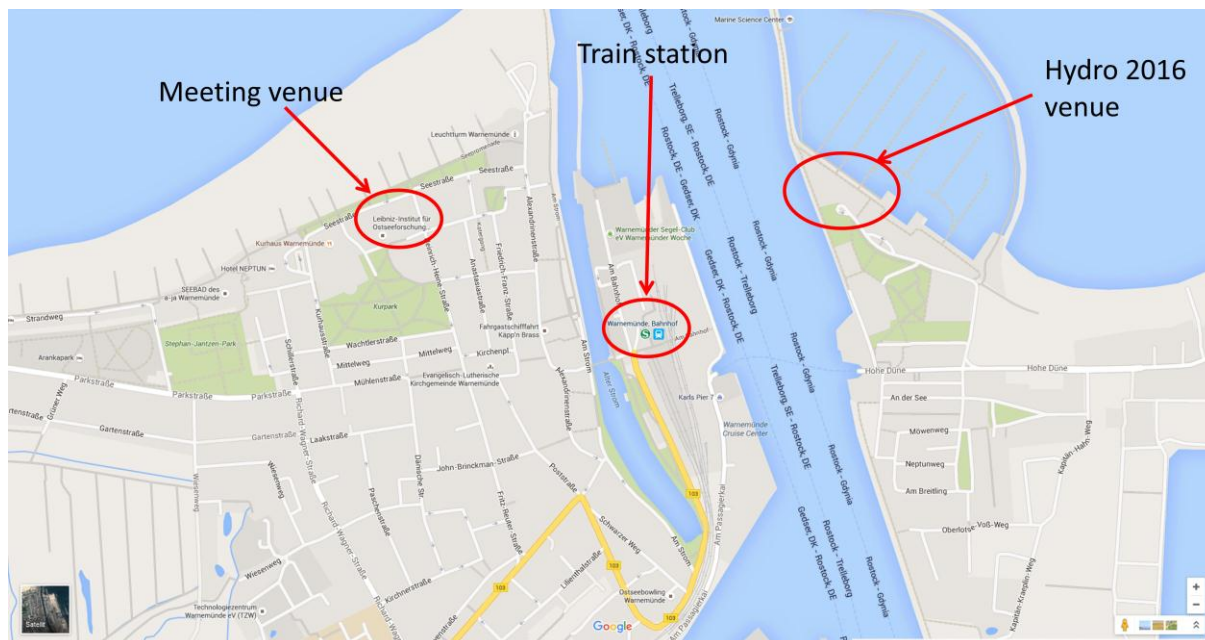


CROWD-SOURCED BATHYMETRY WORKING GROUP:
7-8 NOVEMBER 2016

1. Location

Warnemünde, Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research, Rostock



Further logistic information is available from the Hydro 2016 website: www.hydro2016.com

The meeting will start at 0900 on Monday 7 November.

2. Passports and visas

Those wishing to enter into and stay in Germany must hold a valid passport, or travel document, bearing the stamps, visas and authorisations required. Visa applications should be made at the Germany Consulate or Embassy in your place of residence or any other signatory country of the Schengen agreement.

All participants should check, well before they travel, whether they will need a visa to enter Germany. It is strongly recommended that you apply well in advance for your visa. In principle all visitors must be able to show that they hold a return ticket.

If you need a letter of invitation to support your visa application please contact Mrs Jutta Rebetzky (vorzimmer-n@bsh.de).

3. Hotel accommodation

The following hotels are recommended and are located within easy reach of the meeting venue as well as the Hydro 2016 site:

- a. Yachthafenresidenz (see HYDRO website)
- b. Hotel Hübner (about 90 €)
- c. Hotel Neptun (about 120 €)

d. Hotel Ringelnatz (from 70 €)

Further details on the Hydro 2016 hotel is available from the website at: www.hydro2016.com
Additional hotels may be available through the various online hotel booking web sites.

4. Local Travel Information

Airports are Hamburg, Berlin or Rostock (only domestic flights from Munich and Cologne).
From Hamburg and Berlin-Tegel it takes approximately two hours by car. It is easier to travel by train from Hamburg.

5. General Information

Electrical power:

The standard 2-wire plug used in Class II, ungrounded, applications is popularly known as the Europlug, which is described in CEE 7/16. It will mate with any socket that accepts 4.0–4.8mm round contacts on 19mm centres. This plug is generally limited for use in applications that require 2.5A or less. It is also unpolarized.

The Europlug power cord and cordset are designed for high-volume, end-consumer applications. If your application is above 2.5A, you should specify a Continental European power cord or cordset, see below.

						
North America Grounded NEMA 5-15	Japan Non-grounded JIS C 8303	Europe German style CEE7/4 Schuko	Europe French style Schuko	Europe/Russia Non-grounded CEE7/16 Europlug	Great Britain Grounded BS-1363	Great Britain "Shaver socket" BS-4573
						
Australia/China Grounded AS-3112	Italy Grounded CEI 23-16	Switzerland Grounded SEV-1011	Denmark Grounded SRAF 1962/DB	Israel Grounded SI 32 (IS 16A-R)	India Grounded BS-546 "Small"	South Africa Grounded BS-546 "Large"

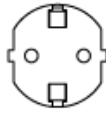
2.5A/230V/50Hz

The Continental European power cord or cordset:

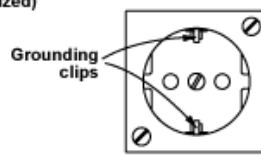


2.5A/230V/50Hz

CEE 7/4 PLUG
(Not physically polarized)



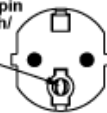
CEE 7 SOCKET



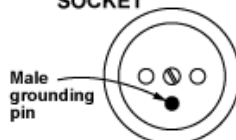
The CEE 7/4 plug has two 4.8mm round contacts on 19mm centers and two grounding clips on the sides of the plug body.

CEE 7/7 PLUG

CEE 7/7 plug accepts pin of French/Belgian socket



FRENCH/BELGIAN SOCKET



The CEE 7/7 plug was developed to bridge the differences between the "Schuko" plug/socket system and the connection system used in France and Belgium. This plug is also physically unpolarized except when it is used in French and Belgian sockets.

Currency:

Germany as part of the Eurozone currency union uses the euro (€).

The six denominations of the notes range from €5 to €200 and, unlike euro coins, the design is identical across the whole of the Eurozone, although they are issued and printed in various member states. The 500€ note has been taken out of circulation and is no longer in use.

There are eight euro coin denominations, ranging from one cent to two euros (the euro is divided into a hundred cents). The coins first came into use in 2002. They have a common reverse, portraying a map of Europe, but each country in the Eurozone has its own design on the obverse, which means that each coin has a variety of different designs in circulation at once. Four European microstates, which use the euro as their currency, also have the right to mint coins with their own designs on the obverse side.

