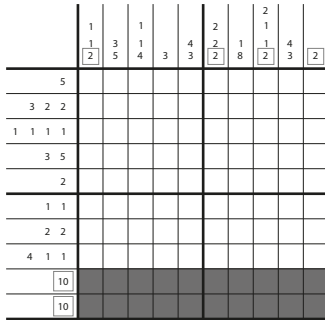
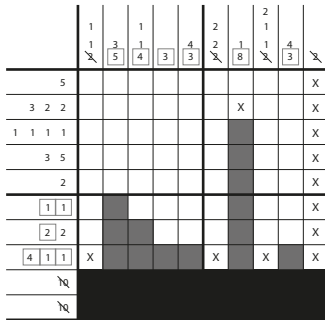


HOW TO SOLVE NONOGRAMS

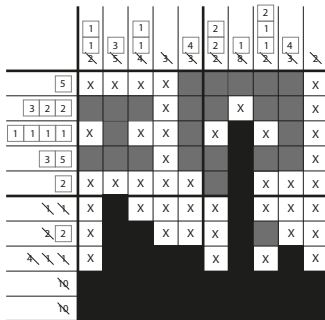
The aim is to shade in certain cells of the grid to reveal a hidden image. The numbers outside the grid tell you how many shaded cells are in that row or column. For example, if there is a 4, that means there is a group of 4 consecutive shaded cells in that row and the remainder are blank. More than one number means that there are multiple groups of shaded cells, separated by at least one unshaded cell, and they appear in the order listed – from left to right or top to bottom. So, a row with a 1 followed by a 4 will have a single shaded cell and somewhere to the right of it an additional four shaded cells together.



STEP 1 - Begin by identifying the cells that can be filled immediately (highlighted here surrounded by grey borders). Draw an x in cells you know must remain unshaded, and put a cross through any solved number clues.



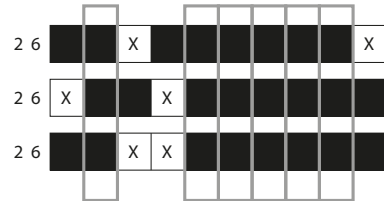
STEP 2 - With the new fills and eliminations, immediately check for any cells that can be shaded or eliminated as a result of the previous step. Remember that there must be a gap of at least one unshaded cell between groups of consecutive shaded cells. Remember to leave gaps around any incomplete sections and come back to them later.



STEP 3 - Look for gaps that either fit or eliminate themselves as options for the solution. For example, row 1 only has a single solution due to the cell eliminations in columns 4 and 10.

HANDLING AMBIGUITY

In the scenario as presented below for a row with [2 6], there are three possible solutions.



Although the correct solution is not yet known, there are shaded cells that overlap in every possible solution (marked by the grey boxes), so you can fill these in immediately as they MUST be part of the solution.



Note that all puzzles are solvable with logic alone and you will never need to guess.