WPF SUDOKU/PUZZLE GRAND PRIX 2025

ROUND 6

WPF PUZZLE GP 2025 COMPETITION BOOKLET

Host Country: Switzerland

Esther Naef, Markus Roth (testers: Roger Kohler and Marcel Nick)

Special Notes: Note that for answer keys for placement puzzles, unoccupied spaces now use 'O' instead of 'X'. If you wish, please let puzzlegp@worldpuzzle.org know what you think of this change.

1-2. Coral (First Seen) [Markus Roth, Esther Naef] (9, 18 points)

Shade some cells such that all shaded cells are connected orthogonally into a single region. All non-shaded cells must be connected orthogonally (through other non-shaded cells) to the edge of the grid. No 2×2 group of cells can be entirely shaded.

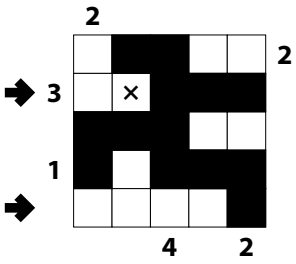
Some cells may already be shaded. Some cells might be marked with a cross; do not shade those cells.

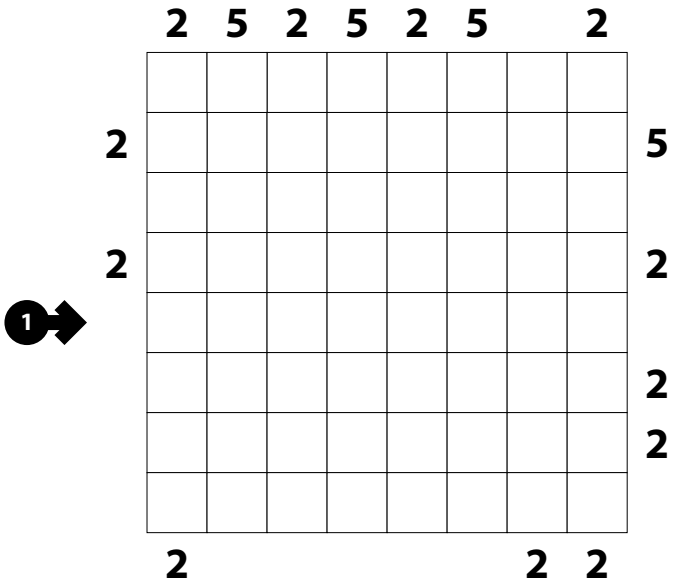
Each number outside the main grid represents the length of the first group of contiguous shaded cells in the corresponding row (or column), when encountered from the side that the number is on.

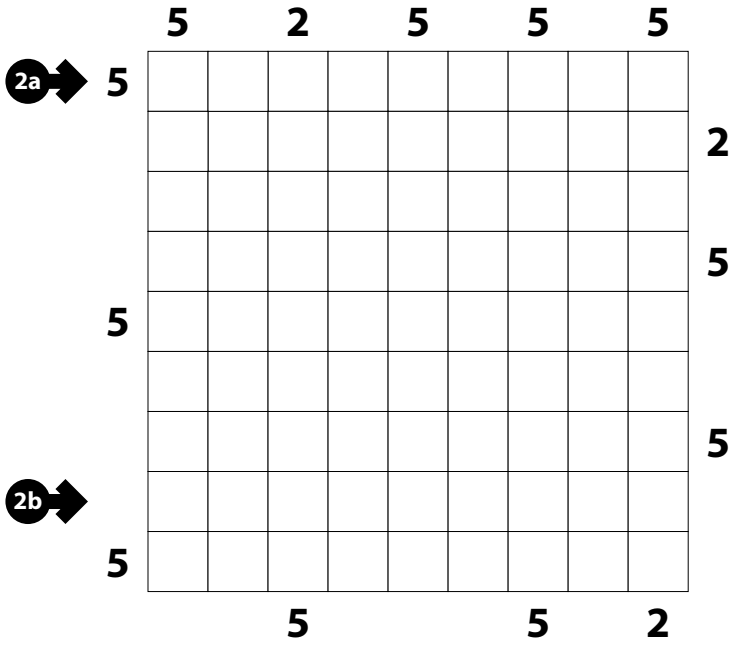
It is possible that not all rows and columns have given numbers. It is up to you to determine what cells to shade without that information.

Answer: For each designated row, enter its contents from left to right. Use 'X' for an unshaded cell and 'O' for a shaded cell. You may use other letters or numbers, as long as they are distinct.

Example Answer: XXOOO, XXXXO



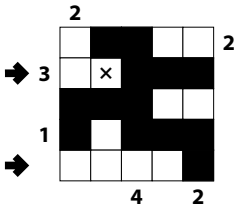


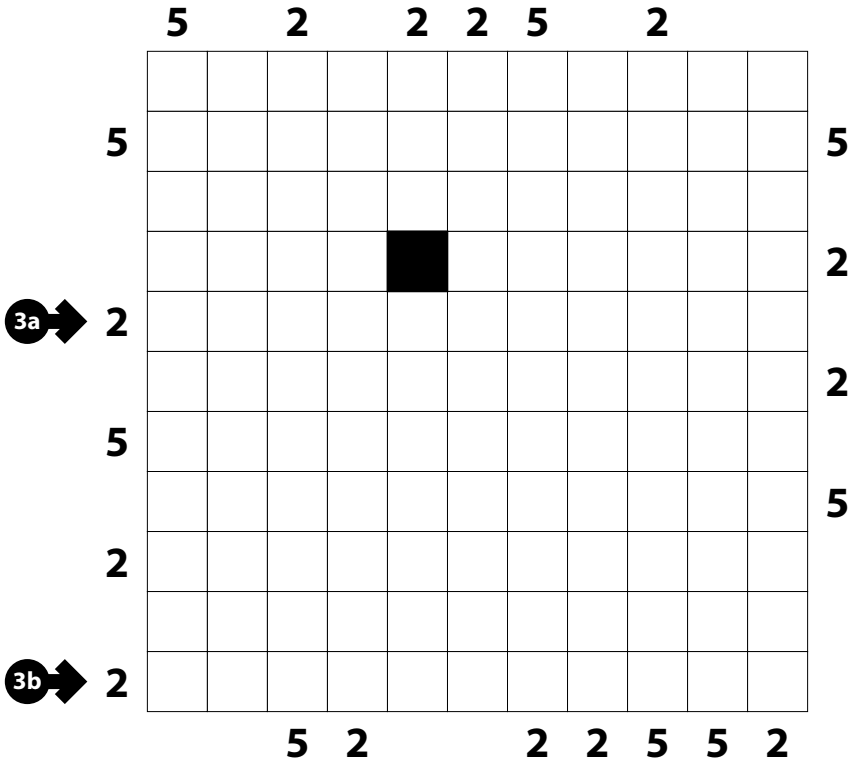


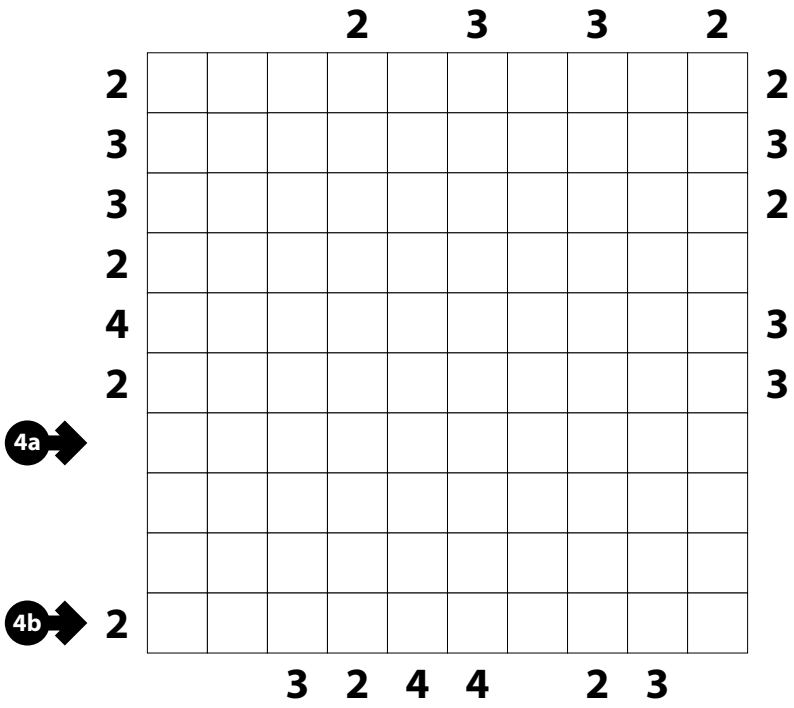
3-4. Coral (First Seen) [Esther Naef] (37, 33 points)

Answer: For each designated row, enter its contents from left to right. Use 'X' for an unshaded cell and 'O' for a shaded cell. You may use other letters or numbers, as long as they are distinct.

Example Answer: XXOOO, XXXXO







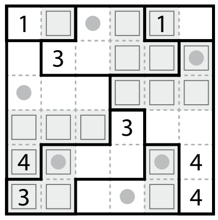
5-8. Double Choco [Markus Roth, Esther Naef, Esther Naef, Esther Naef] (6, 17, 38, 41 points)

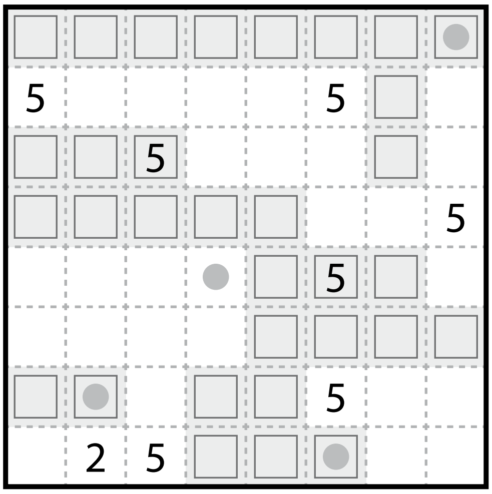
Divide the grid into regions along grid lines. Each region must contain exactly one group of orthogonally connected white cells and exactly one group of orthogonally connected gray cells. Both connected groups must form the same shape (rotations and reflections are allowed). Each number indicates the area of the group (not region) that number is in. (Regions might contain no numbers, or multiple given numbers, even in the same color.)

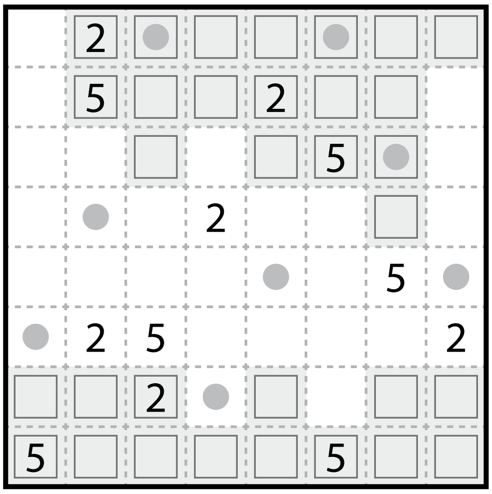
The squares in gray cells are only to make them distinctive in poor printing conditions. The dots in cells are only used for entering your answers.

Answer: Enter the area of the group (not region) each dot is in, reading the dots from left to right. (Ignore which row the dots are in.) Use only the last digit for two-digit numbers; e.g., use '0' for a group of size 10.

Example Answer: 433224

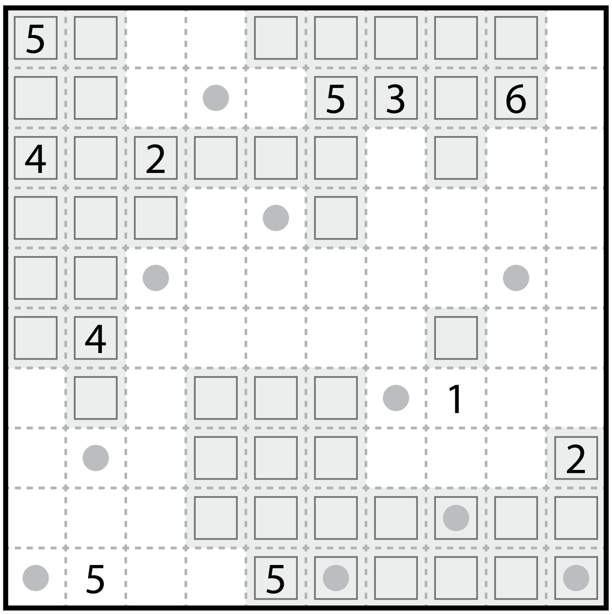


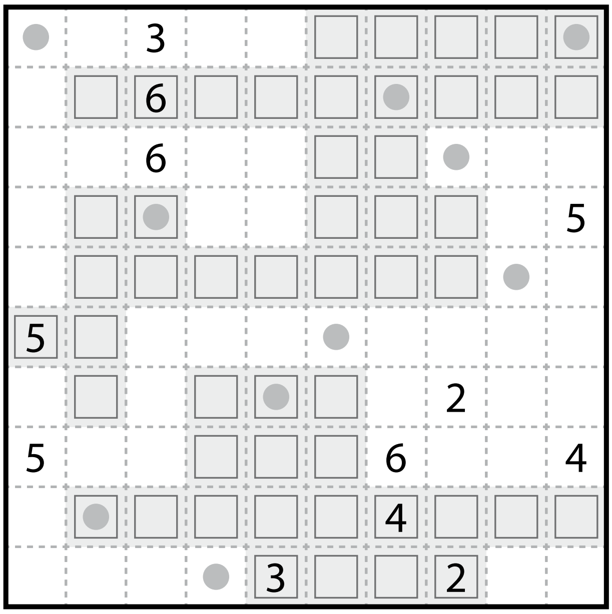




5 → ○ ○ ○ ○

6 → ○○○○○○○○

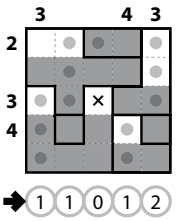




7 → ○○○○○○○○○○

8 → ○○○○○○○○○○

9-12. Aquarium [Esther Naef, Markus Roth, Esther Naef, Esther Naef] (11, 11, 31, 57 points)

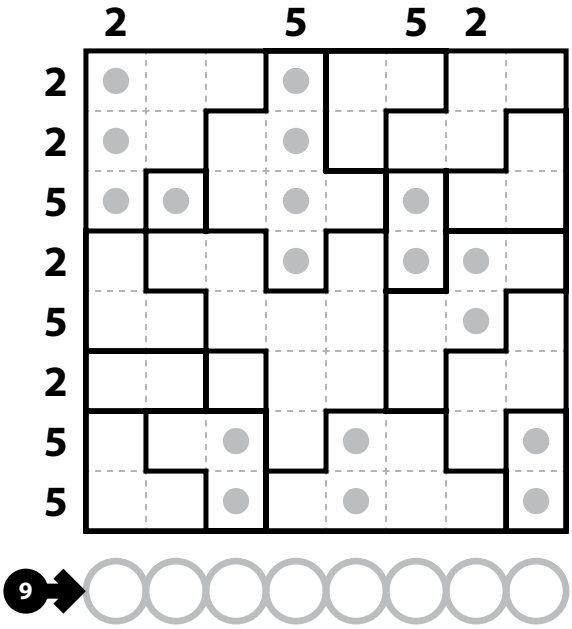


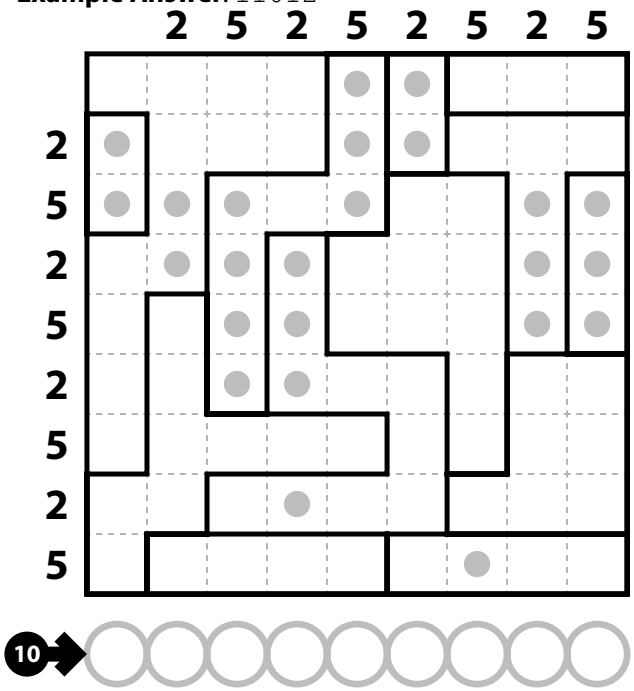
Shade some cells (representing "water") such that the numbers on the top and left edges of the grid indicate the number of shaded cells in the corresponding row or column. Thick lines separate groups of cells into regions. If two cells in a region are in different rows and the higher one is shaded, then the lower one must be shaded ("water obeys gravity"). If two cells in a region are in the same row and at least one of them is shaded, then the other one must be shaded ("water seeks its own level"). Some cells may be shaded for you. Some cells might be marked with a cross; do not shade those cells.

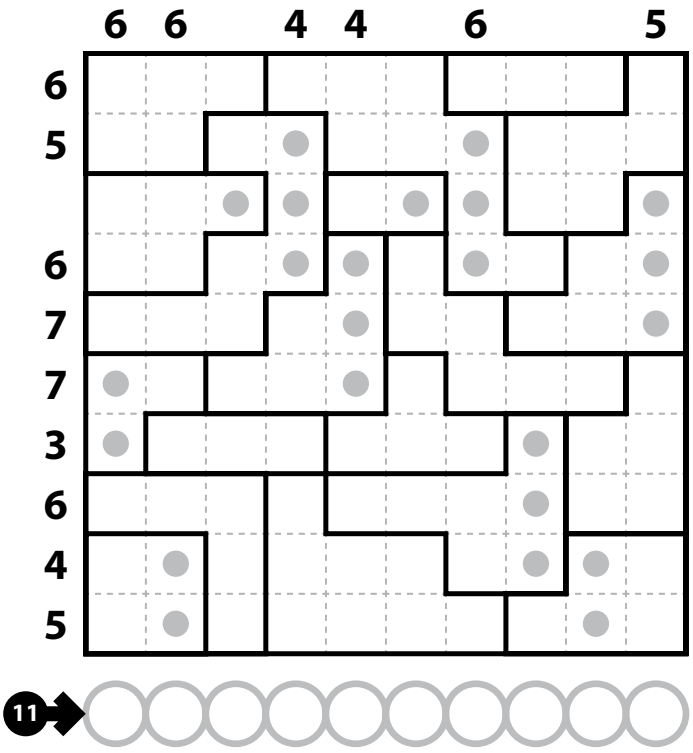
The large dots in cells are only used for entering your answers.

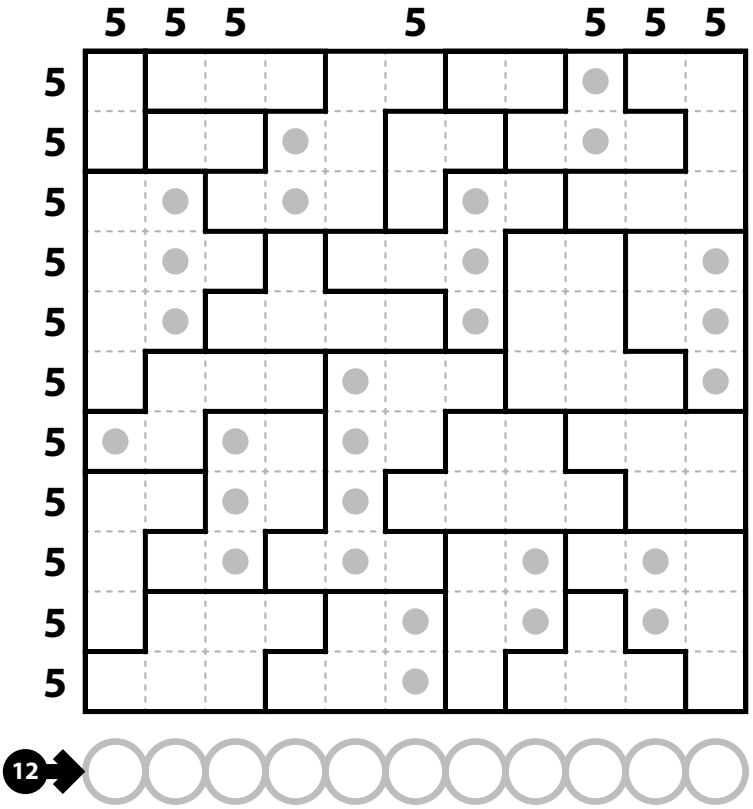
Answer: For each column, some cells (all in the same region) have a large dot. Enter the number of dotted cells that are *unshaded*, reading the columns from left to right.

Example Answer: `11012`

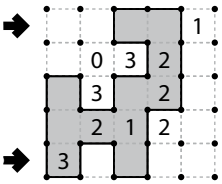








13-14. Slitherlink [Markus Roth] (6, 33 points)



Draw a single, non-intersecting loop that only consists of line segments between the dots along the dashed lines. A number inside a cell indicates how many of the edges of that cell are part of the loop.

Answer: For each designated row, enter its contents from left to right. Use 'o' for a cell inside the loop and 'x' for a cell outside the loop. You may use two other characters, as long as they are distinct.

Example Answer: xxoox, oxoxx

13

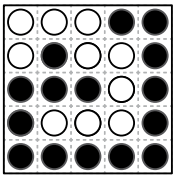
2	1	2	1	2	
2	1		2		2
3		2	1		2
3	1		3		
					2
3	1	2	2		

14a

14b

		2			2		3
	3		2	3		1	
	2		2			2	
2			2	1			3
1					3	2	
2					3		
		3			2	2	3
2			2	3			3

15-16. Yin Yang [Markus Roth] (5, 28 points)

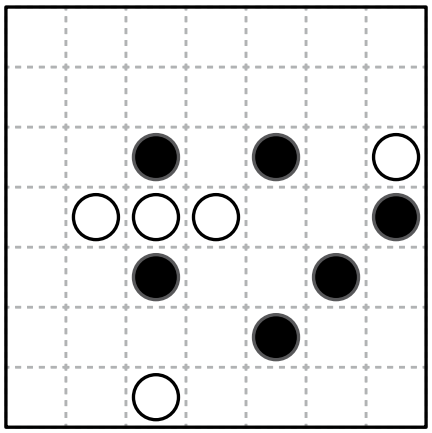


Put a black circle or a white circle into each cell. All cells with black circles must be connected orthogonally, and all cells with white circles must be connected orthogonally. Every 2×2 group of cells must contain at least one black circle and at least one white circle. Some cells are already filled in for you.

Answer: For each designated row, enter its contents from left to right. Use 'o' for a cell with a white circle and 'x' for a cell with a black circle. You may use other characters, as long as they are distinct.

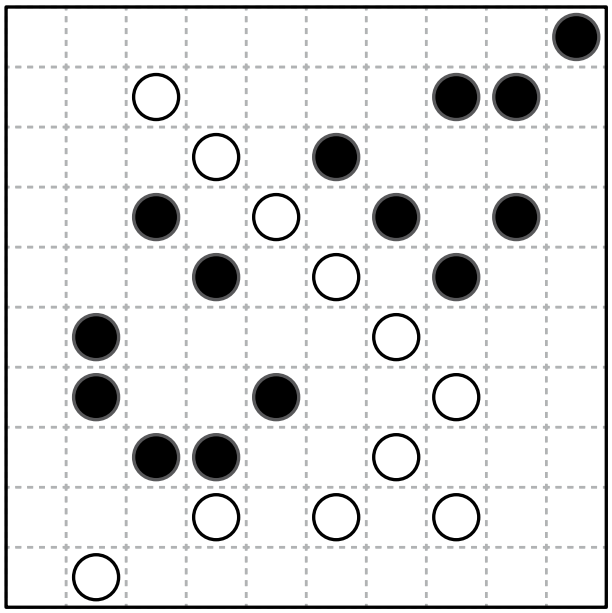
Example Answer: oooxx, xxxox

15



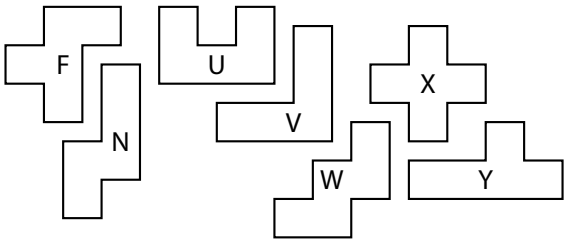
16a

16b



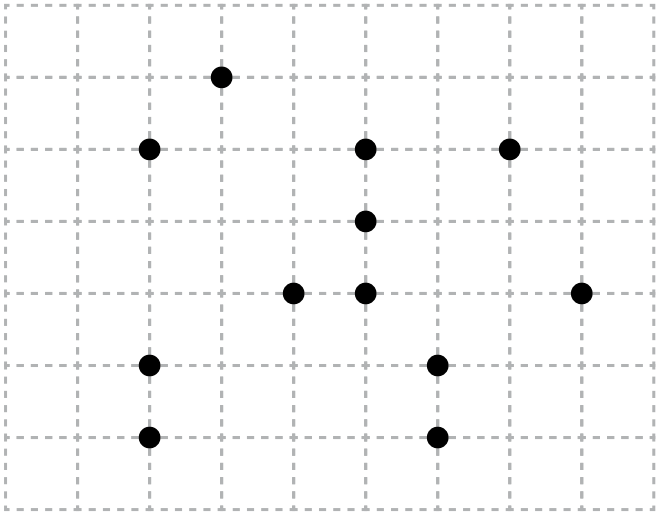
17-18. Blokus (Given Set) [Markus Roth] (13, 34 points)

Shade some cells so that the shaded cells form the shapes in the given set (with rotations and reflections allowed). Shapes cannot touch along edges, but can touch at corners. If a corner is marked with a dot, then two shapes touch at that corner. If a corner is not marked with a dot, then two shapes do not touch at that corner. Some cells might be marked with a cross; do not shade those cells.



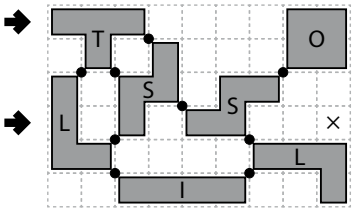
A letter-to-shape correspondence has been supplied for you, for Answer purposes only.

17a

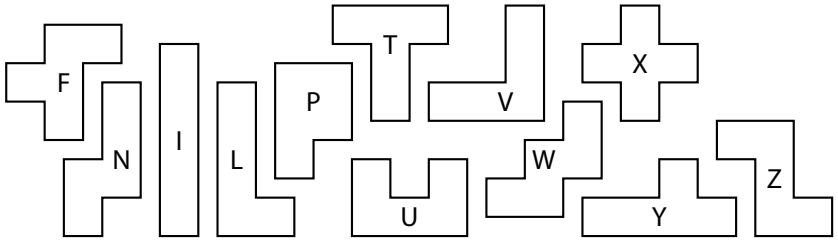


Answer: For each designated row, enter its contents from left to right. Use the letter for the shape for a cell that is part of a shape and 'O' for a cell not used by any shape.

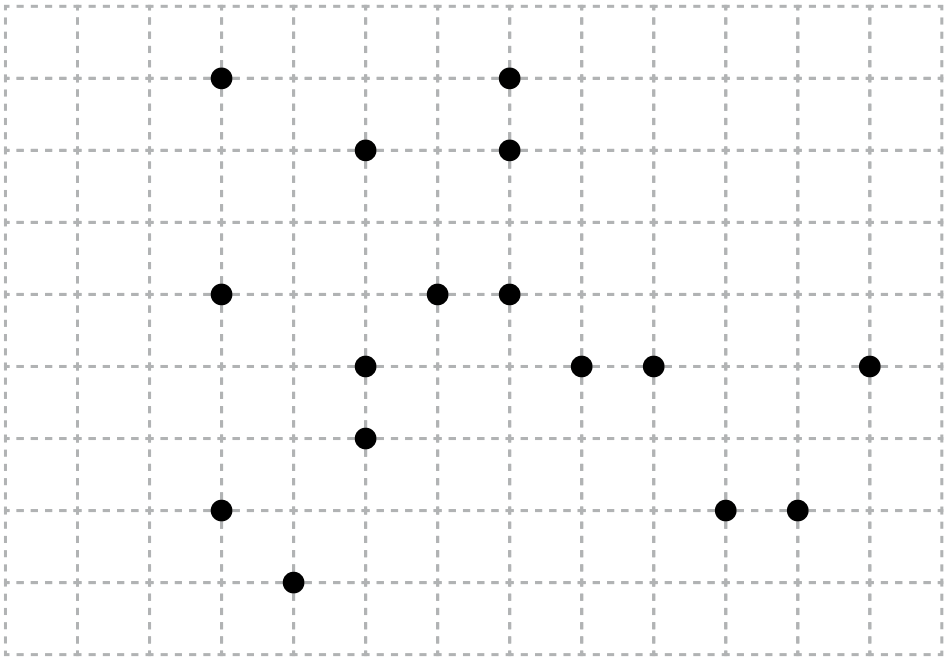
Example Answer:
`TTTOOOOOO,LOSOSSOOO`



17b



18a



18b

19-20. Slitherlink (Given Set) [Markus Roth] (16, 48 points)

Draw some loops that only consist of line segments between the dots along the dashed lines. Different loops cannot share dots. A number inside a cell indicates how many of the edges of that cell are part of *some* loop.

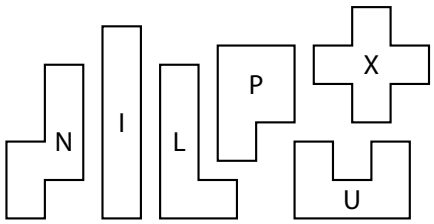
The shapes of the loops must match the given set (with rotations and reflections allowed).

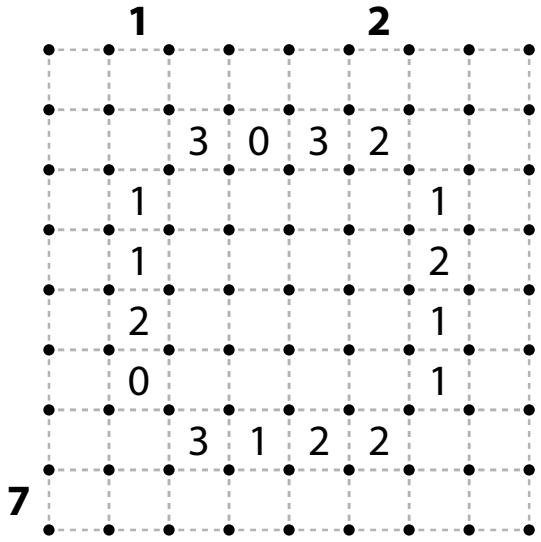
Each number to the top or left of the grid reveals the number of cells in that row or column that are inside any loop(s).

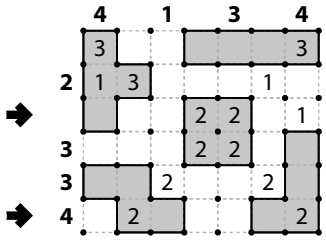
A letter-to-shape correspondence has been supplied for you, for Answer purposes only.

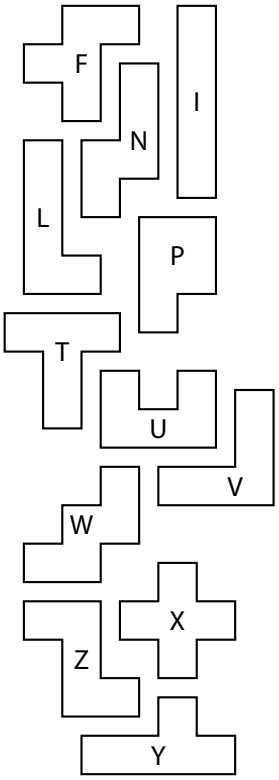
Answer: For each designated row, enter its contents from left-to-right. Use the letter for the loop's shape for a cell inside a loop and 'O' for a cell not inside any loop.

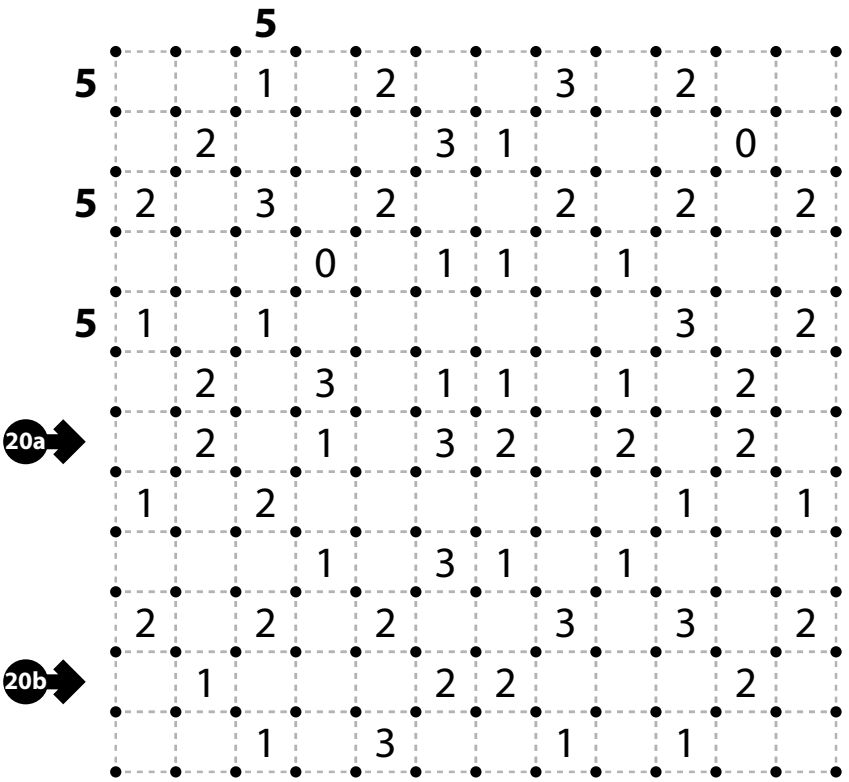
Example Answer: TOOOOOO,OSSOOLL









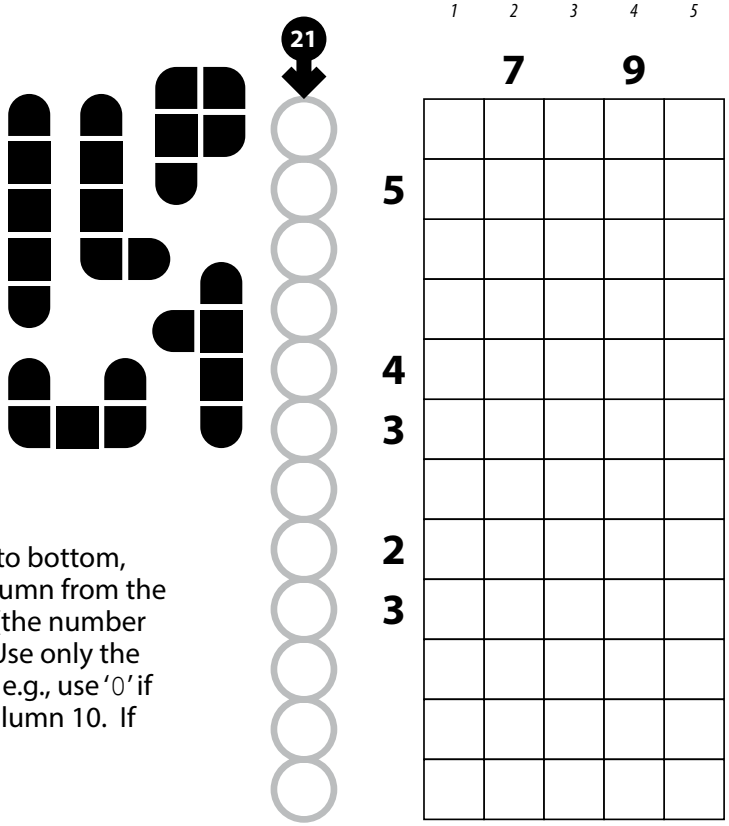


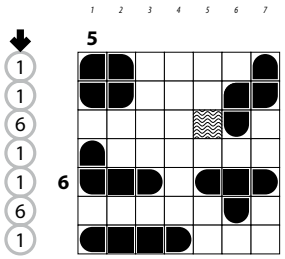
21-22. Battleship (Different Fleet) [Markus Roth] (10, 28 points)

Locate the indicated fleet of ships in the grid. Ships may be rotated before being placed in the grid. Each piece of a ship occupies a single cell. A cell that does not contain a ship piece is considered "sea". Ships do not touch each other, not even diagonally (that is, if two ship pieces are in cells that share an edge or a corner, they must be part of the same ship). The contents of some cells are given for you (wavy lines indicate "sea").

Each number to the top or left of the grid reveals the number of ship pieces that must be located in that row or column (including any that might be given for you).

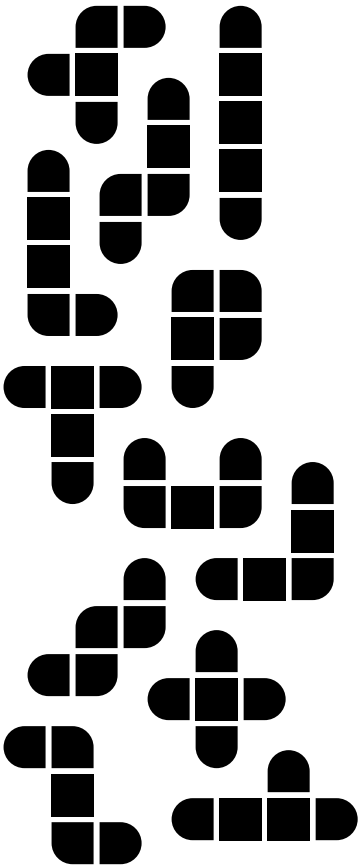
Note that the fleet is not the standard fleet, and that reflecting ships before locating them is possible. The numbers on the far top of the diagram are for Answer purposes only.

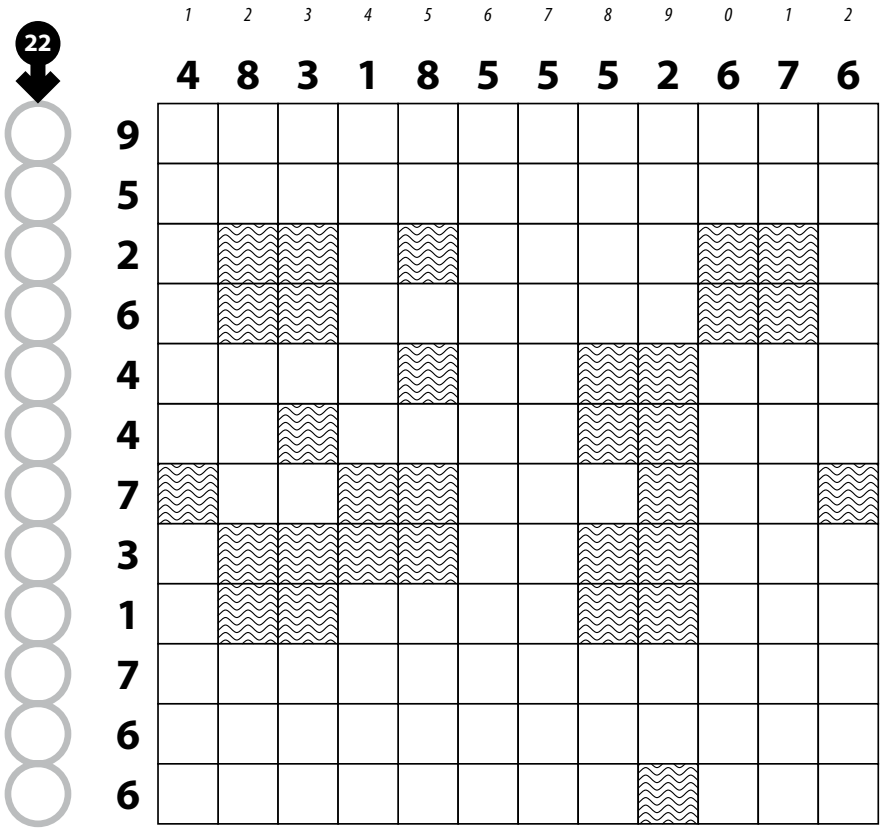




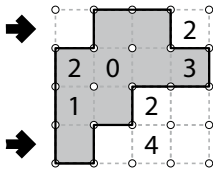
Answer: For each row from top to bottom, enter the number of the first column from the left where a ship piece appears (the number on the far top of that column). Use only the last digit for two-digit numbers; e.g., use '0' if the first ship piece appears in column 10. If the row is empty, enter '0'.

Example Answer: 1161161





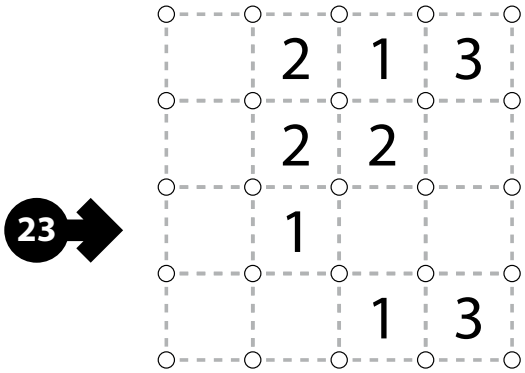
23-24. Polygraph [Markus Roth] (11, 49 points)

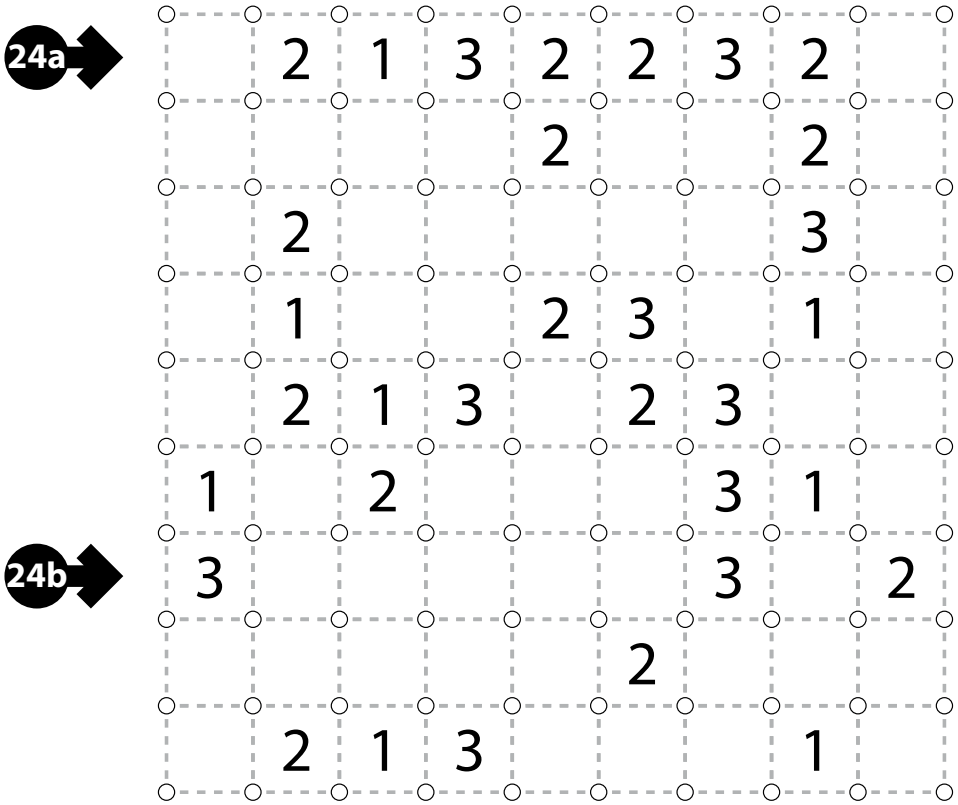


Draw a single, non-intersecting loop that only consists of line segments between the dots along the dashed lines. A cell number inside the loop indicates how many of the edges of that cell are used by the loop. A cell number outside the loop indicates how many of the edges of that cell are not used by the loop.

Answer: For each designated row, enter its contents from left to right. Use 'o' for a cell inside the loop and 'x' for a cell outside the loop. You may use two other characters, as long as they are distinct.

Example Answer: xoox, oxxx





25-26. Area Division (Given Set) [Markus Roth] (9, 29 points)

Divide the grid into polyominoes such that every cell in the grid is part of exactly one polyomino. The contents of each polyomino must match the supplied group of symbols (but can be in any order within the polyomino).

The polyominoes used must match the given set (with rotations and reflections allowed).

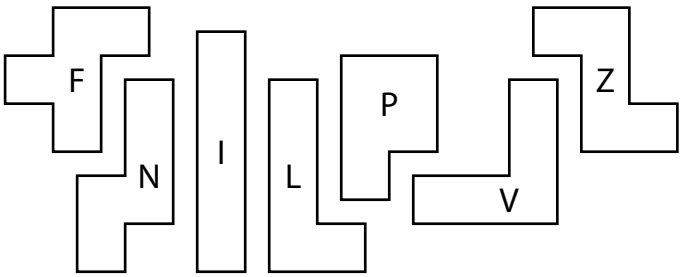
The letters for the shapes of the polyominoes are only used for entering your answer.

Answer: For each designated row, enter the letter for the polyomino that each cell belongs to, from left to right.

Example Answer: `SSTTTI,LLLSSI`

S	S	T	T	T	E
T	E	E	S	E	T
S	T	E	T	T	S
E	T	T	T	S	T

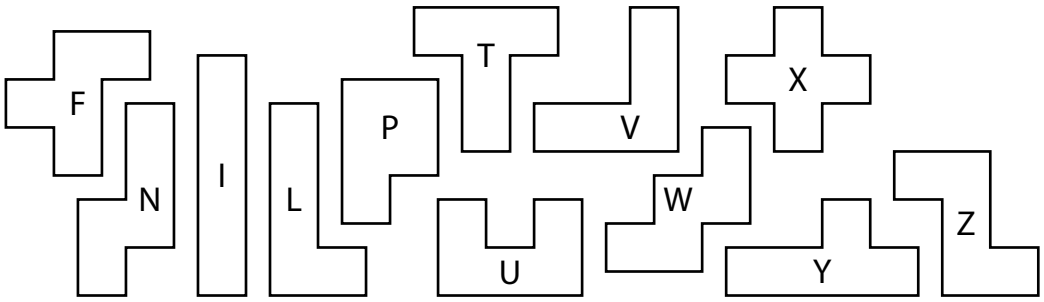
TEST



25 →

O	D	R	R	W	D	R
L	L	D	L	W	W	L
D	O	O	O	D	O	O
R	W	O	L	L	D	L
W	W	D	R	R	W	R

WORLD



26a →

26b →

O	R	D	D	R	D	L	W	O	R
L	O	W	L	L	W	D	W	R	O
D	R	L	O	W	O	O	L	W	O
W	R	D	D	O	D	L	W	R	R
R	L	W	O	L	R	R	L	D	O
W	D	O	L	R	W	D	D	L	W

WORLD

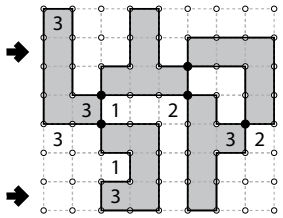
27-28. Blokus (Given Set, Polygraph) [Markus Roth] (16, 68 points)

Shade some cells so that the shaded cells form the shapes in the given set (with rotations and reflections allowed). Shapes cannot touch along edges, but can touch at corners. If a corner is marked with a *black* dot, then two shapes touch at that corner. If a corner is not marked with a *black* dot, then two shapes do not touch at that corner.

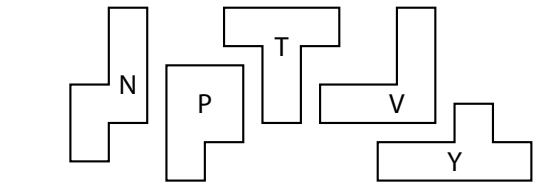
A cell number inside a shape indicates how many of the edges of that cell are part of the shape's edge. A cell number not inside any shape indicates how many of the edges of that cell are not part of any shape's edge.

A letter-to-shape correspondence has been supplied for you, for Answer purposes only.

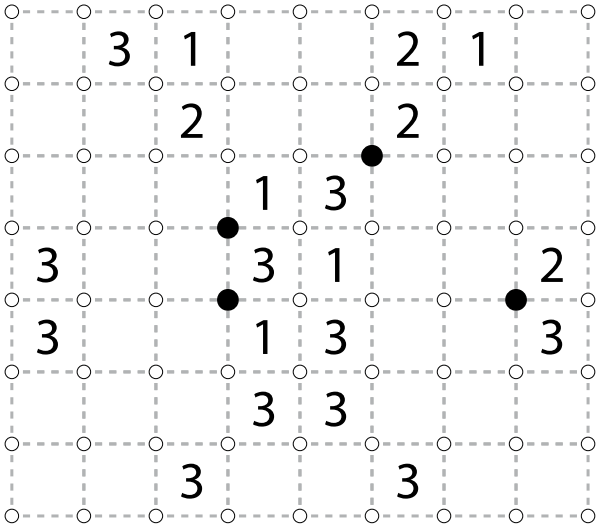
Answer: For each designated row, enter its contents from left-to-right. Use the letter for the shape for a cell that is part of a shape and 'O' for a cell not used by any shape.



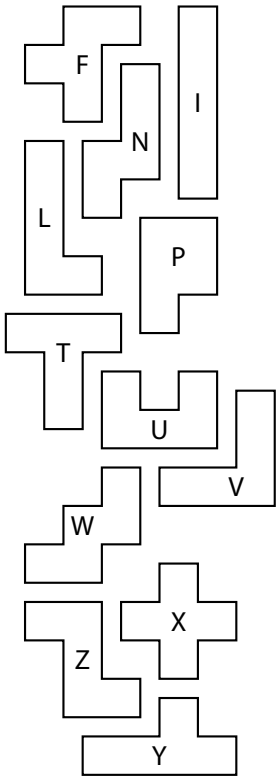
Example Answer:
LOOTOVVV,OOUUOYOO



27a

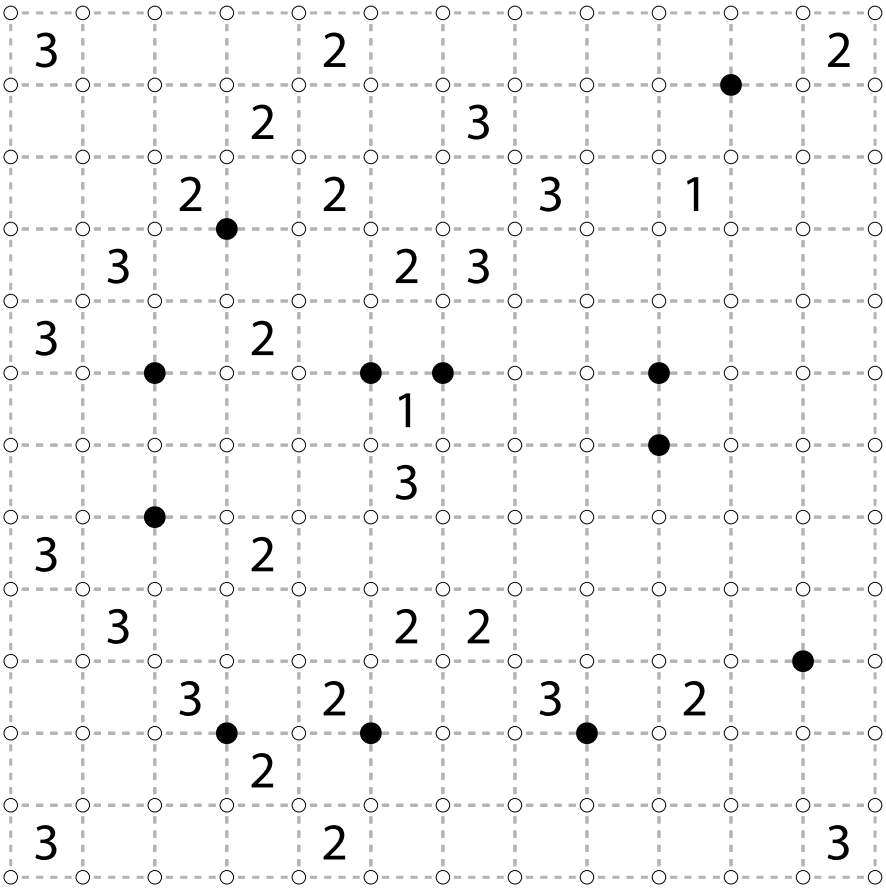


27b



28a

28b

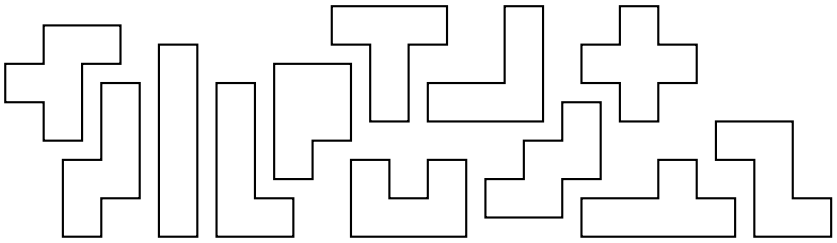


29-30. Yin Yang Area Division (Given Superset) [Markus Roth] (18, 92 points)

Put a black circle or a white circle into each cell. All cells with black circles must be connected orthogonally, and all cells with white circles must be connected orthogonally. Every 2×2 group of cells must contain at least one black circle and at least one white circle.

In addition, it must be possible to divide the cells with white circles into polyominoes such that every cell with a white circle in the grid is part of exactly one polyomino. The contents of each polyomino must match the supplied group of symbols (but can be in any order within the polyomino).

The polyominoes used must be part (or all) of the given set (with rotations and reflections allowed).

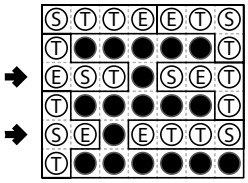


29a

W	W	R	W	W	W	W
W	D	O	L	R	O	W
W	O	W	D	L	L	W
W	O	D	L	O	D	W
W	W	W	R	L	W	W
W	W	W	W	W	W	W

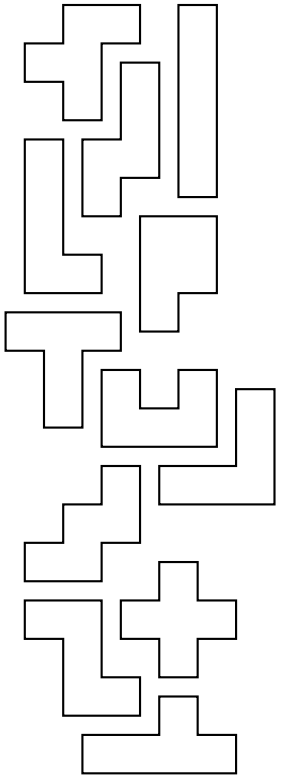
WORLD

Answer: For each designated row, enter its contents from left to right. Use 'O' for a white cell and 'X' for a black cell. You may use other characters, as long as they are distinct.



TEST

Example Answer:
OOOXOOO,OOXOOOO



30a

30b

O	O	O	O	O	R	D	L	L	R	D
O	L	D	O	D	W	W	W	W	R	D	R	D
W	O	L	W	W	L	W	W	O	O	W	O	R
D	O	O	R	D	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W
W	R	D	D	R	L	W	L	L	L	O	D	D
R	L	L	R	W	W	W	D	D	D	R	R	W
D	W	L	O	O	O	L	W	W	O	R	W	W
O	D	D	D	R	R	L	D	D	D	D	L	D
W	D	D	O	R	D	L	R	R	W	D	R	W

WORLD