

Tchroglich: History, Biology, and Culture

Overview

The Tchroglich (*Homo longaevus longus*) are a human-like species with muscular, stocky builds and arctic-white to pale gray skin tones with individual variation. They speak the Tchroglich language. They also have a rich and long history with sudden evolutionary events, mass huntings, and eventually strong settlement.

History

The Tchroglich trace their origins to a shared ancestor with humans. Early in development, they discovered an unpredictable magical monolith that triggered significant genetic mutations, resulting in the species' unique traits. After the mutation event, the monolith sank into the Earth, and has since only been seen once, resulting in the mutation of another, now extinct, species of humanoid dolphin-people mutated from pink dolphins in the Amazon of South America.

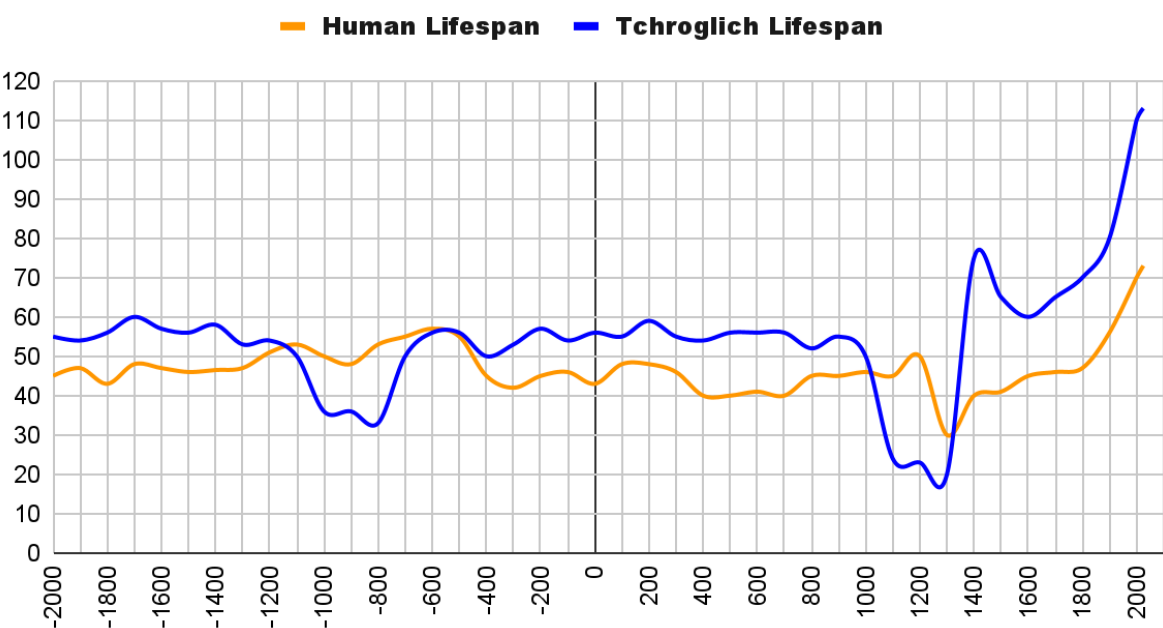


In the 1000s BCE, a large famine struck a small nation of Tchroglich that had formed on modern day Denmark. This famine led to a major decrease in lifespans among the Tchroglich, though it eventually ended around 800 BCE.

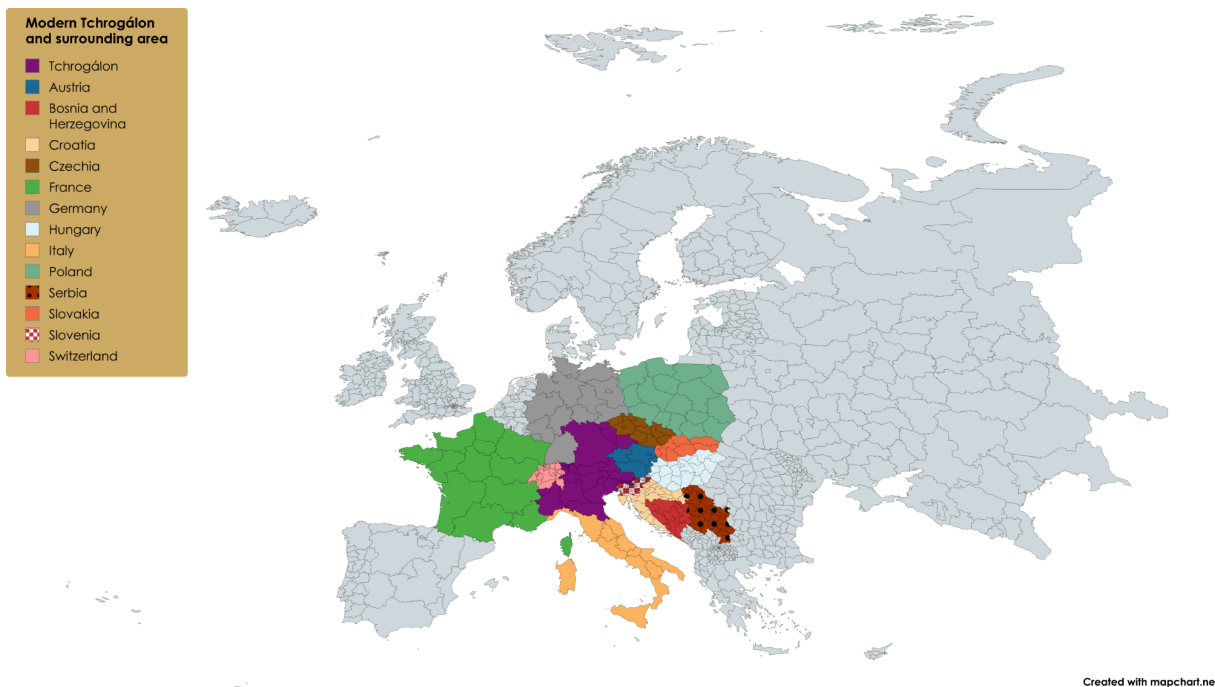
In the 1100-1300 AD time period, the Tchroglich were hunted by humans for sport. The hunt became very popular among the medieval Holy Roman Empire as well as the Kingdom of France. This popularity led to the life expectancy of the Tchroglich going down to 20-24 years old, returning to a higher life expectancy in the 1400s. Their life expectancy in the 1400s was higher than the following 400-500 years due to the survival skills gained by survivors of the huntings.

When life spans began to crawl downward after 1400 due to the lack of need for the once needed survival skills.

Tchroglich vs. Human lifespans 2000 BCE - 2025 AD



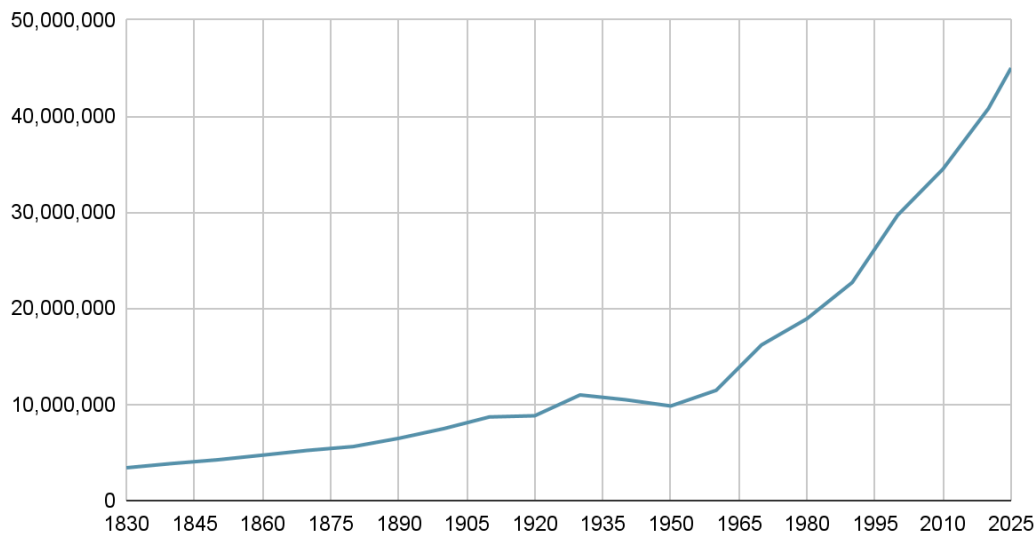
In the 1400s AD, during the Holy Roman Empire, the Tchroglich settled in the Alpine-adjacent region corresponding to modern-day Austria, next to Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Eventually, the Tchroglich established independence in the western half of Austria around 1830 AD. They built a large wall that controls access into and out of their territory. In its history, Tchrogálon has been able to claim some land around it as its own through both military and diplomacy.



[Map of Modern Tchrogálon and surrounding areas.]

The Country of Tchrogálon takes up 97,220 square miles (about 251,800 square kilometers)

Tchrogálon population since indepdance



Timeline

1830: Tchrogálon established as an independent country. Unstable political conditions lead to slower population growth.

1914-1918: World War 1. Despite playing only a minor role in the war, their location led to being caught in some crossfire, leading to defense against both Allied and Axis powers.

1930-1936: the great depression. leads to starvation and destabilization.

1939-1945: World War 2. Being the most direct route between Germany and Italy, they would send hired human soldiers to sabotage Austrian routes in order to force the Axis powers to trade land for access through Tchrogálon, land which also blocked off Austria even further. This also made them a target for the Allies, though, leading to casualties from defense.

1947-1954: initially remained isolated, refusing human-led recovery aid, which kept growth slow as they rebuilt using only internal resources.

1955: Joined the UN

1957: Joined the EU

Biology

Physique: Tall but stocky, extremely muscular. Adapted to rugged alpine terrain

Skin Tone: Naturally adapted to alpine climates, typically Arctic-white to maximize Vitamin D synthesis in low-light conditions. Individual Tchroglich may display darker shades or speckled patterns, reflecting genetic variation or localized environmental influences.

Reproduction: A typical Troglich female is able to have up to 12 children and are fertile their entire lives. They reproduce similarly to humans and give live birth.

lifespan: longer lifespan relative to humans, ranging from 90-130 years for the average modern Tchroglich.

Culture

Language: The Tchroglich language is a structured language. It reflects the species' robust, practical nature. Originally written in its own unique script, the Tchroglich language was later romanized to facilitate diplomatic communication with outside powers. Over time, the original script was lost to history.

Diet: Omnivorous. Their diet consists of mostly meat, however, they also consume fruits and vegetables.

Settlement: The Tchroglich inhabit villages in valleys or mountain terraces within Tchrogálon. Their structures are built to withstand alpine climates.

Survival and Defense: strength, knowledge of terrain, and strategic use of the wall are their main advantages. They have a strong militaristic culture, with more than 76% of males trained at 15; 65% of all citizens are combat-capable; 80% of that group can overpower three regular humans individually.