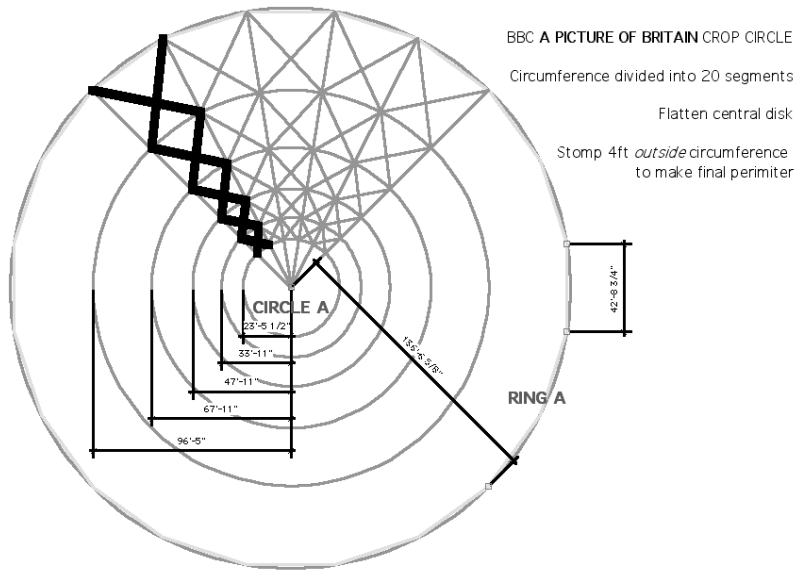


Roll Your Own

complex these are much simpler to construct, and because the elements in each segment are identical, the construction process is reasonably swift.



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THE FIELD GUIDE

The construction process, deconstructed

Fig 1. The first phase of creating the crop circle was the construction of CIRCLE A, a 47 ft diameter circle. We then scribed a 272 ft diameter ring (RING A) around it, with a four foot wide path around the outside of the ring.

Fig 2. Next we divided RING A into 4 segments, marking them with a pole every 214 ft, then subdivided these four sections into twenty segments, placing a pole in the ground every 42' 8".

Fig 3. Next we prepared two pieces of twine that both measured 136' 6", the radius from the centre of CIRCLE A to the inside edge of RING A. We attached gaffer tape at the following measurements 23' 5", 33' 11", 47' 11", 67' 11", 96' 5". These correspond to the radii of the squared circle rings that were on the original diagram. Where each inferred ring meets the twine is a construction point; note that we never actually scribe any of these rings. Next we set up the two pieces of twine, stretching them both from the centre of CIRCLE A to the first two segments tying the twine to poles that mark each point.

Fig 4. We then constructed two zigzagging lines that weave from left to right between the two pieces of twine, connecting up the gaffer tape markers. Starting at RING A one of the crew took a tape measure and in loping steps – so as not to leave a trace – heading diagonally through the standing crop towards the first gaffer tape marker. Once there

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