

Figure 1 is a circular diagram showing the spatial distribution of 100 comets in the ecliptic plane. The horizontal axis is labeled "E-W Direction [AU]" and ranges from -1.00 to 1.00. The vertical axis is labeled "N-S Direction [AU]" and ranges from -1.00 to 1.00. The diagram is divided into four quadrants by a horizontal line (E-W) and a vertical line (N-S). Concentric dashed circles represent distances from the Sun at 0.5 AU, 1.0 AU, and 1.5 AU. Comets are represented by colored circles and labeled with their names. The legend indicates four groups: $g > 2$ (red), $1.5 < g < 2$ (yellow), $1.2 < g < 1.5$ (green), and $g < 1.2$ (white).

Figure 1 is a scatter plot showing the E-W Direction [AU] versus the Sun-Earth Direction [AU]. The plot displays various interstellar objects (ISOs) as colored circles, with their names and coordinates labeled. The Sun is at the origin (0,0), and Earth is at (1,0). The plot includes concentric dashed circles representing distances from the Sun and a solid arc representing the Earth's orbit. ISOs are categorized by color: yellow for objects with high ecliptic latitude, green for objects with low ecliptic latitude, and red for objects with high ecliptic latitude and high relative velocity. The plot shows that objects with high ecliptic latitude tend to have higher relative velocities and are more likely to be detected by the Arecibo and Goldstone observatories.

Figure 1 is a scatter plot showing the N-S Direction [AU] versus the Sun-Earth Direction [AU]. The plot is a semi-circle with a radius of 1.0 AU, centered at the Sun (0,0) and Earth (1,0). The y-axis ranges from -1.00 to 1.00 AU, and the x-axis ranges from 0.0 to 1.0 AU. Concentric dashed circles represent distances from the Sun (0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.00 AU). A solid horizontal line at y=0 represents the Sun-Earth line. Data points are labeled with object names and their N-S coordinates. Objects are color-coded: green for N-S > 0.25 AU, yellow for 0.00 < N-S < 0.25 AU, and red for N-S < 0.00 AU. The plot shows that most objects are located between 0.2 and 0.8 AU from the Sun and have N-S coordinates between -0.25 and 0.50 AU.