

# Nereus Lithological Framework: Field Taxonomy Edition

*Expedition Archive 11B – Nereus System*  
*Recovered Field Data – Year 2471 AE*

The following document outlines the standardized planetary geology classification system employed by the **Stargazer Expedition’s xenogeological team** to categorize surface and subsurface formations discovered on **Nereus**. It blends geological science with artistic and narrative intent, serving both as a reference for visual development and a field taxonomy for research continuity.

## I Nereus Lithological Classification Framework

*(Geological & Design Taxonomy for the Planet’s Rock Formations)*

### I. Primary Morphological Classes

*(Scale and structural role within terrain composition)*

Class	Geological Analogue	Typical Scale	Description / Function
Macroformations	Mountainic / Structural Massifs	40-200 m	Major geological features shaped by the plasma cataclysm – fused basalt towers, vitrified cliffs, and tectonic extrusion points. Anchor the landscape composition.
Mesoformations	Outcrops / Monoliths / Spires	6-40 m	Distinct sculptural features shaped by erosion and vitrification cycles – the most visually expressive forms (ideal for hero silhouettes). Often resemble petrified remains or architectural relics.
Microformations	Boulders / Debris / Spalls	< 6 m	Ground-level features – fractured plates, glassy shards, weathered crusts, efflorescent mineral pockets. Populate scene detail and realism.

### II. Morphogenetic Sub-Categories

*(Formation origin and evolution pathway – this defines the story of each rock type)*

Sub-Category	Description	Visual Cues
Vitriform Structures	Formed during the plasma event through instantaneous melting and flash-cooling of silica-rich rock.	Glossy obsidian or glass seams, translucent cyan reflections, flow-like surfaces.
Erosiform	Carved by millennia of extreme wind,	Layered/striated planes,

Structures	acid rain, and mechanical abrasion.	blade-like edges, windward smoothness, leeward decay.
Tectomorph Structures	Result of post-event crustal deformation – uplift, fracture, or compression zones.	Angular thrusting shapes, fault lines, tension cracks, crystalline shears.
Xenomorph Structures	Hybrid formations exhibiting alien/biomimetic geometry; may fuse with ancient Nerean architecture or biological remnants.	Insectoid silhouettes, symmetrical curvature, skeletal traces, mineral-organic fusion.
Hydromorph Structures	Emerged during the centuries of condensation and rainfall post-event – chemical precipitation and reformation.	Porous stone, mineral drips, stalactitic growths, blue-green efflorescence.

III. Erosional-Transformation Index (ETI)

(Pseudo-scientific scale describing how “corrupted” or “alien” a structure appears – useful for naming and presentation)

ETI Level	Descriptor	Geological State	Visual Character
E1	Pristine	Structurally stable; minimal erosion.	Sharp edges, intact glass layers, minimal discoloration.
E2	Transitional	Early corrosion and weathering present.	Mixed surfaces: matte erosion patterns against smooth glass.
E3	Advanced	Heavy weathering, spalling, and mineral deposition.	Cyan efflorescence, flaked vitrified crusts, fragmented silhouette.
E4	Ruinous	Near-complete deformation; tends toward organic/skeletal appearance.	Twisted, hollow, almost “insect-on-its-back” geometry.

IV. Folder-Based Classification Framework

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NEREUS_LITHOLOGICAL_FRAMEWORK/  
|  
├─ MACROFORMATIONS/           (Large-scale tectonic & cataclysmic structures)  
|   ├── VITRIFORM/             → E1 / E2 / E3 / E4  
|   ├── EROSIFORM/             → E1 / E2 / E3 / E4  
|   ├── TECTOMORPH/            → E1 / E2 / E3 / E4  
|   ├── XENOMORPHIC/           → E1 / E2 / E3 / E4  
|   └─ HYDROMORPH/             → E1 / E2 / E3 / E4
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	└ MESOFORMATIONS/	(Mid-scale spires, arches, narrative focal points)
	└ VITRIFORM/	→ E1 / E2 / E3 / E4
	└ EROSIFORM/	→ E1 / E2 / E3 / E4
	└ TECTOMORPH/	→ E1 / E2 / E3 / E4
	└ XENOMORPHIC/	→ E1 / E2 / E3 / E4
	└ HYDROMORPH/	→ E1 / E2 / E3 / E4
	└ MICROFORMATIONS/	(Ground-level geological & mineral textures)
	└ VITRIFIED_DEBRIS/	(Obsidian shards, glass crust fragments)
	└ EROSIONAL_SEDIMENT/	(Ash, sand, pulverized basalt deposits)
	└ HYDROMINERAL_DEPOSITS/	(Cyan sulfate crusts, mineral drips)
	└ COMPOSITE_CRUSTS/	(Mixed materials; transition zones)

## V. Example Breakdown – Meso\_Xenomorph\_E3

**Path**

NEREUS\_LITHOLOGICAL\_FRAMEWORK/MESOFORMATIONS/XENOMORPHIC/E3\_Advanced/

**DESCRIPTION.txt**

"Meso\_Xenomorph\_E3 formations represent medium-scale alien structures partially eroded and deformed by millennia of high-velocity wind and acidic precipitation. These formations often resemble fossilized insect carapaces or collapsed organic arches, their surfaces a contrast of matte erosion and remaining vitrified veins."

**GEOLOGICAL\_NOTES.txt**

- Composition: Silicate-basaltoid core with fused organic residues.
- Coloration: Greyscale matrix with cyan mineral bloom at fracture points.
- Formation Process: Partial surface vitrification followed by chemical corrosion during the Long Rain era.
- Environmental Distribution: Common in equatorial storm corridors and former tectonic uplift zones.

**VISUAL\_REFERENCE/**

- sketches/ – A, B, C variations
- materials/ – basalt\_reference , vitrified\_surface , cyan\_efflorescence
- palette.png – color data

**DESIGN\_NOTES.txt**

Lighting: diffuse overcast, blue-grey ambient.  
Material: ~60% matte basalt, ~30% vitrified seams, ~10% mineral bloom.  
Symbolism: represents the duality between life and decay – the remnant "skeletons" of a fallen world.

## VI. Naming Convention (for sheets/assets)

[Scale]\_[MorphogeneticType]\_E[1-4]  
Examples: Macro\_Xenomorph\_E4 , Meso\_Vitriform\_E2 , Micro\_Hydromineral .

End of recovered field dossier.