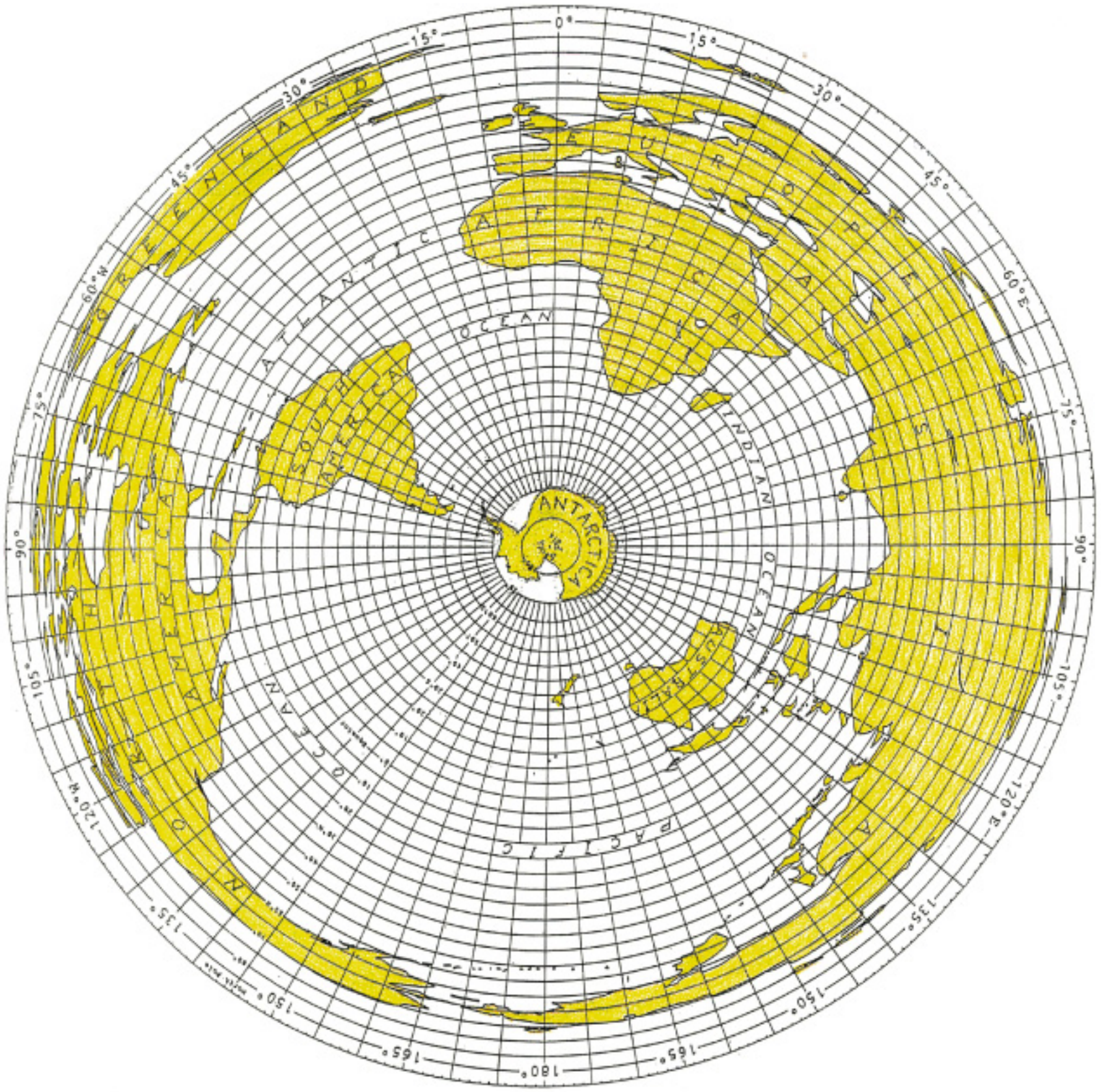
The Antipodes Map of the World (Antarctic View) and some of its Characteristics



I patiently plotted the map of the world onto the circular geographical latitude-longitude graph after studying various contemporary maps and globes. I first sited the relevant coastal towns using decimalised geographic coordinates, where the minutes were converted to decimals of a degree. I then approximated the coastlines onto the graph. It shows the northern hemisphere which contains the majority of the earth's population and also the greater land mass in a magnified manner in comparison to the southern hemisphere which appears diminished. The map looks like a zenithal view of the earth from above the south pole and projected in a radially magnified manner towards the north pole.

The map is titled thus because it is centred on the south pole, a point in Antarctica. From this perspective the earth rotates in a clockwise direction from west to east, 15° every hour, taking 24 hours (1 day) to complete one rotation. Another compelling reason is the fact that any point, arc or area in it has its corresponding antipodal equivalent directly across either pole.

The poles

The outermost circle of the map is not a latitude but the magnified point of the north pole, which should be considered to be equal in every respect to the point of the south pole. There is no east or west at the poles. All