

Figure 1 is a circular diagram showing the spatial distribution of 100 comet nuclei 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 vertical line at E-W = 0 and a horizontal line at N-S = 0. Concentric dashed circles represent distances of 0.5 AU, 1.0 AU, and 1.5 AU from the center. Comet nuclei are represented by colored circles with labels. The legend indicates four categories: $g > 2$ (red), $1.5 < g < 2$ (yellow), $1.2 < g < 1.5$ (green), and $g < 1.2$ (white).

[illegible]

Figure 1 is a scatter plot showing the N-S Direction [AU] versus the Sun-Earth Direction [AU]. The plot displays the positions of various comets, categorized by color: yellow for comets with a perihelion distance $q < 1$ AU, green for $1 \text{ AU} < q < 2$ AU, and red for $q > 2$ AU. The Sun is at the origin (0,0) and Earth is at (1,0). Concentric dashed circles represent distances from the Sun at 0.25 AU intervals. A solid black arc represents the Earth's orbit. Comets are labeled with their names and some with additional identifiers in parentheses.