The PGC Coordinate Converter is a simple web-based application to convert geographic coordinates between formats.

Quick Links

The PGC Coordinate Converter can be accessed at the URL below.

Coordinate Converter: https://www.pgc.umn.edu/apps/convert

Introduction

The PGC Coordinate Converter converts geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) between different formats.

The application converts to and from the following coordinate formats:

**Decimal Degrees (DD)**

Floating point number representing geographic latitude and longitude. Latitude values range from -90 to 90 and longitude values from -180 to 180. For most practical (non-survey) use, rounding to 6 digits is sufficient.

Uses: GIS datasets, Mathematical Calculations

**Degrees Decimal Minutes (DDM)**

String (text) representing geographic latitude and longitude. Latitude values range from -90 to 90 and longitude values from -180 to 180. For most practical (non-survey) use, rounding the minutes to 4 digits is sufficient.

Uses: Navigation

**Degrees Minutes Seconds (DMS)**

String (text) representing geographic latitude and longitude in four parts (degree value, minute value, second value, and a direction). Latitude values range from -90 to 90 and longitude values from -180 to 180. For most practical (non-survey) use, rounding the seconds to 4 digits is sufficient.

Uses: Navigation

**WGS84 Antarctic Polar Stereographic (EPSG:3031)**

Floating point number representation (in meters) for projected (not geographic) coordinates by an x value (easting) and y value (northing) from the origin (0,0) at the geographic south pole. This projection creates a “grid” over Antarctica with 0° longitude as “up” (also referred to as Grid North).

Uses: Mapping

Detailed information from the EPSG website.
WGS84 NSIDC Sea Ice Polar Stereographic North (EPSG:3413)

Floating point number representation (in meters) for projected (not geographic) coordinates by an x value (easting) and y value (northing) from the origin (0,0) at the geographic north pole. This projection creates a “grid” over the Arctic with 0° longitude as “up” (also referred to as Grid North).

Uses: Mapping

- Detailed information from the [EPSG website](http://www.epsg.org).

### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Latitude / Y</th>
<th>Longitude / X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decimal Degrees (DD)</td>
<td>-77.508333</td>
<td>164.754167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degrees Decimal Minutes (DDM)</td>
<td>77° 30.5´ S</td>
<td>164° 45.25´ E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds (DMS)</td>
<td>77° 30´ 29.9988´ S</td>
<td>164° 45´ 15.0012´ E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSG:3031</td>
<td>-1314485.732632</td>
<td>358267.239976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSG:3413</td>
<td>-1314485.732632*</td>
<td>358267.239976*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>