Planet Types

Starfleet divides planets into several classifications, not all purely geological/atmospheric.

A, B: These planets are gaseous, ranging in size from super gas giants to gas dwarfs. Class A indicates a failed star which radiates heat. All others are considered Class B (non-radiant).

C, D, F: These classes of planets are very young planets. Class C is the youngest true planet, with a very unstable core. These planets are not very dense relative to volume. Class D planets are moderately unstable planets, medium in size, and slightly more dense than Class C. Class F planets are relatively stable, fully-formed young planets with a nearly stable core. These planets are very unlikely to bear life, unless it has been seeded from another source.

E: Class E planets are rocky, high-pressure atmosphere worlds with silicon-based life. They are very uncommon.

G: These are desert worlds, bearing some life, but water is extremely scarce. What water does exist is either underground or in very trace amounts in the atmosphere.

H: Class H planets are at a very primitive stage of development, with single-celled organisms or possibly invertebrate life. These planets are typically balmy, with thin atmospheres.

I, J: These bodies are asteroids and planetoids, respectively. They are usually small and always have no native life. They may be rocky or a proportion of rock and ice.

K: These planets are lifeless. They may have atmospheres, but conditions were never right to develop life. Depending on location from their sun, these planets are sometimes candidates for terraforming.

L: These planets are icy worlds with the majority of their surfaces covered in glaciers. Life may exist in small oases of land, but there will be very little liquid water.

M: Class M planets are those with conditions very similar to Earth's. Specific conditions can vary a great deal, but they are right for an abundance of life.

N: These are water worlds, with over 98% of the surface covered in water.

O, P, Q: These categories of planets are considered "wild planets." Due to orbit or geological processes, these planets have environments that change rapidly or wildly. Class O planets have seasons and temperatures that change quickly or to extremes in seasons. Class P planets have geological instability, such as over-active volcanoes and a (relatively) fast moving crust. Class Q planets have super-mutant life, which is evolving faster than life on other worlds. A single-celled organism may evolve into a vertebrate in weeks. Hundreds or thousands of intelligent species may have evolved on such a planet, only to go extinct. Note that such life has accelerated lifespans.

R: Restricted! This is an artificial Starfleet designation. When these planets are found they have a warning buoy transmitting a message that they should not be approached on penalty of court marshal and death. This designation is given to planets for classified reasons.

S: This planet is systemless—it floats alone in the universe. Generally these planets will be very, very cold. If it bore life at one time in its history, it is frozen solid today.

T: These super worlds are from 3-30 times as large as the Earth. They may bear life (70%) that is adapted to very high gravity.

U: Class U planets are usually former Class M planets. These planets are inhospitable due to humanoid-caused environmental destruction. Such worlds may be irradiated, filled with dangerous biological pathogens, or saturated with chemical pollutants. Most (or all) life has been destroyed on these worlds.

V: These planets are in an unusual state. The may be partly in the psionic plane, out of the normal time flow, or partly in a parallel dimension.

X: Also called Hell Planets, these planets have unusual conditions usually incompatible with most humanoid life, and may have wildly exotic and dangerous native creatures.

Y, Z: These classes are deliberately undesignated, and may be used at a later date by Starfleet to designate planet types as yet unknown.

Random Determination

The gamemaster should roll 2d4 to determine the number of planets present in a system. If he or she desires, there is a 20% chance a star is alone with no bodies of significant size orbiting it. Roll on the table below for each planet in a star system.

Planet Classes			
d00	**Class**	**d00**	**Class**
01-10	A	66-70	L
11-20	B	71-75	M
21-22	C	76-80	N
23-24	D	81-82	O
25	E	83-84	P
26-27	F	85-86	Q
28-32	G	87-88	R*
33-38	H	89-92	T
39-43	I	93-96	U
44-57	J	97-98	V
58-65	K	99-00	X

*There should only be one Class R planet in any given system.