

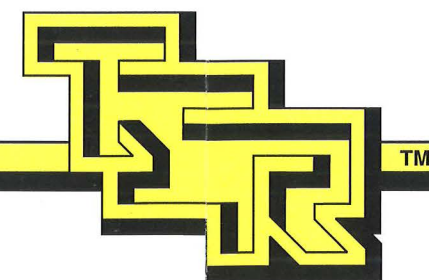
Earth in the 25th century is the home of more than three billion people. Large portions of the planet lie in total ruin, while smaller sections manage to hold the faint threads of civilization together.

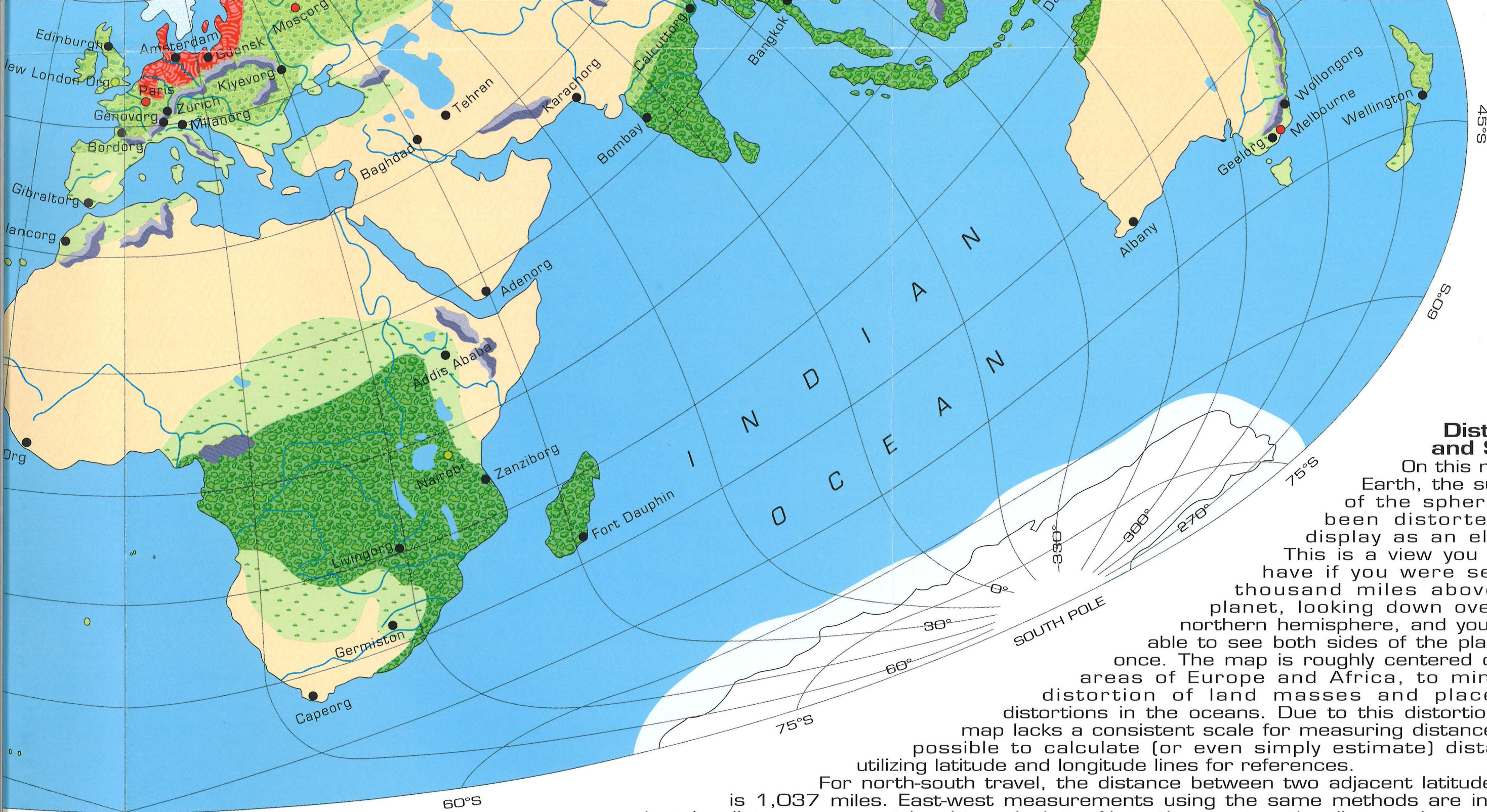
This nordographic projection map shows major physical features in simulated 3-D relief:

- Individual mountain ranges such as the Rockies, the Urals, the Pyrenees, etc.
- The continents in their "present" form, little changed by continental drift since 1990.
- Natural changes to the environment, such as the changing deserts of Northern Africa, the rain forests of South America, and the deciduous forests of central Asia.

The major arcologies and Orgs are depicted by dots, colored to denote certain class differences in the 25th century. RED dots signify class A spaceports, while GREEN dots identify class B spaceports. All other locations, whether class C spaceport, Org, or arcology, are marked by BLACK dots. Information for a majority of sites on the Earth map resides within the text.

The names of many cities have been altered in the five intervening centuries, but their locations are still relative to their 20th century names. References to old Earth cities and the exact location of each civilized area are given in the Civilization chapter.



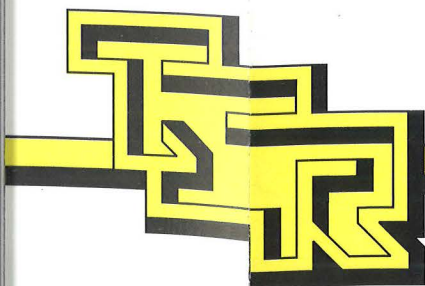


Distance and Scale

On this map of Earth, the surface of the sphere has been distorted for display as an ellipse. This is a view you would have if you were several thousand miles above the planet, looking down over the northern hemisphere, and you were able to see both sides of the planet at once. The map is roughly centered on the areas of Europe and Africa, to minimize distortion of land masses and place the distortions in the oceans. Due to this distortion, the map lacks a consistent scale for measuring distance. It is possible to calculate (or even simply estimate) distances utilizing latitude and longitude lines for references.

For north-south travel, the distance between two adjacent latitude lines is 1,037 miles. East-west measurements using the same methods are inexact, but the distances are not hard to calculate. Along the equator, the distance between two adjacent longitude lines is 1,037 miles. For every 15° north or south of the equator, the distance between lines reduces by one sixth. Calculations and some rounding of figures produces the following table:

N-S location	Distance between Longitude lines	N-S location	Distance between Longitude lines
0°	1037 miles	45°	518 miles
15°	867 miles	60°	348 miles
30°	687 miles	75°	173 miles



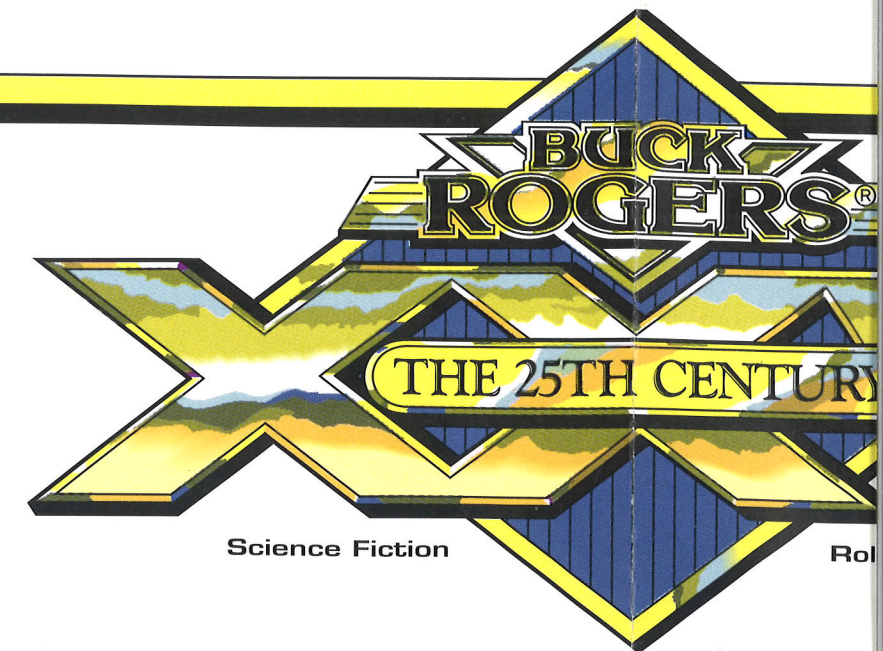
TM

Earth

●
Class A Port

●
Class B Port

●
Arcology/Org





Key

