

CONVERSION FACTOR TABLE

Created by Paul Reichert

To Change:	To:	Multiply by:
centimeters	inches	.3937
centimeters	feet	.03281
cubic feet	cubic meters	.0283
cubic meters	cubic feet	35.3145
cubic meters	cubic yard	1.3079
cubic yards	cubic meters	.7646
fathoms	feet	6
feet	meters (naut.)	.3048
feet	miles (land)	.0001894
feet/second	miles/hours	.6818
gallons	liters	3.7853
grams	pounds	.002205
inches	millimeters	25.4
inches	centimeters	2.54
kilometers	miles	.6214
liters	gallons	.2642
liters	pints (dry)	1.8162
liters	pints (liquid)	2.1134
liters	quarts (dry)	.9081
liters	quarts (liquid)	1.0567
meters	feet	3.2808333
meters	miles	.0006214
meters	yards	1.0936
metric tons	tons (long)	.9842
metric tons	tons (short)	1.1023
miles	kilometers	1.6093
miles	feet	5280
miles (naut.)	miles (land)	1.1516
miles (land)	miles (naut.)	.8684
miles/hour	feet/minute	88
millimeters	inches	.0394
ounces	pounds	.0625
pints (dry)	liters	.5506
pints (liquid)	liters	.4732
pounds	ounces	16
quarts (dry)	liters	1.1012
quarts (liquid)	liters	.9463
sq. feet	sq. meters	.0929
sq. kilometers	sq. miles	.3861
sq. meters	sq. feet	10.7639
sq. meters	sq. yards	1.196
sq. miles	sq. kilometers	2.59

To Change:	To:	Multiply by:
sq. yards	sq. meters	.8361
tons (long)	metric tons	1.016
tons (short)	metric tons	.9072
tons (long)	pounds	2240
tons (short)	pounds	2000
yards	meters	.9144
yards	miles	.0005682

Decimal Equivalents of Common Fractions

$\frac{1}{2} = .5000$	$\frac{2}{3} = .6667$
$\frac{1}{3} = .3333$	$\frac{2}{5} = .4000$
$\frac{1}{4} = .2500$	$\frac{3}{4} = .7500$
$\frac{1}{5} = .2000$	$\frac{3}{5} = .6000$
$\frac{1}{6} = .1667$	$\frac{3}{8} = .3750$
$\frac{1}{7} = .1429$	$\frac{3}{10} = .3000$
$\frac{1}{8} = .1250$	$\frac{4}{5} = .8000$
$\frac{1}{9} = .1111$	$\frac{5}{6} = .8333$
$\frac{1}{10} = .1000$	$\frac{5}{8} = .6250$
$\frac{1}{16} = .0625$	$\frac{7}{8} = .8750$
$\frac{1}{32} = .0313$	$\frac{7}{10} = .7000$
$\frac{1}{64} = .0156$	$\frac{9}{10} = .9000$

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Aliquot part--The standard subdivisions of a section, such as a half section, quarter section, or quarter-quarter section.

Base line--A parallel of latitude, or approximately a parallel of latitude, running through an arbitrary point chosen as the starting point for all sectionalized land within a given area.

Cadastral--Having to do with the boundaries of land parcels.

Government lot--A subpart of a section which is not described as an aliquot part of the section, but which is designated by number, for example, Lot 3. A lot may be regular or irregular in shape, and its acreage may vary from that of regular aliquot parts. These lots frequently border water areas excluded from the PLSS.

Initial point--The starting point for a survey.

Land Grant--A land grant is an area of land to which title was conferred by a predecessor government and confirmed by the U.S Government after the territory in which it is situated was acquired by the United States. These lands were never part of the original public domain and were not subject to subdivision by the PLSS.

Principal meridian--A meridian line running through an arbitrary point chosen as a starting point for all sectionalized land within a given area.

Public domain--Land owned by the Federal government for the benefit of the citizens. The original public domain included the lands that were turned over to the Federal Government by the Colonial States and the areas acquired later from the native Indians or foreign powers. Sometimes used interchangeably with Public lands.

Public lands--Lands in public ownership, therefore owned by the Federal government. Sometimes used interchangeably with Public domain.

Range--A vertical column of townships in the PLSS.

Section--A one-square-mile block of land, containing 640 acres, or approximately one thirty-sixth of a township. Due to the curvature of the Earth, sections may occasionally be slightly smaller than one square mile.

Township--An approximately 6-mile square area of land, containing 36 sections. Also, a horizontal row of townships in the PLSS.