

LEGEND

GEOGLYPHIC FIGURES:

- Figure-1: Llamas & Corral
- Figure-2: Spider Monkey
- Figure-3: Amazon River Dolphin
- Figure-4: Diving Fish
- Figure-5: Hummingbird
- Figure-6: Tamandua
- Figure-7: Willet
- Figure-8: Crocodile
- Figure-9: Okavango Inland Delta
- Figure-10: Right Whale
- Figure-11: Nile Crocodile
- Figure-12: Mediterranean Fish
- Figure-13: Spider
- Figure-14: Patagonian
- Figure-15: Sargasso
- Figure-16: Great Lakes
- Figure-17: Manicuaan Impact Spiral
- Figure-18: Cormorant
- Figure-19: Anteater
- Figure-20: Gibraltar Ant/(Parrot)

All two-dimesional lines on the Nazca Plateau represent three-dimensional great circles radiating from radial centers at specific locations on Earth.

RADIAL CENTERS (RADIALS):

- T: TIWANAKU (Center Radial): [16.558° S, 68.657° W]
- R: RAPA-NUI (Easter Island): [27.109° S, 109.366° W]
- C: CAPE AGULHAS: [34.839° S, 20.004° E]
- A: AMAZON RIVER DELTA [0° (Equator), 50.0° W]
- G: Geodetic Antipode of Caper Agulhas [34.839° N, 159.996° W]

PRIMARY GREAT CIRCLE LINES (bold-red):
The great circlce lines connecting radial centers to each other. Their alignment on Earth's surface is defined by the geographic locations that they connect. These primary great circle lines are the angular reference for aligning all other great circles.

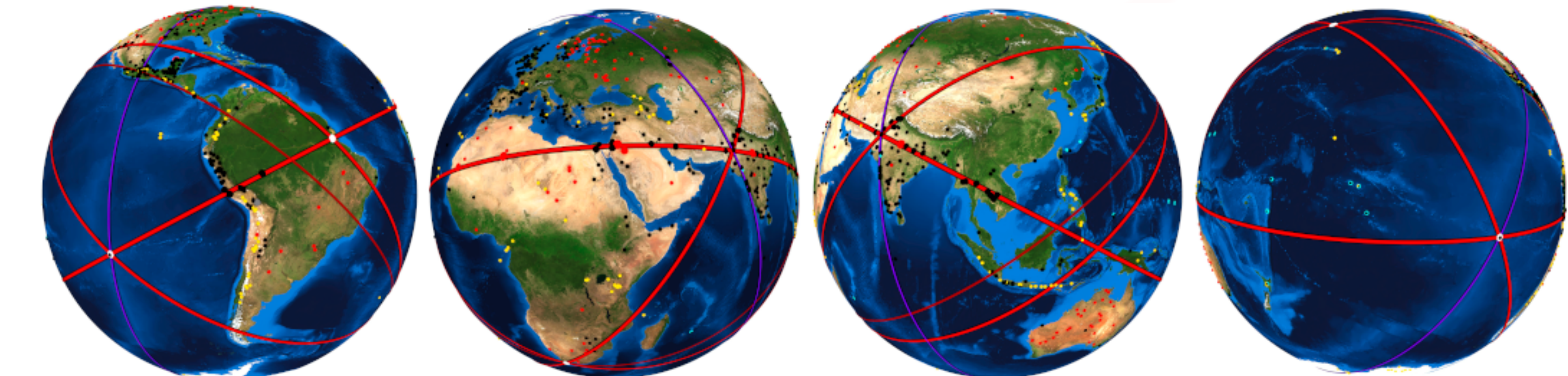
R-A: The Central Great Circle Line of the Nazca Map. Connects Rapa-Nui (Easter Island) Radial to Amazon River radial.

C-A: Connects Cape Agulhas Radial to Amazon River Radial.

G-R: Connects Cape Agulhas Godetic Antipode to Rapa-Nui (Easter Island) Radial

SECONDARY GREAT CIRCLE LINES (plain):
The great circle lines radiating from radial centers but not connecting to another radial center.

R1 Rapa Nui Great Circle:
The singular secondary great circle radiating from the Rapa-Nui Radial: a salient anomaly in the anomallous Nazca Great Circle Map.



THE NAZCA GREAT CIRCLE MAP

ANCIENT GLOBAL ANTIPODAL GNOMONIC CHART

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