Kimoga Starsystem

The Kimoga star is a large main sequence star with a large amount of mass and gravity, it has a somewhat large collection of planets, including multiple terrestrials and a few gas giants.

The Thirteen Brothers

Kimoga I

A cthonian gas giant, its atmosphere being blown off by stellar winds, once believed to be an ancient god with trailing blue hair by chelti cults. It now houses large-scale sail gas mining in its trail, the atmosphere being too turbulent up to deploy floating taps or skimming ships. Once believed to be some enormous creature trawling through the sky in ancient times, some cultures had it as long hair, others saw it as a fisherman with a net.

The planets proximity to the local star means it has no moons, however its plausible that Kimoga II and III are in fact former residents of the planets orbit blown off course by solar winds.

Kimoga II (Regov)

A nondescript dwarf planet, visible only by the reflective properties of its surface, helping it remain visible even on the daylight side of Seloca. Its eccentric orbit as viewed from Kimoga once had chelti folklore call Kimoga II by the name “Regov”, the wandering light. In modern times it doesn't attract much interest.

During the Resource Wars there were a few plans to mine it, but apart from minor deposits of iridium and lots of graphite dust there was not enough minerals to make the venture worthwhile.

Kimoga III

Kimoga III is a basket case of a gaian world almost but not quite coming to fruition. Instead thick greenhouse gasses have evaporated the liquid oceans, thickening the already substantial atmosphere and creating a pressure cooker of a world with surface temperatures in excess of 700 Celsius. Without lubricating oceans the planets tectonic activity has ceased, earthquakes being the result of large quantities of escaping gas from the mantle. The pressure from the atmosphere is so great that the crust is predicted to flip itself inside out within a few million years.

Kimoga IV

Kimoga IV is probably one of the youngest planets in the system. Its surface is rocky and highly volcanic.

Lava fields and rivers are common sight along with frequent earthquakes. The continents are chaotically shifting with rapid (for an astrological scale) tectonic drift as the planet is maturing. Crust breaks resulting in deep magma being pumped to the surface is known to contain some traces of rare metals that would otherwise be deep in the mantle though, so the planet still has some use.

Its atmosphere contains only slight amounts of moisture and is completely poisonous, on most parts of the planet volcanic ash is an ever present thing. Dangerous gases are constantly being released from volcanic activity and saturate the air with enough toxic materials that breathing the atmosphere directly will likely lead to long-term health effects if not death.

That said, Kimoga IV has a few interesting features. The Ripple Mountains are a spectacular sight, the remains from an ancient lava flow that dried and eventually eroded into hundreds of kilometer deep gullies with near vertical sides creating a series of closely grouped mountains only a few hundred meters wide along the old flow.

Additionally, a large lava lake that refuses to solidify has attracted some scientific interest. The lake is 4.5 kilometers at its widest point, and possibly leads deep into the ground, past the crust. No one quite knows, but instead an enterprising mining venture is using the lake to extract rare metals that would otherwise be buried deep underground. Scooping out the ever-filling lake, cooling it and then refining it down to its base minerals for sale.

Kimoga V (Seloca)

Colloquial Name: Seloca

A large “gaian” terrestrial world with a diverse ecology and stable environment. Despite its size it contains very little heavy metals or other resources to give it mass and so its North pole is tidally locked inwards towards the local star. This phenomenon is what gives the planet its unique ecology and climate.

The world itself has many hazards, including the largely aggressive wildlife and viruses. It is the homeworld for the Chelti species, and their capital planet. It's not advised to tourists.

Va (Farsho: The first daughter)

Farsho is a bit of an odd-ball in this part of the system, a large asteroid roughly 50 kilometers in length and width with a high metallic content. Asteroids of this type are usually only seen in orbits close to the local sun, however it appears that Farsho has made a strange and convoluted course through the Kimoga system before ending up in its current orbit around Seloca.

Farsho is sometimes jokingly called The Newest God due to the high density mining rigs that cover her surface and flash powerful flood lights, making the satellite appear to glow at night. The asteroid contains a large quantity of iron, lead, and steel, as well as varying quantities of other metals giving the asteroid its reddish hue. Mining the site is difficult but worthwhile and the little asteroid was hotly contested during the Resource Wars of chelti history, astro geologists predict that the asteroid will no longer be a viable mining site in a few years, and soon it will be abandoned again.

Historically Farsho has always occupied some form of religious interpretation for the chelti, ranging from a sign of passion to the eye of malevolent demons. These days it's often the first thing young chelti joeys on home planet point their telescopes to during the winter months.

Farsho is believed to have started life close to the local star, before being yanked by Kimoga I (busy little gas giant that one is) out to the rest of the solar system, eventually settling into an orbit around Seloca. Astrologically this relationship will be short lived, Farsho is predicted to float away from the planet within two score millennia, helped along by the drastic lightening from extensive mining.

Vb (Kana)

An early victim of the Resource Wars, Kana has been mined to the point of implosion. Extremely harsh and violent mining resulting in a clumped group of asteroids that barely resemble anything like the old moon. Kana was primarily mined for its source of uranium and other heavy elements to power older nuclear reactors.

A former dwarf terrestrial type, Kana has finally been left in peace as mining in the highly clustered asteroids is too hazardous for any serious operation. The remnants of the moon are still visible when the cluster passes over the night side of the planet.

Vc

Only a minor body, 5c became notable later in the Resource Wars when it was struck by a large amount of ordinance in an extra planetary battle shattering it into large chunks and sending whatever remained of the original rock into an unstable orbit. It is theorized that 5c's orbit will deteriorate to the point of burning into Seloca within five hundred years.

Vd (Habini)

Possibly the most conventional satellite orbiting this planet, Habini is an airless dwarf terrestrial with no life whatsoever. Early in the Resource Wars it was used as a cheap source of hydrogen fuel, but was largely abandoned after the gas taps trailing Kimoga I became operational and the Kimoga IX mining rigs were launched. Its low gravity and airless environment have seen it used as an industrial shipyard and trading hub. A large orbital facility orbits Habini, receiving manufactured parts from the surface and trade ships.

Habini Shipyard is a combined project from multiple homeworld factions under a development treaty, as such it's also regarded as neutral ground. The shipyard houses the largest dry dock available and it is the birthplace of some of their largest vessels.

Ve

The first of two sideritic type satellites orbiting Kimoga V, 5e has suffered the most heavily from the old

Resource Wars. Composed almost entirely of nickel iron, sideritic types are always highly sought after mining targets. Consequently, the small satellite has all but disappeared after being used for extensive mining. At one point it was believed to keep almost the entire chelti homeworlds economy afloat but has since been mined to almost nothing, abandoned in favour of newer, more profitable ventures out in the colonies.

Vf

Almost invisible on its orbit from the surface of Kimoga V, 5f is a dense carbonaceous type asteroid with an eliptical orbit around the planet making it extremely difficult to mine. Because the surface is made up almost of pure carbon it's almost invisible even with long exposure photography. 5f was only known to ancient astrologists due to its regular eclipse of the sun earning this daughter her place as a shadowy figure. It has largely been spared the damage caused to other satellites of the planet because of this.

Vg

The second and more fortunate of the two sideritic type satellites in orbit, 5g was blessed with an erratic orbit making any sort of serious attempt at mining unfeasible. It's a lucky survivor in in the scene of carnage that is most other satellites orbiting this planet.

Kimoga VI

Kimoga VI is a terrestrial type with a heavily scarred and fractured surface, it's theorized that it was once two planets that collided, or perhaps a few moons. Whatever the story, the rugged surface defeated multiple decades of chelti remote landing attempts. It's only been until recently that technology has allowed even the most basic of landings to happen.

Currently the planet is home only to a small set of automated coring facilities, slowing digging and analyzing soil and rock samples for prospective mining. It's believed that Kimoga VI suffered the brunt of post formation impacts after the system condensed into its separate planets, sparring its larger, but less mass laden neighbor Seloca.

Kimoga VII

Kimoga VII is an airless planet with no active tectonic movement. Its lack of heavy minerals and general unsuitability for anything worthwhile have made it a bit of an untouchable as far as planets go. Kimoga VII is used as a case study in the formation of planets, using its dark basalt seas of dust to determine planetary creation, however the only internal geological activity on the planet since its cooling off are small quakes from large escaping pockets of gas below the surface.

Kimoga VIII (Kazah)

Kazah is a rocky ice world. While nowhere near the size or impressiveness of nearby Kimoga IX and lacking worthwhile mineral resources, this planet is known for its heavily impact marked surface and large penal colony. The Kazah penal colony is used to detain “scum of the species” convicts. Murderers, rapists and other despicable types inhabit pressgang factories in a series of domed cities laying along a series of large ripple craters on the surface. Once released the convicts often don't have the money to purchase an expensive ticket off planet and are forced to make their living in the “civilian” districts.

The local Civil Service is hard pressed to maintain law and order, and being somewhat isolated from the home world doesn't help matters. Some districts resemble battlefields more than cities, and civil forces are amply supplied with weapons and aircraft to enforce brutal law and order. The domed cities are highly controlled, urban environments, with a few agricultural domes that subsidise food and air for the colony, which mostly relies on supplies traded for produce.

Kimoga IX

Kimoga IX is terrestrial type planet and among the most unforgiving in the system. Being far from the local star it reaches down to -118 celsius in winter, not much warmer in summer, and is completely covered in hydrogeninc ice at all seasons. Its barren, frozen surface does not support any life whatsoever. Although there clearly must be solid rock and earth under the ice, it is not known what elements and resources it is composed of. The deepest corings made by chelti prospectors reached 15 kilometers deep and still did not get through the ice coating of the planet's surface.

Its atmosphere is rather thin and formed mainly of hydrogen, it also has traces of oxygen and other gases as well. The air lacks moisture because of the extremely low temperature which prevents creation of any clouds and means completely clear skies any time of the day or night. It is possible to breath the atmosphere but it is very hard and thin. The hydrogen in the air can cause suffocation if persons are exposed for too long simply because of the lack of oxygen in the air, that is if they don't freeze to death first.

Despite the ice being a rich source of heavy hydrogen, which fuels almost all chelti fusion reactors, mining it out has proved extremely difficult; mining rigs must be specially sealed and pressurized to prevent the melting ice from mingling with oxygen and producing a potentially explosive mixture. Extremely heavy cold-weather gear is a must for these miners and settlers.

In spite of multiple recruitment drives for settlers, the planet is as close to hell as the chelti can think of and settlers are not very common. What settlements do exist here tend to be based on the mining rigs and their migrant workers who work in three month shifts. Most construction is done underground in carefully regulated dwellings so as not to melt the supporting ice. Surface exploration is ill-advised, as a dropped heat unit can cause a high-pressure steam explosion, wiping out anything on ground zero.

Kimoga X

Kimoga X is a small planet which holds the rare distinction of having liquid water under the ice layer that

covers the planet. Although liquid may be stretching it, the substance under the hardened ice layer is warmed to the point of being an icy slush-like state. This soft underbelly has made landings impossible without cracking and breaking the ice layer and falling into the slush beneath.

The planets core is still warm, and tidal heat also contribute to the slush underlayer. The ice exterior is outside layer cooled to the point of finally freezing over fully.

Kimoga XI

A relatively small gas giant, closely associated with its fellow jovian Kimoga XIII. Kimoga XI has its own series of small and uninteresting moons. It's blue tint visible from the night side of Seloca at most times of the year.

Kimoga XII

Kimoga XII lays in the unfortunate position of being in the middle of a tug of war between the two gas giants Kimoga XI and XIII. The huge gravitational forces exerted on the planet affect it to such a degree that the crust has literally turned inside out, large parts of the former mantle pulled to the surface.

On parts of the planet that aren't molten rock geological activity is extremely rapid, mountains forming and disappearing over the course of a few thousand years. Life is theorized to be impossible on this world, although no probe has ever been sent down to check.

Kimoga XIII

The last planet in the system, compared to most gas giants it's quite small but still retains a large amount of mass. It's known for the great gravitational force it exceeds on nearby Kimoga XII. For a gas giant it has relatively few moons, only three orbiting bodies including large asteroids, although this is likely due to its remoteness during planetary formation.

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