letter.
The subdivision is based on getting 10 degree blocks, but in the polar areas the longitude dimensions are larger.
For the polar areas $(A$ and $Z$ ) the subdivision is as follows.
Area A:
80-90
70-80
60-70

| B |  |  |  |  |  | C |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D |  | F |  | G |  | H |  | J |  | K |  |
| L | M | N | P | Q | R | S | T | V | W | X | Y |

Area Z:
60-70
70-80
80-90

| B | C | D | F | G | H | J | K | L | M | N | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q |  | R |  | S |  | T |  | V |  | W |  |
| X |  |  |  |  |  | Y |  |  |  |  |  |

For the other areas, the subdivision is as follows:
(all blocks are 10x10 degrees)

| $B$ | $C$ | $D$ | $F$ | $G$ | $H$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $J$ | $K$ | $L$ | $M$ | $N$ | $P$ |
| $Q$ | $R$ | $S$ | $T$ | $V$ | $W$ |

The positions 2 through 7 contain figures.
3 The block is subdivided in strokes of 1 degree latitude, numbered $0-9$, from N to S .

4 The block is subdivided in strokes of one tenth of the block longitude (generally 1 deg), numbered from 0-9, from W to E .

The subdivision yields boxes of 1 degree between 60 N and 60 S , and up to 1 degree lat $\times 18$ degree long at the poles.

5 The box is subdivided in strokes of 1 tenth of the box depth (6 minutes).

This subdivision yields locations of roughly 10 kilometers squared.
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7 The box is subdivided in strokes of 1 tenth of the box depth ( 0.6 minutes).
8 The box is subdivided in strokes of 1 tenth of the box width (from 0.6 to 10.8 minutes).
This subdivision yields locations of roughly 1 kilometer squared.
The figures of position 3-4, 5-6 and 7-8 can be illustrated as follows

| 00 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
| 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 |
| 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 |
| 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 |
| 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 |
| 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 |

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9 Within a location different sites may be identified. These are indicated by a small letter.
Letters a-I surface observing sites
Letters m-o marine observations (moored buoys)
Letters p-q profiler systems
Letters r-s radar observing sites
Letters $t-w$ upper air observing sites
Letters $x-z$ reserved

By definition, the following identifiers are assigned:
North Pole:
AA999999
South Pole: ZZ000000
Unknown position: ZZ999999
Examples:
A radar station at 48 d 34 mN and 67 d 15 mW has a location identifier:
CP124735r
An upper air station at 81 d 42 mS 124 d 30 mE has a location identifier: ZY167901t
A surface station at 50 d 00 mN and 10 d 00 mE has a location identifier: EK000000a
A moored buoy at the equator and the 0-meridian has location indicator:
QB000000m

