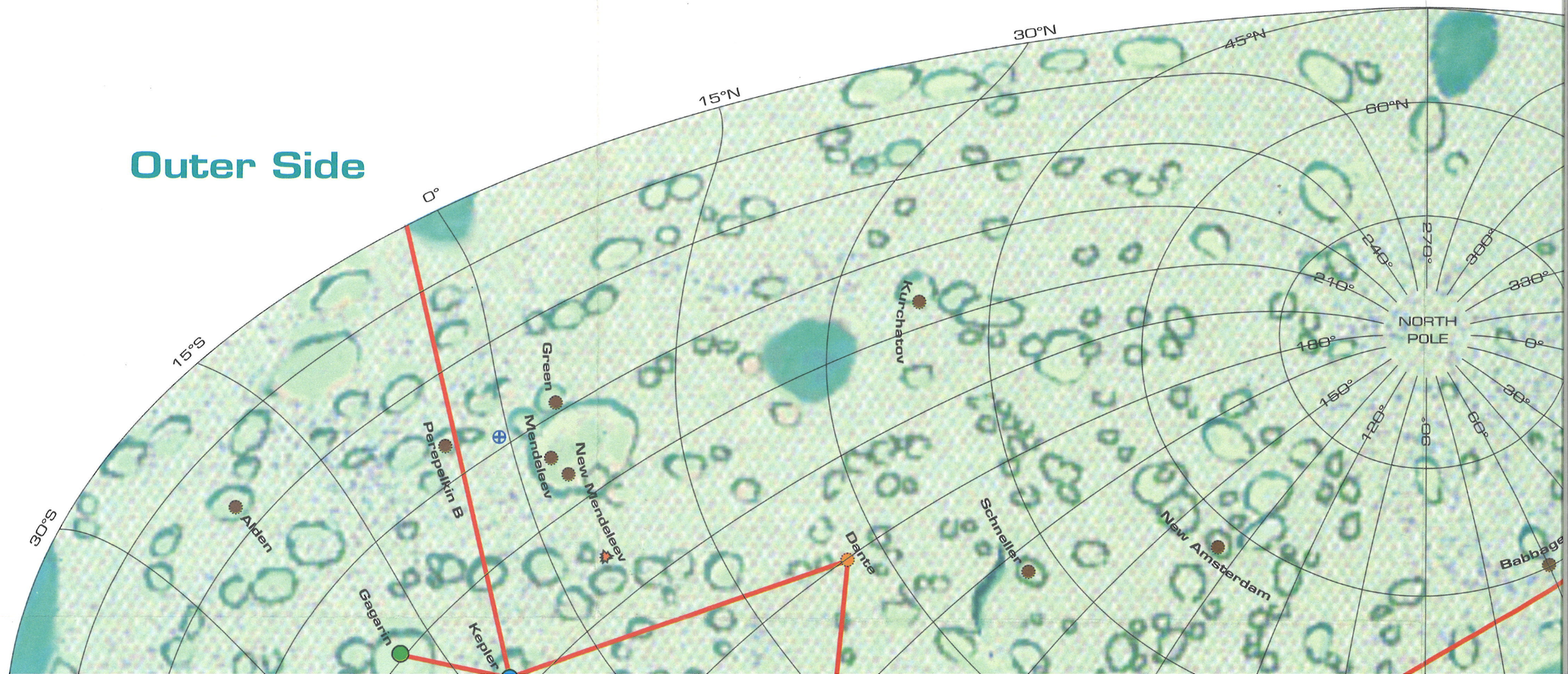
Luna

BUCK ROGERS®
THE 25TH CENTURY

Science Fiction

Role

Outer Side



BUCK ROGERS®

THE 25TH CENTURY

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Role-Playing Game

Key

Spaceports

- Class A
- Class B
- Class C

Domes

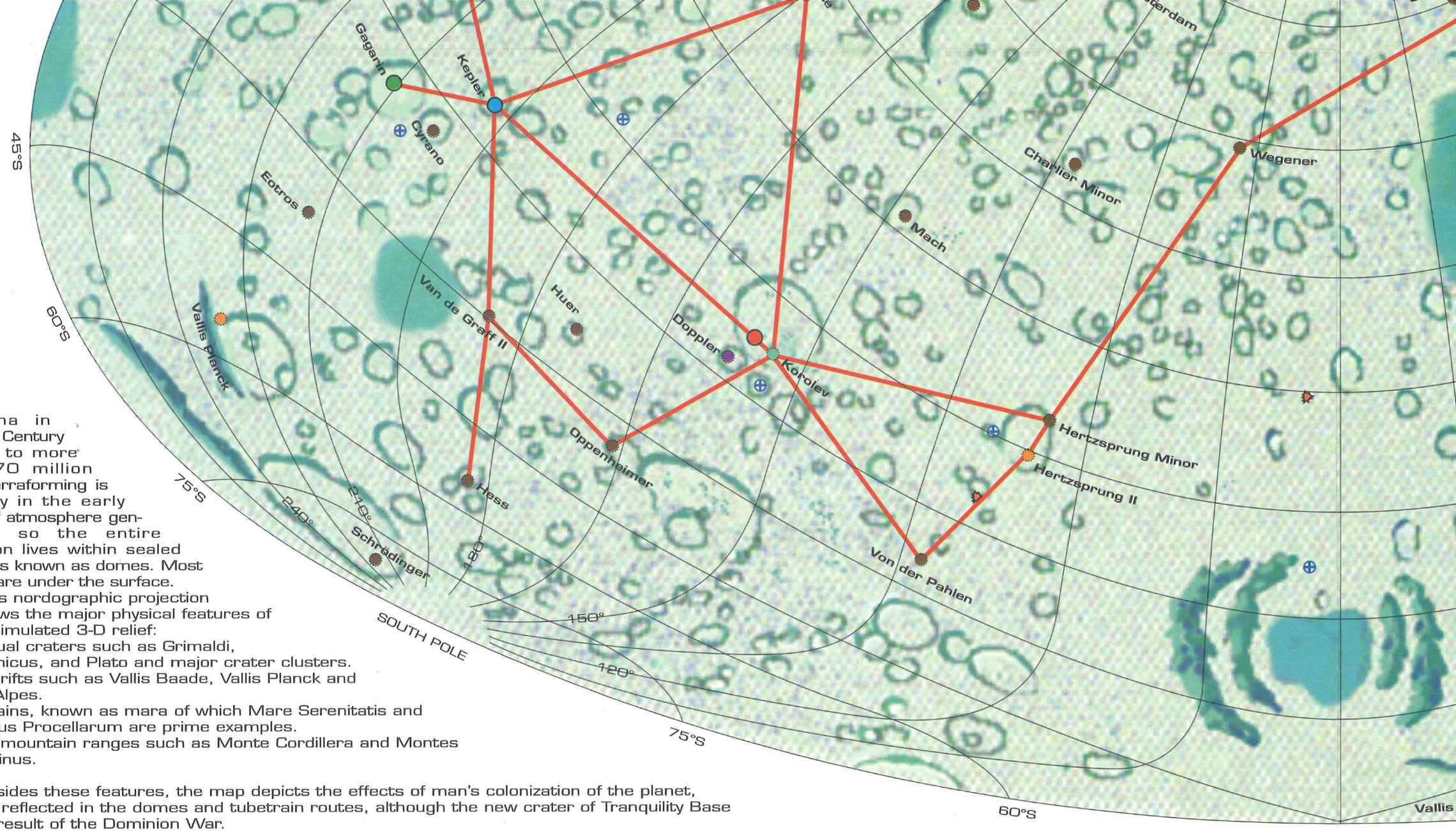
- Banking
- Security
- Federation
- Industrial/ General

Miscellaneous

- Mass Drivers
- Ancient Crash Sites
- Tubetrain

Earth Side

30°N
15°N
0°
15°S
30°S
60°N
NORTH POLE
270°
300°
330°
0°
30°
60°
90°
120°
150°
180°
210°
240°
Atlas
Hercules
Geminus
Normandia
Yarkes/Crisis
W. Bond
Aristoteles
Vallis Alpes
Eudoxus
Plato
Cassini
Babbage
Archimedes
Tranquility Base
Gutenburg
Lamé
Balmer
Gibbs



Luna in the 25th Century is home to more than 170 million people. Terraforming is currently in the early stages of atmosphere generation, so the entire population lives within sealed complexes known as domes. Most of these are under the surface.

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

- Individual craters such as Grimaldi, Copernicus, and Plato and major crater clusters.
- Major rifts such as Vallis Baade, Vallis Planck and Vallis Alpes.
- Flat plains, known as mara of which Mare Serenitatis and Oceanus Procellarum are prime examples.
- Major mountain ranges such as Monte Cordillera and Montes Apenninus.

Besides these features, the map depicts the effects of man's colonization of the planet, primarily reflected in the domes and tubetrain routes, although the new crater of Tranquility Base was the result of the Dominion War.

The names of many physical features are given their traditional names used by astronomers of old Earth. In general the Lunarians have been content to leave these unchanged. Crater names and dome names are used interchangeably, although there may be more than one dome in a single crater. Multiple domes are often distinguished by New, Old, Major, Minor, or letters and numbers.

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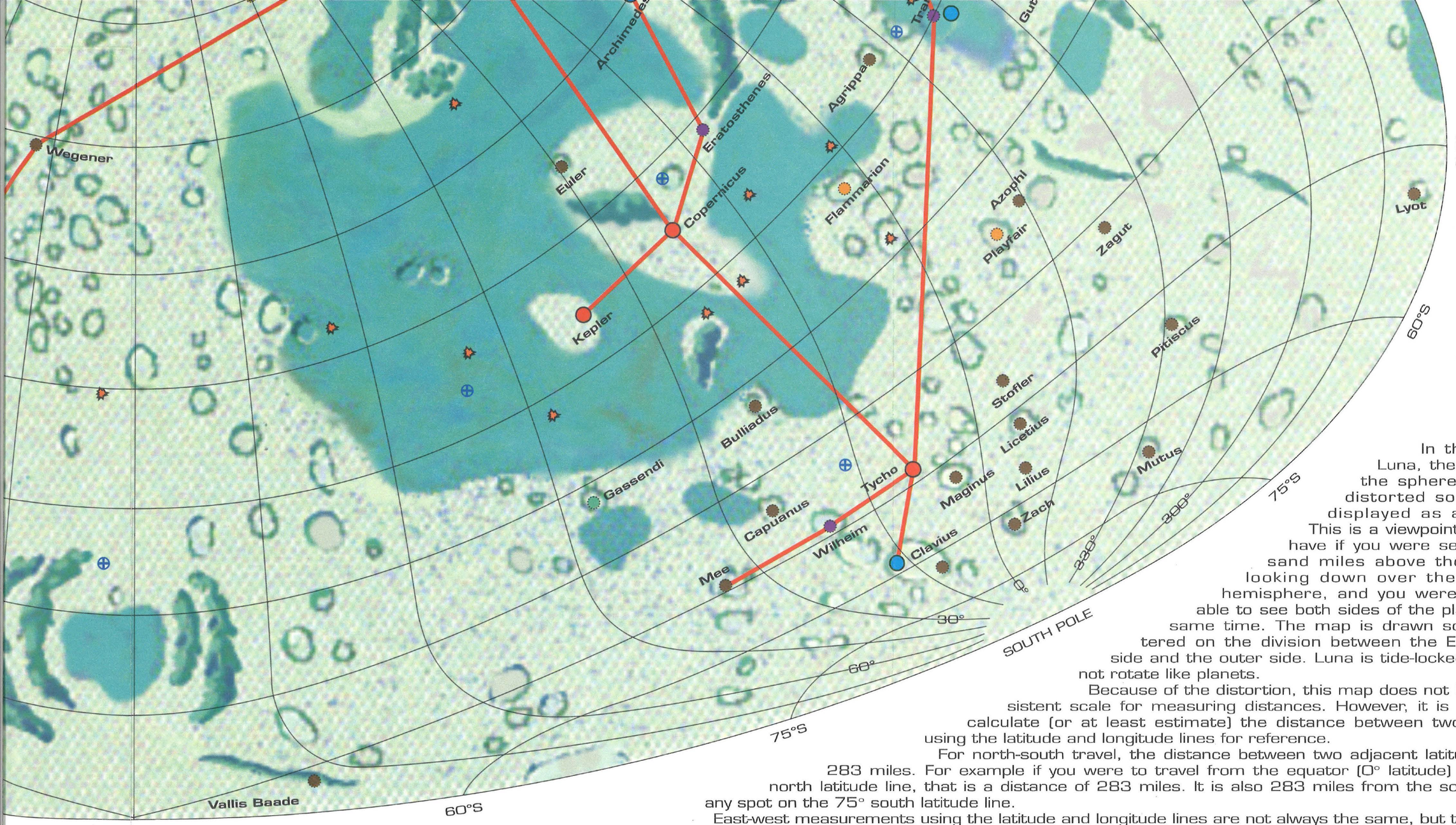

Distance and Scale

In this map of Luna, the surface of the sphere has been distorted so it can be displayed as an ellipse. This is a viewpoint you would have 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 centered on the division between the Earth-facing side and the outer side. Luna is tide-locked and does not rotate like planets.

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

For north-south travel, the distance between two adjacent latitude lines is 283 miles. For example if you were to travel from the equator (0° latitude) to the 15° north latitude line, that is a distance of 283 miles. It is also 283 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 283 miles. For every 15° north or south of the equator, the distance between each pair of longitude lines decreases by one-sixth of 283 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°	286 miles	45°	148 miles
15°	236 miles	60°	94 miles
30°	185 miles	75°	47 miles

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