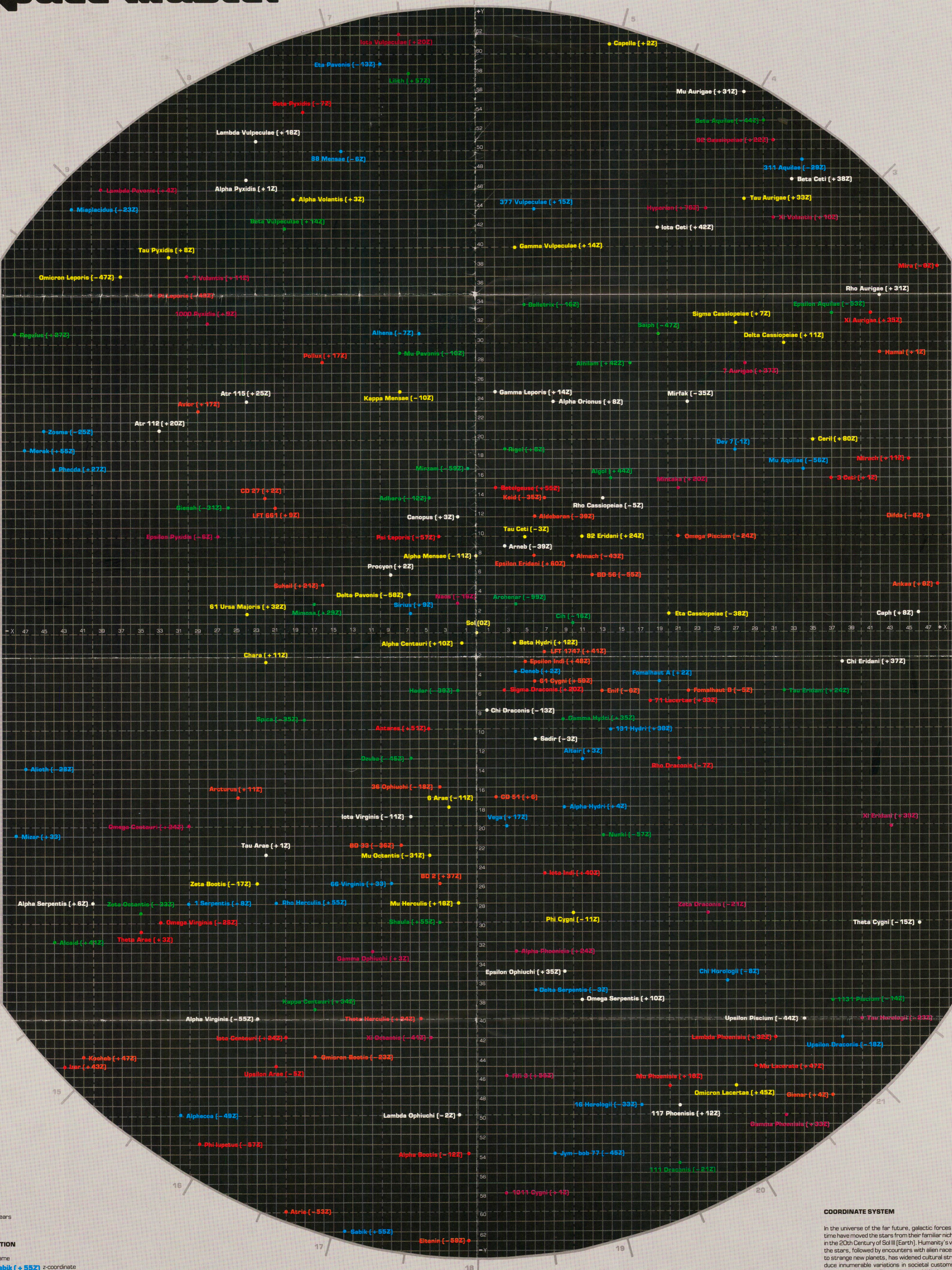


Space Master



SCALE
1" = 5 lightyears

STAR NOTATION
name
position ● Sabik (+ 55Z) z-coordinate

SPECTRAL CLASSES

- O hottest blue stars, 30,000°—60,000° K
- B hot blue stars, 10,000°—30,000° K
- A blue stars, 7500°—10,000° K
- F white stars, 6000°—7500° K
- G yellow stars, 5000°—6000° K
- K red stars, 3500°—5000° K
- M cool red stars, 3500° K or lower

COORDINATE SYSTEM

In the universe of the far future, galactic forces operating over time have moved the stars from their familiar niches as recorded in the 20th Century of Sol III (Earth). Humanity's vigorous leap for the stars, followed by encounters with alien races and migration to strange new planets, has widened cultural structures to produce innumerable variations in societal customs, fashions and methods of labeling. Depending on which planetary subcultures are consulted, Atr 117 (a cooling red giant rotating in the galactic East) may be known as Ferryr's Star, Zn 1032, Quatzit or even Betelgeuse. The coordinate systems used to catalogue and plot astronomical bodies are equally diverse. Astronomers from different planets rarely use the same method, but astroplots (who travel between many planets) continue to use an old system based on the location of humanity's star system of origin. The point (0,0,0) is occupied by Sol and all other stars are plotted in relation to it. The XY plane is located parallel to Sol's equator, while the X-axis passes through the special point where Sol III experiences its vernal equinox.

Star Map