Flat Map Distance Problem: Routes, South Hemisphere, and AE Projection

The most common flat-earth map is the north-pole azimuthal equidistant projection: the North Pole in the center, Antarctica around the outside. It is a real map projection, but a projection is not a world model. It preserves some relationships while distorting others.

The Claim

Flat-earth diagrams often treat the azimuthal equidistant map as if it shows the true layout of the world.

The Direct Test

If the map is literal, distances between cities should work. They do not. The map preserves distance from the center point, but it badly distorts distances between non-central points, especially across southern latitudes.

https://wiki.flatearthabsurdity.com/tools/flat-map-distance-checker/

Why Southern Routes Matter

On the common flat map, Australia, South America, and southern Africa are stretched around the outer ring. That makes routes between southern cities absurdly long compared with real-world flight and shipping distances.

What a Real Model Must Preserve

- Observed travel times and fuel requirements
- Shipping routes and emergency alternates
- Time zones and solar-noon progression
- Southern hemisphere star visibility
- Antarctic circumnavigation and research logistics

Bottom Line

A projection can be useful without being physically literal. Turning a projection into a flat Earth creates distance failures that daily aviation, navigation, shipping, and astronomy already test.

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