

Figure 1 is a circular plot showing the spatial distribution of 45 comet nuclei in the E-W plane. The plot is divided into four quadrants by a vertical line (E-W Direction [AU]) and a horizontal line (N-S). The x-axis ranges from -1.00 to 1.00 AU, and the y-axis ranges from -1.00 to 1.00 AU. The plot shows the distribution of comet nuclei, categorized by their geocentric distance (g) at discovery. The legend indicates four categories: $g > 2$ (red), $1.5 < g < 2$ (yellow), $1.2 < g < 1.5$ (green), and $g < 1.2$ (white). The plot shows a clear trend of increasing geocentric distance with increasing E-W distance from the center.

Figure 1 is a scatter plot showing the N-S Direction [AU] versus the Sun-Earth Direction [AU]. The plot is a quadrant of a 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 at 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, and 1.00 AU. Data points are labeled with object names and their distances from the Sun. Objects are color-coded: red for those with a distance from the Sun less than 0.5 AU, and yellow for those with a distance greater than 0.5 AU. The plot shows a distribution of objects, with a higher density of objects closer to the Sun and Earth.