

**UKPA Open Tournament**  
**14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2020**  
**Round 3 – Silk Road**  
**Puzzles by Tawan Sunathvanichkul**

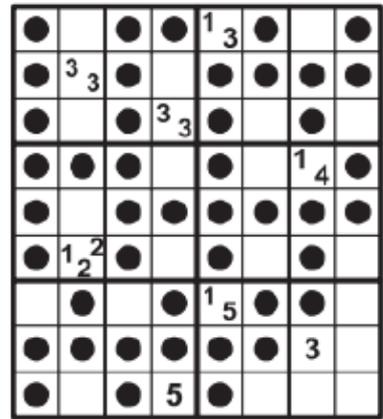
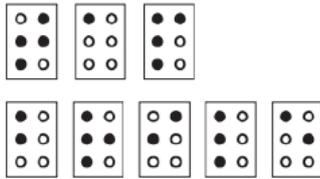
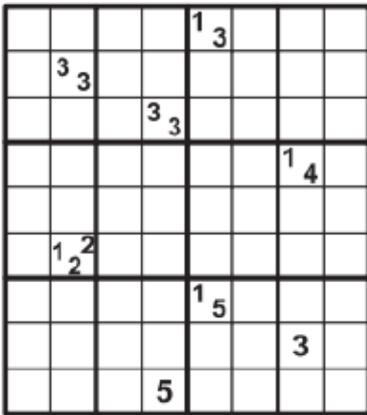
	<b>Puzzle</b>	<b>Points</b>
1	Braille Tapa	70
2	Pentominous Borders	31
3	Pentominous Borders	29
4	Calcudoku	26
5	Calcudoku	60
6	Greater Wall	24
7	Greater Wall	60
8	Easy as Word Snake	60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>

**Time: 60 minutes.**

# 1 Braille Tapa (70)

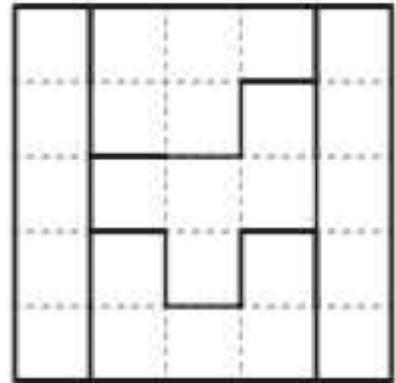
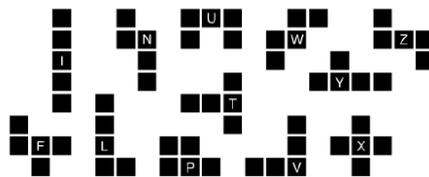
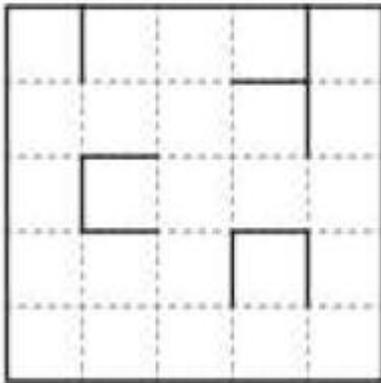
Shade some empty cells to create a single connected wall. Numbers in a cell indicate the length of consecutive shaded blocks in the neighbouring cells. If there is more than one number in a cell, then there must be at least one white (unshaded) cell between the shaded cell groups. Cells with numbers cannot be shaded and shaded cells cannot form a 2x2 square anywhere in the grid.

**Additionally**, each outlined region shall contain one of the given Braille letters. Each letter can be used any number of times including none at all. The Braille letters cannot be rotated or reflected.



# 2 & 3 Pentominous Borders (31 & 29)

Divide the grid into pentominoes (five-cell regions) so that no two pentominoes of the same shape (including rotations/reflections) share an edge. Some borders between shapes have already been given;



# 4 & 5 Calcudoku (26 & 60)

Insert digits from 1 to N (where NxN is the size of the grid) so that no number repeats in any row or column. The number in the upper-left corner of each bold lined region indicates the value of a mathematical operation applied to the digits in that region. For subtraction and division, the operation always starts with the largest number. Digits can be repeated in a region.

