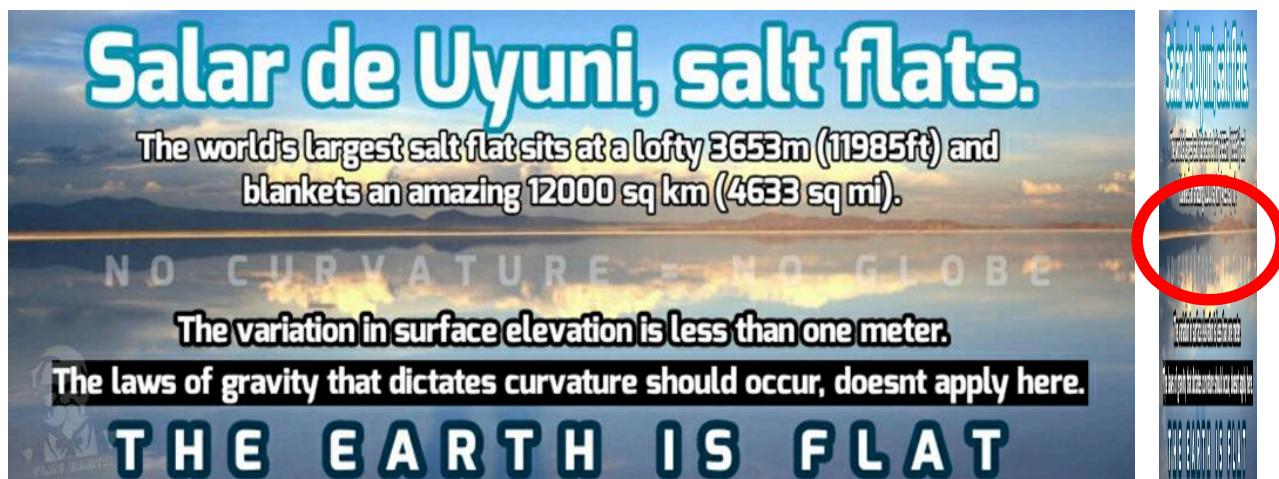
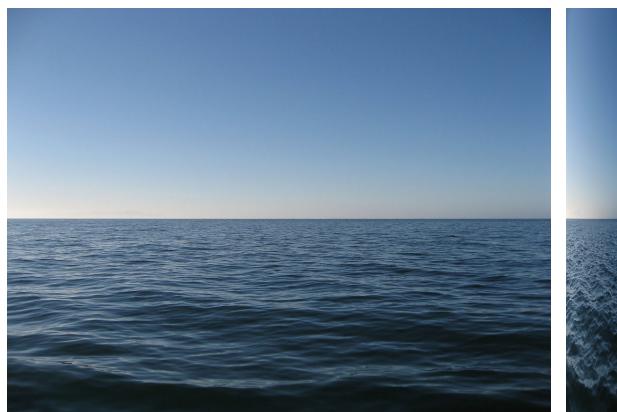


# Any Photo of a Flat Horizon Taken from the Surface Proves Nothing

Photos of a flat horizon, taken from the surface are bad evidence of Flat Earth and Round Earth theories. They prove nothing. But some examples, such as this are *bad examples of bad evidence*.



The right image is an exact copy of the left image compressed horizontally. It's not even a flat horizon. Dismiss it.



So, let's start with a GOOD example of bad evidence. [This beautifully flat horizon](#) is taken from just above the surface. Let's say the photographer is in a boat, 10 feet above sea level. Let's also say they have a rectilinear 50mm lens, which is as close to the human eye as can be done in photography. This photo passes the compression test.

But, is it even possible to show curvature from the surface? **No, it's impossible**, and this can be proven by anyone with basic math, provided to us conveniently in the form of theory-agnostic online calculators.

Let's say one degree of curvature is barely enough to prove a spherical earth. Five degrees would be a slam dunk, but let's assume one degree is enough. What is the length of a 1-degree arc, assuming an [earth radius of 67,371 km](#). This is conveniently provided by this [handymath.com calculator](#).

## handymath.com Solutions For Technicians

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### The Complete Circular Arc Calculator

Color Code						
Entered Values	Calculated Values					
Radius of Arc (m)	Length of Arc (ft)	Width of Arc (ft)	Height of Arc (ft)	Apothem (ft)	Angle Subtended by Arc (deg)	Area of Segment (ft <sup>2</sup> )
67371000	3857761.71378	3857712.74974	8416.27705	221025048.28981	1.0	11645135263.71925

Google 3858 km in miles

All Maps Shopping News Videos More Settings Tools

About 161,000 results (0.67 seconds)

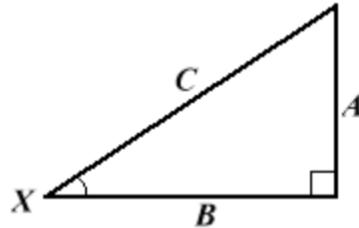
Length	=	730.6367424
3857762		
Foot	Mile	

More info      Feedback

Curved Horizon Length = 3858km = 731 miles. Our perfect 50mm rectilinear lens has a [horizontal field of view](#) of 39.6 degrees. We'll use half the field of view (19.8 deg and 365 mi) to form a right triangle, and then [calculate our distance from the arc](#). Distance = 1014 miles.

# Right Triangle Trig Calculator

Fill in two values and press Calculate. The other two values will be filled in.  
You may adjust the accuracy of your results.



Side A =	<input type="text" value="365"/>
Side B =	<input style="outline: 2px solid red; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="1013.8"/>
Side C =	<input type="text" value="1077.5"/>
Angle X =	<input type="text" value="19.8"/> degree
Accuracy =	<input type="text" value="tenths - .1"/> <span style="font-size: small;">▼</span>

[About](#)

Triangle rendered to scale:



**This is a problem.** We must be over a thousand miles away to see a barely-sufficient 1 degree arc of curvature. Maybe on a flat earth one can see 1000 miles, but on a round earth, the actual horizon is about four miles.

This app calculates how much a distant object is obscured by the earth's curvature, and makes the following assumptions:

- the earth is a convex sphere of radius 6371 kilometres
- light travels in straight lines

The source code and calculation method are [available on GitHub.com](#)

Units  Metric  Imperial

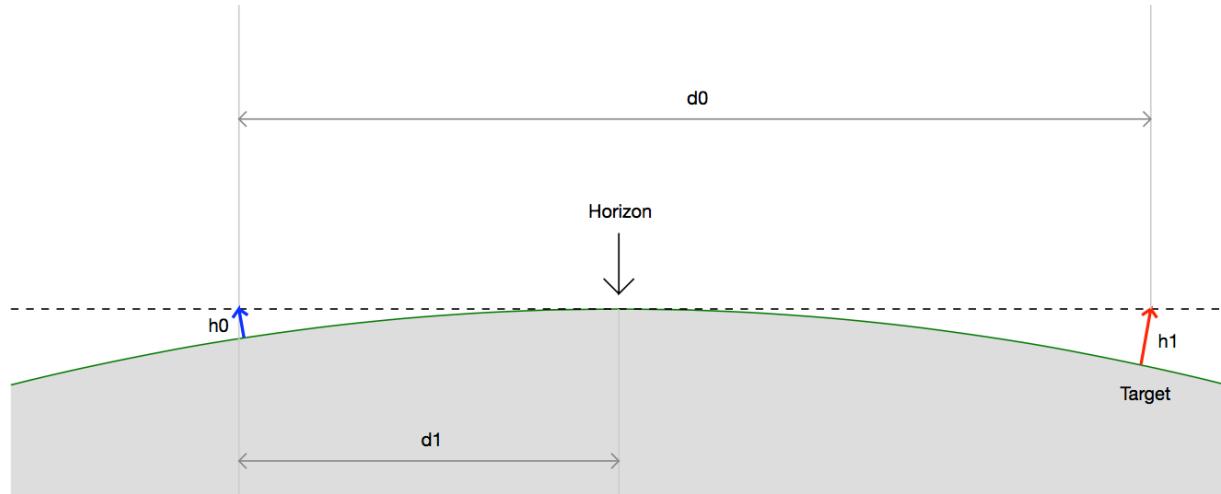
**h<sub>0</sub> = Eye height**  feet **On a small boat**

**d<sub>0</sub> = Target distance**  miles **Dist to 1-deg curvature**

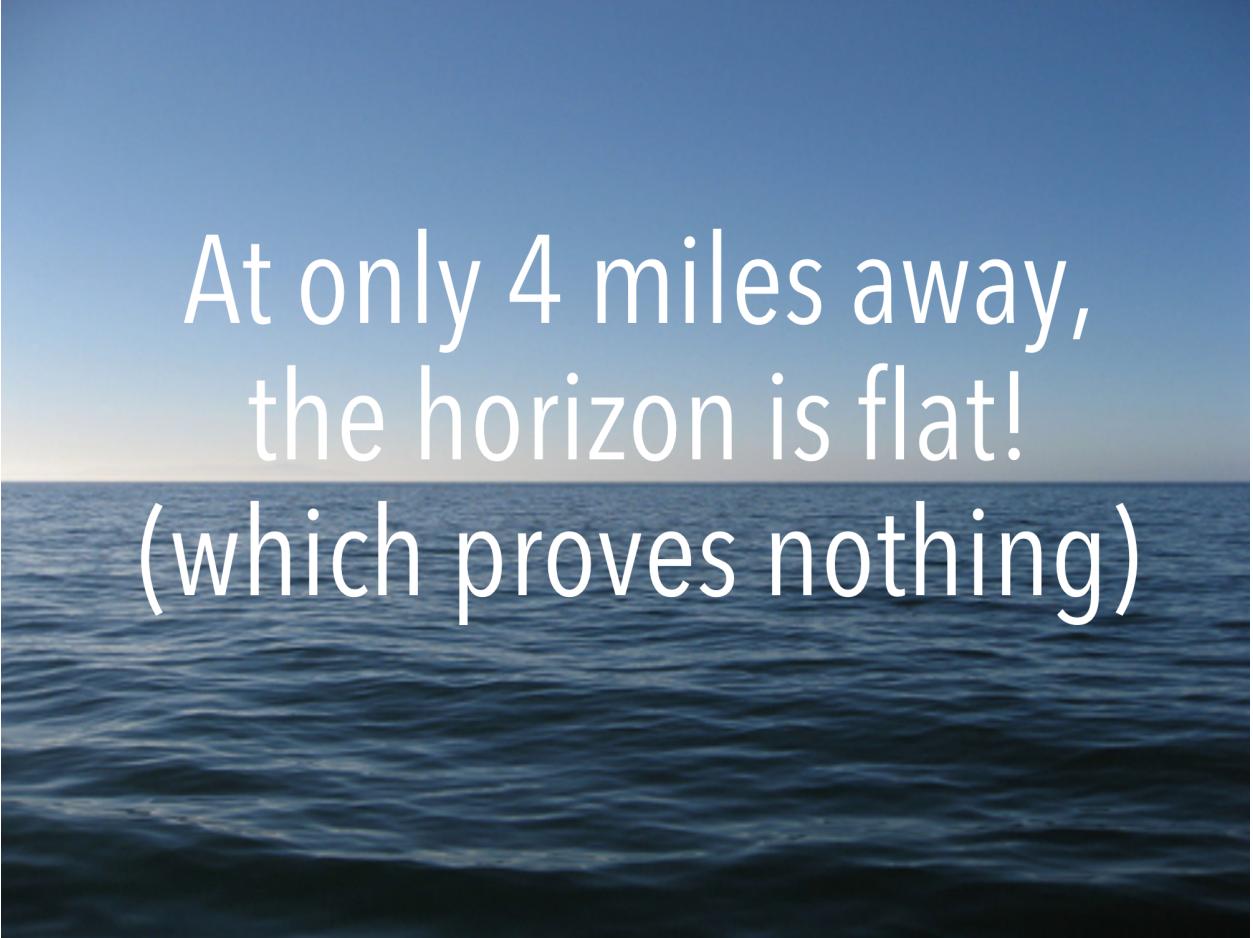
**Calculate**

**d<sub>1</sub> = Horizon distance** 3.872399 miles **The real horizon 4 mi away**

**h<sub>1</sub> = Target hidden height** 669714.9374 feet **Curvature hidden from view**



**Conclusion:** do not use photos of a horizon 4 miles away to support either theory.

A photograph of the ocean under a clear blue sky. The horizon is visible in the distance, where the dark blue water meets a lighter blue sky. The water has small, rhythmic waves.

At only 4 miles away,  
the horizon is flat!

(which proves nothing)