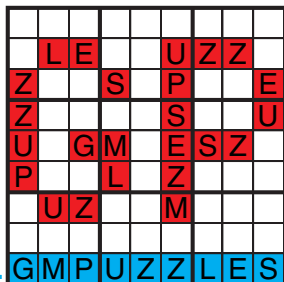




NANRO

Serkan Yürekli Nanro
Grant Fikes Nanro (Signpost)
Prasanna Seshadri Nanro
David Altizio Nanro
Bryce Herdt Nanro Loop
JinHoo Ahn Nanro (Tapa)

GRANDMASTER PUZZLES



Nanro by Serkan Yürekli



				3			3		
	3							4	
4			4		3				
			2				2		
									1
3									
		4				1			
				1		4			3
	1							2	
		3			3				

P for Puzzle

Nanro (Signpost) by Grant Fikes

Rules: Variation of Nanro. Label some cells with numbers to form a single connected group of labeled cells. No 2x2 group of cells may be fully labeled. Each label number (including black given numbers) must be equal to the total count of labeled cells in that bold region, and all bold regions contain at least one labeled cell. The given numbers indicate how many cells are labeled in that region (but not necessarily which cells are labeled). When two label numbers are orthogonally adjacent across a region boundary, the numbers must be different.



3				4					
3	3	3					1	4	4
				1					
		5							
		3	3						
			1			2			

Rectangles

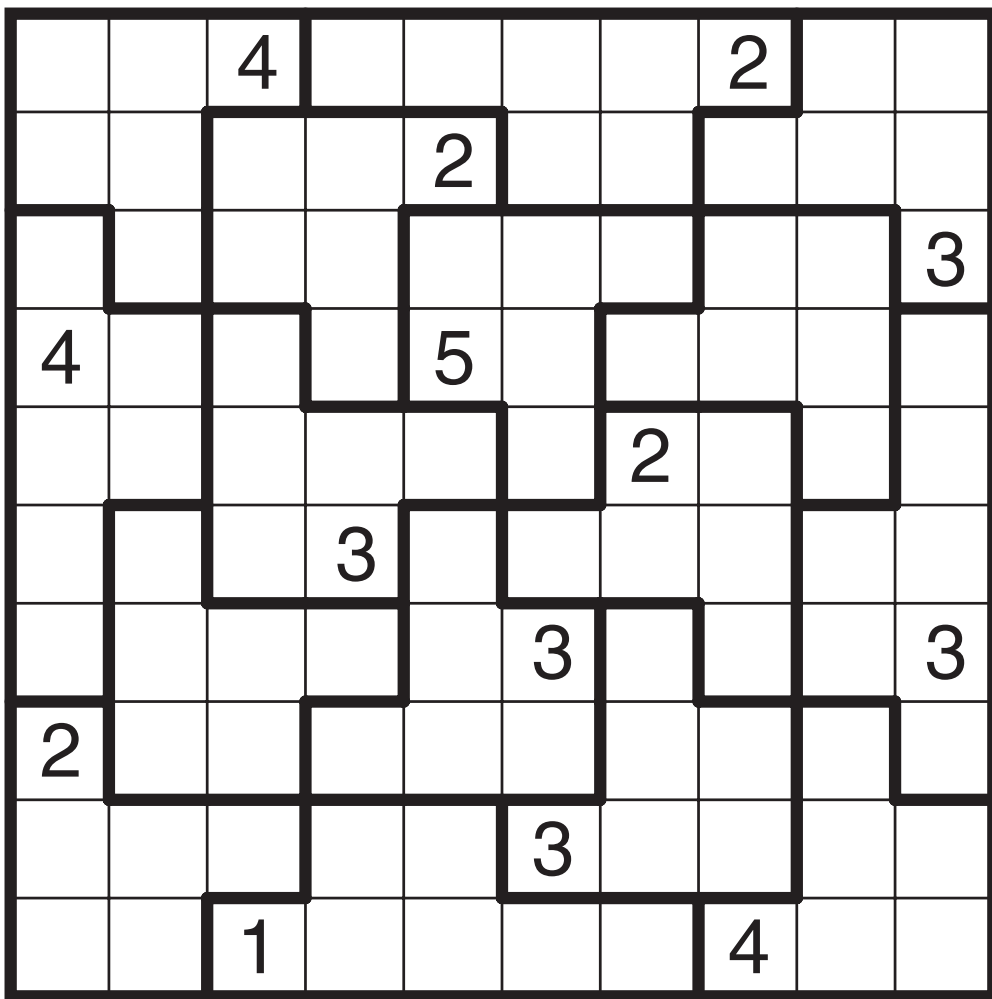
Nanro by Prasanna Seshadri



	3		3			7		7	
		4					7		
				4					
				4					
		2					6		
	6		6			6		6	

Duplicates

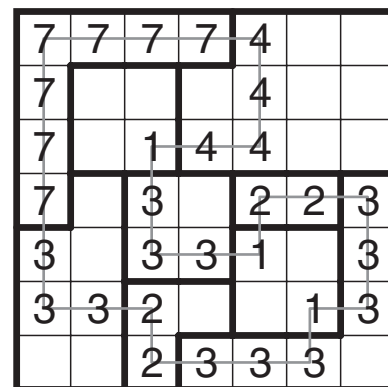
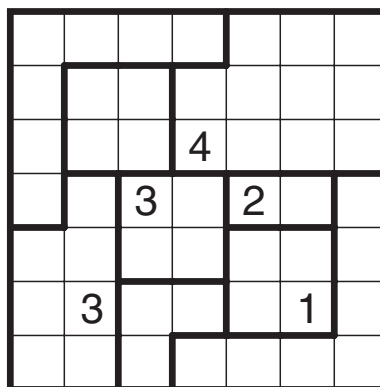
Nanro by David Altizio



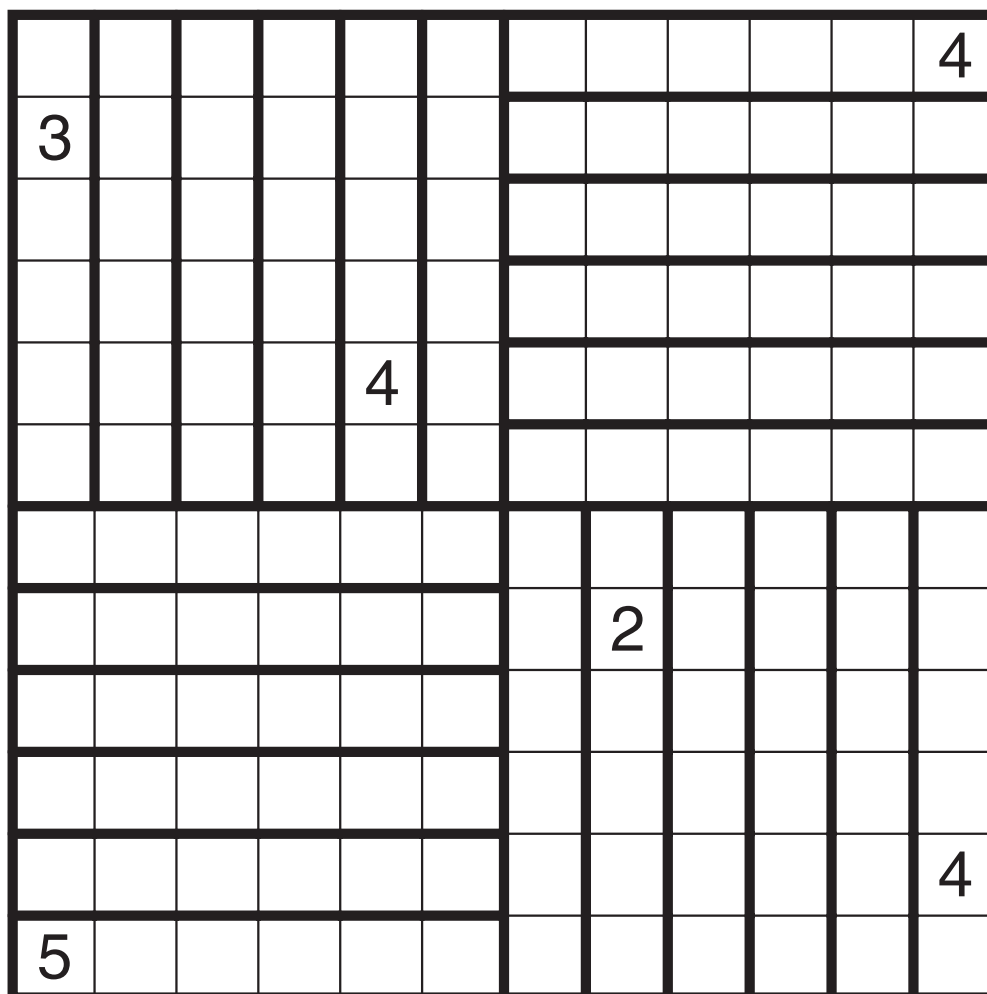
Twelve Hexominoes

Nanro Loop by Bryce Herdt

Rules: Label some cells with numbers to form a single non-intersecting loop; no 2x2 group of cells may be fully labeled, but the loop may touch itself orthogonally or diagonally. The region boundaries divide the loop into segments, and each region must have at least one segment. Numbers denote the length in cells of each segment within a region; all numbers in a region must be the same. When two numbers from different segments are orthogonally adjacent, the numbers must be different. (Consequently, segments in the same region must not share an edge.)



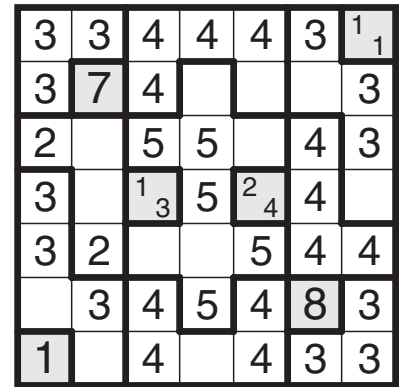
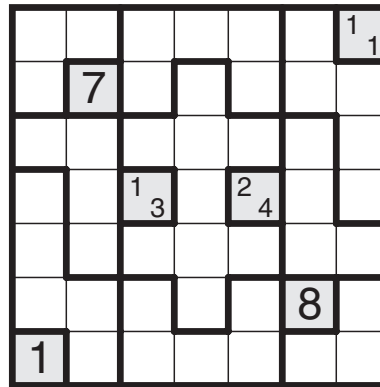
Example by Serkan Yürekli



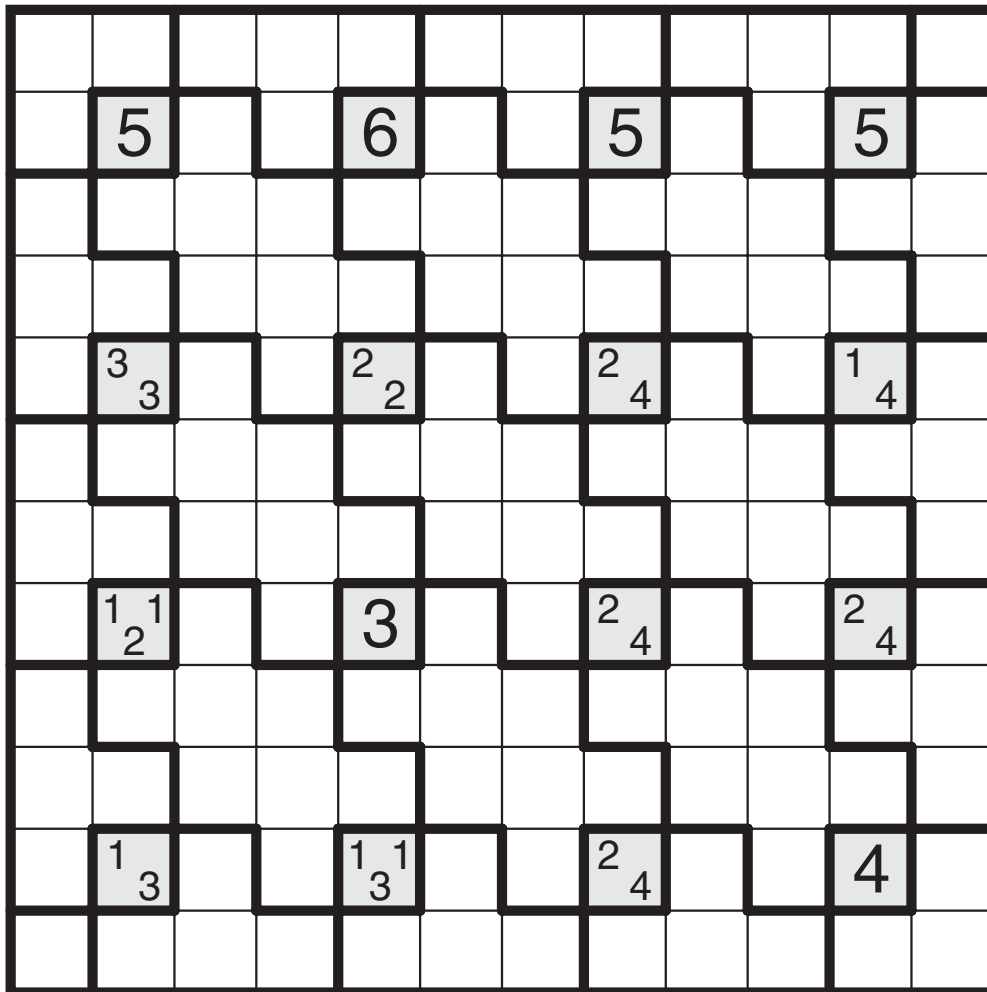
Parquet

Nanro (Tapa) by JinHoo Ahn

Rules: Label some cells with numbers to form a single connected group of labeled cells; no 2x2 group of cells may be fully labeled. Each bold region must contain at least one labeled cell. Each number must equal the total count of labeled cells in that region. Numbers in a gray cell indicate the length of consecutive labeled cells in its neighbors. If there is more than one number in a gray cell, then there must be at least one white (not labeled) cell between the labeled cell groups. When two numbers are orthogonally adjacent across a region boundary, the numbers must be different.



Example by Serkan Yürekli



Four by Four