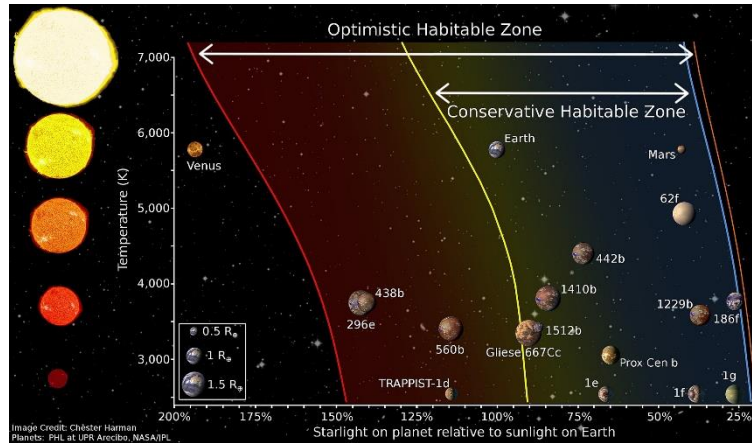


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*THE HEAVENLY SPHERE*

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**The Earth's Set Up:**

- Distance from the Sun:  
92.96 million miles
- Non-binary star
- 8 planets
- 1 moon
- Spiral galaxy

**My World's Set Up:**

- What kind of Galaxy is your world in?
- What kind of sun?
- How many moons?
- How far from the sun?
- How many planets?

For a random solar system creator, [click here](#)

For more info on the Circumstellar habitable zone, check out this [Wiki page](#).

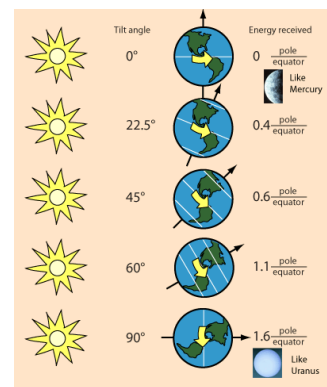
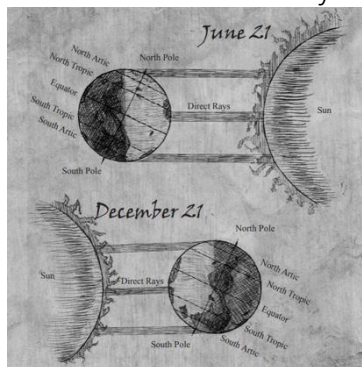
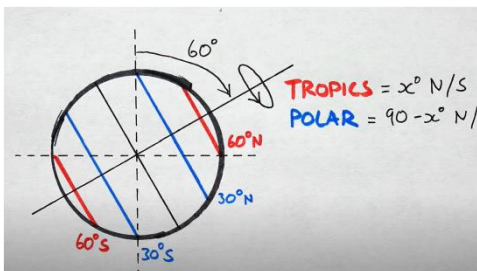
**The Earth's Set Up:**

- Tilt of the Earth: 23.5 °
- Seasons
- Arctic zone: 66.5° latitude
- Tropical zones: 23.5° latitude
- Rotation of axis: 24 hours
- Revolution: 365.25 days
- Diameter of the Earth: 79,276 miles (12,756 km)

**My World's Set Up:**

- What is your tilt?
- What are your resulting arctic, temperate, and tropical zones?
- If drawing a regional map, what zone is it in?
- Which way does the world spin?
- How fast?

What's your world's diameter?



**Notes, Sources, and Resources for Planetary Decisions:**

- In arctic regions, you have one complete day of darkness and one complete day of light a year. The sun never sets in midsummer and never rises in midwinter. They get less direct light, are colder, and on our planet, have a lot of ice. The degree latitude where the arctic zone occurs=90 minus the degree of planetary tilt, north and south respectively.
- In Tropical zones: the sun is directly overhead for one day of the year, and the weather is much hotter and wetter. The degree latitude where the tropical zone occurs=the degree of planetary tilt, north and south respectively.
- If you want to do a 0 degree or 180-degree axial tilt world, I suggest you check out [this video](#) (but recognize that life as we know it likely won't exist).
- I also like [this article](#) on a 0 degree world.

**Practical World Building Tip:** When you play with the tilt of your planet it changes the appearance of the sun in the sky. The higher the axial tilt, the warmer planet, the more extreme seasons, the greater the humidity, the greater the rainfall & less ice at the poles. Reverse is true for a lower axial tilt.

- Also, the [Axis Tilt is Critical for Life](#): "Although our viewpoint is certainly biased, our planet's tilt axis seems to be 'just right'". (Ward and Brownlee) Not only is the Earth's angle of tilt close to the optimum value, but it also seems to have been essentially constant. That is crucial for the development of advanced life. Since there are torques which could have caused the axis direction to change, it appears to have been the [stabilizing effect of the Moon](#) that has kept the spin axis in a stable direction to provide a stable climate for life.

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## SCALE & THEME

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### Some Familiar Landmarks:

Diameter of the Earth: 79,276 miles (12,756 km)

North American Continent:  
4,813 miles high x 2,610 miles wide

The U.S.A. is 2,500 miles across.

England is approx. 350 miles across and high.

Utah is 350 miles high x 270 miles wide.

Utah Lake is 12 miles wide x 21 miles high.

Mt. Timpanogos is 8.81 miles long x 5.3 miles wide

### Suggested Scales:

Map of the world, use 1 inch=500 - 600miles

For a map of a Continent use 1 inch=200-400 miles

For a map of Eastern Europe use 1 inch = 100-200 to 300 miles

For a map of England use 1 inch = 20 to 50 miles

For a town map use 1 inch=ten miles

For a house map 1 inch=10 feet

For more measurements, go to [Google Earth](#).

For a tutorial on how to maintain scales across several sized maps check out this [Wonderdraft Tutorial: Consistent Map Scales by Landon Rivers](#)

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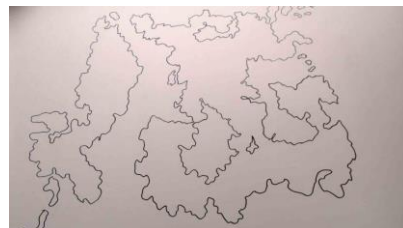
## CONTINENTS AND COAST LINES

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### Draw your continents and coast using fractal edges.

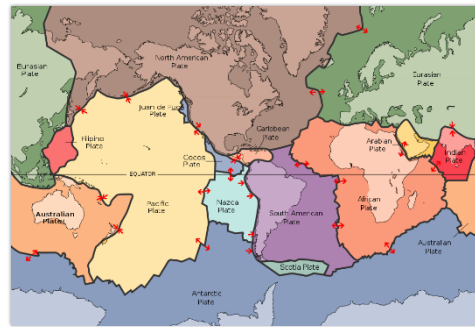
You can get inspiration from:

- snow melts
- [beans on a piece of paper](#)
- looking at google earth
- by using an auto-generated land mass from the [Donjon Fractal World Generator](#)
- Wonderdraft also has a "landmass wizard" tool
- Azgaar will also auto-generate coast lines

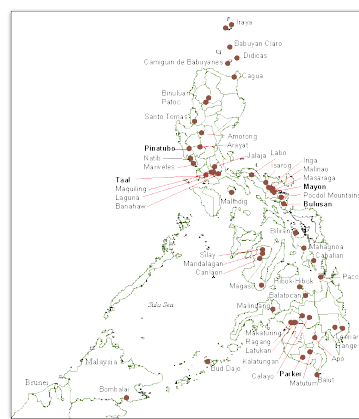
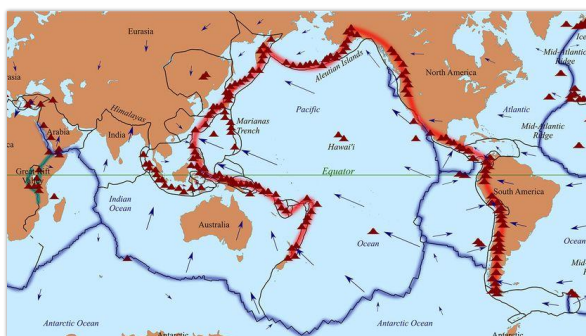


## MOUNTAINS, ISLANDS, VOLCANOS

What the Plates are Doing	What kinds of plates	What they create
Convergent (Coming Together)	Ocean/Continent	Trenches, earthquakes, volcanoes, mountains
	Ocean/Ocean	Trenches, earthquakes, volcanoes, islands
	Continent/Continent	Trenches, earthquakes, volcanoes, mountains, islands
Divergent (Pulling apart)	Ocean/Ocean	Volcanoes, ridge, rift valley, volcanic islands
	Continent/Continent	Earthquakes, rift valley, volcanoes
Transform (Slide Past)	Continent/Continent	Earthquakes
	Ocean/Ocean	Earthquakes



Volcanos, Mountains, and some islands form along the convergent and divergent zones of tectonic plates and thus form a distinct, if slightly chaotic, pattern.



Where might your tectonic plates be?

Practical drawing tips:

- No lonely mountains. Draw mountains and volcanos in lines and clusters.
- If you are creating a country or regional map, try and have mountains around 7-12 miles across. If you are creating a world map, mountains symbols should represent ranges (not individuals).
- Add islands along coast lines, or as a part of a volcano cluster.

Sources and Resources:

- This fantastic video on [Fantasy Maps & Plate Tectonics](#):
- And this video: [How to Draw a Fantasy Map \(Part 2: Mountains\)](#) by WASD20



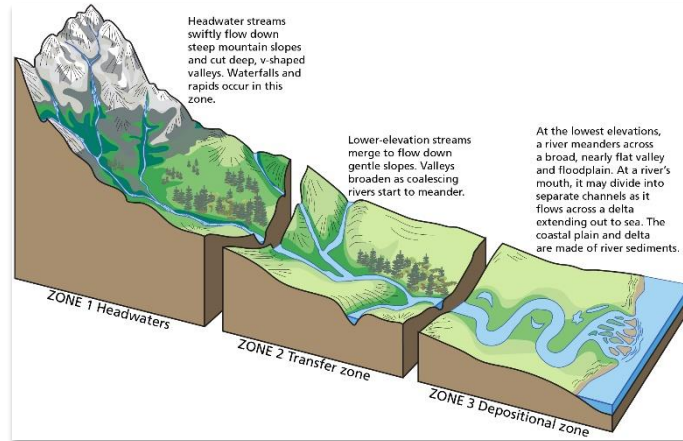


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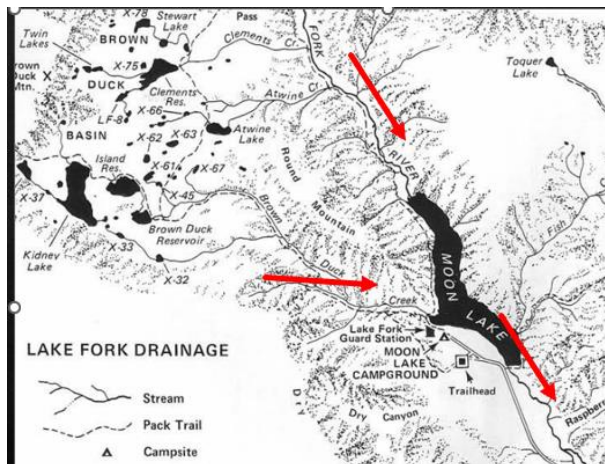
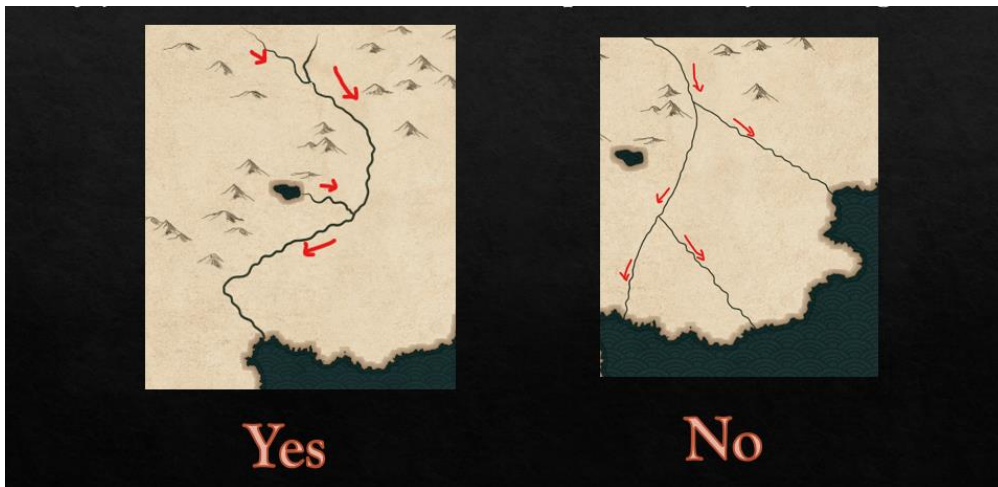
## RIVERS, LAKES, AND OCEANS

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Water gathers at high points (mountains) and moves to low points, valleys, rivers, lakes, ocean)



**Practical Drawing Tips:** Rivers don't (generally) split as they flow. Water seeks the low point and join together. Exception: Deltas and declining rivers. NO coast-to-coast rivers. Lakes have one draining point (or none).



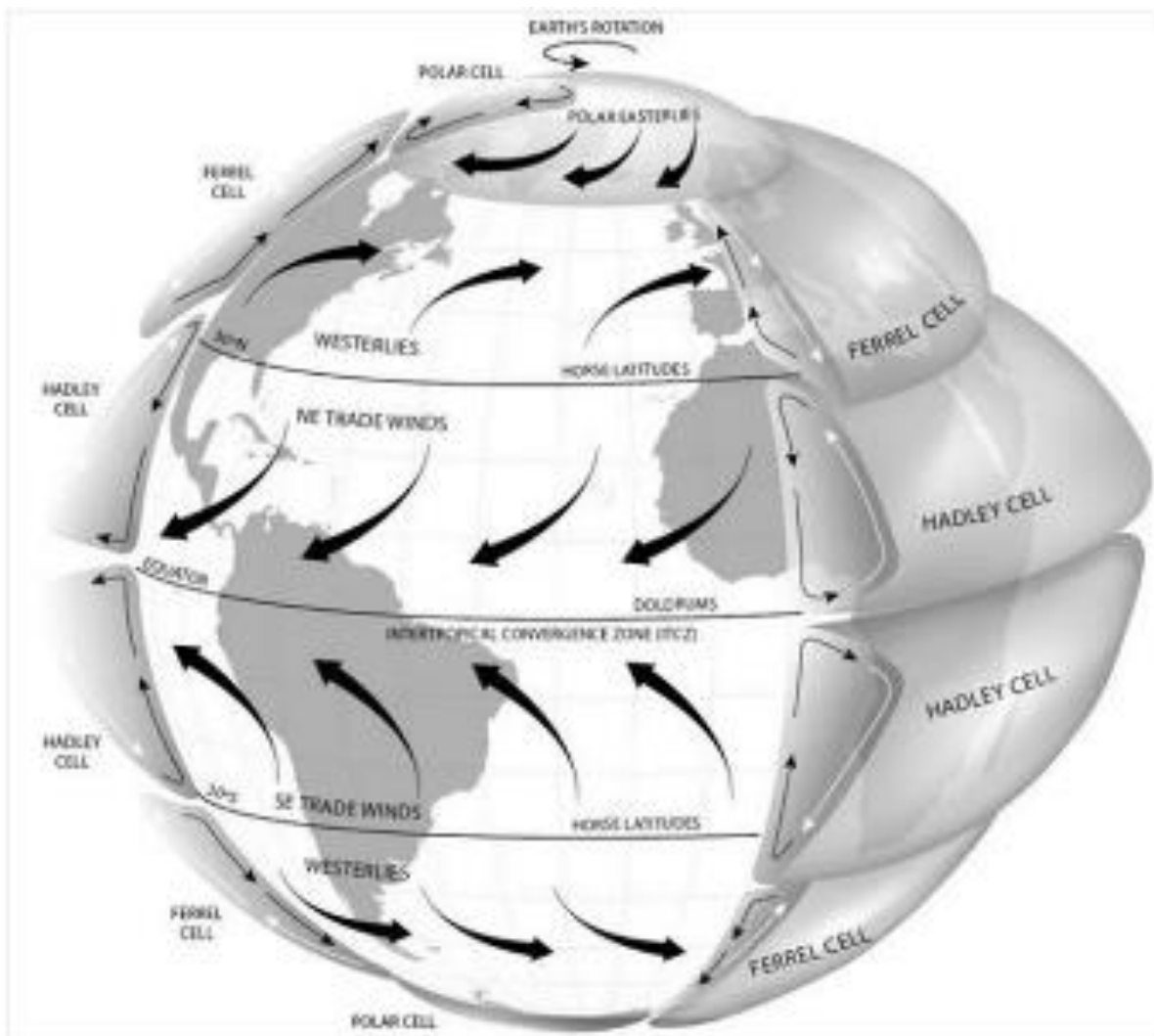
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## PREVAILING WIND

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Wind is created by the movement (spin) of the world:

- At the equator, the air is heated far more than at the poles, so it disperses north or south. If the earth did not rotate, we would have one large Hadley Cell, circulating from equator to pole, for both the north and south hemispheres, with the hot air rising at the equator and the cool air cooling at the poles. But because the earth is rotating at a dizzying 1,000 miles/hour, the northward moving air curves west for the Hadley Cell, East for the Ferrel Cell, and west again in the polar cell. This is the "Coriolis Effect".



Want to see the Coriolis Effect in motion? Check out [this video](#).

**Steps to be Taken:** What latitude are you at? Which way is your prevailing wind moving? Assuming your world is spinning at the same rate as earth, you now know your prevailing wind, as dictated by your latitude. Mark it on your map.

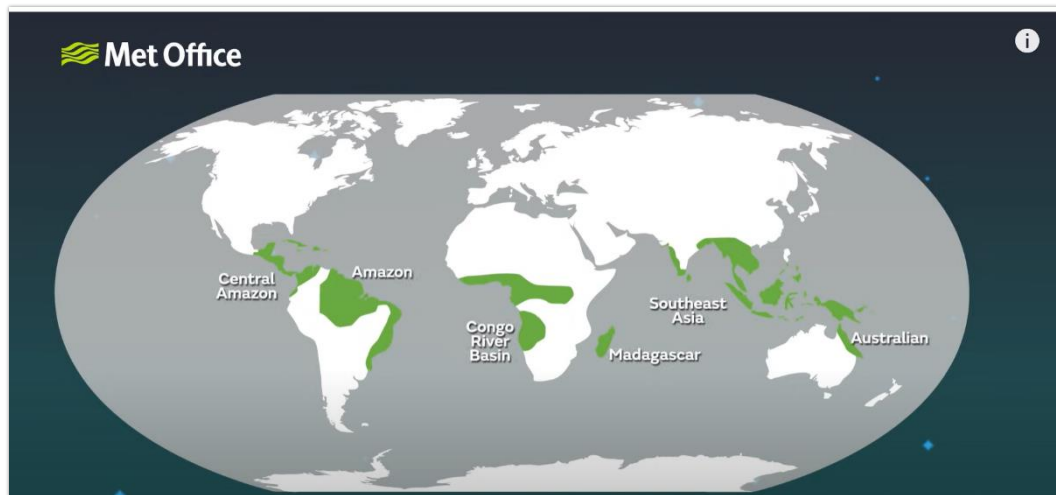
Trade Winds: gentle steady and diligent

Westerlies: fierce and furious

Wind Moderates the temperature of the World.

**When you change the spin of the earth:** if your planet rotates clockwise (vs. the counterclockwise direction earth spins) you'll still have the same wind patterns but opposite directions. But what if it rotates slower? The slower a planet rotates, the less circulation cells it will have. Want to know how a tidally locked planet will behave? Or be able to calculate a planet's Hadley Cell's when it spins at  $\frac{1}{4}$  or double earth's speed? This is your video: ["Atmospheric Circulation: Wind, Weather, and Mordor" by Artifexian](#)

**Practical Drawing Tip:** Deserts are commonly found along 30 degrees north and south. Tropical Climates are generally found near the tropical convergence zone near the equator (assuming earth-typical rotation). Does this explain all deserts? No. A few deserts, such as the Gobi Desert in China, are simply a result of being located far from the ocean, from which most atmospheric moisture is drawn. The moisture is precipitated before it can reach these interior areas. For more info, click [here](#).



**Green:** Tropical Climates



**Brown & Blue:** hot and frozen deserts

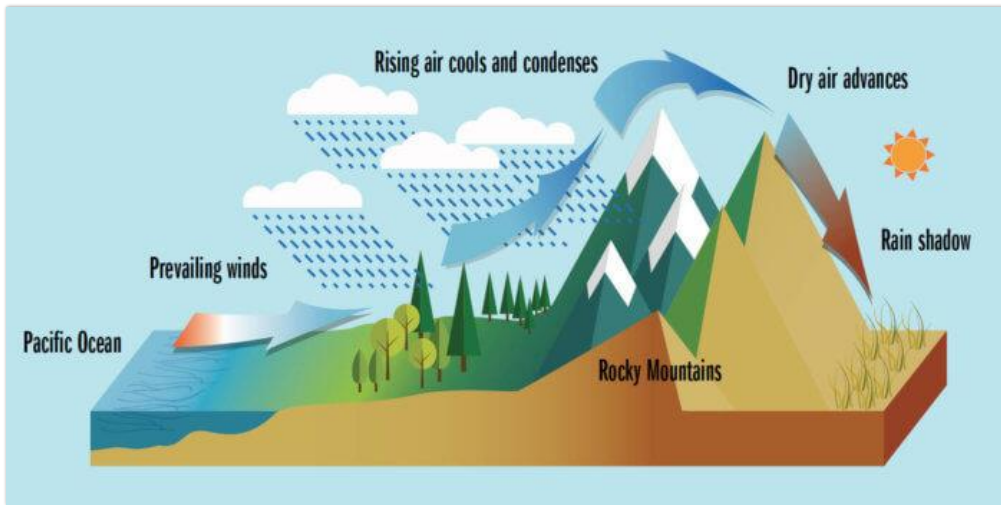
Source of images (and for more info): [What is global circulation? By Met Office](#)



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RAIN SHADOWS

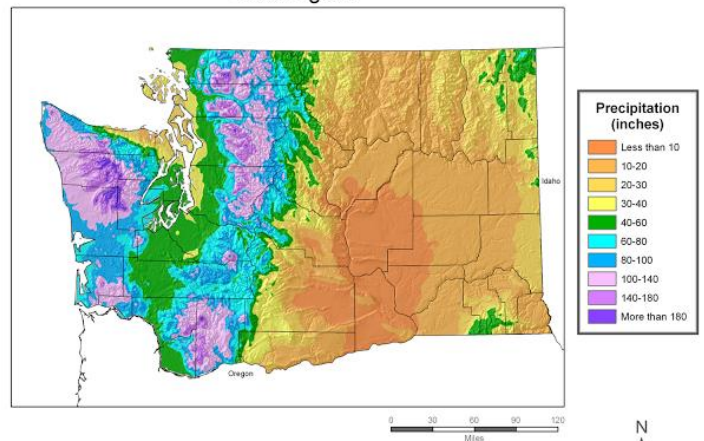
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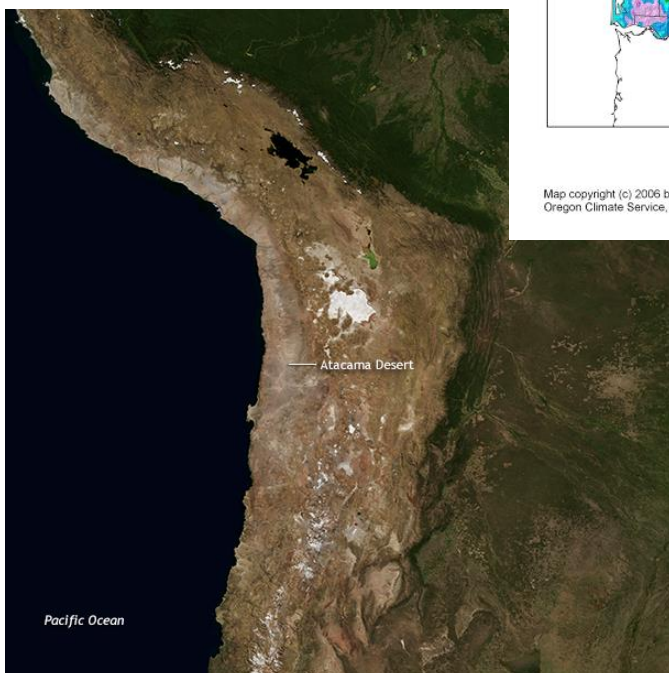
When there is a prevailing wind moving off a large body of water as it hits the mountains, it releases its moisture. The other side of the Mountains is very dry. Example: Washington, Hawaii, Himalayas, South America

**Steps to be Taken:** Now that you know your prevailing wind, you can predict where the rain shadow will be. Draw one side of the mountains green, the other brown.

Average Annual Precipitation, 1971-2000  
Washington



Map copyright (c) 2006 by the PRISM Group and Oregon Climate Service, Oregon State University



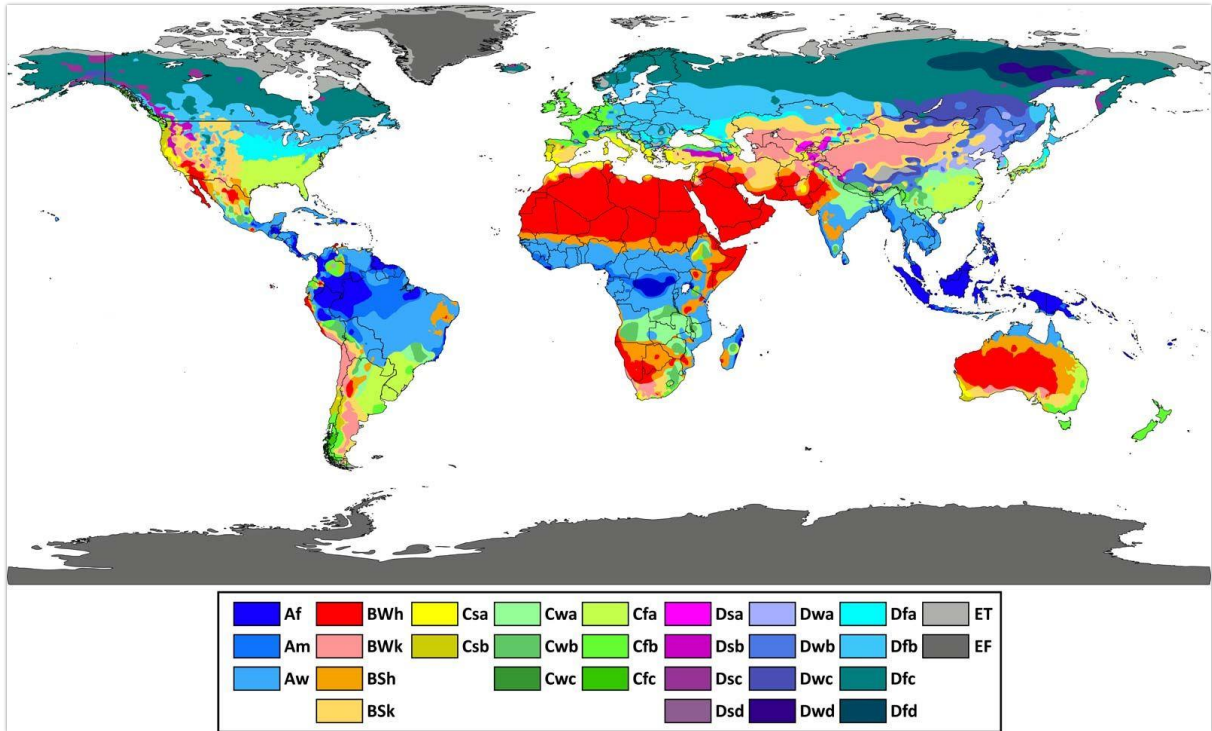


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## BIOMES

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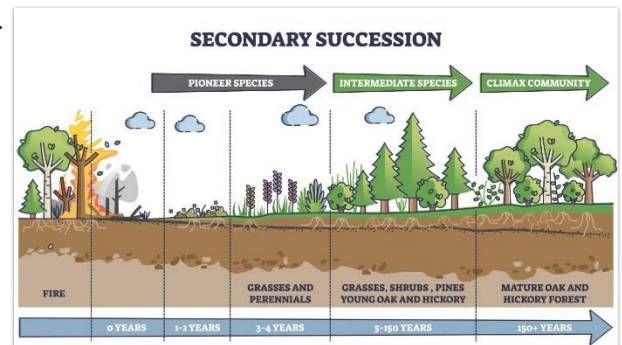
When creating biomes (plants, animals, etc) use the Koppen climate classification



guide and steal like an artist.

If you want to determine your worlds climates by hands, here's a great resource:  
[World Building: How to Build Realistic Climates #1](#)

**Practical Drawing Tip:** With plants, microclimate really matters. Species gradually shift as you move inland, move up a mountain & over time. And, as with drawing coast lines, use fractal edges when drawing forests.



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## SETTLEMENTS

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Before placing a settlement, ask **why would people live here?** Is there fresh water, food, shelter, fuel, building materials and transportation? Nearly 2.4 billion people (about 40 per cent of the world's population) live within 100 km (60 miles) of the coast. Population density is also influenced by annual average rainfall.



Each dot on this map equals 1 million people, as of 1880 C.E.  
Map source: <https://worldpopulationhistory.org/>




**Practical drawing tip:** Port cities are generally found a little bit inland, in areas sheltered from the wind and rough waters. Also, general have a deep-water harbor and are mostly likely to be ice free year round  
Example: Seattle and Portland, which are found inland from the Ocean



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SOFTWARE COMPARISON

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Wonder Draft	Incarnate	Azgaar World Generator
		
<p><i>Creates beautiful customizable maps that would look wonderful in any Indie Published Book. Great for those who get a thrill out of world building with beautiful results or for those whose stories include a lot of traveling (where the measuring tool will come in handy).</i></p>	<p><i>Quicky, easy, and free version that I have used for many years to keep myself from making gapping plot holes with my (previously haphazard) geography. Free to try out, but with limitations.</i></p>	<p><i>Complex and realistic map generator with layers upon layers of information. Customization has a higher learning curve and time requirement--and is endless. However, if you're looking for a ready-made-world with all the information you need for you to start your first draft, this is your program.</i></p>
<p><b>Cost:</b> 1 time purchase of 29.99;</p>	<p><b>Cost:</b> Free version has basic images; Pro version is \$5/month or \$25/year.</p>	<p><b>Cost:</b> Free; Considering joining Patron for \$5/month</p>
<p><b>Features:</b>            10 built in "themes."            Downloadable software            Unlimited Maps            1,800 Art Assets            Off-line Access            10 Type faces            Custom Art Assets            Platforms: windows, apple, Linux</p>	<p><b>Features:</b>            5-6 built in themes.            Browser-based            10 free maps in free version; 1.5k with pro version.            900+ art assets with free version; 20k with pro subscription            10 Typefaces            Custom Art Assets (with subscription)</p>	<p><b>Features:</b>            10 built in "styles."            Browser Based            Unlimited Maps            50+ Art Assets            47 type faces            Custom Art Assets</p>
<p><b>Other Features:</b>            Landmass Generation            Automatic Coastlines            Ground Painting            Rivers (tapers automatically)            Paths tool (dots, lines, arrows)            Built in labeling for cities.</p>	<p><b>Other Features:</b>            Ground painting            Community Sharing</p>	<p><b>Other Features:</b>            There are many "layers" of information generated with every map: heightmap, biomes, rivers, prevailing wind, religions, cultures, temperature, population, military, etc.</p>



Grid, Scale, & Measuring Tools		The cities are auto generated and include the annual temperature, the elevation above sea level, the population, etc. Each layer can be customized, and it is easy to continue generating until you are satisfied.
<b>Can I use this in my book?</b> No DRM (digital rights management) - legal access to content & no additional fees or royalties to use maps for books, websites, etc. Maps can be exported. Extras: Pirates Pack, Fantasy Buildings (\$10 each)	<b>Can I use this in my book?</b> Commercial use allowed with subscription. Maps can be exported	<b>Can I use this in my book?</b> The maker of Azgaar <a href="#">does say</a> that these maps can be used without concerns about copyright (but it's not listed on an official website). Maps can be exported

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SOFTWARE TUTORIALS

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["How to Use Wonderdraft"](#) by Avant Novis, August 29 2022 Tutorial on YouTube

["Inkarnate - Let's Make a Fantasy Map! \(free version\)"](#) by WASD20 on YouTube

["Azgaar's Fantasy Map Generator Tutorial Part 1: Basics and Creating your Own Map"](#) by Bepis

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FURTHER SOURCES AND RESOURCES

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***The Writer's Map: An Atlas of Imaginary Lands*, by Huw Lewis-Jones.** A collection of essays and maps, both fantastical and historical, that will tickle your creative senses. One of my favorite books of the year.

***A Magical Society Guide to Mapping*, by Expeditious Retreat Press.** A free 37-page pdf that goes through the process of building a world. It can be found [here](#).

***An Ocean of Air* by Gabrielle Walker.** This is one of my favorite nonfiction reads of the last year and is written by an editor of the magazine "Nature". All about how the nature of our atmosphere was discovered by many centuries of scientific experiment, it is both well written and fascinating.

To see a ball float on "liquid sand" like the ships in *Tress* by Brandon Sanderson, check out [this video](#).