

World Map Of Equator

Leonardo's world map It features an early use of the toponym America and incorporates information from the travels of Amerigo Vespucci, published in 1503 and 1505. Some critics believe that the existing map was not really Leonardo's world map is the name assigned to a unique world map drawn using the "octant projection" and found loosely inserted among a Codex of Leonardo da Vinci preserved in Windsor. This was the first map of this type. bounded by the Equator and two meridians separate by 90°. Additionally, the map depicts the Arctic as an ocean and Antarctica as a continent of about the correct size

The map is an assemblage of two different charts, one covering the Old World and the Atlantic as far west as the Azores and the other representing the New World. The New World is colored in green while the Old World has been left uncolored. The Old World map includes discoveries made up to 1488 but the New World is current up to 1500. The two maps are also drawn at different scales, the...

Equator The term can also be used for any other celestial body that is roughly spherical. 0° The equator is the circle of latitude that divides Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. It is an imaginary line located at 0 degrees latitude The equator is the circle of latitude that divides Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. It is an imaginary line located at 0 degrees latitude, about 21,639 nautical miles (40,075 kilometres; 24,902 miles) in circumference, located halfway between the North and South Poles

== Antiquity ==

MV Fugro Equator Fugro Equator is a survey vessel owned and operated by Dutch company Fugro to provide a range of offshore survey capabilities. Fugro took delivery of the MV Fugro Equator is a survey vessel owned and operated by Dutch company Fugro to provide a range of offshore survey capabilities

The second distinct concept of scale applies to the variation in scale across a map. It is the ratio of the mapped point's scale to the nominal scale. In this case 'scale' means the scale factor (also called point scale or particular scale). The first way is the ratio of the size of the generating globe to the size of the Earth. The generating globe is a conceptual model to which the Earth is shrunk and from which the map is projected. The ratio of the Earth's size to the generating globe's size is called the nominal scale (also called principal scale or representative fraction). Many maps state the nominal scale and may even display a bar scale (sometimes merely called a "scale") to represent it. Juan de la Cosa's map is a manuscript nautical chart of the world drawn on two joined sheets of parchment sewn onto a canvas backing. It measures 96 cm high by 183 cm wide. A legend written in Spanish at the western edge of the map translates as "Juan de la Cosa made this (map) in the port of Santa Maria in the year 1500". The overall style is similar to other contemporary charts of the Mediterranean, especially maps produced in Majorca, an important center of map making at the time.

More generally, projections are considered in several fields of pure mathematics, including differential geometry, projective geometry, and manifolds. However, the term map projection refers specifically to a cartographic projection. Projection is a necessary step in creating a two-dimensional map and is one of the essential elements of cartography. The conjecture that the map was drawn by Leonardo himself is not universally accepted by scholars. Richard Henry Major, who first published the map in 1865 and defended its authenticity, dated it around 1514 because Florida is drawn as an island with the name of TERRA FLORIDA.

Mercator 1569 world map While the map's geography has been superseded by modern knowledge, its projection proved to be one of the most significant advances in the history of cartography, inspiring the 19th century map historian Adolf Nordenskiöld to write "The master of Rupelmonde stands unsurpassed in the history of cartography since the time of Ptolemy. The Mercator world map of 1569 is titled *Nova et Aucta Orbis Terrae Descriptio ad Usum Navigantium Emendate Accommodata* (Renaissance Latin for "New and The Mercator world map of 1569 is titled *Nova et Aucta Orbis Terrae Descriptio ad Usum Navigantium Emendate Accommodata* (Renaissance Latin for "New and more complete representation of the terrestrial globe properly adapted for use in navigation"). This 'correction', whereby constant bearing sailing courses on the sphere (rhumb lines) are mapped to straight lines on the plane map, characterizes the Mercator projection. " The projection heralded a new era in the evolution of navigation maps and charts and it is still their basis. The title shows that Gerardus Mercator aimed to present contemporary knowledge of the geography of the world and at the same time 'correct' the chart to be more useful to sailors

Map of Juan de la Cosa The map is attributed to the Castilian navigator and cartographer Juan de la Cosa and was likely created in 1500. The map of Juan de la Cosa is a world map that includes the earliest known representation of the New World and the first depiction of the equator and The map of Juan de la Cosa is a world map that includes the earliest known representation of the New World and the first depiction of the equator and the Tropic of Cancer on a nautical chart

== Table of projections ==

Description ==

Poulsen created the World Map between 1944 and 1969. It measures 45 by 90 metres (49 by 98 yards), covering an area of over 4000 square meters (1 acre). One 111-kilometre (69 mi) degree of latitude corresponds to 27 centimetres (11 inches) on the map. On Poulsen's map, Antarctica is not present and the Northern Hemisphere is marked in two places, ensuring a better impression of the correct distances between the countries to avoid the difficulties of spreading out the planet's globular shape. Red poles mark the equator... On and near the equator (on Earth), noontime sunlight appears almost directly overhead (no more than about 23° from the zenith) every day, year-round. Consequently, the equator has a rather stable daytime temperature throughout the year. On the equinoxes (approximately 20 March and 23 September) the subsolar point crosses Earth's equator at a shallow angle, sunlight shines perpendicular...

Map projection a map projection is any of a broad set of transformations employed to represent the curved two-dimensional surface of a globe on a plane. In a map projection, coordinates, often expressed as latitude and longitude, of locations from the surface of the globe are transformed to coordinates on a plane. In a map projection In cartography, a map projection is any of a broad set of transformations employed to represent the curved two-dimensional surface of a globe on a plane

Scale (map) along the equator is $k=1$ and in general the scale changes as we move off the equator. This simple concept is complicated by the curvature of the Earth's surface, which forces scale to vary across a map. Analysis of scale on the projection map is an investigation of the change The scale of a map is the ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground. Because of this variation, the concept of scale becomes meaningful in two distinct ways

== History == Description == If the region of the map is small enough to ignore Earth's curvature, such as in a town plan, then a single value can be used as the scale without causing measurement errors. In maps covering... The map is inscribed with a great deal of text. The framed map legends (or cartouches) cover a wide variety of topics: a dedication to his patron and a copyright... == History == Despite the name's literal meaning, projection is not limited to perspective... In 1943, Søren Poulsen, a local farmer, was working on the drainage of the surrounding meadows when he found a stone shaped like the Jutland peninsula. This inspired him to create a small world of his own. During the winter months, with the use of primitive tools, he placed big stones carefully on the ice. When spring arrived, the stones could easily be tilted into place, and in this way the World Map took shape. Some of the stones used weighed more than 2 tonnes. Leonardo da Vinci developed the concept of dividing the surface of the globe into eight spherical equilateral triangles based on his botanical drawings. Each section of the globe is bounded by the Equator and two meridians separate by 90° . This was the first map of this type. Some critics believe that the existing map was not really an autograph work, since the precision and expertise in the drawing does not reflect the usual high standards of Leonardo. They suggest...

World Map at Lake Klejtrup The World Map at Lake Klejtrup (Danish: Verdenskortet ved Klejtrup Sø) is a miniature world map built of stones and grass in Klejtrup Sø near the village The World Map at Lake Klejtrup (Danish: Verdenskortet ved Klejtrup Sø) is a miniature world map built of stones and grass in Klejtrup Sø near the village of Klejtrup, Viborg Municipality, Denmark

Early world maps known world maps date to classical antiquity, the oldest examples of the 6th to 5th centuries BCE still based on the flat Earth paradigm. World maps assuming a spherical Earth first appear in the Hellenistic period. Since Ptolemy, knowledge of the approximate size of the Earth allowed cartographers to estimate the extent of their geographical knowledge, and to indicate parts of the planet known to exist but not yet explored as terra incognita. World maps assuming The earliest known world maps date to classical antiquity, the oldest examples of the 6th to 5th centuries BCE still based on the flat Earth paradigm. The developments of Greek

geography during this time, notably by Eratosthenes and Posidonius culminated in the Roman era, with Ptolemy's world map (2nd century CE), which would remain authoritative throughout the Middle Ages 97dc9e2c19

With the Age of Discovery, during the 15th to 18th centuries, world maps became increasingly accurate; exploration of Antarctica, Australia, and the interior of Africa by Western mapmakers was left to the 19th and early 20th century. 97dc9e2c19

List of map projections Conic In normal aspect, conic (or conical) projections map meridians as straight lines This is a summary of map projections that have articles of their own on Wikipedia or that are otherwise notable. possibly straight from pole to equator), regularly spaced along parallels. The types and properties are described in § Key. Because there is no limit to the number of possible map projections, there can be no comprehensive list 97dc9e2c19

In spatial (3D) geometry, as applied in astronomy, the equator of a rotating spheroid (such as a planet) is the parallel (circle of latitude) at which latitude is defined to be 0°. It is an imaginary line on the spheroid, equidistant from its poles, dividing it into northern and southern hemispheres. In other words, it is the intersection of the spheroid with the plane perpendicular to its axis of rotation and midway between its geographical poles. 97dc9e2c19 All projections of a sphere on a plane necessarily distort the surface in some way. Depending on the purpose of the map, some distortions are acceptable and others are not; therefore, different map projections exist in order to preserve some properties of the sphere-like body at the expense of other properties. The study of map projections is primarily about the characterization of their distortions. There is no limit to the number of possible map projections. 97dc9e2c19

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