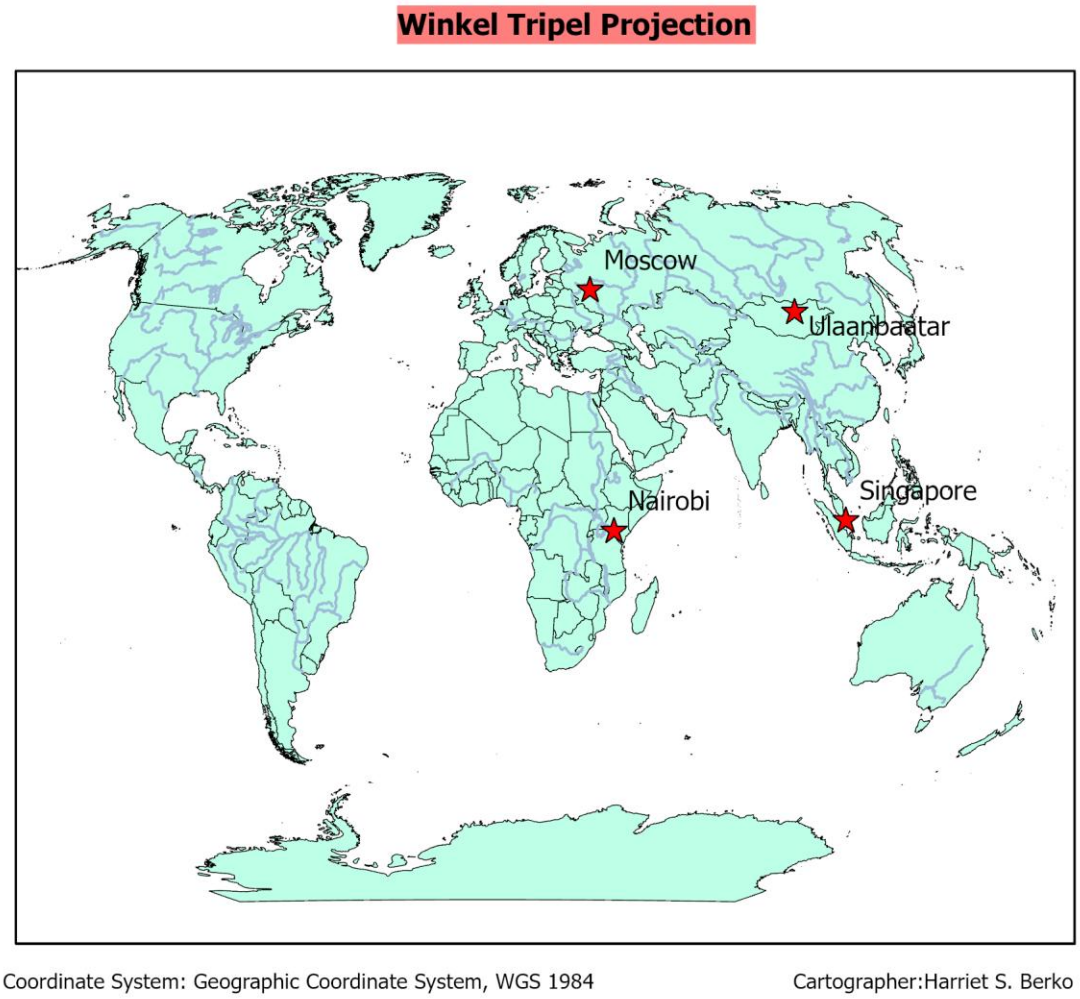
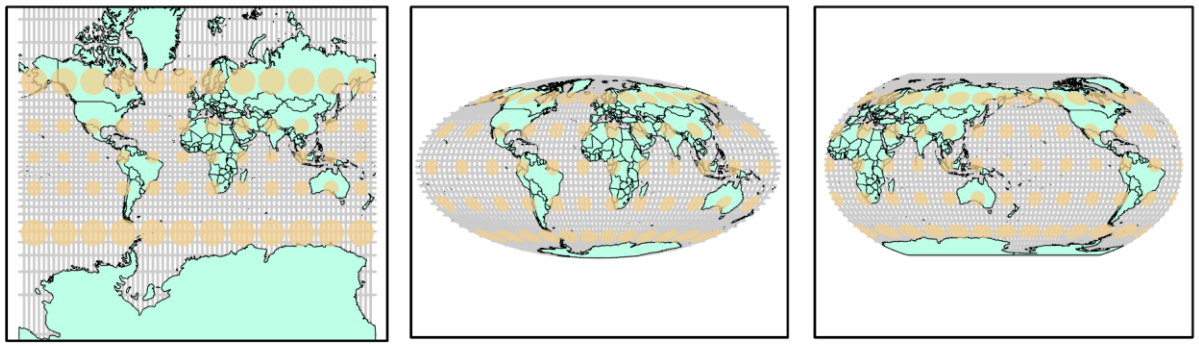
Harriet Serwaa Berko



The map used a Winkel Tripel projection, while the Cities shapefile was defined to Geographic Coordinate System: WGS 1984. Defining the correct coordinate system aligned all layers properly in the map display.

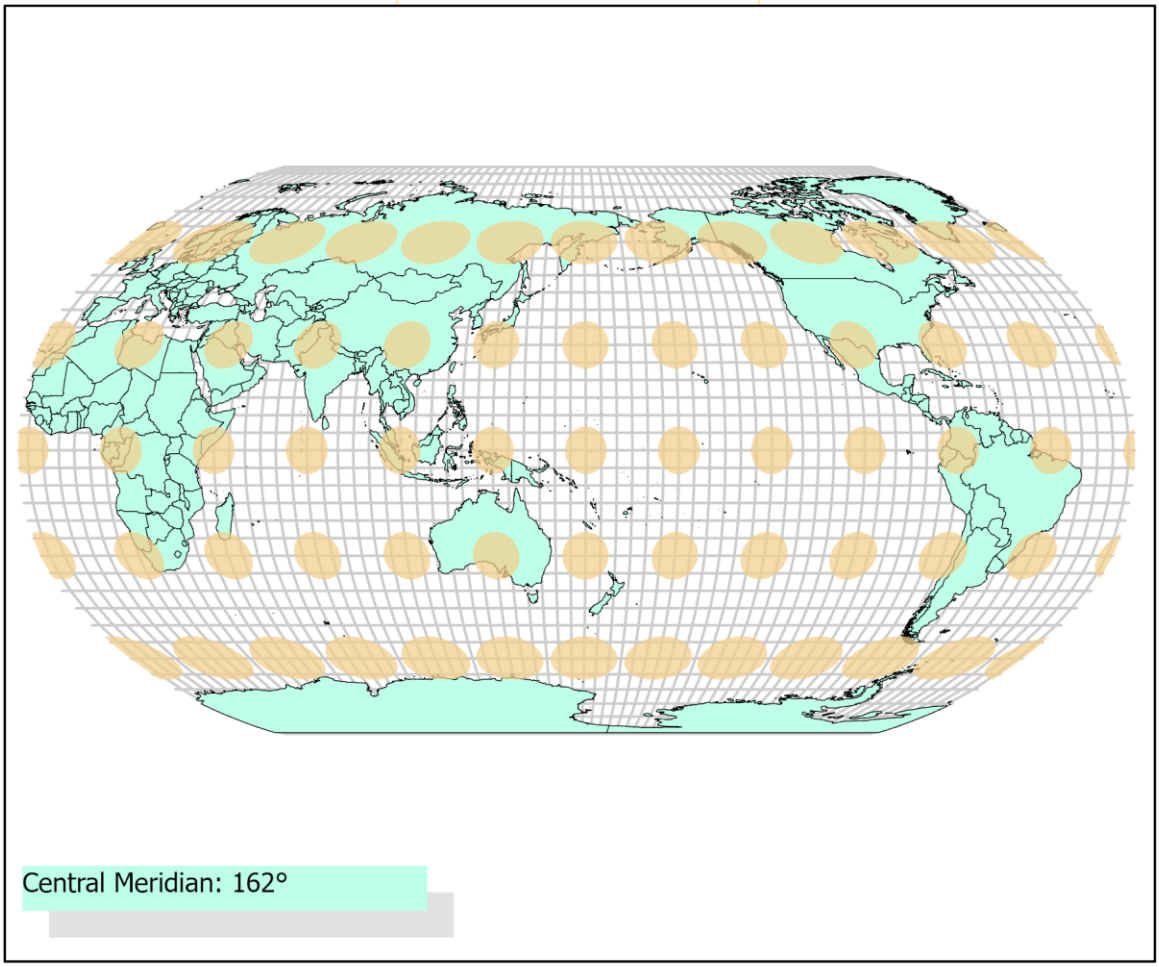
Harriet Serwaa Berko



Mercator Mollweide Robinson

Done by: Harriet S. Berko

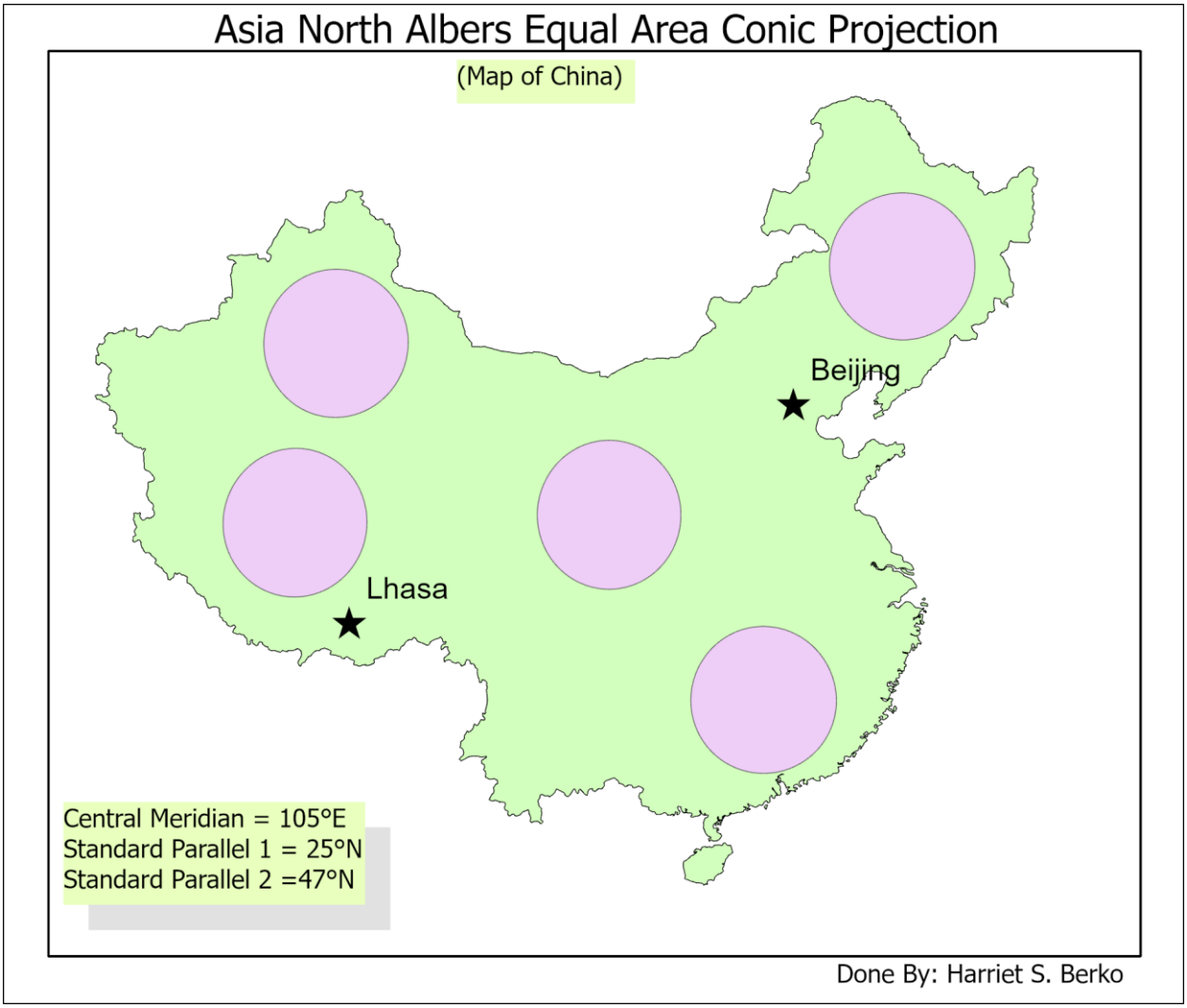
ROBINSON MAP PROJECTION



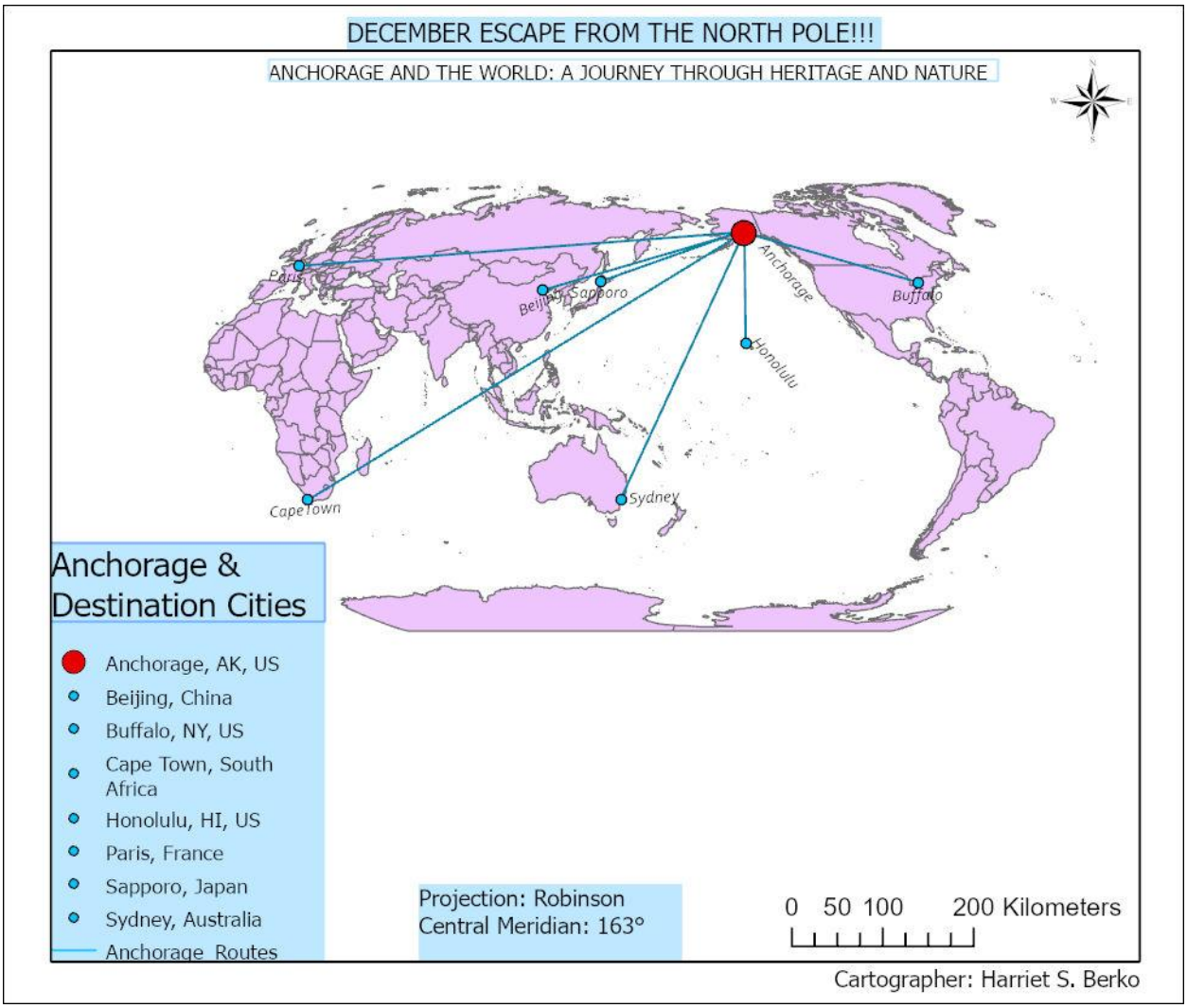
Done By: Harriet S. Berko

Harriet Serwaa Berko

The default Robinson (CM = 0°) placed New Zealand at the distorted map edge. Shifting the central meridian to 162° recenters the Pacific, moves New Zealand near the map center where distortion is lowest, avoiding interruption of any major continental landmass.



The default Asia North Albers Equal Area Conic (CM = 95° E; SP1 = 15° N, SP2 = 65° N) produced heavy stretching in northern China. Adjusting to Central Meridian = 105°, Standard Parallels = 25° and 47° centered the cone on China's extent and yielded nearly circular Tissot circles, minimizing shape distortion across the country.



The Robinson projection was chosen for this promotional map because it provides a visually balanced view of the world, which is ideal for showing the destinations spread across different continents. Unlike projections that exaggerate areas near the poles or distort shapes drastically, Robinson offers a compromise that keeps continents recognizable and positions cities in a way that feels intuitive. By centering the map on Anchorage, the destinations appear balanced, which allows viewers to easily see global relationships without any location feeling overly stretched. Its distortion properties include moderate stretching of shape and area without extreme exaggeration

which are appropriate for this map because the goal is to create an engaging, aesthetically pleasing map rather than a technically precise one.