

World Types

Every plane found through another Trigate is a new world with its own unique features. However, for categorization's sake, worlds can be classified into one of the types listed below.

Wet

- **Algal** — A rocky, wet world where multicellular life never evolved. Giant shoals of algae analogs circle the planet, staining the oceans with brilliant colors. Though the life on the world may be primitive, it can support more advanced lifeforms.
- **Archipelago** — A rocky world with a single planet-wide ocean with scattered island archipelagos covering the surface. High volcanic activity causes the landscape to be constantly changing.
- **Atoll** — An oceanic planet. Shallow lagoons, coral reefs and tropical islands make up the majority of this world, with warm temperatures supporting a very large biosphere.
- **Bioluminescent** — A tropical, rocky world. Exotic but non-toxic particles in the atmosphere cause almost constant cloud cover. Despite this, due to the greenhouse effect and geothermal activity, life thrives on the surface. Bioluminescence is common amongst flora and fauna.
- **Cascadian** — Sub-temperate mountainous world with coastal forests and towering mountain ranges. An active, stormy hydrosphere with strong differences between snowy winters and short warmer summers.
- **Cenote** — A humid and rocky world. Large sinkholes and underwater river systems snake below the surface. Life exists on both the surface and the underground environments.
- **Continental** — Rocky world with an active and stable hydrosphere. Great landmasses are separated by oceans, with large climate variations depending on latitude and precipitation.
- **Crag** — Cold, rocky world with a significant hydrosphere. Oceans and polar ice caps cover more than 90% of the surface with rugged scattered islands dotting its surface. There is an abundance of volcanic and geothermal activity that supports marine ecosystems.
- **Fog** — A rocky world with oceans dominating the surface. Pervasive humidity generates near-constant fog and mist which drifts over land, carrying moisture to sustain lush forests and expansive grasslands.
- **Forest** — Rocky world with an active and stable hydrosphere. Great land masses are almost completely covered in dense forests, many supporting unique ecosystems of their own.
- **Fungal** — This wet and rocky world has fungal-based vegetation that forms the foundation of a thriving and diverse biosphere, ranging from microscopic spores to colossal megaflora mushrooms.

- **Geothermal** — Cold, icy planet with tropical rifts that break up the expanses of ice that are heated by natural geothermal vents. The hydrosphere is in melt water and steam rising from the vents.
- **Jungle** — Rocky and humid world. Densely covered with trees and tangled vegetation, typical with incredible growth rates. The jungle floors typically contain an overgrowth of shrubbery, vines and similar plants.
- **Kelp** — A wet world where the world's surface is primarily ocean, with nutrient-rich shallow waters fostering expansive kelp forests. A thriving underwater biosphere supports biodiversity across the planet.
- **Lacustrine** — Rocky and wet world. Massive landmasses covered in millions of lakes of all sizes, the climate ranging from subtropical to subarctic. Also called a Lake world.
- **Lilypad** — Wet and humid world. Warm, shallow oceans support vibrant biodiversity. At the surface, sturdy leaves from aquatic flora form a secondary surface-based ecosystem.
- **Mangrove** — A wet world. Majority of the surface is covered in shallow seas with minimal land above sea level. Intense flora extends for hundreds of miles beyond the shores of the few existing islands. Hydrosphere is strong and stable, supporting a great abundance of flora and fauna.
- **Megaflora** — Rocky world that is densely forested with a strong and healthy hydrosphere. The world is home to giant megaflora which covers the entire surface.
- **Monsoon** — A humid and rocky world. Rapid shifts of temperature cause periods of intense flooding and rainfall versus periods of dry, calm weather. Periods of intense weather can be incredibly dangerous with hurricanes being common during the summer months.
- **Moss** — A warm and rocky world where the entire surface is covered by dense, sprawling moss. This relentless flora blankets the land, creating a sponge-like ecosystem that stabilizes the hydrosphere.
- **Mushroom** — Rocky and humid world in which fungal life rules the world's ecosystem, enveloping expansive regions in sprawling fungal forests and fields. The mushrooms vary by region, with even some being found in the oceans on the surface. Variations of the moss allow it to even be found underground and the depths of the seas.
- **Ocean** — Rocky world with significant hydrosphere. Oceans cover more than 90% of the surface, with scattered islands making up the remaining percentage.
- **Petranubian** — Wet and rocky world, this strange world features islands that float in the sky, supported by rare and exotic ores. The multiple layers of islands provide the planet with a variety of unique ecosystems that thrive in the near infinite unique environments.
- **Petrified** — A rocky world with an active hydrosphere that is covered by petrified remains of giant trees from an earlier era.**Reef** — Rocky world covered in shallow oceans, all hosting significant reef systems. The only areas above the water are where the coral has grown high enough to form scattered islands.
- **Sakura** — Wet and rocky world where continents are separated by oceans. On land, grasslands with flowering plants and lush forests of beautiful flowering trees cover the surface.
- **Swamp** — A humid, wet world. Most of the planet is covered with densely forested wetlands with minimal surface areas not underwater. The hydrosphere is mainly in shallow seas, swamps, and bogs and supports a great abundance of plant and animal life.

- **Tepid** — A wet world where ideal conditions have spurred the evolution of diverse photosynthetic processes, resulting in a vibrant array of colors in its flora. The biosphere is also variegated, often specializing for specific types of plants.
- **Tepui** — Mountainous, rocky world. Hydrosphere is mostly in low altitude seas, which cause considerable fog and cloud cover. In the higher altitudes, standing water is rare and most plant life relies on the mist and fog.
- **Tropical** — Humid, rocky world. Seasons with significant precipitation are interchanged with drier periods. Most of the land is covered in dense vegetation, typically rain forests.

Dry

- **Aerial** — A rocky, subtropical world where high above the landmasses cloaked in dense vegetation, colossal seed pods, borne by the planets unique flora, glide through the skies like clouds. The combination of these seed pods and normal cloud cover can darken the surface for long periods of time.
- **Amethystian** — A rocky and arid world that had a highly active geological past, resulting in extensive deposits of amethyst quartz throughout the planets crust. These deposits range from minuscule to massive, potentially acting as a landmass of their own.
- **Aquifer** — A dry and rocky world where precipitation is rare, but with a rich hydrosphere found underneath the surface and in the countless lagoons found on its surface. Life is rare away from the water rich areas.
- **Arid** — Dry, rocky world. The dust-covered terrain consists largely of mesas and canyons. Forests can be found in the more temperate polar regions, but vegetation is otherwise scarce.
- **Aspen** — Dry and rocky world. Tree groves dot the surface amid grasslands. A small but stable hydrosphere of streams support the forests and dense shrubbery.
- **Atacama** — Cold, dry, and rocky world. Extreme altitude peaks cause rain shadows for most of the planet, and salt flats and arid valleys make up most of the level land. The hydrosphere is in a few lakes and mountain springs.
- **Badlands** — Rocky and dry world with arid terrain that features sedimentary rocks and clay-rich soils shaped by wind and water erosion. Vegetation, primarily shrubs and hardy grasses thrives in the hills' shade.
- **Coastal** — Sub-tropical dry world. Deep, cold oceans cover the surface but cause reduced rainfall on the land. Fog and haze are prevalent.
- **Coral** — A dry, rocky world that was once covered with oceans that has mostly dried and lost its hydrosphere. The coral has adapted and can be found growing like forests across the world's dry surface, while the remaining water is extremely salty and slightly toxic.
- **Deseramic** — A dry world where extreme altitude peaks create rain shadows across most of the surface. Salt flats and arid valleys dominate the plateaus, while a few lakes and mountain springs represent the hydrosphere.
- **Desert** — Dry, rocky world. Precipitation and major bodies of surface water are relatively rare. Significant temperature variations between day and night cycles. Vegetation is scarce but even moderate precipitation can make the desert bloom.

- **Dune** — A hot and dry rocky planet. Seas of sand dunes cover a considerable portion of the surface. Hydrosphere is mainly in underground aquifers that rise up in oasis and mountain springs.
- **Fungi** — A rocky and dry world covered in volcanic ash. It hosts desert fungi that resist high temperatures, dryness, and low nutrition. Colorful varieties hug the rare hydrosphere that can be found on the surface.
- **Mediterranean** — Dry, rocky world. Hydrosphere supports several large inland seas, which is surrounded by sparse vegetation and shrubs. Inland, the areas are hot and arid as the norm.
- **Mesa** — Hot, dry and rocky world. Great plateaus and mesas are common around the equator, with cooler forested polar regions. Hydrosphere is mostly in large rivers that have cut canyons with vegetation covering riverbeds.
- **Oasis** — Rocky world with a hydrosphere that supports one large body of water which has a band of vegetation around it. Rain barely reaches the inland desert that covers the majority of the planet.
- **Outback** — Dry, hot world. Most of the world is covered in arid or semi-arid shrublands and deserts, while areas around water have more vegetation. Hydrosphere is mostly confined to a few inland seas and natural underground springs.
- **Parsarida** — A rocky world with a hydrosphere allowing a brief but significant wet season, with vegetation concentrated in protected valleys and near large bodies of water. The biosphere has evolved to deal with the dramatic and sudden change in climate.
- **Plateau** — A rocky and cold world. Vast plateaus, indented by gorges and separated by hollows that are often large enough to create isolated environments. Evidence of extensive erosion as most of the hydrosphere can be found at lower altitudes.
- **Prairie** — Rocky world and a seasonal hydrosphere with a single great landmass with large inland seas. Dry summers are contrasted by cold, harsh winters.
- **Primal** — A rocky world. This young world's volcanic activity has slowed down giving rise to increasingly complex flora and fauna which has helped create a breathable atmosphere and stabilizing hydrosphere.
- **Salt** — Rocky world. The mineral-covered terrain consists largely of salt flats, mountain ranges and large crystal formations. Much of the surface is inhospitable to most forms of plant and animal life.
- **Sandstone** — Rocky world that boasts vast grasslands and wind-carved sandstone formations. Its hydrosphere supports resilient grasses adapted to thrive in this environment, with lush regions surrounding the bodies of water that can be found on the surface.
- **Savanna** — Rocky world dominated by dry, arid plains. Small hydrosphere that allows for brief wet seasons, but aside from a few ubiquitous grasses vegetation is largely concentrated around shallow oases.
- **Sinkhole** — A rocky world with a small and stable hydrosphere on the surface, a planet-spanning subterranean ocean hides underneath creating giant sinkholes that pot the surface of the world.
- **Steppe** — Dry, rocky world. Semi-arid grasslands with rolling hills and plains covering much of the surface. While almost no trees grow on this world, the amount of rainfall can support shrubs and grasses.

- **Striped** — Dry, rocky world that exhibits a captivating mineralogical composition. The landscape boasts deep, colorful stripes, adding a mesmerizing layer to the dust-covered and arid terrain.
- **Succulent** — A dry world with elevated temperatures and infrequent, yet sporadic rainfall have prompted vegetation to evolve water-retaining techniques to thrive in the challenging conditions present on the surface.
- **Supercontinent** — Rocky world that is primarily grasslands and dry deserts. The plate tectonics are currently in the state of a supercontinent. Coastal areas are lush but further inland the terrain quickly goes to being more arid.
- **Veldt** — Dry and rocky world. The subtropical landscape covered in scrub woodland and open savannas. mild winters and longer, hot summers. Precipitation mostly occurs in the summer months in the form of high-energy thunderstorms.

Cold

- **Acid** — A rocky and cold world, high levels of natural acids can be found all over the surface, often intertwined with the hydrosphere. The biosphere that has adapted to the surface here either manages to avoid the acid, or utilize it to enhance their survivability.
- **Aeolian** — Cold, rocky world. Winds typically reach speeds over 300km per hour, they have created hollowed out sinkholes, slot canyons and depressions which have allowed life to thrive inside, safe from the weather.
- **Alpine** — Mountainous world. Snow covers the mountaintops and frozen-over lakes dot the valleys. While the planet experiences minimal seasonal variations, the still-liquid water beneath the frozen surface of the lakes is enough to sustain some hardy vegetation.
- **Antarctic** — A rocky and frigid world. Hydrosphere is mostly frozen with diamond dust being as common as snow. Typically home to intense wind speeds in the winter months, life can be found in isolated pockets under sea ice, in caves, and in protected valleys.
- **Arctic** — Frigid, rocky world. The poles are big and significant water deposits can be found permanently frozen as glacial ice. However, the planet experiences season variations and the equatorial band is covered by vegetation.
- **Ash** — Rocky world. Although this young world has cooled from its molten past it still has considerable seismic and volcanic activity. Though the surface is freezing, the lava on the surface allows a biosphere to thrive in the difficult environment. Volcanoes, now cool, potentially house subterranean life.
- **Bog** — Cold, muddy world with a thick atmosphere. Seasonal variation is limited with significant precipitation. Most landmasses are covered in dense vegetation.
- **Boreal** — Rocky world. This planet has a subarctic climate, with a very large temperature range between seasons but the long and cold winter is the dominant feature. Boreal forests cover the planet's warmer latitudes, with tundra and ice near the poles.
- **Crevasse** — Rocky and cold world. While the surface of this frozen planet is inhospitable, geothermal energy from the planet's core keeps the bottom of this planet's many crevasses habitable.

- **Cryoflora** — A cold and rocky world that, despite temperatures are almost always below freezing, the flora and fauna have adapted with antifreeze proteins to create a lush, vibrant world.
- **Fjord** — A rocky world with extensive oceans that have carved deep inlets into the landmasses. Fostering subarctic rain forests along the coast and alpine grasslands at higher elevations.
- **Frigid** — Extremely cold, rocky world. Precipitation is low and major bodies of surface water are rare. Even in daytime average temperatures are often well below freezing.
- **Geluspician** — Rocky, cold world where the intense tectonic activity below the surface hits against the deep ice layer, creating the towering ice spikes that dominate the landscape. The biosphere survives in the shadows of the monolithic spikes.
- **Glacial** — Frigid, icy world. While water deposits can be found as frozen glacial ice most of the year, summer months have significant melt and snow is quite common. Geothermal activity causes permanent holes in the ice and helps support an abundance of marine life under the thick surface ice.
- **Glaciovulcanic** — Mountainous, frozen world. High levels of volcanic activity prevent this world from being completely frozen. It's many volcanoes and hot springs create warm lakes which can support life.
- **Highland** — A cold and damp world. Most of the planet is covered in misty highlands and plateaus with hardy grasses and lichens. Hydrosphere is generally stable between frozen mountain ranges and large inland seas.
- **Iceberg** — A frigid and rocky world that, despite having below-freezing temperatures, the highly briny ocean remains liquid. Whatever water can be separated from the salt ends up semi-permanent icebergs.
- **Lathanide** — A mountainous world where snow covers the towering ring shaped mountaintops created by the unusually high levels of both rare earth metals and higher magnetic activity. There are minimal seasonal variations, allowing the still-liquid water to sustain hardy vegetation.
- **Lichen** — A cold, rocky world that has an extremely stable hydrosphere and generally predictable low temperatures which allow for giant planet-spanning lichen forests to grow between craggy mountains and glaciers.
- **Medanos** — Cold, mountainous world with high levels of fog but low rainfall. Much of the lowlands are dry dunes while the little snow that does fall covers forested mountaintops.
- **Montane** — Rocky world with extensive mountain ranges where the majority of the habitable regions are found along the slopes. Due to high rainfall the slopes can support a wide variety of flora and fauna.
- **Mud** — Frozen, muddy world. Seasonal variation is limited with notable precipitation. A high abundance of low level geothermal activity on the surface causes countless hot mud lakes and mud volcanoes.
- **Mycelium** — Rocky world with short, cool summers and dry, frozen winters. Vast plains feature towering mushroom forests and dense subsurface mycelial networks. Subterranean life thrives in the abundant subsurface networks across the world.
- **Nixian** — A cold, rocky world with temperatures below freezing most of the year, sand-like ice particles create the world's dunes that cover the surface. The terrain of the surface changes with the seasons, though the oceans are a constant presence.

- **Snow** — Frigid, rocky world. Currently experiencing a significant ice-age, most of the planet is covered in glaciers. The equatorial band is covered by thick temperate forests.
- **Storm** — A cold, wet and rocky world. The majority of the landmasses are found at the poles, separated by a massive single ocean which generates powerful storms year-round.
- **Tundra** — Cold and rocky world. Permafrost covers most of the surface except for the more temperate equatorial regions. A stable biosphere exists but vegetation is mostly limited to mosses and lichens.
- **Tuya** — Cold and rocky world with limited seasons and harsh winters, this world's stable biosphere thrives on volcanic soil nutrients, with subglacial volcanoes dotting the surface. A constant cycle of destruction and rebirth leads to a unique biosphere.

Exotic

- **Aquatic** — A rocky world with a significant hydrosphere. 100% of the world's surface is covered in oceans with the only landmasses being below the surface.
- **Cavern** — A rocky world that is mostly barren karst or rock. The cavernous subterranean area can range from being similar to those found on wet, dry, or cold worlds.
- **Gaea** — A rocky world that has a perfect hydrosphere and atmosphere with many niche climates on its surface. Any form of life could survive somewhere on this world, if not everywhere.
- **Hive** — This entire world is a giant living organism, psionically connected with the hive mind that shaped it. Any beings not part of the hive that set foot here will be attacked by the very terrain itself.
- **Living** — A world that is more of a living thing than not. What kind of lifeform or organism it is depends on the world, as no two are the same.
- **Multidimensional** — A world that exists within multiple dimensions that can have very esoteric effects.
- **Psionic/Arcane/Divine** — A world dominated by a supernatural power-source, affecting a myriad of potential things on the world's surface.
- **Sterile** — A rocky world that, for whatever reason, has a complete absence of complex life.
- **Superhabitable** — A rocky world. This world retained many of its gases while forming and therefore has a denser atmosphere. This has also had the effect of decreasing ocean basic size which encourages marine life. Ideally supports all forms of life. The surface can closely align to those found on wet, dry, or cold worlds.
- **Tidally Locked** — A rocky world. The world is tidally locked to its sun with one side of the planet in constant daylight and the other in constant night. A thin habitable zone exists in the twilight region. Constant sunlight and wind make for interesting weather. The surface can be similar to those found on wet, dry, or cold worlds.

Revision #3

Created 15 January 2025 04:08:11 by Zakharov

Updated 15 January 2025 04:16:01 by Zakharov