Feature 47 — 25 Meter Long Geometric Shapes, Right Angles, On Riverbank
Coordinates: 3°10’28”S, 63°15’26”W

This image shows a distinct formation positioned along a riverbank, where a light-toned geometric feature approximately 25 meters in length is partially exposed through the canopy and shoreline vegetation. The most striking elements are the angular outlines, particularly a central rectangular or L-shaped clearing with defined right angles not typical of natural erosion or treefall.

The proximity to the river is notable, as many ancient Amazonian sites were strategically placed along waterways. The observed feature lies just above the waterline and appears partially obscured by vegetation, suggesting either long-term abandonment or submergence due to seasonal flooding. Despite this, its edges remain clearly linear, and it aligns parallel to the riverbank—possibly indicating deliberate orientation.

Additional white-toned vegetation breaks extend outward from the primary shape, consistent with structural remnants or collapsed extensions. The texture and coloration of the exposed surface also contrast with both the water and surrounding forest floor, reinforcing its status as a discrete, possibly artificial formation.

This feature’s scale, alignment, geometric clarity, and strategic placement at a river bend make it a high-interest candidate for architectural or infrastructural remains—possibly related to landing platforms, fortified edges, or ceremonial constructions.

Feature 48 — Geometric Shapes Above Trees, Right Angles
Coordinates: 3°09’11”S, 63°13’35”W

In this image, a pale, angular structure emerges distinctly from the dense Amazon canopy. The structure appears elevated above the treetops, with a set of bright, linear elements forming a compact grid or crosshatched geometry. These lines intersect at clear right angles, suggestive of artificial framework or architectural remains rather than fallen branches or erosion.

The orientation and prominence of the feature imply that it is not lying flat but rather elevated or angled—potentially a collapsed roof, a wall remnant, or another protruding architectural element. The uniformity in thickness and spacing of the linear components supports an interpretation of design and construction.

Flanking the central form are additional foliage gaps and discolored tree crowns, some of which may reflect either regrowth or ongoing substructural influence beneath the canopy. The spacing of these anomalies appears spatially intentional, as if aligned along a larger foundation or compound layout.

The elevated profile of this bright structure—paired with its rigid geometry and repeated right angles—makes this a compelling candidate for a surviving or partially exposed architectural element. Its visibility despite forest density and height is notable and warrants further investigation.

Feature 49 — 45 Meter Wide Feature, Stairs, Nub, Straight Lines, Compound Context
Coordinates: 3°12’49”S, 63°14’33”W

This feature presents as a sharply defined linear ridge roughly 45 meters in length, situated along the southeastern edge of a much larger rectangular compound-like formation measuring approximately 300 by 70 meters at its widest point. The primary structure exhibits consistent geometry with evidence of risers or step-like elements at its eastern end and a reflective “nub” or raised protrusion positioned prominently at the edge—both architectural signals of access and intentional design.

What becomes far more compelling in this broader view is the context. The linear feature appears not isolated, but anchored at the outer boundary of a larger rectilinear compound. This compound is delineated by a faint but traceable series of straight, parallel canopy disruptions running along its perimeter. These lines suggest retaining walls, platform edges, or large-scale foundations beneath the forest canopy.

In the center of the compound, a massive foliage anomaly is visible—marked by a rounded, slightly elevated canopy structure inconsistent with surrounding vegetation. Its size, placement, and foliage profile suggest a large subsurface or overgrown structure, possibly ceremonial or civic in function. This central feature appears to be the visual and spatial focus of the compound’s internal symmetry.

Together, this spatial arrangement evokes the layout of a planned architectural complex: a central structure, an outer perimeter with geometric definition, and a large linear form along the edge—potentially an entrance, processional walkway, or defensive spine. The stair-like element and “nub” at the end of the linear structure reinforce the impression of human design.

Feature 50 — 15 Meter Right Angle, Steps, Straight Lines
Coordinates: 3°23’09”S, 63°19’34”W

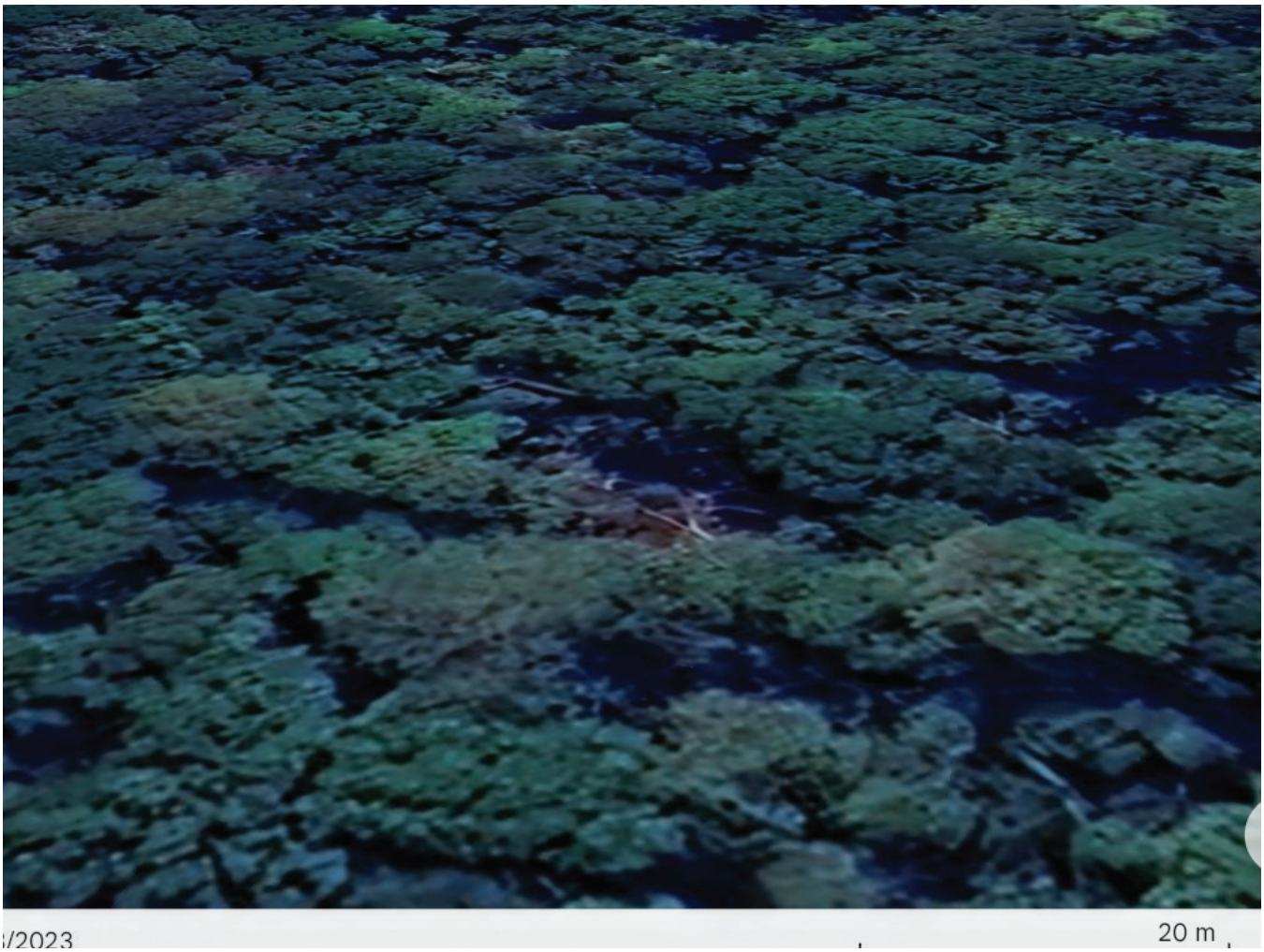
This feature displays a highly geometric form emerging from dense canopy: a sharply defined right-angle structure measuring approximately 15 meters per side. The corners are unusually crisp, and the edges follow straight lines suggestive of engineered design rather than natural formation.

At the base of the right angle, a stepped or terraced shadow pattern is clearly visible, consisting of regularly spaced light-and-dark bands. These resemble the shadows cast by a staircase or series of flat risers, potentially descending away from the central structure.

To the lower right of the feature, a faint but traceable linear element stretches outward. It appears to align with the geometry of the main structure, possibly forming a path, platform edge, or retaining feature. The straightness and angular coherence of this extension support the idea of planned construction.

Vegetation over and around the structure is uniform but slightly thinner than the surrounding forest, indicating the likely presence of a subsurface form influencing canopy growth. The bright white root system that overlays the structure may be opportunistic regrowth on a collapsed or filled-in zone, as seen in similar architectural contexts.

Altogether, the presence of right angles, stepped forms, and linear connections in a remote forest setting supports the interpretation of this as an artificial platform—possibly a terraced or foundation structure designed with modular intent.



Feature 51 — Elevated Triangular Feature with Right Angles Inside Oval Compound
Coordinates: 3°22’51”S, 63°19’35”W

This image captures a striking elevated triangular formation embedded within a larger oval-shaped compound. The central triangular structure rises visibly above the surrounding canopy, marked by a sharp apex and relatively symmetric flanks. At least one right-angled edge is clearly distinguishable near the triangle’s base, introducing geometric rigidity not typical of natural hillocks or tree clusters.

Surrounding this central triangle is a faintly defined oval enclosure, approximately 60–80 meters across. This enclosing form is subtly visible through slight depressions in the canopy line and darker vegetation fill, suggesting the possibility of a buried retaining wall, moat-like boundary, or terraced foundation ring. Its proportions and spatial relationship to the central point reinforce a pattern of intentional spatial organization.

Several smaller anomalies are also present inside the oval—subtle shadows and foliage breaks that may represent collapsed or overgrown structures. Notably, the canopy within the oval is more uniform and tightly packed compared to the outer forest, suggesting a modified substrate beneath that influences vegetation density.

This configuration—an engineered center nested within a bounded, oval geometric enclosure—is rarely seen in natural settings but appears in both Mesoamerican and Andean site plans where ceremonial platforms or pyramidal forms are encircled by plazas or earthworks.

Given the symmetry, elevation, and spatial clarity of this feature, it represents a high-priority candidate for artificial origin and potential ceremonial significance within a larger site system.

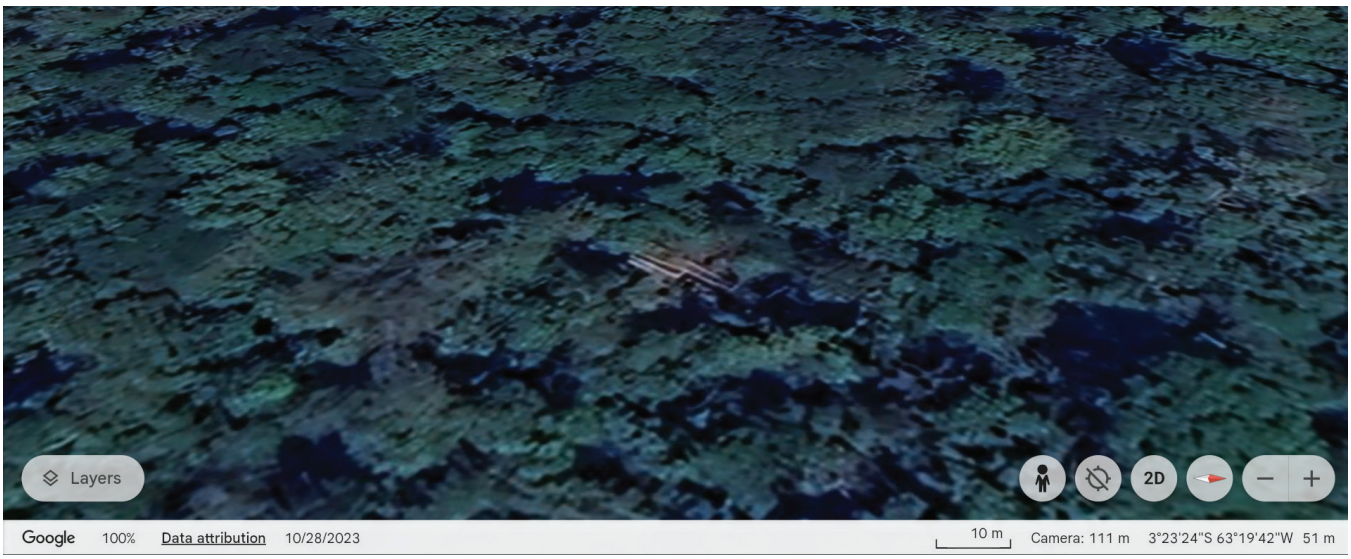
Feature 52 — 11 Meter Linear Lines with Right Angles
Coordinates: 3°23’24”S, 63°19’42”W

This feature exhibits a sharply defined geometric formation measuring approximately 11 meters in length, consisting of a set of parallel linear elements intersected by clear right-angle joints. These elements appear aligned with precision, forming a consistent rectilinear structure that contrasts strongly with the surrounding natural vegetation patterns.

The most prominent aspects are the consistent spacing and angular intersections of the lines, particularly one near-perfect 90° corner. The uniformity in spacing, length, and alignment strongly suggests intentional layout consistent with anthropogenic construction.

The feature is partially exposed above the canopy, with visible straight-line shadows and bright reflective surfaces suggesting rigid or collapsed material. Vegetation in the immediate area appears slightly disturbed or more sparse, indicating a difference in substrate or elevation consistent with underlying structure.

This degree of symmetry, angularity, and proportional consistency is not common in natural vegetation growth or debris patterns. Taken together, the linearity, geometric repetition, and canopy visibility support a strong likelihood of a manmade origin.



Feature 53 — 200 x 100 Meter Linear Zone with Multiple Features, Right Angles, and Straight Lines
Coordinates: 3°23’41”S, 63°19’40”W

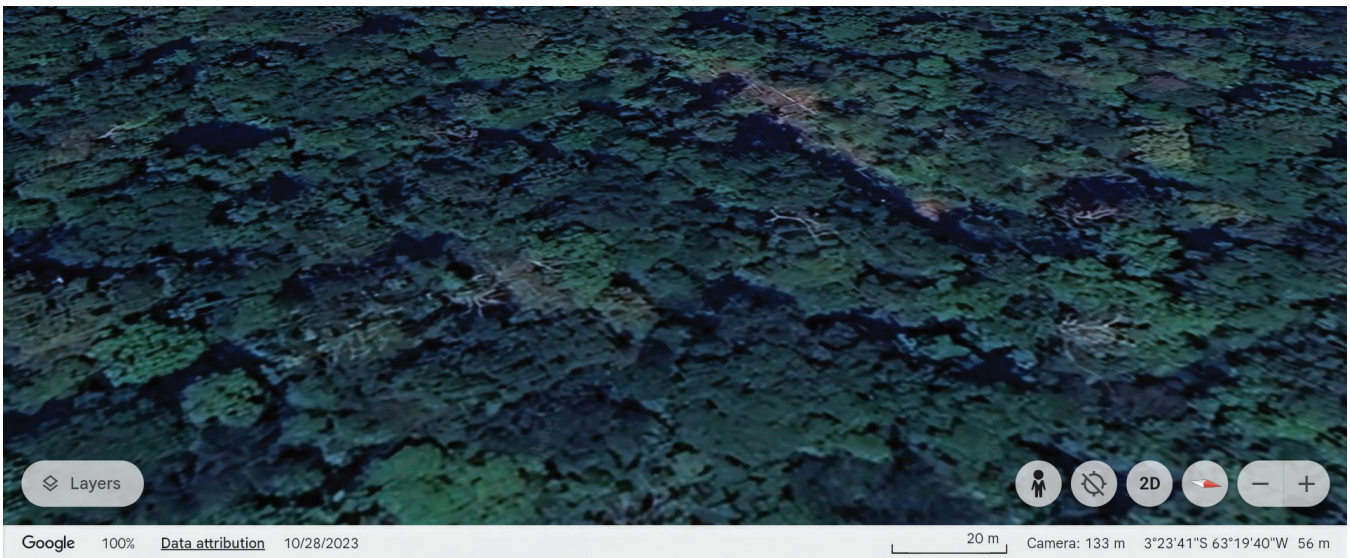
This image reveals a large linear zone measuring approximately 200 meters long by 100 meters wide, containing multiple distinct features with geometric characteristics. The dominant feature in the upper center is a rectilinear element, sharply defined, with multiple parallel and perpendicular lines forming an angular grid.

Additional geometric forms are visible throughout the area, including at least two right-angled offsets and several linear segments that span 20–40 meters. These segments run along relatively consistent axes and appear to repeat modular spacing patterns.

The distribution of features within the larger clearing is notably even and linear, consistent with artificial layout. Several segments show abrupt geometric termination points rather than irregular fades, reinforcing the impression of anthropogenic alignment.

Vegetation within the zone is slightly thinner and more patchy compared to the surrounding forest, likely due to substrate variation or historical disturbance. Several isolated white-root systems are evident and appear to be growing over or near structured margins, indicating interaction between natural regrowth and underlying geometry.

The overall composition—angularity, alignment, and scale—suggests deliberate spatial organization inconsistent with natural forest processes. The zone contains multiple examples of anthropogenic geometry that are clearly visible at satellite scale.



Feature 54 — Right Angle and Stepped Structure Near Feature 53
Coordinates: 3°23’36”S, 63°19’37”W

Located in proximity to the large rectilinear complex documented in Feature 53, this feature consists of a discrete right-angled formation paired with a visible stepped or tiered structure. The stepped element appears as a series of short, evenly spaced shadow bands aligned along a slope or elevation gradient.

The right-angle shape anchors the visible portion of the structure and defines a boundary that contrasts with the surrounding organic forest geometry. The lineations are symmetrical and abrupt, which is inconsistent with natural erosion or fallen tree formations.

The structure emerges partially from the canopy, with the overlying vegetation showing signs of thinning or variation in growth density. This indicates a change in elevation or material density underneath the visible treetops.

Taken together, the geometric angularity, repeated vertical step pattern, and deviation from organic forest forms make this a strong candidate for anthropogenic construction or modification.

Feature 55 — 29 x 13 Meter Feature with Right Angles and Straight Lines (Near Feature 53)
Coordinates: 3°23’44”S, 63°19’44”W

This feature, located just east of the major rectilinear complex documented as Feature 53, displays a dense cluster of intersecting straight lines and angular segments measuring approximately 29 meters by 13 meters.

The most prominent aspect is a grid-like pattern formed by multiple linear elements crossing at or near right angles. The formation’s alignment appears deliberate, with the outer edges bounding the cluster in a near-rectangular frame. Line segments vary slightly in length but exhibit consistent directional orientation.

Bright white roots are growing around and between these linear elements, suggesting the presence of surface-level or partially buried materials. The vegetation in this immediate area shows a measurable contrast in density and texture compared to the surrounding forest, particularly at the site core where structure shadows are deepest.

The feature stands out not only for its internal geometry but also for its proximity to other nearby rectangular anomalies, suggesting a localized concentration of rectilinear forms within this portion of the region.

The combination of repeating parallel lines, intersecting angles, and discrete boundary shape indicates a high probability of anthropogenic origin.

Feature 56 — 20 Meter Structure with Straight Lines, Triangular Nub, and Geometric Elements
Coordinates: 3°23’46”S, 63°19’37”W

This feature displays a prominently linear form, extending approximately 20 meters along a consistent axis, with at least two sharply defined straight-line segments. These appear light-colored and contrast distinctly with the darker surrounding forest canopy.

At the southern end of the feature is a small, bright triangular protrusion—a reflective structure with a clearly angled apex. This triangular nub is both geometrically distinct and proportionally aligned with the main linear axis, reinforcing the impression of symmetry and deliberate orientation.

The surrounding vegetation is unevenly distributed, and subtle geometric traces extend outward from the core structure, suggesting a broader patterned layout. Some elements appear to terminate at crisp corners or boundary lines.

The combination of directional straight lines, geometric consistency, angular transitions, and reflective material is uncommon in natural forest formations and strongly supports a manmade interpretation. The precision of the structure, particularly the alignment and visibility of the triangular extension, adds weight to this assessment.

Feature 57 — 20 Meter Long Stepped Feature with Right Angles and Straight Lines
Coordinates: 3°24’06”S, 63°19’38”W

This structure spans approximately 20 meters in length and exhibits a stepped or tiered configuration visible through a series of parallel shadow bands aligned along a clear linear axis. Each visible step appears evenly spaced, suggesting symmetry in height or material thickness.

The feature also contains right-angled terminations and longitudinal straight lines that are clearly differentiated from the surrounding natural canopy. These elements are consistent across the width of the structure, reinforcing a sense of architectural proportionality.

The stepped shadows project away from the main axis at consistent intervals, and the entire formation emerges prominently from the forest canopy, with bright root and crown material reflecting light in sharp geometric patterns. No natural treefall or erosion pattern is present that could account for the parallelism and right-angle continuity.

This degree of linear repetition and clear spatial control—particularly over such a compact but elevated form—suggests a deliberate design, strongly indicative of anthropogenic geometry.

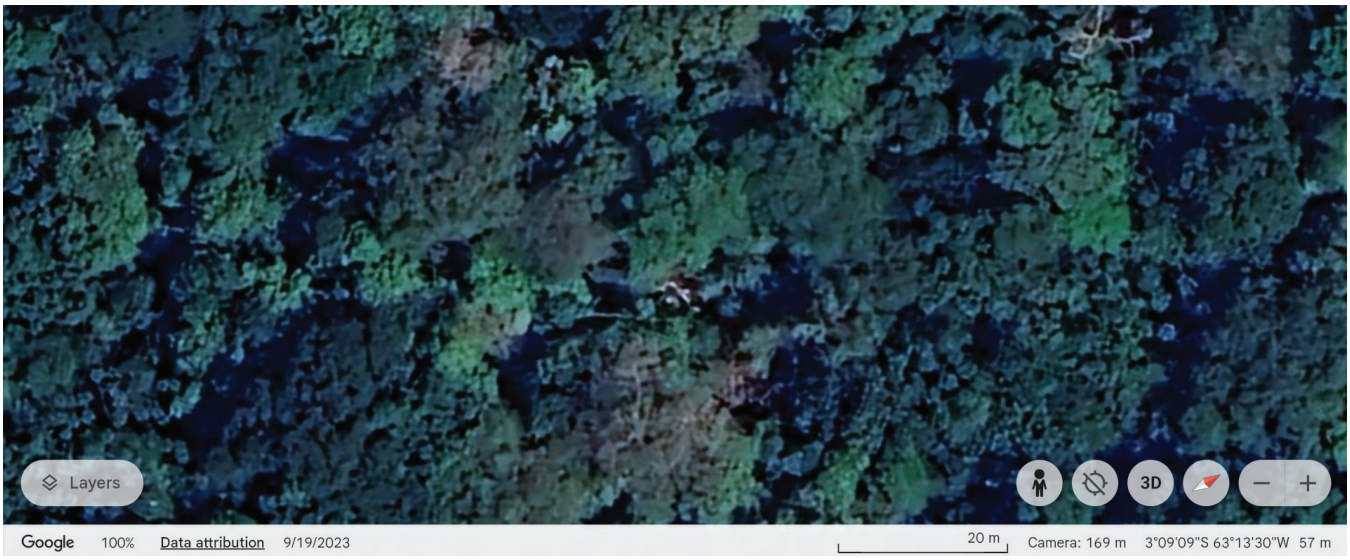
Feature 58 — 20 x 15 Meter Geometric Shape with Straight Lines
Coordinates: 3°09’09”S, 63°13’30”W

This approximately 20 by 15 meter formation exhibits multiple overlapping straight lines and sharp-angled boundaries. The geometry is concentrated within a clearly defined rectangular footprint, with linear elements extending primarily along east-west and north-south axes.

Central to the feature is a cluster of straight, bright-toned lines, some of which appear partially buried beneath the canopy but still project discernible linear shadows. These segments run parallel and intersect in right-angled configurations, giving the formation a distinctly architectural character.

The immediate surrounding foliage is less dense than the rest of the forest canopy, possibly due to underlying surface irregularities. Additionally, no adjacent natural formations in the visible field show this kind of linear concentration or patterning.

The clarity of the directional symmetry, combined with the repeating linear elements and their scale relative to known anthropogenic features, suggests a high probability of human origin.



Feature 59 – 6x4.5 Meter Geometric Shapes
Coordinates: 3°07’00”S, 63°09’04”W

The image reveals a section of dense forest canopy with several anomalies indicative of geometric patterning. Near the center of the image, there is a prominent rectangular form approximately 6 meters in length by 4.5 meters in width. This form exhibits relatively sharp right angles and a uniform interior shading, which contrasts with the more irregular shapes of the surrounding vegetation. The coloration and shadowing suggest a possible sunken or cleared area within the foliage.

Additional nearby elements appear to reflect linear boundaries or edges with consistent spacing, possibly outlining other rectangular or trapezoidal forms. These lines show an angular precision uncommon in natural forest growth, hinting at potential human modification or underlying structural remains.

The vegetation over these features is notably consistent with the surrounding canopy, indicating any structure may be partially or fully overgrown, and not recently disturbed. The shadows and edges are subtle, suggesting the features lie either flush with the ground or slightly below it.

Overall, the arrangement and geometry observed in this 53-meter altitude image are suggestive of anthropogenic influence. The spatial regularity, particularly the defined 6x4.5 meter form, warrants further investigation as a potentially buried or eroded architectural footprint.

Feature 60 – 30 Meter Linear Lines and Geometric Shapes
Coordinates: 3°15’08”S, 63°19’13”W

This satellite image reveals a portion of dense tropical canopy interspersed with several features that appear linear and geometric in structure. One of the most prominent elements is a faint but discernible straight line, roughly 30 meters in length, running diagonally through the forest canopy from the upper left to the lower right. This line is distinguishable by a subtle tonal contrast and a linear clearing or depression in the foliage, suggesting the possibility of a subsurface or heavily vegetated constructed boundary.

Multiple other linear patterns radiate or intersect nearby, forming angular junctions and grid-like outlines. These features do not align with typical natural vegetation patterns, which are generally more organic and irregular. The lines exhibit consistent orientation and length, implying a planned or constructed origin.

The vegetation immediately surrounding these features appears more disturbed or variably colored compared to the broader forest, possibly due to subsurface features affecting root structure or moisture retention. Despite the dense coverage, the angular precision and recurring geometric layout observed in this 56-meter elevation image support a hypothesis of anthropogenic origin.

These observations point to the potential presence of buried or overgrown structural remains such as foundations, roadways, or enclosures. The regularity of the geometry, including at least one 30-meter linear feature, strongly merits further investigation through higher-resolution imaging or on-site ground validation.

Feature 61 – 15 Meter Wide Stepped Feature
Coordinates: 3°12’38”S, 63°18’10”W

This oblique satellite view reveals a significant stepped or terraced feature approximately 15 meters wide. Located centrally within the image, the feature is characterized by a distinct vertical break in the forest canopy and a strong linear shadowing effect suggesting elevation change. The stepped structure appears to rise in segments or tiers, with visible angular divisions that contrast with the irregular topography of the surrounding vegetation.

The uppermost segment of the formation seems to host a vertical protrusion or column-like element, which casts a sharp shadow, enhancing the perception of height and reinforcing the stepped geometry. The alignment of these elements follows a linear north-south axis and maintains consistent widths along its visible length, indicating a level of construction precision atypical in natural landforms.

Surrounding vegetation is denser and more uniform, while the area immediately adjacent to the steps shows a slight clearing or textural difference in the canopy, possibly from historical disturbance, erosion, or subsidence related to the feature’s presence.

Overall, the clear angular segmentation, vertical relief, and consistent geometric form of this stepped feature strongly suggest anthropogenic origins. It may represent remnants of a terraced platform, mound, or stepped foundation, and its visual prominence in a 53-meter elevation image supports its inclusion for targeted ground-based exploration or remote-sensing follow-up.

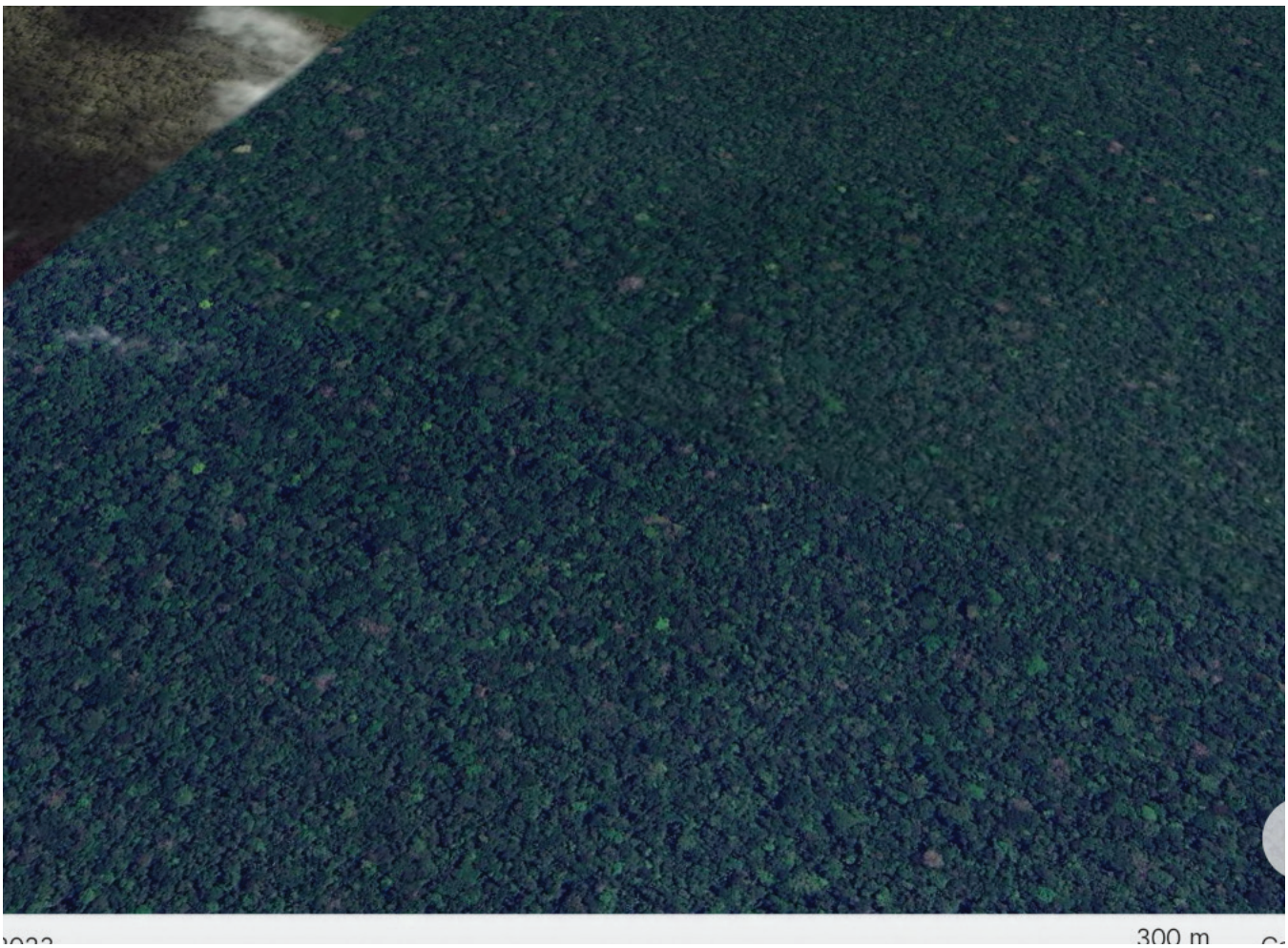
Feature 62 – 300x200 Meter Oval, Ruin in Center, 1100 Meter Straight Line
Coordinates: 3°12’21”S, 63°19’17”W

This high-altitude satellite view displays a distinctly organized forest sector, primarily defined by a large, oval-shaped formation approximately 300 meters by 200 meters in dimension. The curvature and symmetry of this formation are irregular for natural forest dynamics, suggesting a possible boundary or enclosure of anthropogenic origin.

At the center of the oval, faint discolorations and subtle canopy disturbances may indicate the presence of a buried or overgrown central feature—potentially structural ruins or a mound—though resolution limits direct confirmation. The vegetation in this central zone appears more varied in height and tone, potentially reflecting subsurface features affecting growth patterns.

Extending from the oval feature is a visible, unusually straight line over 1,100 meters in length, running in a northwest to southeast direction. This line bisects the otherwise organic forest canopy and maintains a consistent linearity, with no significant deviation or tapering, which is highly atypical in unmodified rainforest environments. The contrast in texture and tone along this axis may reflect a historical roadbed, boundary wall, or an engineered embankment.

The combination of large-scale symmetry (oval form), central disturbance, and a precisely linear extension strongly supports the hypothesis of anthropogenic modification. These features suggest significant planning and landscape intervention and may reflect the remains of a monumental or communal site. This location is a high-priority candidate for follow-up aerial LIDAR or terrestrial survey.



Feature 63 – 10 x 5.6 Meters, Above Trees, Five Right Angles
Coordinates: 3°26’02”S, 63°13’25”W

This medium-altitude oblique satellite image reveals a distinctive rectilinear form situated above the tree canopy near the lower center of the frame. The most prominent element is a structure measuring approximately 10 meters in length by 5.6 meters in width, displaying clearly defined edges and at least five visible right angles. The sharpness and regularity of these angles, along with the apparent elevation above the surrounding forest, strongly suggest an artificial origin.

The structure casts subtle shadows on the canopy below, indicating it is either resting on or slightly elevated above the tree level. Its geometry stands in stark contrast to the surrounding irregular and organic canopy patterns. Additional angular forms in proximity appear to echo this rectilinear organization, implying a clustered or compound arrangement.

Vegetation around the feature is relatively dense and continuous, suggesting that if the structure is part of a larger complex, the remainder may be obscured or overgrown. The sharp contrast in geometry, the clearly observable corners, and its elevation above the tree canopy distinguish this feature from natural formations.

This anomaly meets multiple criteria consistent with anthropogenic structures—symmetry, geometric precision, and elevation. Given the five distinct right angles and above-canopy prominence, this feature should be prioritized for further remote sensing and aerial validation.

Feature 64 – Central Feature Within 300x200 Meter Oval (Feature 62)
Coordinates: 3°12’01”S, 63°19’25”W

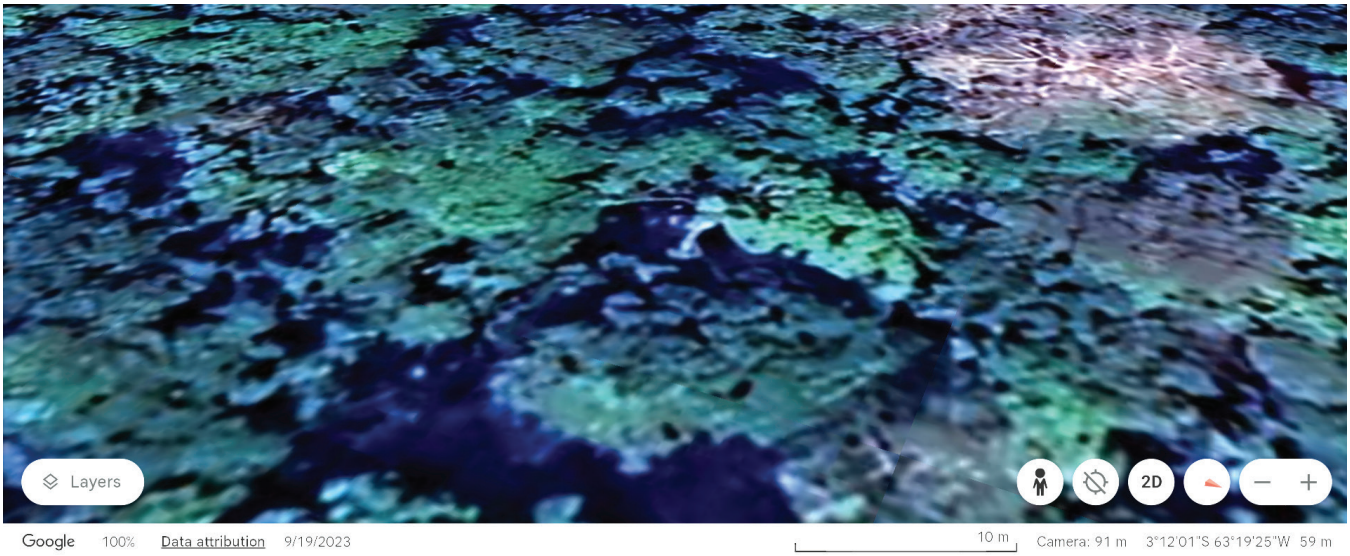
This oblique satellite image captures the interior of the large 300x200 meter oval formation identified as Feature 62. Located near the geometric center of this oval, the image reveals a prominent circular or elliptical depression, approximately 35 to 40 meters in diameter, surrounded by dense but subtly patterned vegetation.

At the center of this depression, a sharply defined, angular feature is visible—markedly distinct from the surrounding organic canopy. This structure appears as a pale, rigid line forming a clear right-angle bend, reminiscent of a “7”-shaped configuration. The crisp edges and geometric form of this anomaly stand in stark contrast to the irregularity of the surrounding natural vegetation, indicating a likely anthropogenic origin.

The darkened tone of the broader circular depression may suggest a long-buried foundation, collapsed structure, or moisture-retentive basin, potentially influencing local plant growth. The angular “7”-like element within it could represent surviving portions of an architectural feature such as a wall segment, support beam, or platform edge.

Importantly, this feature lies directly within the center of the larger oval-shaped formation, which is itself intersected by a straight 1100-meter linear anomaly extending across the forest canopy. The spatial symmetry and positioning of this internal element reinforce the interpretation that the oval was not a random clearing but a purposefully bounded space centered around a focal structure.

Given the regularity, placement, and angular precision of this internal anomaly, Feature 64 represents a key potential architectural remnant. Its relationship to the broader Feature 62 formation warrants high-priority investigation through remote sensing techniques such as LIDAR, which could reveal foundational layouts and further buried structures within the surrounding area.



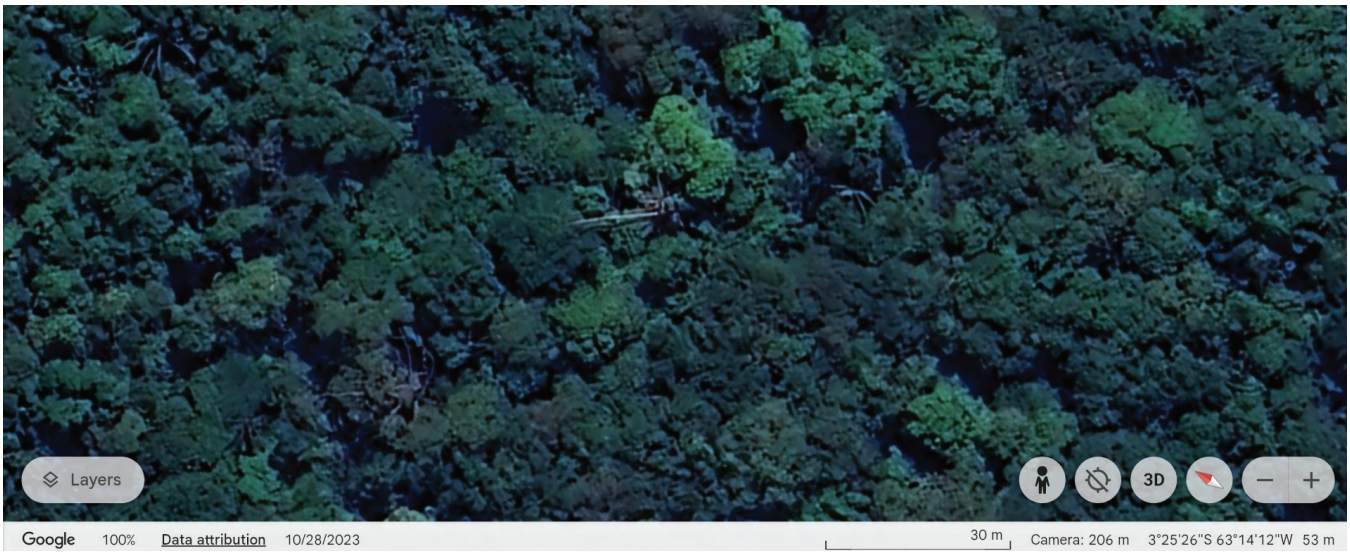
Feature 65 – 18.3 Meter Wide Decorative Rooftop Corner
Coordinates: 3°25’26”S, 63°14’12”W

This overhead satellite image presents a densely vegetated canopy with a notable angular structure partially visible near the center-right. The defining feature is a sharply defined, cornered projection extending laterally for approximately 18.3 meters. This element exhibits pronounced linearity and symmetry, distinguishing it from the surrounding natural vegetation.

The visible portion of the structure forms a near-right angle, suggestive of an architectural corner, possibly the upper edge or decorative facade of a larger underlying structure. The form displays regular spacing and clean directional breaks that resemble manufactured design, rather than the irregular growth patterns of tree limbs or natural erosion.

In addition to the sharp geometric break, the surrounding foliage appears more open or variably colored in places, hinting at potential additional subsurface or collapsed elements. The length, orientation, and visibility through the canopy support the interpretation of this being a rooftop or elevated facade feature—possibly a corner eave, parapet, or projecting wall segment.

Given its angular definition, scale, and isolated prominence above the vegetation, this 18.3-meter feature stands out as likely anthropogenic. It could represent the remaining high point of a larger, now-buried structure. This feature should be prioritized for further inspection using high-resolution aerial scanning, especially LIDAR, which could help define its full extent and any associated architectural remains obscured beneath the forest cover.



Feature 67 – Feature in Corner of 116 Meter Wide Triangular Compound
Coordinates: 3°24’35”S, 63°17’29”W

This oblique satellite image depicts a densely forested region with a partially visible angular formation near the lower center. This anomaly is located within what has been identified as the corner of a larger triangular compound measuring approximately 116 meters across.

The central feature of interest appears to consist of straight lines and a bright linear beam cutting diagonally across a darker surface. The visible lines and contrasting tones suggest angularity and possible segmentation, with the clearest element resembling a long white bar or elevated ridge positioned at an oblique angle—likely exceeding 10 meters in length. This bar is sharply defined, showing distinct separation from the surrounding vegetation.

The overall context of this feature is significant: it sits near the edge of a triangle-shaped formation that is defined by long, straight lines and geometric alignment. The clarity and positioning of this feature suggest it may be part of a corner junction, buttress, or boundary construction within a larger, possibly walled or platformed complex.

Vegetation around the anomaly shows slight disruption or variation in canopy density, possibly influenced by subsurface architectural elements or differing ground conditions. The consistent straight-edge geometry of the surrounding formation further supports the interpretation of human planning.

Taken together, the alignment, angularity, and spatial positioning of this feature within a known geometric compound mark it as a likely anthropogenic structure. It should be considered a high-interest site for further aerial imaging and LIDAR analysis to delineate its full extent and relation to the triangular compound it borders.

Feature 68 – 8x8 Meter Triangular Stepped Feature Above Trees
Coordinates: 3°12’26”S, 63°16’42”W

This satellite image reveals a pronounced geometric anomaly rising above the forest canopy, measuring approximately 8 meters by 8 meters. The feature exhibits a triangular form with stepped segments and sharp, angular edges, creating a marked contrast against the surrounding natural vegetation. Its symmetry, elevation, and geometric clarity strongly suggest an artificial origin.

The stepped configuration—evident from tonal shading and shadow relief—suggests a multi-tiered or sloped structure, with flat surfaces descending in levels. These characteristics are consistent with architectural features such as raised platforms or monumental bases. Notably, the form is suspended above the canopy level, indicating it may be partially preserved or reinforced.

Importantly, no local stone sources are known in this region of the Amazon. According to the working hypothesis, such structures may have been constructed from modular terracotta blocks—fired clay components potentially produced in kilns and designed to interlock. The stepped triangular profile observed here aligns with the type of durable yet non-lithic construction posited in that model.

The feature’s clarity and isolation above the canopy make it a compelling target for further remote analysis. Its scale, geometric precision, and material implications reinforce its importance within the broader investigation into engineered, pre-Columbian Amazonian architecture.

Feature 69 – 9.3 x 8 Meter Architectural Feature with Truncated Triangular Shadow
Coordinates: 3°24’54”S, 63°15’21”W

This satellite image captures a distinct geometric anomaly partially obscured by dense canopy near the river’s edge. The most prominent feature is a sharply defined, shadow-casting structure measuring approximately 9.3 meters by 8 meters. It appears to produce a dark, truncated triangular shadow, which suggests height, angularity, and elevation above the surrounding vegetation.

The visible structure is partially embedded within the forest canopy, yet maintains a clear geometric outline—particularly on the upper edge, where it seems to taper or terminate at an angular point. This triangular truncation, paired with its planar surfaces and straight boundaries, strongly indicates artificial construction.

The sharpness of the shadow and consistent planar breaks do not resemble natural features like fallen trees or erosion scars. Instead, the layout suggests a purposefully constructed form—possibly a platform, elevated roofline, or wall face—that is either protruding above or has resisted the level of forest encroachment typical of this area.

Given the proximity to the river, the feature’s location also aligns with patterns observed in other pre-Columbian Amazonian sites, where major architectural works were often placed along waterways. There is no indication of stone in this region; in line with the terracotta-based construction hypothesis, this structure could plausibly be composed of modular fired-clay elements—glazed or interlocked—resisting collapse and remaining partially exposed above the canopy.

This feature’s clean geometry, scale, and prominent shadow make it a strong candidate for follow-up validation using LIDAR or low-elevation drone imaging.

Feature 70 – Architecture in Water or Trees
Coordinates: 3°25’42”S, 63°15’42”W

This oblique satellite image, captured during the historic 2023 Amazon drought, reveals a riverbank zone where receding water levels have exposed a striking geometric formation. Centered within the frame and partially submerged, the feature appears to consist of multiple straight, angular beams intersecting in a patterned arrangement. These elements extend from the forest edge into the shallow channel, forming a visible structural layout not consistent with natural fluvial debris or root systems.

The most prominent components form a diagonal axis with perpendicular and parallel cross-beams, resembling remnants of a platform, bridge support, or dock infrastructure. The angular precision, uniform thickness of the elements, and grid-like layout strongly suggest anthropogenic origin. Their preservation and visibility, particularly during an extreme drought event, point to a material more durable than untreated timber—possibly fired modular terracotta as proposed in the working hypothesis.

Located at the transitional boundary between river and forest, the feature’s placement aligns with known patterns of ancient Amazonian engineering that utilized waterways for transport, access, or hydrological control. The absence of stone in this region reinforces the likelihood of ceramic or composite construction materials.

The exposure of this potential structure during a rare hydrological low presents a valuable opportunity for further investigation. This site should be prioritized for high-resolution drone surveys and shallow-water LIDAR or photogrammetry before water levels rise and re-submerge the anomaly.

Feature 71 – 7 x 3 Meter Feature Near Another Feature
Coordinates: 3°09’15”S, 63°17’12”W

This satellite image reveals a partially cleared area within dense Amazonian canopy. At the center-left of the frame is a faint but geometrically distinct anomaly measuring approximately 7 meters by 3 meters. The feature exhibits linear edges and a uniform rectangular footprint, which stands in contrast to the irregularity of the surrounding natural vegetation.

The feature appears to be partially overgrown, with only a portion visible through the canopy and reddish soil exposure around it suggesting either erosion or historical clearance. This exposure may have been enhanced by recent environmental conditions or degradation, allowing for partial surface visibility of a subsurface or buried structure.

Notably, this anomaly is located near another previously identified feature, suggesting it may belong to a broader compound or structural cluster. The proximity and orientation imply spatial planning and alignment—characteristics consistent with architectural remains.

Given the absence of local stone and in keeping with the broader hypothesis under investigation, this structure may have been constructed from modular terracotta blocks—fired, interlocking components that could endure overgrowth and collapse while retaining geometric form.

This site is a candidate for follow-up imaging and should be evaluated in the context of the surrounding area’s feature density, alignment, and proximity to natural water sources or known compounds. Further inspection could reveal whether this 7 x 3 meter form is an isolated construction or part of a larger, buried architectural footprint.

72 – 14 x 9 Meter Gray Feature
Coordinates: 3°24’55”S, 63°17’11”W

This high-altitude satellite image captures a region of dense Amazonian canopy, with a distinctly colored and geometrically anomalous feature located near the center of the frame. Measuring approximately 14 meters in length by 9 meters in width, the structure presents as a muted gray form that stands in tonal contrast to the surrounding green foliage.

The feature displays a soft rectangular or trapezoidal footprint, with subtly defined linear edges. Despite the partial canopy coverage, the consistent gray tone and lack of vegetation atop the structure suggest either a relatively impermeable surface material or an exposed upper layer, such as a collapsed or compacted architectural surface.

Unlike natural forest gaps or blowdowns, this anomaly exhibits regular proportions and maintains an even tone throughout—attributes more commonly associated with constructed surfaces. The subdued shadowing and edge definition are consistent with a horizontal element at or near ground level, possibly a roofless platform, terrace, or slab-like foundation.

In line with the regional hypothesis, which posits modular, fired terracotta block construction in the absence of stone, this feature may represent an exposed structural segment or degraded architectural surface. Its persistence and visibility suggest a durable material consistent with kiln-fired components.

This 14 x 9 meter form, given its size, material implications, and angular symmetry, should be considered a candidate for ground validation and remote sensing follow-up. It may be part of a larger subsurface architectural footprint that has not yet been revealed through canopy cover.

Feature 73 – 17 Meter Long Wall Inside 90x70 Meter Compound with Thin Straight Lines
Coordinates: 3°26’42”S, 63°13’48”W

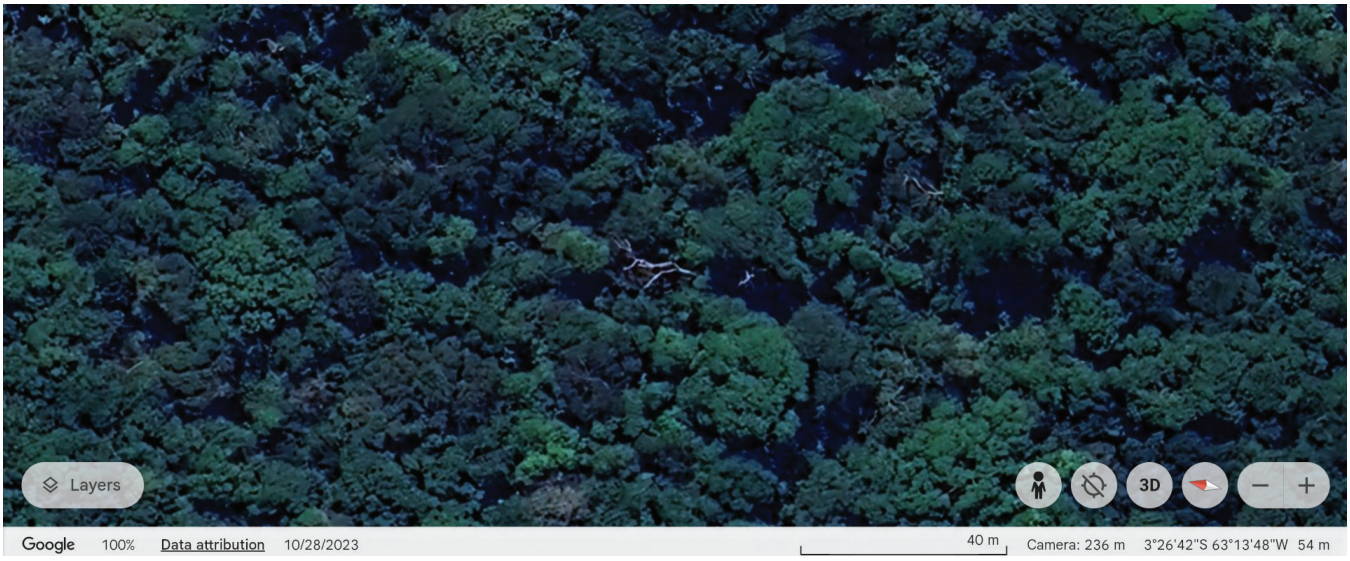
This high-altitude satellite image captures a densely forested area containing subtle yet sharply defined linear anomalies indicative of anthropogenic design. Near the center of the image, a 17-meter long, straight-edged formation can be discerned, running along a clear axis. This feature lies within a broader 90x70 meter geometric boundary composed of extremely thin, straight lines barely distinguishable from the surrounding foliage.

The 17-meter segment appears to represent a wall-like feature—its consistent width, sharp linearity, and length exceeding typical treefall suggest it is not natural in origin. The lines forming the larger enclosure are aligned at deliberate angles, creating an organized rectangular or quadrilateral compound. Their precision and spacing hint at architectural planning rather than organic growth patterns or erosion.

This internal wall, and the greater layout it sits within, may represent remnants of structural divisions, foundations, or walled spaces within a larger built environment. The presence of this organized geometry within an otherwise unbroken canopy implies long-term overgrowth and subsurface durability.

Given the absence of stone in the area and the preservation of thin linear forms over a large area, this compound and its internal features may have been constructed using modular terracotta elements, consistent with the broader hypothesis of engineered, glazed interlocking fired-clay blocks.

The spatial scale and internal organization of this site make it a strong candidate for further validation. High-resolution remote sensing, such as airborne LIDAR, would be ideal to resolve the full footprint of the compound and determine the extent of buried architectural features across this 90x70 meter complex.



74 – 30 Meter Long Right Angles, Straight Lines, and Elevated Nub
Coordinates: 3°25’49”S, 63°15’08”W

This satellite image reveals a remarkably structured feature embedded within the dense Amazonian canopy. Centered in the image is a 30-meter-long formation composed of straight lines and sharp right angles, visibly distinct from the surrounding organic vegetation patterns. The structure appears segmented or ribbed, with parallel and perpendicular elements creating a gridded or partitioned layout.

Most notably, an elevated nub or protrusion rises near one end of the structure, casting a subtle shadow that indicates height relative to the surrounding foliage. The linearity and segmentation of the formation suggest either a surviving upper surface—possibly a platform, compound roofline, or elevated facade—or remnants of modular architectural blocks.

The overall layout resembles a partially intact corner or corridor system, and the consistent alignment of the components implies intentional engineering. These geometric patterns—especially the sharp 90° turns and proportional spacing—are not characteristic of treefall, erosion, or other natural forest dynamics.

Given the lack of local stone and the hypothesis of engineered, fired terracotta construction, this feature may be composed of glazed or interlocking ceramic components. The elevation and durability suggest it has withstood significant overgrowth, possibly due to material resilience or partial collapse that left the highest elements exposed.

This feature’s scale, angularity, and preservation make it a high-priority candidate for LIDAR scanning and aerial survey. Its structural complexity and the visible “nub” may provide critical insights into elevation, access points, or architectural sequencing within larger buried compounds.

Feature 75 – 160 x 75 Meter Formation with Many Geometric Shapes and Straight Lines
Coordinates: 3°28’33”S, 63°13’27”W

This high-resolution satellite image depicts a strikingly patterned formation within a partially exposed clearing in the Amazon forest. The entire feature measures approximately 160 meters in length and 75 meters in width. It is densely packed with geometric forms—rectangles, right angles, and parallel lines—that sharply contrast with the surrounding natural vegetation.

The image reveals a complex internal layout consisting of interconnected linear paths, squared enclosures, and orthogonal arrangements. The clearest sections show walls or boundaries that intersect at consistent angles, defining what appear to be compartments or rooms. The spacing and alignment of these segments strongly suggest intentional design and spatial organization.

These forms occupy a region of visibly reduced canopy cover, possibly due to structural collapse, erosion, or persistent subsurface architecture inhibiting vegetation regrowth. Despite partial overgrowth, the clarity and density of the geometry indicate a large, integrated compound or architectural zone, not isolated structures.

Consistent with the broader hypothesis of non-lithic, modular terracotta construction, the preservation of straight lines and right angles across such a large area supports the interpretation of engineered fired-clay elements—resistant to collapse and degradation over time.

The scale and complexity of Feature 75 make it one of the most compelling candidates for archaeological investigation in this dataset. It should be prioritized for aerial LIDAR mapping, which could resolve the full extent of subsurface architecture and confirm the presence of wall systems, corridors, or monumental platforms beneath the canopy.

Feature 76 – 7 Meter Tower Top with 80 Meter Straight Thin Line Leading to It
Coordinates: 3°28’21”S, 63°13’25”W

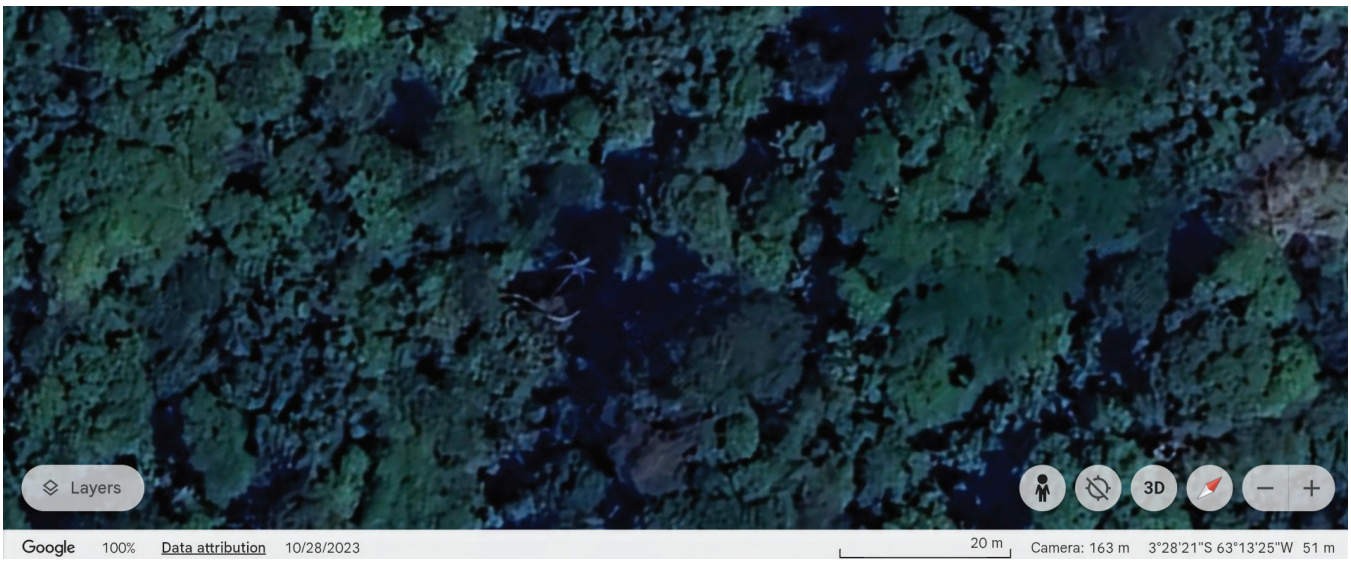
This satellite image captures a complex forested region containing a distinct and elevated geometric anomaly near the lower center. The most prominent element is a dark circular or hexagonal feature with sharp boundary definition, estimated to measure approximately 7 meters in diameter. This central structure appears to rise slightly above the canopy and may represent the top of a collapsed or standing tower-like feature.

Extending approximately 80 meters to the northwest is a remarkably thin, straight line that runs with consistent width and minimal deviation through the forest canopy. This line connects directly to the elevated feature, suggesting a possible engineered causeway, corridor, or alignment feature. The linearity and uninterrupted path are incongruent with natural root systems, animal trails, or drainage channels.

The overall spatial configuration—an apparent central node connected by a precise and narrow access line—is consistent with planning and architectural logic. The isolated visibility of both the tower-like form and the access line within an otherwise dense canopy implies the presence of buried or eroded structural features resistant to collapse.

Within the framework of the terracotta block hypothesis, the straight line may correspond to a walkway or elevated boundary made of glazed, modular fired-clay units. The elevated feature could represent a rooftop, plinth, or remaining section of a larger, possibly vertical structure.

Due to its sharp geometric profile, axial alignment, and architectural coherence, this site should be prioritized for targeted LIDAR and aerial imaging. Its layout suggests not only the presence of a structure but also a potential system of access or visual orientation within a broader architectural complex.



Feature 77 – Right Angles and Geometric Shapes Exposed by Drought
Coordinates: 3°11’08”S, 63°13’59”W

This satellite image, taken during the historic 2023 drought, captures a dramatically receded section of river exposing a range of geometric anomalies along both banks and within the shallow channel. Multiple right angles, rectilinear voids, and grid-like arrangements are visible—most notably near the center and lower left quadrant of the riverbed.

Several partially submerged forms display straight edges and angular relationships not characteristic of natural sedimentation or woodfall patterns. One central cluster of intersecting beams or linear protrusions projects into the channel at regular intervals, forming a lattice or ribbed configuration. These elements suggest structural remains—potentially foundational supports, bridge pilings, or platforms that once spanned or bordered the river.

The presence of 90-degree joints and repeated geometric motifs strongly suggests anthropogenic origin. Their exposure during the extreme drought supports the idea that these features are usually hidden beneath water and only visible under rare hydrological conditions.

Given the region’s lack of stone resources, these forms are consistent with the hypothesis of terracotta-based modular architecture—potentially composed of interlocking, kiln-fired clay blocks that resist erosion and persist even after collapse. The survival and clarity of these elements in the channel further support the presence of engineered construction rather than fluvial debris.

Feature 77 provides a compelling case for detailed hydro-archaeological investigation, including sonar and drone-based photogrammetry while river levels remain low. Its visibility during drought conditions offers a rare opportunity to map submerged structures that may be part of larger settlements or engineered riverfront systems.

Feature 78 – 13 x 5 Meter Rectangular Feature Near Light-Green Right Angles
Coordinates: 3°09’24”S, 63°17’14”W

This low-elevation satellite image displays a compact geometric anomaly just inland from a receded riverbank. Near the center of the frame lies a clearly defined rectangular feature measuring approximately 13 meters in length and 5 meters in width. The form is embedded in vegetation but stands out due to its sharply linear edges and contrast against the more chaotic forest texture.

Adjacent to this form are faint but discernible light-green shapes with angular outlines, suggestive of buried architectural elements. Several right-angled intersections can be traced along the margins of the clearing, forming subtle but coherent structural patterns—perhaps collapsed or overgrown wall remnants.

The rectangular structure’s consistent shape and its orientation parallel to the riverbank hint at intentional placement, possibly aligned with the natural landscape or ancient access paths. The immediate surroundings show color variation and foliage suppression patterns often associated with subsurface masonry or compacted surfaces.

Given the absence of stone in this region, and in line with the modular terracotta construction hypothesis, the observed features may reflect fired-clay architecture that has persisted under canopy pressure and seasonal flooding. Their preservation near the river’s edge—despite erosion—suggests durable materials and a deliberate foundation strategy.

Feature 78 offers a rare glimpse into near-surface architectural organization and should be prioritized for flyover imaging or test excavation. Its proximity to a navigable waterway and cluster of geometric forms makes it a promising candidate for confirming patterned construction at the riverine edge.

Feature 79 – 25 x 8 Meter Feature with Triangular Shadow in Center
Coordinates: 3°09’45”S, 63°13’14”W

This satellite image reveals a large, elongated geometric structure partially visible beneath the Amazon canopy, estimated to measure approximately 25 meters in length and 8 meters in width. At the center of the feature, a distinct triangular shadow is cast, suggesting a protruding or collapsed structural element that rises above the main plane of the formation.

The feature is embedded in a zone of relatively suppressed vegetation and foliage uniformity, often indicative of underlying artificial surfaces. Linear and orthogonal alignments in the surrounding foliage reinforce the presence of geometric voids and structural margins extending outward from the central form.

The triangular shadow—clear and directional—suggests a steep-sided element such as a gable, ridge, or collapsed pediment. Its placement at the midpoint of the structure enhances the impression of deliberate architectural design, possibly reflecting a roofline or central tower section. The edges of the main form display consistent right angles, and its proportions and isolation hint at a formal layout, rather than debris or natural clearance.

Given the lack of available stone in the region, this feature may have been constructed from large interlocking terracotta blocks, potentially glazed or fired to withstand collapse and environmental erosion. The geometry and visibility of the feature within a densely forested context strongly support the hypothesis of enduring modular architecture.

Feature 79 warrants focused aerial analysis. The prominence of its central triangular element and overall symmetry make it a compelling candidate for deeper exploration using LIDAR or high-resolution drone surveys.

Feature 80 – 8.5 x 7 Meter Triangular Gray Feature
Coordinates: 3°10’52”S, 63°14’29”W

This satellite image displays a distinctly triangular, gray-toned feature approximately 8.5 meters wide by 7 meters high, partially exposed amid dense vegetation. The shape appears unusually sharp-edged compared to the surrounding organic canopy, with a well-defined geometry not typical of natural formations.

The structure sits along a partially cleared corridor, potentially a former path or embankment, evidenced by the linear vegetation disruptions running parallel to it. The triangle’s interior coloration is markedly lighter than adjacent forest elements, consistent with aged or exposed construction material. Its form and hue contrast with the surrounding biomass, further supporting the interpretation of a solid, non-natural object.

Faint linear impressions around the triangle suggest ancillary rectilinear voids or foundations, possibly buried or overtaken by canopy regrowth. This arrangement implies the feature could have been part of a larger architectural assembly or structural platform.

Given the absence of naturally occurring stone in this region, and in alignment with the working hypothesis of modular fired terracotta architecture, this feature may represent a roof fragment, apex joint, or collapsed gable component composed of fired clay blocks. The clarity of the triangular profile and its integrated location within an interrupted vegetative zone mark it as a high-interest anomaly.

Feature 81 – 17-Meter-Wide Hexagonal Geometry and Adjacent Thin Line
Coordinates: 3°10’48”S, 63°13’17”W

This satellite image captures a distinct hexagonal formation approximately 17 meters in diameter, partially obscured by canopy but visible through consistent breaks and coloration contrasts in the vegetation. The feature displays six apparent sides with measurable angular consistency, suggesting intentional geometry.

Adjacent to this hexagonal form, a straight, thin linear feature extends approximately 35 meters to the northeast. This line is notably regular and uninterrupted, cutting through the dense vegetation in a way that suggests an underlying structural or topographic anomaly.

Both the polygonal and linear elements cause a measurable disruption in the surrounding foliage patterns. Vegetation over these features appears less dense or altered in tone, potentially indicating differences in ground composition, elevation, or sub-canopy material.

The geometric clarity, orientation, and scale of both the hexagon and the straight line are inconsistent with natural forest growth or erosion patterns and suggest a high likelihood of anthropogenic origin. Further investigation is recommended.

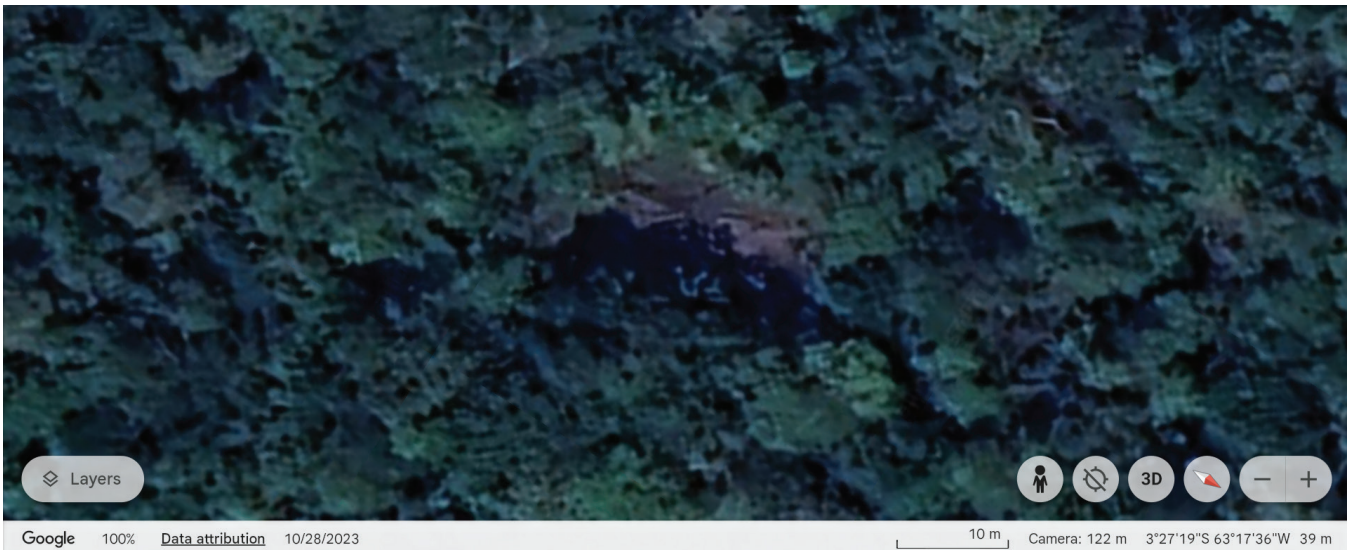
Feature 82 – 25-Meter-Wide Shadows with Angular Geometry
Coordinates: 3°27’19”S, 63°17’36”W

This image reveals a concentrated area of dark architectural shadows extending across approximately 25 meters of forest canopy. The shadows exhibit angular characteristics, including straight edges and internal right angles, that deviate from the surrounding organic tree canopy shapes.

There is a marked tonal contrast between the darker central area and the surrounding foliage, with interruptions in the vegetative cover suggesting subsurface or partially exposed structural forms. These features appear partially sunken or covered by vegetation, but the visible geometry suggests regularity unlikely to occur naturally.

Notably, the foliage across the formation remains consistent with nearby vegetation, implying this feature may be a buried or overgrown structure rather than a recent clearing or disturbance. As observed in several other sites in this study, no natural stone is expected in the region. The form and preservation of these shapes may be consistent with the user’s hypothesis of durable terracotta-based construction.

Further aerial analysis or ground investigation is warranted to determine the composition and extent of this potentially anthropogenic feature.



Feature 83 – 15-Meter-Wide Stepped Pattern within Uniform Vegetation
Coordinates: 3°09’24”S, 63°14’08”W

This satellite image highlights a stepped formation approximately 15 meters wide, partially visible through the forest canopy. The structure appears elevated, with clearly delineated horizontal segments that suggest a repeated, terraced or platform-like configuration. The stepped geometry is sharply contrasted against the natural curvilinear arrangement of the surrounding forest, indicating possible anthropogenic origin.

The vegetation directly above and around the feature is notably consistent in height, tone, and density, implying this structure may be long-buried or heavily overgrown. No recent clearing or human disruption is evident in the vicinity.

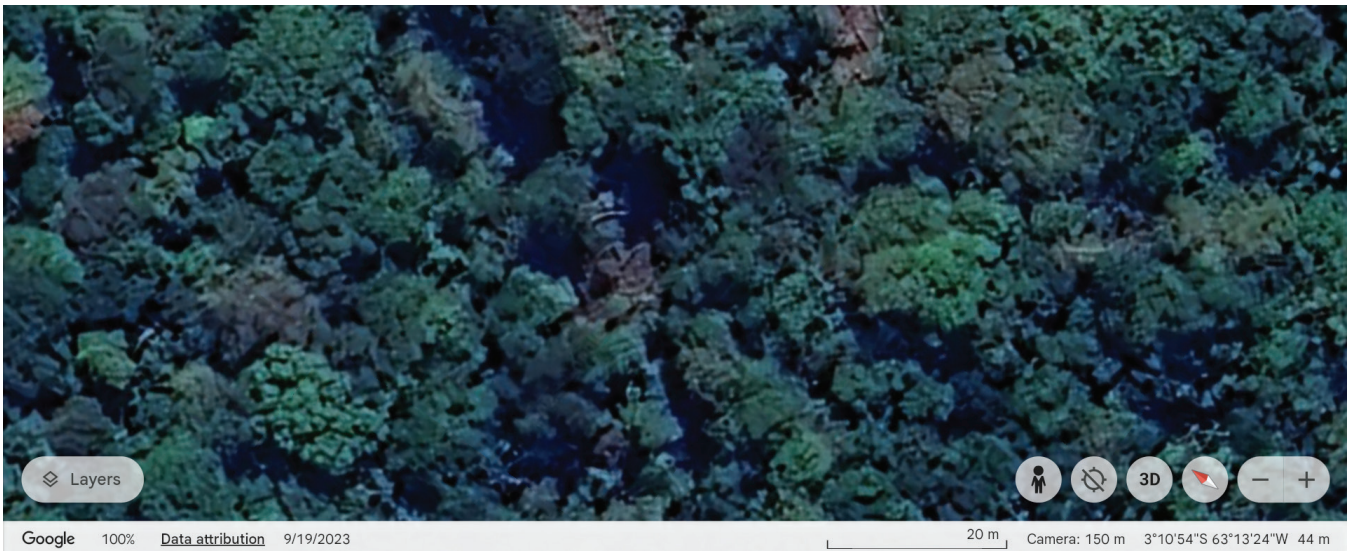
Given the lack of natural stone in this region, the geometry observed here may correspond with the user’s hypothesis of modular terracotta-based construction, which could endure beneath surface growth and retain regular form over time.

Feature 84 – 20-Meter-Long Geometric Feature with Grey and Reddish Elements
Coordinates: 3°10’54”S, 63°13’24”W

This image captures a linear formation extending approximately 20 meters in length, distinguished by its sharply defined right angles and angular breaks. The feature is partially visible through gaps in the forest canopy and appears to consist of grey and reddish surface material—colors that contrast significantly with the surrounding vegetation.

Multiple geometric shapes are evident along the structure, including segments that resemble rectilinear and triangular forms. These are aligned with a consistent axial orientation, a pattern inconsistent with natural vegetative growth or typical erosion.

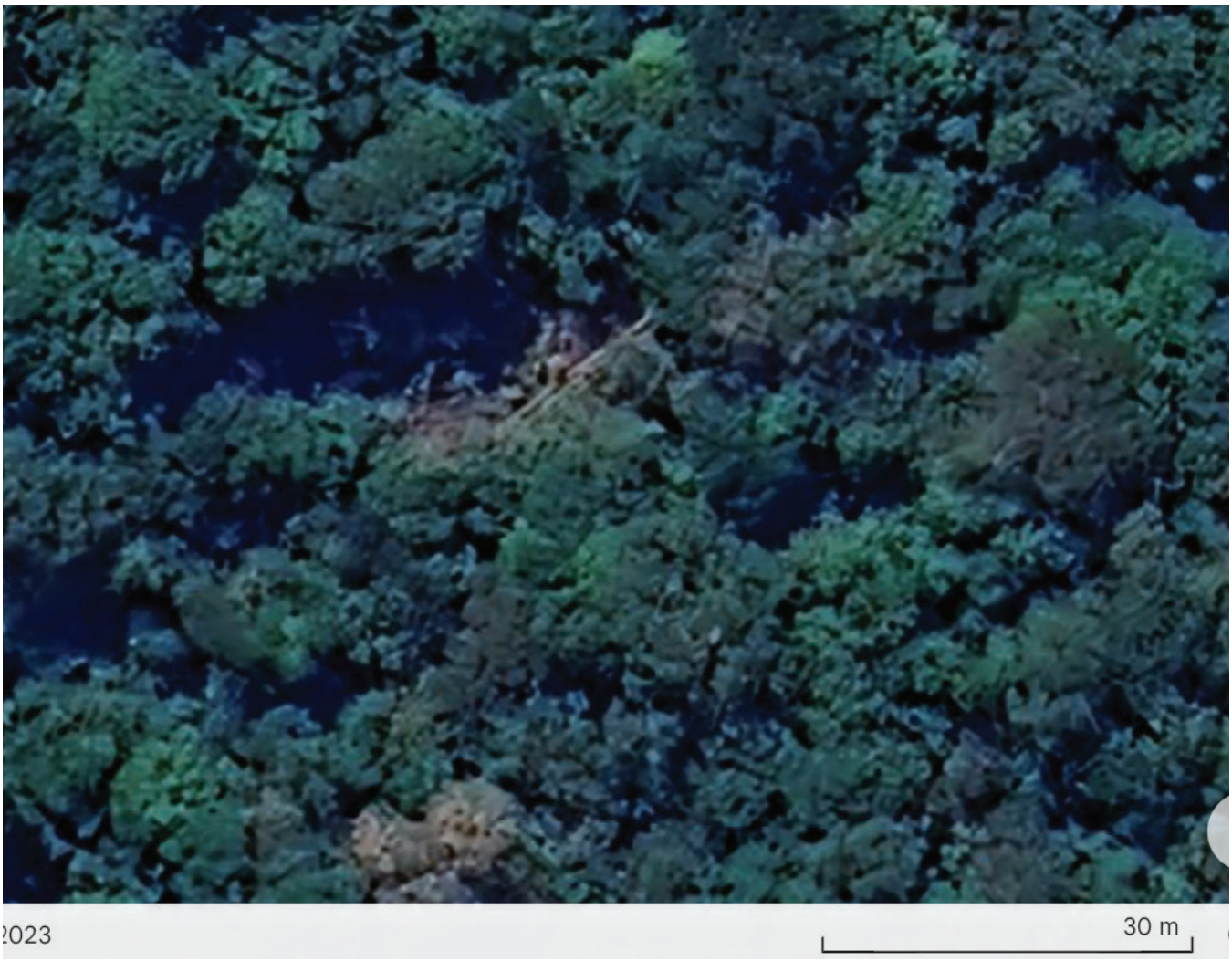
The material tone—particularly the reddish hue—may support the hypothesis of modular terracotta usage, as local lithic resources are limited. The geometry and coloration together suggest the remains of a possibly anthropogenic installation, now mostly overtaken by forest cover.



Feature 85 – 20-Meter Wall and 1.5-Meter-Wide Pillar, 65 Meters from Feature 84
Coordinates: 3°10’56”S, 63°13’26”W

This satellite image highlights a sharply defined linear feature approximately 20 meters in length, positioned diagonally through a break in the forest canopy. The structure maintains a consistent width and straight edge, with a smaller perpendicular element near its center or end, measuring roughly 1.5 meters wide. These characteristics contrast clearly with surrounding natural vegetation patterns and are suggestive of anthropogenic geometry.

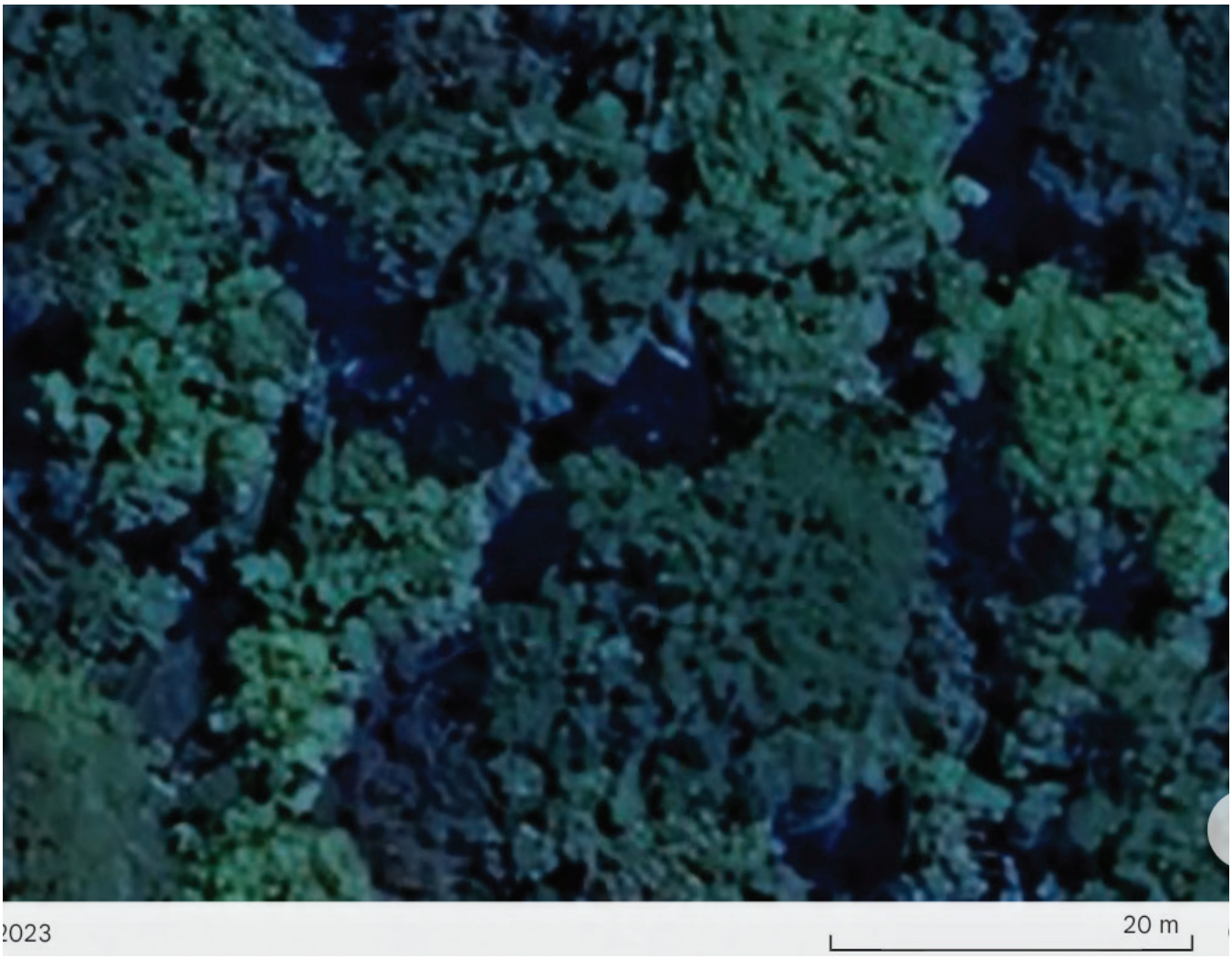
Approximately 65 meters from this feature lies Feature 84, which also displays geometric formations with architectural properties. The proximity and alignment of these features may indicate they are part of a larger, continuous complex or site layout.



Feature 86 – Architectural Shadows with Triangular and Right-Angle Forms
Coordinates: 3°10’24”S, 63°13’18”W

This satellite image reveals a concentrated darkened zone amid the forest canopy, marked by distinctly angular shadow patterns. These include a clearly defined triangular shape and a set of intersecting lines forming a right angle, both of which deviate from the organic outlines typical of natural vegetation.

The shadows cast across the clearing appear consistent with elevated or structured objects, potentially indicating collapsed or overgrown architectural remnants. The geometric precision of the forms, particularly the triangular point and perpendicular junction, suggests artificial design and intentional layout rather than random natural formation.

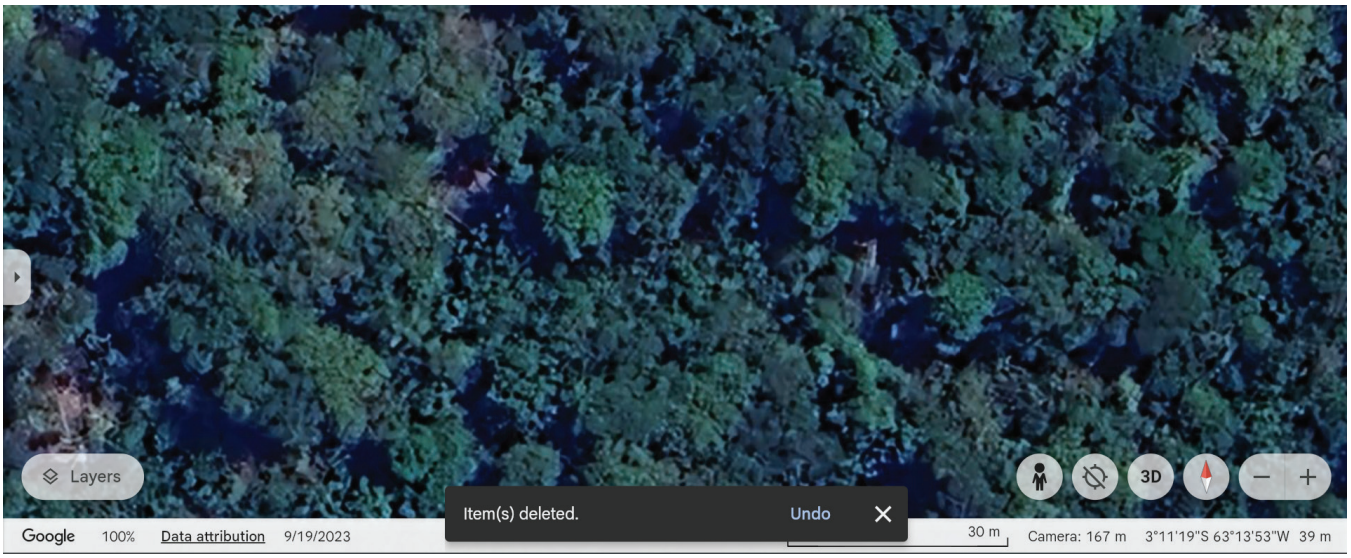


Feature 87 (11 x 4 Meter Pinkish Triangle and Nearby Vertical Structure)
Coordinates: 3°11’19”S, 63°13’52”W

In the center of this image series, a clearly defined, pinkish triangular formation measuring approximately 11 by 4 meters is visible protruding from the forest canopy. The triangle exhibits a sharp geometry with distinct edges and casts a pointed shadow to the lower left, indicating that the structure rises above the surrounding vegetation. The contrast in color and reflectivity suggests the presence of an exposed or differently surfaced material—distinct from the natural forest matrix—possibly consistent with a glazed or terracotta-like composition as proposed in the working hypothesis.

Approximately 50 meters to the east of the pink triangular feature (visible to the right in the wide image), a second distinct structure emerges. This neighboring feature appears to be vertically oriented, with an upright form casting a long, narrow shadow. Its pale surface and defined verticality distinguish it from fallen timber or vegetation, suggesting a freestanding remnant of a wall, pillar, or spire-like architectural element. The structure is visible across multiple angles and maintains its upright profile even in lower elevation views, confirming it is elevated and not part of the forest floor.

The spatial relationship between the two features—both displaying geometric clarity, contrasting coloration, and vertical projection—is notable. Their proximity (within roughly 50 meters), similar scale, and aligned positioning suggest they may be part of a broader complex, now largely obscured by canopy.



Feature 88 (135 x 120 Meter Irregular Triangular Formation with Peripheral Architectural Elements)
Coordinates: 3°26’44”S, 63°15’45”W

Feature 88 is a large forest anomaly measuring approximately 135 by 120 meters, exhibiting a non-linear, irregular triangular shape. This geometric formation is defined by a noticeable shift in vegetation texture and coloration compared to the surrounding forest. The shape is distinct—not oval as initially assumed—but instead angular and asymmetrical, suggesting the footprint of a constructed or modified landscape.

A subtle gray-toned feature is present near the center of the formation, partially obscured by canopy, but consistent with other potential subsurface or degraded surface structures observed throughout the region. Around the triangle, several architectural indicators are visible in enhanced views:

Right-angled outlines and sharp linear voids within the canopy suggest the presence of partially collapsed or buried walls.

Vertical structural elements are present nearby, casting long shadows and maintaining upright profiles above the forest canopy.

Segmented vegetation boundaries appear to trace faint corridors or enclosure lines radiating outward or segmenting the interior of the triangle.

Curved and rectilinear features appear at the perimeter, potentially indicating retaining walls or entrance zones.

The formation sits roughly 400 meters from the nearest river, placing it on higher, likely seasonally dry terrain. This positioning strengthens the interpretation of it as a potentially deliberate site layout, rather than a fluvial or erosional feature.

Feature 89 (15 x 7 Meter Gray Arch or Wall, Nearby Ruins)
Coordinates: 3°10’17”S, 63°13’37”W

This image highlights a clearly defined, rectilinear formation approximately 15 by 7 meters in size, located in dense upland forest more than a kilometer from the nearest river. The structure is situated on dry terrain with no visible signs of standing water or seasonal flooding, reinforcing the impression that it is not a fluvial or flood-related feature.

The main formation displays a consistent light-gray tone and sharply linear edges, suggesting it may represent a remnant wall, platform, or architectural boundary. Its upper edge hints at a subtle arching or horizontal alignment, consistent with collapsed or eroded manmade construction.

Directly above the feature, a distinct X-shaped configuration of pale intersecting lines is visible—forming a clean geometric cross pattern that stands out against the surrounding vegetation. These lines appear angular and deliberate, and may represent the remnants of collapsed or fragmented structural elements.

The broader area around the feature contains several subtle, low-relief linear voids and vegetation anomalies that hint at additional ruins or buried architecture in the vicinity. These patterns reinforce the impression that this is part of a larger complex rather than an isolated structure.

Feature 90 (Split Feature, Several in the Site)
Coordinates: 3°26’16”S, 63°16’37”W

This image captures a prominent bifurcated geometric formation within the forest canopy, measuring approximately 35 by 33 meters. The structure exhibits a distinct central division, creating two near-symmetrical halves that form an angular “U” shape. The clarity of the split and the straightness of its boundaries strongly suggest a non-natural origin, standing in contrast to the irregular patterns of surrounding vegetation.

This feature is not isolated—multiple similarly bifurcated structures are visible throughout this site, each displaying comparable dimensions and symmetrical configurations. Their repetition across the landscape strengthens the impression of deliberate, human-altered formation patterns rather than coincidental natural occurrences.

Vegetation across these structures appears consistent and uniform, suggesting either a controlled regrowth over buried architectural elements or a persistent subsurface influence, such as terracotta materials, which may be affecting canopy development.

Feature 91 (63 x 60 Meter Feature, Lines, Right Angles, Color Differences, Geometric Shapes)
Coordinates: 3°23’44”S, 63°17’57”W

This image reveals a large, approximately 63 by 60 meter area in the forest canopy marked by a complex set of geometric and rectilinear patterns. At the center of the image is a cleared or disturbed zone with a visible alignment of fallen logs and open ground, bordered by angular vegetation boundaries and linear voids in the canopy. These lines form clear right angles and intersecting geometries that are inconsistent with the surrounding natural growth patterns.

The overall spatial organization suggests an anthropogenic origin, as multiple straight edges and rectangular outlines can be discerned amidst the foliage. The color differentiation within the feature is also notable—portions of the canopy display a lighter, more desaturated tone, which may indicate differences in subsurface material or vegetation responding to buried structures or foundations.

In several areas, the vegetation appears to follow linear boundaries or terminate sharply against darker or cleared zones, further supporting the possibility of artificial structuring beneath or within the forest. These patterns appear too consistent and symmetrical to result from natural processes alone.

Feature 92 (30 Meter Gray Feature with Right Angles, Voids, and Straight Lines)
Coordinates: 3°24’24”S, 63°15’59”W

This image reveals a distinct, approximately 30-meter-wide formation situated within dense forest canopy, characterized by geometric voids and sharply defined structural cues. At the center, a gray-toned feature appears to surface through the foliage with multiple straight lines and angular junctions. The lines form partial right angles and appear to define rectilinear boundaries, suggesting the presence of subsurface or degraded architectural elements.

Several rectangular voids or darkened segments run adjacent to the primary gray feature, and their spacing and alignment imply that these are not natural clearings but rather structured recesses or collapsed segments. The feature’s most prominent elements include:

Linear borders that maintain unusually consistent width.

Intersecting lines that appear to segment the form into discrete architectural compartments.

Bright surface coloration in select areas, suggesting exposed or reflective material differing from surrounding forest floor conditions.

Despite overgrowth, the geometry of this formation remains clearly legible from multiple angles, which enhances confidence in its anthropogenic interpretation. The presence of this kind of clear rectilinear geometry—alongside coordinated voids and surface anomalies—strongly suggests remnants of human-modified construction.

Feature 94 (14 Meter-Wide Structure with Geometric Shapes and Right Angles, Adjacent to Long Straight Lines)
Coordinates: 3°22’51”S, 63°18’54”W

This image captures a dense structural formation measuring approximately 14 meters in width, embedded within the forest canopy. At the center of the frame is a cluster of pale, angular elements arranged in a distinct geometric configuration. These include crisp right angles, sharply intersecting linear features, and a repeated spacing pattern—suggesting the layout of architectural compartments or modular units.

The structure appears partially elevated above the surrounding vegetation, with clear vertical shadowing visible on its eastern edge. These shadows, coupled with the pale coloration and contrast with surrounding organic forms, indicate a material and structural difference from the forest canopy.

Surrounding the core structure are several long, straight lines running through the adjacent foliage. These lines are unusually consistent in direction and width and appear to stretch beyond the central feature, potentially marking boundaries, walkways, or elongated substructures.

Together, the clear rectilinear geometry, modular organization, and presence of linear extensions strongly suggest anthropogenic origin. These characteristics align with patterns observed in other hypothesized architectural remains across the region.

Feature 95 (30 x 20 Meter Formation with Right Angles, Straight Lines, and Geometric Shapes)
Coordinates: 3°22’52”S, 63°19’08”W

Feature 95 reveals a clearly defined rectilinear formation measuring approximately 30 by 20 meters, visible as a light-toned clearing with collapsed material at its center. The site is marked by a concentration of straight linear features and sharp right angles that intersect in a geometric grid-like pattern—distinct from the surrounding natural vegetation.

Fallen tree trunks radiate outward from the center, but beneath and around them, one can discern a system of aligned, straight-edge shadows and vegetation gaps that form right-angled compartments. These patterns are suggestive of collapsed or buried architectural elements such as walls or substructures.

The canopy surrounding the structure also displays irregularity, including angular vegetation terminations and faint rectilinear voids, reinforcing the impression that this feature is part of a larger architectural or compartmentalized layout. Notably, the alignment and spacing of these features are unusually consistent and orthogonal, distinguishing them from random natural clearings or logging debris.

Feature 96 (Ruin with 35-Meter Wall, Modular Gray and Reddish Elements, 500 Meters from Feature 97)
Coordinates: 3°11’46”S, 63°14’15”W
Image Date: September 19, 2023 (Google Earth)

Feature 96 is a prominent structural ruin measuring approximately 35 meters in width, notable for its juxtaposition of reddish and gray tones—a pairing strongly consistent with fired clay materials in varying kiln conditions. The reddish debris likely reflects oxidized terracotta, while the adjacent pale gray area, with a distinctly modular and rectilinear appearance, may indicate reduced-firing or material variation. The gray section also appears to extend linearly beneath the forest canopy, suggesting a subsurface wall or segmented architectural foundation.

This feature is located 500 meters northwest of Feature 97, placing it in direct proximity to what is arguably the most significant discovery in this catalog: The Arrow Geometry Complex. Feature 97 consists of a massive, arrowhead-shaped foliage anomaly over 600 meters in length, centered around a clearly rectilinear 100 x 30 meter structure and intersected by a potential architectural axis. Just southwest of its central point lies Feature 4A, a large stepped structure previously identified for its architectural shadows and form. Together, these features form a potential planned compound, exhibiting symmetrical layout, scale, and directional alignment.

The shared characteristics between Feature 96 and Feature 97—particularly the gray and red tonal indicators, the modularity, and the strong geometric alignment—suggest not only architectural consistency, but also material continuity across a larger engineered landscape. In this image, the broader area is dotted with additional red-toned foliage anomalies, many of which have been individually cataloged. These reddish voids frequently exhibit rectilinear edges, shadowed outlines, or vegetation differentials, indicating they may be collapsed or buried architectural components.

The entire area appears to be part of a dense construction zone, a landscape embedded with spatially and materially coordinated features. Captured during the historic 2023 drought, this image benefits from reduced canopy density, making both structural outlines and material color contrasts more apparent than under normal forest conditions.

This feature, located just beyond the core of the Arrow Complex, stands as a material and architectural bridge between many of the core hypotheses presented in this survey. With fired clay tones, modular geometry, and canopy-piercing linearity.

BONUS FEATURE 1
Feature #98 – Stepped Structure East of Feature 97
Coordinates: 3°11’45”S, 63°14’16”W
Approx. Dimensions: 50–55 meters wide, 30 meters deep
Proximity: 70 meters from Feature #96, ~500 meters from Feature #97

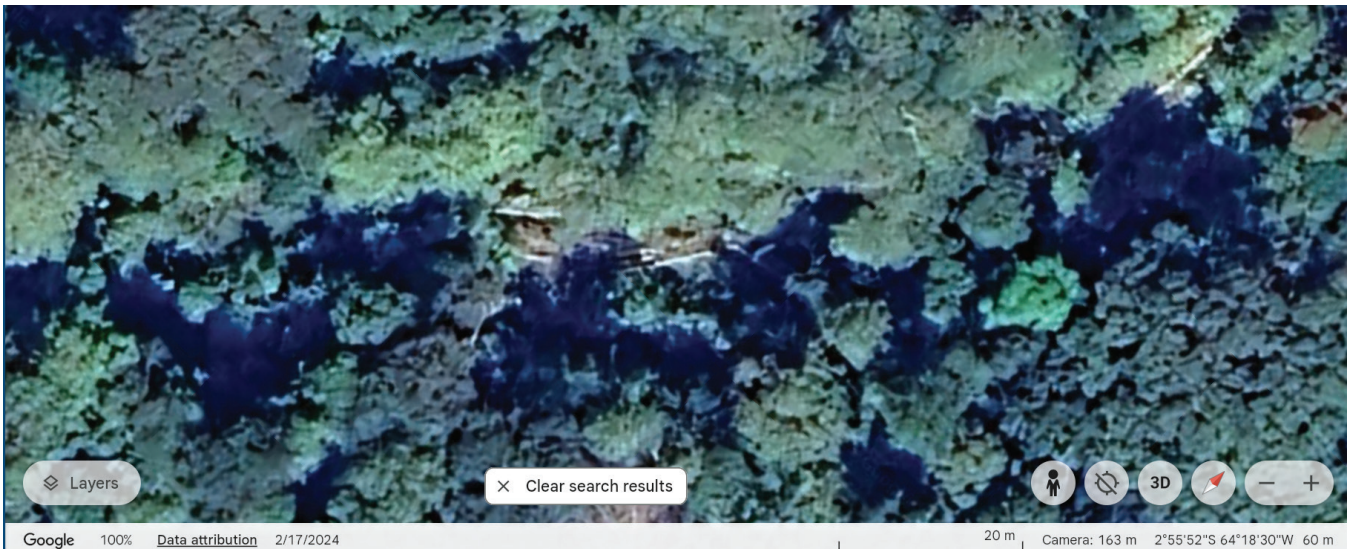
This feature presents as a densely linear clearing with multiple overlapping canopy breaks and sharp transitions. Viewed from multiple elevations, particularly in the low-angle perspective images, the structure reveals repeating parallel ridges and flat, terraced layers—a stepped formation that visually echoes other classified architectural features in this catalog (notably 4A, 14, and 97).

The most compelling indicator of artificiality lies on the western edge, where a distinctive staircase-like series of horizontal lines steps down into denser foliage. The regular spacing, shadow contrast, and length of each tier suggest structural segmentation rather than organic collapse or erosion. These “stairs” are angled precisely, with relatively consistent widths across the central span.

The clearing as a whole appears too rectilinear and systematically voided to be natural treefall. Unlike surrounding forest gaps, which show chaotic windthrow and directional debris trails, this site maintains a clearly bounded form with interior geometry. The stepped areas also rise above and overlap a darker shadowed void, hinting at either subsurface hollowing or a drop in elevation, possibly a sunken courtyard or buried feature.

Its close proximity to both Feature #96 and the central arrowhead structure (Feature 97) suggests possible compound planning, with this stepped segment potentially acting as a secondary platform or approach route aligned along an east-west axis.

BONUS FEATURE 2 FOR FUTURE SURVEY: 115 kilometers from the features in this survey.
2°56’3.55”S 64°19’0.29”W
Similar to this site, but the resolution is lower. Click and see for yourself, could be another city. Zoom in and look around.
The site, like the one surveyed, is on a tributary miles off of a lake. There are long straight lines, geometric shapes, right angles, and voids.



CLICK HERE TO SEE THE FEATURE ABOVE