

PER AXBOM

THE SPECTACULAR LIES OF MAPS



Earthrise. Photo by William Anders, 1968.

**Raise your hand and keep it raised as long as you
agree with my statements.**



**Raise your hand and keep it raised as long as you
agree with my statements.**

I have lied.



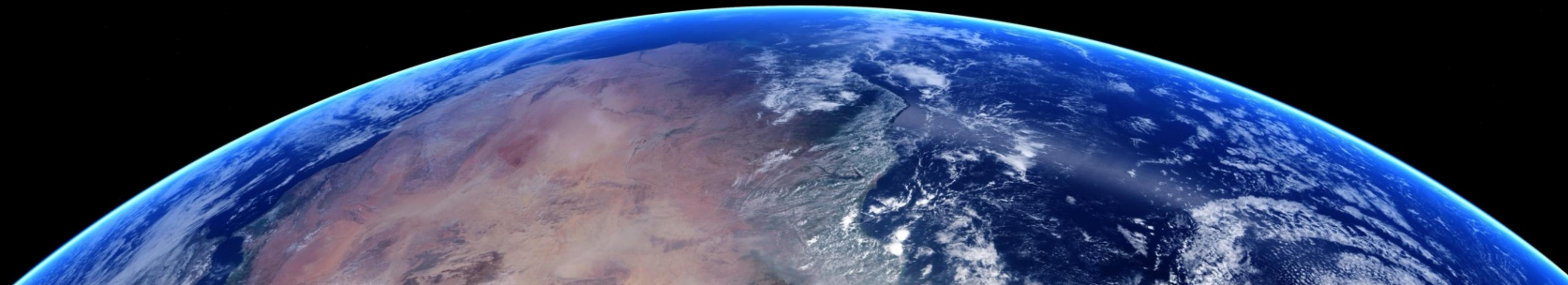
Raise your hand and keep it raised as long as you agree with my statements.

I have lied to someone I care about.



Raise your hand and keep it raised as long as you agree with my statements.

I believe I will continue to lie in the future.



Raise your hand and keep it raised as long as you agree with my statements.

I've made design decisions with insufficient data.



Raise your hand and keep it raised as long as you agree with my statements.

I will continue to make design decisions with insufficient data.



Raise your hand and keep it raised as long as you agree with my statements.

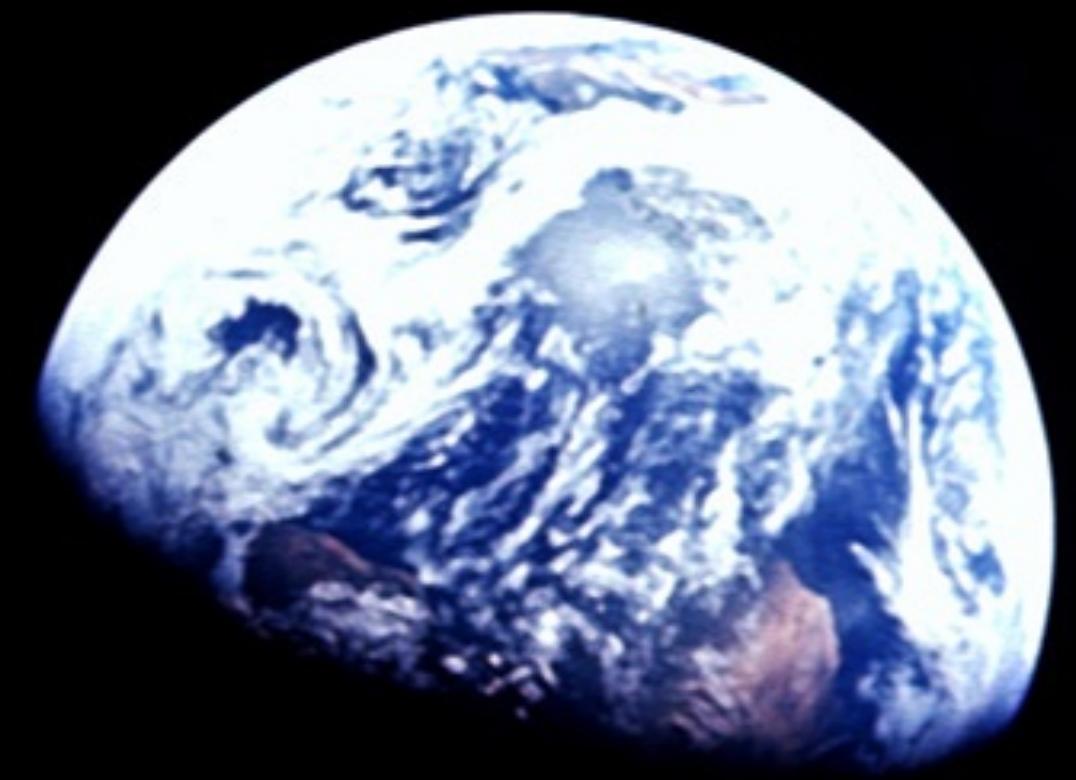
I trust maps to give me accurate information.



**Raise your hand and keep it raised as long as you
agree with my statements.**

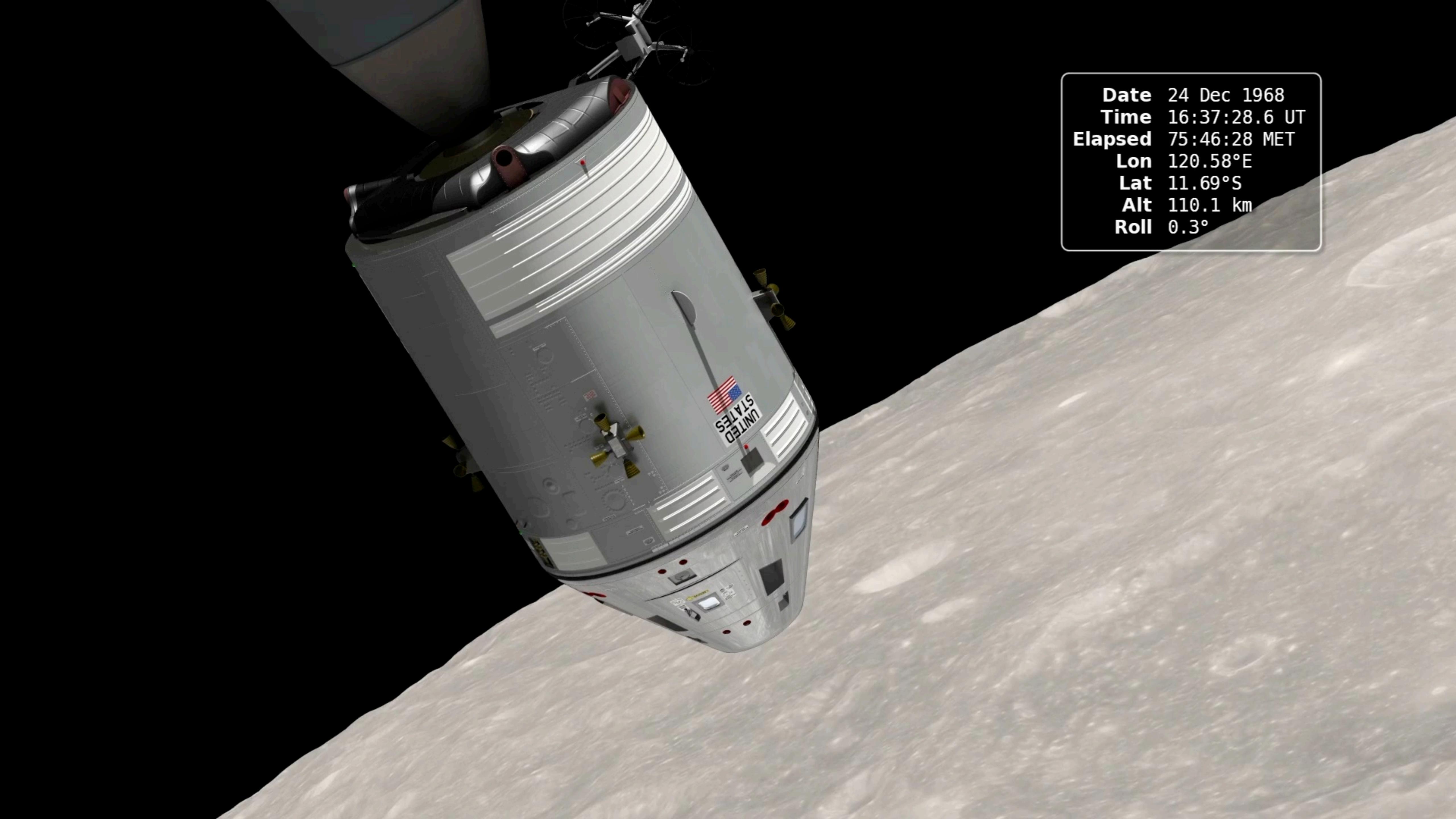
The Earth is flat.





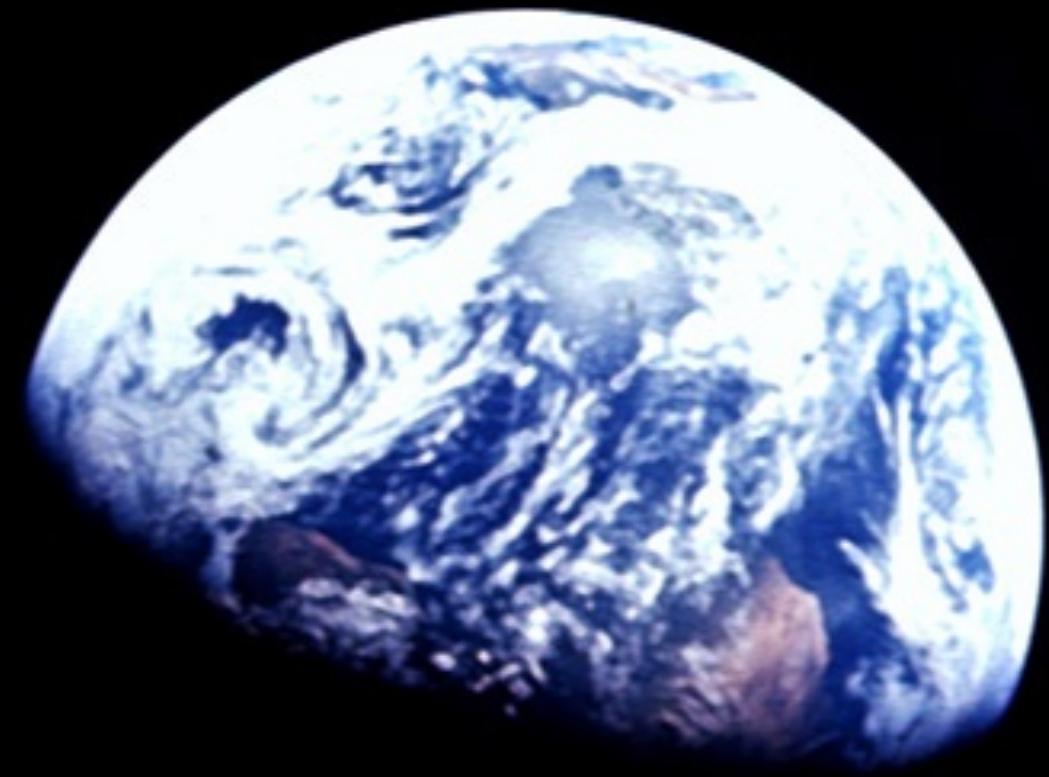
Earthrise. December 24, 1968.

Taken by astronaut William Anders during the Apollo 8 mission, the first crewed voyage to orbit the Moon. The three astronauts were William Anders, Frank Borman and James Lovell.



A 3D rendering of the Apollo 8 Command Module, a cylindrical metal structure with a white thermal insulation blanket, flying over the dark, cratered surface of the Moon. The module features a large window, a hatch, and a United States flag. A data callout box in the upper right corner displays flight parameters.

Date	24 Dec 1968
Time	16:37:28.6 UT
Elapsed	75:46:28 MET
Lon	120.58°E
Lat	11.69°S
Alt	110.1 km
Roll	0.3°



Anders: Oh my God! Look at that picture over there! There's the Earth coming up. Wow, that's pretty.

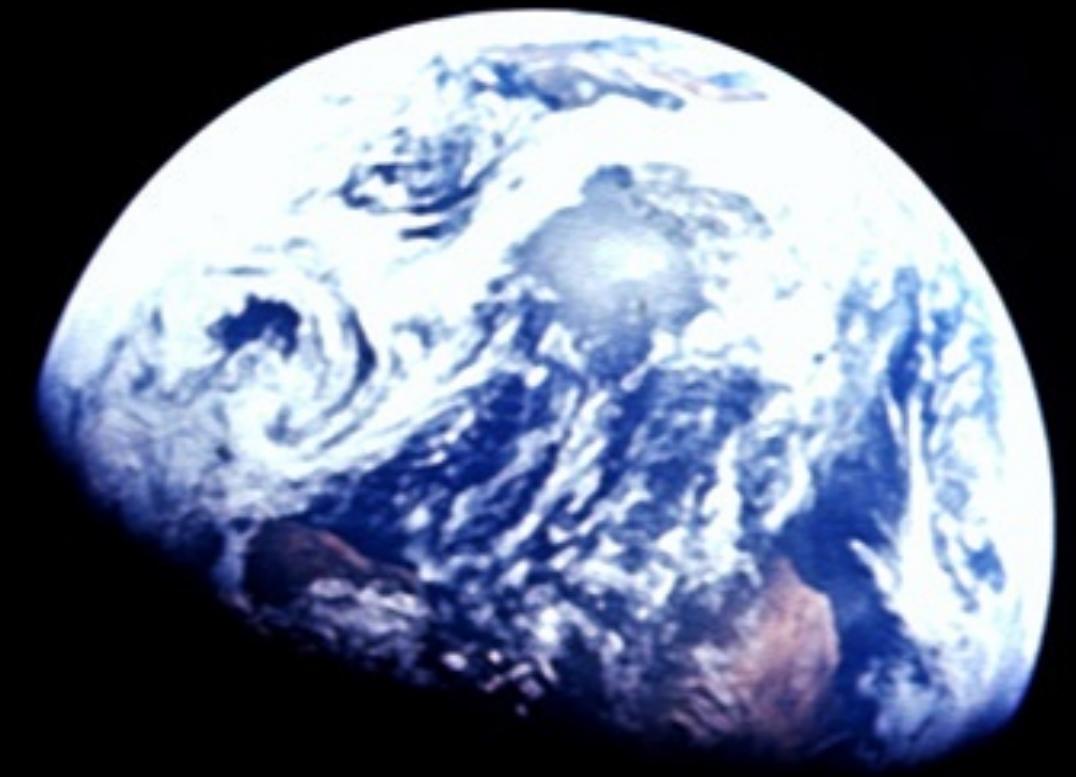
Borman: Hey, don't take that, it's not scheduled. (joking)

*Anders: (laughs) You got a color film, Jim?
Hand me that roll of color quick, would you...*

Lovell: Oh man, that's great!



18 months after the Apollo 8 astronauts took this photo, 20 million people took to the streets across the US to protest environmental destruction in the first ever Earth Day.



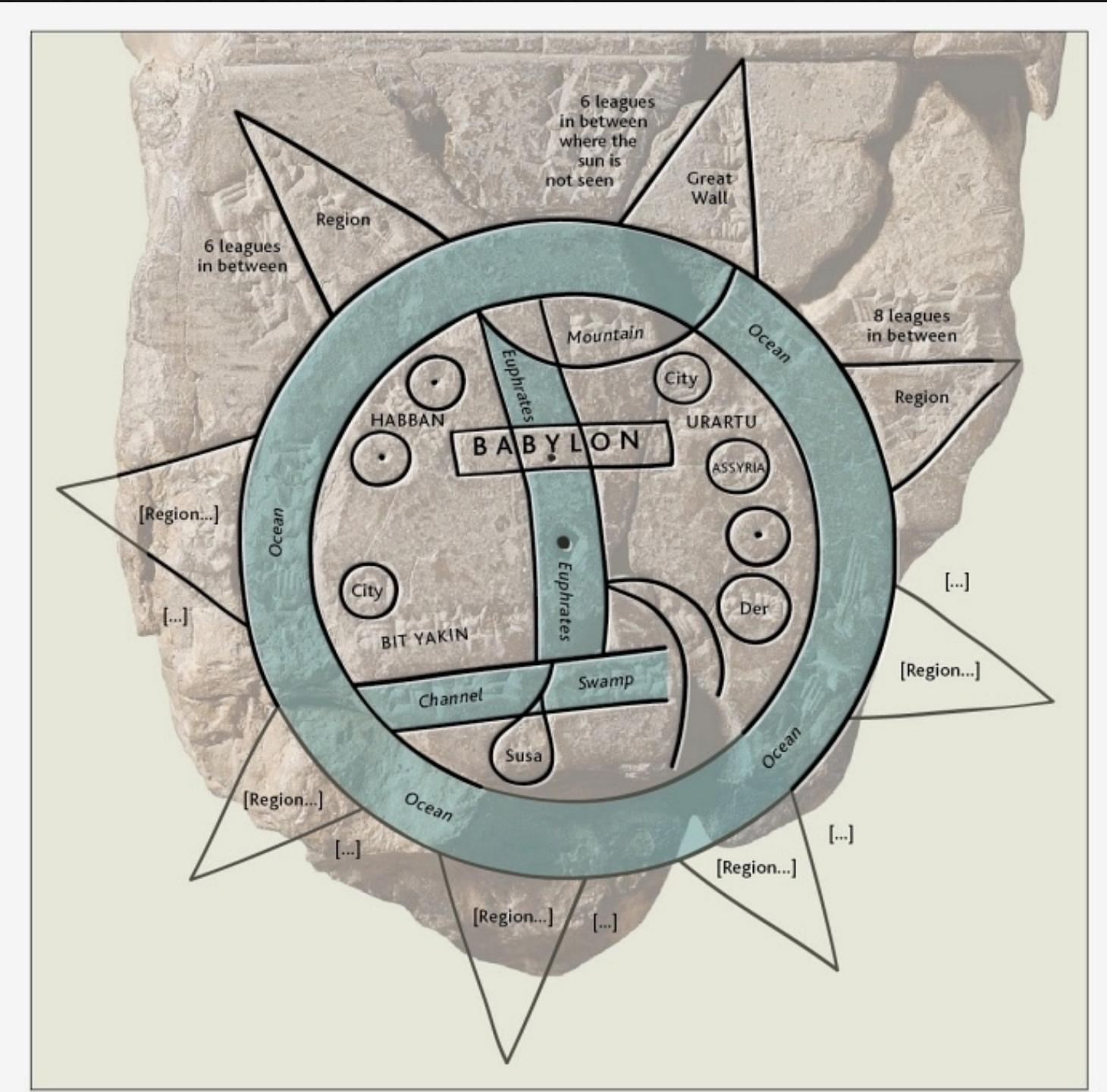
“It shows the Earth that we all live on, a little blue sphere set within this black expanse. It suggests everything from fragility to our uniqueness.”

*– Michael Pritchard,
programmes director at the
Royal Photographic Society in the UK*

There are no lines in space.

There are no lines in space.

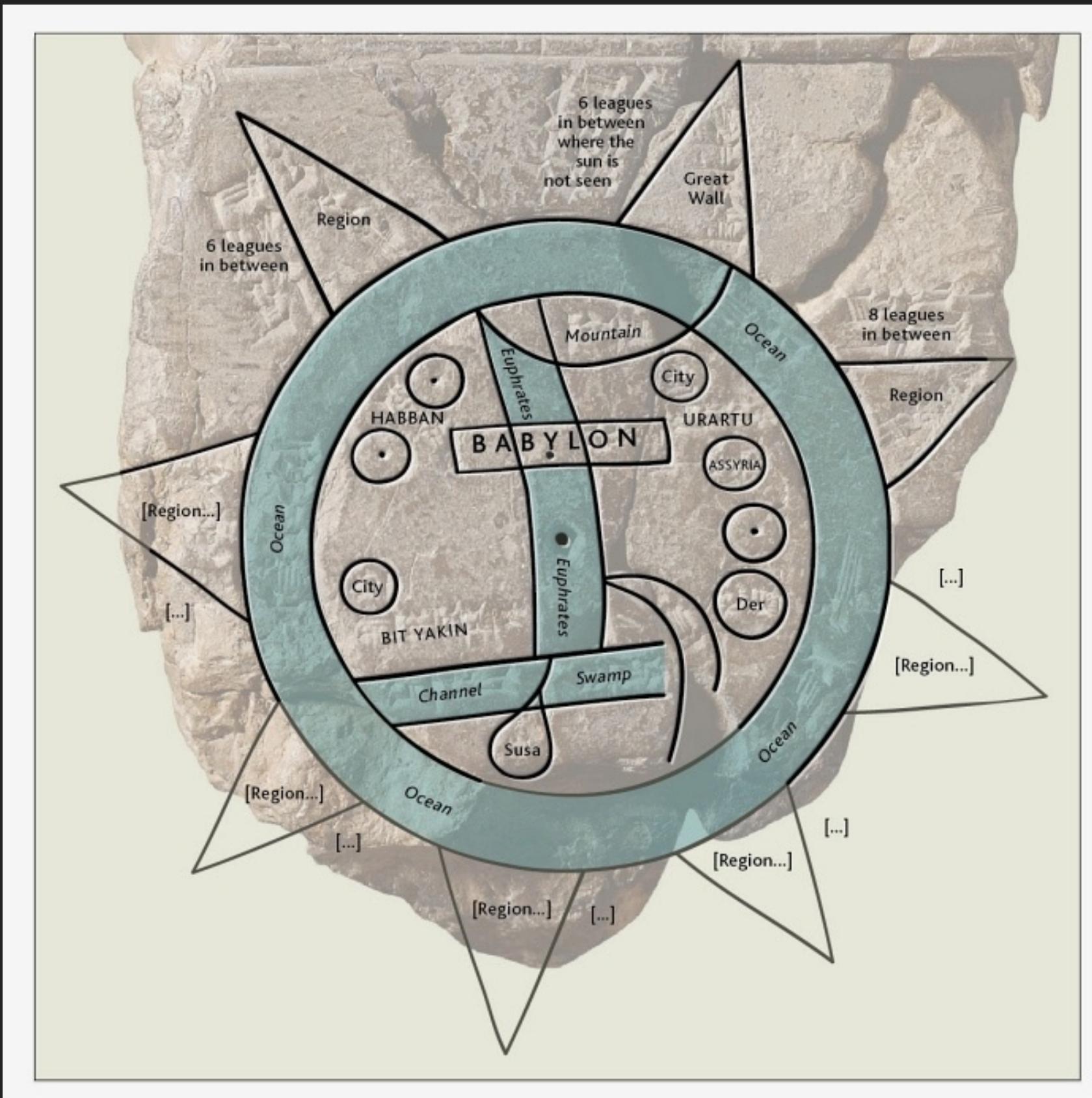
Humans started drawing them to make sense of the world.

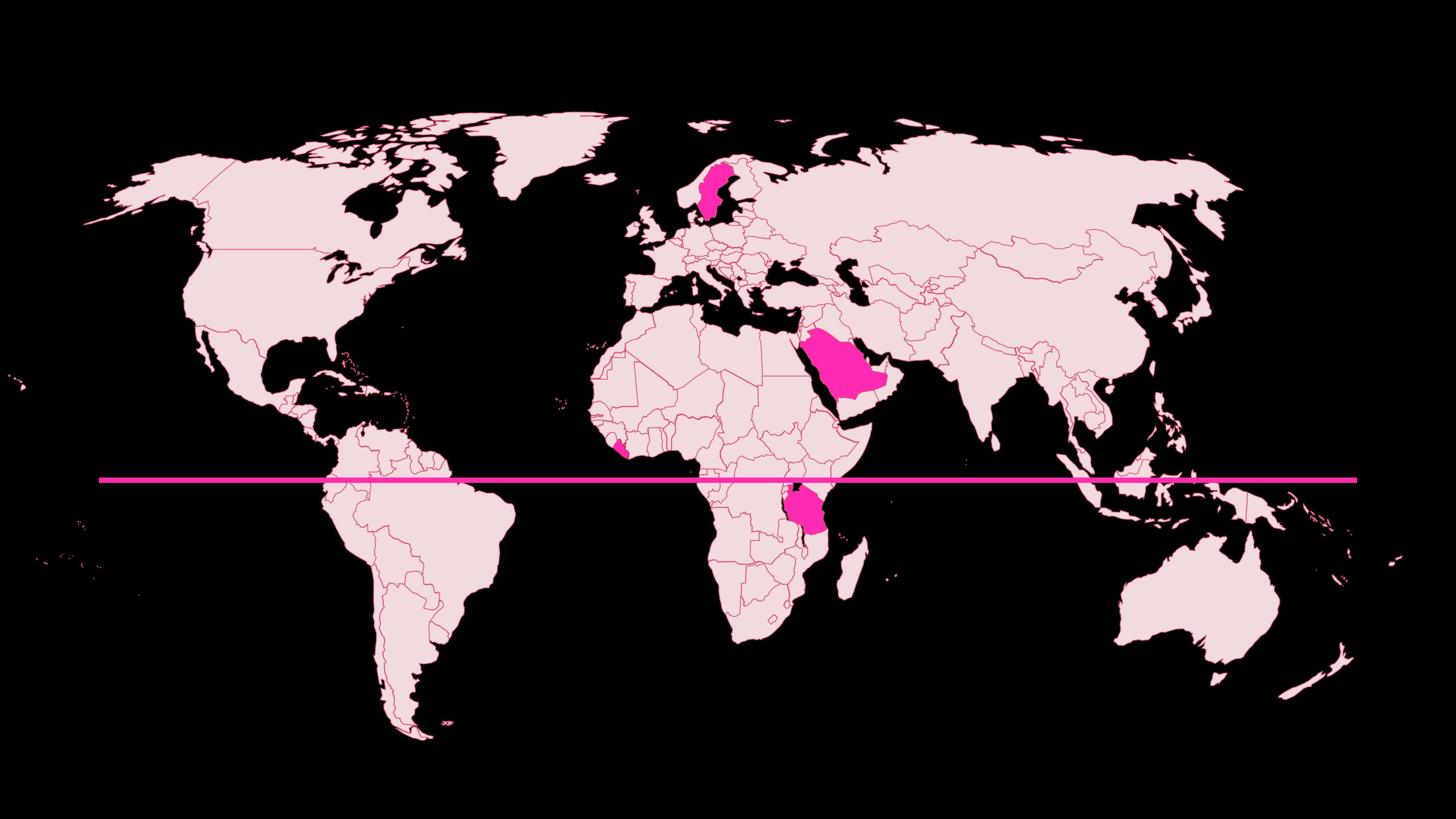


Imago Mundi
2,600-year-old
Babylonian clay tablet
mythology,
astronomy, geography
*discovered in Sippar,
an ancient
Babylonian city along
the Euphrates River,
housed at the British
Museum*

Properties of maps

Size
Dominance
Centricity
Omission
Exaggeration
Distortion
Mythology
Perspective







Middle East



just very, very curious...

Doctor of Technoscience Studies

Middle East

Middle
East?



just very, very curious...

Doctor of Technoscience Studies

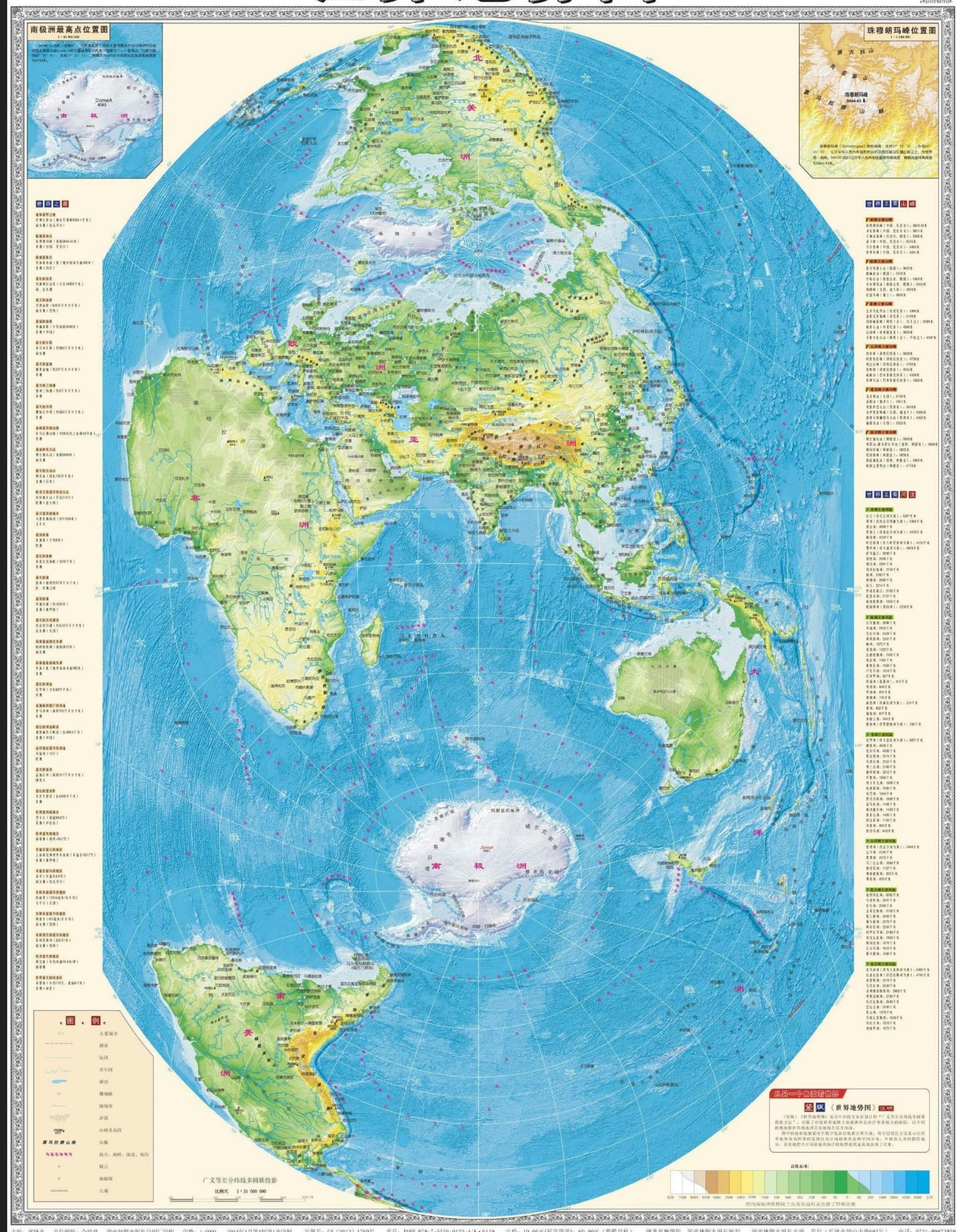
Geographically, there's very little 'east' in the Middle East.

The region known as 'the Middle East' actually encompasses some of the most northern parts of Africa and South-West Asia.

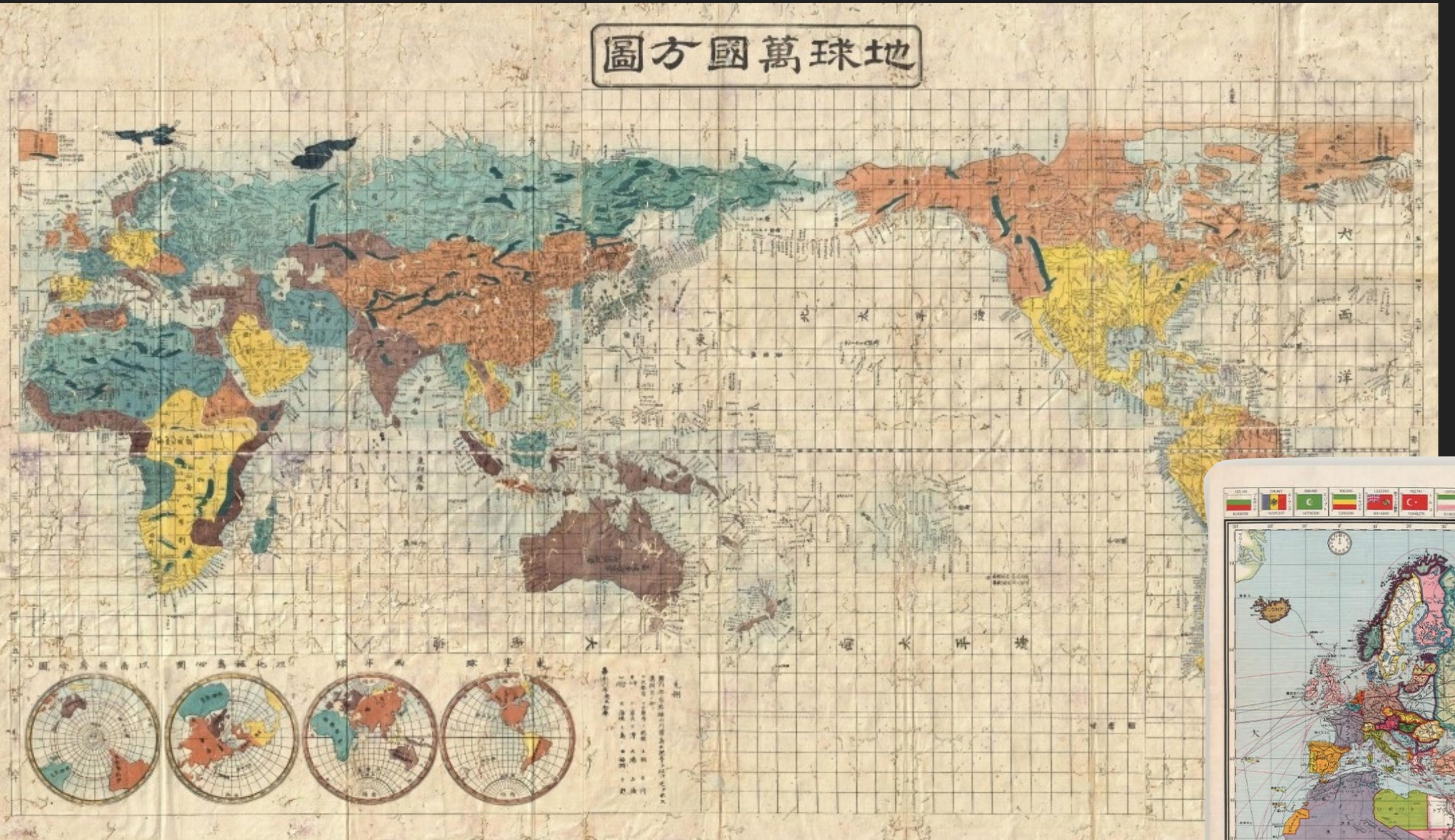


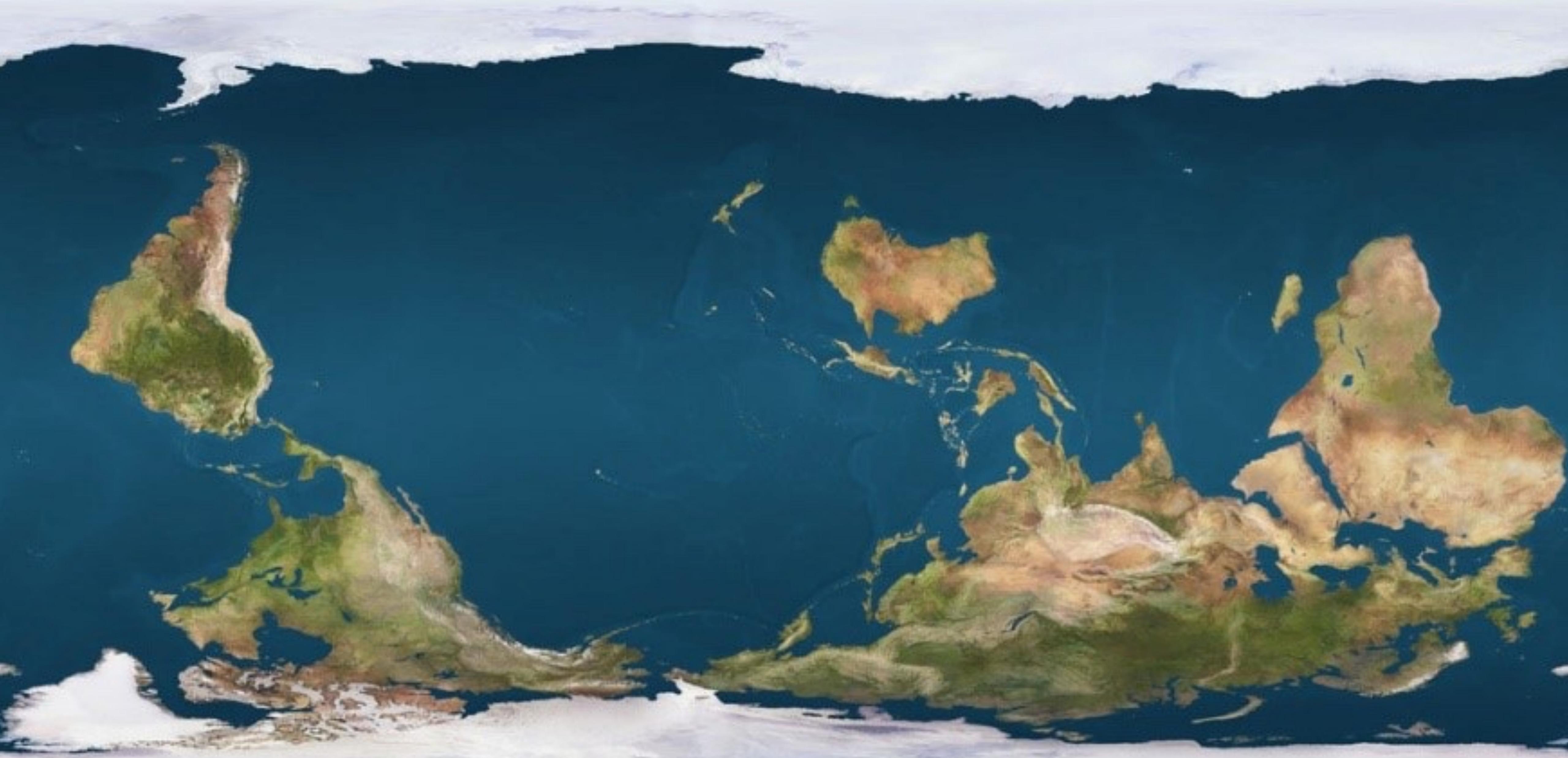


世界地勢圖



地珠萬國方圖





“Really interesting visual information is a little bit like a puzzle. You’re solving it.”

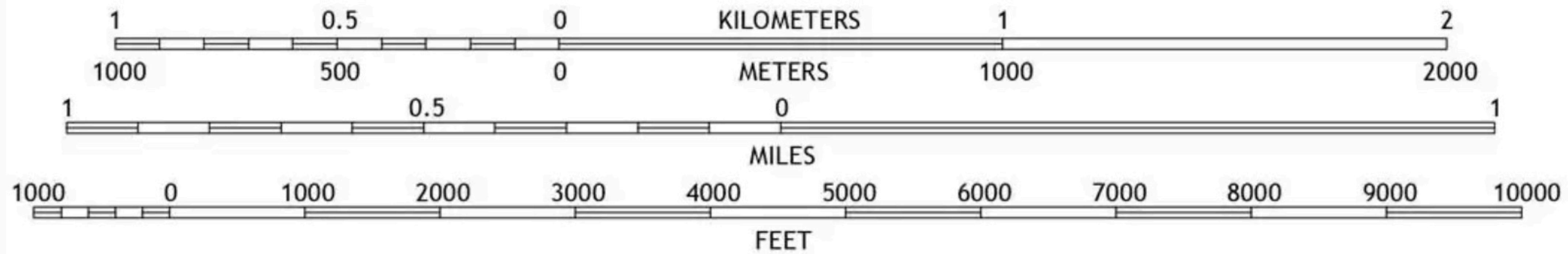
Rebecca Solnit
– Author of “Infinite City: A San Francisco Atlas.”

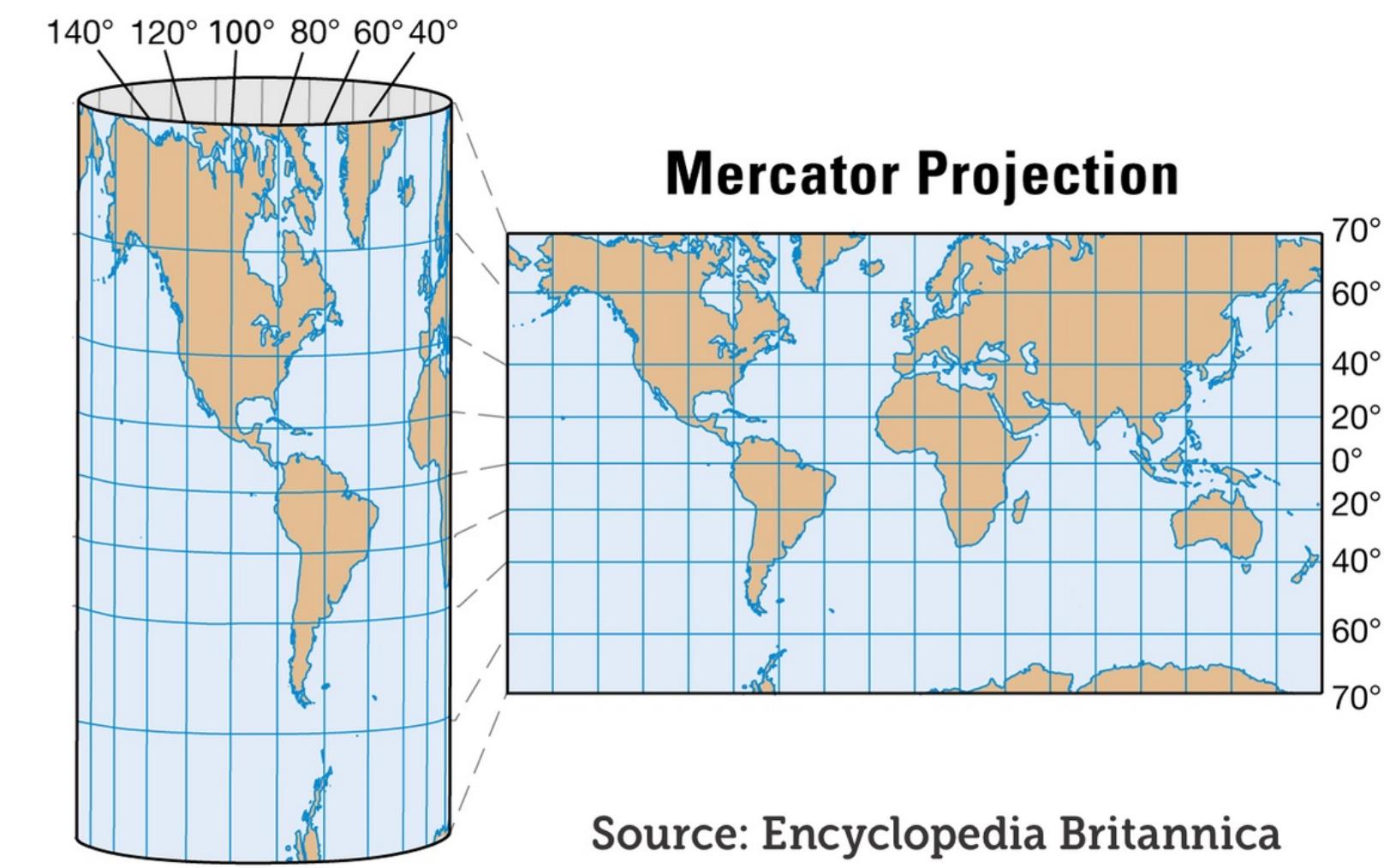
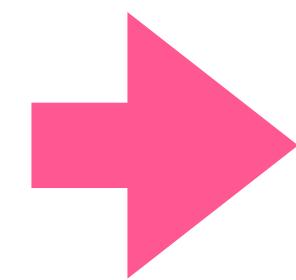
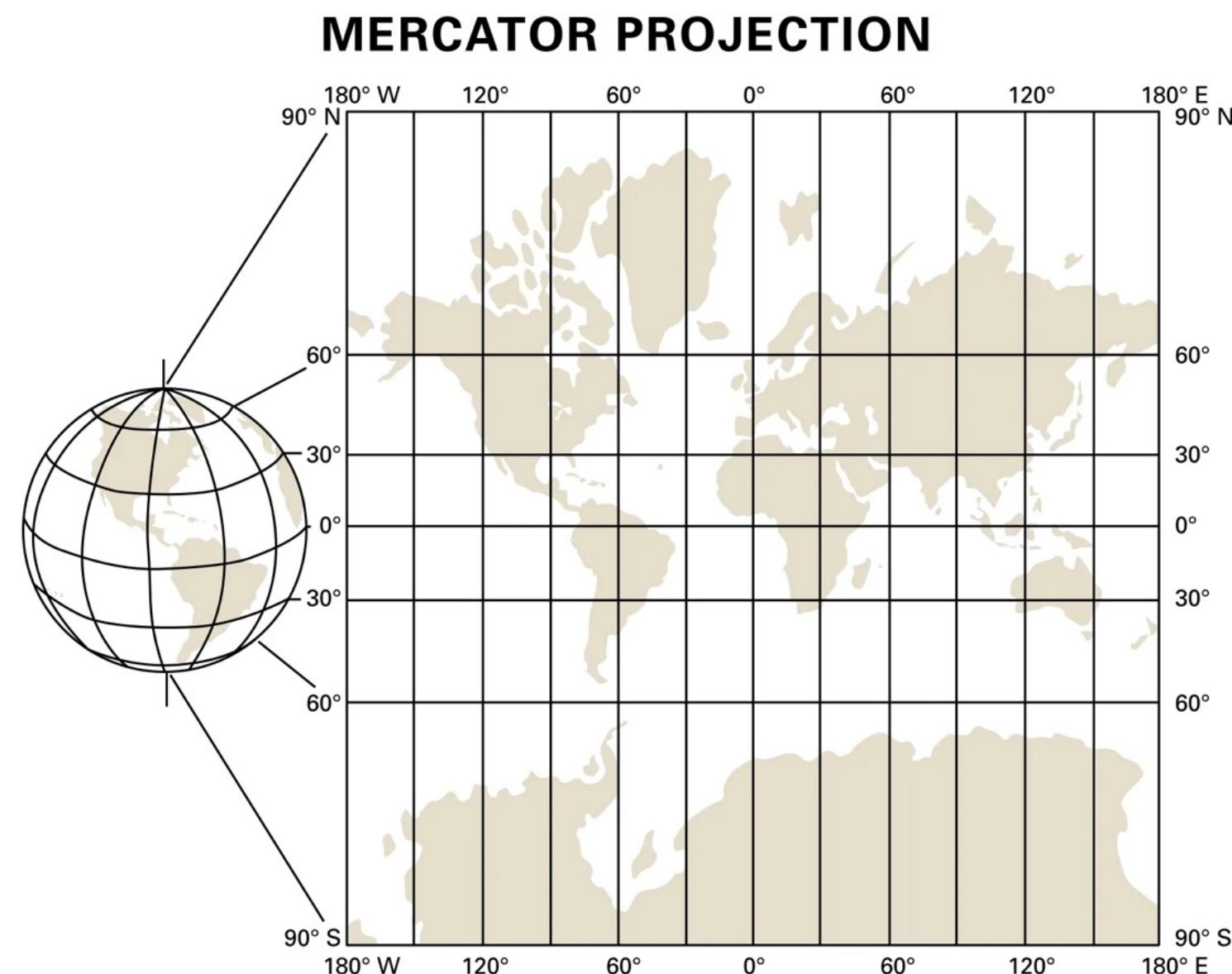


But are you solving it correctly?



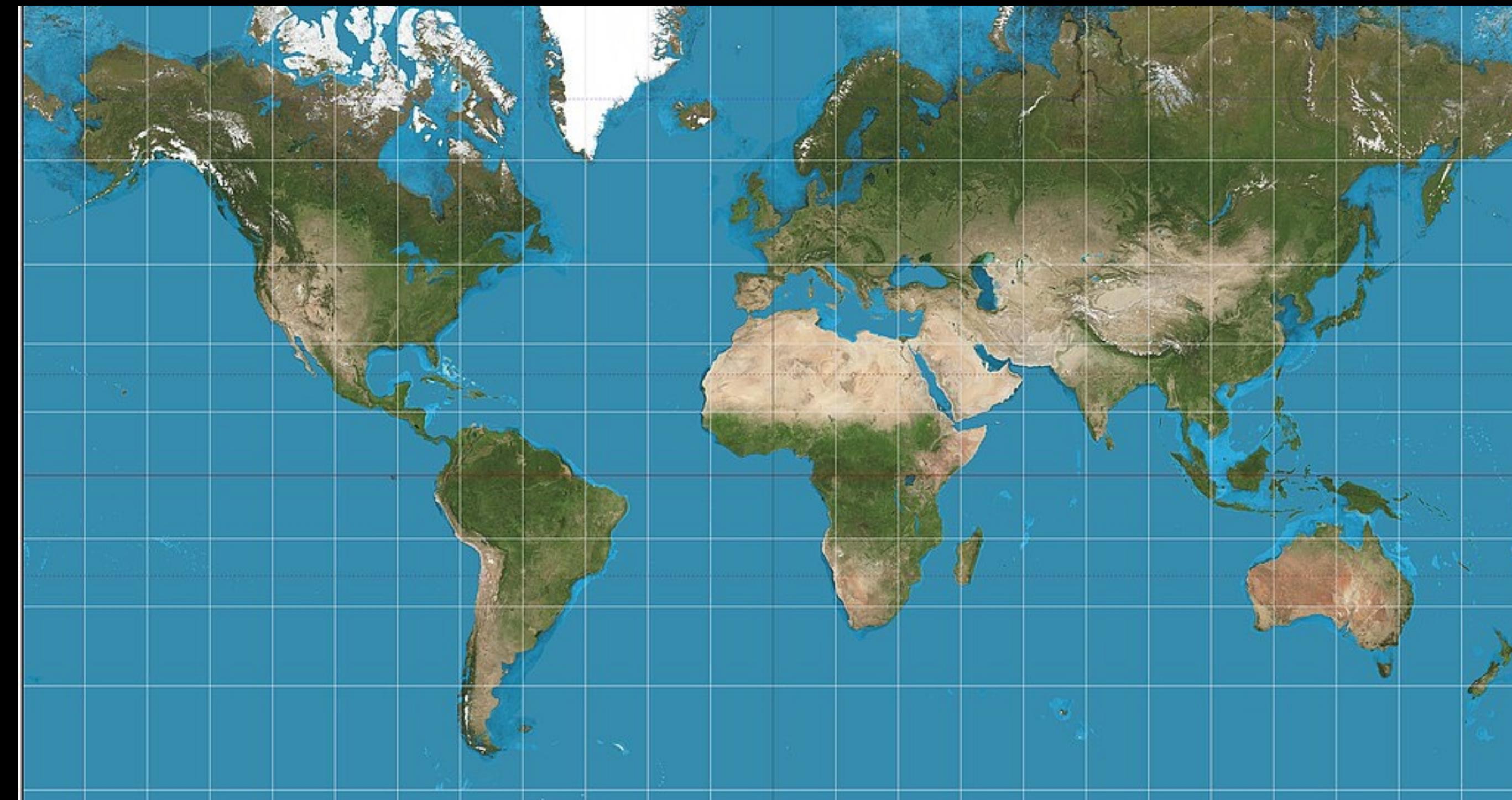
SCALE 1:24 000

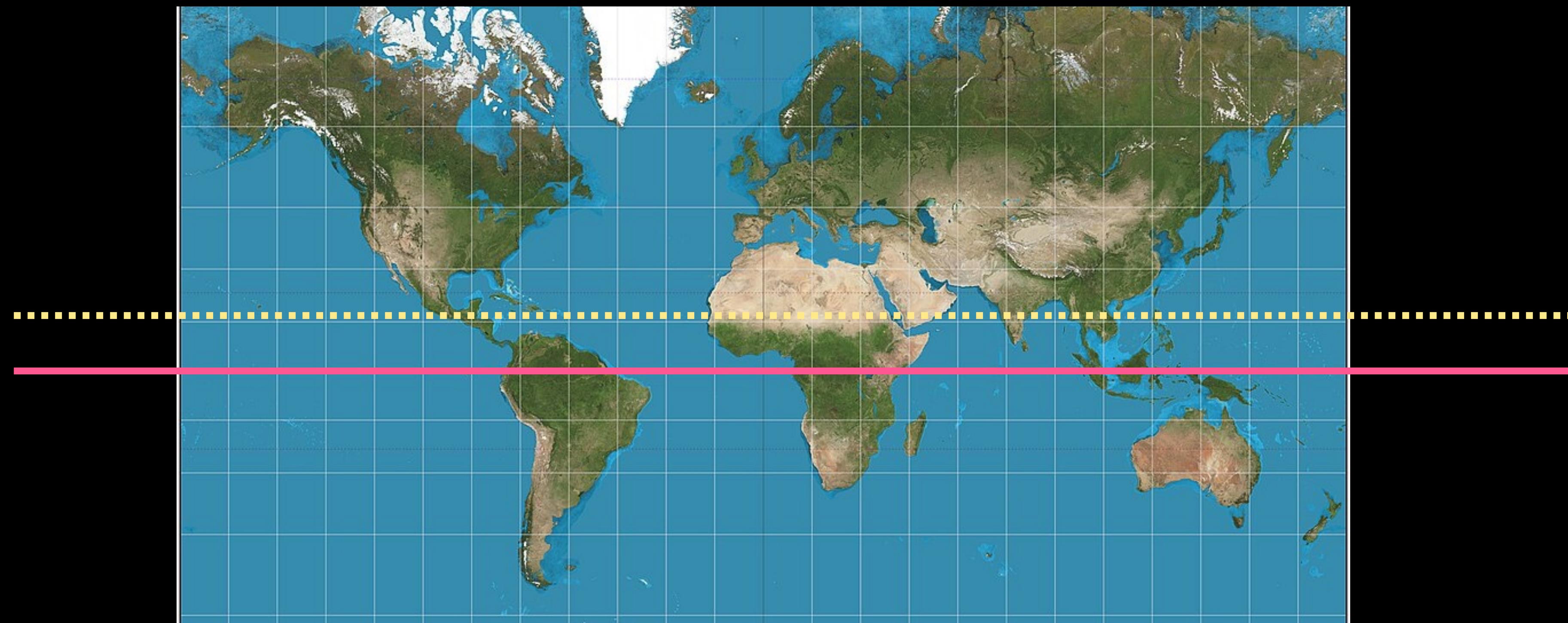


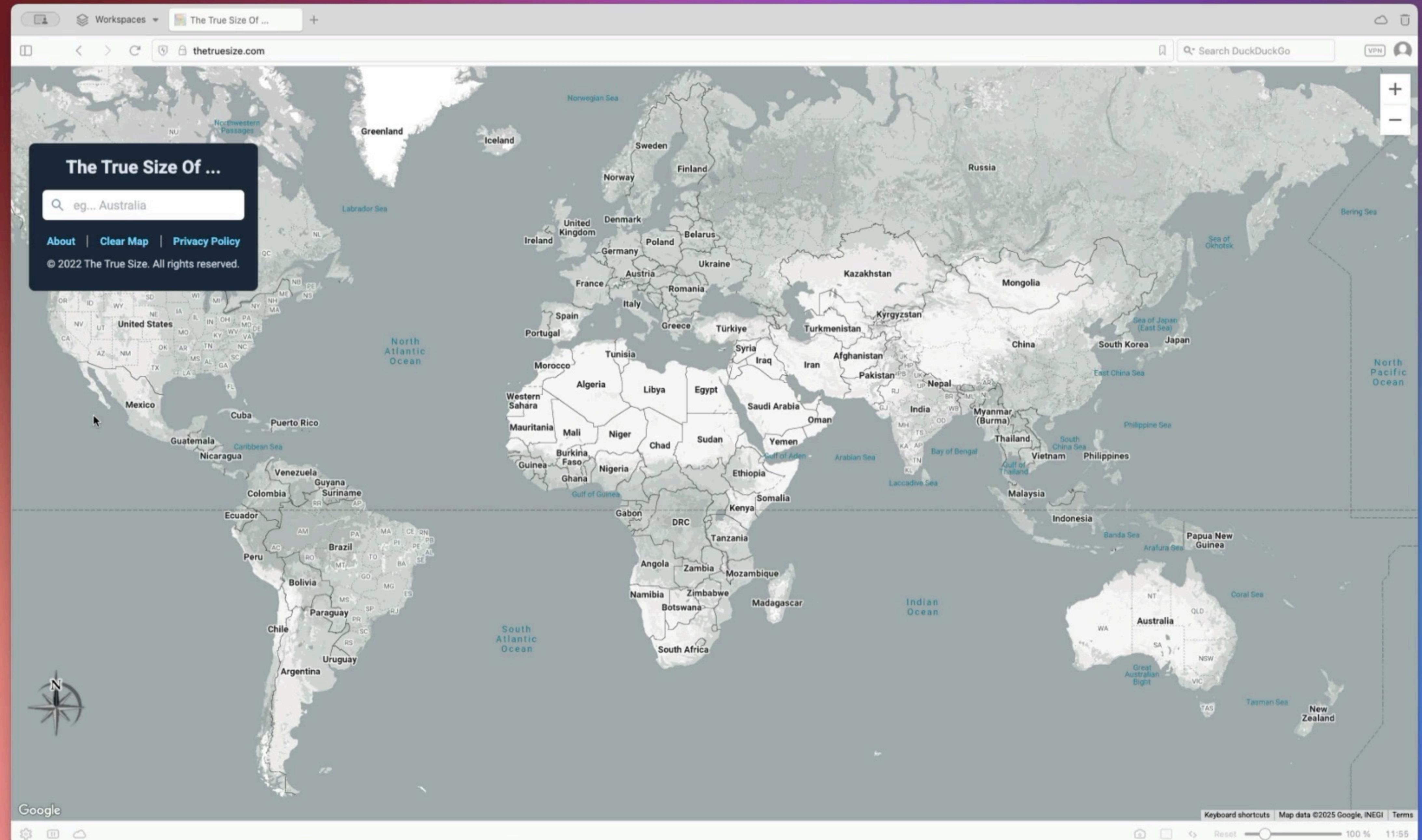


Cylindrical map projection











If this happens to
size, what then
happens to distance?





Tomas Pueyo

@tomaspueyo

Subscribe



...

Here it is, comparing the most disadvantaged with the most advantaged.
Africa is *wider than Russia*!

Source: axbom.com/world-map/

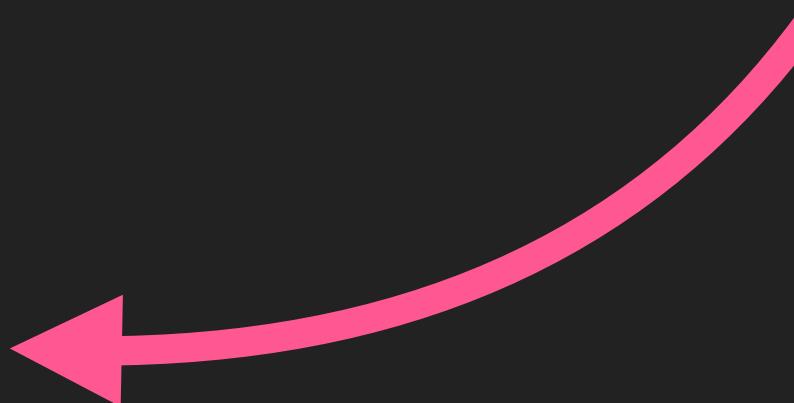


Readers added context they thought people might want to know

False. Russia is east-west 5,600 miles (9,000 km) north-south 1,500 to 2,500 miles (2,500 to 4,000 km). Africa is east-west 4,600 miles (7,400 km) north-south 5,000 miles (8,000 km). britannica.com/place/Africa britannica.com/place/Russia

Do you find this helpful?

Rate it





ScafidiTravels @ScafidiTravels · Apr 17, 2023

My first interaction with Community Notes...& they're incorrect! Although the @Britannica entry does say Russia is 9,000km wide, I can find no way of measuring it that wide using @googleearth, even if you go from Kaliningrad to Cape Dezhnyov, or Lavry to the Kuril Islands...

Note



Tomas Pueyo @tomaspueyo · Apr 15

Here it is, comparing the most disadvantaged with the most advantaged. Africa is *wider than Russia*!
Source: abom.com/world-map/

Show this thread

★ Currently rated helpful · Shown on Twitter · Apr 16

Directly addresses the Tweet's claim · Cites high-quality sources

False. Russia is east-west 5,600 miles (9,000 km) north-south 1,500 to 2,500 miles (2,500 to 4,000 km). Africa is east-west 4,600 miles (7,400 km) north-south 5,000 miles (8,000 km).

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Africa>

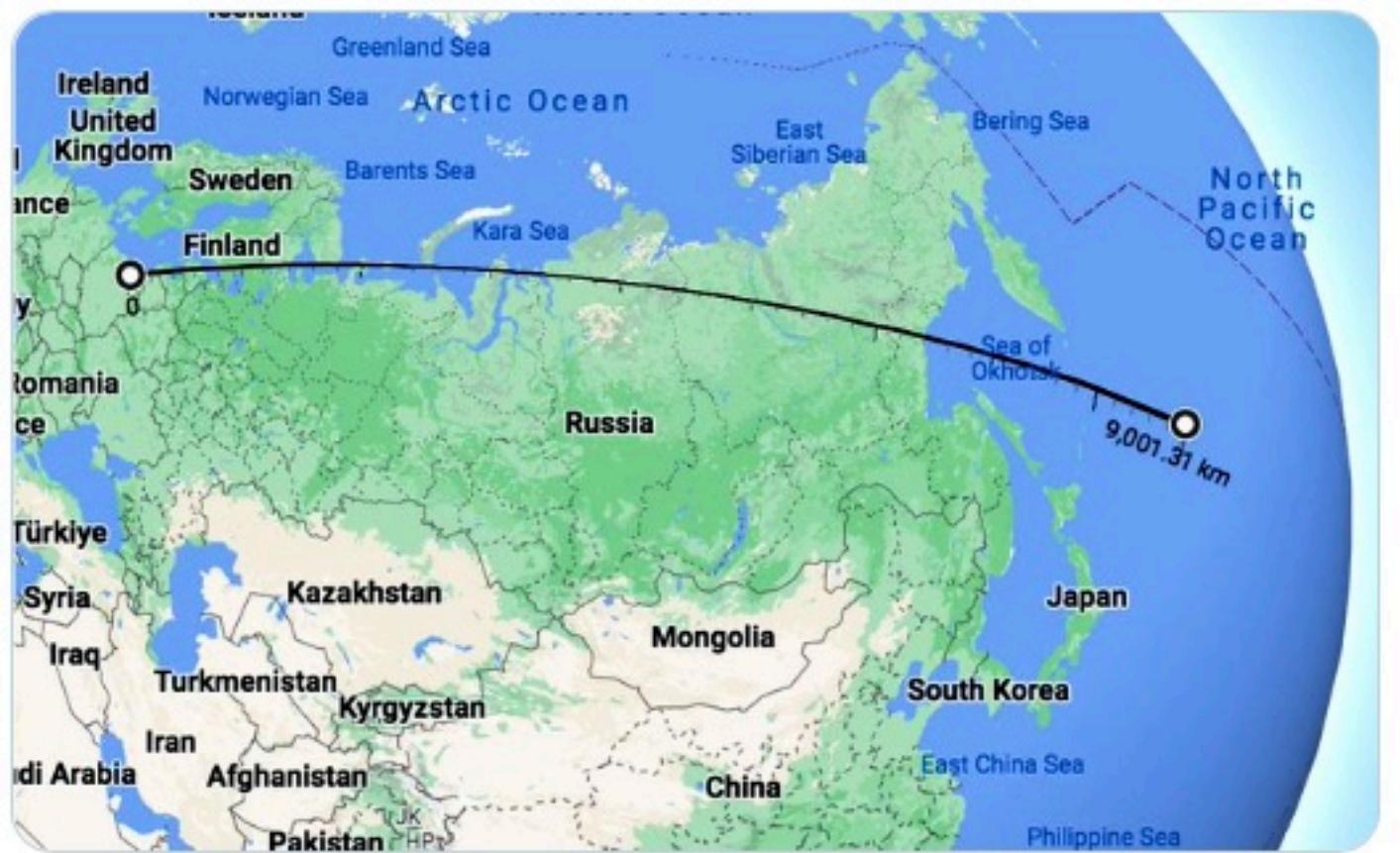
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia>

✓ You rated this note as Not Helpful.



ScafidiTravels @ScafidiTravels · Apr 17, 2023

Here is what happens if we head 9000km east from Kaliningrad:



1

1

1

279

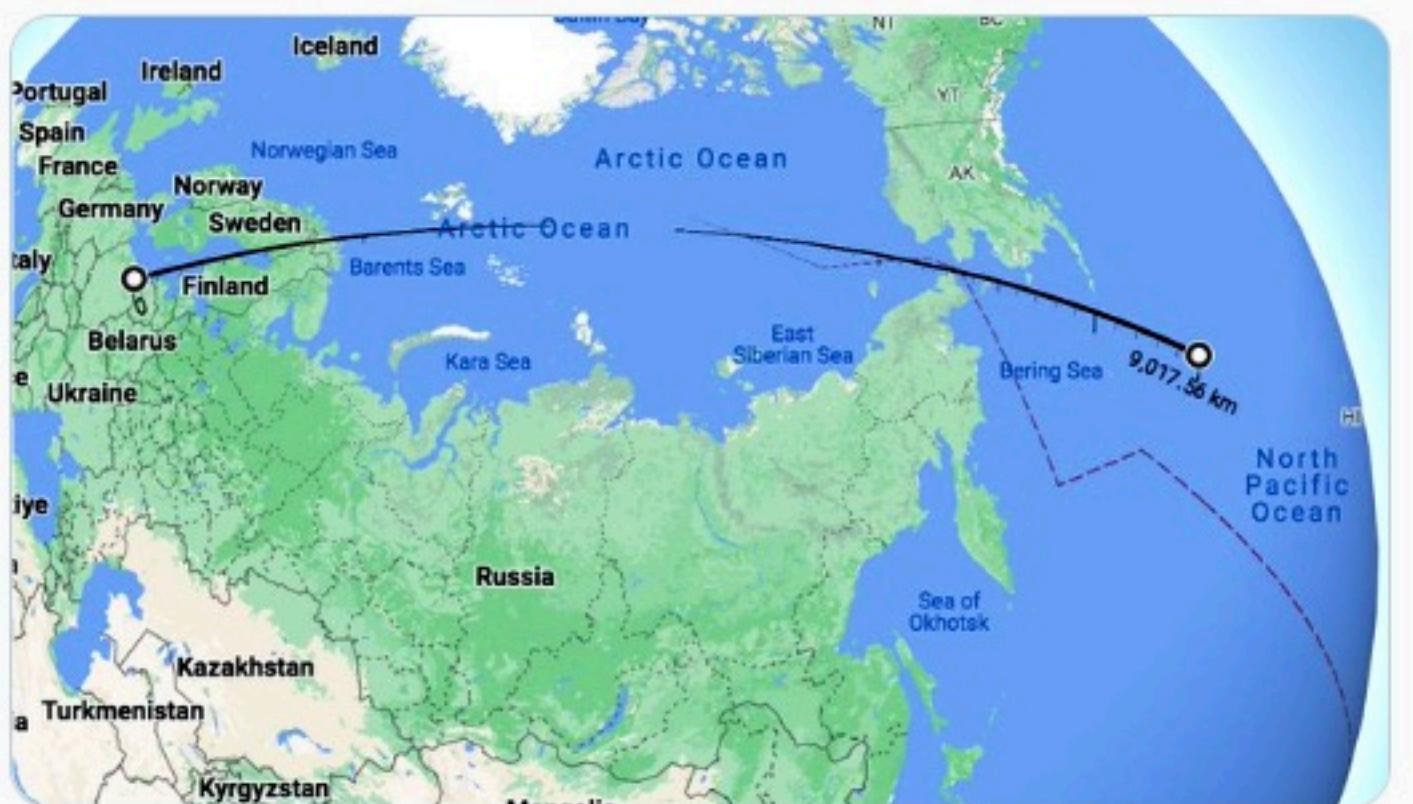
1

1



ScafidiTravels @ScafidiTravels · Apr 17, 2023

Here is what happens if we head 9000km from Kaliningrad to the Kuril Islands, and continue to 9000km...



1

1

1

240

1

1



ScafidiTravels @ScafidiTravels · Apr 17, 2023

[2/2] But if those are the new rules, then I'm measuring Africa as 10,500km wide, starting in Cabo Verde (an African country and member of @AfricanUnion) and ending on the Mauritian island of Rodrigues, the easternmost point of Africa. 🌴



2

1

4

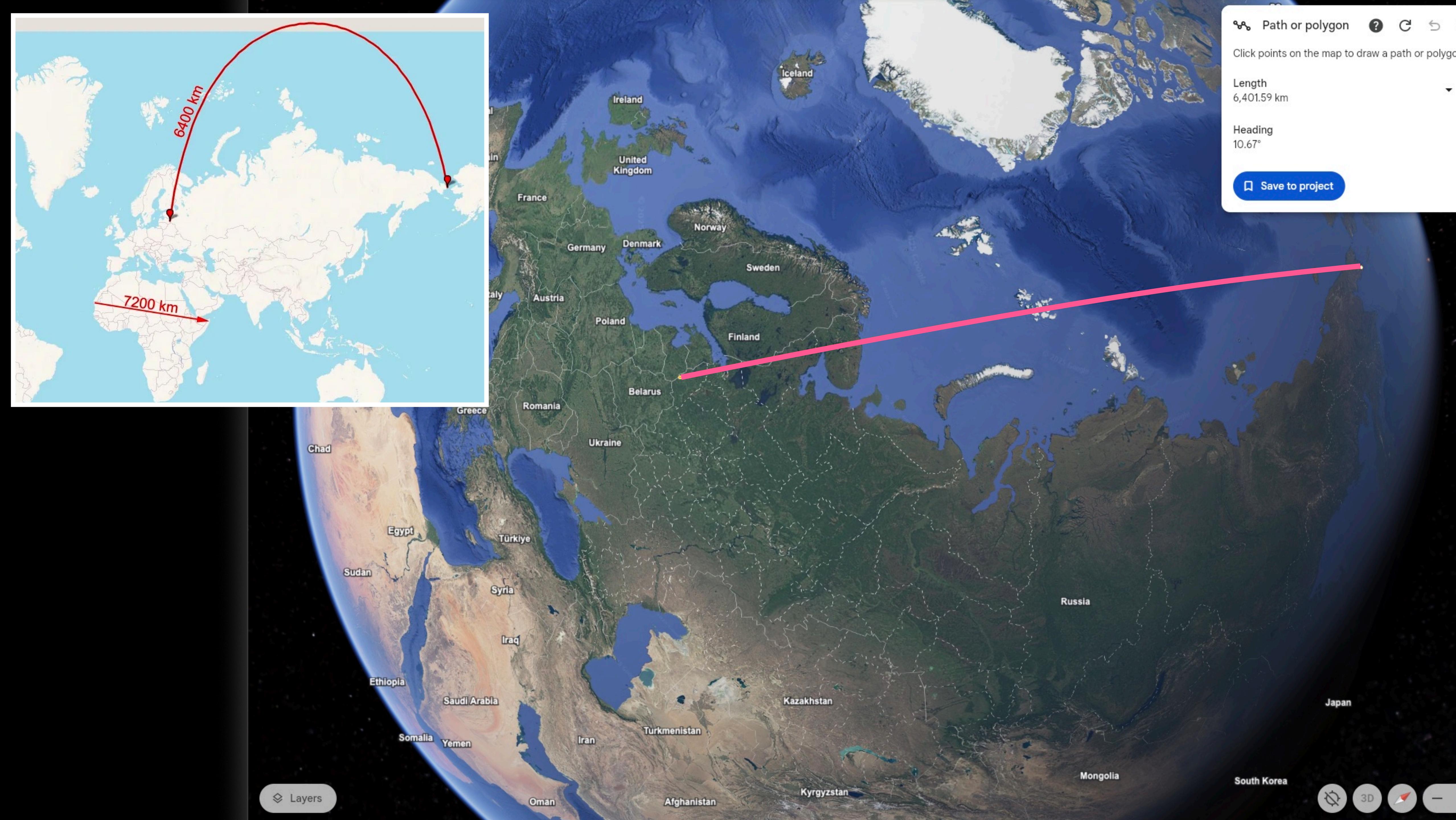
334

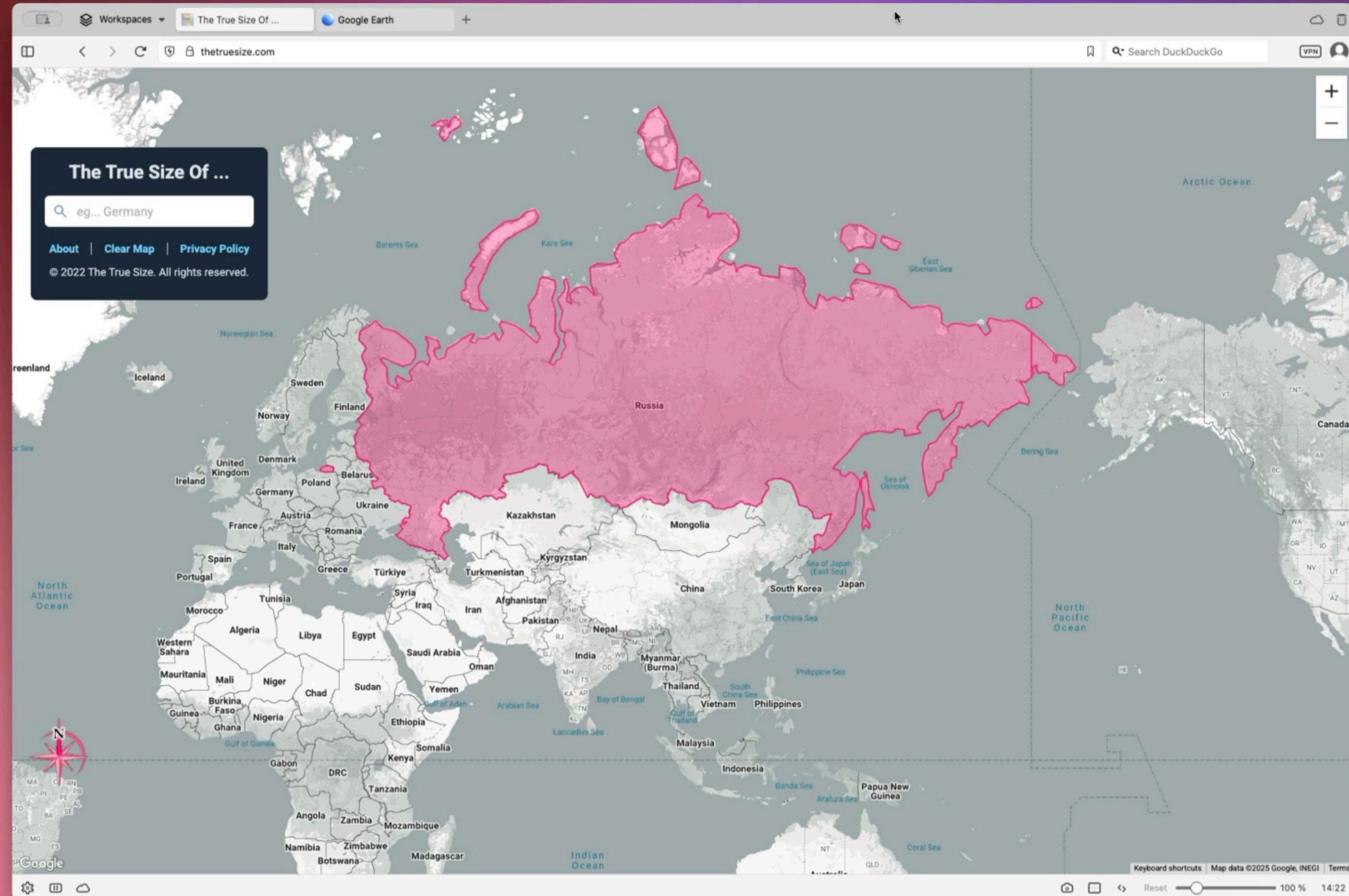
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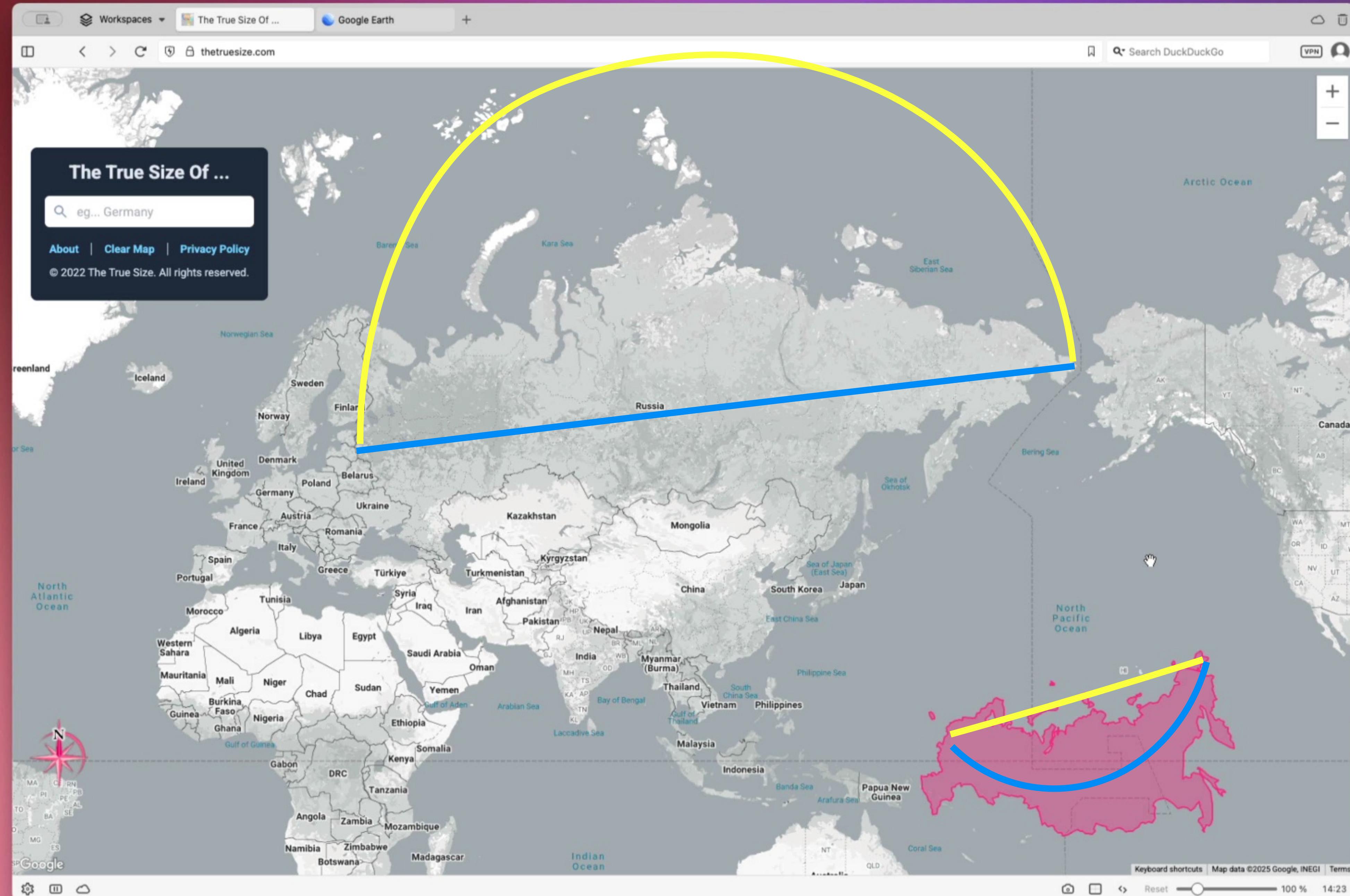


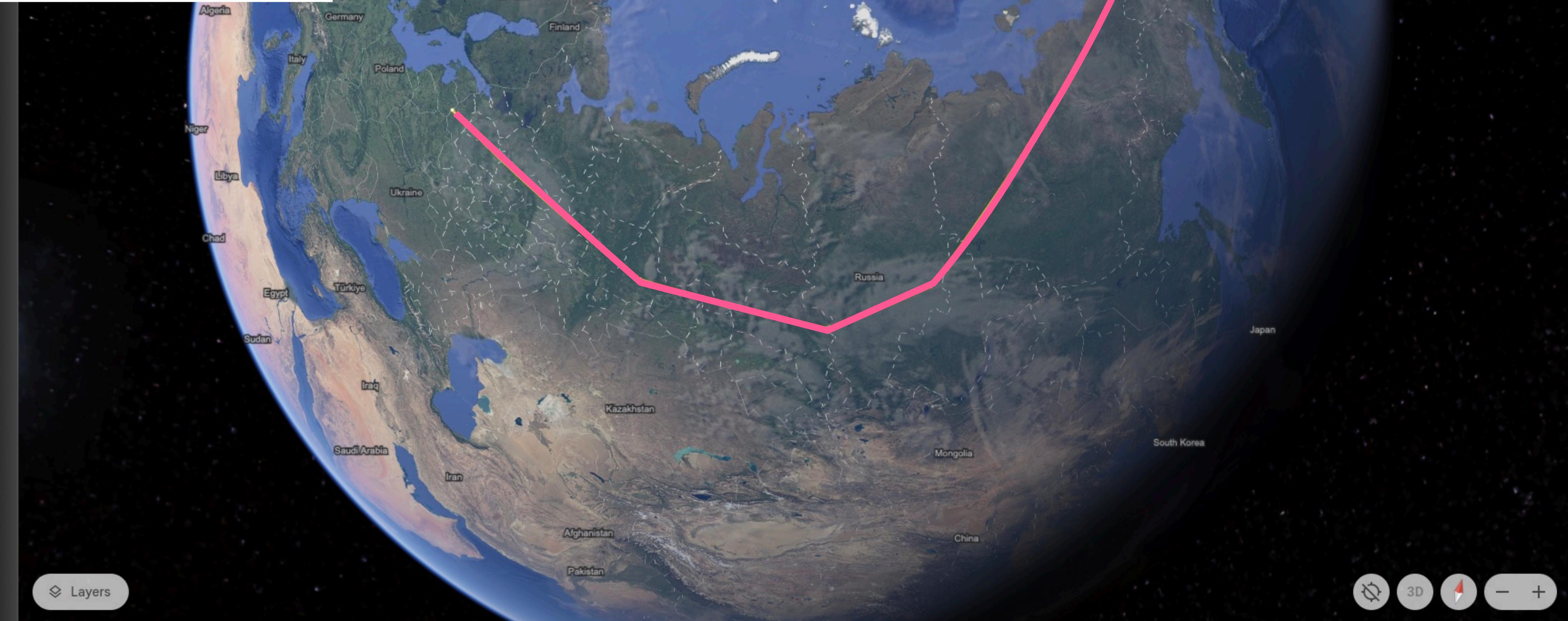
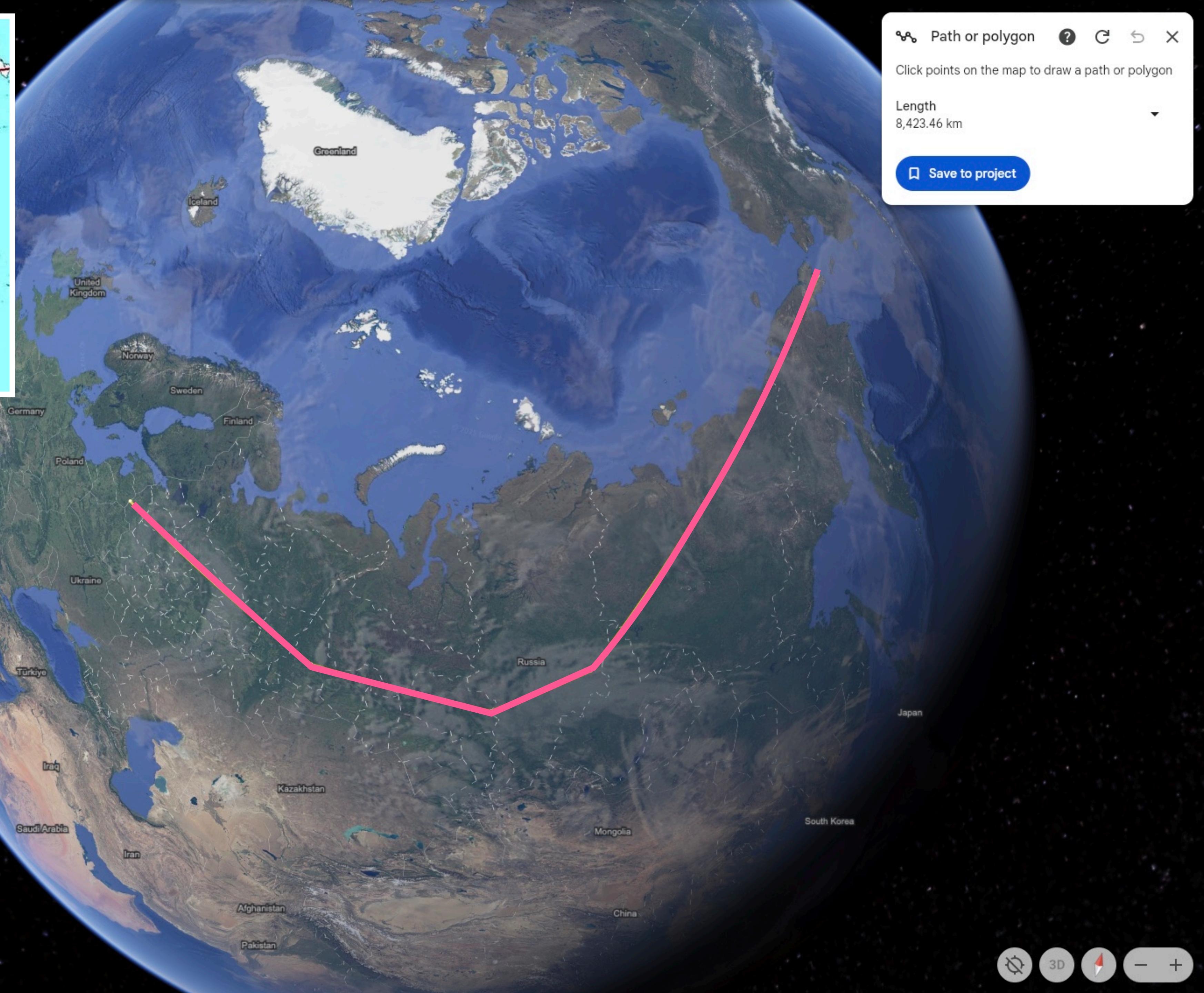
What is the
spectacular
lie in this
map?















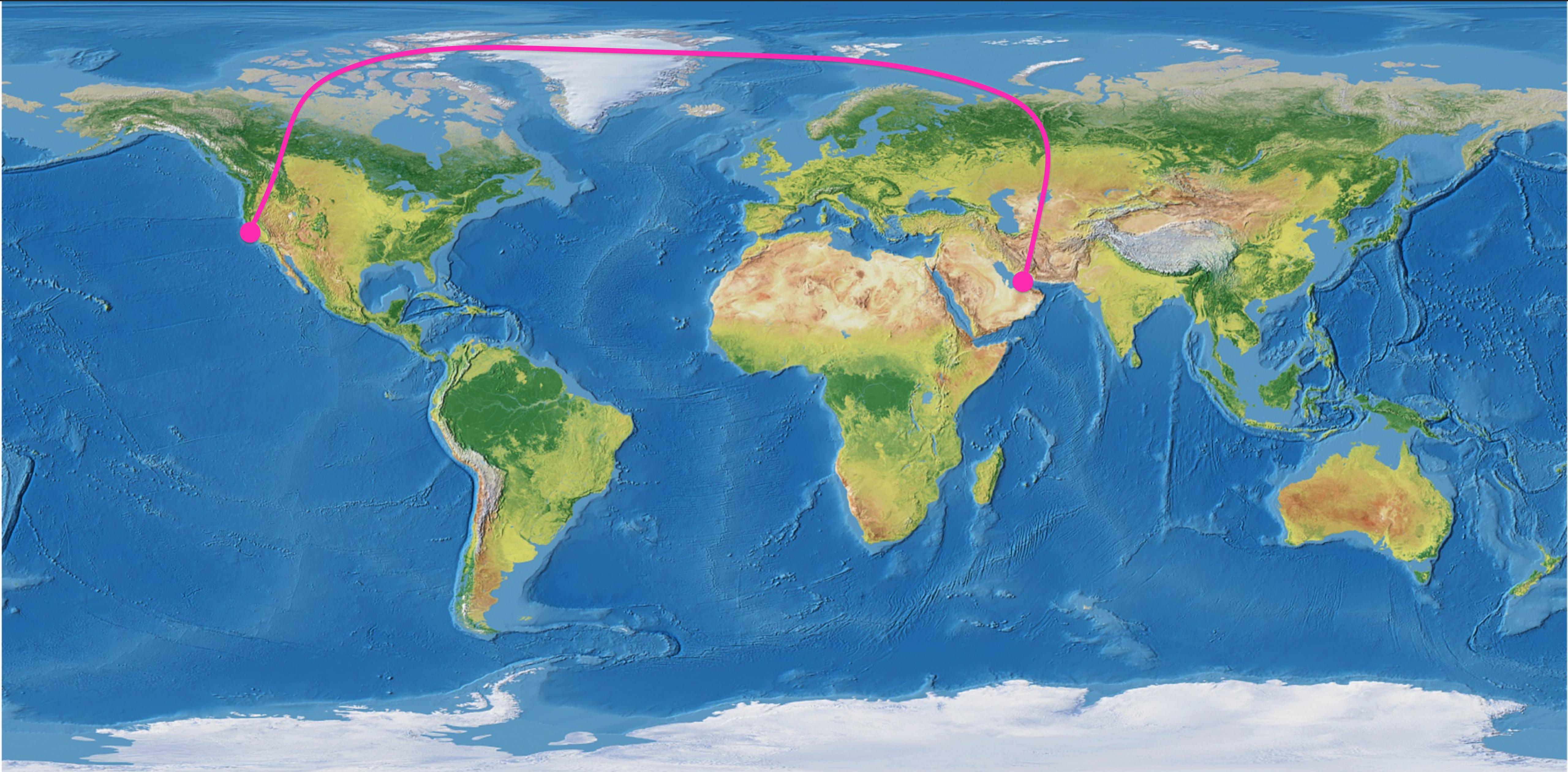




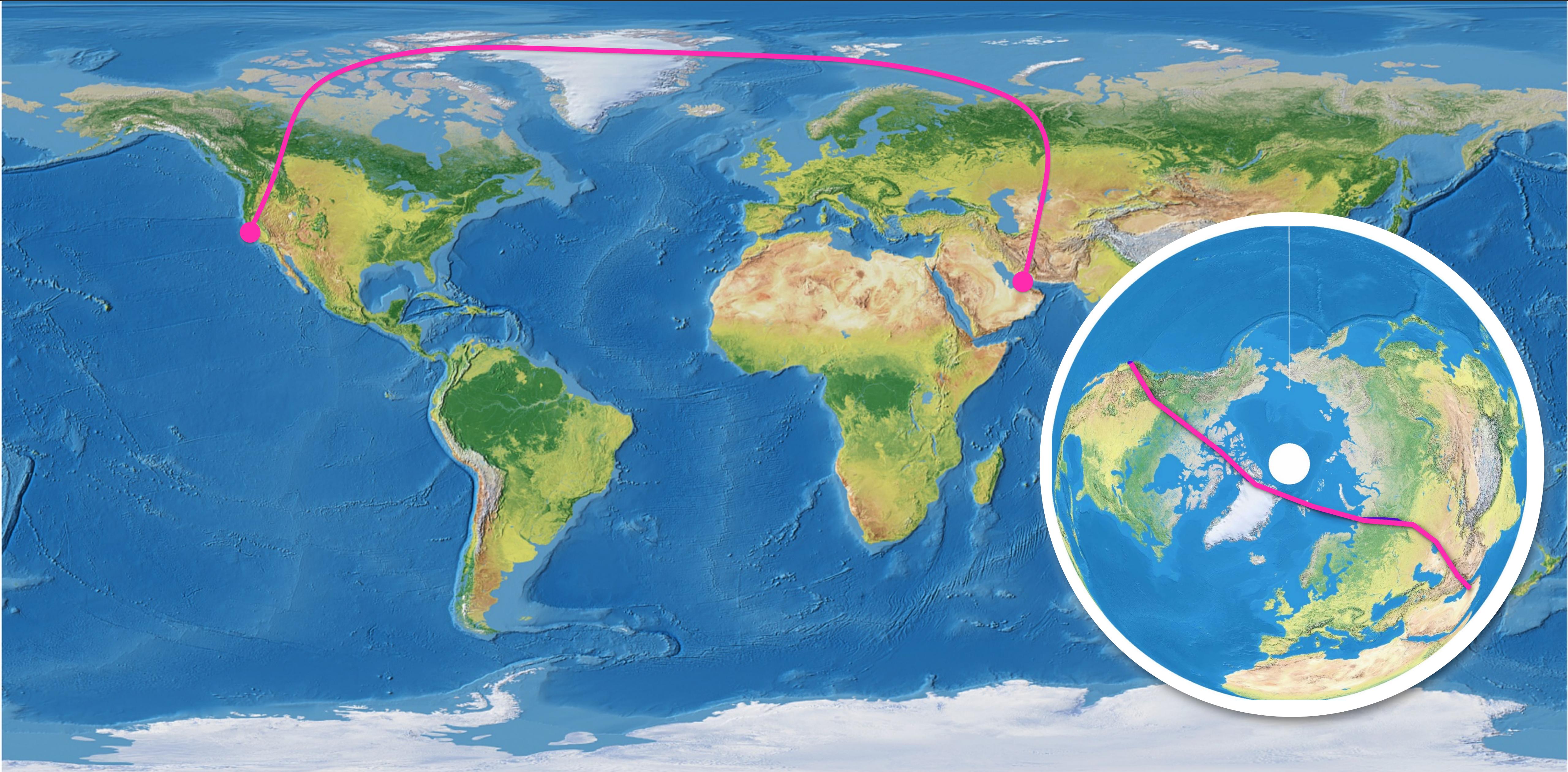
The route of Emirates flight EK225, Dubai to San Francisco



The route of Emirates flight EK225, Dubai to San Francisco



The route of Emirates flight EK225, Dubai to San Francisco

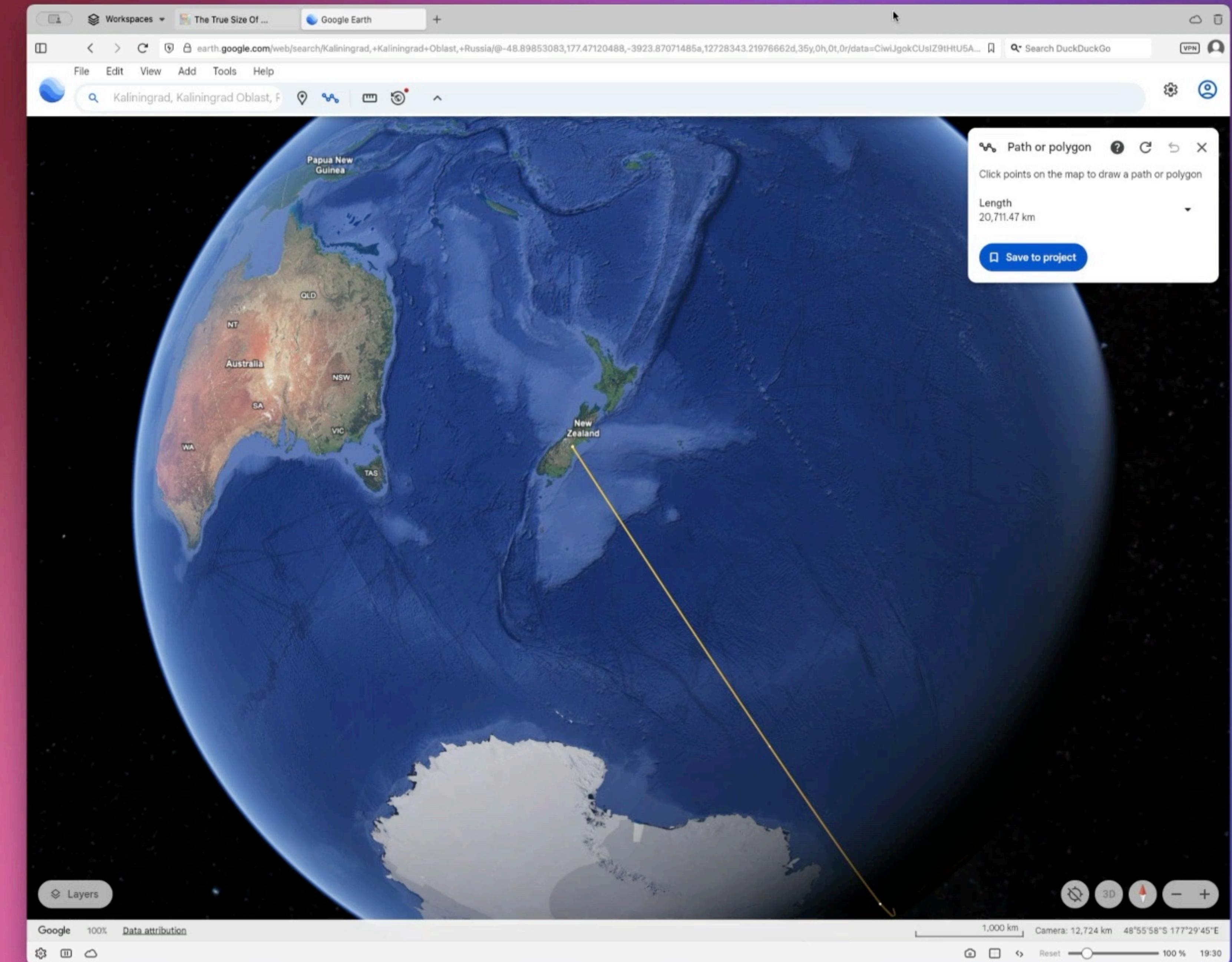


The route of Emirates flight EK225, Dubai to San Francisco





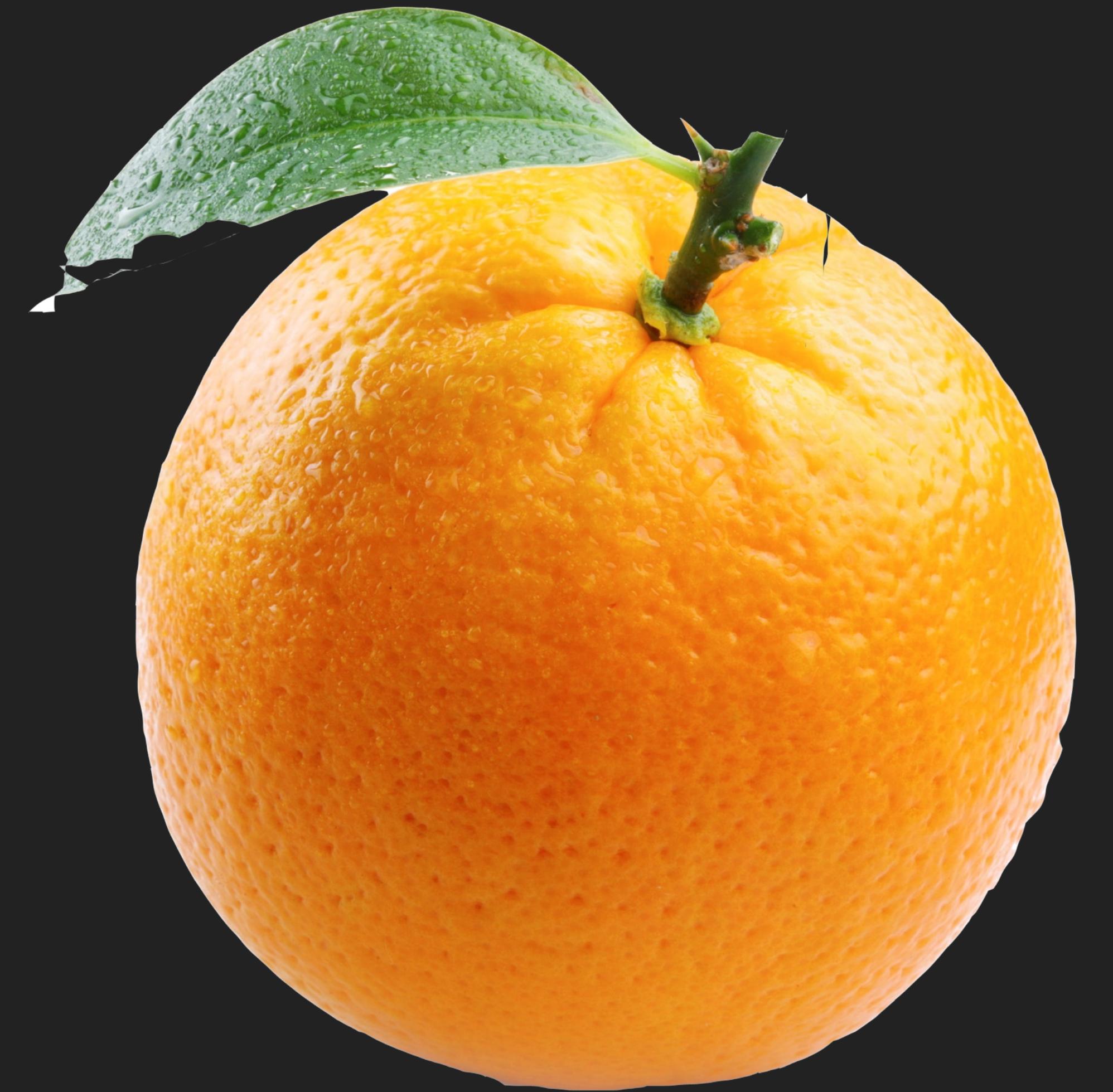
Image © 2012 TerraMetrics
© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image IBCAO



Disclaimer.

“The problem was approached as a purely mathematical exercise. The authors do not recommend sailing along the found paths.”





Do try this at home.

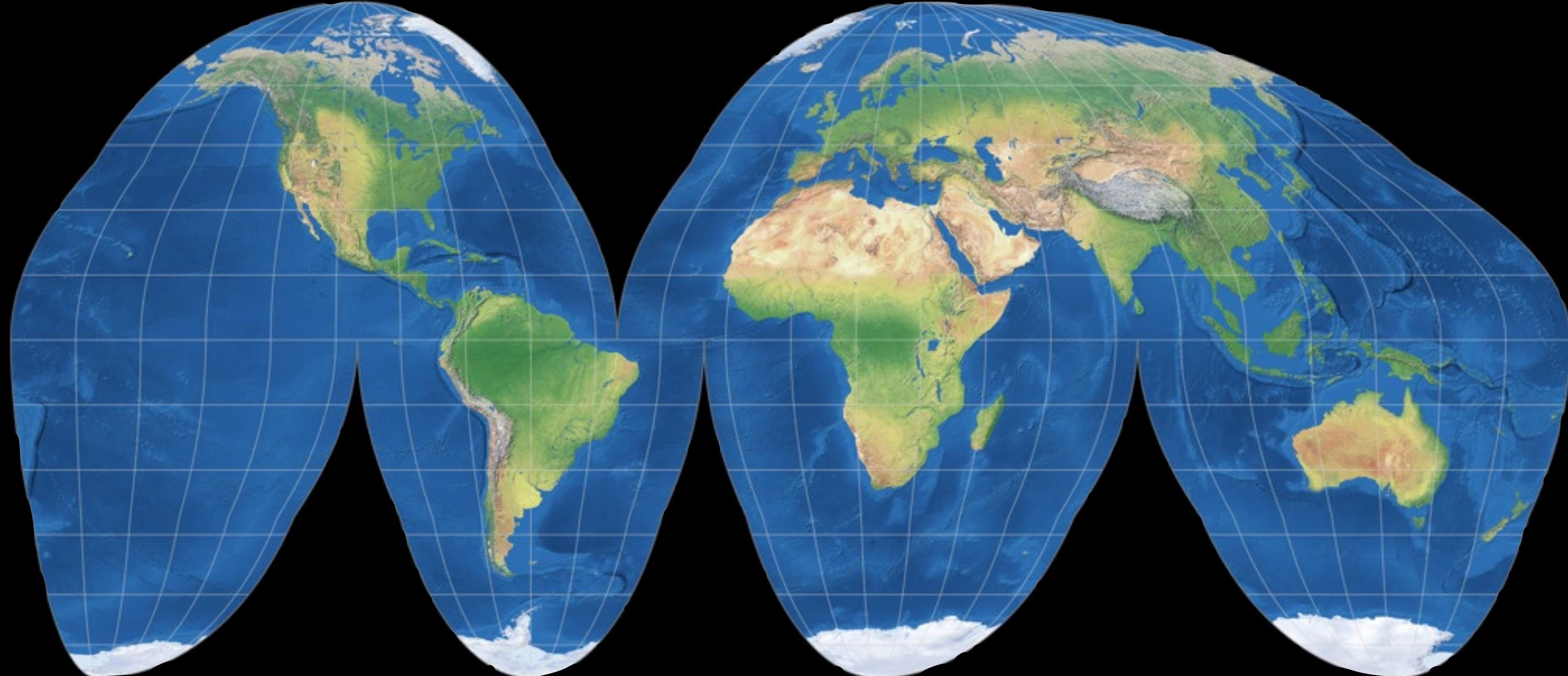


The video is without sound.
A Strange Map Projection (Euler Spiral) -
Numberphile, with Hannah Fry



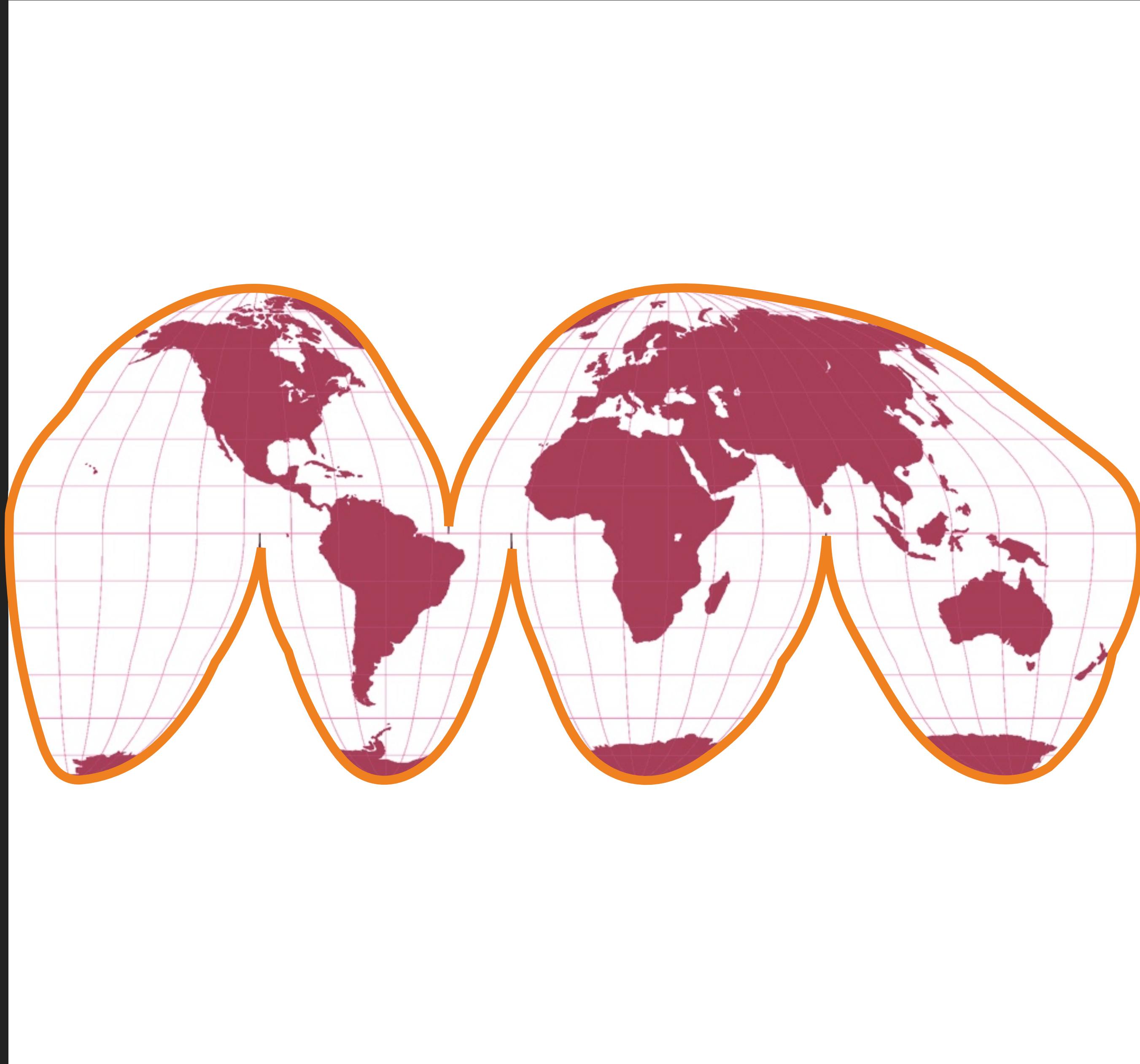
Goode homolosine projection

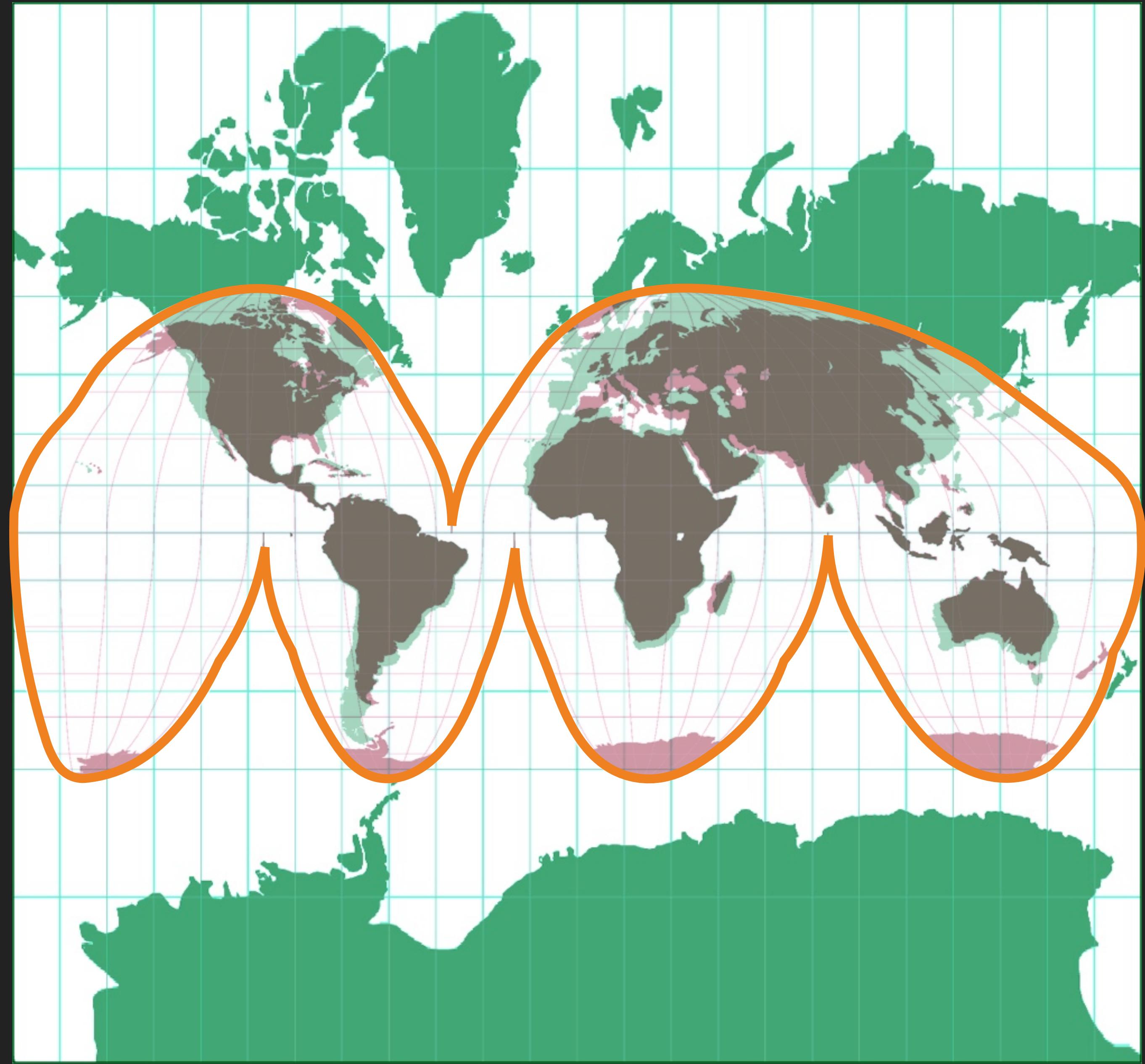
pseudocylindrical, equal-area



The orange-peel map



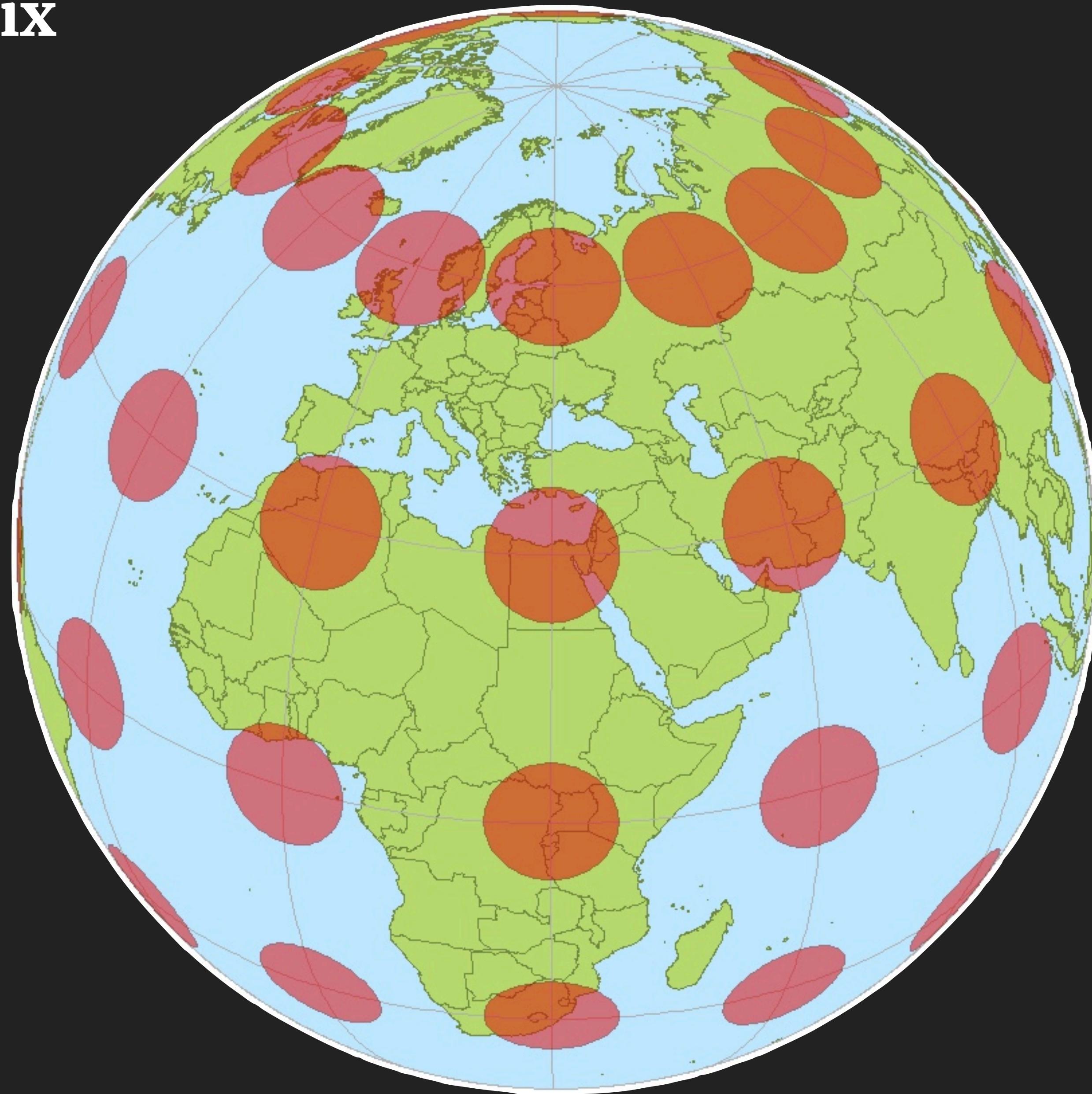


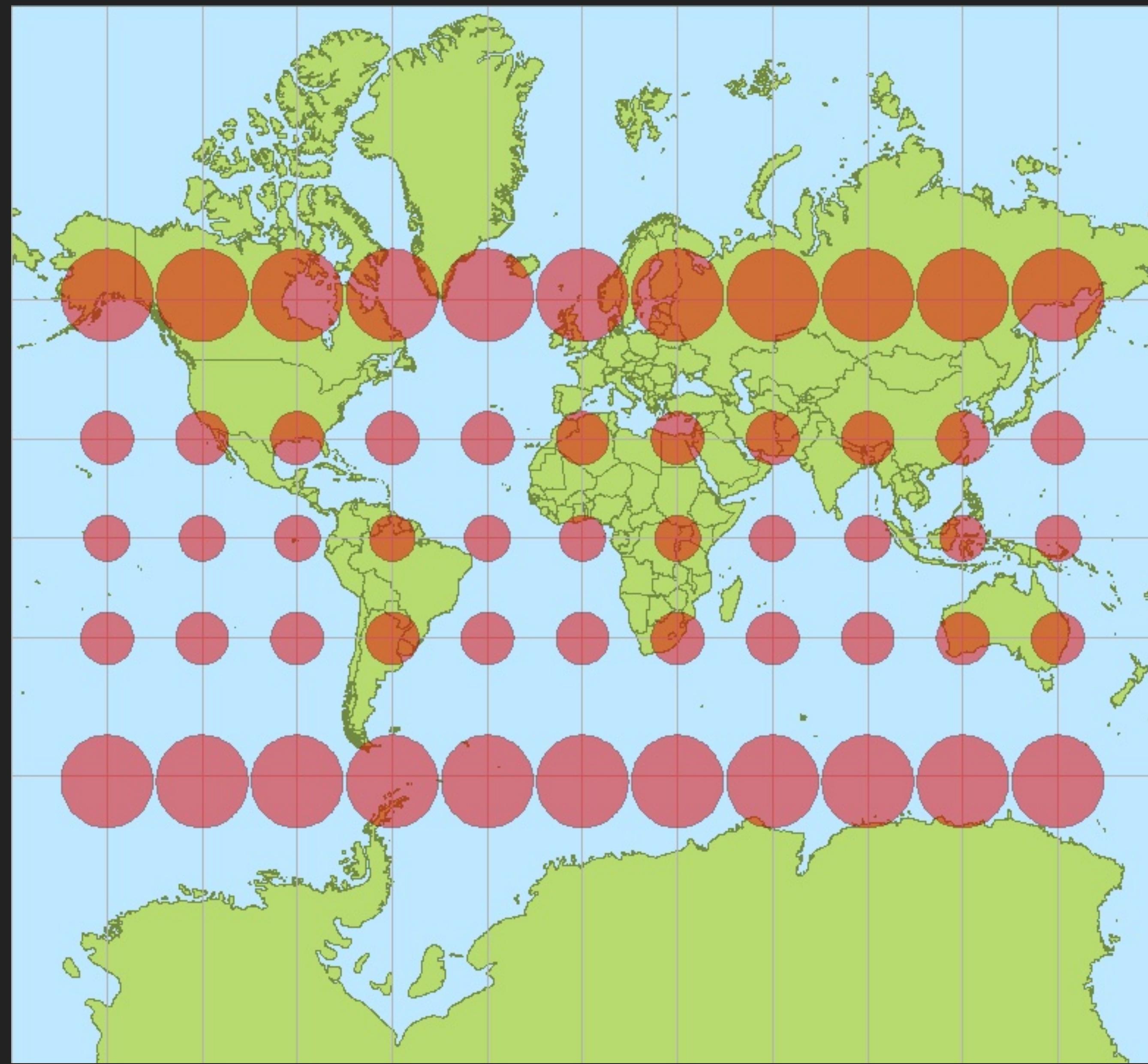




OBJECTS IN MIRROR ARE CLOSER
THAN THEY APPEAR

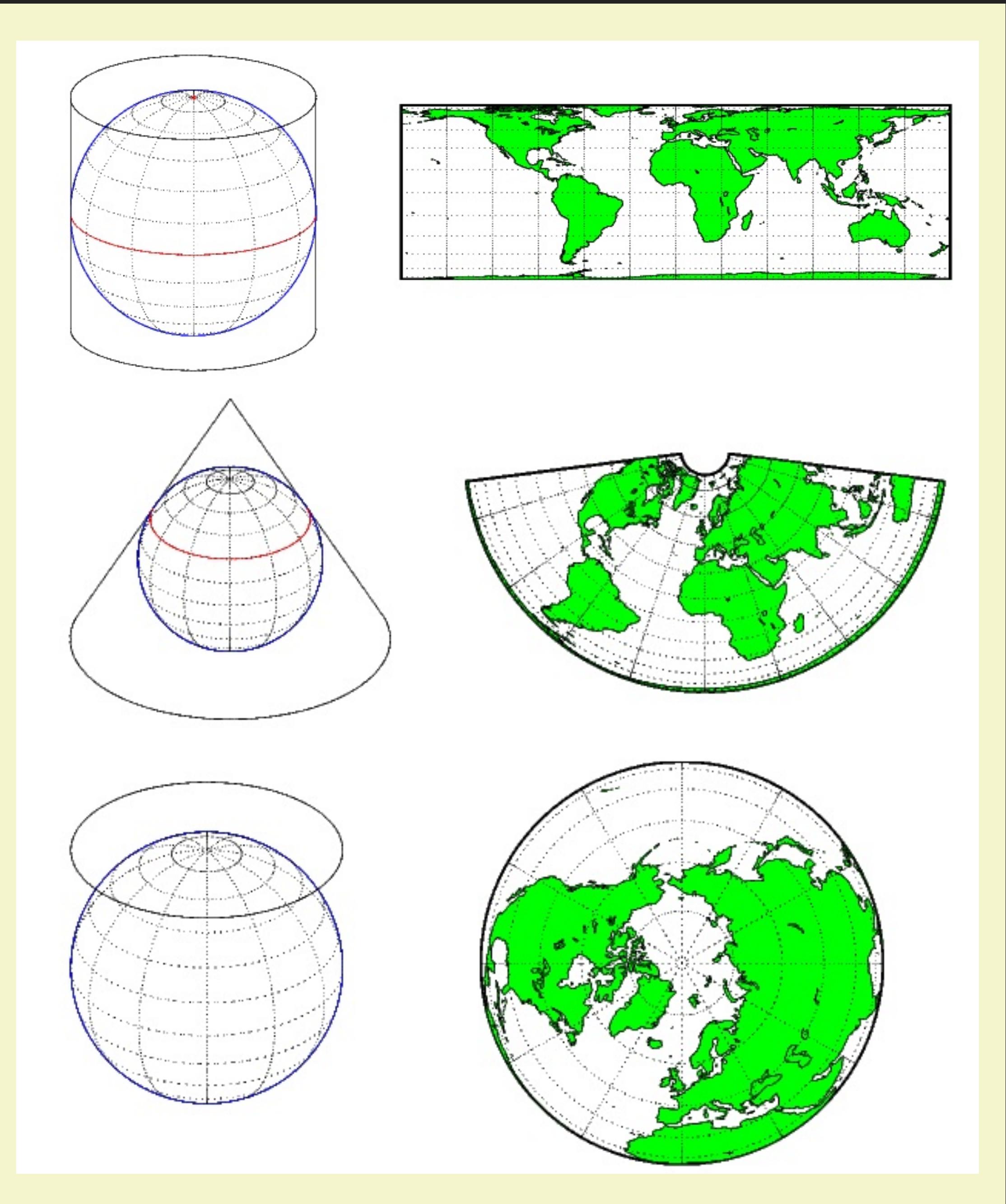
Tissot's indicatrix *Globe*





What are the options?



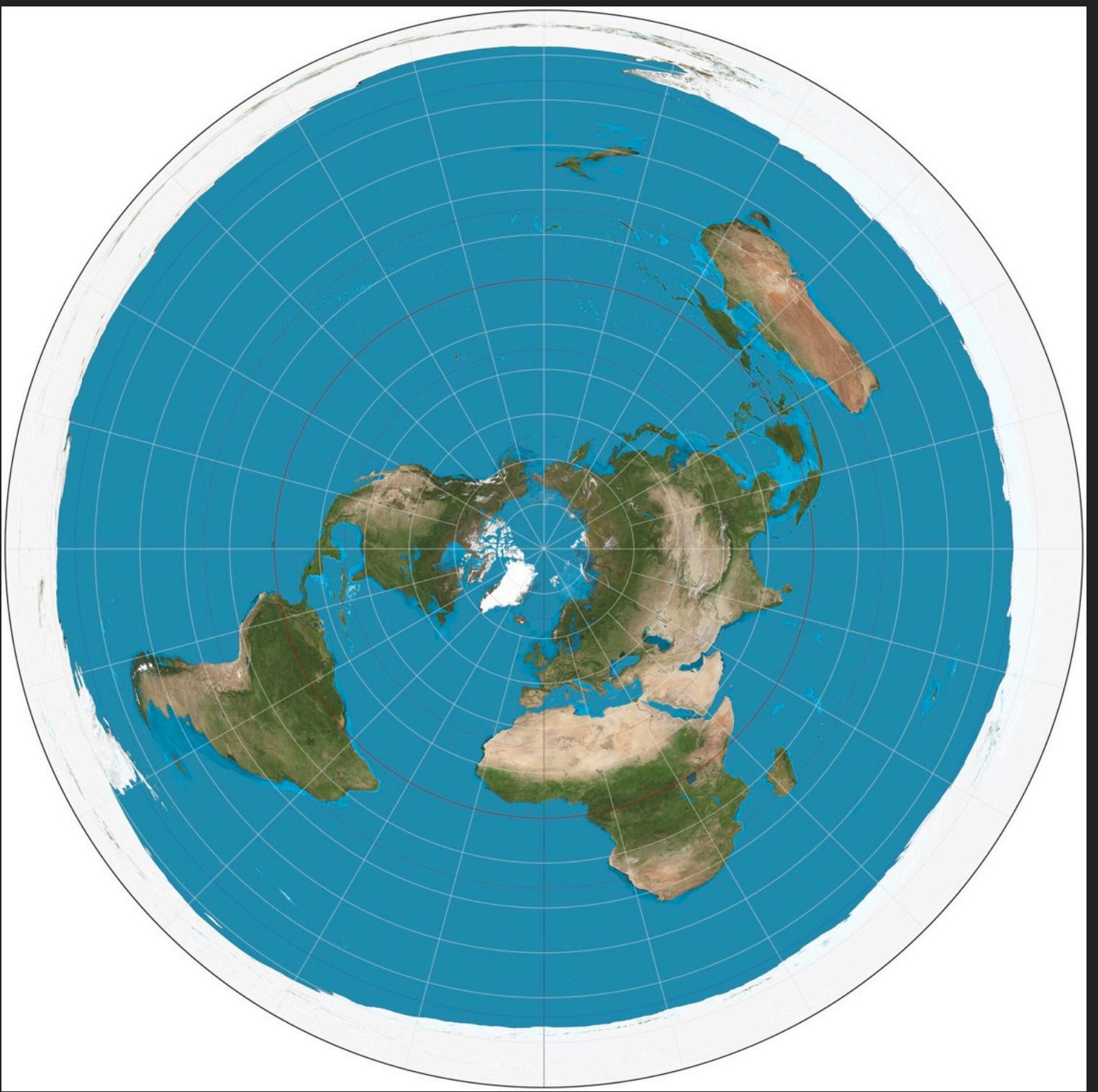


Cylindrical

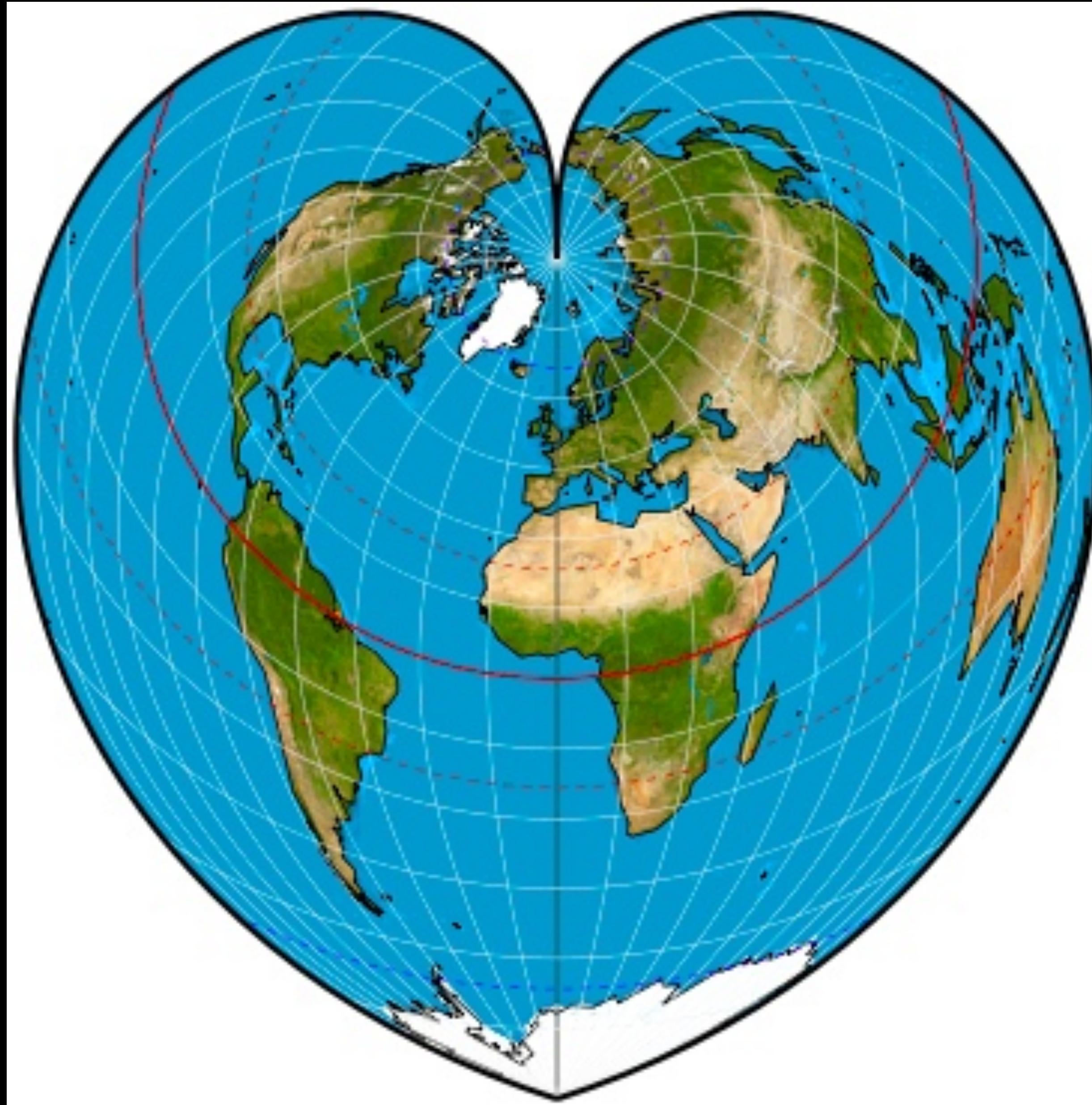
Conic

Azimuthal

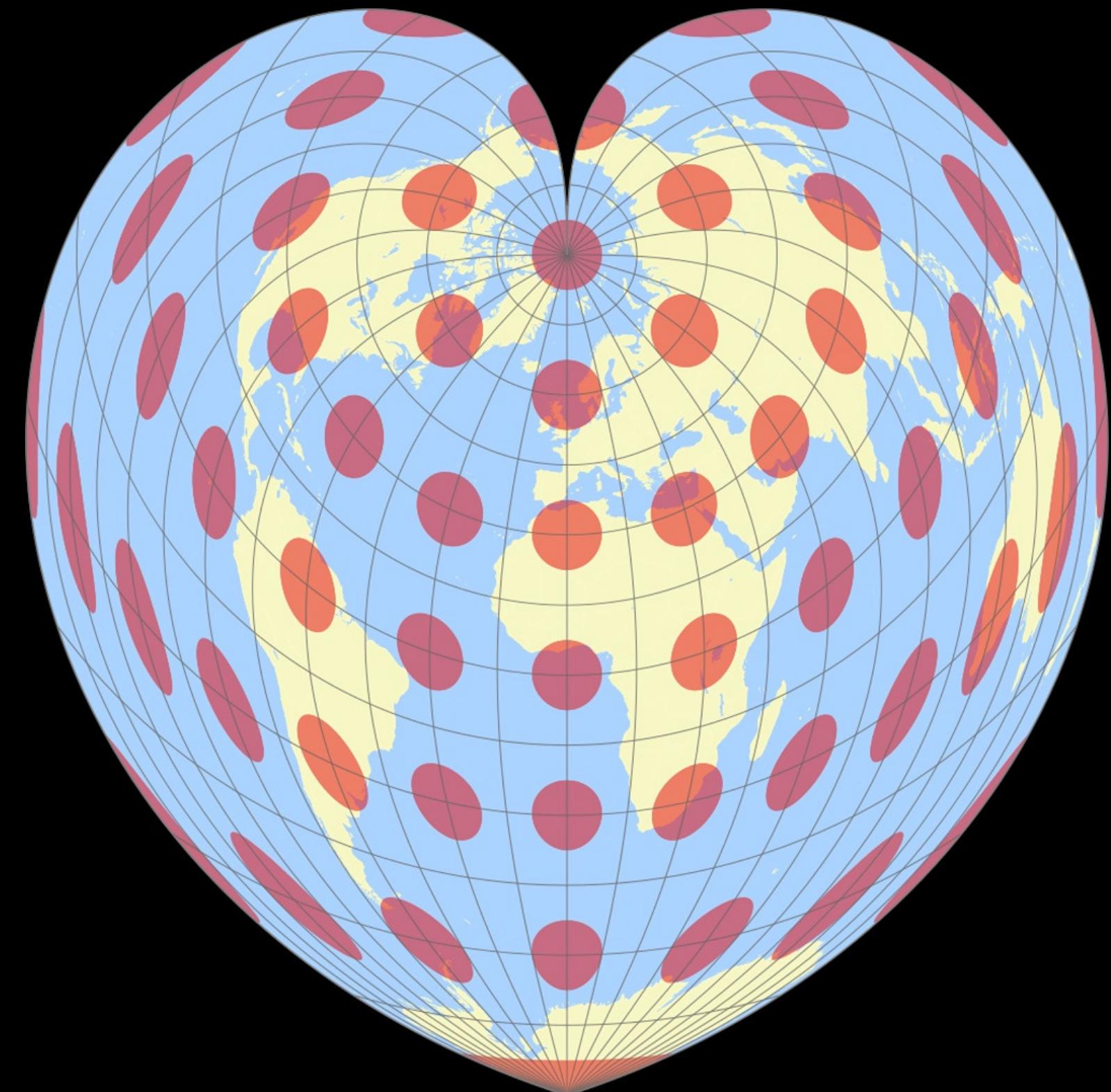
<https://www.mathworks.com/help/map/the-three-main-families-of-map-projections.html>

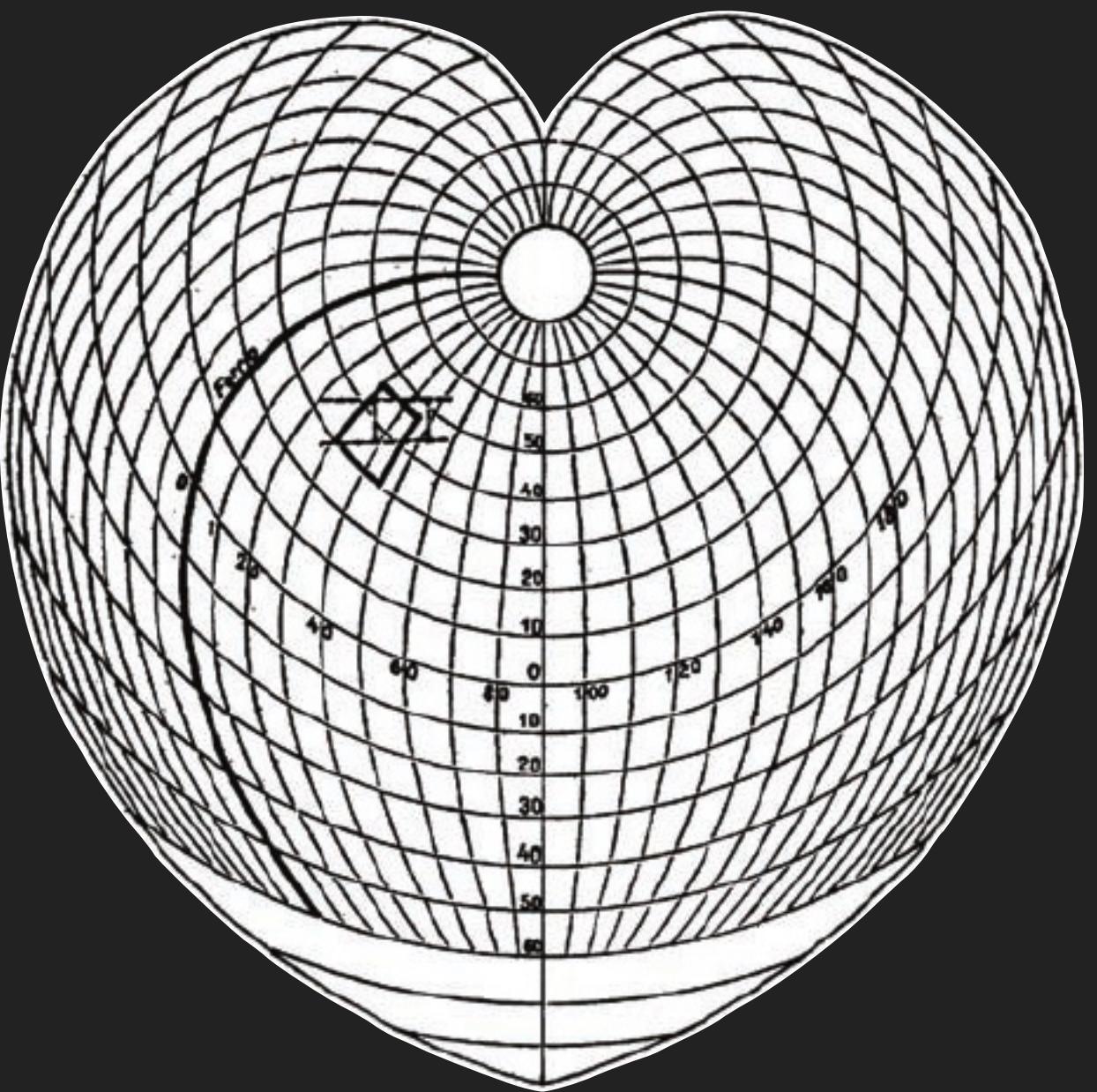


Azimuthal

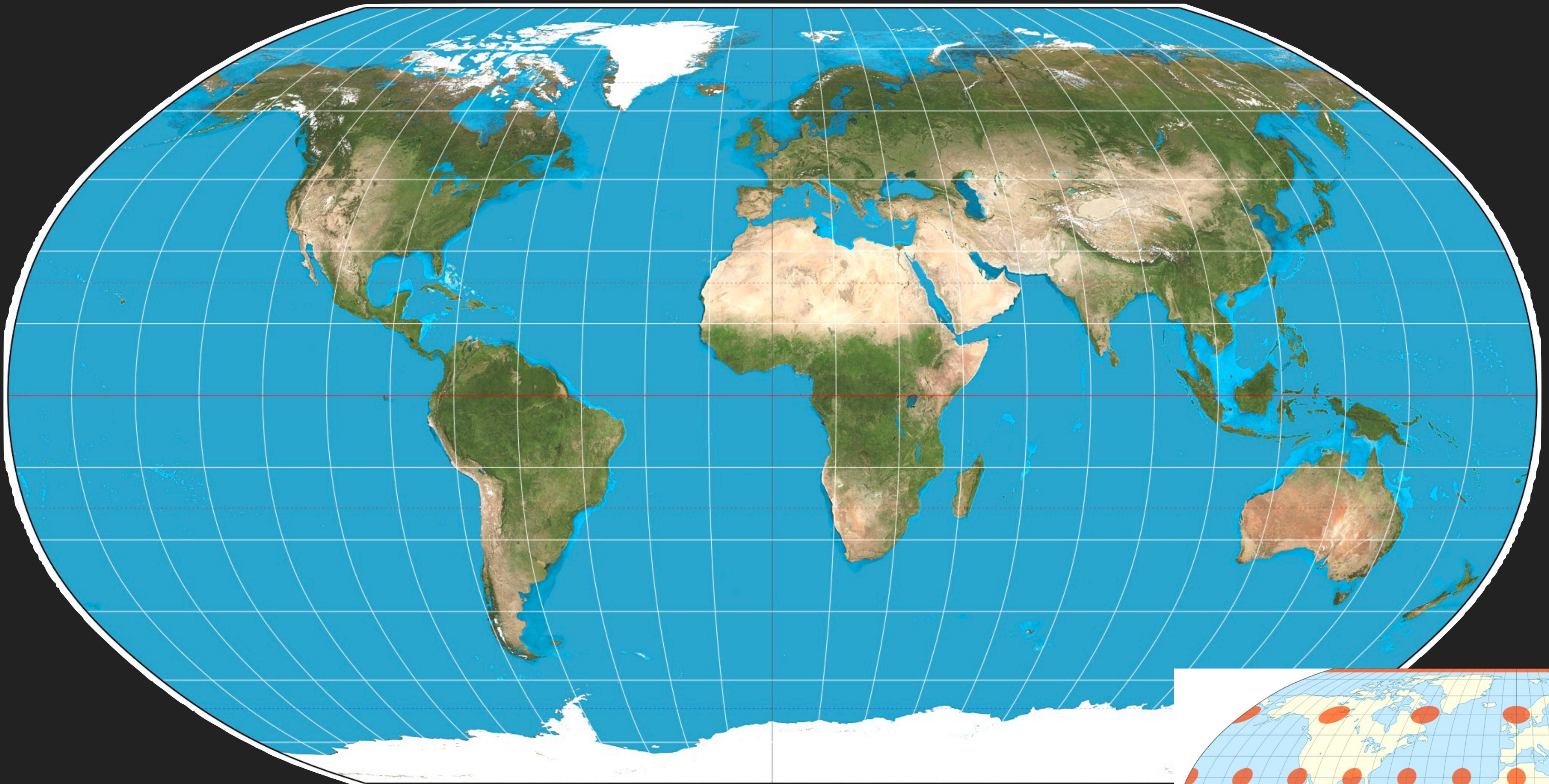


Stab-Werner projection
pseudoconic equal-area
Cordiform
'emotions'

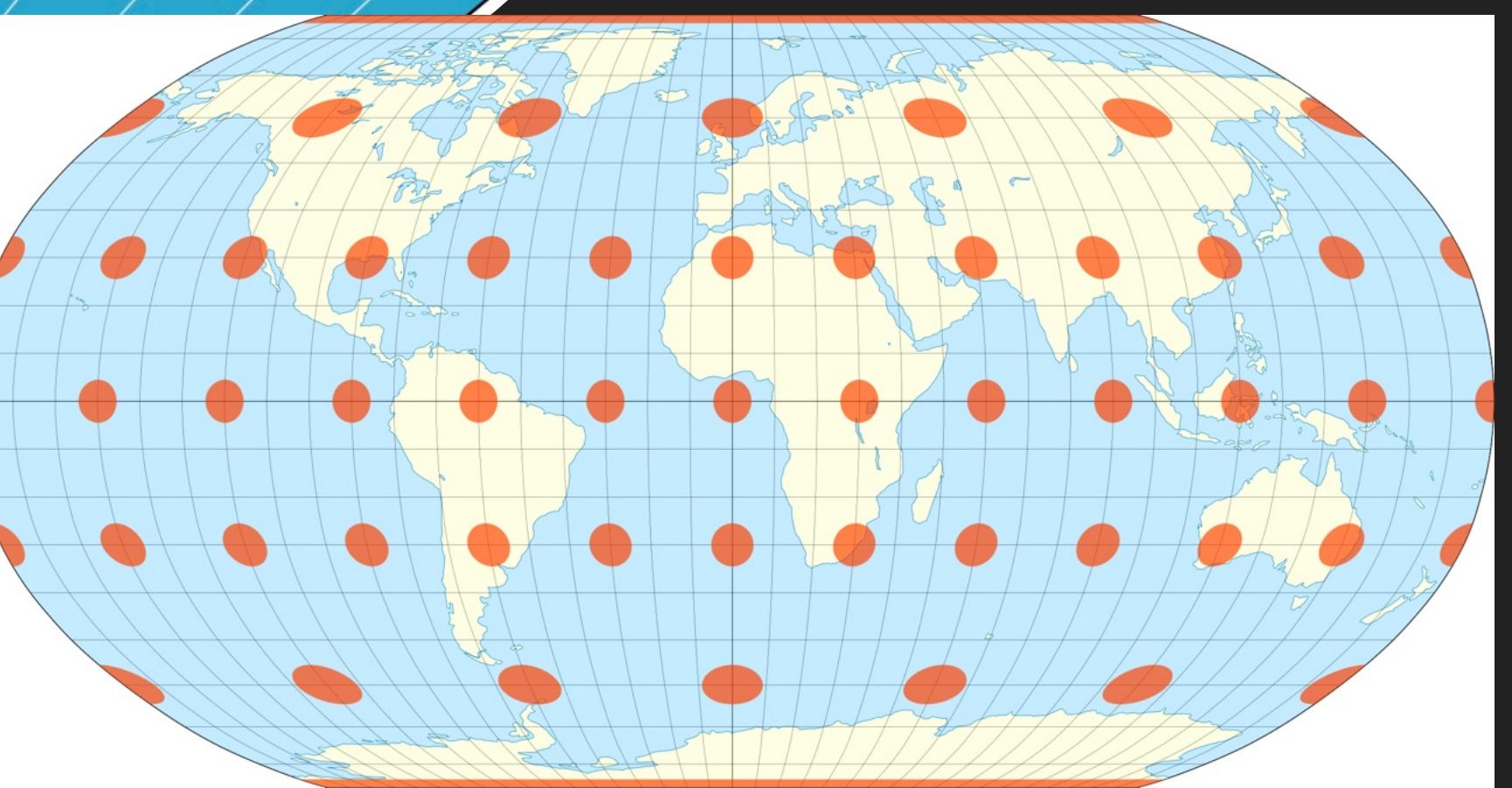


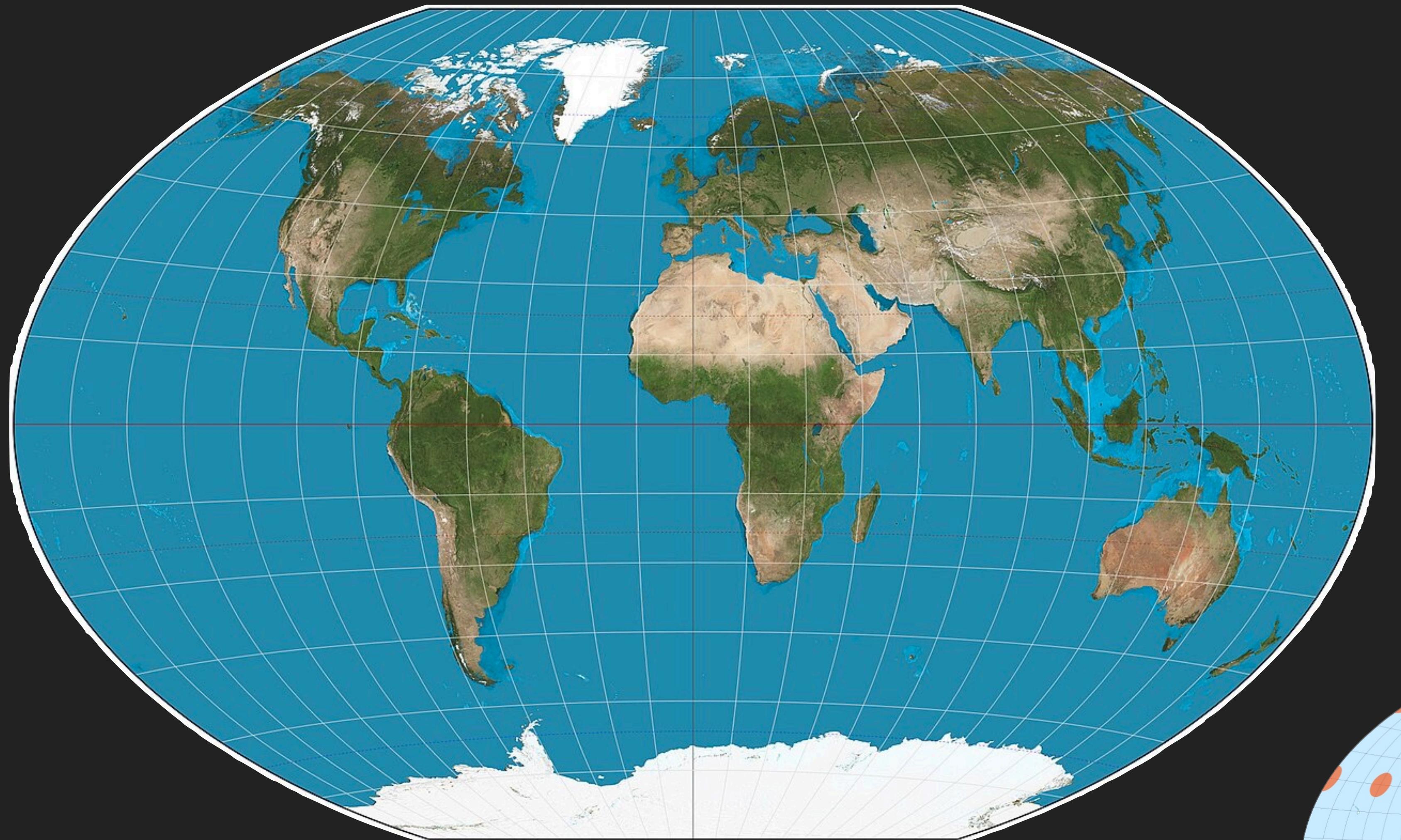




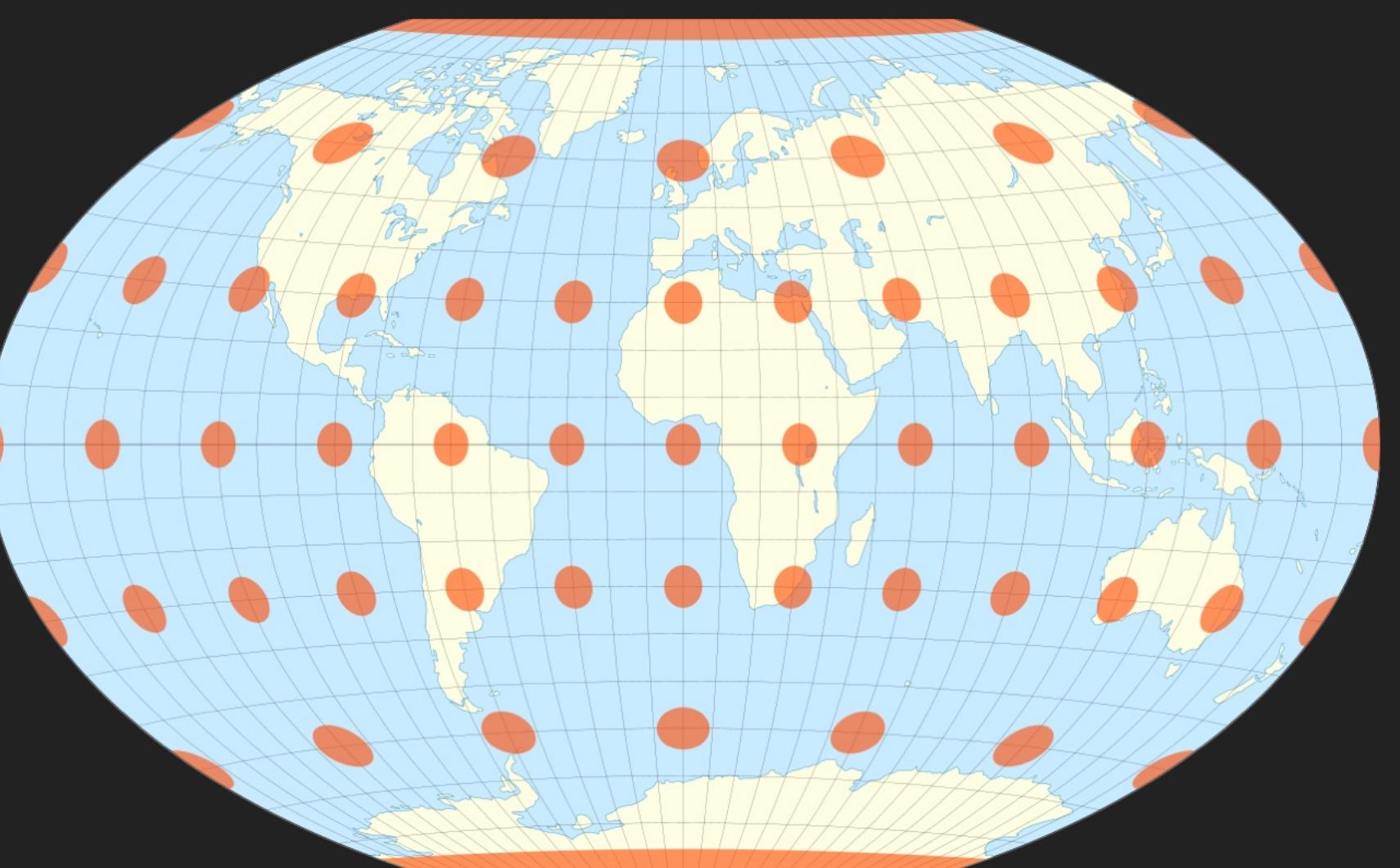


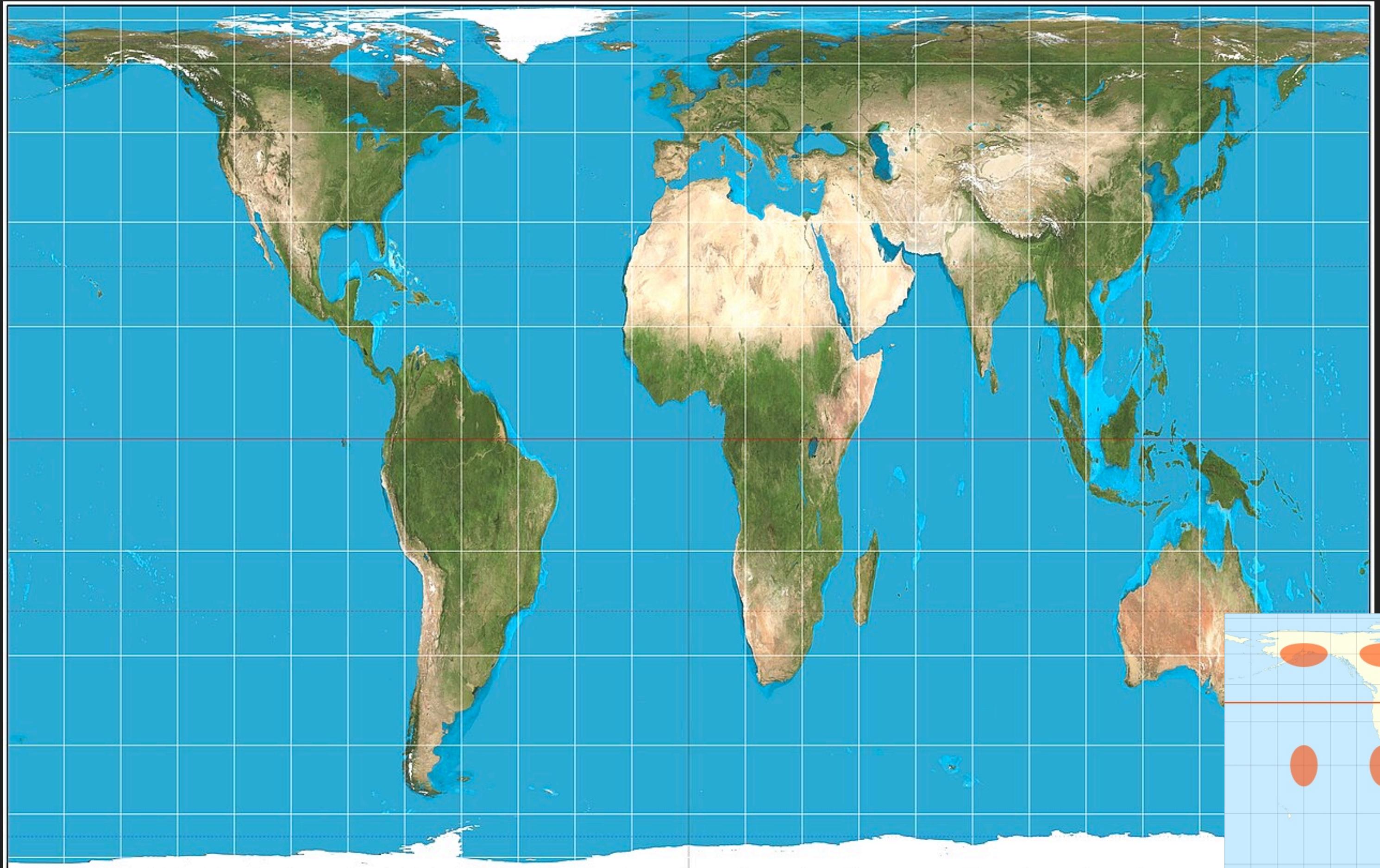
Robinson projection
neither equal-area nor conformal
(a compromise)



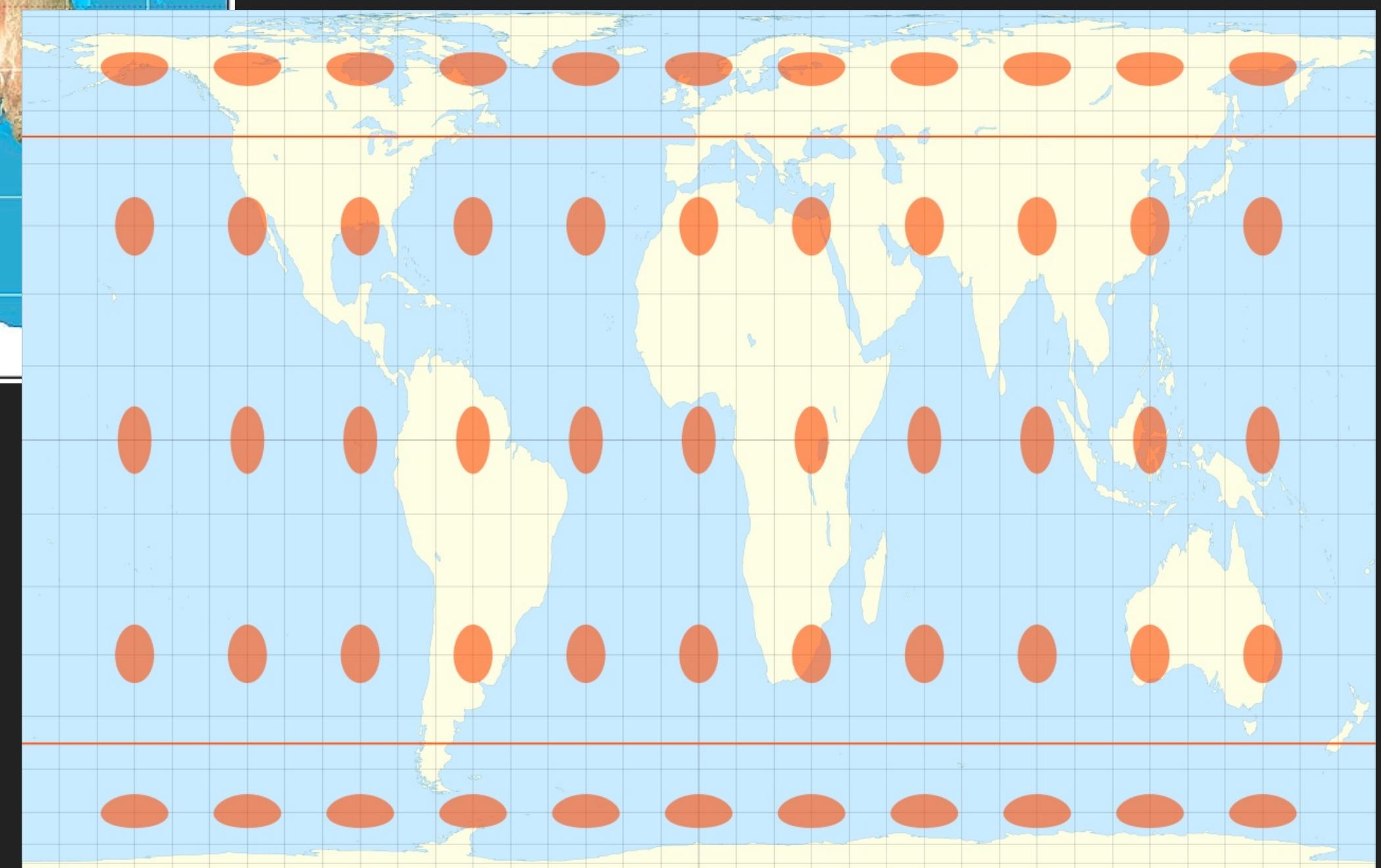


Winkel tripel projection
goal of minimizing three kinds of distortion:
area, direction, and distance





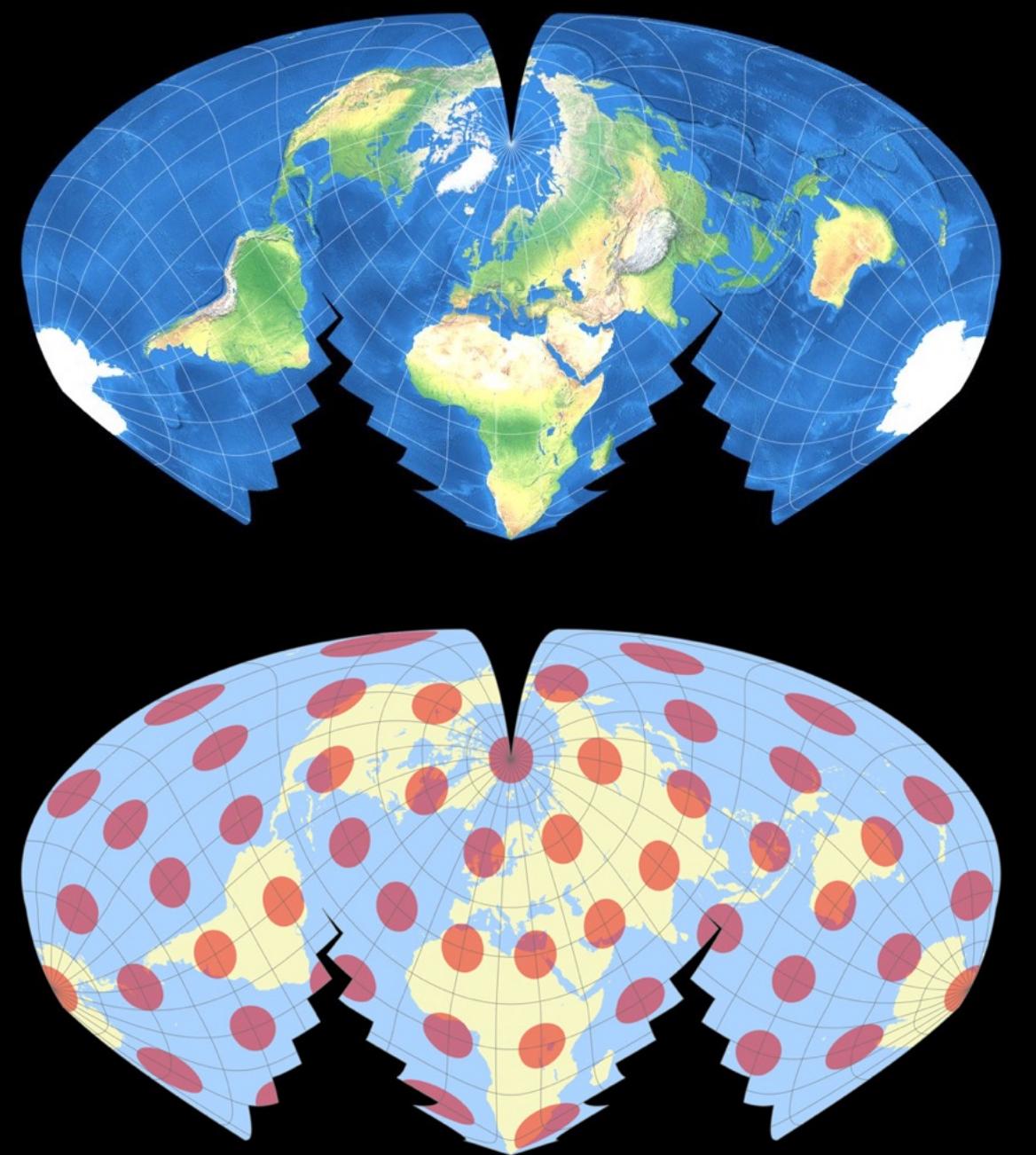
Gall-Peters projection
Cylindrical equal-area



The Peters Projection.



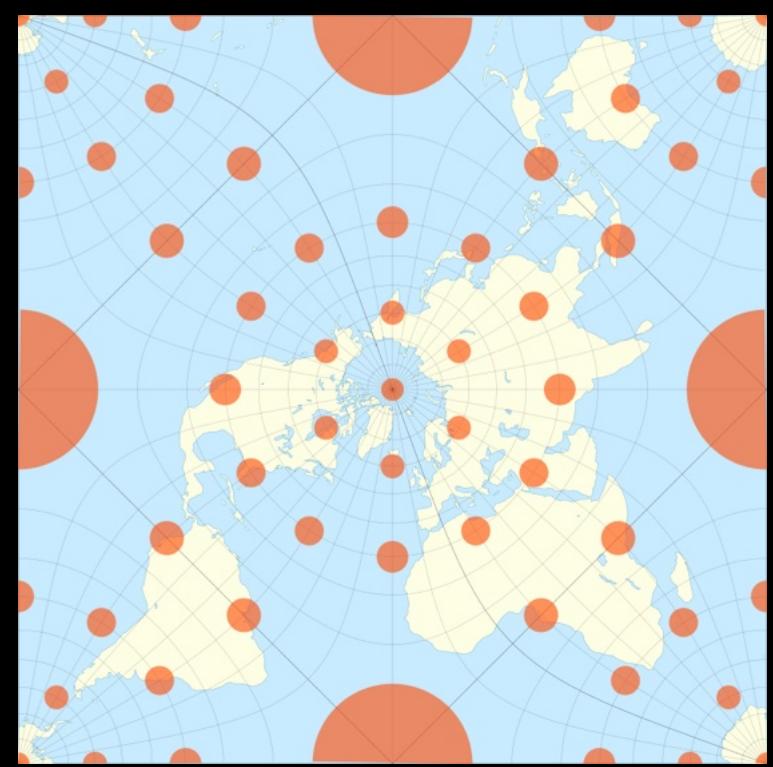
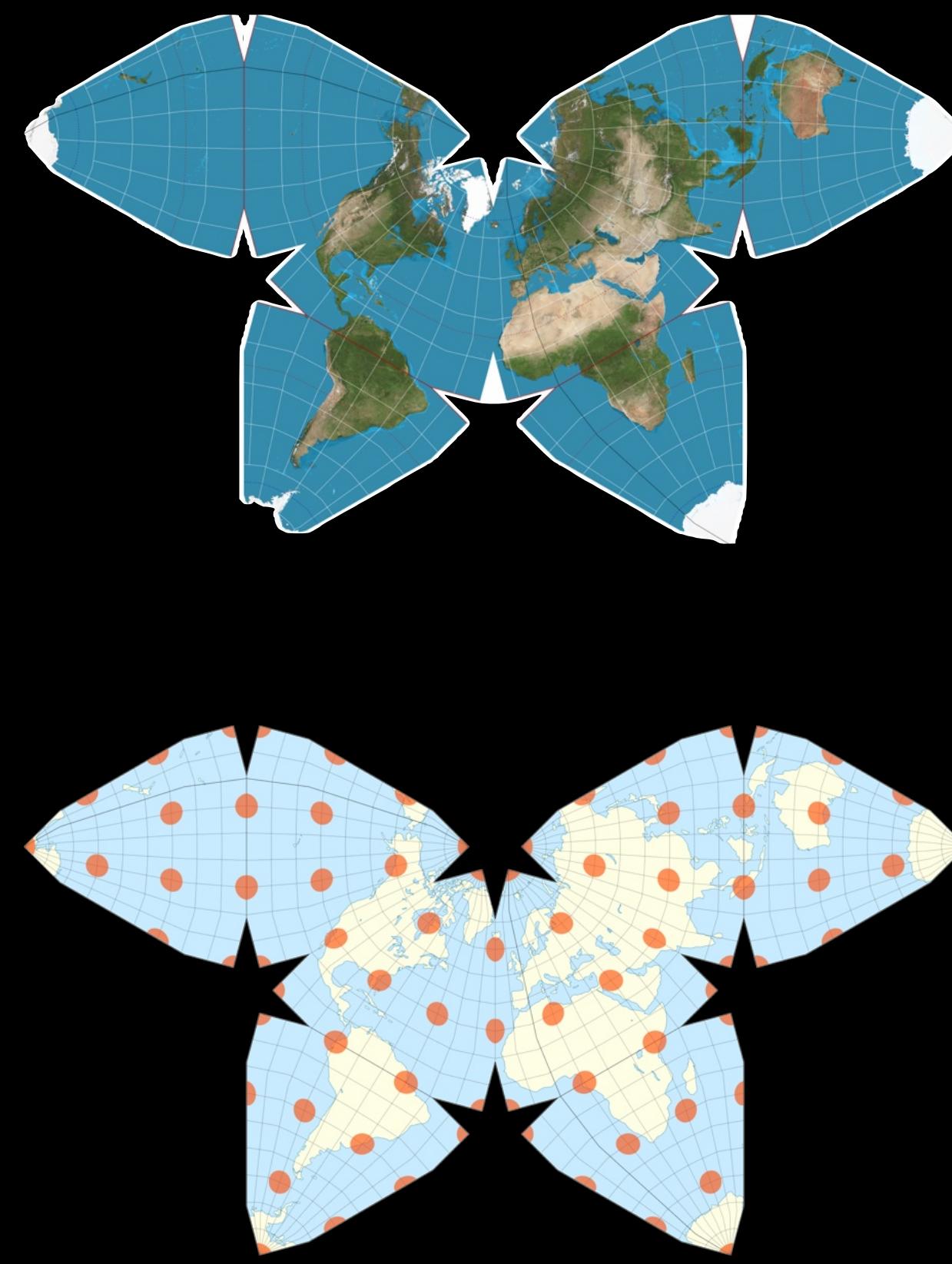
Sinu-Mollweide



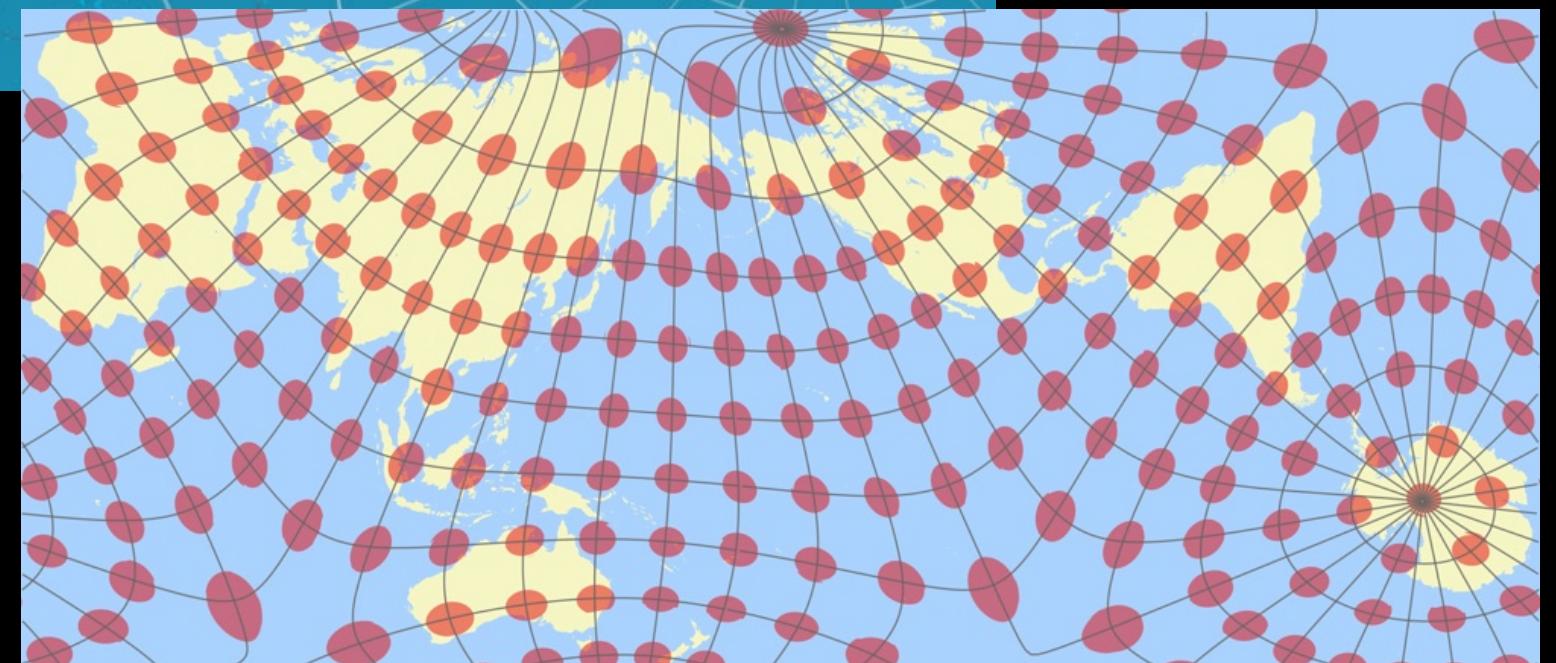
Peirce Quincuncial



Waterman butterfly

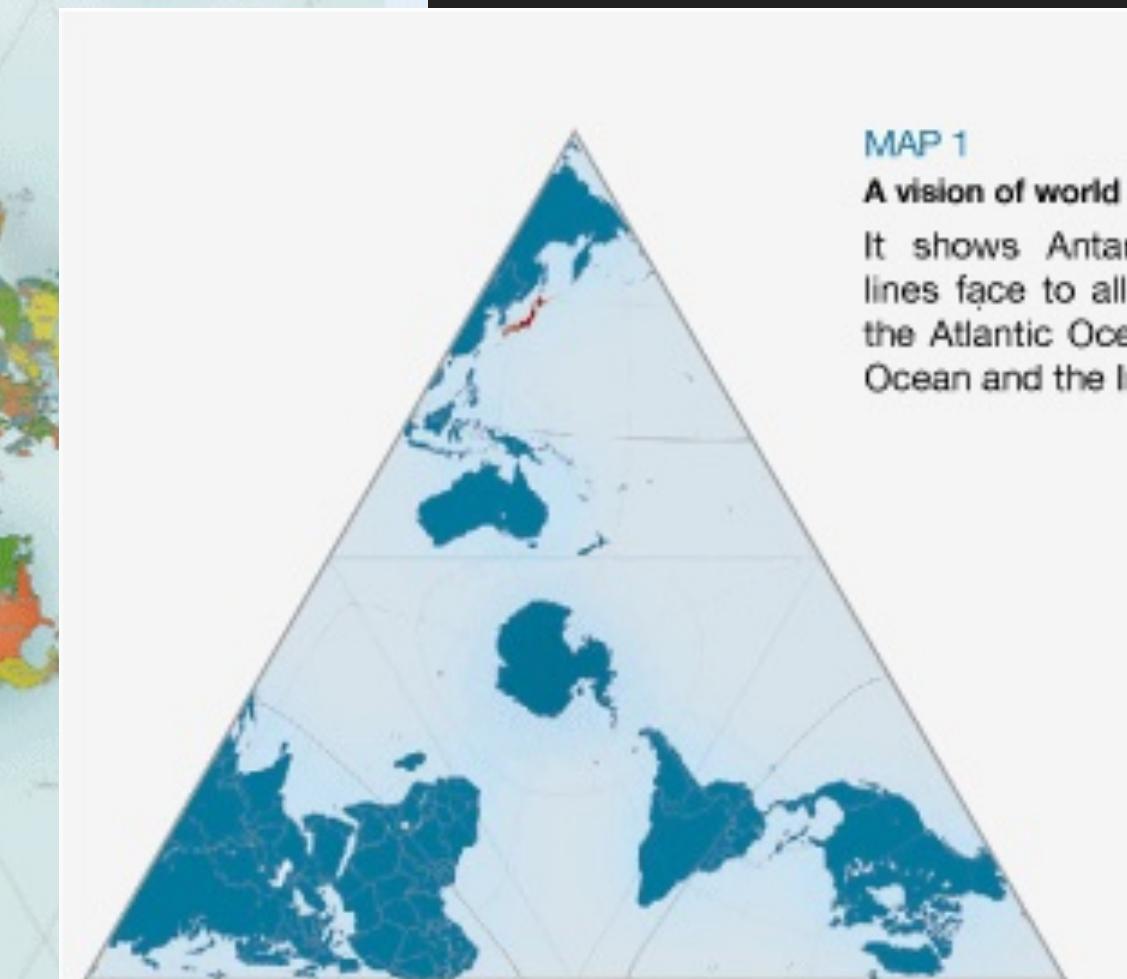
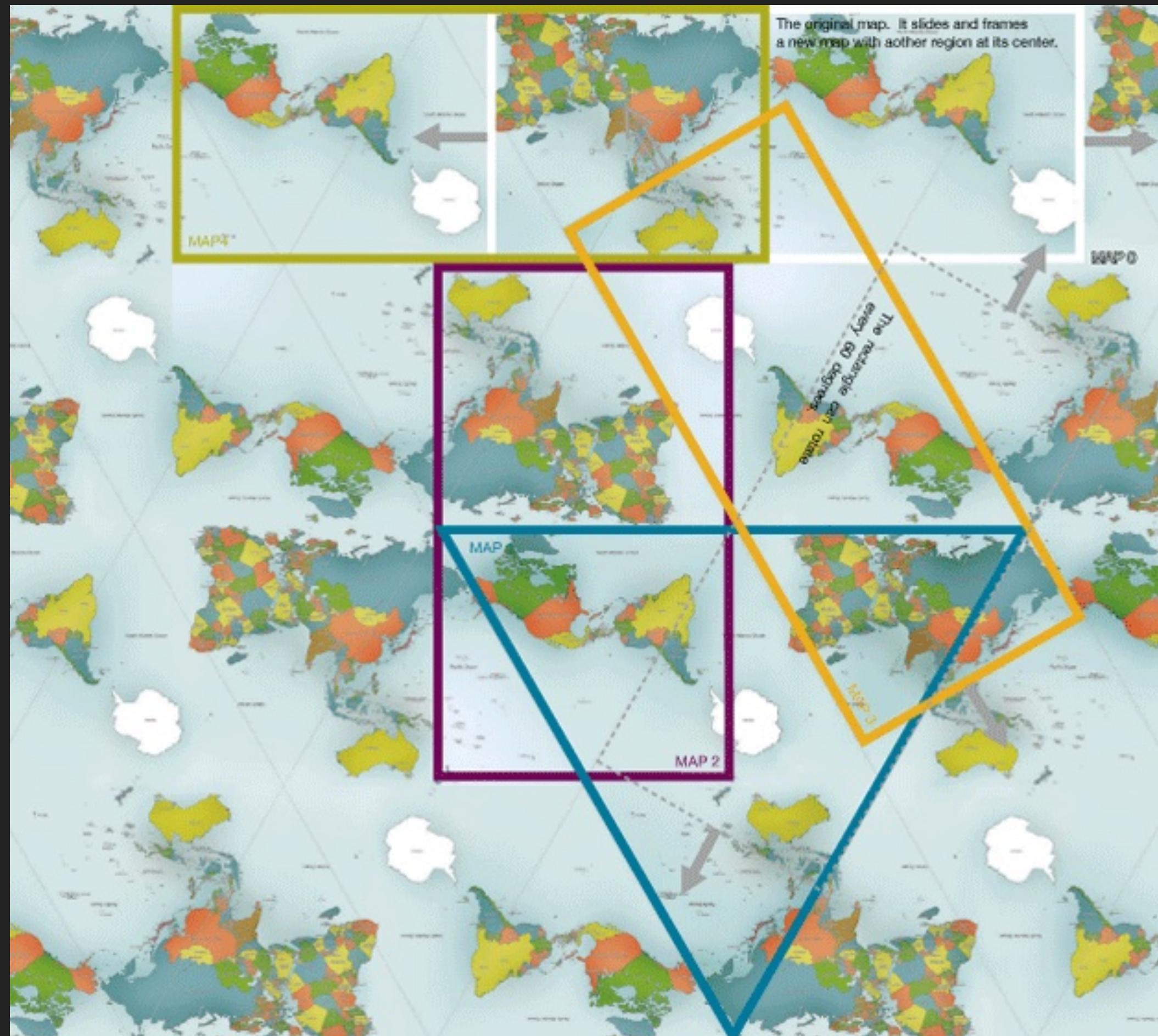


The Authagraph



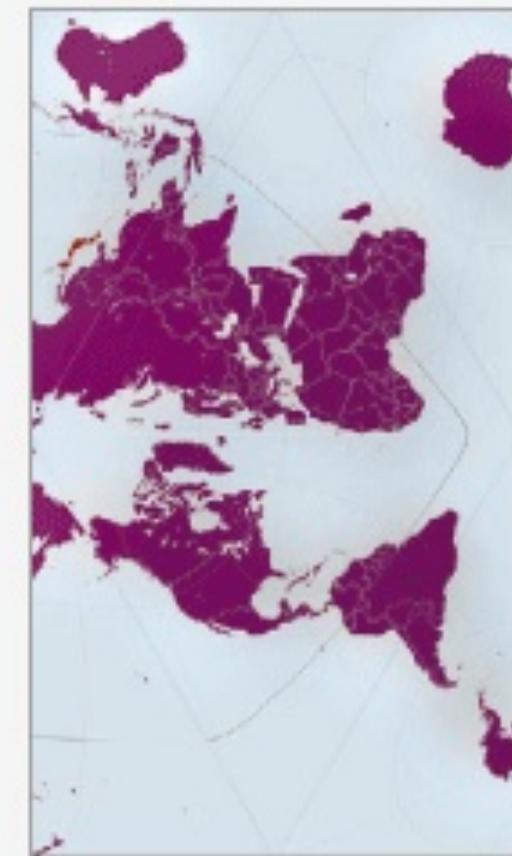
made by equally dividing a spherical surface into 96 triangles, transferring it to a tetrahedron while maintaining area proportions, and unfolding it in the form of a rectangle: it is a polyhedral map projection

Hajime Narukawa worked for 6 years on this map, and won the 2016 Good Design Awards - Grand Award.



MAP 1

A vision of world from Antarctica
It shows Antarctica's coastlines face to all three oceans, the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.



MAP 2

A vision from the North Pole and the 1st meridian
It shows a layout which divides the world into new world below and old world above.



MAP 3

A vision of world from Brazil
It shows geographical relation with Brazil, half globe away from Japan.



MAP 4

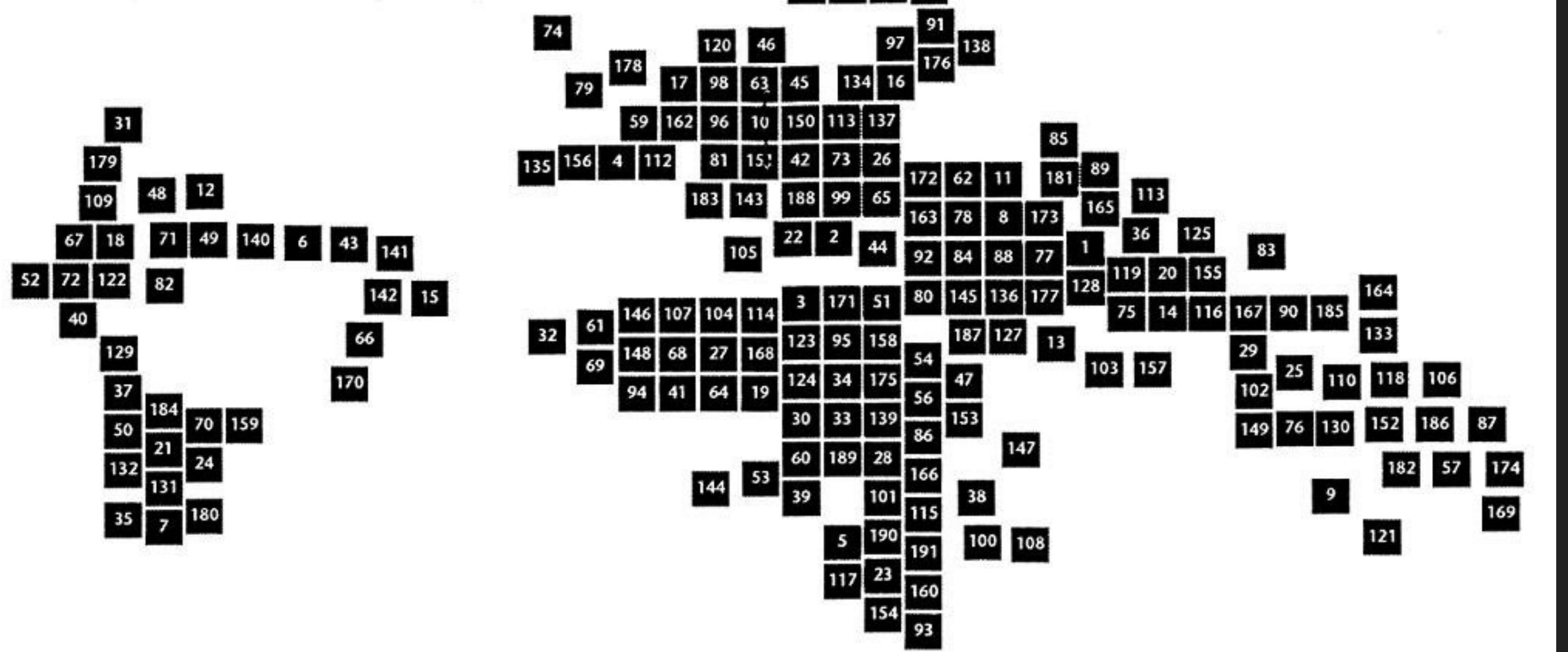
A vision of world from South Africa
It shows geographical relation with South Africa where an economy development, diamond and World Cup attracted a public attention.

The Authagraph map projection centered on Europe



Has been reverse engineered.

IASBS EQUINATIONAL PROJECTION



1 afghanistan
 2 albania
 3 algeria
 4 andorra
 5 angola
 6 antigua + barbuda
 7 argentina
 8 armenia
 9 australia
 10 austria
 11 azerbaijan
 12 bahamas
 13 bahrain
 14 bangladesh
 15 barbados
 16 belarus
 17 belgium
 18 belize
 19 benin
 20 bhutan
 21 bolivia
 22 bosnia-herzegovina
 23 botswana
 24 brazil
 25 brunei
 26 bulgaria
 27 burkina faso
 28 burundi
 29 cambodia
 30 cameroon
 31 canada
 32 cape verde
 33 central african republic
 34 chad
 35 chile
 36 china
 37 colombia
 38 comoros
 39 congo
 40 costa rica
 41 côte d'ivoire
 42 croatia
 43 cuba
 44 cyprus
 45 czech republic
 46 denmark
 47 djibouti
 48 dominica
 49 dominican republic
 50 ecuador
 51 egypt
 52 el salvador
 53 equatorial guinea
 54 eritrea
 55 estonia
 56 ethiopia
 57 fiji
 58 finland
 59 france
 60 gabon
 61 gambia
 62 georgia
 63 germany
 64 ghana
 65 greece
 66 grenada
 67 guatemala
 68 guinea
 69 guinea-bissau
 70 guyana
 71 haiti
 72 honduras
 73 hungary
 74 iceland
 75 india
 76 indonesia
 77 iran
 78 iraq
 79 ireland
 80 israel
 81 italy
 82 jamaica
 83 japan
 84 jordan
 85 kazakhstan
 86 kenya
 87 kiribati
 88 kuwait
 89 kyrgyzstan
 90 laos
 91 latvia
 92 lebanon
 93 lesotho
 94 liberia
 95 libya
 96 liechtenstein
 97 lithuania
 98 luxembourg
 99 macedonia
 100 madagascar
 101 malawi
 102 malaysia
 103 maldives
 104 mali
 105 malta
 106 marshall islands
 107 mauritania
 108 mauritius
 109 mexico
 110 micronesia
 111 moldova
 112 monaco
 113 mongolia
 114 morocco
 115 mozambique
 116 myanmar
 117 namibia
 118 nauru
 119 nepal
 120 netherlands
 121 new zealand
 122 nicaragua
 123 niger
 124 nigeria
 125 north korea
 126 norway
 127 oman
 128 pakistan
 129 panama
 130 papua new guinea
 131 paraguay
 132 peru
 133 philippines
 134 poland
 135 portugal
 136 qatar
 137 romania
 138 russia
 139 rwanda
 140 st. kitts + nevis
 141 st. lucia
 142 st. vincent + the grenadines
 143 san marino
 144 sao tome + principe
 145 saudi arabia
 146 senegal
 147 seychelles
 148 sierra leone
 149 singapore
 150 slovakia
 151 slovenia
 152 solomon islands
 153 somalia
 154 south africa
 155 south korea
 156 spain
 157 sri lanka
 158 sudan
 159 suriname
 160 swaziland
 161 sweden
 162 switzerland
 163 syria
 164 taiwan
 165 tajikistan
 166 tanzania
 167 thailand
 168 togo
 169 tonga
 170 trinidad + tobago
 171 tunisia
 172 turkey
 173 turkmenistan
 174 tuvalu
 175 uganda
 176 ukraine
 177 united arab emirate
 178 united kingdom
 179 united states
 180 uruguay
 181 uzbekistan
 182 vanuatu
 183 vatican city
 184 venezuela
 185 viet nam
 186 western samoa
 187 yemen
 188 yugoslavia
 189 zaire
 190 zambia
 191 zimbabwe

Globehead!
 Journal of extreme geography
 Vol. 1 Thing 1 1994
 © C. Reeves 1994

From the short-lived
Globehead! Journal of
 Extreme Cartography:
 Catherine Reeves'
 Equinational Projection,
 allocates each nation
 the *exact same amount of*
 space by reducing them
 all, equally, to a simple
 square.

The UK is 178
 The US is 179

Winkel-Tripel map projection
with a Valeriefpieris circle

**There are more people living inside
this circle than outside of it.**

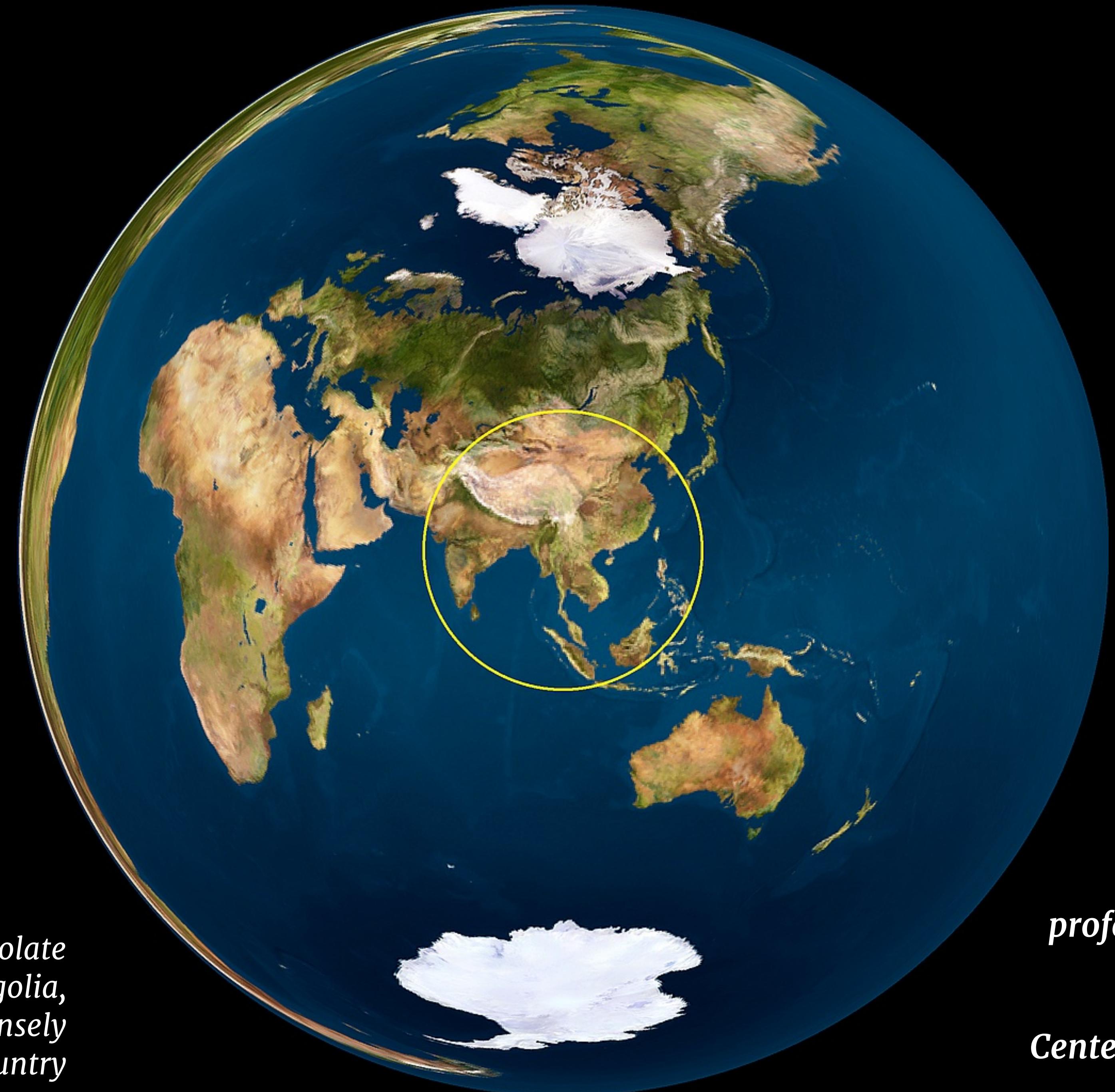
Map by Ken Myers
American ESL teacher, 2013
Radius: ~4,000 kilometres
Center: South China Sea

What is the
spectacular
lie in this
map?

Winkel-Tripel map projection
with a Valeriefpieris circle

There are more people living inside
this circle than outside of it.

Map by Ken Myers
American ESL teacher, 2013
Radius: ~4,000 kilometres
Center: South China Sea



includes the Himalayas, desolate regions of Siberia, and Mongolia, the world's least densely populated country

A proper circle.

Map by Riaz Shah
professor at Hult International Business School.
Radius: ~3,300 kilometres
Center: Mong Khet in Myanmar

Some theories suggest
that Australia is in fact
Scooby-Doo



Resolution adopted by seven North American cartographic societies in 1989:

[W]e strongly urge book and map publishers, the media and government agencies to **cease using rectangular world maps for general purposes or artistic displays.**

Such maps promote serious, **erroneous conceptions** by severely distorting large sections of the world [...]”



A woman with dark, curly hair and a surprised expression, looking upwards and to the right. She is wearing a red top and hoop earrings. The background is a solid red.

You won't
believe
what
happened
next.

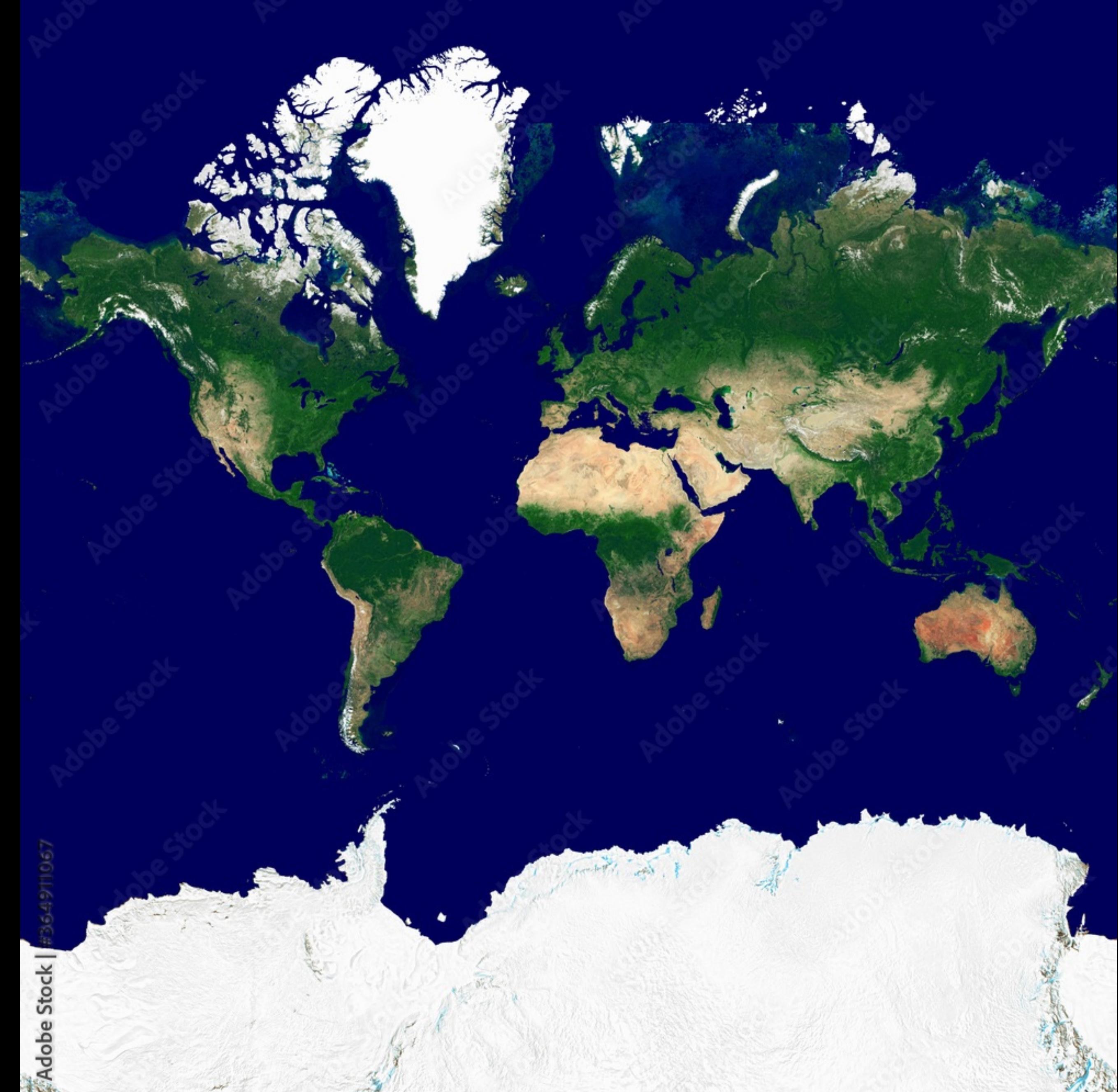
The Web Mercator

**adopted by Google
in 2005**

*also known as Google Web
Mercator, Spherical Mercator,
WGS 84 Web Mercator or
WGS 84/Pseudo-Mercator*

*Spatial systems: EPSG
900913, 3857, 3785, 3587*

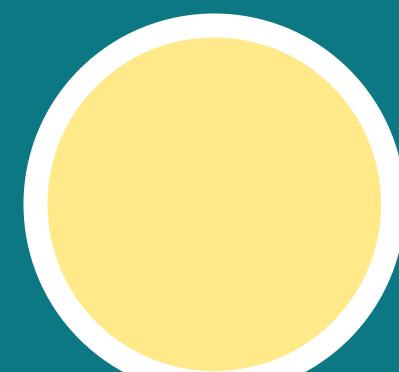
*Used by virtually all major
online map providers*



Geographic coordinates (longitude/latitude) are defined on a curved 2D surface. This can be an ellipsoid (most data) or sphere (very rarely). Both projections can have an equation.

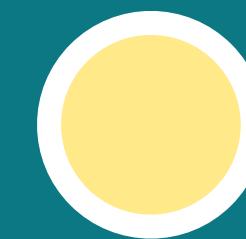
EARTH

PROJECTION/EQUATION



Globe

+



sphere

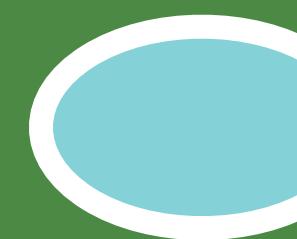
=

Conformal
(correct angles)



Ellipse

+



ellipsoid

=

Conformal
(correct angles)



Ellipse

+



sphere

=

Non-Conformal
(wrong)

“The Web Mercator is a mistake that got out of control.

It distorts *everything**.”

– Bojan Šavrič – cartographer, PhD in geography, author of projectionwizard.org

**shapes, angles, areas, distances, directions, rhumb lines, compass bearings, etceteras...*



Misalignments in WGS 1984

Use Literally Anything but
Web Mercator [YouTube]



Not accepted by standardisation orgs

"We have reviewed the coordinate reference system used by Microsoft, Google, etc. and believe that it is **technically flawed**. **We will not devalue the EPSG dataset** by including such inappropriate geodesy and cartography."

Geodesy subcommittee of the OGP's Geomatics committee





The unofficial
code **EPSG:900913**
came to be used.

*EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset
(also EPSG registry) is a public
registry of geodetic datums and
spatial reference systems.*

EPSG 1024–32767



The unofficial
code **EPSG:900913**
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*EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset
(also EPSG registry) is a public
registry of geodetic datums and
spatial reference systems.*

EPSG 1024–32767

A man with curly brown hair and glasses, wearing a green patterned shirt and a pink bow tie, is standing on the left side of the image, looking towards the camera with a slight smile.

The unofficial
code **EPSG:900913**
came to be used.

GOOGLE
*transliterated to
numbers*



“[I]magine if all of Google's data and programming ability was suddenly in the hands of a Namibian agriculturalist, a Sahelian nomad or a Senegalese fisherwoman

– the maps they would conjure up would be completely different.

They might well prioritise *soil types* over Starbucks, wells over Walmarts and the *state of land degradation* over panoramic street views of American towns.”

– James Wan, The Guardian





With better ways to
visualize the world
humans are better
equipped to address
Earth's challenges.

*What would it
take to do better?*



Please pay a LOT of
money to make the
“top” world look
smaller.
AND to confuse your
constituents.

It's a tough argument to make.

Would it be make maps more accurate?

Well yes



Would it be make maps more accurate?

Well yes



And no

A cartographer is also...

a designer.

with deadlines,
insufficient data,
cultural biases, a budget
– and an agenda.

Can be an agent of power.



For all maps, please ask...

**Who made this tool, why
and under what constraints?**

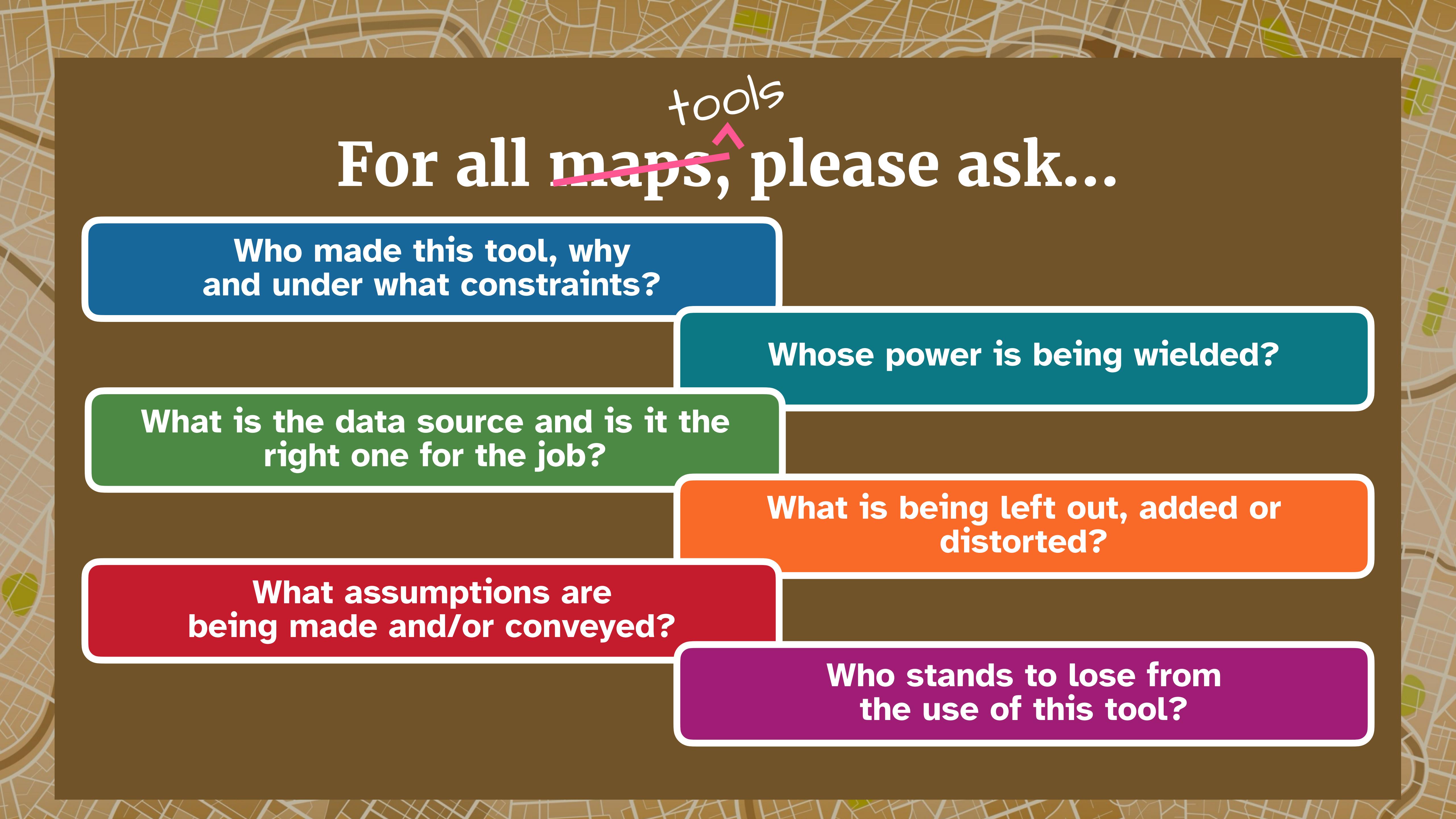
Whose power is being wielded?

**What is the data source and is it the
right one for the job?**

**What is being left out, added or
distorted?**

**What assumptions are
being made and/or conveyed?**

**Who stands to lose from
the use of this tool?**



For all ~~maps~~^{tools}, please ask...

**Who made this tool, why
and under what constraints?**

Whose power is being wielded?

**What is the data source and is it the
right one for the job?**

**What is being left out, added or
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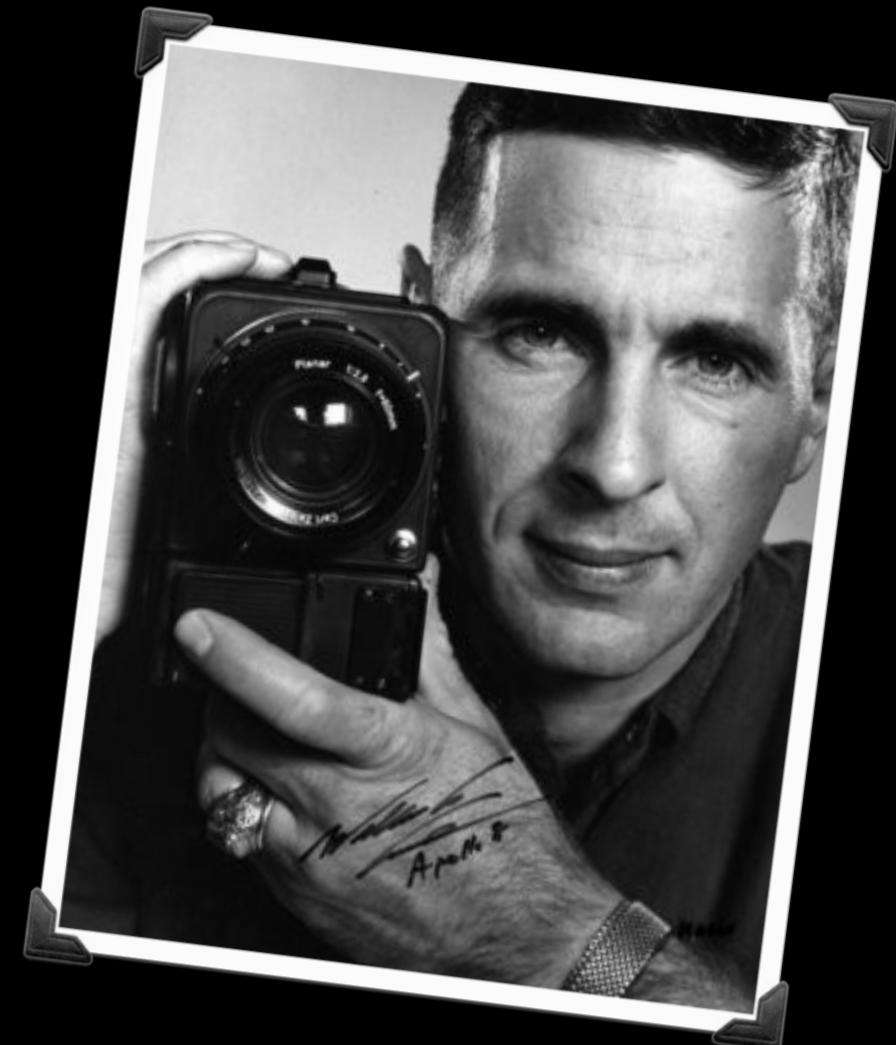
What did we learn today?

- **Hera Hussain** – participatory design, how do we give people more power over the maps they use?
- **Matt Jukes** – working in the open, be a superhero fan
- **Alex Blandford & Katherine Wastell** – change is hard, but you have the tools to make it happen
- **Dr Zeynep Engin** – it's super important that we understand trustworthiness in human-machine collaborations
- **Ignacia Orellana & Clara Greo** – map the pain points to understand the costs
- **Claire Dellar** – imagine the potential of the 100% perspective to mapping!

**"We set out to explore the
moon and instead
discovered the Earth."**

William Anders

*- Astronaut who took the *Earthrise* photograph in 1968
together with Jim Lovell and Frank Borman*



The Earth is flat.



I have acted as if the Earth is flat
when I have *underestimated* how
much flat maps distort the world.



Maps need lines.

Maps need lines.

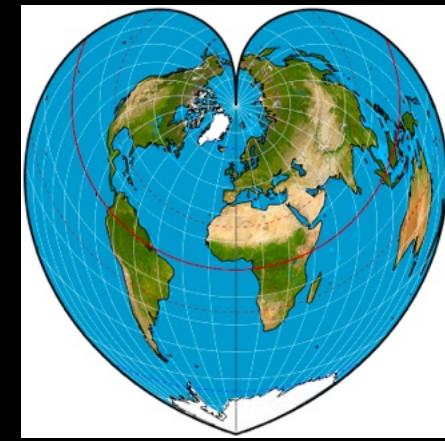
And you need to understand what the lines say.

**Understanding what the lines say will help
us all take better care of our home.**



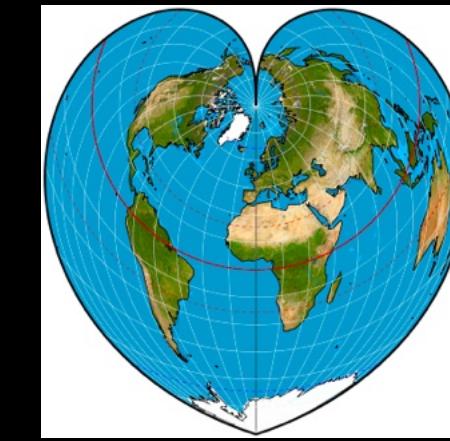
**Choosing new lines when you talk about the world
can help you talk about it differently.**





You can start changing the world today. Truly and literally.
Thank you.





You can start changing the world today. Truly and literally.
Thank you.



Slides, links, videos, references and more:
axbom.com/cdmaps