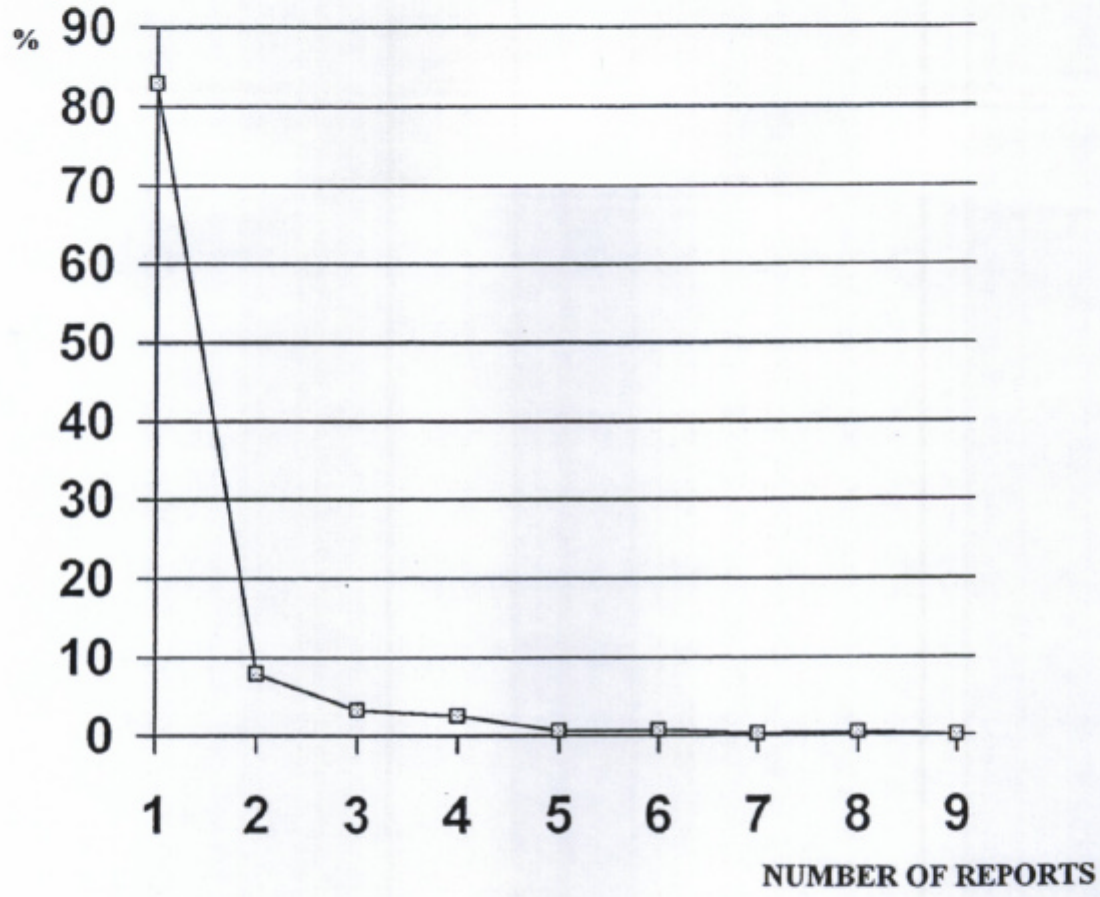

FIGURE 3-5 NUMBERS OF UAP SEEN IN EACH EVENT(U)

(Date: 1987-1991)

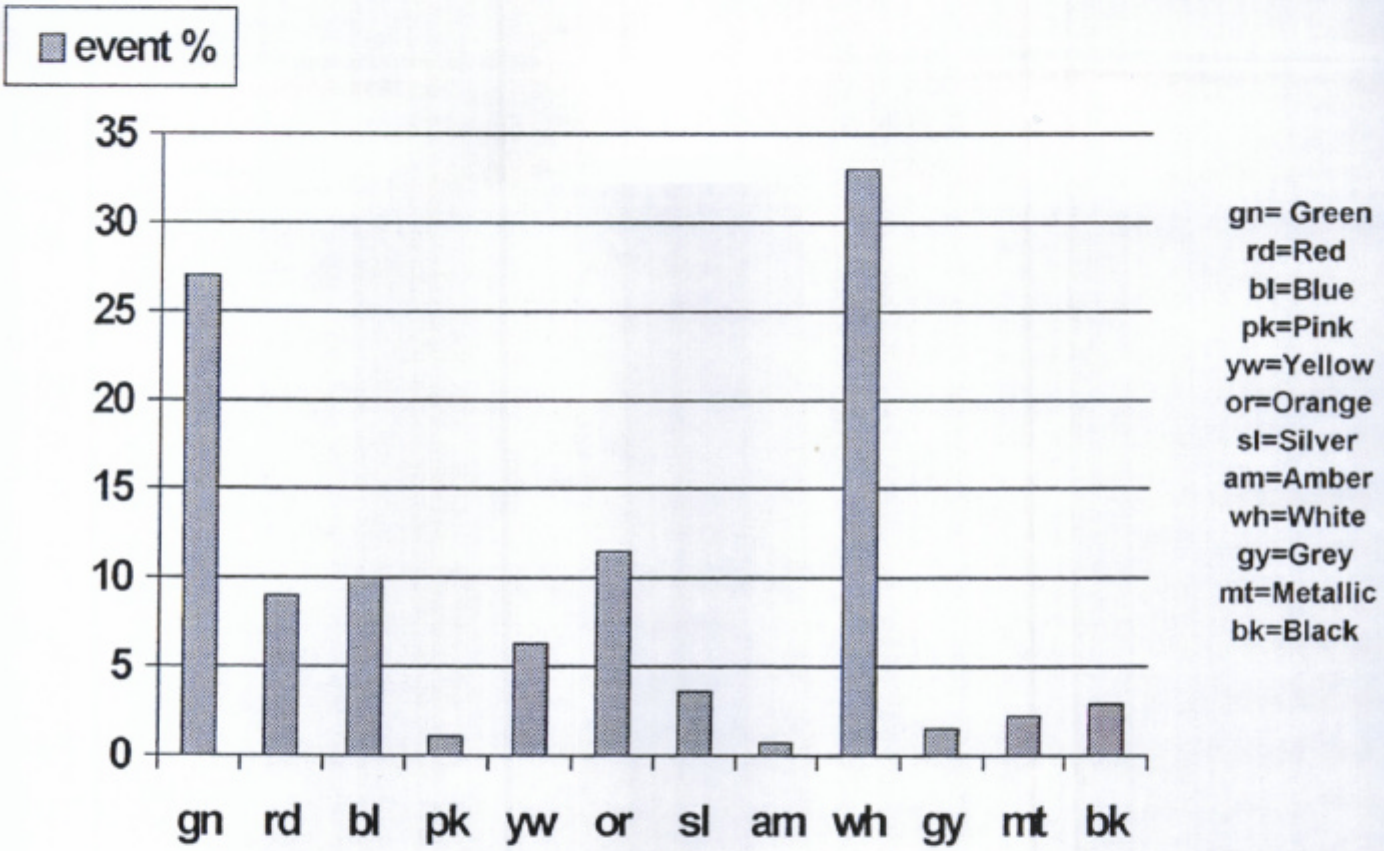

FIGURE 3-6 ANALYSIS OF UAP COLOURS(U)

(Dates: 1996/1997)

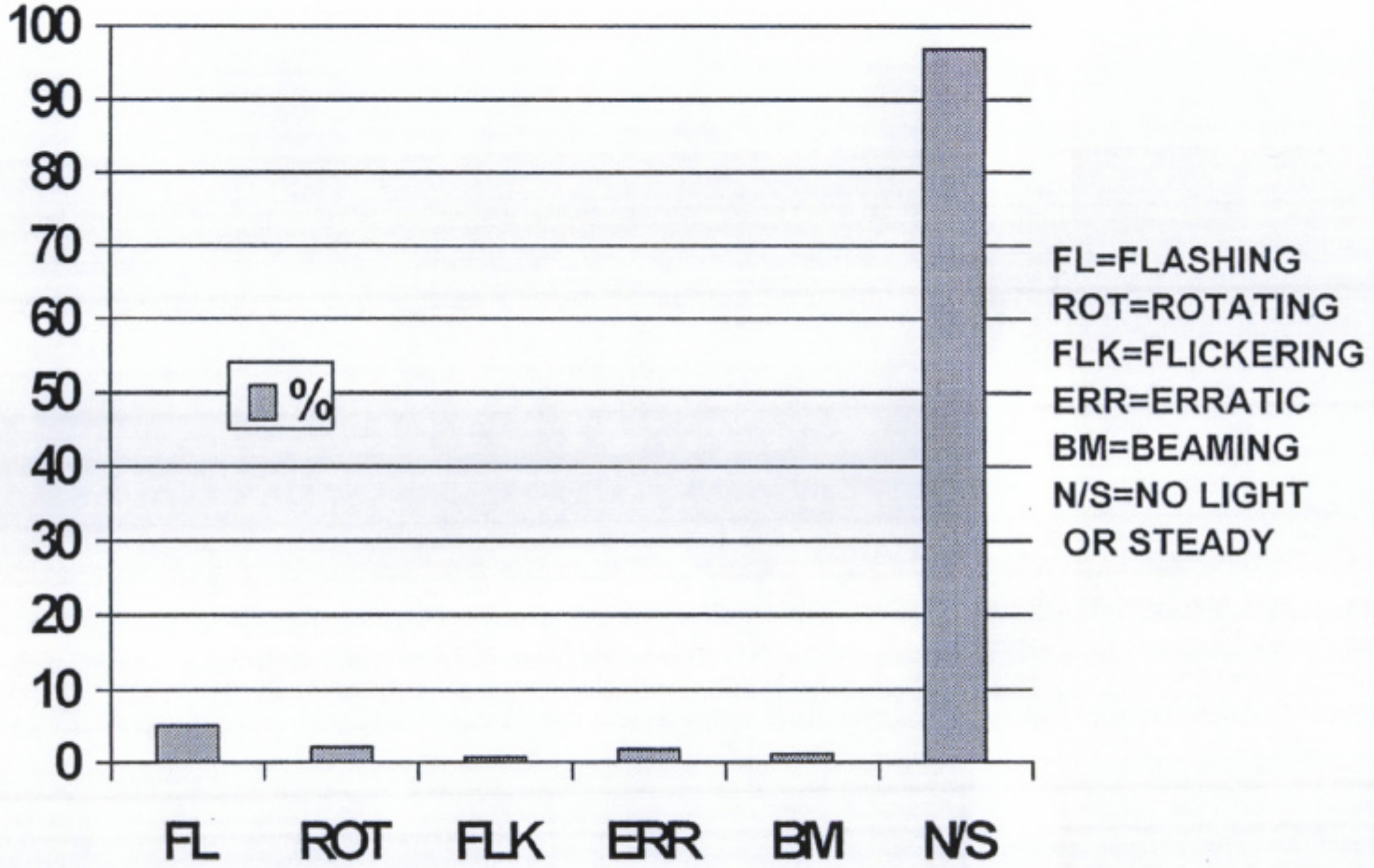

FIGURE 3-7 ANALYSIS OF UAP LIGHT ACTIVITY (U)

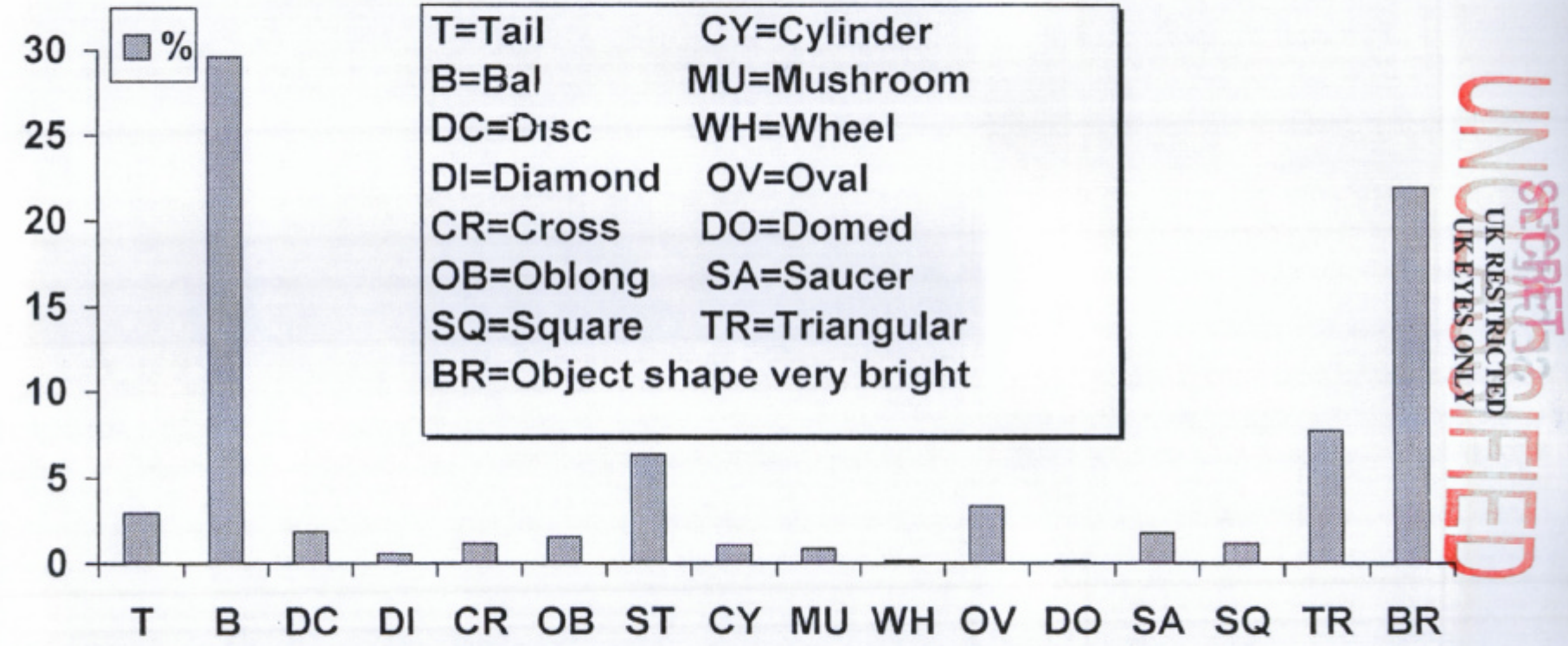

FIGURE 3-8 ANALYSIS OF UAP SHAPES(U)

(Dates: 1996/1997)

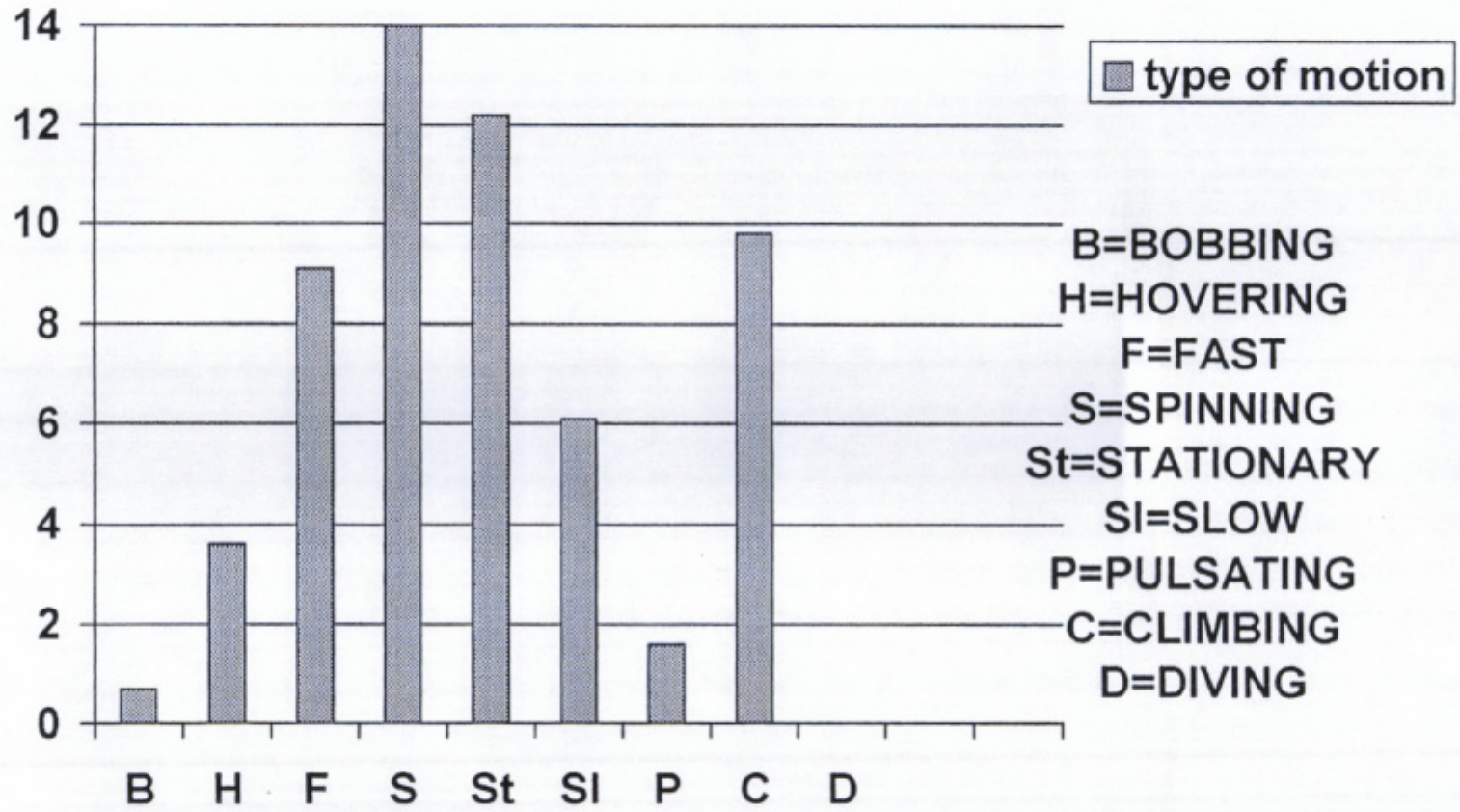

FIGURE 3-9 ANALYSIS OF UAP MOTION (U)

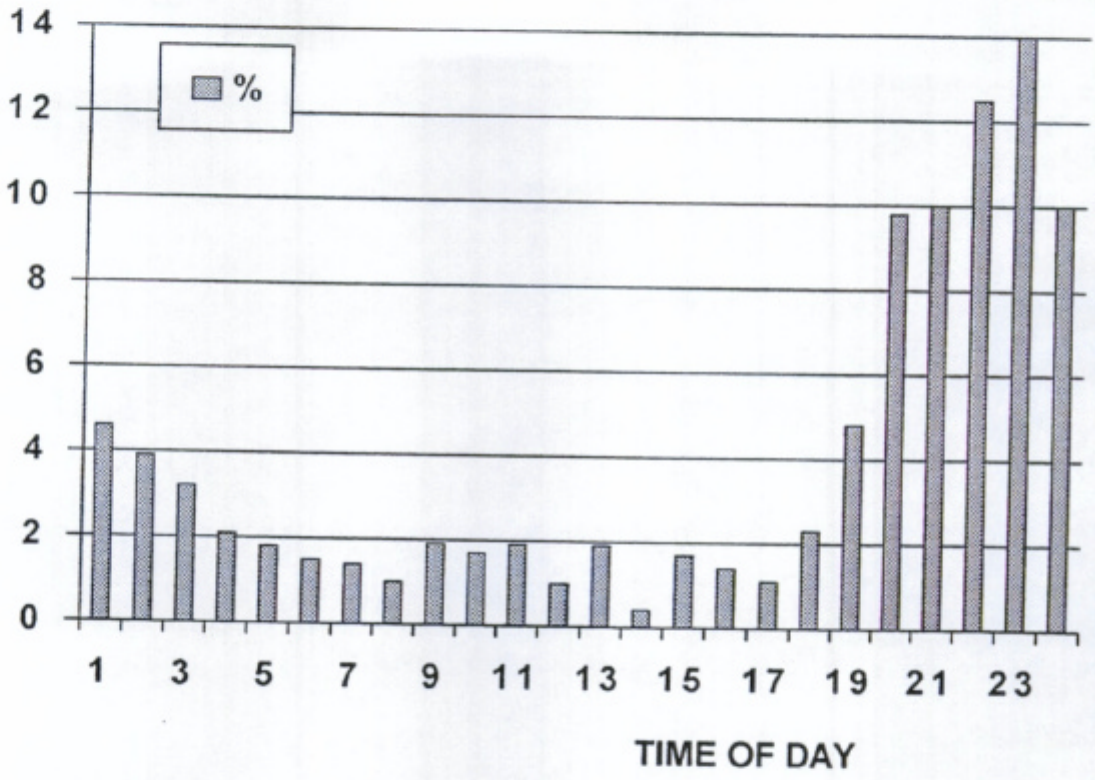

FIGURE 3-10 CORRELATION OF UAP ACTIVITY WITH TIME OF DAY(U)

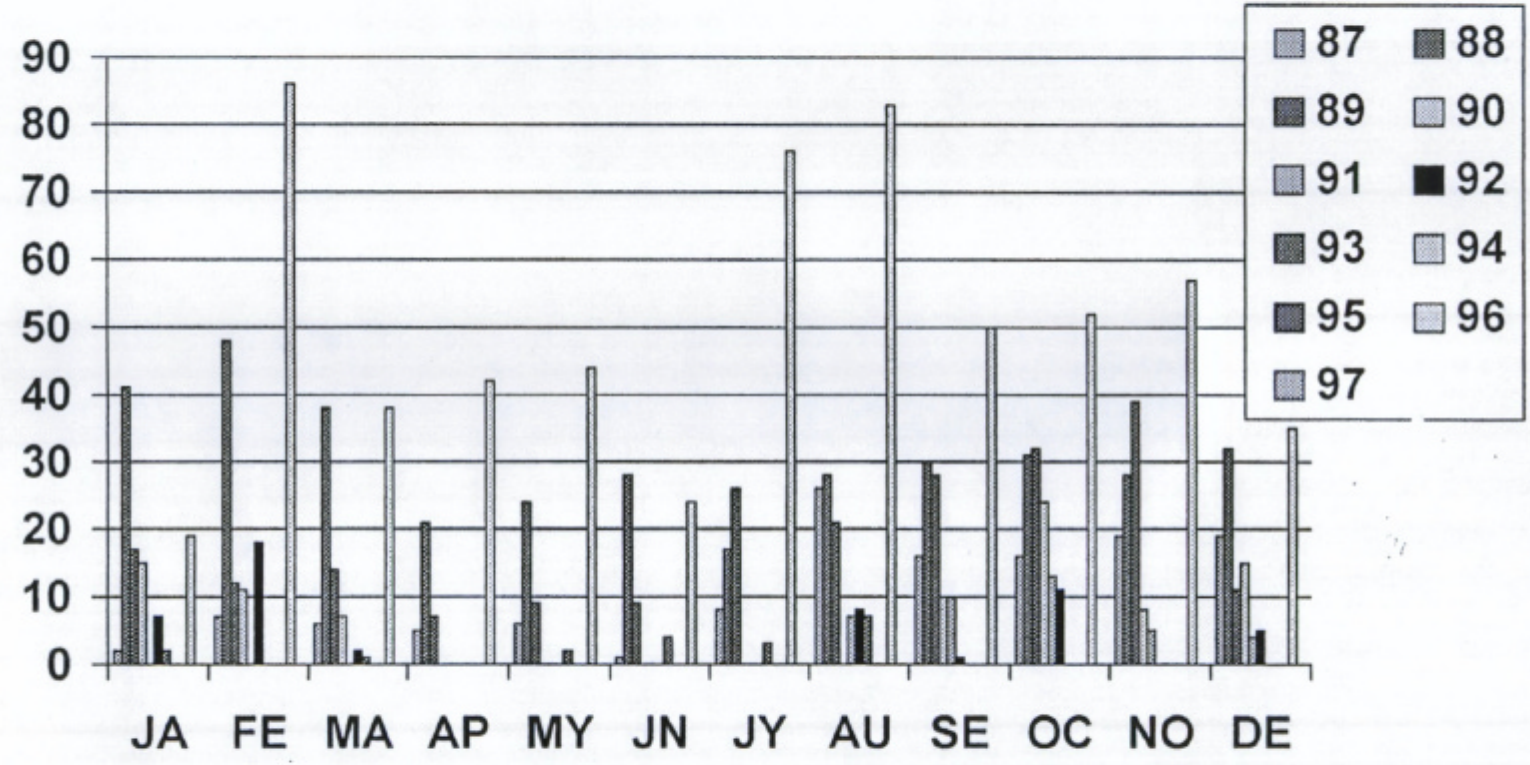

FIGURE 3-11 CORRELATION WITH MONTH OF YEAR(U)

(Events in period 1987-1993 & 1996-1997)

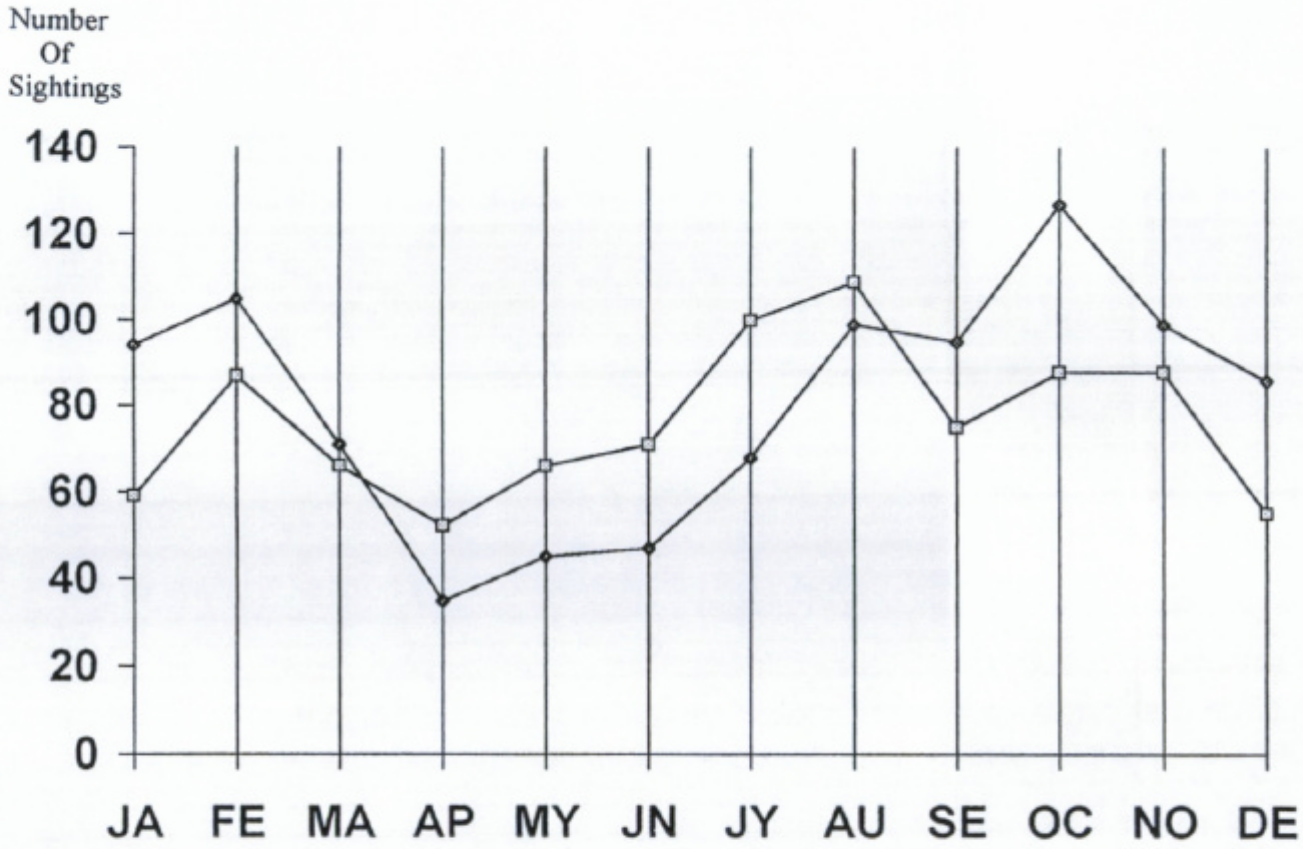

FIGURE 3-12 COMPARISON OF ANNUAL MONTHLY SIGHTING TRENDS(U)

(Events in Period 1987-93 with period 1996-97)

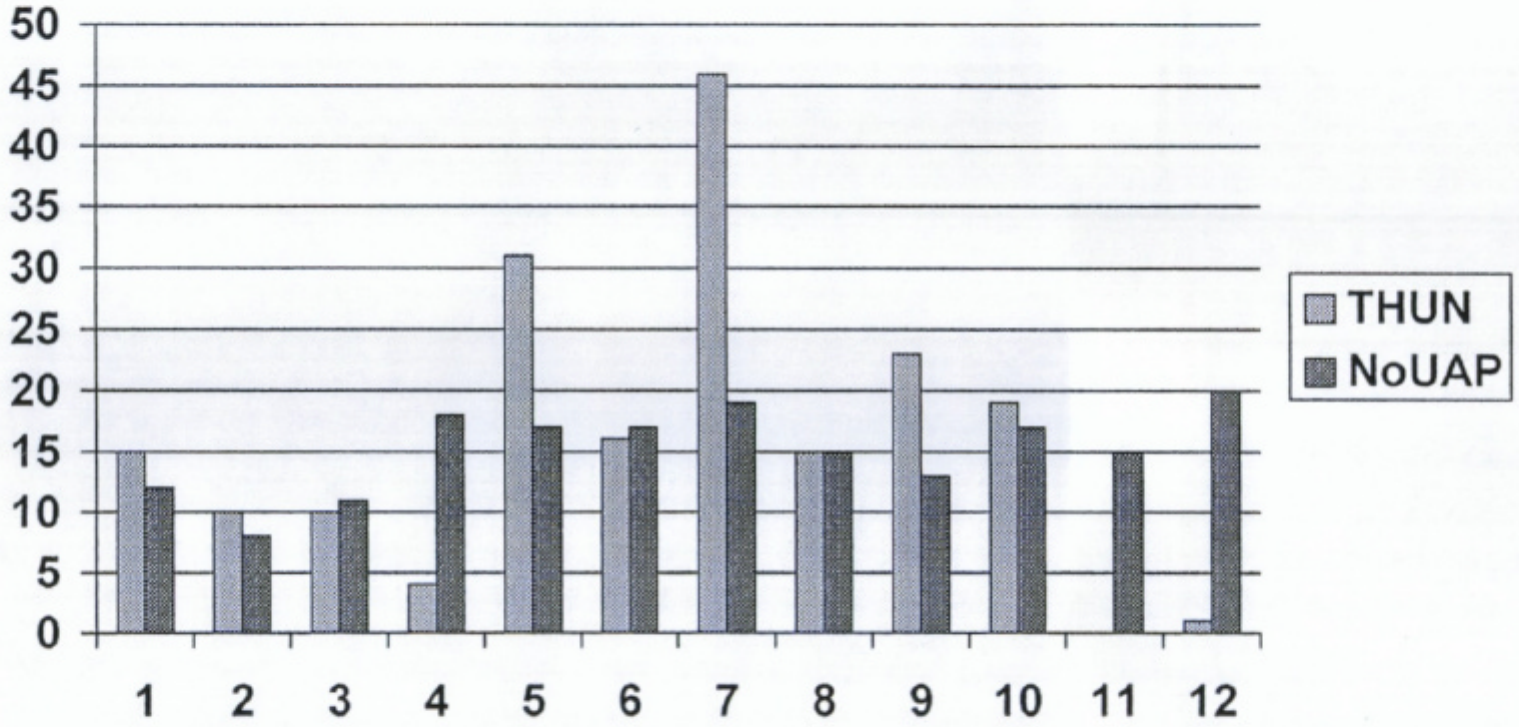

FIGURE 3-13 DAYS OF ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY COMPARED WITH DAYS WITH ZERO UAP REPORTS (U)

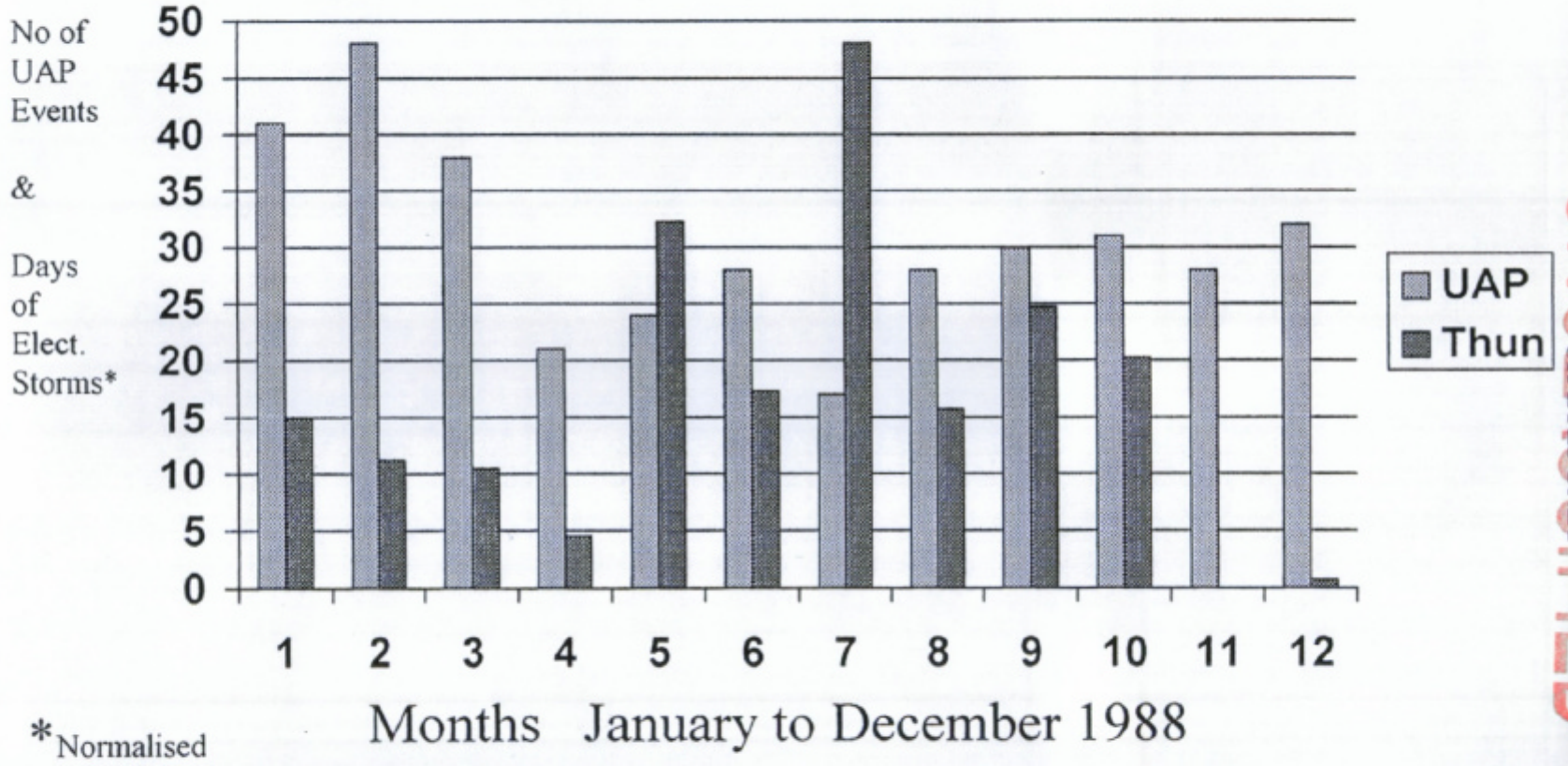

FIGURE 3-14 DAYS OF ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY COMPARED WITH DAYS WHEN UAP REPORTS OCURRED IN 1988(U)

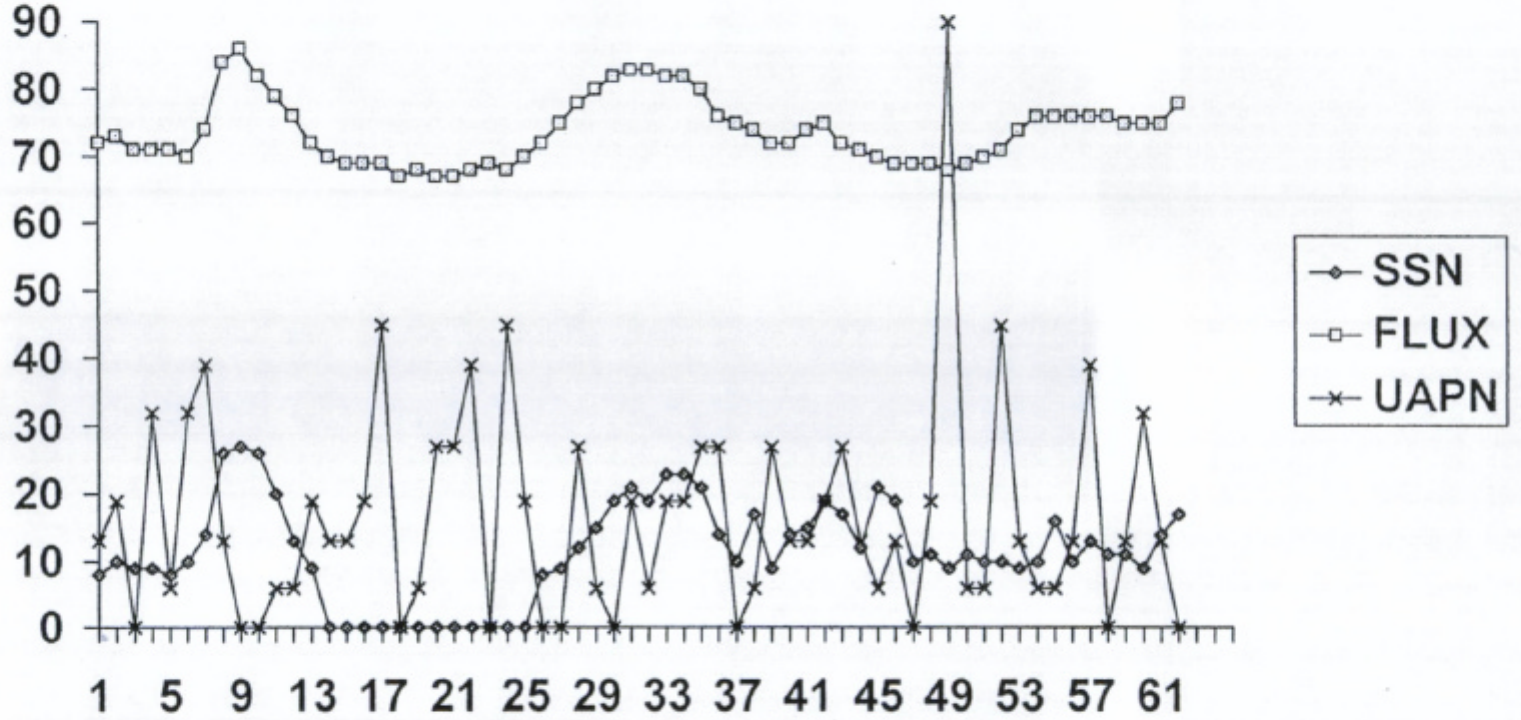

FIGURE 3-15(a) UAP EVENTS V SOLAR EFFECTS(U)

(SUNSPOT NUMBER & SOLAR FLUX JULY/AUGUST 1996)

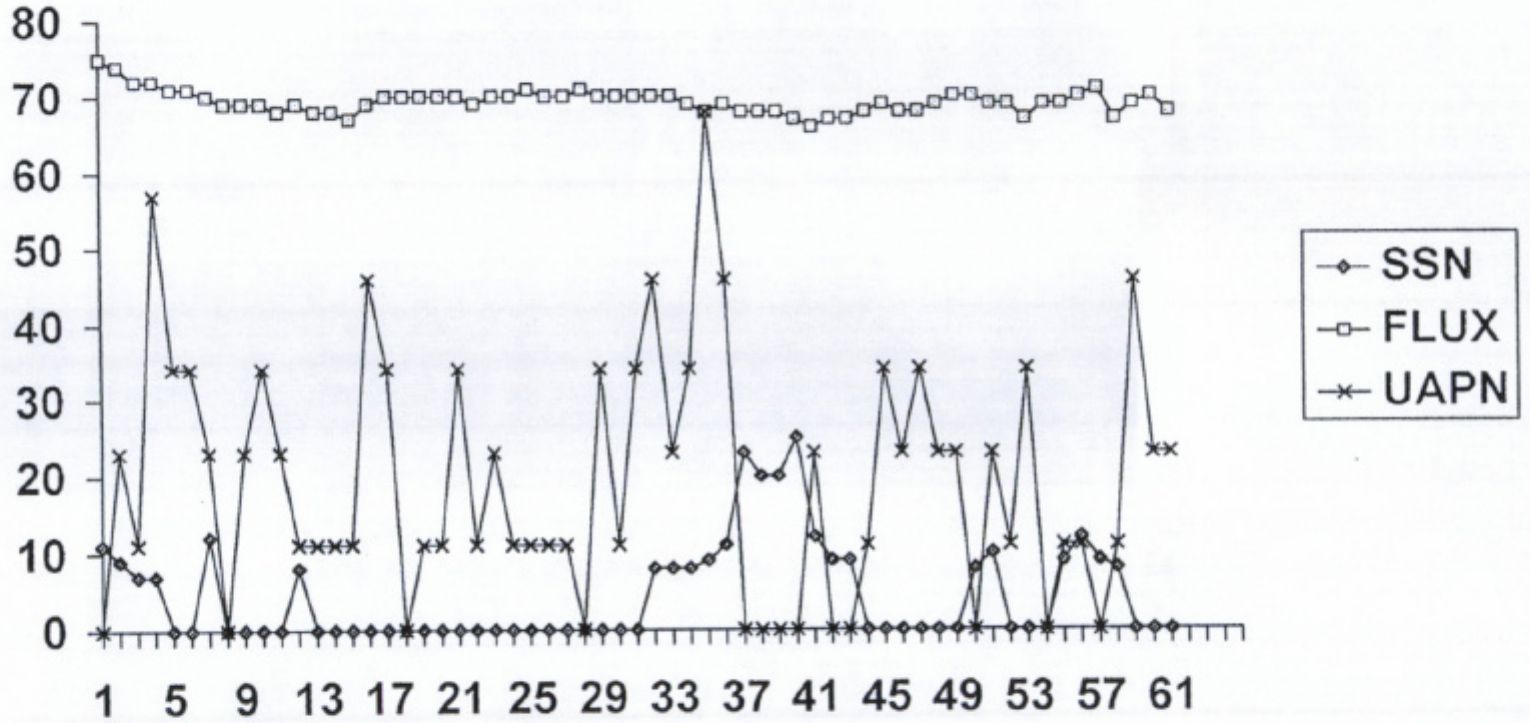

FIGURE 3-16(b) UAP EVENTS V SOLAR EFFECTS

(SUN SPOT NUMBER & SOLAR FLUX MAY/JUNE 1996(U)

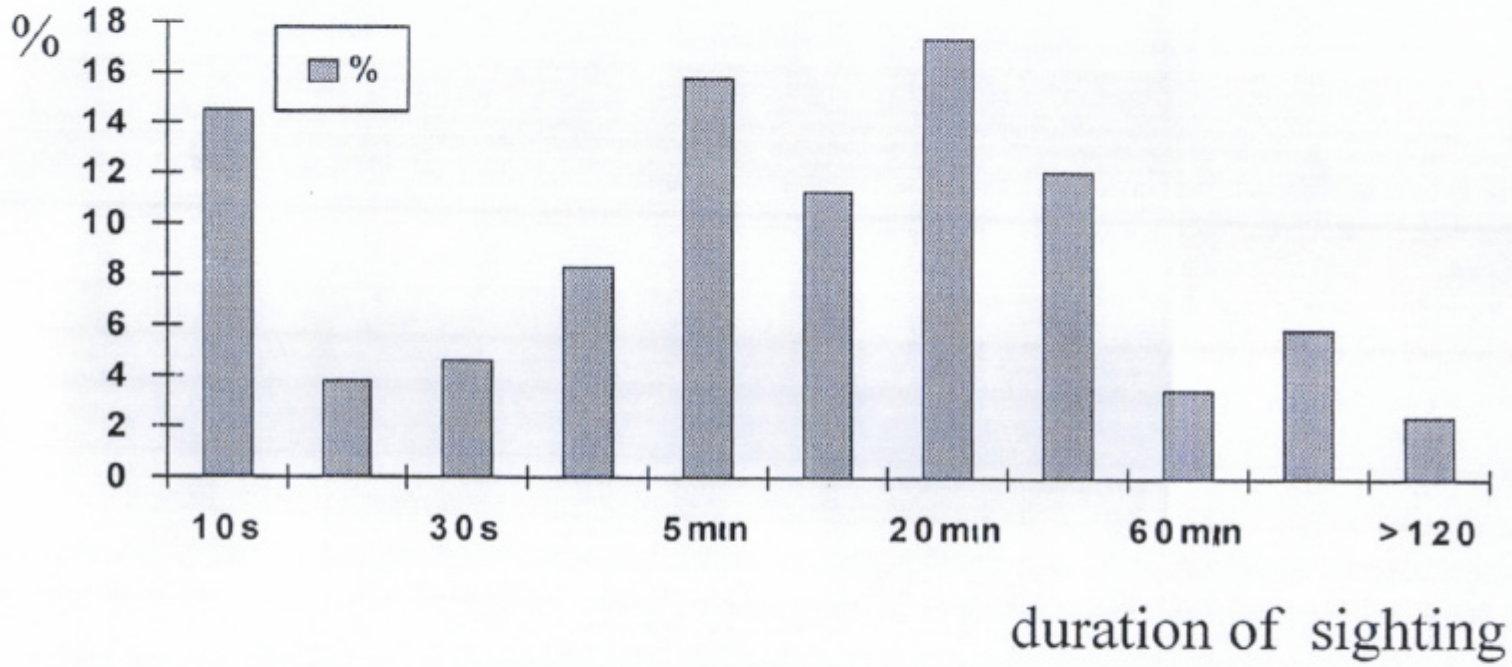

FIGURE 3-16 UAP EVENT DURATION 1996-1997

Meteoroid: Physical body (rock) in space before it enters the Earth's atmosphere and creates the flash of light, known as a meteor.

Meteor: From the Greek, 'phenomenon in the sky' when a meteoroid enters the atmosphere at high speed and burns up.

Micrometeoroid: A small meteoroid, such as expected from the debris of a comet. Diameter 0.01-0.05millimeters.

Meteorite: Any piece of meteor which survives and hits the surface.

Asteroid: Pieces of rock or iron, which mostly orbit the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The orbits are occasionally perturbed and cross the Earth's orbit, where they are the primary source for sporadic meteors and certainly the major source of meteorites.

Meteor Shower: All meteor showers have been associated with the encounter of the Earth with the debris cloud of a parent comet.

Meteor Storm: These occur about every decade. The most intense of which occurred last on November 17, 1966. The 'Leonids' shower appears always in November, with varying intensity and is only so-named because it appears to come from the direction of the constellation Leo. [The effect of the November Leonids can be clearly seen on the 1996 UAP-meteor correlation plot] The next intense meteor storm, following the recent passage of the comet responsible, is due in November 1998. The majority of the particles in the comet's trail are small and will not enter Earth's atmosphere, but even these, with the dramatic increase in hourly arrival rate can damage satellites.

FIGURE 3-17 Definitions for Meteoroid Events(U)

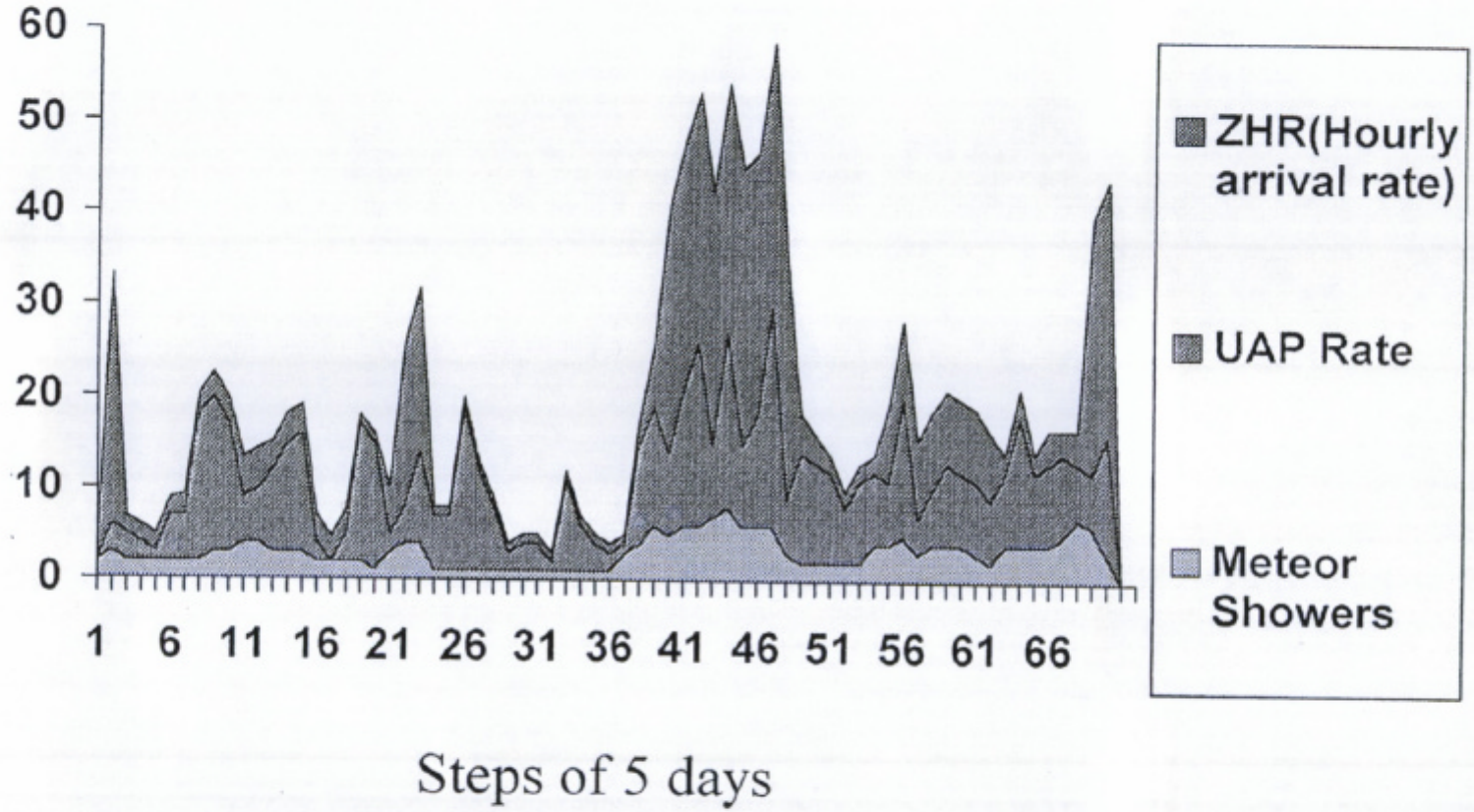

FIGURE 3-18 CORRELATION OF NUMBER OF METEOR SHOWER TYPES & METEOR ENTRY RATE (ZHR) WITH UAP REPORTS 1996(U)