CHAMBERS WORLD GAZETTEER

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Chambers
World Gazetteer
An A-Z of Geographical Information

Edited by
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Preface

So Geographers, in Afric maps,
With Savage pictures fill their gaps,
And o'er unhabitable downs
Place elephants for want of towns.
Jonathan Swift

Chambers World Gazetteer is a geographical dictionary of world places listed alphabetically from the city of Aachen in West Germany to the city of Zwolle in the Netherlands. The Gazetteer includes information not only on cities, regions, countries and physical features but also on national parks and international economic and cultural regions such as the Alpe Adria and Regio Basiliensis in Europe and the Mano River Union and Senegambia in West Africa.

The Gazetteer is worldwide in scope but there is obviously a limit to the number of places and the extent of information included in this volume. The decision to include or not to include a particular location has been based on a number of criteria. Initially, an attempt has been made to include information on all first order administrative divisions and their capitals, either as individual entries or in tabular form under the Administrative division section of country entries. Wherever it is thought reasonable to do so, second-order administrative divisions are also included. For the USA each of the 50 states has an individual entry but counties (of which there are over 3,000) are listed in tabular form under each state. For France, on the other hand, there are individual entries for each of the 22 regions and each of the 95 departments.

Cities and towns have generally been selected firstly for their administrative function. Capitals or chief towns of administrative divisions have individual entries except on occasions where the name of the town is the same as the name of the region or district and little additional information is available relating to that place. Cities and towns have secondly been selected on the basis of population, the population threshold being different for each country. Clearly an arbitrary decision to include all towns with a population, say, greater than 50,000 would exclude nearly all towns from small countries such as Belize where the capital has a population of less than 3,000 inhabitants and the only major city and port, Belize City, has a population of nearly 40,000. Each country therefore has a different threshold which relates to the size and demographic patterns of that country. For Japan the threshold population is 200,000, giving a total of 94 entries in the Gazetteer, while for Hungary the cut-off point is 20,000, to give a total of 61 entries. The actual number of town and city entries for a particular country may often be greater than the total number over a particular threshold since capitals of regions, as described above, will also be included even if their population is less than the threshold figure. For example, a town such as Bar-le-Duc in France, with a population of just over 20,000, will be included because it is the capital of the Meuse department of Lorraine, even though the cut-off figure for France is 30,000.

If the Gazetteer only included towns and cities on the basis of administrative function and population many interesting and important locations would be missed. Many places have therefore been included because they are of special interest as locations of historic, religious, industrial or touristic significance or simply because they have been the scene of some event that has had worldwide cover in the news. These entries have been selected purely subjectively as locations that stand out in the wide range of contemporary source material that has been used in the compilation of this volume. Special interest locations include great archaeological sites such as

Machu Picchu in Peru, Tadmur (Palmyra) in Syria and Angkor in Cambodia; famous religious sites such as Fatima in Portugal, Lumbini in Nepal and Adam's Peak in Sri Lanka; fast-developing tourist centres such as the Costa del Sol on the Mediterranean coast of Spain, the island resort of Phuket in south Thailand and Albena on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria; significant industrial sites such as the Itaipu hydroelectric scheme on the river Paraná in Brazil and the oil terminal of St Fergus in north-east Scotland; sites featured in the news of recent years such as the Palestinian refugee camps of Bourj Barajneh and Chatila, the South African squatter camps at Crossroads and KTC, and Chernobyl, site of the 1986 nuclear accident in the Soviet Union.

There are additional places that have been included purely for curiosity value. These include the town of Okinawa in Bolivia which is largely populated by Japanese inhabitants, Truth or Consequences in New Mexico, USA, which was renamed after a radio programme and Cooee in Queensland, Australia where a 'cooee'-calling contest takes place every August.

Since the publication of the last edition of *Chambers World Gazetteer*, in 1965, the world has seen many changes. To keep up with these changes is a difficult task, but one that is made easier with the assistance of modern technology. This edition has been compiled with the aid of the computing facilities in the Department of Geography at the University of Edinburgh where attention has been focused on geographical information systems and an easily updatable world geographical database has been developed.

The information included in the Gazetteer has been culled from a wide range of up-to-date sources. Statistical data on the populations and areas of regions and towns has been extracted from statistical yearbooks and from material supplied directly from statistical departments of individual countries. Economic information has been obtained from chambers of commerce worldwide and tourist information has been selectively drawn from the literature produced by government tourist departments. Additional information has been supplied by university departments from as far afield as Oulu and Kabul, and help with pronunciation has been obtained from a broad spectrum of staff, students and visitors who have either been resident in or have passed through the University of Edinburgh. The editor is grateful to all who have supplied information and to those government representatives who have viewed the entries for their country. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of information quoted in *Chambers World Gazetteer* but any comments and corrections for future editions are welcomed.

For want of accurate information the classical cartographers drew 'elephants for want of towns'. By contrast, the modern geographer is overwhelmed with facts and figures that change from day to day. Errors of omission and subjectivity are inevitable in a work of this kind, but it is hoped that the places of the world have not been represented, in the words of Alexander Pope, 'chaos-like together crush'd and bruis'd'. At worst, they may appear 'as the world, harmoniously confus'd'.

Guidance notes

We have set out a typical entry from *Chambers World Gazetteer* on pp. x and xi.

Order

We have arranged the entries in alphabetical order. Where places that share the same name are concerned, we have applied the following conventions:

> where the same name applies to places in different countries, the entries are arranged in alphabetical order of country; e.g. **Córdoba** in Argentina is listed before **Córdoba** in Colombia;

> where the same name applies to places in different administrative regions within particular countries, the entries are arranged in alphabetical order of region; e.g. **Bloomington** in the USA is listed in order of the states Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota;

> where the same name applies to different places or features in the same country, the entries are generally listed in order of region/provinces, then town, then physical features; e.g. the province of **Orense** in Spain comes before the town of the same name, and the province of **Ontario** in Canada comes before Lake **Ontario**.

Place-names

In our choice of headwords, we have adopted the following place-name conventions:

> for country entries, the headword is in the English form, e.g. **Finland**, not Suomi, and **Brazil**, not Brasil;

> for all other entries, the headword is in the local form, e.g. **Beograd**, not Belgrade;

> where physical features extend over international boundaries and different names or spellings apply, the headword is in the English form, e.g. **Tagus**, not Tajo or Tejo;

> where a name incorporates a definite article or a generic term, the specific part usually comes first in the headword, e.g. **Alamos, Los; Everest, Mount; Europa, Picos de;**

> where the addition of a generic term to a specific form results in a compound word, that form is generally used, e.g. **Ounasjoki** (Ounas River) in Finland;

> the Pin-yin system of Romanization is used in the spelling of Chinese names;

> Albanian names are spelt in the indefinite form e.g. **Tiranë**, not Tirana.

Cross-references

Our cross-referencing system is clear and comprehensive so that, if places are known by alternative names, readers are easily referred from one name to the other; e.g.

> **Cologne,** city in West Germany. See Köln.
> **Salisbury,** capital of Zimbabwe. See Harare.

Maps

Most country entries are accompanied by an up-to-date map, showing the administrative divisions within the country concerned. The capital of the country is indicated by ■.

Pronunciation

We give help with the pronunciation of names that we feel will be especially difficult for readers. Often, a stress mark is sufficient; e.g. **Ham'eln**. In other cases we have used a simple respelling scheme (see p.xiii). Where places have the same names and the same pronunciation, we give help with the first entry only; e.g. **Granada**, *gra-na' THa*.

Every pronunciation given refers to all following places of the same name, until a change is indicated.

Measurements

We give all distances, heights and extents in metric units, and temperatures in degrees Celsius. See p.xviii for a useful conversion guide.

Specimen entry

Liechtenstein *lɪKH'ten-shtīn*, official name Principality of
Liechtenstein, FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN (Ger), an
independent Alpine principality in central Europe,
situated between the Austrian prov of Vorarlberg (E) and
the Swiss cantons of St Gallen and Graubünden (W);
timezone GMT +1; area 160 sq km; fourth smallest
country in the world; land boundary 76 km; capital
Vaduz; pop(1985) 27,076; the average population density
in 1985 was 169 inhabitants per sq km; the Liechtenstein-
ers are of Alemannic origin; the official language is
German but the populace speaks it in the form of an
Alemannic dialect; the predominant faith is Roman
Catholic (86.9%); the currency is the Swiss franc;
membership Council of Europe, CEPT, EFTA, EPO,
EUTELSAT, International Court of Justice, IAEA,
INTELSAT, ITU, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF,
UPU, WIPO.

Physical description. Liechtenstein is bounded on the W
by the R Rhine, whose valley occupies about 40% of the
country. This broad flood plain, where much of the
agriculture is concentrated, lies at a mean alt of 450 m.
Much of the rest of the country is mountainous, rising to
2,599 m in the Grauspitz. The mountains are extensively
forested with meadows at higher levels. The plains, once
marshy, are now drained and cultivated.

Climate. The climate is mild, in spite of the mountain
situation. In winter, temperatures rarely fall below
−15° C, while in summer the average high temperature
varies between 20° C and 28° C. Mean annual rainfall
varies between 1,050 mm and 1,200 mm, rising to 1,800
mm in the Alpine regions. The warm south wind (Föhn)
greatly influences the climate and enables grapes and
maize to flourish.

Government and constitution. Liechtenstein is a constitu-
tional monarchy ruled by the hereditary princes of the
House of Liechtenstein. The present constitution of 5 Oct
1921 provides for a unicameral parliament (*Diet*) of 15
members elected for 4 years. The country is governed
jointly by the Prince, who is Head of State, and the
parliament. On parliamentary recommendation the
Prince appoints a government of 5, a prime minister and
4 councillors, for a 4-year term.

Industry. Despite its small size and limited natural
resources, Liechtenstein has, since the 1950s, developed
from a poor hill-farming area to a highly-industrialized
nation with a per capita income higher than that of its
rich neighbour, Switzerland. This transition has led to the
immigration of foreign workers (Swiss, Austrians,

Germans, Italians, Spaniards). In 1985, 44.1% of the labour force was employed in industry. and commerce. The industrial sector is export-based and centred on specialized and high-tech production. The most important industries include metalworking, engineering and instrument making, and also more traditional industries such as chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, ceramics, and foodstuffs. There has been a rapid growth in the export of high-technology goods, metals, ceramics and chemicals, mainly to Switzerland (under customs union) and re-exports to West Germany and the USA. Imports, mainly from EEC and EFTA countries, consist largely of raw materials and foodstuffs. International banking and finance (attracted by the favourable tax structure and legal system), the sale of postage stamps, and a flourishing tourist industry, bring in important revenue. Tourism has become increasingly important to the economy, the number of visitors reaching 85,851 in 1985.

Agriculture. In 1986 less than 3% of the workforce was employed in agriculture. The rearing of cattle, for which the Alpine pastures are well suited, is highly developed. Livestock, vegetables, corn, wheat, potatoes, and grapes are the main agricultural products. Nearly 35% of the total land area of the country is covered by forest, 41% of which is regularly used for timber extraction and 91% of which is public property belonging to the 11 communes and the 8 Alpine cooperatives.

Administrative divisions. The Principality is divided into two districts, Oberland (Upper Country) and Unterland (Lower Country), which are divided into 11 communes. The Oberland contains the communes of Vaduz, Balzers, Triesen, Triesenberg, Schaan, and Planken, while the communes of Eschen, Mauren, Gamprin, Ruggell, and Schellenberg lie in the Unterland.

Commune	area (sq km)	pop(1985)
Balzers	19.6	3,460
Eschen	10.3	2,785
Gamprin	6.1	927
Mauren	7.5	2,703
Planken	5.3	293
Ruggell	7.4	1,326
Schaan	26.8	4,697
Schellenberg	3.5	674
Triesen	26.4	3,043
Triesenberg	29.8	2,241
Vaduz	17.3	4,927

Industry ——

Economy ——

Agriculture ——

Administrative divisions ——

Abbreviations and contractions

AD	anno Domini	Indon	Indonesian
admin	administrative, administration	Is	islands
		Ital	Italian
Afrik	Afrikaans	Jan	January
agric	agriculture	Jap	Japanese
Alb	Albanian	km	kilometre
alt	altitude	kw	kilowatt
anc	ancient	Kor	Korean
approx	approximately	L	Lake
Arab	Arabic	Lat	Latin
arrond	arrondissement	m	metres
ASSR	Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic	mm	millimetres
		Malay	Malaysian
Aug	August	max	maximum
b.	born	min	minimum
BC	before Christ	mn	million
Belg	Belgian	Mt	Mountain/Mount
Bhut	Bhutanese	Mts	Mountains
Bret	Breton	N	north, northern
Bulg	Bulgarian	Nor	Norwegian
c	century	Nov	November
c.	circa	Oct	October
°C	Celsius	orig	originally
C	Cape	Pol	Polish
CAR	Central African Republic	pop	population
Chin	Chinese	Port	Portuguese
Co	county	prov	province
cu	cubic	pt	point
Czech	Czechoslovakian	R	River
d.	died	rep	republic
Dec	December	Rom	Romanian
Dan	Danish	Rus	Russian
dept	department	S	south, southern
dist	district	Sansk	Sanskrit
div	division	Sept	September
Du	Dutch	Serb	Serbian
e	estimated	Sing	Singalese
E	east, eastern	Slov	Slovenian
Eng	English	Sp	Spanish
Esk	Eskimo	sq	square
Feb	February	St	Saint
Fin	Finland, Finnish	stat	statistical
Flem	Flemish	SSR	Soviet Socialist Republic
Fr	French	Swed	Swedish
Gael	Gaelic	Turk	Turkish
Ger	German	UAR	United Arab Republic
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time	UK	United Kingdom
govt	government	USA	United States of America
Gr	Greek	USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
ha	hectares		
Heb	Hebrew	Viet	Vietnamese
Hind	Hindi	W	west, western
Hung	Hungarian	Yug	Yugoslavian
I	island		

Key to pronunciation

Vowel sounds

ay	= a in fate		*oo*	=	oo in moon
a	= a in lad		*u*	=	u in but
ah	= a in father		*ü*	=	*Ger* ü, *Fr* u, etc. (nearly *ee*)
e	= e in led		*œ*	=	*Ger* ö, *Fr* œu, etc. (nearly as *u* in fur)
ee	= e in we				
ė	= e in other		**Diphthongs**		
i	= i in lid		*yoo*	=	u in tube
ī	= i in mine		*aw*	=	aw in saw
o	= o in lot		*ow*	=	ow in cow
ō	= o in vote		*oy*	=	oy in boy

The *tilde* sign (˜) over a vowel denotes that it is nasalized, i.e. pronounced partly through the nose. The nasalized -ai-, -ei-, and e after i is represented by *ī*, e.g. **Ain, Reims, Amiens** (*ī, rīs, am-yī*). In Portuguese the sounds *ee* and *oo* are sometimes nasalized, appearing as *ēē*, e.g. **Coimbra**, and *ōō*. The Arabic guttural *'ain* is represented by the conventional inverted comma ('), e.g. **'Adan**.

Consonant sounds

The consonants b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, w, y (not used as vowel), z, have in English unambiguous values, and are used for these values.

g	= g in get		*y'*	=	final y sound as in *Fr* **Dordogne**, (*dor-don'y'*), or y sound after palatalized consonants, as in *Russ* **Tyumen'** (*tyoo-myayn'y'*)
s	= s in set				
ch	= ch in church				
sh	= sh in shore		*l'*	=	unvoiced final consonant as in *Fr* **Grenoble** (*gre-nob'l'*)
th	= th in thin				
zh	= z in azure, s in pleasure				
TH, DH	= th in this				
KH	= ch in Scots loch				

Accentuation

The sign ´, denoting that the preceding syllable is stressed, has been used in headwords and/or alternative titles where phonetic respelling has been deemed unnecessary. Stress is not shown in Chinese names, which are evenly accented; nor is it generally indicated in French names, where the correct effect is better obtained by slightly raising the pitch of the voice on the final syllable.

Abbreviations of international organizations

AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
ACP	States of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (Associated with the EEC)
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFESD	Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development
AID	US Agency for International Development
AIOEC	Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries
AMAL	Afwaj al-Muqawama al-Lubnaniyya (Shi'ite Muslim group in Lebanon)
ANC	African National Congress
ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
ANZUS	ANZUS Council: treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand and the United States
APACL	Asian People's Anti-Communist League
APC	African Peanut (Groundnut) Council
ARTDO	Asian Regional Trade Development Organiza-tion
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
ASSIMER	International Mercury Producers Association
BADEA, BDECA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
Benelux	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
CACM	Central American Common Market
CARICOM	Caribbean Common Market
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CCC	Customs Cooperation Council
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank

CEAO	West African Economic Community
CEMA, CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CEPT	Conférence Européene des Administrations des Postes et des Télécommunications
CERI	Centre for Educational Research and Innovation
CIPEC	Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Aid
CPU	Commonwealth Press Union
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
EAMA	African States associated with the EEC
EC	European Communities
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (UN)
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe (UN)
ECGD	Export Credits Guarantee Department, UK
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America (UN)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States (French abbreviation CEDEAO)
ECU	European Currency Unit
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia (UN)
EDF	European Development Fund
EEC	European Economic Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELDO	European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization
EMA	European Monetary Agreement
EMS	European Monetary System
ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta and Togo

EPO	European Patent Organization	ICES	International Cooperation in Ocean Exploration
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (UN)	ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN)	ICJ	International Court of Justice
		ICO	International Coffee Organization
ESRO	European Space Research Organization	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
Euratom	European Atomic Energy Community	ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
EUTELSAT	European Telecommunications Satellite	IDA	International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate) (UN)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)	IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
FLNC	Congolese National Liberation Front (Zaire)	IDB	Islamic Development Bank
FLS	Front Line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia)	IEA	International Energy Agency (associated with OECD)
FRELIMO	Mozambique Liberation Front	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development (UN)
GATT	General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (UN)	IFC	International Finance Corporation (IBRD Affiliate) (UN)
G-77	Group of 77		
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council		
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (UN)	IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board	IIB	International Investment Bank
IATA	International Air Transport Association	ILO	International Labour Organization (UN)
IATP	International Association of Tungsten Producers	ILZSG	International Lead and Zinc Study Group
IBA	International Bauxite Association	IMCO	Inter-government Maritime Consultative Organization
IBEC	International Bank for Economic Cooperation	IMF	International Monetary Fund (UN)
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) (UN)	IMO	International Maritime Organization (UN)
		INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
ICA	International Cooperative Alliance	INOC	International Olympic Committee
ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee	INRO	International Natural Rubber Organization
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization (UN)	INTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Commission
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization	IOC	International Olympic Committee
ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	IOOC	International Olive Oil Council

IPC	Integrated Programme for Commodities (Common Fund)	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
IPDC	International Programme for the Development of Communication	OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
IPI	International Press Institute	OMVS	Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union		
IRC	International Rice Council	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ISO	International Sugar Organization		
		OSF	OPEC Special Fund
ITC	International Tin Council	PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
ITU	International Telecommunications Union (UN)		
		PAIGC	African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources		
		PANA	Pan-African News Agency
IUS	International Union of Students	PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
IUSY	International Union of Socialist Youth	PLF	Palestine Liberation Front
		SADCC	South African Development Coordination Committee
IWC	International Whaling Council		
IWC	International Wheat Council	SCAR	Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions for promoting Antarctic Research
LAIA	Latin American Integration Association (Spanish form: Aladi)		
LDC	Less Developed Country		
LME	London Metal Exchange	SCOR	Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions for promoting Oceanographic Research
MFA	Multi-Fibres Arrangement		
MPLA	Angolan People's Liberation Movement		
NAM	Nonaligned Movement		
NAMUCAR	Naviera Multinacional Caribe	SELA	Latin American Economic System
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
OANA	Organization of Asian and Pacific News Agencies	SPC	South Pacific Commission
		TAZARA	Tanzania-Zambia Railway
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	TBD	Trade and Development Board (UN)
		UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
OAS	Organization of American States		
		UDEAO	West African Customs Union
OAU	Organization of African Unity		
		UDI	Unilateral Declaration of Independence
OCAM	Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization		
		UEAC	Union of Central African States
OCLAE	Latin American Continental Students Organization	UN	United Nations
		UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
ODA	Official Development Assistance	UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
ODECA	Organization of Central American States	UNDP	UN Development Programme

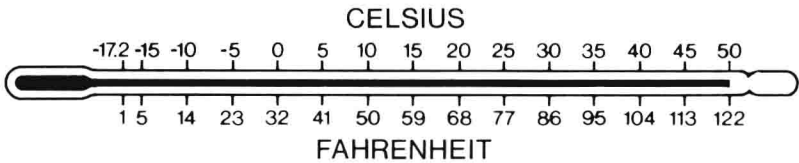|			
UNEP	UN Environment Programme	WEU	Western European Union
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	WFC	World Food Council (UN)
		WFDY	World Federation of Democratic Youth
UNHCR	UN High Commission for Refugees	WFP	World Food Programme (UN/FAO)
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund	WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization	WHO	World Health Organization (UN)
UNIFIL	UN Interim Force in Lebanon	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization (UN)
UNRRA	UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration	WMO	World Meteorological Organization (UN)
		WPC	World Peace Council
UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency	WPFC	World Press Freedom Committee
UPEB	Union of Banana Exporting Countries	WSG	International Wool Study Group
UPU	Universal Postal Union (UN)	WTO	World Tourism Organization
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture	WTO	Warsaw Treaty Organization (Warsaw Pact)
WACL	World Anti-Communist League		
WCL	World Confederation of Labour		

Conversion guide

All measurements in *Chambers World Gazetteer* are given in metric units. We suggest multiplying as shown below for *approximate* imperial equivalents. *Exact* equivalents can be calculated by using the figures in parentheses.

Length			Multiply by
millimetres	→	inches	0.04 (0.394)
centimetres	→	inches	0.4 (0.3937)
metres	→	yards	1.1 (1.0936)
kilometres	→	miles	0.6 (0.6214)

Area			
square metres	→	square yards	1.2 (1.196)
hectares	→	acres	2.5 (2.471)
square kilometres	→	square miles	0.4 (0.386)

Temperatures are given in degrees Celsius. The scale below shows equivalent Fahrenheit temperatures.

CELSIUS

-17.2	-15	-10	-5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
1	5	14	23	32	41	50	59	68	77	86	95	104	113	122

FAHRENHEIT

Acknowledgements

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