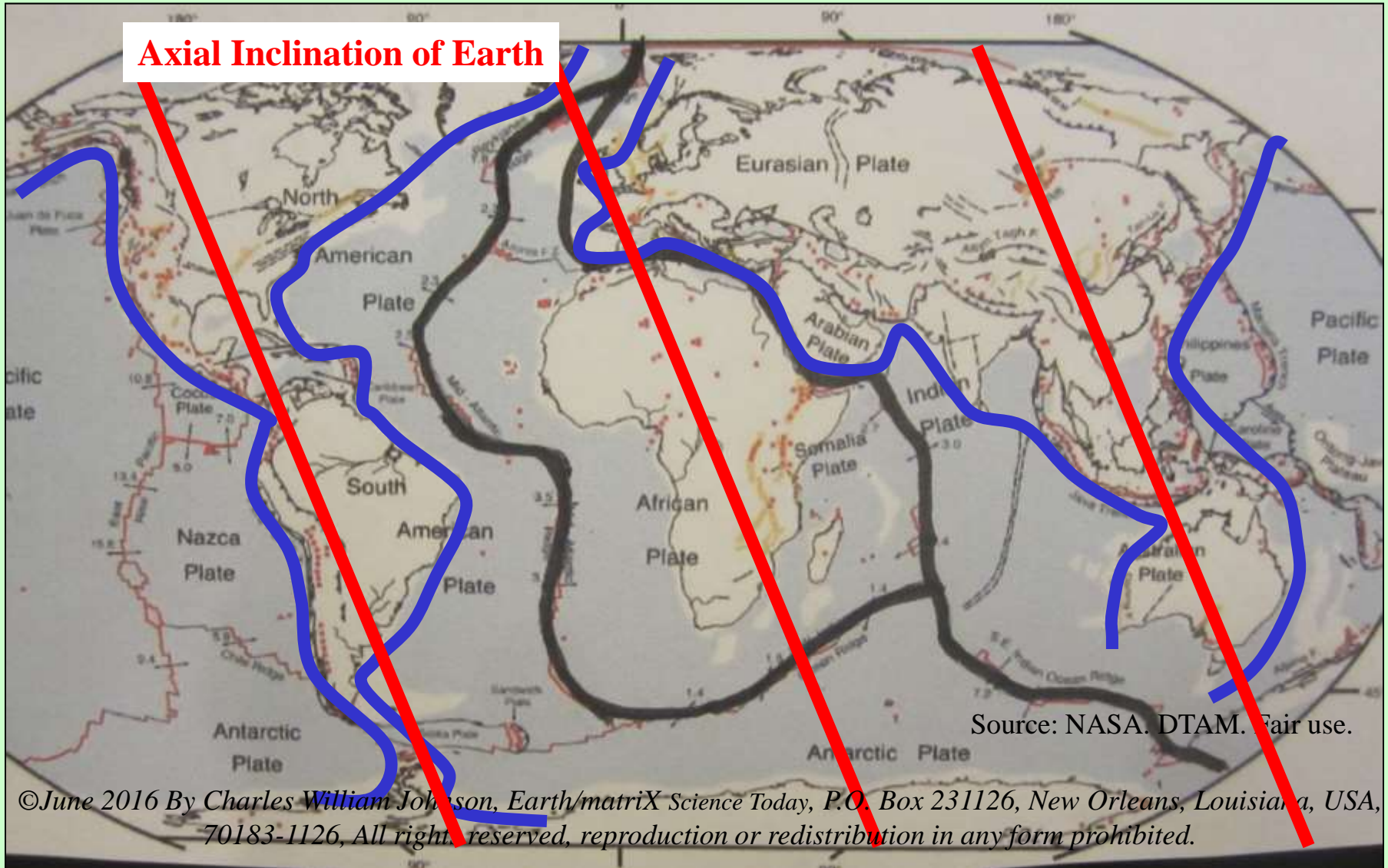


## *Symmetry of Land Mass | Water Mass on Earth*

**Axial Inclination of Earth**



Source: NASA. DTAM. Fair use.

## *Commentary*

The continental drift thesis proposes a random drifting movement for the land mass on Earth. Said theory ignores the relationship between land mass and water mass. Supposedly there exists a 95% match between the oriental coast of South America and the western coast of Africa, as though ocean water had no effect upon these land masses during their proposed 250,000,000 years of drifting. Continental drift ideas propose an *asymmetry* among the shapes of the different land masses on Earth.

The following illustrations show the *symmetry* between the East and West continental land mass, with continental Africa between them, forming an obvious equilibrium as central land mass. Given the axial inclination of the Earth one may compare the symmetry accordingly. Antarctica is included in the West continental land mass given its connection and extension to the land mass of South America.

The quantification of the surface area of the different continental land masses on Earth reveals symmetries that are pronounced and even obvious. Aside from the similarity in the Y-shape between the two East | West continental masses, their square areas are nearly equal as the data show.

West Continental Land Mass **22.9** million square miles.

East Continental Land Mass **24.1** million square miles.

Africa with **11.7** million square miles; nearly half of each of the other two grouped continental land masses.

The following illustrations show geophysical facts, not speculative theses. The indicated relationships of water|land masses in the following illustrations deny the speculative nature of the so-called continental drift theory.

## *West Continental Land Mass*

### Area in mi<sup>2</sup>:

North America 9,540,000  
South America 6,890,000  
Caribbean 1,063,000  
Antarctica 5,400,000

*Total: **22.9** million mi<sup>2</sup>*

## *East Continental Land Mass*

### Area in mi<sup>2</sup>:

Europe 3,931,000  
Asia 17,210,000  
Australia 2,970,000

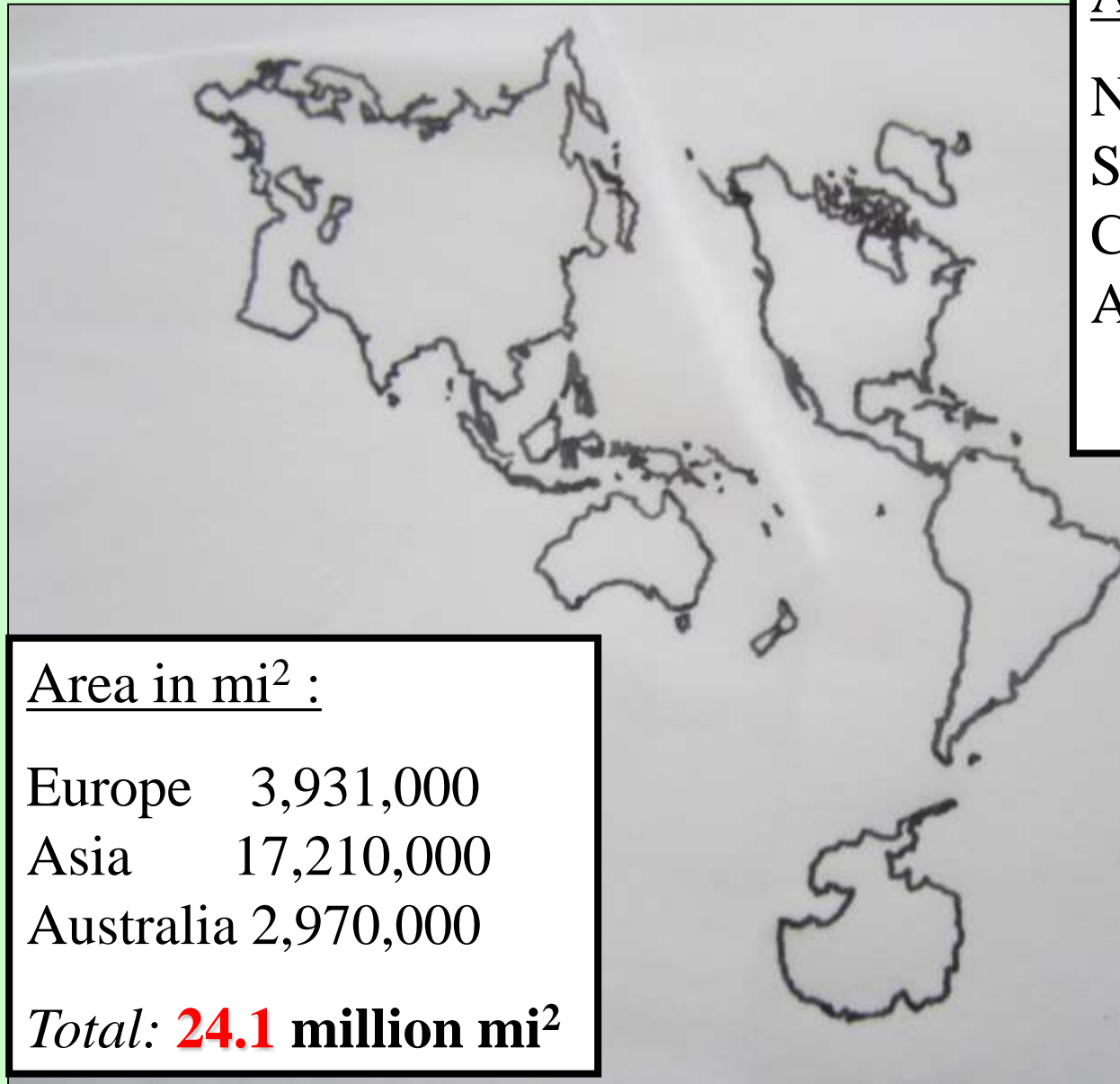
*Total: **24.1** million mi<sup>2</sup>*

## *Africa*

### Area in mi<sup>2</sup> :

Africa 11,730,000

*Total: **11.7** million mi<sup>2</sup>*



Area in mi<sup>2</sup> :

North America 9,540,000

South America 6,890,000

Caribbean 1,063,000

Antarctica 5,400,000

*Total: **22.9** million mi<sup>2</sup>*

Area in mi<sup>2</sup> :

Europe 3,931,000

Asia 17,210,000

Australia 2,970,000

*Total: **24.1** million mi<sup>2</sup>*

*Africa: 11.7 million mi<sup>2</sup>*

*Total: 24.1 million mi<sup>2</sup>*

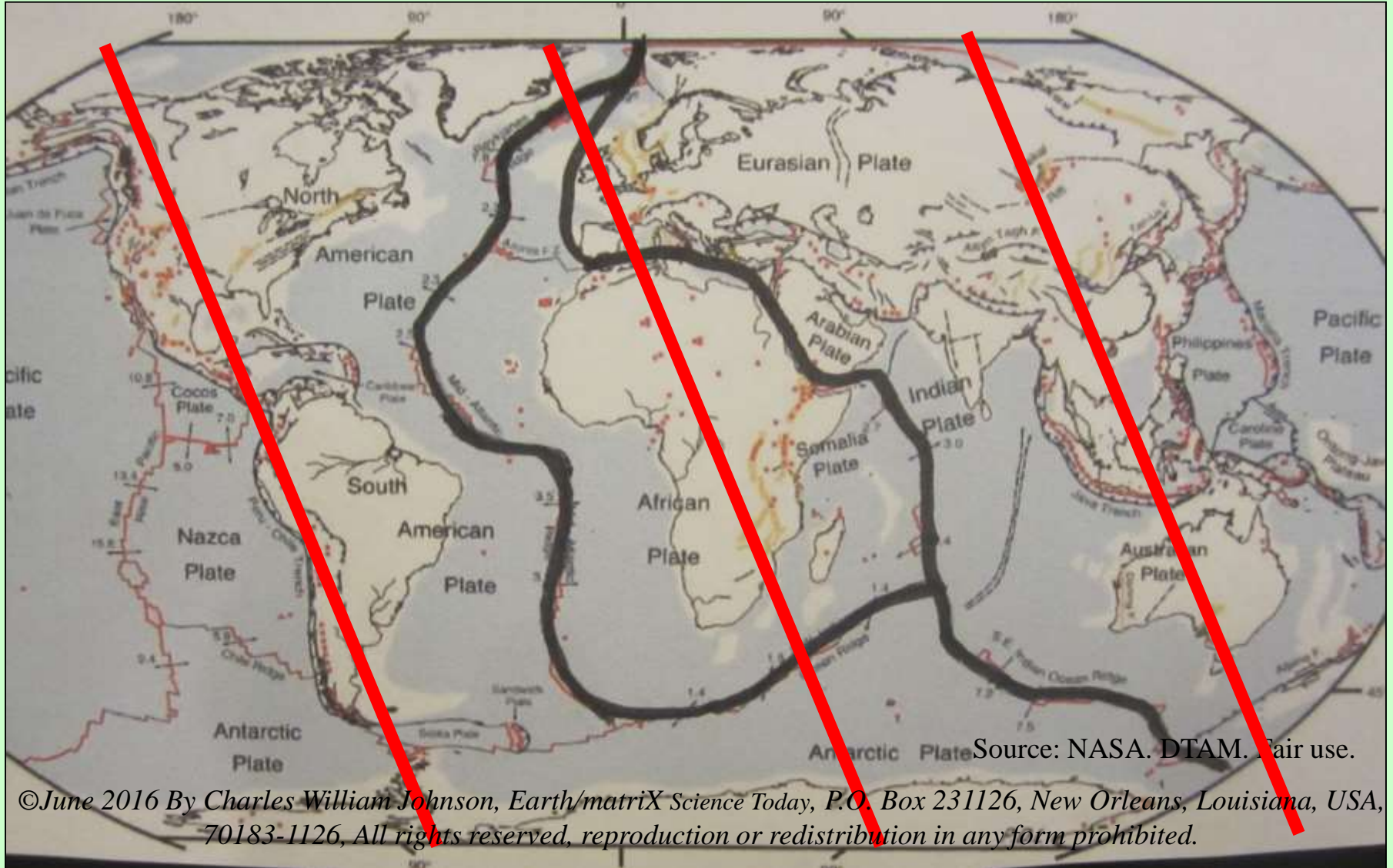


*Total: 22.9 million mi<sup>2</sup>*

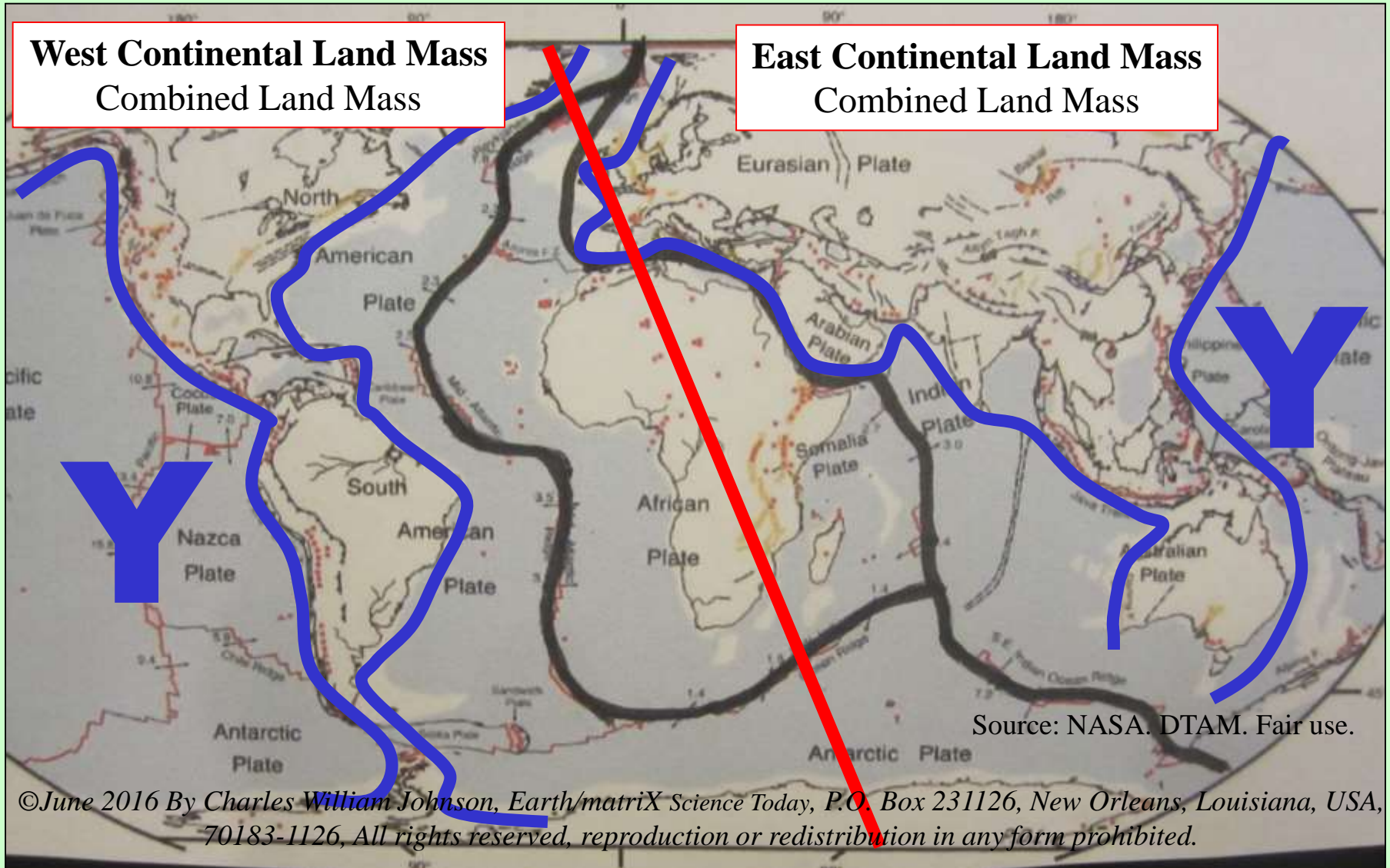
*Source design: Buckminster Fuller, Fair use*



## Symmetry of Land Mass on Earth. Axial Inclination *Red Lines*

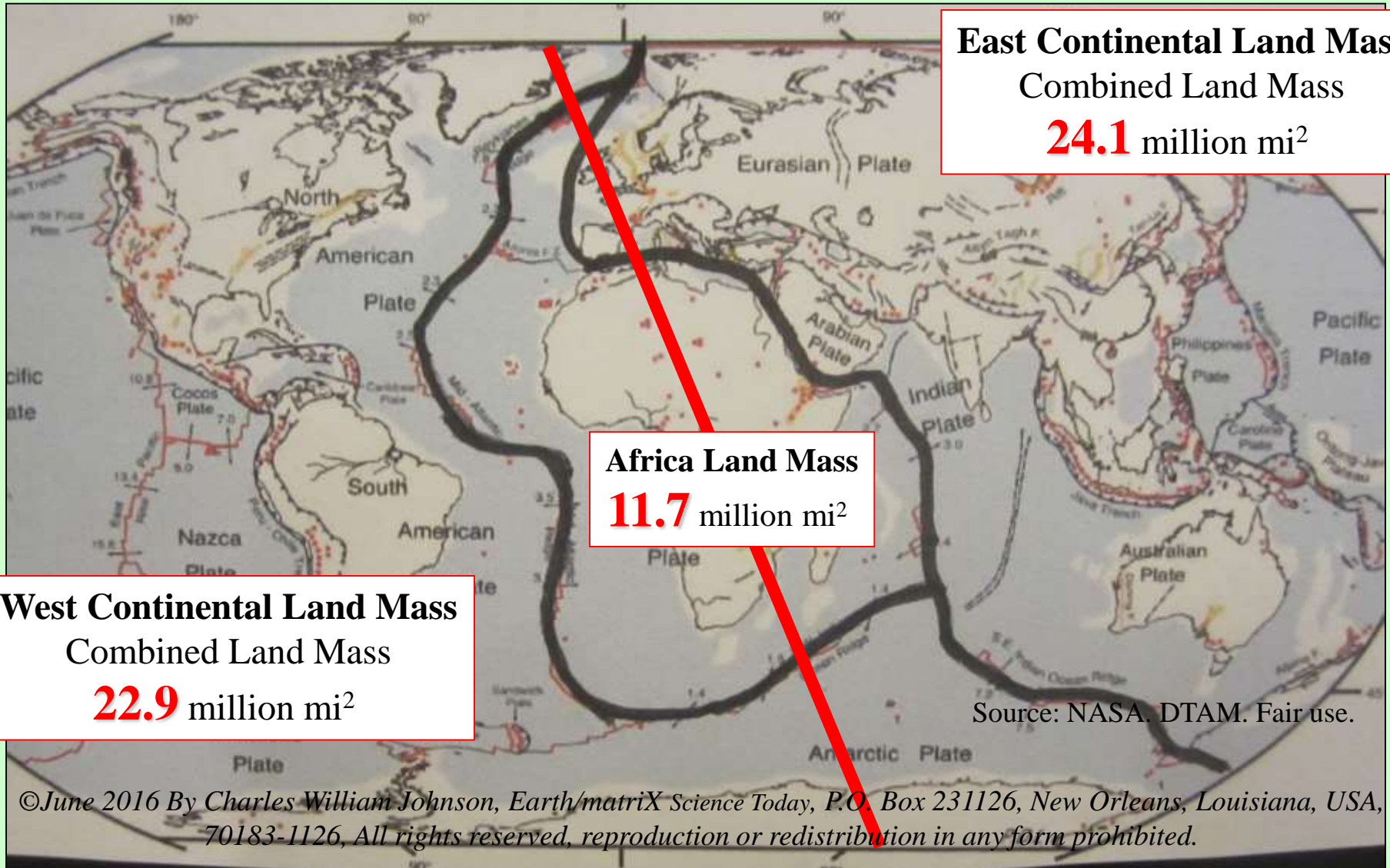


## Symmetry of Land Mass on Earth. Funnel Shape *Blue Lines*





## Symmetry of Land Mass on Earth. Axial Inclination *Red Line*





As mentioned above, the previously indicated relationships of water|land masses on the illustrations deny the speculative nature of the so-called continental drift theory. Continental drift theory, proposed one hundred years ago by Alfred Wegener, suggests a random drifting motion of the continental land mass on Earth, such that once there existed a super-continent, Pangaea, that broke up into the continents of today. The cited 95% match between the oriental coast of South America and the western coast of Africa supposedly represented an attempt to prove the drift thesis. If that were true, and the continents did drift for 250 million years, then it would mean that the random drifting motion during that extensive period exerted little or no erosion upon the two coastlines (under 5%). Identifying a modified match at the continental shelf level represented another attempt to prove their “drift” thesis.

Accepting the idea of random continental land mass drift for 250 million years, would further mean believing that the two different continental land masses reached a relation of equilibrium today through *mere random motion*. As the illustrations show, there exists a close physical equivalency and symmetry of a 40% to 40% distribution of land mass for the two cited land masses. The remaining 20% of continental land mass in Africa is neatly tucked between them. In my view, random drifting of land mass on Earth, in relation to ocean water mass, could not have produced the apparent relationship of equilibrium and symmetry as of the random breakup of the super-continent, Pangaea.

The so-called theory of continental drift is denied by the obvious interrelationship between land mass and ocean water mass on Earth as they exist today (and existed at the time Wegener proposed his drift theory). The so-called thesis of continental drift represents a speculative idea about land mass on Earth without consideration for the relationship of land mass to water mass on Earth.