FIGURE 9

KEY

AL - ALSTON BLOCK

AS - ASTRIGG BLOCK

DFZ - DENT FAULT ZONE

DHFZ - DOWSING HEWITT FAULT ZONE

WNB - WEST NETHERLANDS BASIN

FRACTURES

ILIGHTS
WORKING PAPER NO. 11

COLLECTED IMAGERY AND CLASSIFICATION OF UAP SHAPES

January 26, 2000
COLLECTED IMAGERY AND CLASSIFICATION OF UAP SHAPES

CONTENTS

1. The material in this section has been collected from a number of sources - news reports, photography and video records. The sources are not limited to UK reports, as the intention is to use the material as a reference/correlation catalogue and to hopefully use the material as a filter to separate the explainable from the inexplicable, if possible. In some cases - particularly since the advent of personal video cameras - the original material is in colour. Shape and lights (colours) are invariably the trigger which attracts the eye and results in incident reports. Shapes have been generically categorised as follows:

- SPHERES
  (Includes ‘BOLS’ and multiple spherical lights)
  Figures 1 - 7

- DISCS
  (Only circular in plan - and thus, on frequent occasions from different aspects, the same events are described by other witnesses as ‘balls’ or spheres)
  Figures 8 to 28

- CIGAR
  These have a larger mid-chord than discs and tend towards ‘long airship’ shapes, with much less ‘sharp’ ends than discs
  Figure 29

- STAR/POINT
  Seen as balls of light, with the star effect due to atmospheric optics
  -

- OVAL
  Described as a variant of ‘discs’, but with a wider mid-chord and without the elongation of ‘cigars’

- TRIANGLE/PYRAMID/CONE/RECTANGLE/CYLINDER
  The outline shape is formed, not by a solid object, although at times it appears so - see Working Papers) but by three or more coloured lights at the extremities, forming the ‘corners’. A cylinder is often described which is, in fact, formed by a row of lights (balls). A vertically oriented cylinder is sometimes seen - see Working Papers No 23 and 24
  Figures 30 to 35

11-1
- RECTANGLE/DIAMOND
  As for Figures 30 - 35, but where the viewing angle changes the spacing to form diamond/rhomboid patterns

- BOOMERANG/ARC
  Figure 36

As can be seen (Vol. 1 Tables 1 and 2) certain combinations of shapes and lights can be attributed to definite causes. Shapes and lights are the initial key to filtering the known from the inexplicable. Little is gained in analysis of purely descriptive unknown shapes and lights reports unless further information, such as imagery, correlation from multiple witnesses, or data from which to obtain angles, sizes, sounds, smells, or velocities is available.

For the purposes of the database it was necessary to identify the whole range of shapes frequently reported. It is of course inevitable that these are due to a whole range of different underlying phenomena, described in the other working papers in this Volume.
FIGURE 1: SPHERES
FIGURE 2: KENT UK, SEPTEMBER 17-20 1993

Note [1] Four police officers at range ~50 yards. Some lens distortion.
FIGURE 4: LOWESTOFT 1997
FIGURE 5: GULF OF MEXICO (DARK SHAPE IS THE ACCOMPANYING F15 AIRCRAFT)
FIGURE 6: FRANCE 1974
FIGURE 7: AIR-TO-AIR UAP
DISCS

FIGURE 8: LAKE CONISTON ENGLAND 1954

FIGURE 9: JAPAN 1958