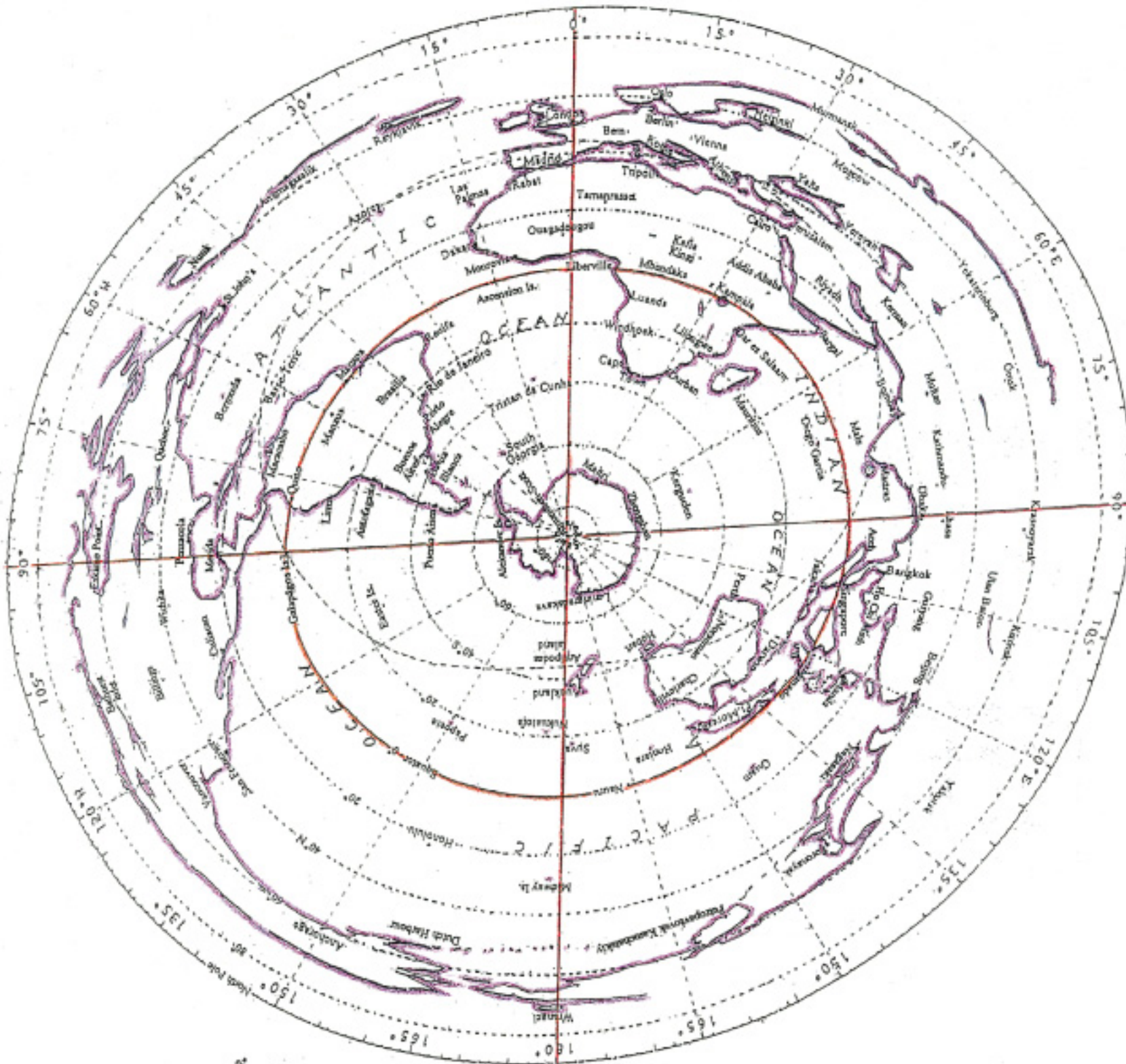


The rotary "octa" grid superimposed onto the antipodes map



Some distance and area approximations

The equidistance from a pole to any point along the equator can be duplicated by a vertex and a polar circumference using the "octa" grid. Thus the distances between Galapagos Island, which is near a vertex (imaginary pole), to London, Amundsen-Scott, Antipodes Island, Suva, Wrangle or the north pole is in each case between 10002 and 10018.79 kms. This is because the places named are close to a polar circumference (longitudes 0°/180°) which is the imaginary equator.

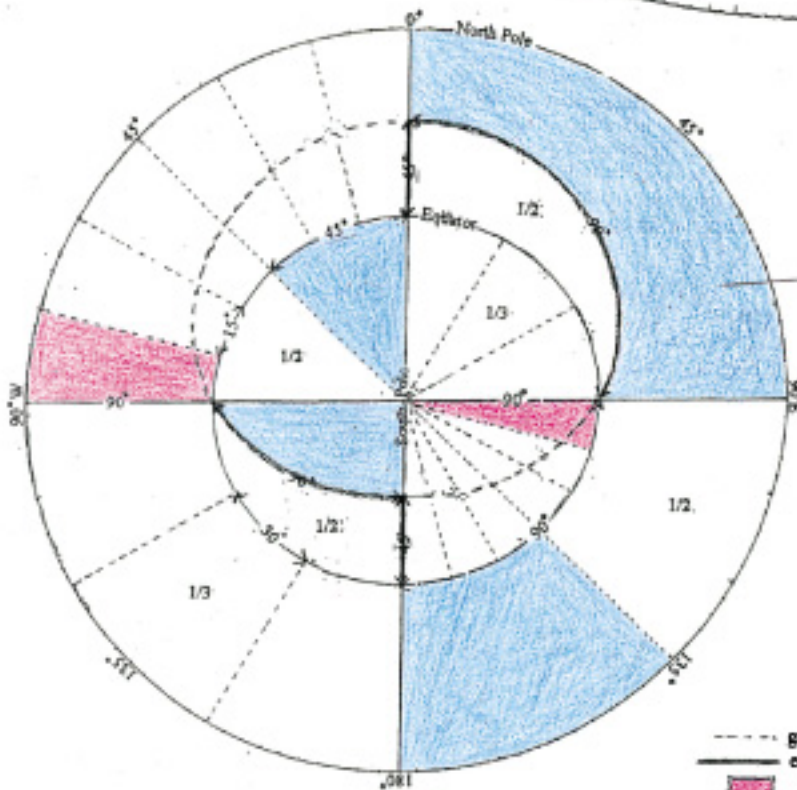
This similar blue triangular area could have an area of 31,879,345.16 sq. kms. on the antipodes map shown above.

In the diagram beside, each side, face and vertex of the octahedron has its corresponding antipodal counterpart. The outermost circle is the magnified point of the north pole.

Arc-angle distances and areas approximations using the "octa" grid

arc-angle	distance in kms.	area of	in sq. kms. (approx. value)	±
15°	1667 - 1669.79	a 1/6 (face)	10,626,448.39	1/48
30°	3334 - 3339.59	a 1/3 "	21,252,896.77	1/24
45°	5001 - 5009.39	a 1/2 "	31,879,345.16	1/16
60°	6668 - 6679.19	a face of the octa.	63,758,690.33	1/8
90°	10002 - 10018.79	a hemisphere	255,034,761.3	1/2

± as a fraction of the earth's superficial area



The mapped out octahedron (insphered)

--- great circle circumference
 equal antipodal distances
 [shaded] areas (1/6 of a face)
 [blue triangle] areas (1/2 of a face)