

NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

STEAMSHIP ROUTES INDIAN OCEAN

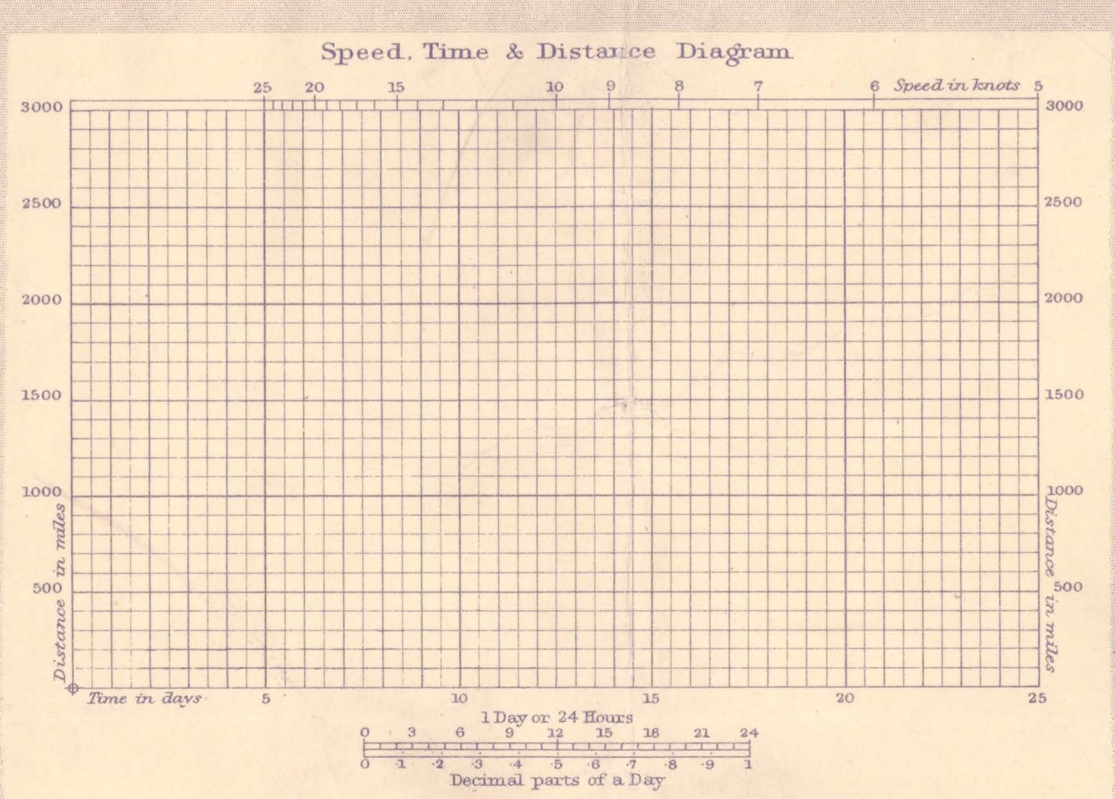
North-going and East-going Tracks are shown thus:—
 South-going and West-going Tracks are shown thus:—
 Routes which follow the same Track both ways for ALL SEASONS of the year are shown thus:—
 Routes which follow the same Track further indicate the direction in which the ship should be heading.
 Small circles indicate points at which two or more Tracks converge or where two Great Circle arcs meet, or where a Great Circle arc joins with a Rhumb Line in a Composite Track.
 MEMORANDUM
 The Routes recommended for LOW POWERED STEAMERS (recovered below 10 knots) are specially indicated, otherwise the Routes are those proposed for all classes of steamers.
 Where alternative Routes are given, these are usually followed by MODERATE POWERED STEAMERS (not speed of over 20 to 25 knots).
 As far as possible the Routes are Great Circle arcs and are indicated as such on the tracks concerned.
 Distances are based on the Admiralty Distance Tables and are given to the nearest few miles.
 Owing to the avoidance of contrary currents, occasional changes in the distances given on certain routes are slightly greater than the shortest distances as given in the Admiralty Distance Tables.
 All the Ports connected by the routes are re-fuelling stations.
 For further information see 'Ocean Passages for the World' published by the Hydrographic Department, Admiralty.

Distances in nautical miles from Plymouth to certain ports.

Plymouth to	(1) via Suez Canal		(2) via Cape of Good Hope		(3) via Panama Canal	
	Direct	Ports called at	Direct	Ports called at	Direct	Ports called at
Bombay	6050	6020	10450	10450	—	—
Calcutta	6440	6450	10190	10210	—	—
Canton	7650	7680	11310	11340	—	—
Singapore	7590	7620	11440	11460	—	—
Melbourne	10780	11250	11080	11700	12400	12550
Sydney	11200	11680	11440	12100	12770	12920

Table for Conversion of Distances

Miles	Nautical Miles
1	1.15
2	2.30
3	3.45
4	4.60
5	5.75
6	6.90
7	8.05
8	9.20
9	10.35
10	11.50
15	17.25
20	23.00
25	28.75
30	34.50
35	40.25
40	46.00
45	51.75
50	57.50
55	63.25
60	69.00
65	74.75
70	80.50
75	86.25
80	92.00
85	97.75
90	103.50
95	109.25
100	115.00



EXPLANATION
 To find the time taken to traverse a given distance at a given speed, join speed to a or bottom left hand corner of diagram, where this line meets the distance projected horizontally from the left hand scale, will be found the number of days required. If it is necessary to increase or decrease so as to cover a given distance in a lesser or greater time, mark off on the horizontal line the number of days in 24 hours, on the same line measure to the left or the right the lesser or the greater number of days given. Join this point to a and produce this line to the speed scale which will then give the speed required. If the final speed is not a whole number, it is necessary to increase or decrease the distance in a lesser or greater time. Mark off on the horizontal line the number of days in 24 hours, on the same line measure to the left or the right the lesser or the greater number of days given. Join this point to a and produce this line to the speed scale which will then give the speed required. If the final speed is not a whole number, it is necessary to increase or decrease the distance in a lesser or greater time. Mark off on the horizontal line the number of days in 24 hours, on the same line measure to the left or the right the lesser or the greater number of days given. Join this point to a and produce this line to the speed scale which will then give the speed required. If the final speed is not a whole number, it is necessary to increase or decrease the distance in a lesser or greater time.

