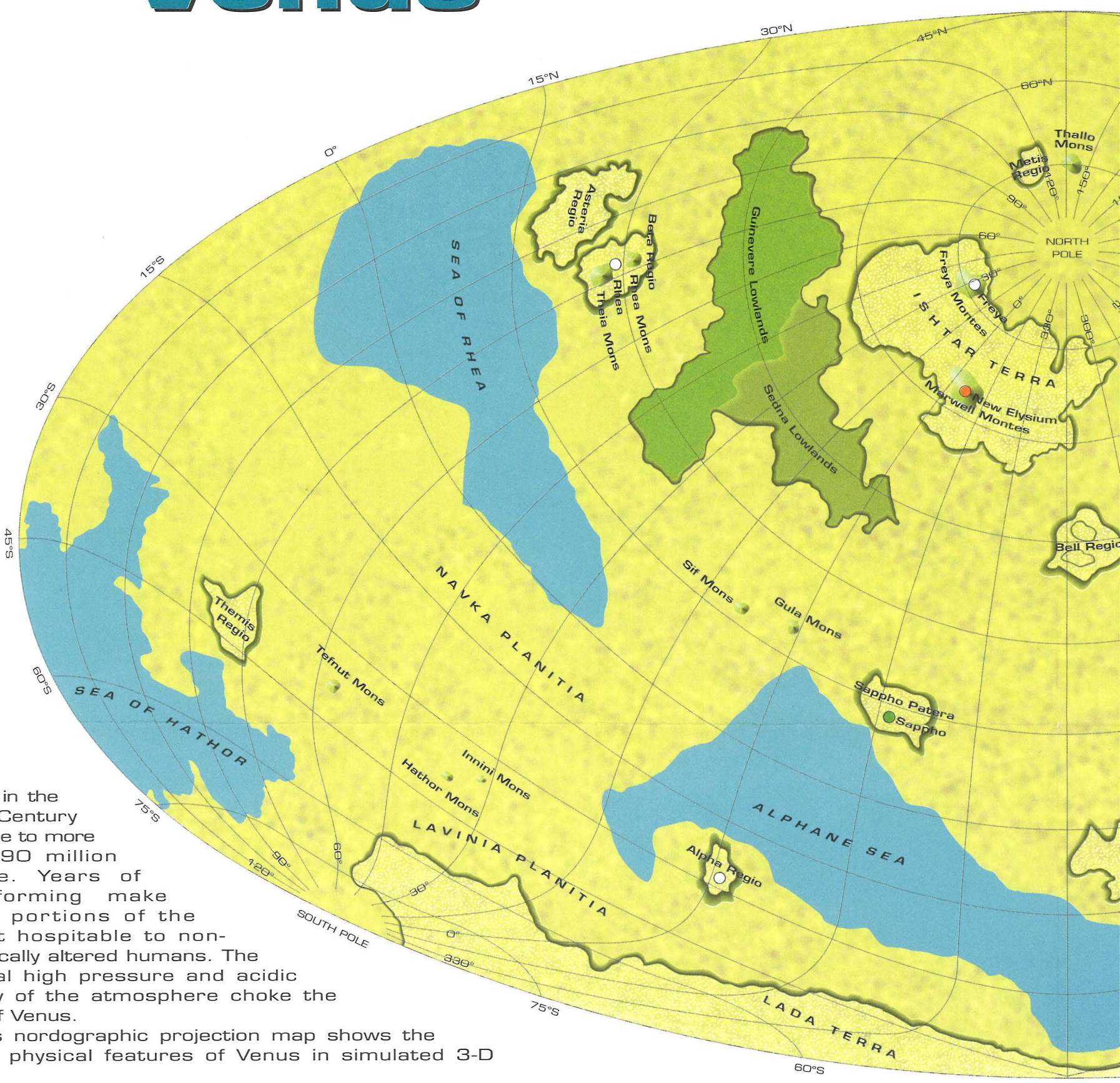
- *Flat plains, also known as Planitias, of which Odin, Budh, Caloris and Tir are examples.*

Major underground and above-ground cities are shown as dots, using the same color coding as the smaller planet maps included with the XXVc™ game boxed set. **Red** depicts Class A spaceports (Caloris and Hielo Orbital Station are the only ones); Class B spaceports are in **green**; class C ports in **blue**; and all other locations in **white**.

The names of many physical features are given in Latin (their original form), while some are in English. In fact, both forms are used interchangeably. It is proper to say either "Antoniadi Dorsum" or "The Ridge of Antoniadi," either "Endeavour Rupes" or "The Cliffs of Endeavour." In both cases a native of Mercury will know what you are talking about.

Venus



Venus in the 25th Century is home to more than 90 million people. Years of terraforming make small portions of the planet hospitable to non-genetically altered humans. The natural high pressure and acidic quality of the atmosphere choke the rest of Venus.

This nordographic projection map shows the major physical features of Venus in simulated 3-D relief:

- Individual mountains such as Theia, Rhea and Maat, and mountain ranges such as Beta Regio and Maxwell Montes.
- Great Canyons such as the Artemis, Diana and Dali Chasmas.
- Flat plains, known as Lowlands, of which Niobe, Guinevere and Senda are prime examples.

Besides these features, the map depicts the effects of man's colonization of the planet: areas such as the Sea of Rhea, Alphane Sea, the Sea of Hathor, and the destroyed remains of the space elevator at Maat Mons, which have only come into existence in the last few hundred years.

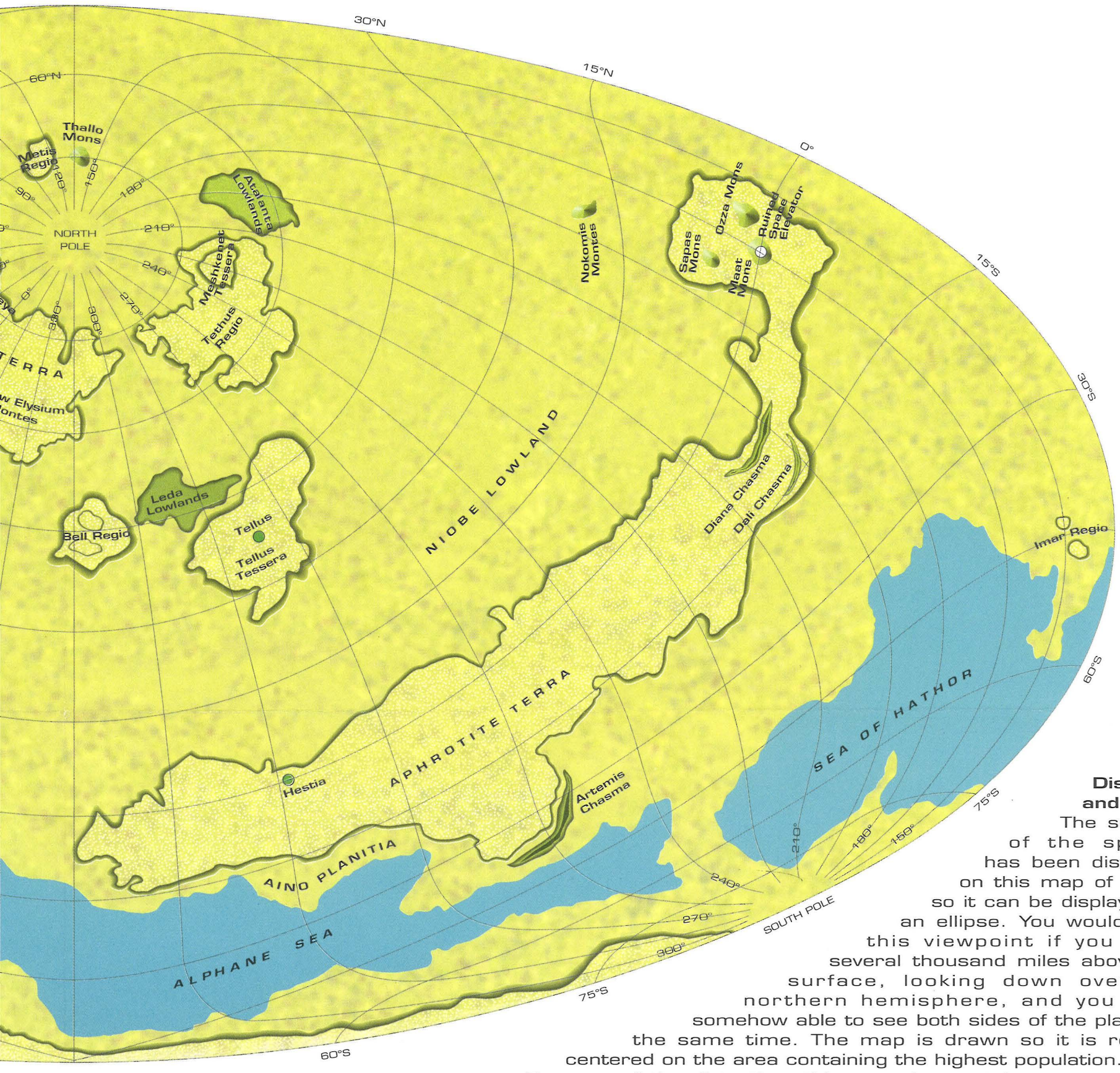
The dots show the locations of major cities, using the same color coding as the smaller map of Venus included with the XXVc™ game boxed set. **Red** signifies Class A spaceports (New Elysium is the only one); Class B spaceports in **green**; Class C ports in **blue**; and all other locations in **white**.

The names of many physical features are given in Latin (their original form), while some are in English. In fact, both forms are used interchangeably. It is proper to say either "Plains of Navka" or "Navka Planitia," either "Maat Mons" or "Mount Maat." In both cases, a native of Venus will know what you are talking about.

For north-south travel, the distance between two adjacent latitude lines is 400 miles. For example if you were to travel from the equator (0° latitude) to the 15° north latitude line, that is a distance of 400 miles. It is also 400 miles from the south pole to any spot on the 75° south latitude line.

East-west measurements using the latitude and longitude lines are not always the same, but they are not difficult to calculate. Along the equator, the distance between to adjacent longitude lines is 400 miles. For every 15° north or south of the equator, the distance between each pair of longitude lines decreases by one-sixth of 400 miles. Doing the arithmetic (and rounding off the results a bit) produces the following figures:

N-S Location	Distance between Longitude Lines	N-S Location	Distance Between Longitude Lines
0°	400 miles	45°	200 miles
15°	333 miles	60°	133 miles
30°	266 miles	75°	66 miles



Distance and Scale

The surface of the sphere has been distorted on this map of Venus so it can be displayed as an ellipse. You would have this viewpoint if you were several thousand miles above the surface, looking down over the northern hemisphere, and you were somehow able to see both sides of the planet at the same time. The map is drawn so it is roughly centered on the area containing the highest population.

Because of the distortion, this map does not have a consistent scale for measuring distances. It is possible, however, to calculate (or at least estimate) the distance between two points using the latitude and longitude lines for reference.

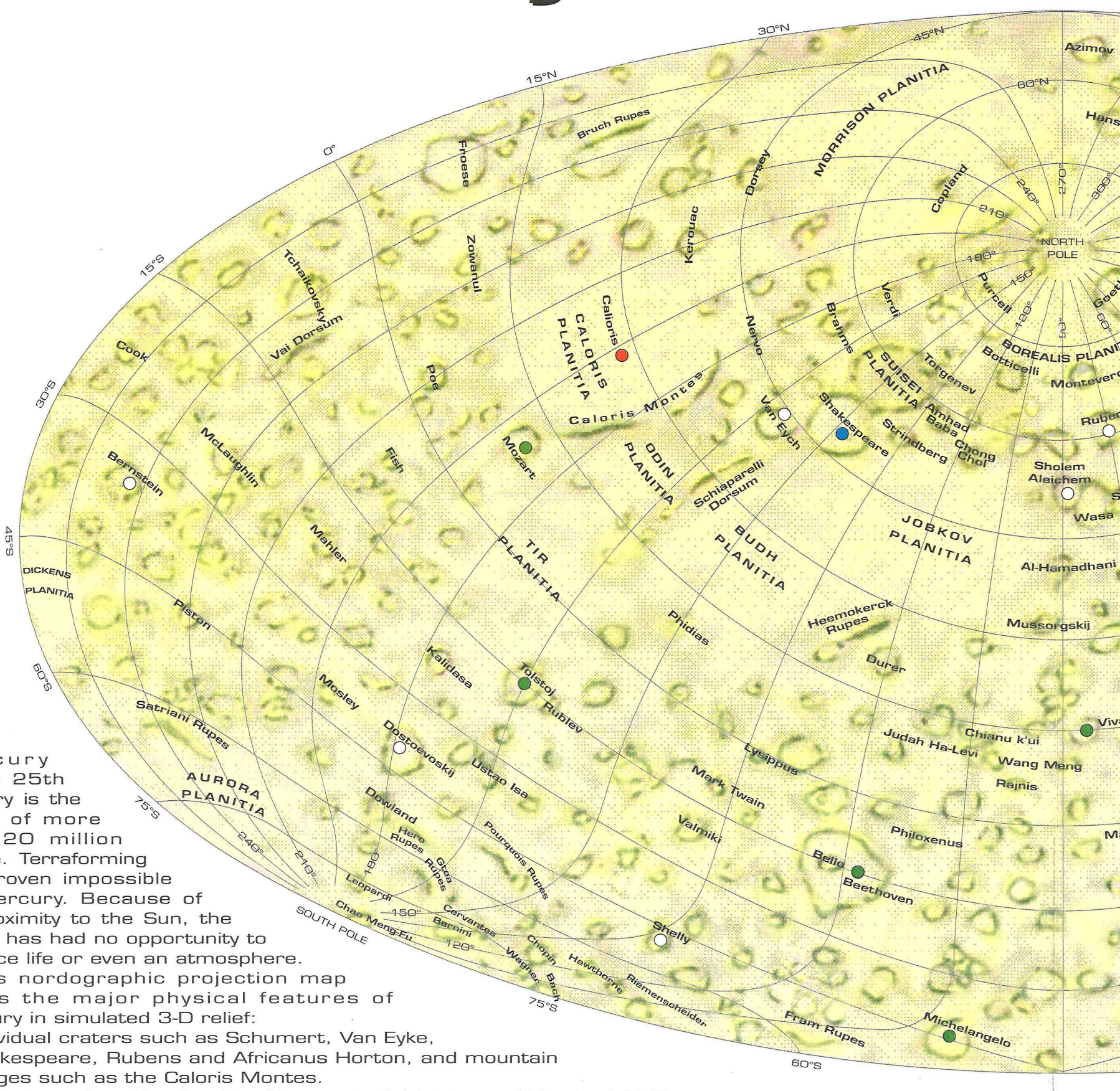
For north-south travel, the distance between two adjacent latitude lines is 987 miles. For example if you were to travel from the equator (0° latitude) to the 15° north latitude line, that is a distance of 987 miles. It is also 987 miles from the south pole to any spot on the 75° south latitude line.

East-west measurements using the latitude and longitude lines are not always the same, but they are not difficult to calculate.The distance between two adjacent longitude lines at the equator is 987 miles. For every 15° north or south of the equator, the distance between each pair of longitude lines decreases by one-sixth of 987 miles. Doing the arithmetic (and rounding off the results a bit) produces the following figures:

N-S Location	Distance between Longitude Lines	N-S Location	Distance Between Longitude Lines
0°	987 miles	45°	493 miles
15°	822 miles	60°	329 miles
30°	658 miles	75°	164 miles

TM

Mercury



Mercury in the 25th Century is the home of more than 20 million people. Terraforming has proven impossible on Mercury. Because of its proximity to the Sun, the planet has had no opportunity to produce life or even an atmosphere.

This nordographic projection map shows the major physical features of Mercury in simulated 3-D relief:

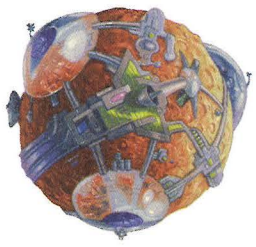
- Individual craters such as Schumert, Van Eyke, Shakespeare, Rubens and Africanus Horton, and mountain ranges such as the Caloris Montes.
- Chasms such as the Arecibo, Discovery, Goldstone and Haystack Vallis.
- Flat plains, also known as Planitias, of which Odin, Budh, Caloris and Tir are examples.

Major underground and above-ground cities are shown as dots, using the same color coding as the smaller planet maps included with the XXVc™ game boxed set. **Red** depicts Class A spaceports (Caloris and Hielo Orbital Station are the only ones); Class B spaceports are in **green**; class C ports in **blue**; and all other locations in **white**.

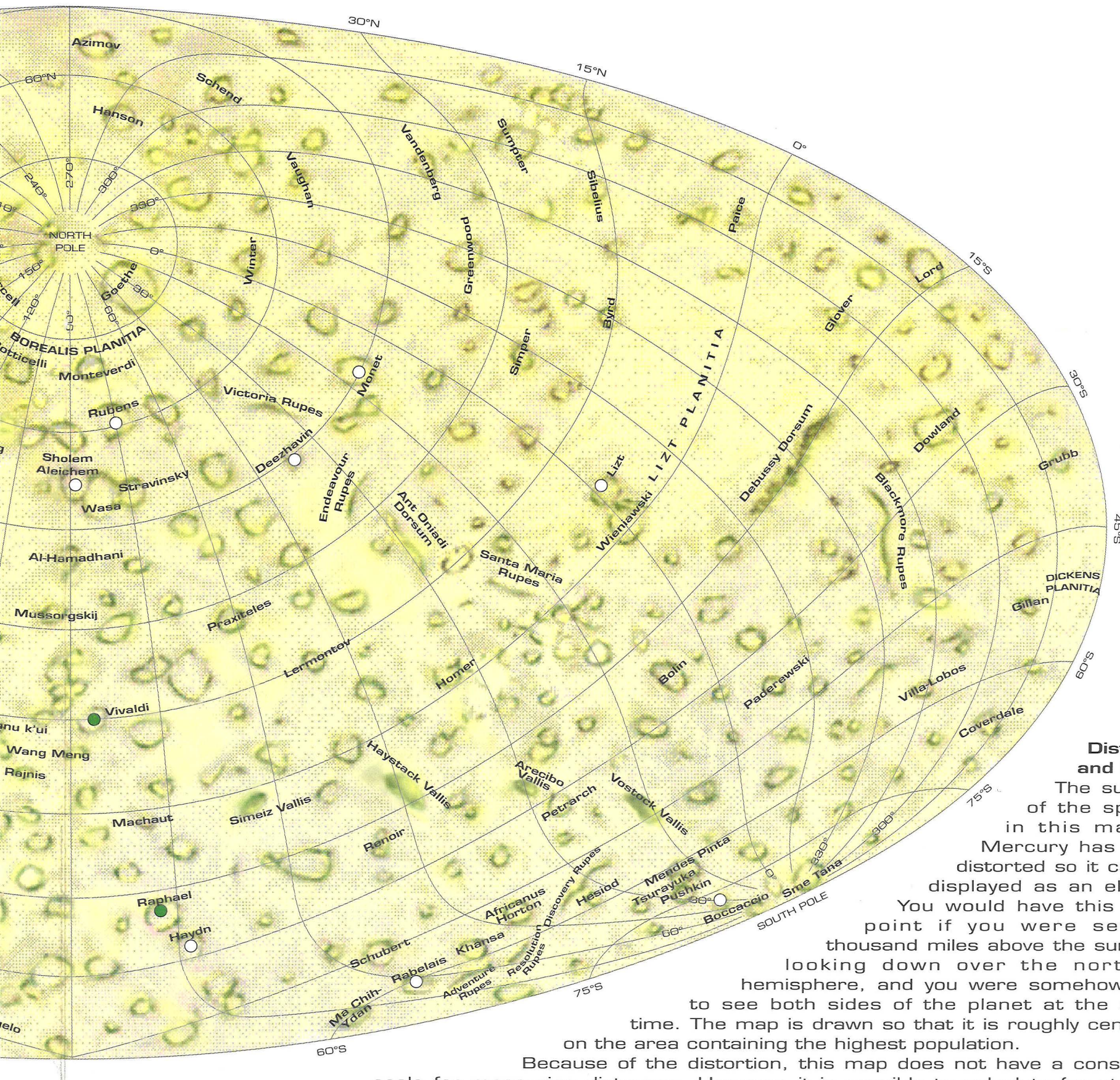
The names of many physical features are given in Latin (their original form), while some are in English. In fact, both forms are used interchangeably. It is proper to say either "Antoniadi Dorsum" or "The Ridge of Antoniadi," either "Endeavour Rupes" or "The Cliffs of Endeavour." In both cases a native of Mercury will know what you are talking about.

BUCK ROGERS® 25TH CENTURY

Role-Playing Game



Hielo Orbital Station



Distance and Scale

The surface of the sphere in this map of Mercury has been distorted so it can be displayed as an ellipse. You would have this viewpoint if you were several thousand miles above the surface, looking down over the northern hemisphere, and you were somehow able to see both sides of the planet at the same time. The map is drawn so that it is roughly centered on the area containing the highest population.

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