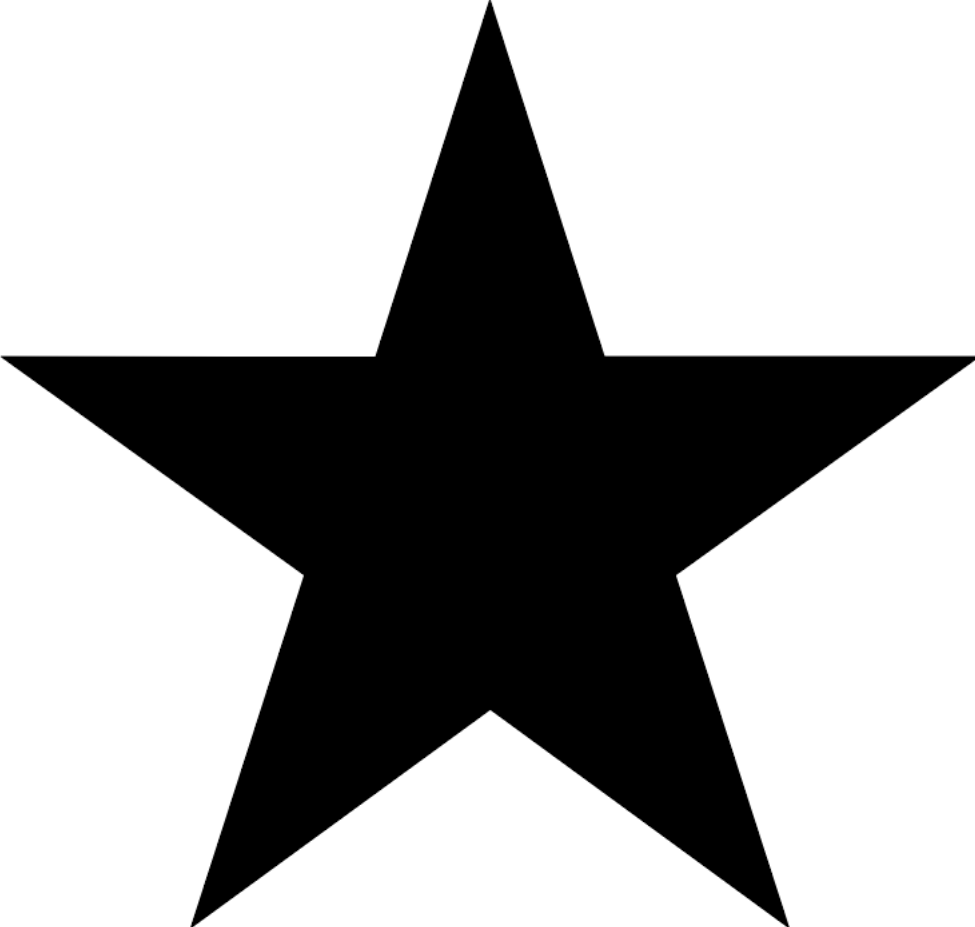
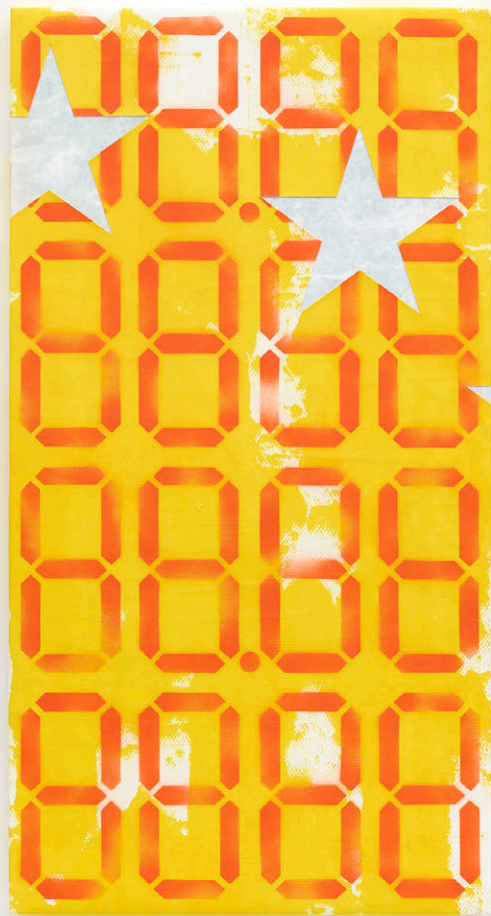


Berlin





Copenhagen



88.888888, 88.888888 EU3,

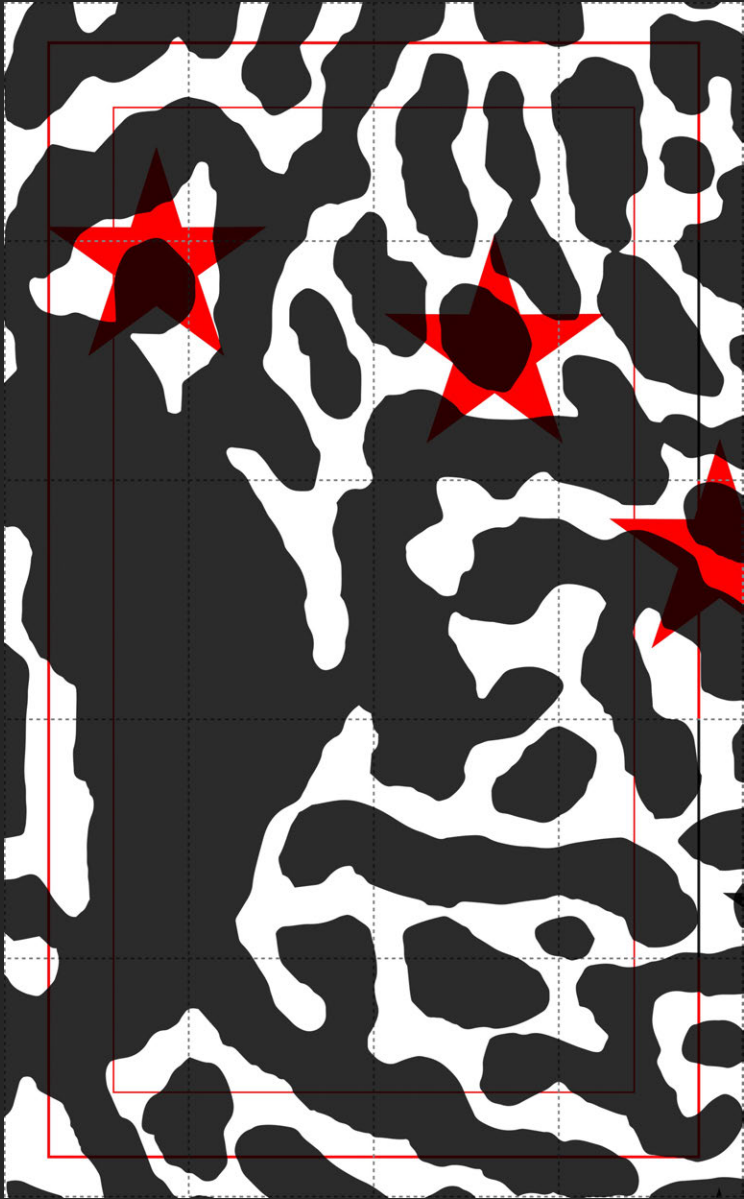
SP 2018

- Administrative\_Materials >
- Gallery\_plan...elect\_images >
- Installation\_Mockup >
- Misc >
- PAUL\_88\_88...rklist\_PR\_v2 >
- Prototype\_Primer >
- Reference\_and\_Research >
- Work\_Files >

- Cartography >
- Cognition >
- Geodesy >
- Geopolitics >
- Kicks >
- Misc\_Texts >
- Origin\_of\_Pa...ng\_Antiquity >
- Select\_Design\_Inspiration >
- Select\_texts >
- Stenciling >
- Timekeeping >

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- Haraway\_A...rgs\_1985.pdf
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- Mumford\_Au...ics\_1964.pdf
- Winner\_Do\_...tics\_1980.pdf







Paul Levy  
*EU Emblem*  
1953



Heitz  
*EU Emblem*  
1955

European Union



## Interinstitutional Style Guide

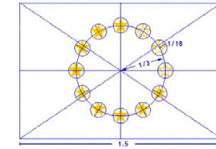
EN



### Geometrical description

The emblem is in the form of a blue rectangular flag of which the fly is one and a half times the length of the hoist. Twelve gold stars situated at equal intervals form an invisible circle whose centre is the point of intersection of the diagonals of the rectangle. The radius of the circle is equal to one third of the height of the hoist. Each of the stars has five points, which are situated on the circumference of an invisible circle whose radius is equal to one eighteenth of the height of the hoist. All the stars are upright – that is to say, with the top point vertical and two points in a straight line at right angles to the mast.

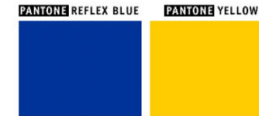
The circle is arranged so that the stars appear in the position of the hours on the face of a clock. Their number is invariable.



### Regulation colours

#### The emblem

The colours of the emblem are Pantone Reflex Blue for the surface of the rectangle and Pantone Yellow for the stars. The international Pantone range is very widely available and easily accessible, even for non-professionals.



#### Four-colour process

If the four-colour process is used, it is not possible to use the two standard colours. It is therefore necessary to recreate them using the four colours of the four-colour process. Pantone Yellow is obtained by using 100 % 'Process Yellow'. By mixing 100 % 'Process Cyan' with 80 % 'Process Magenta' one can get a colour very similar to Pantone Reflex Blue.

#### Internet

Pantone Reflex Blue corresponds to the web-palette colour RGB: 0/51/153 (hexadecimal: 003399) and Pantone Yellow corresponds to the web-palette colour RGB: 255/204/0 (hexadecimal: FFCC00).

#### Monochrome reproduction process

If only black is available, outline the rectangle in black and print the stars in black on white.

If blue is the only colour available, use Reflex Blue at 100 % for the rectangle and leave the stars in white (negative).



# PANTONE® REFLEX BLUE C



**PANTONE®**  
Reflex Blue C

## About this Color

Color Number: Reflex Blue C

Color System: Graphics

Color Library: Solid Coated

Color Family: Purple

Color Harmonies: [Learn More](#)

## Shop This Color



Chip Replacement Pages | Coated & Uncoated  
SCRPB-155

**\$ 13.00**

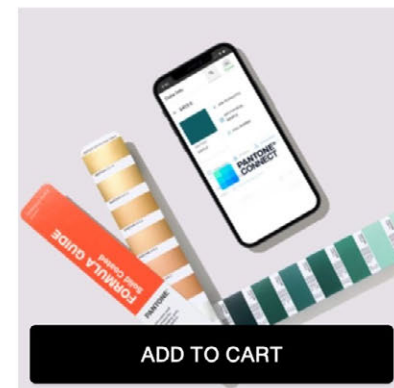
Page: 155



Pantone Formula Guide Set | Coated & Uncoated

**\$ 226.00**

Page: 155 Row: 4



Formula Guide + Pantone Connect Bundle

**\$ 252.00** ~~\$ 315.99~~



## Need more Color Data?

- COLOR DATA
- SHADES
- HARMONIES
- CROSS REFERENCE

Convert Pantone Colors to their nearest RGB/CMYK/Hex/ L\*a\*b\* equivalents.

sRGB:

Hex:

**START YOUR 7 DAY FREE TRIAL**

# PANTONE® YELLOW CP



## About this Color

Color Number: Yellow CP

Color System: Graphics

Color Library: Color Bridge Coated

Color Family: Green-Yellow

Color Harmonies: [Learn More](#)

## Shop This Color



Color Bridge Guide Coated

\$ 265.00

Page: 2 Row: 4




Pantone Color Bridge Guide Set I Coated & Uncoated

\$ 454.00



Color Bridge Set + Pantone Connect Bundle

\$ 435.20 ~~\$ 543.99~~





### Need more Color Data?

① COLOR DATA
② SHADES
③ HARMONIES
④ CROSS REFERENCE

---

Convert Pantone Colors to their nearest RGB/CMYK/Hex/L\*a\*b\* equivalents.

sRGB:  

Hex:  

START YOUR 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

RESOLUTION (55) 32 : (9th December, 1955) — (*Adopted by the Ministers' Deputies*)

***Emblem of the Council of Europe***

The Committee of Ministers,

Having taken note of Recommendation 88 adopted unanimously by the Consultative Assembly on 25th October, 1955,

Decides to adopt for the Council of Europe the following emblem: on a field azure a circle of twelve mullets or, their points not touching. The emblem is in accordance with the descriptions and the design attached.

---

***Heraldic description***

On a field azure a circle of twelve mullets or their points not touching.

***Symbolical description***

Against the blue sky of the Western world, the stars symbolise the peoples of Europe in the form of a circle, the sign of union. The number of stars is invariably twelve, the figure twelve being the symbol of perfection and entirety.

***Geometrical description***

The emblem is in the form of a blue rectangular flag of which the fly (F) is one and a half times the length of the hoist (H). Twelve gold stars situated at equal intervals form an undefined circle of which the centre is the point of intersection of the diagonals of the rectangle. The radius (R) of the circle is equal to one-third of the height of the hoist. Each of the stars has five points which are situated on the circumference of an undefined circle of which the radius (r) is equal to one-eighteenth of the height of the hoist. All stars are upright — that is to say, with one point vertical at 90° and two points in a straight line at right angles with the mast.

The circle is arranged so that the stars appear in the position of the hours on the face of a clock. Their number is invariable.

---

The colour, heraldic azure, is represented by light ultramarine blue.

The colour heraldic or is represented by deep chrome yellow.

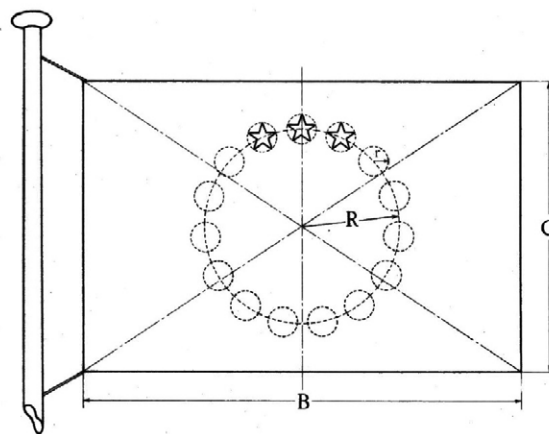
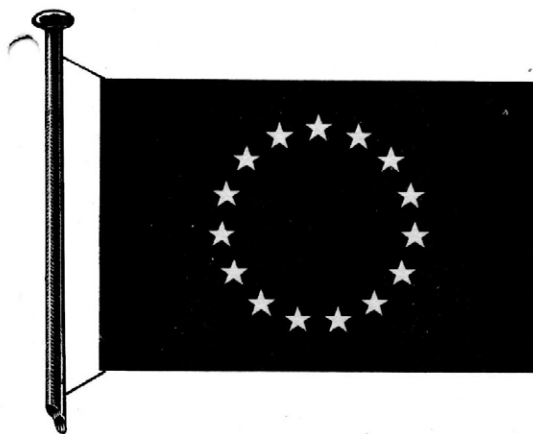
**ADOpte PAR**  
**EMBLEME PROPOSE POUR L'ASSEMBLEE CONSULTATIVE**  
**DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**

**LE 25.9.53**

**DESCRIPTION HERALDIQUE.** d'azur à cercle de quinze étoiles d'or dont les pointes ne se touchent pas.

**SYMBOL E.** sur le fond bleu du ciel, les étoiles figurant les <sup>Membres du Conseil</sup> ~~nations représentées~~ à l'Assemblée Consultative, forment le cercle en signe d'union. de l'Europe

**DESCRIPTION GEOMETRIQUE.**- la longueur du battant est égale à la hauteur du guindant plus un demi. La proportion de 3 sur 2 est, en effet, celle autour de laquelle s'établissent les proportions des drapeaux de la plupart des Membres du Conseil. Les étoiles d'or forment un cercle dont le centre est situé au point de rencontre des diagonales du rectangle que forme le drapeau. Le rayon de ce cercle est égal à  $1/3$  de la hauteur du guindant. Les étoiles sont centrées sur lui. Chacune des étoiles à cinq branches reproduit la figure d'une étoile inscrite dans un cercle non apparent dont le rayon est égal à  $1/20$  de la hauteur du guindant. Toutes les étoiles sont disposées verticalement, c'est-à-dire avec une branche dirigée vers le haut et deux branches s'appuyant sur une ligne non apparente perpendiculaire à la hampe.



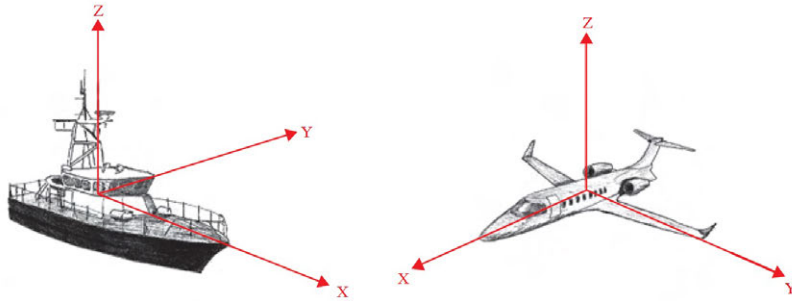


Figure 1.2 Examples of coordinate systems referenced to different objects.

casually from one system to the other. In fact what we have done is to introduce a *coordinate reference system* (CRS) – that is, a coordinate system that has been *referenced* to an object through describing the *datum*. In these cases we could think of the

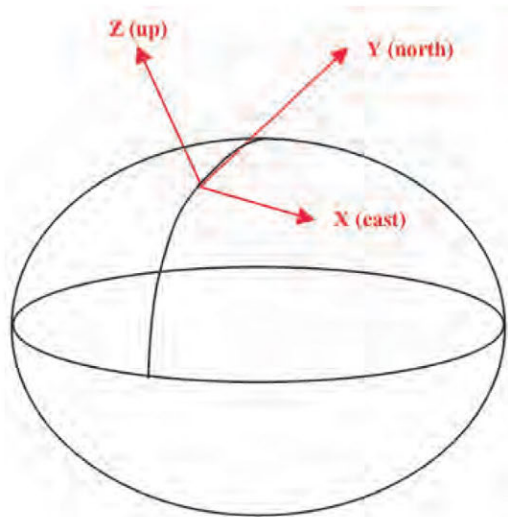


Figure 2.7 Topocentric coordinate system.

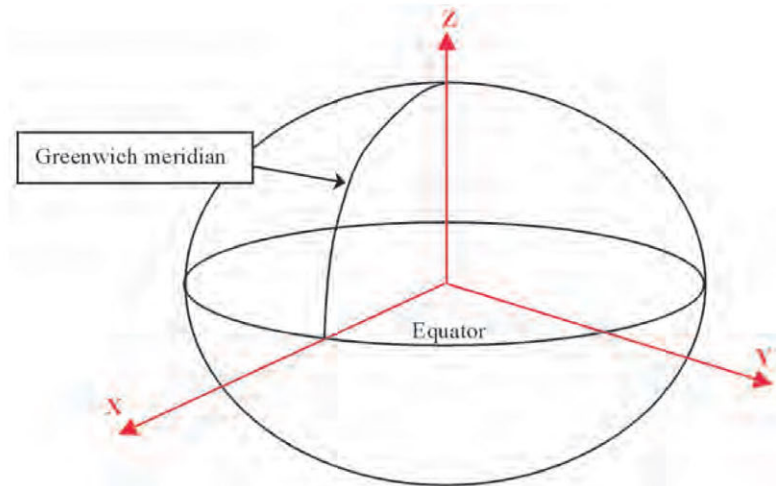


Figure 2.6 Geocentric Cartesian coordinate system.

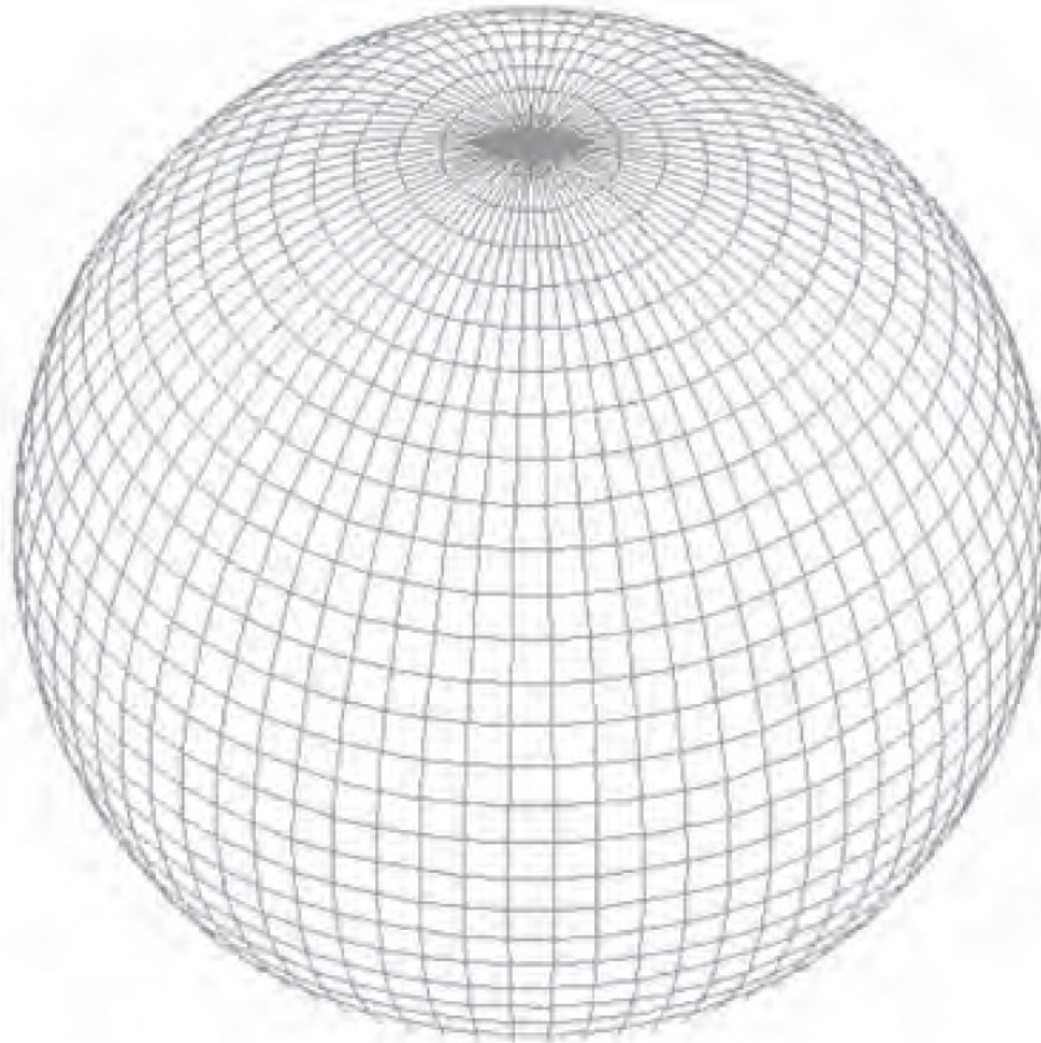


Figure 2.4 A graticule of parallels and meridians.

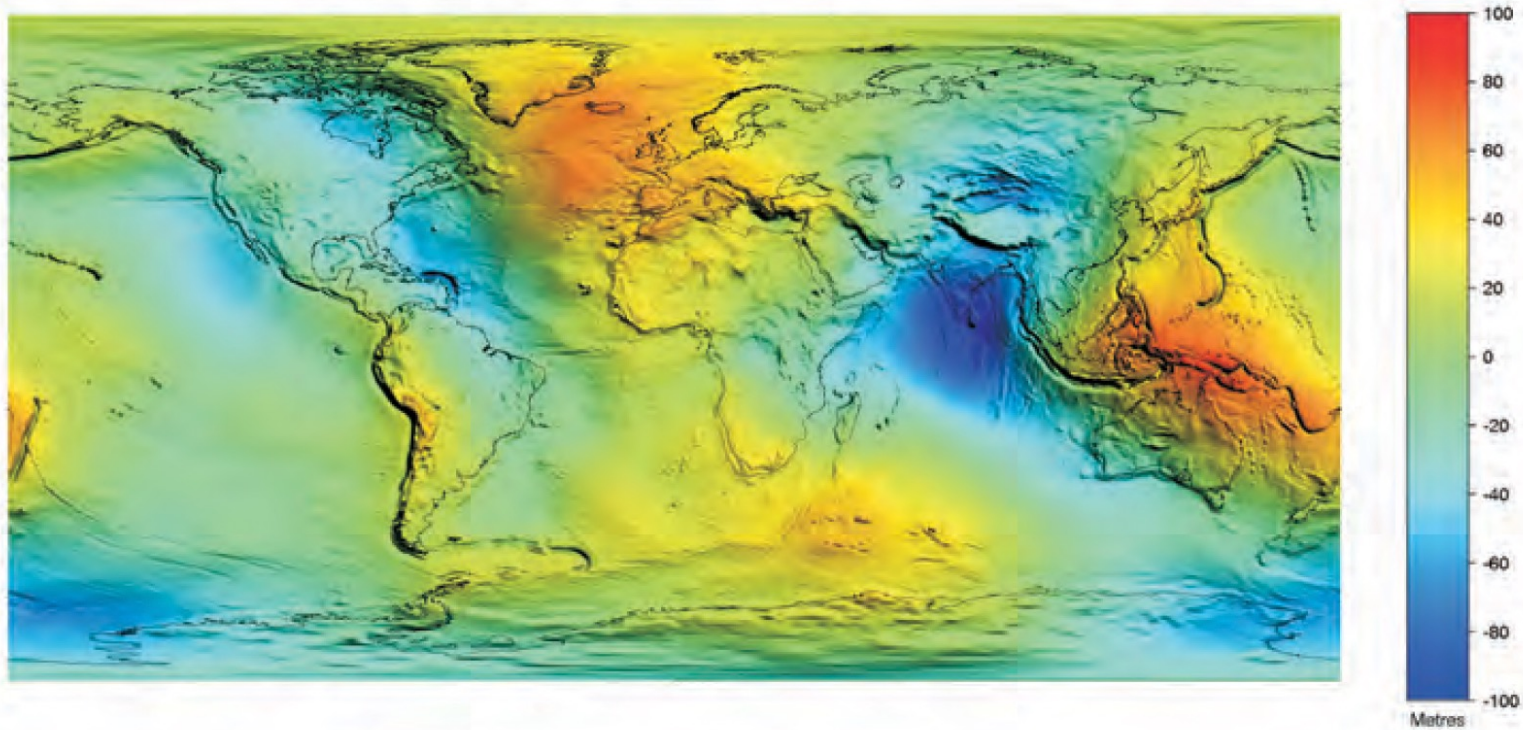


Figure 2.2 The geoid with respect to the WGS 84 ellipsoid. The heights have been obtained from the EGM96 model of the geoid (NGA 2007).

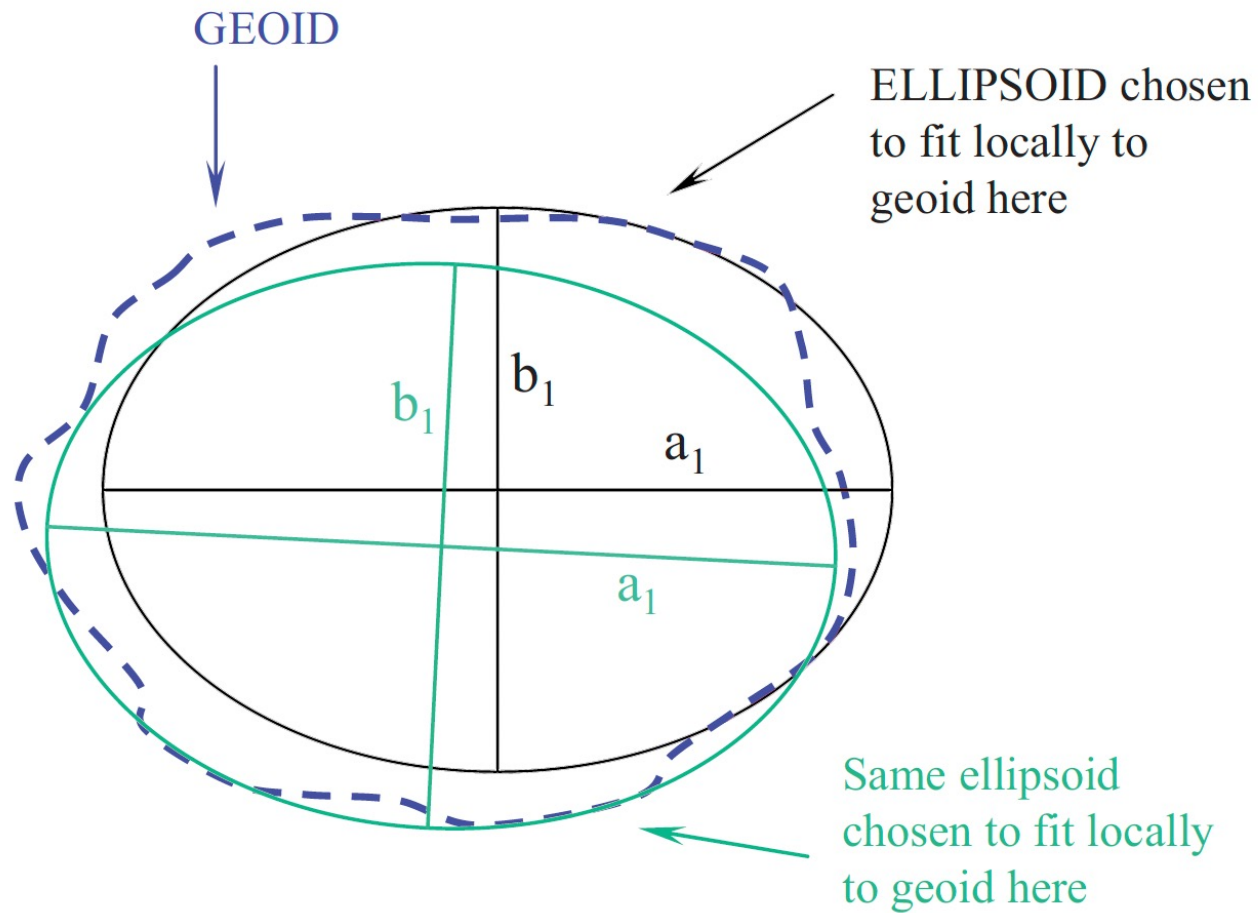
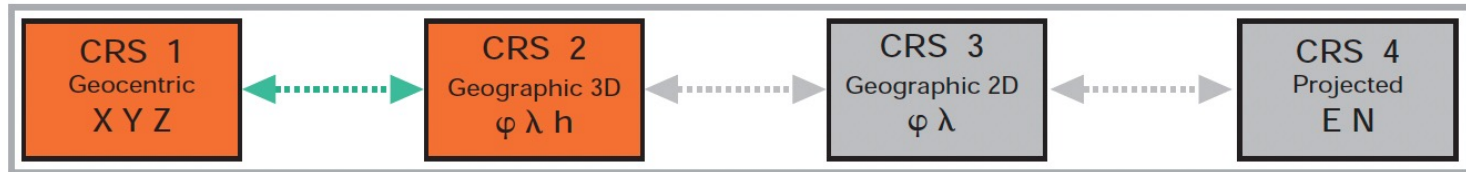


Figure 2.9 An ellipsoid fitted locally to the geoid.

## 2.2.4 Conversion between ellipsoidal and geocentric Cartesian coordinates



Geocentric Cartesian coordinates may be converted from and to ellipsoidal coordinates by a set of formulae that require knowledge of the parameters of the ellipsoid (section 2.1). The semi-major axis for the ellipsoid ( $a$ ) must be in the same length units as the Cartesian axes.

$$X = (v + h) \cos\varphi \cos\lambda \quad (2.6)$$

$$Y = (v + h) \cos\varphi \sin\lambda \quad (2.7)$$

$$Z = \{(1 - e^2) v + h\} \sin\varphi \quad (2.8)$$

#### 2.3.2.4 WGS 84

A geodetic coordinate reference system of especial interest is the World Geodetic System of 1984, or WGS 84. This is because it is the reference for positions determined through the use of the GPS navigation system.

The starting point for positioning using GPS is the satellite ephemerides (or orbital positions) that are broadcast by the system. These in turn have been determined from a set of monitoring stations maintained by US military authorities. It is the coordinates of these monitoring stations that effectively realise the WGS 84 coordinate reference system. So whilst in principle the conceptual definition of WGS 84 is, like ITRS, geocentric, its realisation differs from ITRF.

WGS 84 was previously only defined at an accuracy level of around 70 cm with respect to the ITRF. It was re-defined in 1994, however, in a form that was compatible with ITRF92 within 10 cm (Hooijberg 1997). Strictly speaking this realisation was then referred to as WGS 84 (G730), with 730 being the GPS week number in which the change was effected (the first full week of January 1994), but in practice G730 is often omitted. WGS 84 positions from before and after the January 1994 realisation will therefore differ by almost 1 m.

Since 1997, WGS 84 has been maintained to be consistent to a few centimetres with the then current ITRF. To achieve this there have been other re-definitions since that of 1994, such as the WGS 84 (G873) and WGS 84 (G1150) realisations. Although these are all slightly different coordinate reference systems, this will only be noticeable for applications of the very highest accuracy.

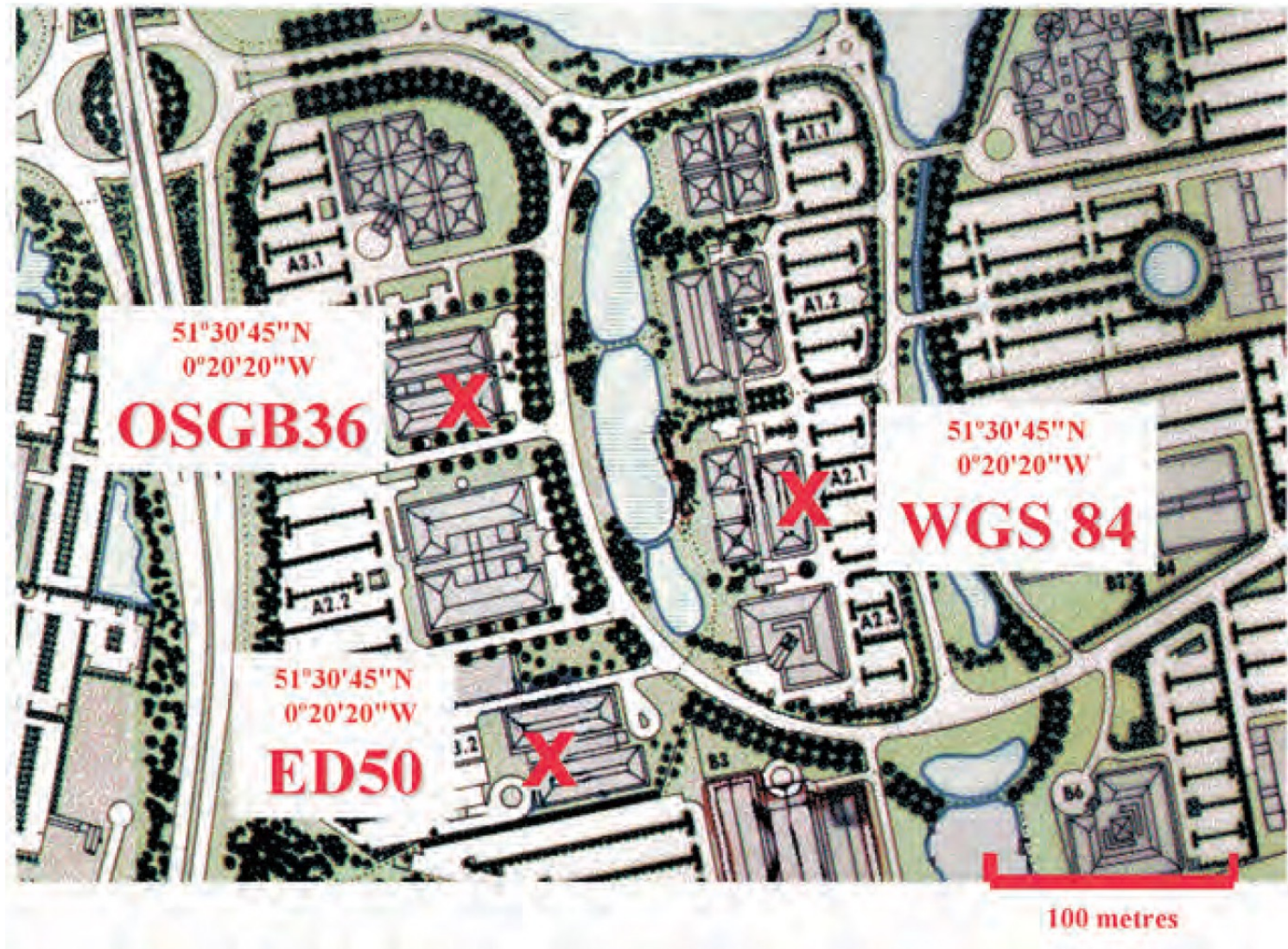


Figure 2.13 Latitude and longitude related to different geodetic datums.

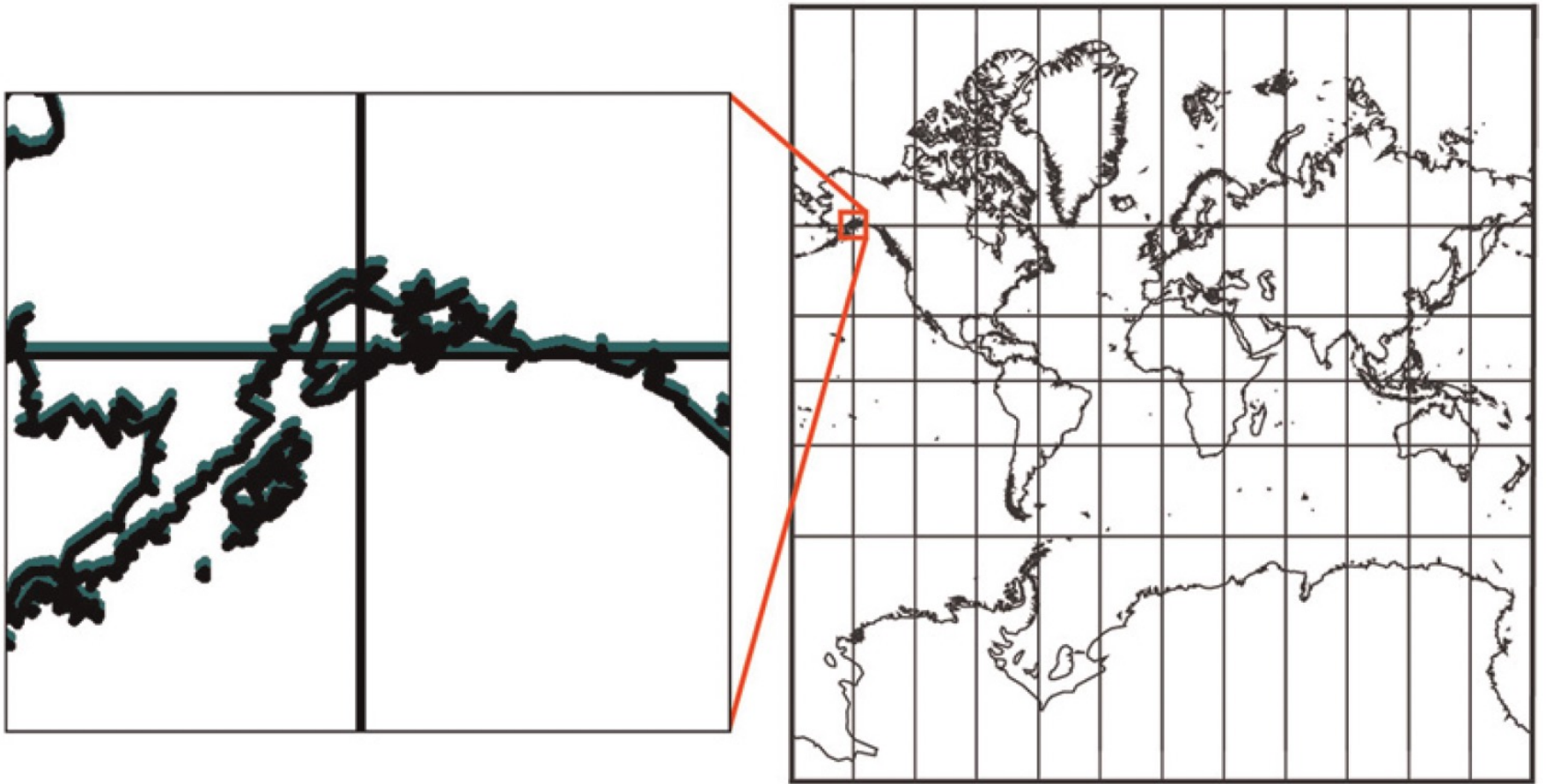


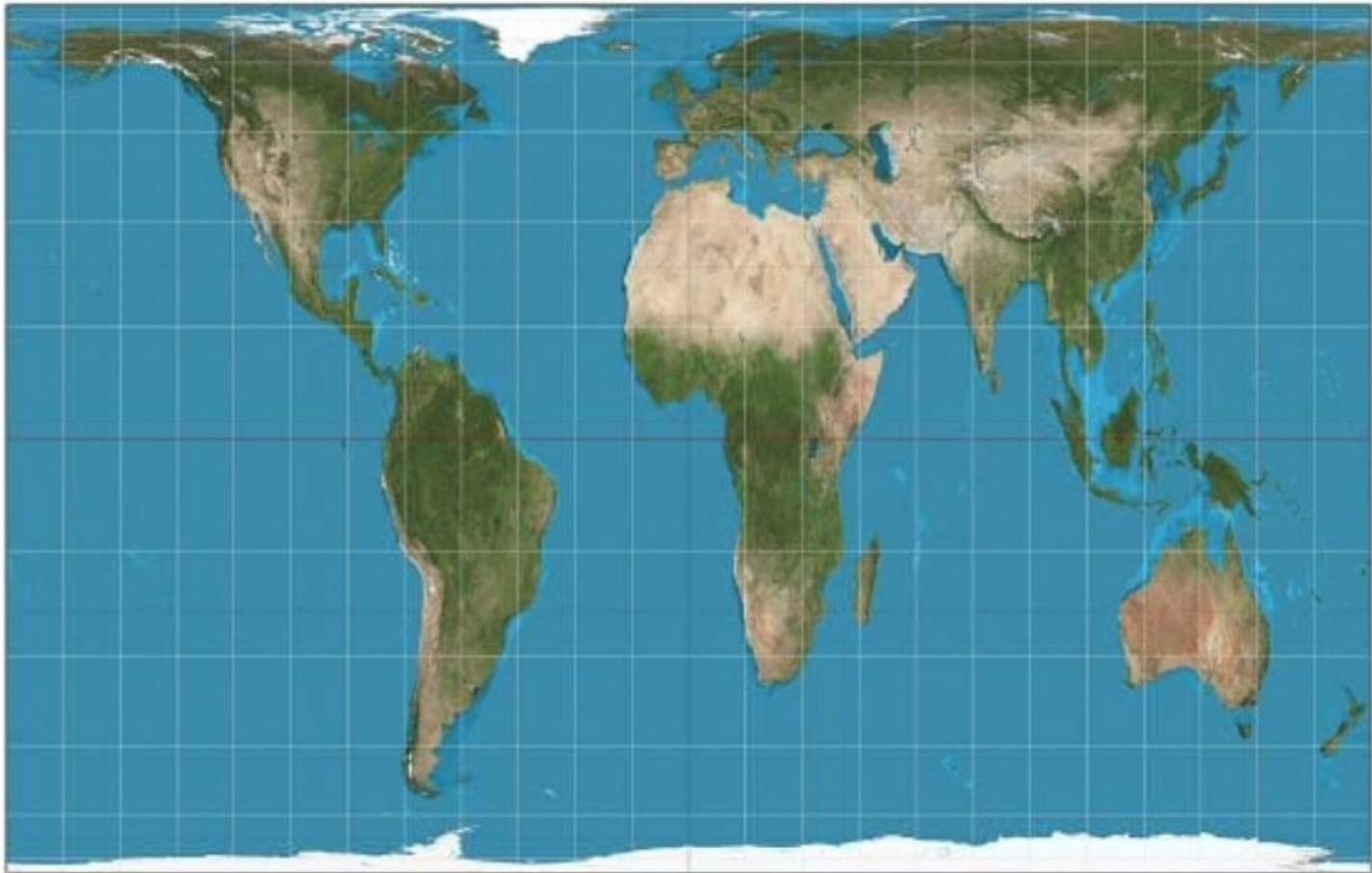
Figure 3. Close-up look at the difference between Mercator (black) and Web Mercator (green).



Mercator projection of the world between  $82^{\circ}\text{S}$  and  $82^{\circ}\text{N}$ .



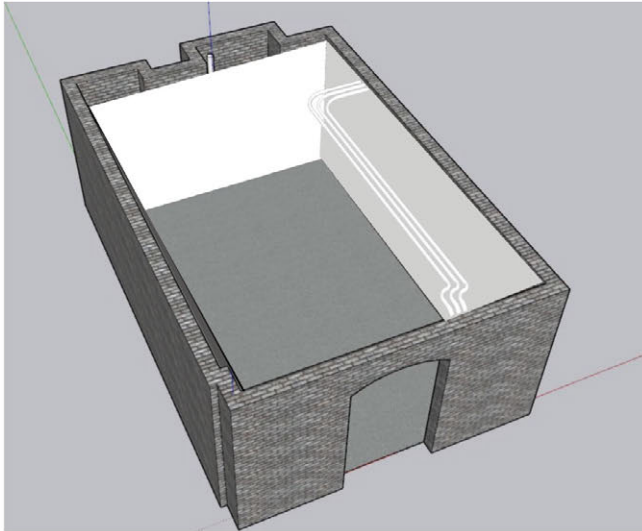
The Mercator projection with Tissot's indicatrix of deformation.



The Gall-Peters equal projection map, giving the correct proportion of land mass to the continents.

Fehmarner Str. 19  
13353 Berlin, Mitte

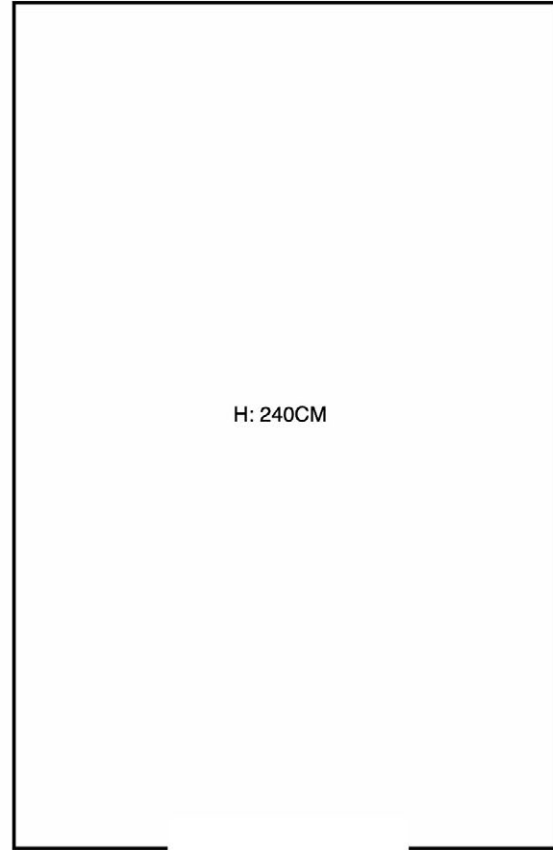
**floorplan:**

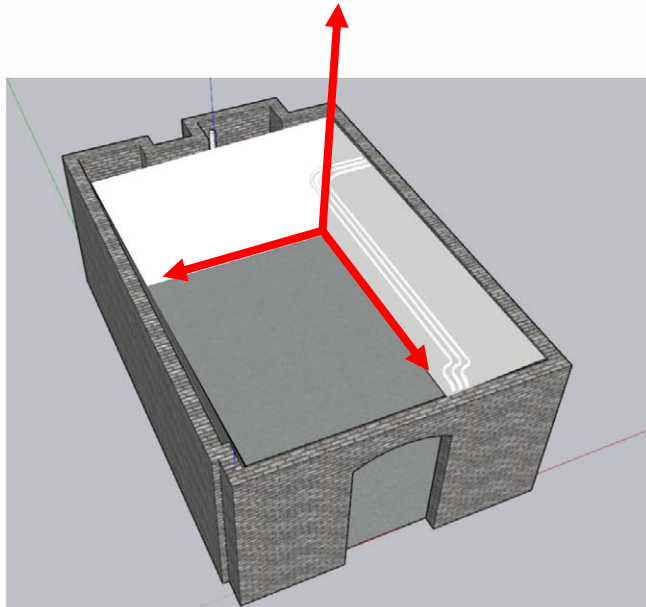


280CM

430CM

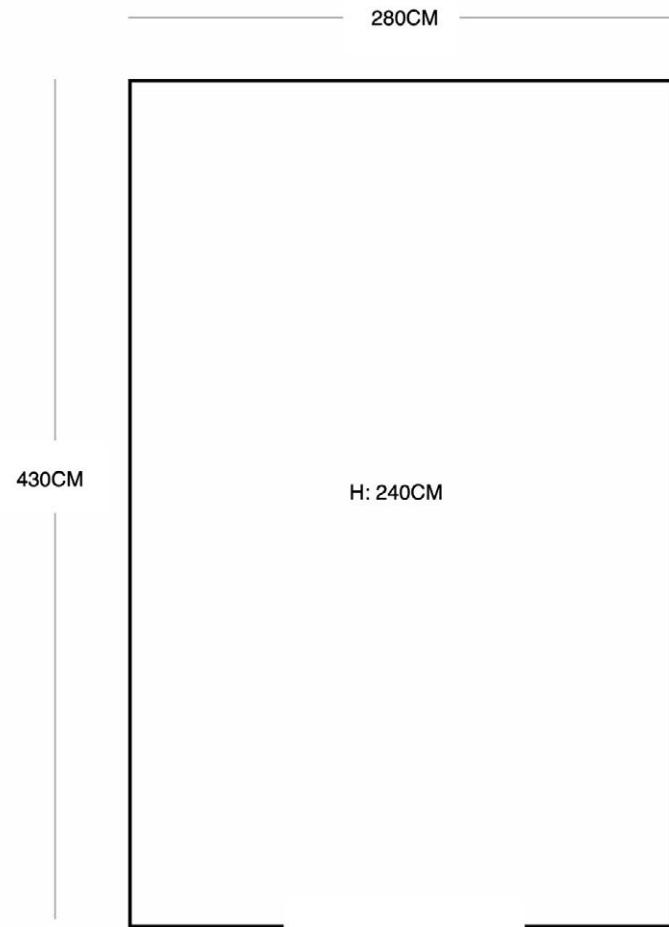
H: 240CM





**floorplan:**

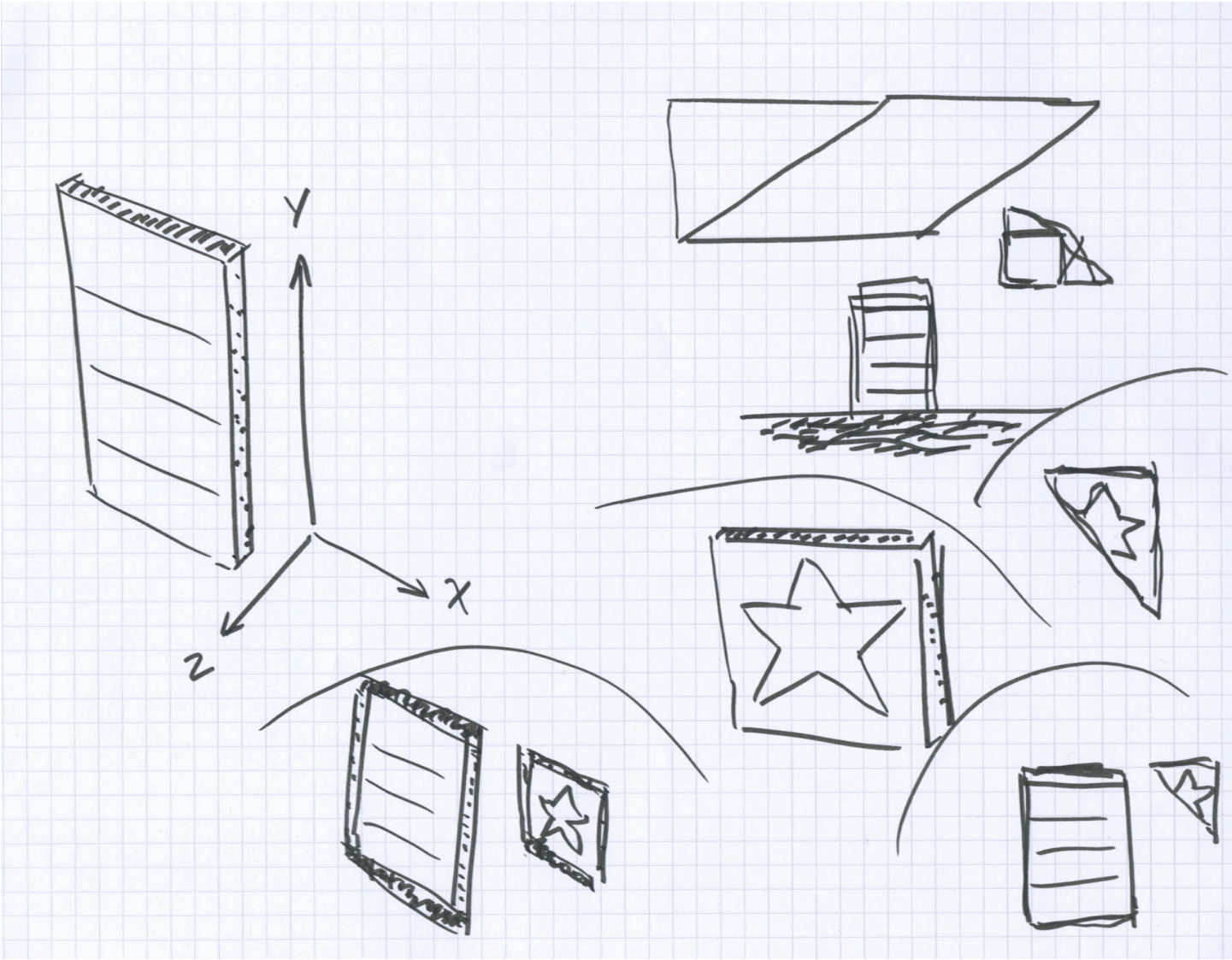
Fehmarner Str. 19  
13353 Berlin, Mitte

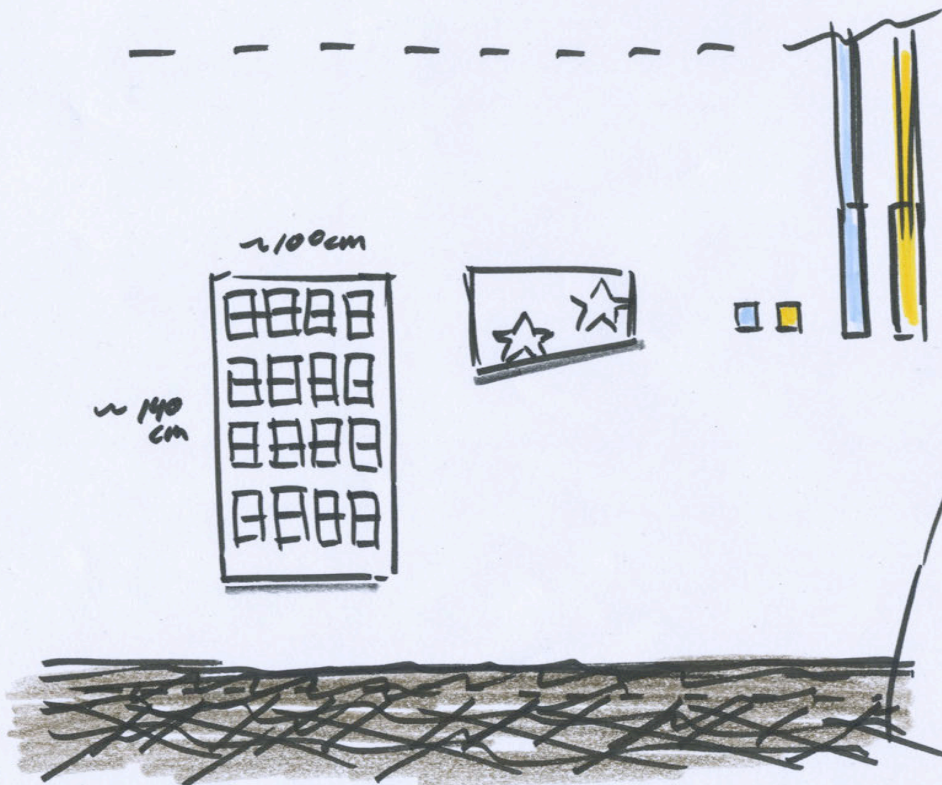


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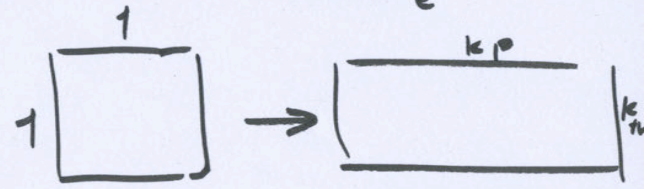




e.g.  
 Pantone  
 'Reflex Blue'  
 (Western sky)  
 blue sky, azure field  
 Pantone Yellow

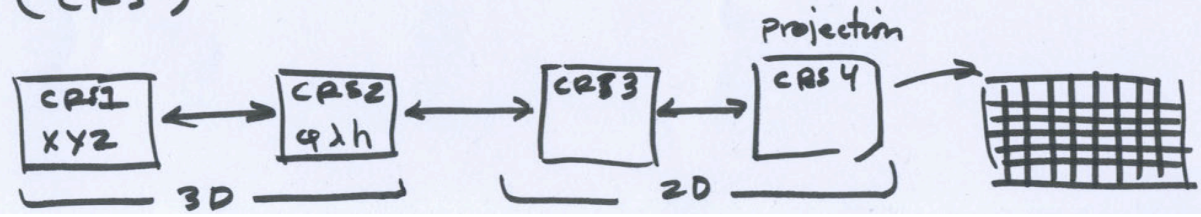
ellipsoid → projection

$$k = \frac{\text{distance}_p}{\text{distance}_e}$$

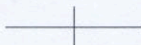


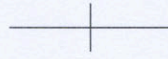
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 meridians

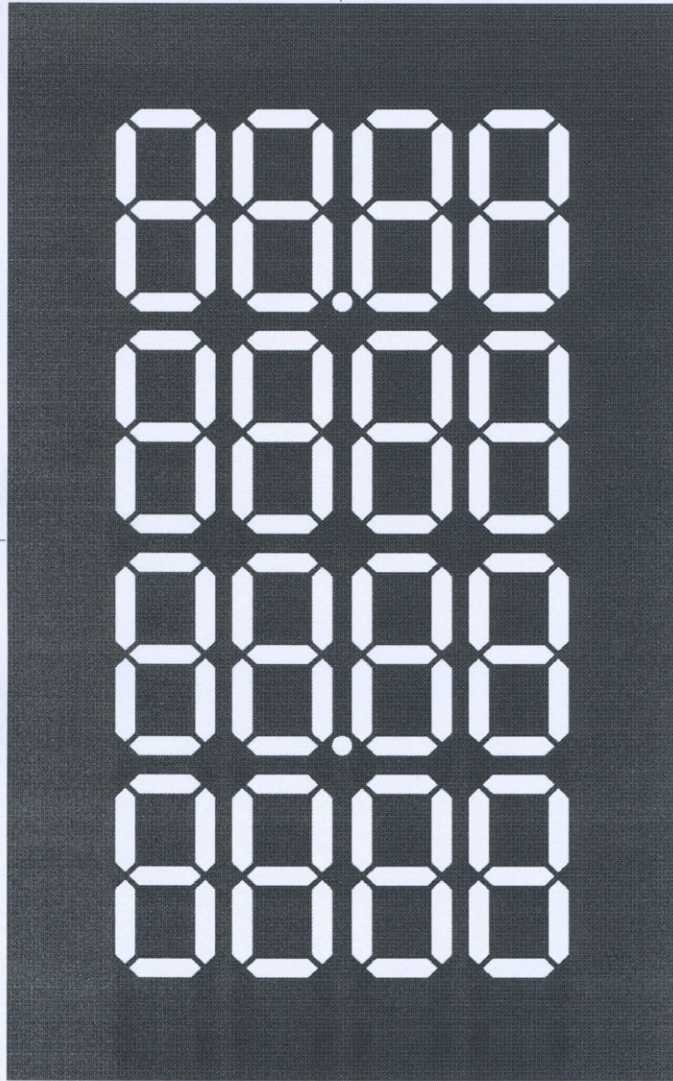
coordinate  
 reference  
 system  
 (CRS)

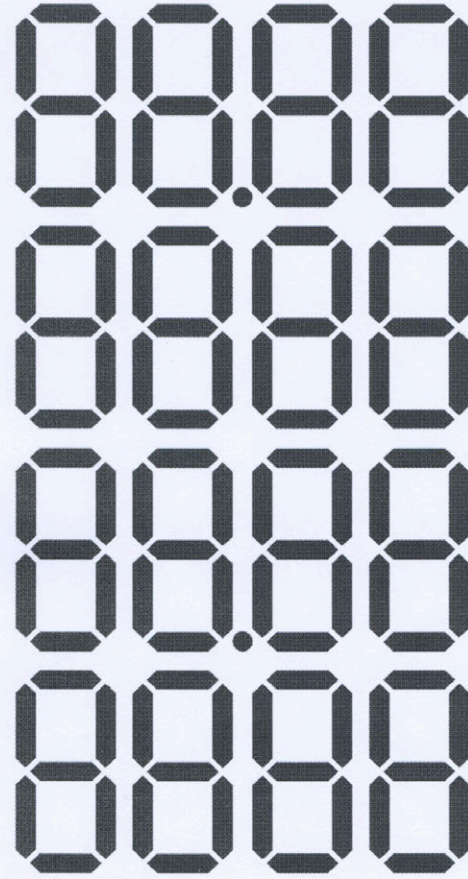
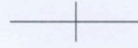










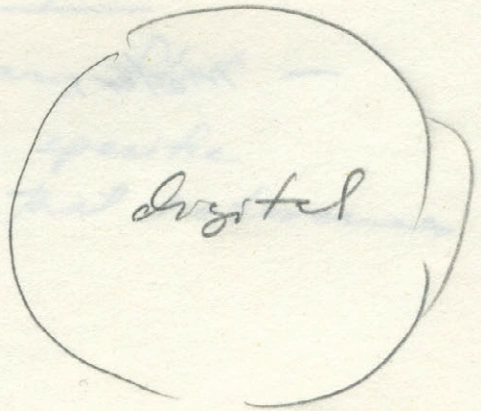
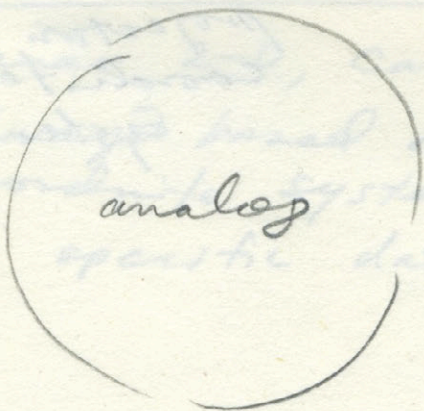


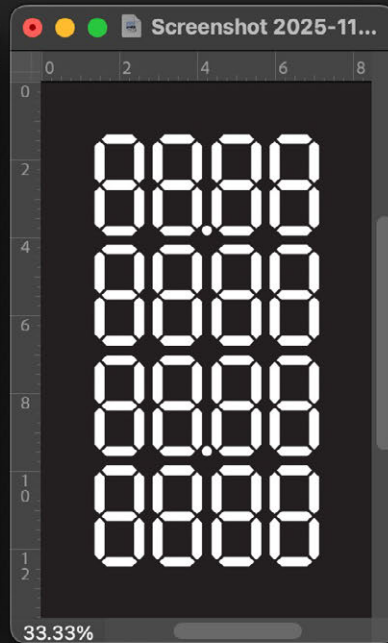
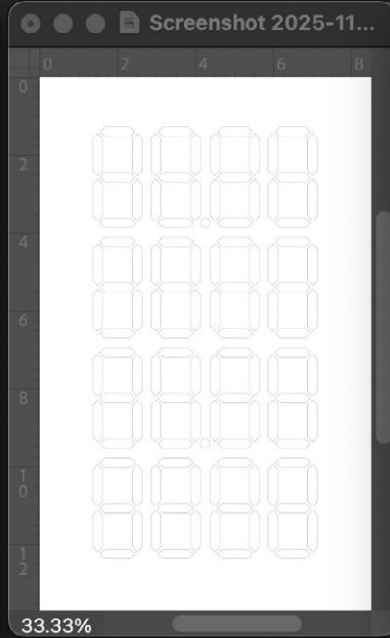
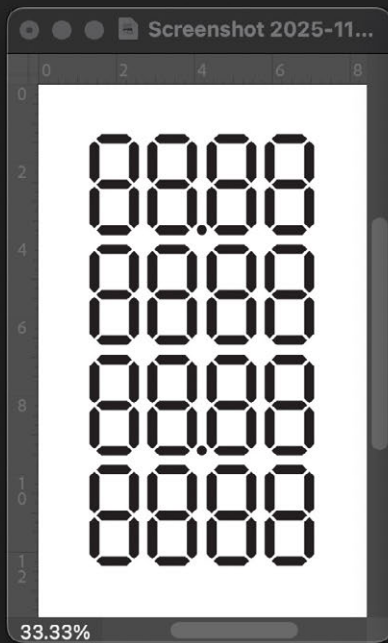
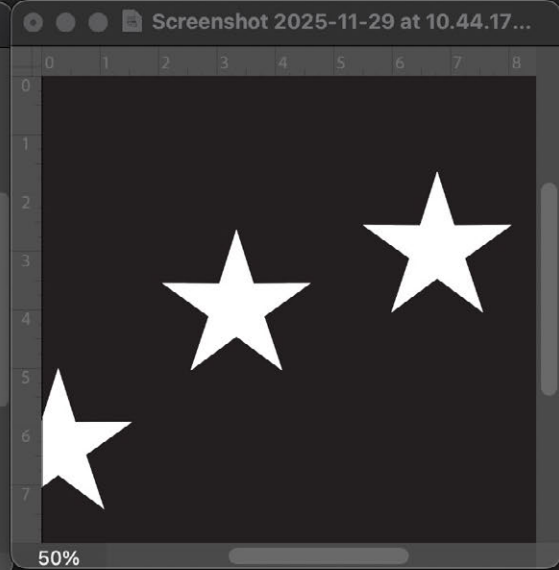
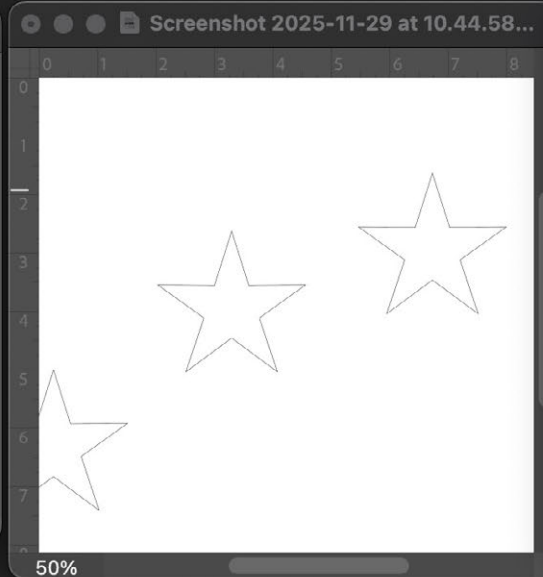
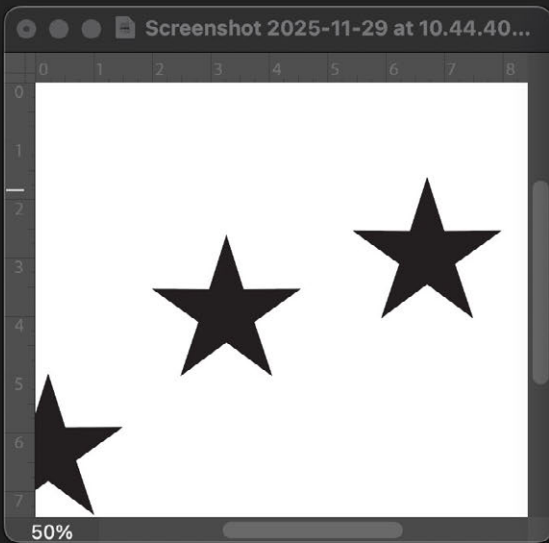


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commons & commons

territories & territories





# COORDINATES REPRESENTED AS DECIMAL DEGREES

## Precision [\[edit\]](#)

The radius of the [semi-major axis](#) of the [Earth](#) at the [equator](#) is 6,378,137.0 metres (20,925,646.3 ft) resulting in a [circumference](#) of 40,075,016.7 metres (131,479,714 ft).<sup>[5]</sup> The equator is divided into 360 degrees of longitude, so each degree at the equator represents 111,319.5 metres (365,221 ft). As one moves away from the equator towards a pole, however, one degree of longitude is multiplied by the cosine of the latitude, decreasing the distance, approaching zero at the pole. The number of decimal places required for a particular precision at the equator is:

**Degree precision versus length**

decimal places	decimal degrees	DMS	Object that can be <i>unambiguously</i> recognized at this scale	N/S or E/W at equator	E/W at 23N/S	E/W at 45N/S	E/W at 67N/S
0	1.0	1° 00′ 0″	country or large region	111 km	102 km	78.7 km	43.5 km
1	0.1	0° 06′ 0″	large city or district	11.1 km	10.2 km	7.87 km	4.35 km
2	0.01	0° 00′ 36″	town or village	1.11 km	1.02 km	0.787 km	0.435 km
3	0.001	0° 00′ 3.6″	neighborhood, street	111 m	102 m	78.7 m	43.5 m
4	0.0001	0° 00′ 0.36″	individual street, large buildings	11.1 m	10.2 m	7.87 m	4.35 m
5	0.00001	0° 00′ 0.036″	individual trees, houses	1.11 m	1.02 m	0.787 m	0.435 m
6	0.000001	0° 00′ 0.0036″	individual humans	111 mm	102 mm	78.7 mm	43.5 mm
7	0.0000001	0° 00′ 0.00036″	practical limit of commercial surveying	11.1 mm	10.2 mm	7.87 mm	4.35 mm
8	0.00000001	0° 00′ 0.000036″	specialized surveying	1.11 mm	1.02 mm	0.787 mm	0.435 mm



## COORDINATES REPRESENTED AS DECIMAL DEGREES

<b>0</b>	1.0	1° 00' 0"	country or large region
<b>1</b>	0.1	0° 06' 0"	large city or district
<b>2</b>	0.01	0° 00' 36"	town or village
<b>3</b>	0.001	0° 00' 3.6"	neighborhood, street
<b>4</b>	0.0001	0° 00' 0.36"	individual street, large buildings
<b>5</b>	0.00001	0° 00' 0.036"	individual trees, houses
<b>6</b>	0.000001	0° 00' 0.0036"	individual humans
<b>7</b>	0.0000001	0° 00' 0.00036"	practical limit of commercial surveying
<b>8</b>	0.00000001	0° 00' 0.000036"	specialized surveying

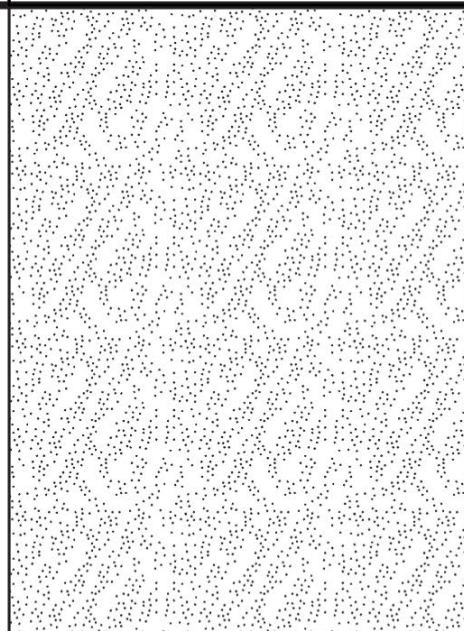
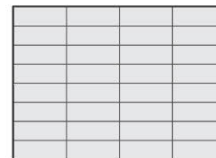
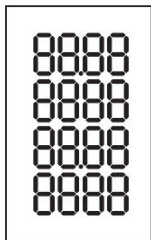


h. 232.5cm

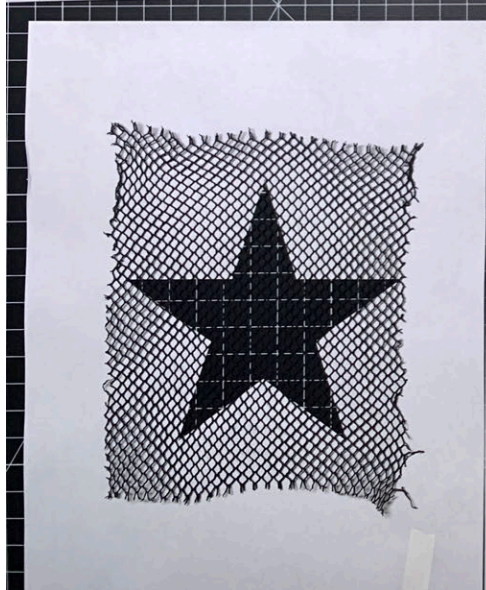
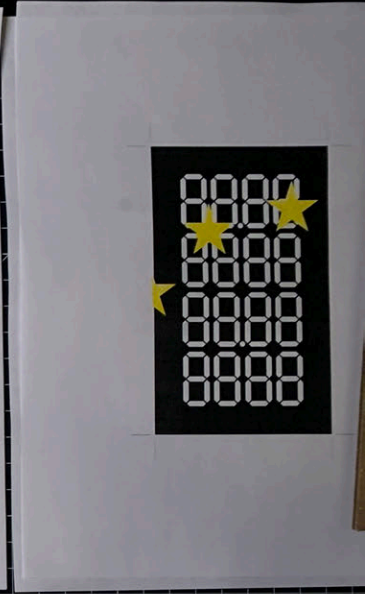
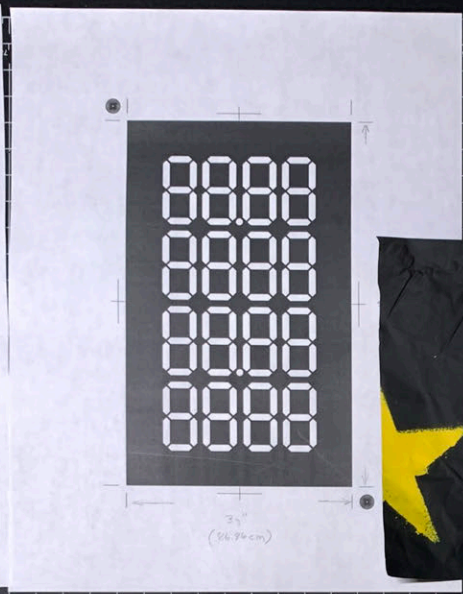
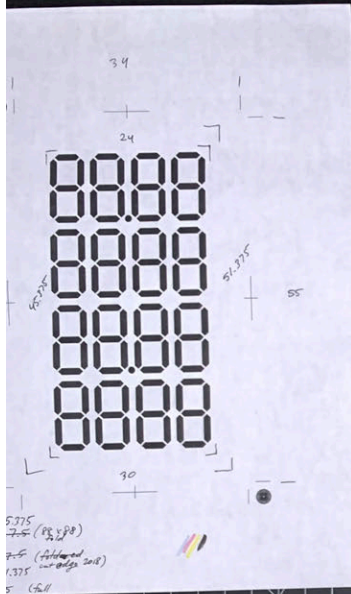
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273cm

371cm







88 + ☆

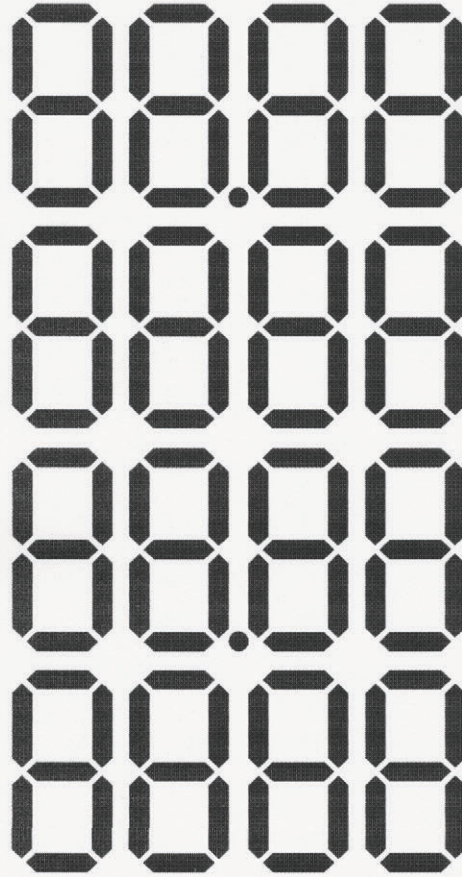
white figures/  
black back-  
ground  
(i.e. figures  
in negative)

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8888

Geospatial data!

Annex A1 G  
Council of E  
The European flag  
The number of stars has  
12. It is traditionally the  
number of the members of the  
Council of Europe.

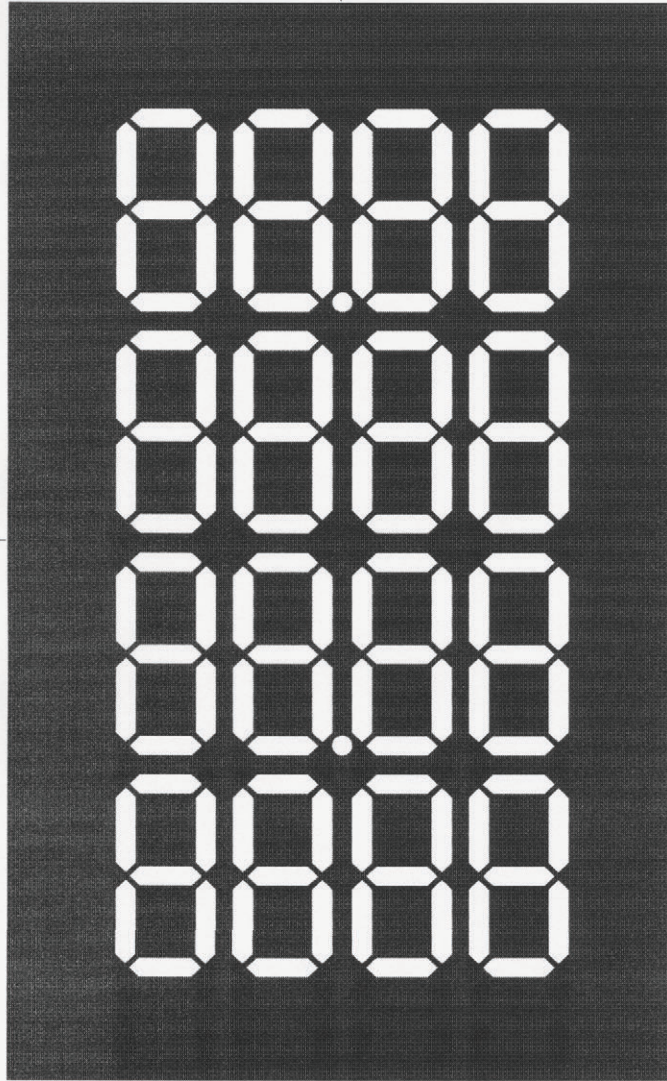
History of the flag  
The European flag is a  
symbol of the European  
Union. It was adopted by the  
Council of Europe in 1955.  
The flag is a circle of 12  
gold stars on a blue  
background. The stars are  
arranged in a circle, and  
each star is the same size.  
The flag is a symbol of  
unity and cooperation  
between the member states  
of the European Union.



H: 140 cm



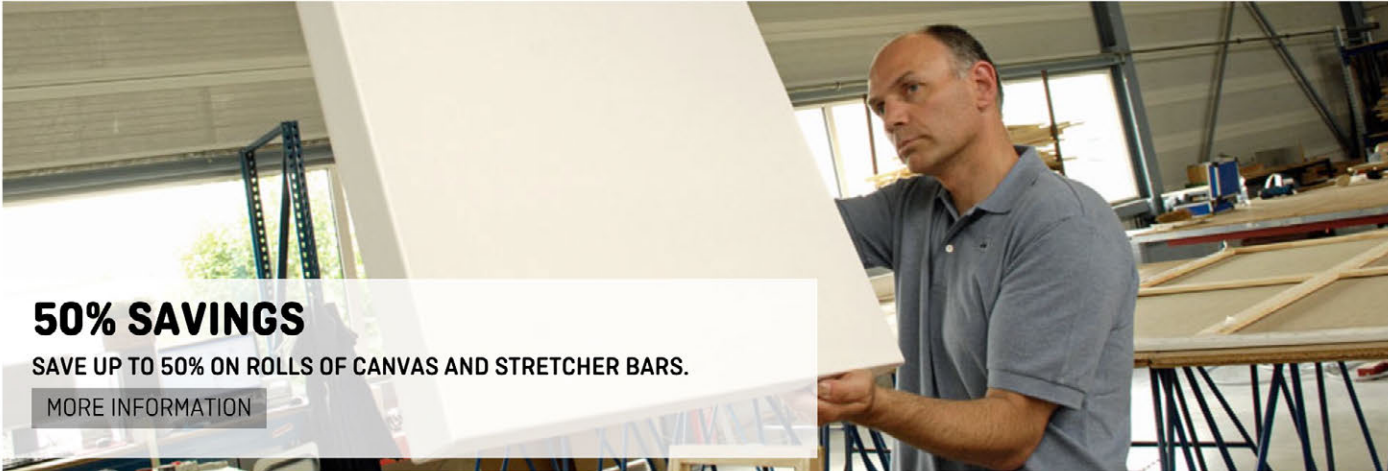
W: 90 cm



H: 140 cm

W: 90 cm

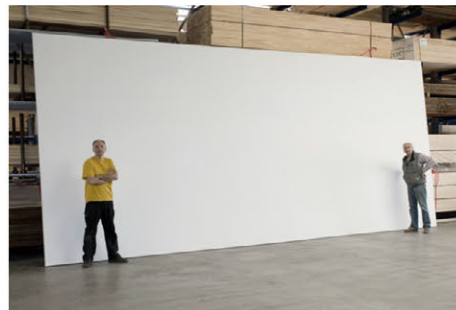




**50% SAVINGS**  
SAVE UP TO 50% ON ROLLS OF CANVAS AND STRETCHER BARS.

[MORE INFORMATION](#)

**50% SAVINGS** | **STRETCHED CANVASES**



**STRETCHED CANVASES  
BY ARTEL, THE BEST  
QUALITY AND THE MOST  
AFFORDABLE IN THE UK!**

Since many years we produce and supply

## CANVAS CALCULATOR

for stretcher bars, stretched canvases  
and panels



## ARTIST CANVAS ON ROLL

range of linen, cotton and polyester




## ACCESSORIES


stretching systems, corner connectors, ...





CANVAS

PANEL

 short side\*  long side\*   cm  inch

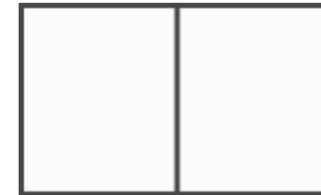
 profile\*  depth\*

 cross bar(s)  profile

 stretched / unstretched\*  coton / linen

↳ number of split systems: short side  long side

Schematic representation



num...

1

€65,10

## CANVAS CALCULATOR

for stretcher bars, stretched canvases  
and panels



## ARTIST CANVAS ON ROLL

range of linen, cotton and polyester




## ACCESSORIES


stretching systems, corner connectors, ...





CANVAS

PANEL

 short side (86,36 cm)\*  long side (139,7 cm)\*   cm  inch

 profile\*  depth\*

 cross bar(s)  profile

 stretched / unstretched\*  coton / linen

↳ number of split systems:  short side  long side

Schematic representation



num...

€68,92

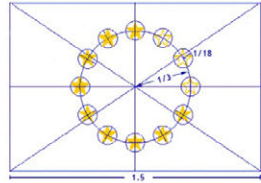
ORDER



## Geometrical description

The emblem is in the form of a blue rectangular flag of which the fly is one and a half times the length of the hoist. Twelve gold stars situated at equal intervals form an invisible circle whose centre is the point of intersection of the diagonals of the rectangle. The radius of the circle is equal to one third of the height of the hoist. Each of the stars has five points, which are situated on the circumference of an invisible circle whose radius is equal to one eighteenth of the height of the hoist. All the stars are upright – that is to say, with the top point vertical and two points in a straight line at right angles to the mast.

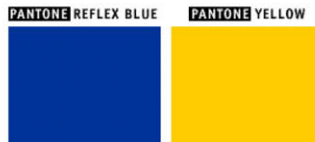
The circle is arranged so that the stars appear in the position of the hours on the face of a clock. Their number is invariable.



## Regulation colours

### The emblem

The colours of the emblem are Pantone Reflex Blue for the surface of the rectangle and Pantone Yellow for the stars. The international Pantone range is very widely available and easily accessible, even for non-professionals.



### Four-colour process

If the four-colour process is used, it is not possible to use the two standard colours. It is therefore necessary to recreate them using the four colours of the four-colour process. Pantone Yellow is obtained by using 100 % 'Process Yellow'. By mixing 100 % 'Process Cyan' with 80 % 'Process Magenta' one can get a colour very similar to Pantone Reflex Blue.

### Internet

Pantone Reflex Blue corresponds to the web-palette colour RGB: 0/51/153 (hexadecimal: 003399) and Pantone Yellow corresponds to the web-palette colour RGB: 255/204/0 (hexadecimal: FFCC00).

### Monochrome reproduction process

If only black is available, outline the rectangle in black and print the stars in black on white.

If blue is the only colour available, use Reflex Blue at 100 % for the rectangle and leave the stars in white (negative).



**PMS 286 C** for a darker blue and  
**PMS 109 C** or Process Yellow for  
the gold

# PANTONE® REFLEX BLUE C



**PANTONE®**  
Reflex Blue C

## About this Color

Color Number: Reflex Blue C

Color System: Graphics

Color Library: Solid Coated

Color Family: Purple

Color Harmonies: [Learn More](#)

## Shop This Color

### Four-colour process

If the four-colour process is used, it is not possible to use the two standard colours. It is therefore necessary to recreate them using the four colours of the four-colour process. Pantone Yellow is obtained by using 100 % 'Process Yellow'. By mixing 100 % 'Process Cyan' with 80 % 'Process Magenta' one can get a colour very similar to Pantone Reflex Blue.

### Internet

Pantone Reflex Blue corresponds to the web-palette colour RGB: 0/51/153 (hexadecimal: 003399) and Pantone Yellow corresponds to the web-palette colour RGB: 255/204/0 (hexadecimal: FFCC00).

### Monochrome reproduction process

If only black is available, outline the rectangle in black and print the stars in black on white.

If blue is the only colour available, use Reflex Blue at 100 % for the rectangle and leave the stars in white (negative).

\$ 18.00

Page: 155 Row: 4

Page: 155



## Need more Color Data?

-  COLOR DATA
-  SHADES
-  HARMONIES
-  CROSS REFERENCE

Convert Pantone Colors to their nearest RGB/CMYK/Hex/L\*a\*b\* equivalents.

sRGB:  

Hex:  

[START YOUR 7 DAY FREE TRIAL](#)

# PANTONE® 109 C



## About this Color

Color Number: 109 C

Color System: Graphics

Color Library: Solid Coated

Color Family: Yellow

Color Harmonies: [Learn More](#)

## Shop This Color

### Four-colour process

If the four-colour process is used, it is not possible to use the two standard colours. It is therefore necessary to recreate them using the four colours of the four-colour process. Pantone Yellow is obtained by using 100 % 'Process Yellow'. By mixing 100 % 'Process Cyan' with 80 % 'Process Magenta' one can get a colour very similar to Pantone Reflex Blue.

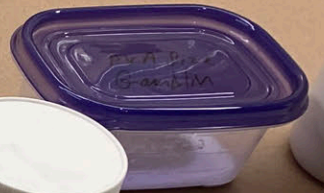
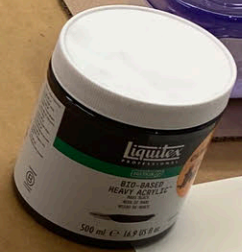
### Internet

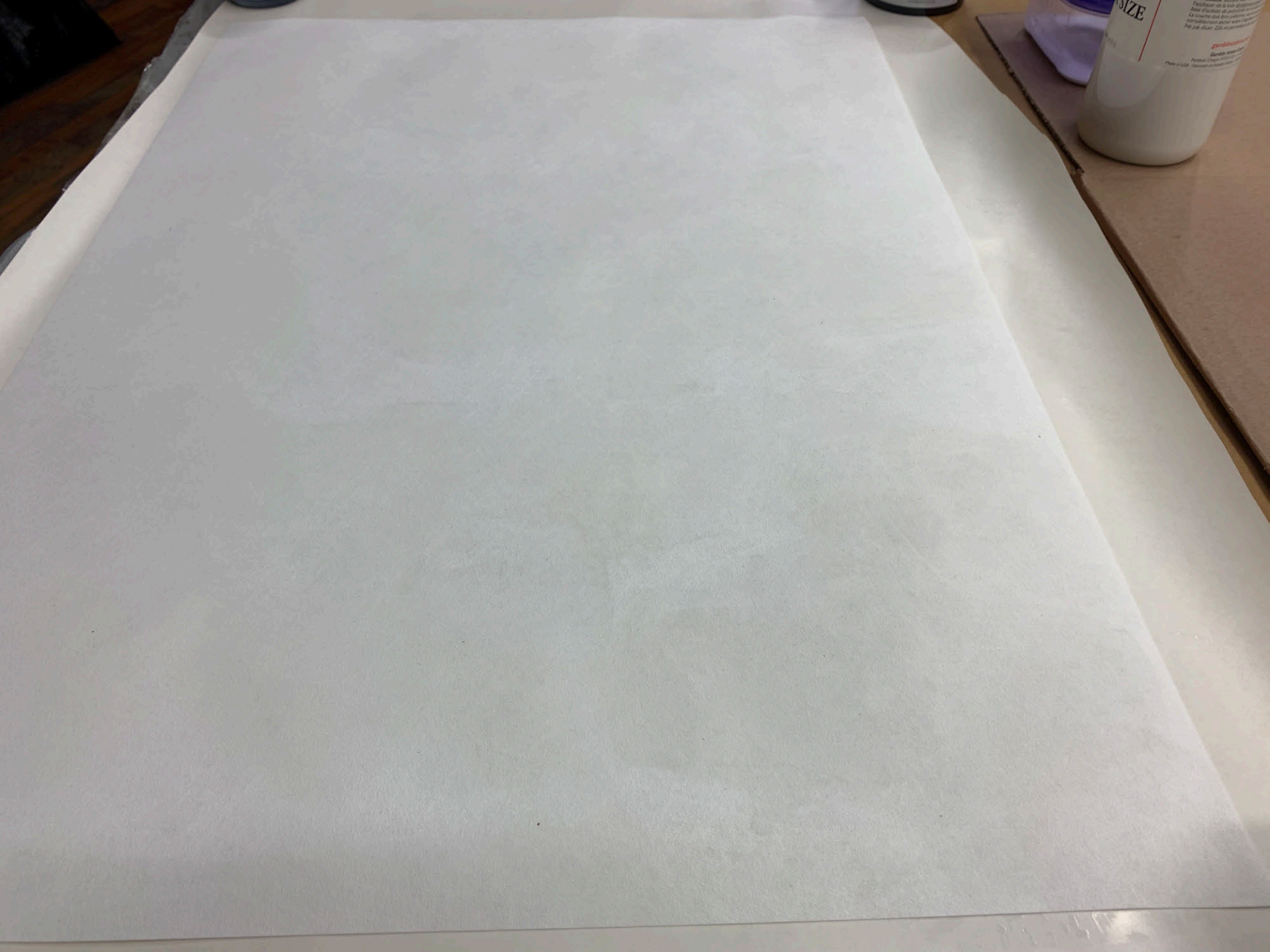
Pantone Reflex Blue corresponds to the web-palette colour RGB: 0/51/153 (hexadecimal: 003399) and Pantone Yellow corresponds to the web-palette colour RGB: 255/204/0 (hexadecimal: FFCC00).

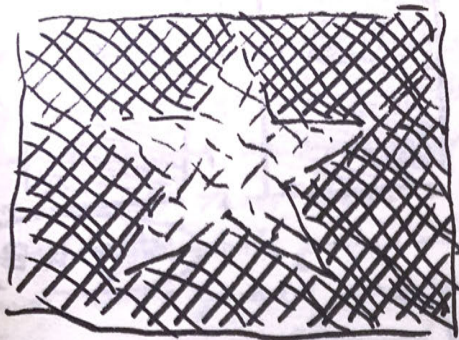
### Monochrome reproduction process

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If blue is the only colour available, use Reflex Blue at 100 % for the rectangle and leave the stars in white (negative).

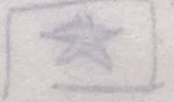
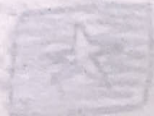




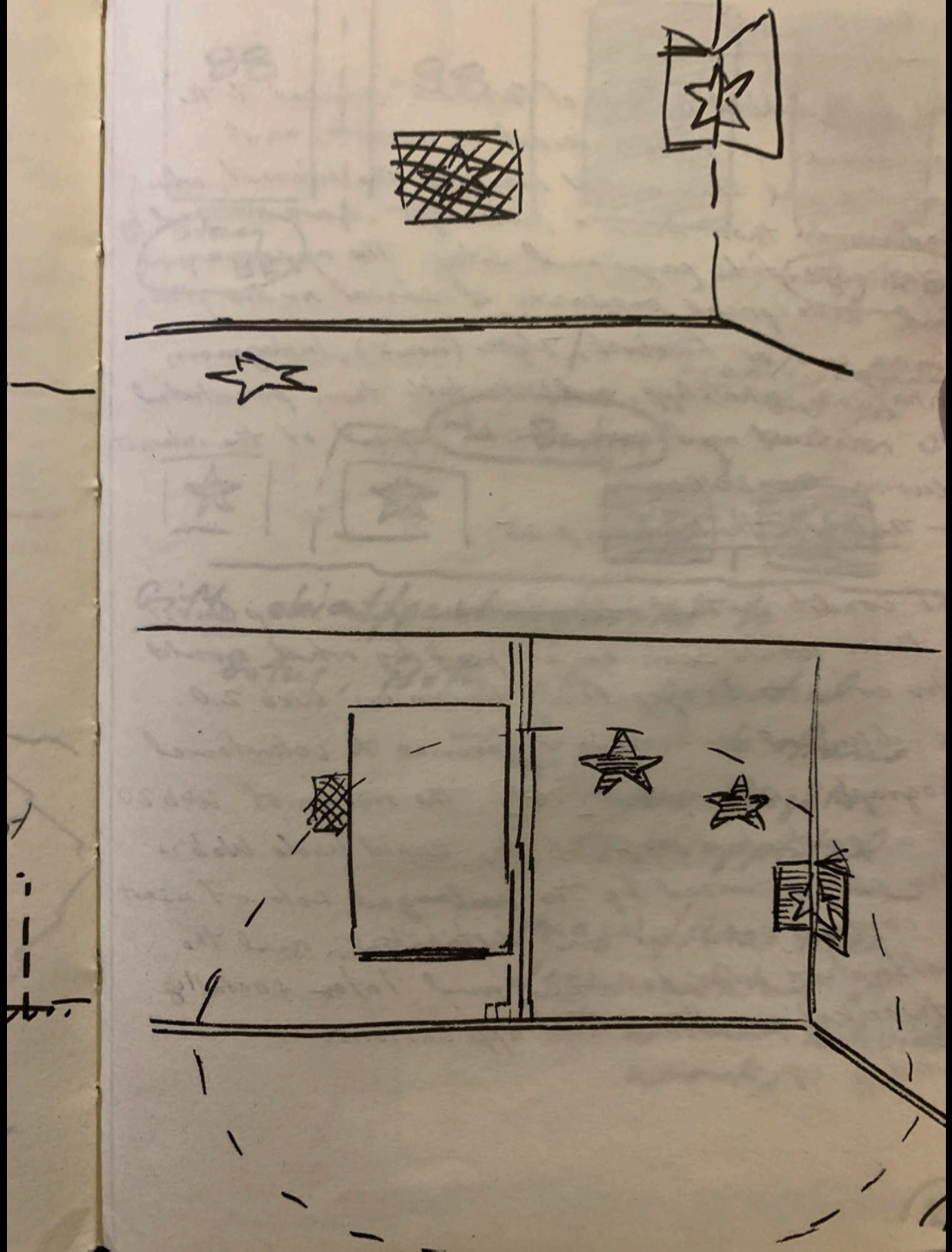


e.g. bobbinet

- sized w/ PVA size
- painted w/ b/w gesso



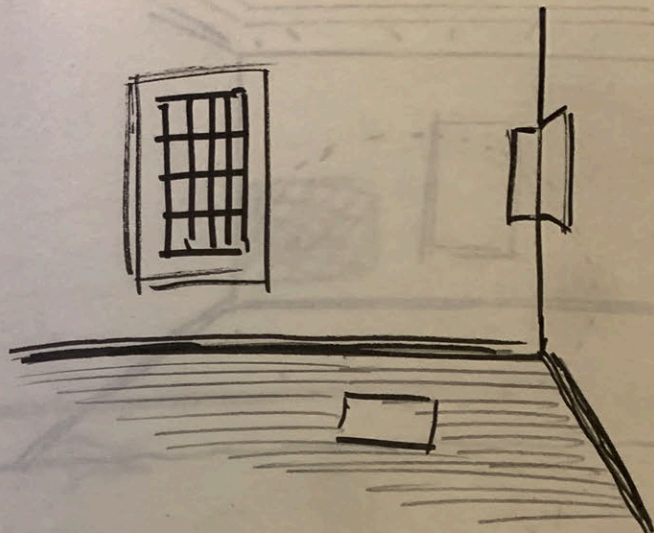
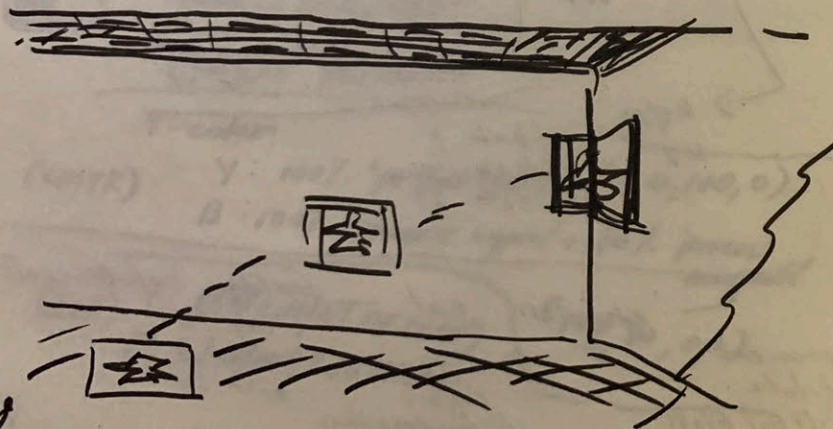
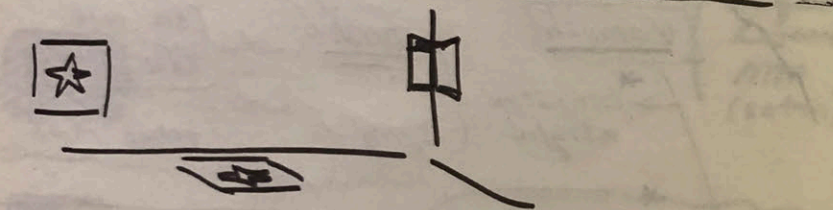
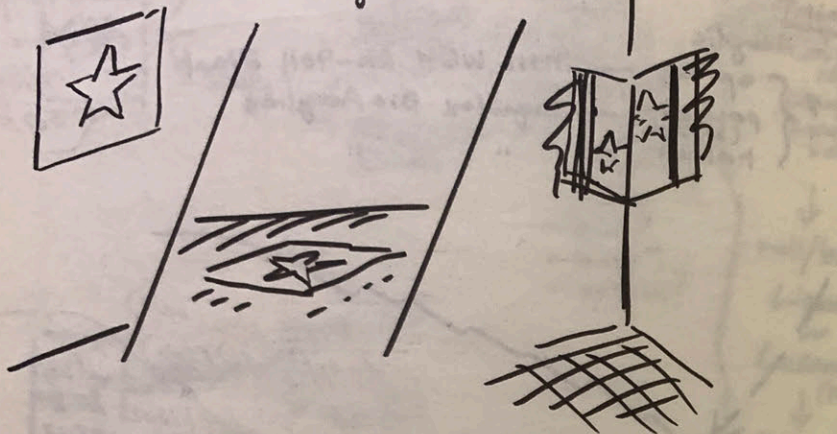
porcelain plate  
"Europe"



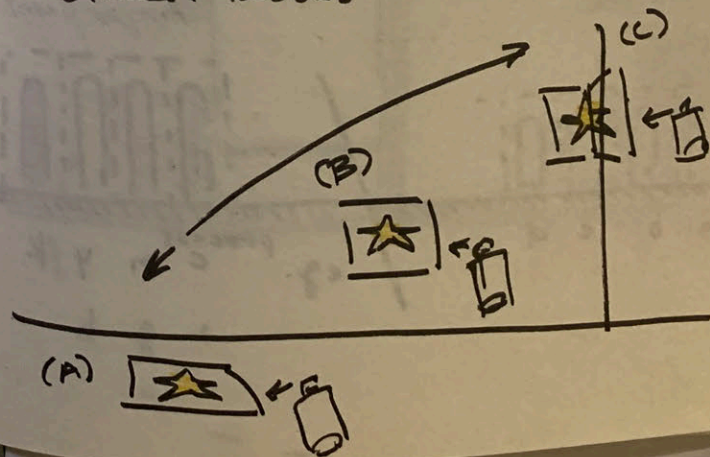
wall

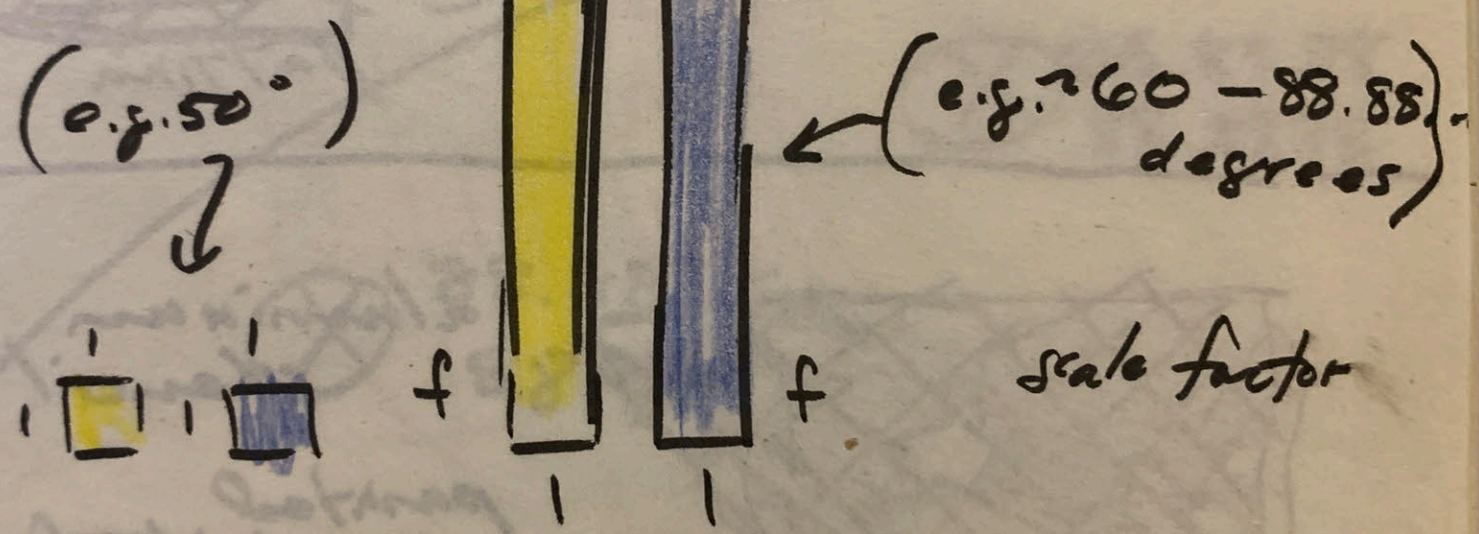
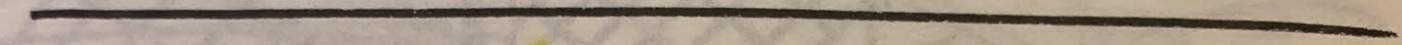
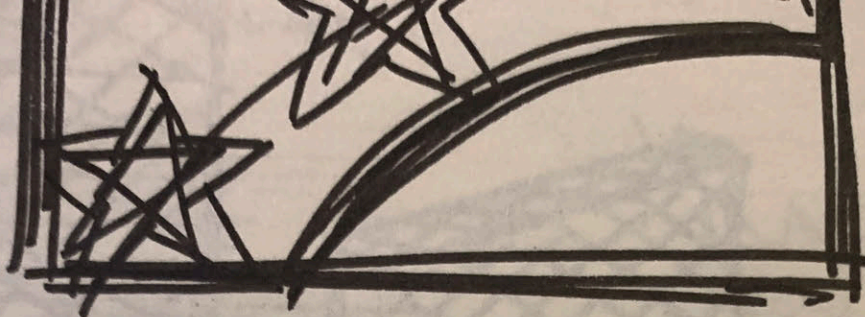
floor/  
ground

corner



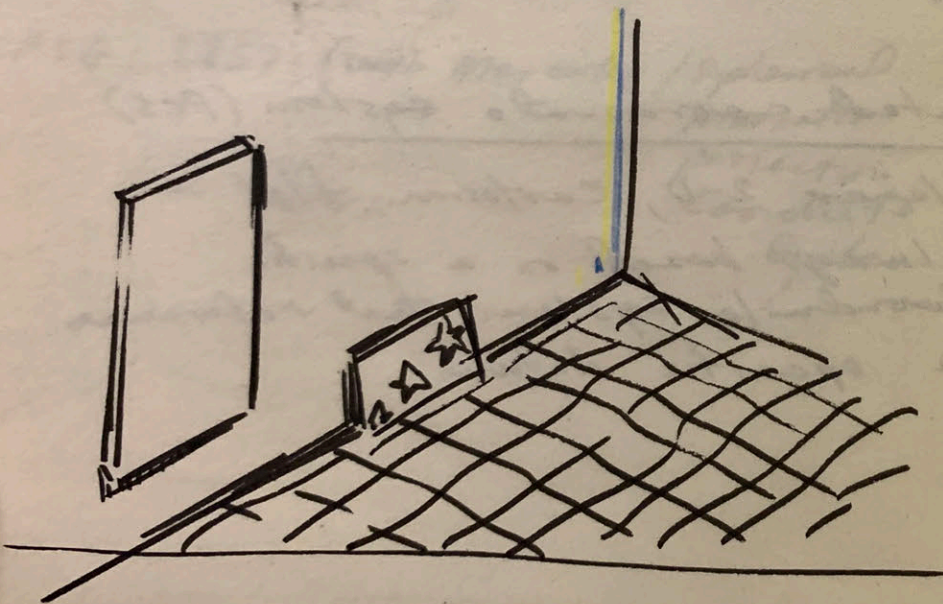
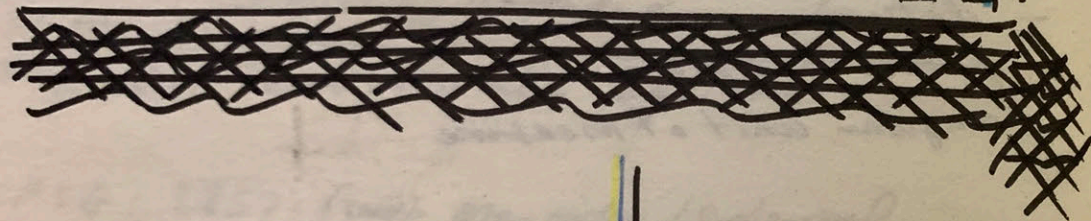
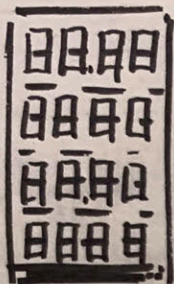
stencil moves





the scale factor

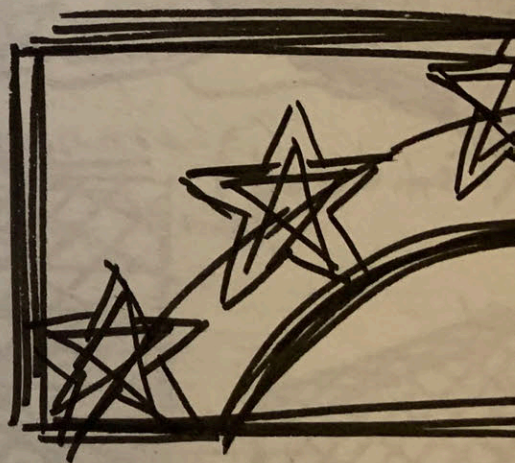
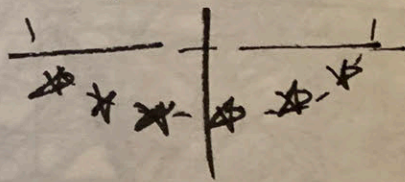
(hoolleg pantone)



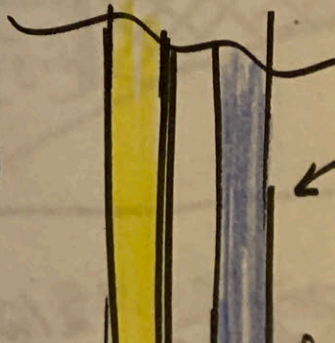
control over time and space

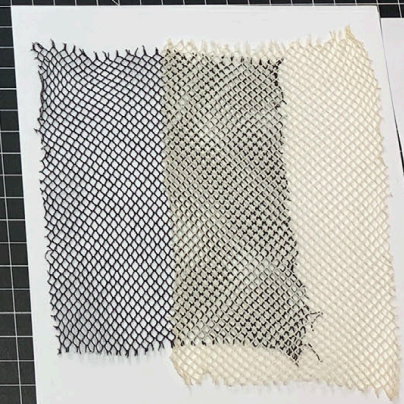
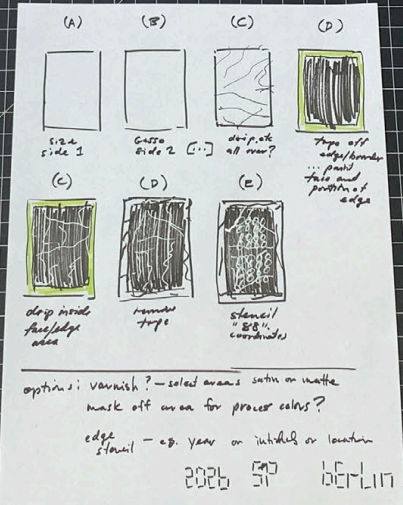
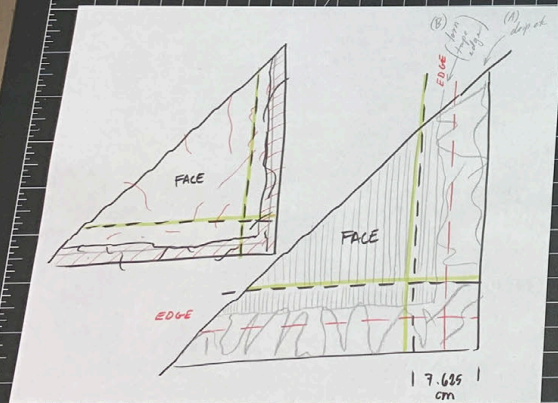
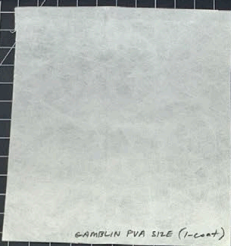
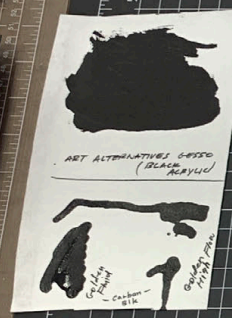
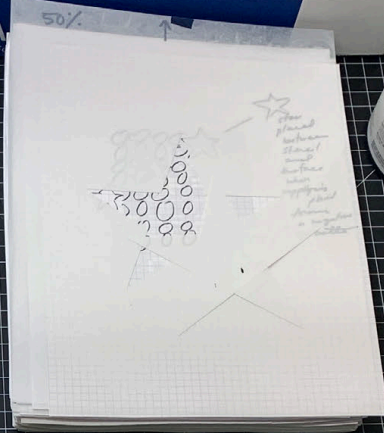
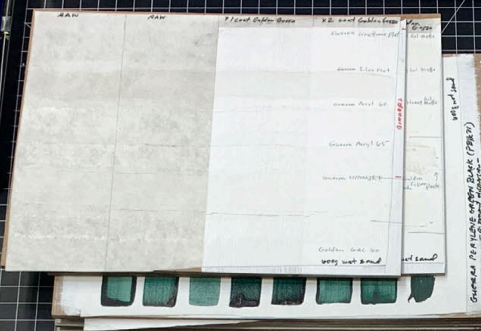
transformer

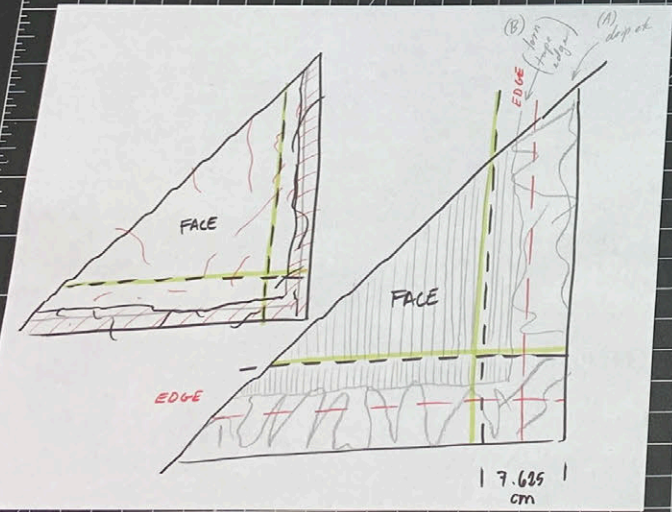
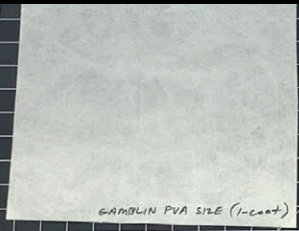
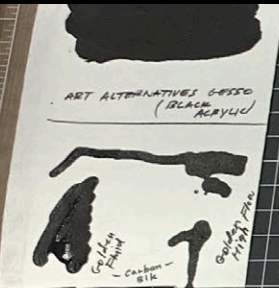
reflection



(e.g. 50°)



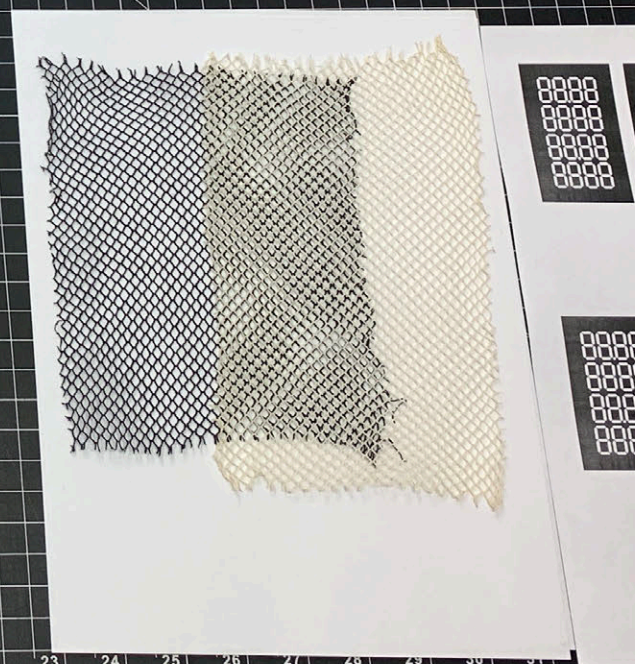




(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
size side 1	Gesso side 2 [..]	drop, etc all over?	tape off edge/border ... paint face and protrude edge
(C)	(D)	(E)	
drop inside face/edge area	hammer tape	stencil "88" coordinates	

options: varnish? - sealed areas satin or matte  
mask off area for process colors?  
edge stencil - e.g. year or initials or location

2026 SP BERLIN

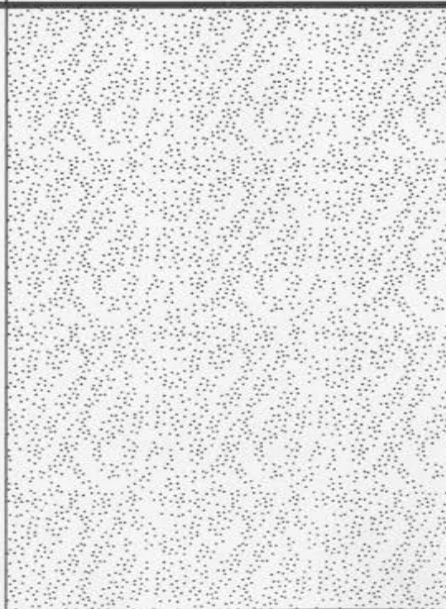
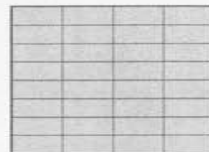


h. 232.5cm

371cm (12.17')

273cm

371cm





Layers

Get started

You can explore maps, add layers, and more without signing in. To save your work, sign in before creating your map.

[Learn more about Map Viewer](#)

> World Latitude and Longitude Grids

Add

What's here?

Zoom to

Arctic Ocean  
88.000096, 88.008213

World Latitude and Longitude Grids

Properties

Use the selector above to switch between layers in the map.

Information

Symbology

World Latitude and Longitude Grids

1 degree grid

5 degree grid

10 degree grid

15 degree grid

30 degree grid

Appearance

Blending

Normal

Transparency

0%

25% 50% 75%

Visibility

Exclusive visibility

Show only one layer at a time

Visible range

World Room

## What's here?



 Zoom to

### Arctic Ocean

88.000096, 88.008213





## Decimal Degrees (DD)

decimal places	Scale
0	1.0
1	0.1
...	
3	0.001
...	
6	0.000001

88.888888 N, 88.888888 E

is not controlled by any country.

It is part of the global commons of  
the Arctic Ocean.  
↳ other commons, Antarctica,  
outer space

... located in the  
high arctic, near the North pole

At  $\sim 89^\circ$ , the surface waters are high seas  
well outside any nation's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

... in the middle of continental-shelf claims (e.g. seabed resources)  
by Russia, Canada, Denmark, Greenland



RAND / Research & Commentary / Commentary /

# The Arctic Is Our Last Global Commons—Let's Manage Its Fisheries Properly

COMMENTARY — Jun 30, 2023



A fishing boat off the coast of Pond Inlet, in the Canadian Arctic, August 15, 2019  
Photo by Kay Nietfeld/Reuters

By [Katherine Anania](#)

This commentary was originally published by [The Messenger](#) on June 16, 2023.

**T** it is time to create a multilateral Arctic fisheries management



# Geography Review

← Prev

Next →

## Governing the global commons

### Antarctica, the Arctic and outer space compared

What is a global commons and how do Antarctica, the Arctic Ocean and outer space differ in the way they are governed as commons?

Geography Review

Volume 30, 2016/ 2017

Issue 4

Geography Review

Glaciated landscapes

Global systems and global governance/Making connections/Globalisation, superpowers

Philip Steinberg



Northernmost latitude  
~~Kaffekl~~  
Kaffeklubben  
83°40'N

vs. Outermost Regions (OR)  
e.g. French Guiana, Canary Islands  
x9

x 13

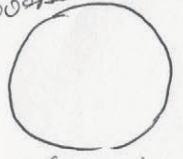
European Union  
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs)

(not part of EU)

- e.g. Greenland
- France, Denmark, Netherlands



Overseas Countries & Territories



outermost regions





U.S. / D.C. (38, -77)

EU / Brussels (50, 4)



blue gold

EU Flag  
European Flag

Germany / Berlin (52, 13)



black  
red  
gold  
Bundesflagge 'Federal Flag'

Denmark / Copenhagen (55, 12)



Dannebrog

Greenland / Nuuk (64, -51)



Erfalasorput 'our flag'

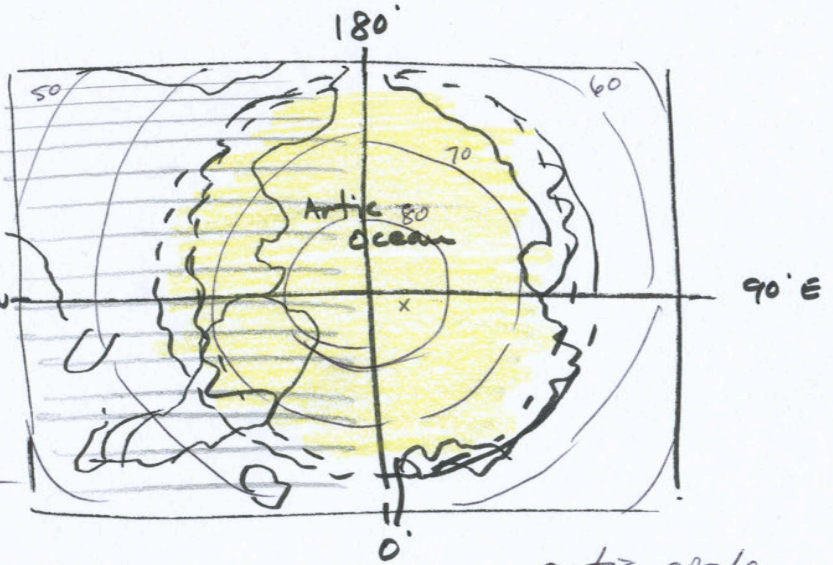
Venezuela / Caracas (10, -66)



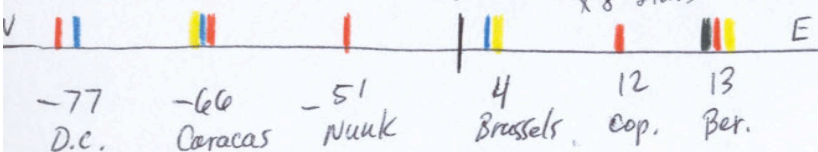
Civil Flag  
Bandera de Venezuela

x  
y  
z

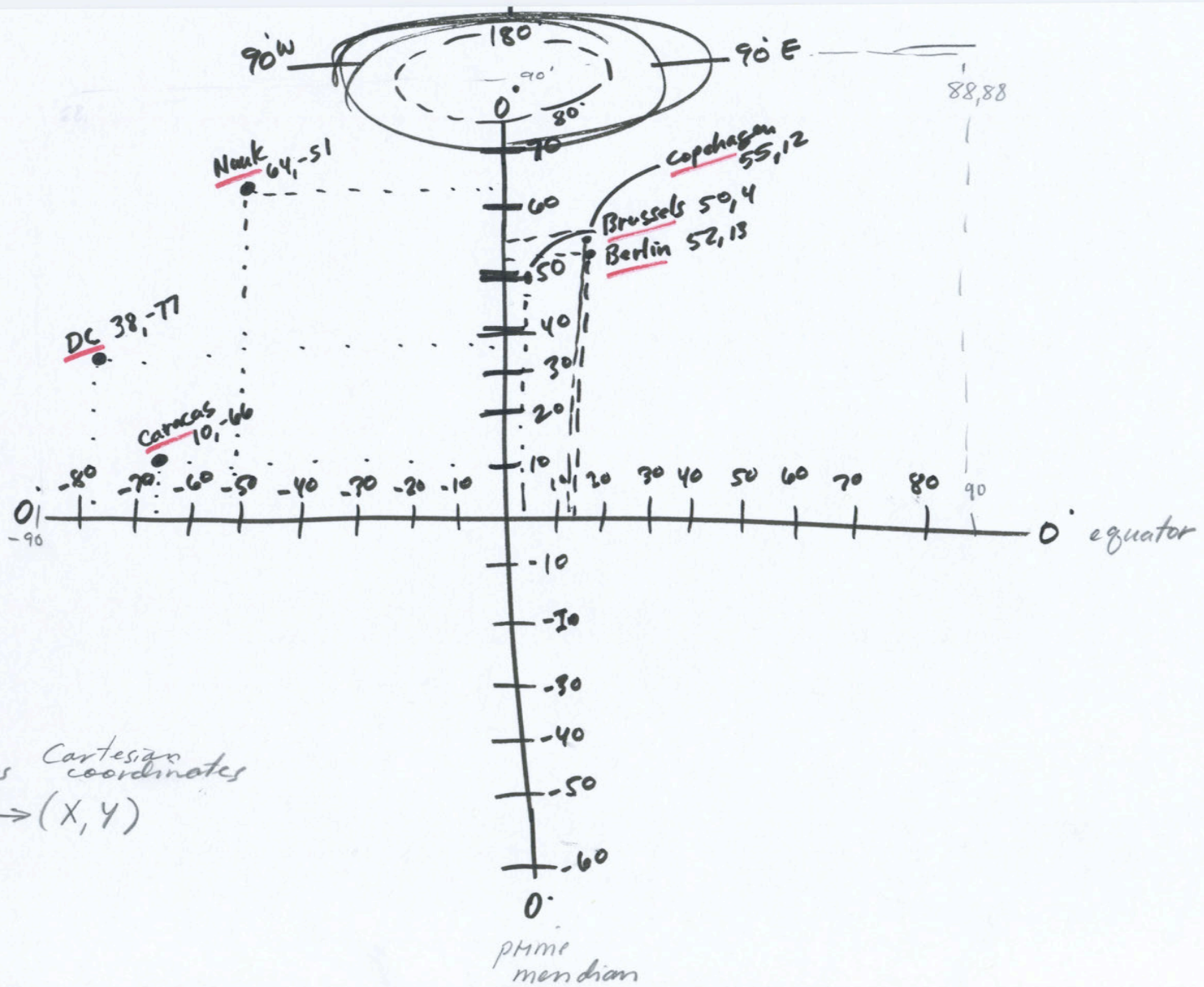
x 8 stars



arctic circle  
~ 66.56° N  
or 66.5° N

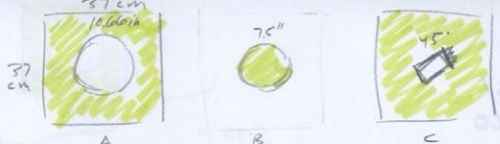
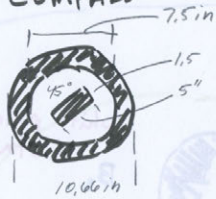


blue, gold, black, red, white



geographic coordinates  $(\varphi, \lambda) \rightarrow$  Cartesian coordinates  $(X, Y)$

# NY/ COMPASS



STENCILS



A  
Black paint (circle)



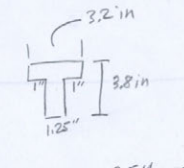
B  
White paint\* (smaller circle)

\* use inner circle to block black paint



C  
Black paint (compass rectangle)

# TEXAS/ TEXACO



STENCILS



A  
Black paint (circle)



B  
White paint (star)



B<sub>1</sub>  
White paint\* (star)  
\* inner use star to block black paint



B<sub>2</sub>  
Black paint ('T')

(plane / plane) ...

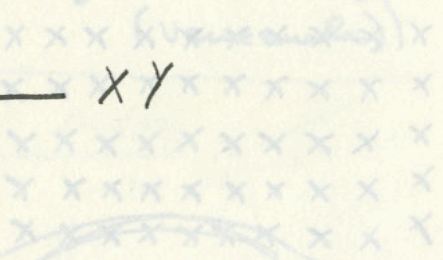


Nasdaq SEP  
Nasdaq projection / scale transformation

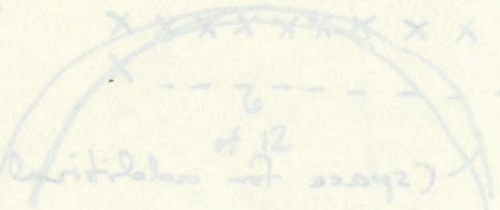


e.g. 51 stars ...  
of U.S. ...

4λ — \$ — XY



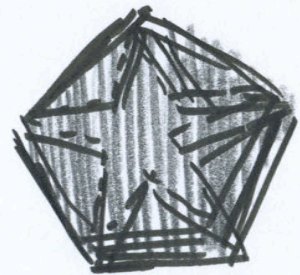
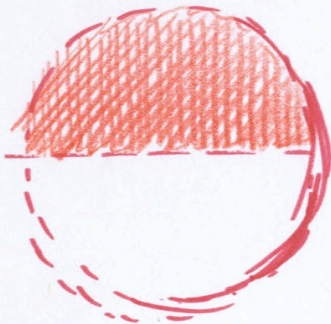
semi circle



(axis / ... of 12)  
(... emblem)



10 1/8"  
(25.718cm)



eclipse



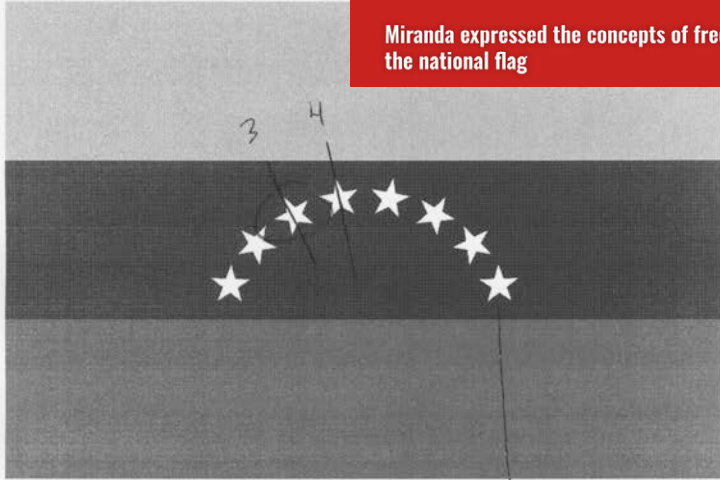
Ministerio del Poder Popular para la

**CULTURA**

START THE MINISTRY NEWS MULTIMEDIA PUBLICATIONS



Miranda expressed the concepts of freedom and dignity in the national flag



1. Mérida Province
2. Trujillo
3. Caracas
4. Barinas
5. Barcelona
6. Cumana
7. Margarita
8. Guayana

3th star  
 x x x x x x x x  
 added by Bolivar, 1817

MIRANDA, DE VERDAD



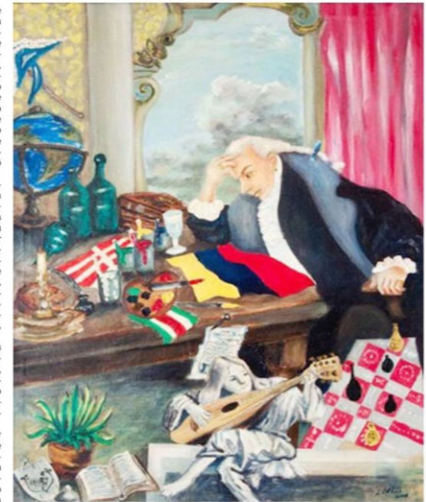
## El origen de los colores de la bandera nacional

Carmen Bohórquez  
I/ Cortesía

¿Quién haya leído alguno de esos libros serios que se han escrito sobre Francisco de Miranda y mucho más, quién se haya acercado a leerlo directamente en su propio Archivo, concluye de inmediato que Miranda no fue un revolucionario improvisado, ni un dilettante de las cortas europeas. El mismo se hizo un soldado al servicio de una patria que en el momento no existía, pero a cuya causa se entregó inmensamente desde finales de 1783 y a la que defendió hasta el final de sus días.

Este compromiso que él mismo se autoproponía, sumado a su incesante cultivo del pensamiento, que lo hizo uno de los hombres más instruidos de su época, bastan para rechazar como ofensivas las explicaciones banales que circulan sobre el origen de los colores de la bandera que representaría, ante el resto del mundo, la existencia real de la patria americana que surgiría una vez liberada del dominio español; esto es, la bandera de Colombia.

«Estas explicaciones son esas sobre nuestra bandera que ofrecen no sólo al propio Miranda, sino que le hacen el juego a quienes quieren mantenernos como países de poca monta, inmadores y que siguen necesitando tutores extranjeros?»



Francisco de Miranda. Victor Loretz, 2006. Óleo sobre tela, 75 x 60 cm

La más ofensiva de todas y que se sigue repitiendo a tono de chiste, es la que afirma que Miranda escoge esos colores para representar el amarillo del caballo, el azul de los ojos y el rojo de los labios de una mujer; la que incluso se llega a identificar con Catalina de Rusia.

Al lado de esta interpretación y aunque intenta ser más patriótica, esta la tesis que asegura que el amarillo representa el oro o la riqueza que guarda nuestro suelo; el azul, el mar que nos separa de la "madre patria"; y el rojo, la sangre patriota derramada durante la independencia, olvidando el hecho de que esa bandera fue creada por Miranda muchos años antes de que se produjera el primer enfrentamiento armado entre criollos y realistas.

Una tercera explicación, trata de derivarla de la bandera de las Incas; bien relacionada con la rebelión de Túpac Amaru, o bien por su postulación de las Incas para ejercer el poder ejecutivo en la Colombia liberada.

Ahora bien, siendo Miranda un verdadero hombre ilustrado valdría más bien suponer que la escogencia de esos colores debería obedecer a una inspiración realmente significativa. Sin embargo, la primera y única descripción directa que se tiene de esta bandera tricolor, no se encuentra en el Archivo de Miranda, sino en una especie de Diario escrito por James Biggs, uno de los soldados del Ejército Colombiano que lo acompañó en su Expedición Libertadora y quien ha registrado lo que acontece a bordo del Leander, desde que salen de Nueva York el 2 de febrero de 1806, y que publica en Boston, en 1814.

Así, para el 12 de marzo, anclados frente a la costa de Jacmel, en Haití, mientras se completan los preparativos de la expedición, escribe Biggs lo siguiente:

"En este día los colores Colombianos fueron desplegados a bordo por primera vez. Esta sesión está formada por los tres colores primarios que predominan en el arco iris. Hicimos una fiesta en esta ocasión; se disparó un cañón e hicimos brindis por los auspicios de un penón que se espera nos lleve al triunfo de la libertad y de la humanidad en un país largamente oprimido".

Si a ello sumamos el hecho de que Miranda conoció muy bien tanto la Teoría de los Colores de Isaac Newton, como luego la de su contemporáneo Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, quienes padieron comprobar con el uso de un prisma que de los tres colores primarios: amarillo, azul

fusion produce el negro. De la misma manera, Miranda imaginaba a la América del Sur, es decir a Colombia, constituida por la integración de todas sus partes territoriales y de todas sus diversidades culturales en una sola unidad política y cultural en torno a un proyecto histórico común.

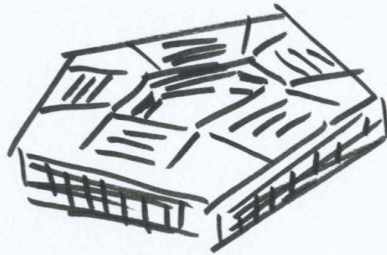
Es, pues, esta bandera, formada por los tres colores primarios del arco iris: amarillo, azul y rojo, la que Miranda diseñó para que sea emblema de la América unida y libre del dominio colonial español.

Esta misma bandera será luego izada por primera vez en Tierra Firme como signo de libertad, cuando la Expedición Libertadora desembarque en La Vela de Coro el 1 de agosto de 1806 y tome el Fuerte San Pedro. Algunas personas han cuestionado el orden de los colores en dicha bandera, acudiendo a los testimonios que surgen del interrogatorio al que fueron sometidos por las fuerzas españolas los pocos pobladores que permanecieron en Coro y La Vela durante el tiempo que Miranda las ocupó. Del examen de esos interrogatorios lo único que queda claro es que, en efecto, las banderas que Miranda trae e iza tanto en La Vela como en Coro estaban conformadas en general por los tres colores mencionados, aunque difirieran las respuestas en el orden de los mismos: "encarradas, amarillas y negras, o azules"; "Encarradas, azul y amarillo"; o "Amarillo, encarrado y azul".

La respuesta a estos distintos testimonios será dada por el científico alemán Hermann Ebbinghaus en 1885, al publicar sus investigaciones en el libro: Memoria: una contribución a la psicología experimental; por el cual, además, será considerado uno de los fundadores de esta nueva ciencia. De acuerdo a Ebbinghaus, 24 horas después de una experiencia visual, una persona ha olvidado el 50% de lo visto; 48 horas después, el 70% y una semana después, entre el 97 y el 100 por ciento.

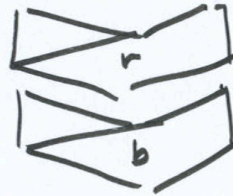
No hay duda, pues, de que es la bandera compuesta por los colores primarios que aparece aquí y rojo la que Miranda iza el 12 de marzo de 1806 a bordo del Leander; la que se convierte en nuestro penón de la libertad y la que afirma la dignidad esencial de los americanos del sur.

The Pentagon  
Virginia



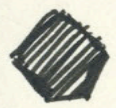
U.S. DoD  
Army, Navy, Air Force,  
Marines, Space Force

Chevron

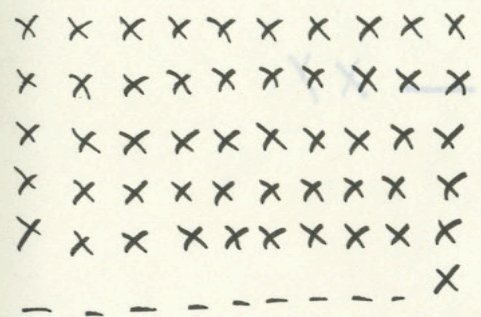


TETACO

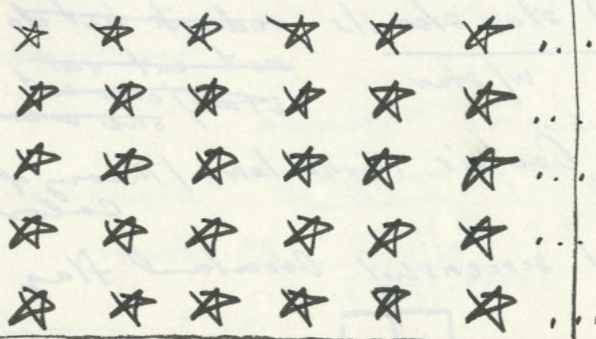
... tilt (from arch/circle)



...

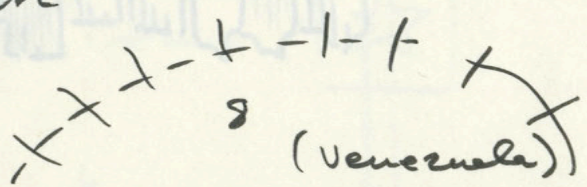


(space for additional stars)

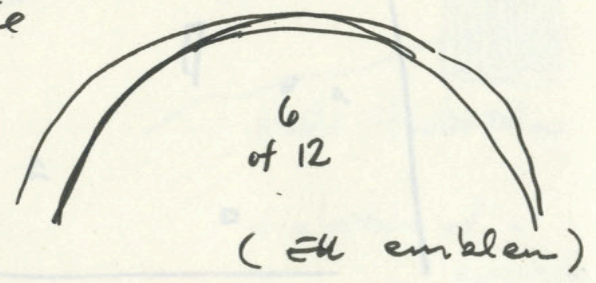


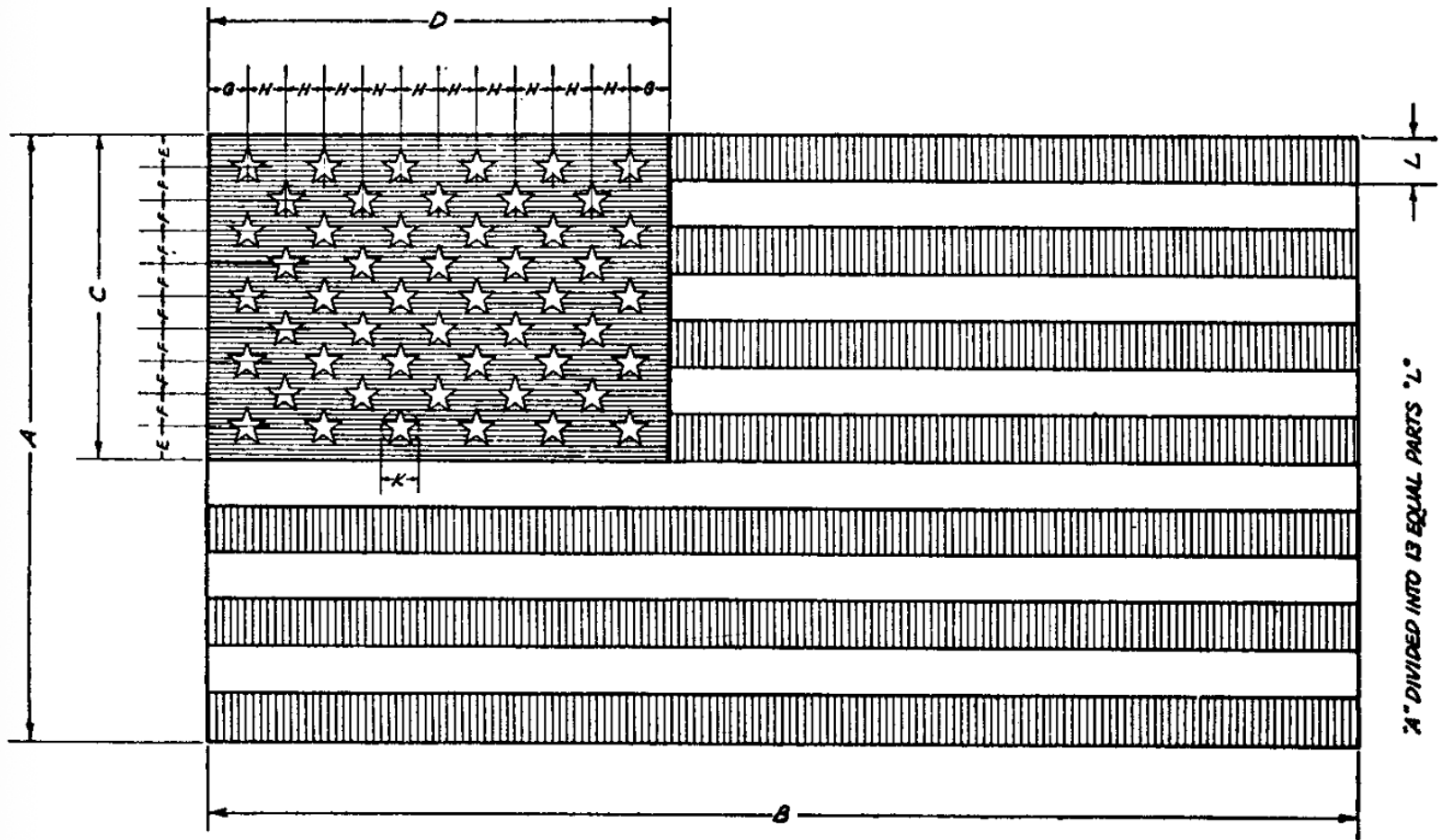
e.g. 51 stars using guidance of U.S. flag/congress

w/ arc



semi circle





A DIVIDED INTO 13 EQUAL PARTS "L"

## Benedict Andersen

### 'logo-map'

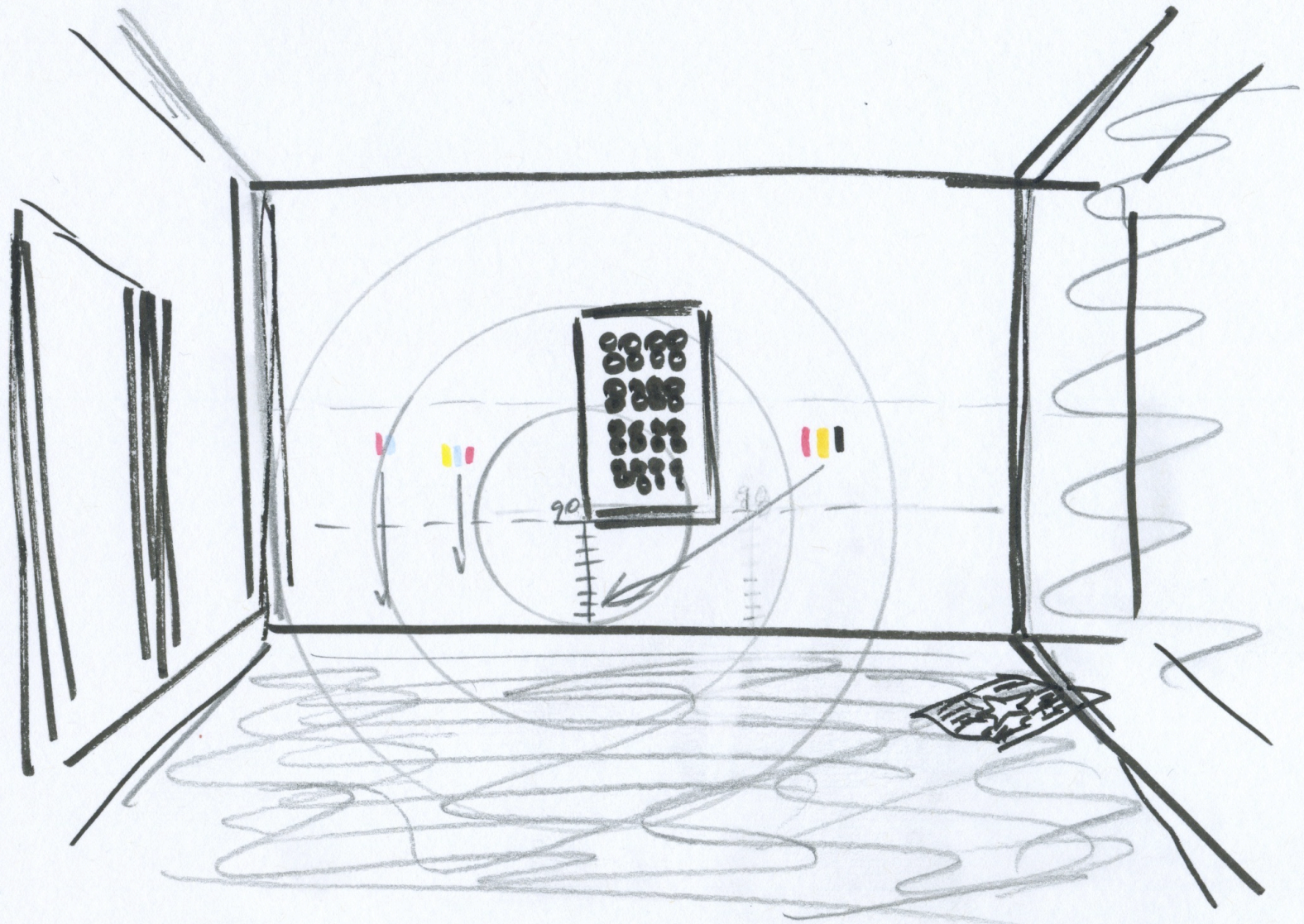
reconstructing the property-history of their new possessions. Hence the appearance, late in the nineteenth century especially, of 'historical maps,' designed to demonstrate, in the new cartographic discourse, the antiquity of specific, tightly bounded territorial units. Through chronologically arranged sequences of such maps, a sort of political-biographical narrative of the realm came into being, sometimes with vast historical depth.<sup>20</sup> In turn, this narrative was adopted, if often adapted, by the nation-states which, in the twentieth century, became the colonial states' legates.<sup>21</sup>

The second avatar was the map-as-logo. Its origins were reasonably innocent – the practice of the imperial states of colouring their colonies on maps with an imperial dye. In London's imperial maps, British colonies were usually pink-red, French purple-blue, Dutch yellow-brown, and so on. Dyed this way, each colony appeared like a detachable piece of a jigsaw puzzle. As this 'jigsaw' effect became normal, each 'piece' could be

wholly detached from its geographic context. In its final form all explanatory glosses could be summarily removed: lines of longitude and latitude, place names, signs for rivers, seas, and mountains, *neighbours*. Pure sign, no longer compass to the world. In this shape, the map entered an infinitely reproducible series, available for transfer to posters, official seals, letterheads, magazine and textbook covers, tablecloths, and hotel walls. Instantly recognizable, everywhere visible, the logo-map penetrated deep into the popular imagination, forming a powerful emblem for the anticolonial nationalisms being born.<sup>22</sup>

Modern Indonesia offers us a fine, painful example of this process. In 1828 the first fever-ridden Dutch settlement was made on the island of New Guinea. Although the settlement had to be abandoned in 1836, the Dutch Crown proclaimed sovereignty over that part of the island lying west of 141 degrees longitude (an invisible







geo-political

↓  
sRGB

color conversions

↓  
Desktop photo printer  
(inkjet, CMYK)  
process etc.  
colors

color swatches / Farbmaster

periphery-to-center  
amplification  
process

whose color  
lexicon?

whose metalanguage?

Standardization,  
BCTs are imposed  
or projected onto  
heterogeneous locales  
and languages  
creating an ontological  
field of color, where

↓  
geo-political  
language of color,  
heavily informed by  
19th c. language

↓  
sRGB / CIE  
"standard"  
observer

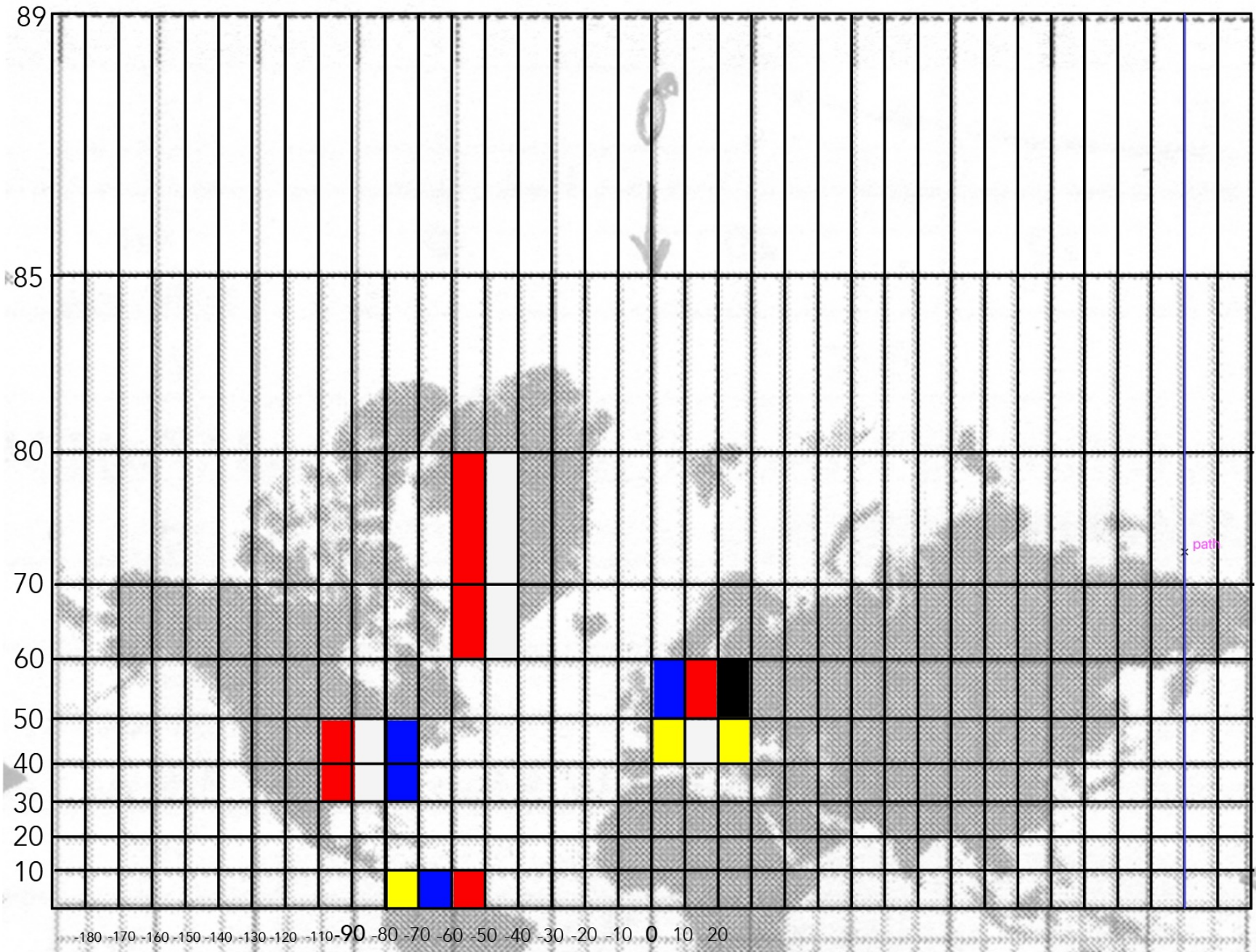
↓  
Desktop printer

where appears is only  
that which may be named by the standard

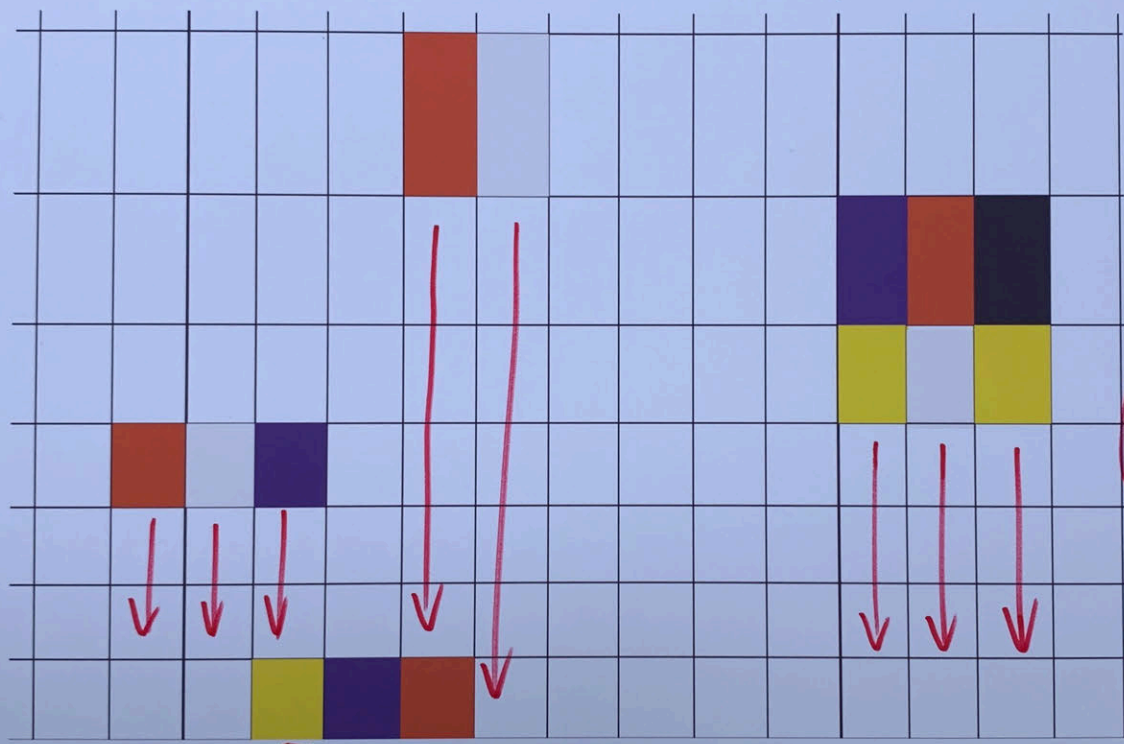
the geopolitical color space  
embodied in political emblems  
and symbols (is already)  
imposes / employs a reduced  
set of color coordinates e.g.  
a set of BASIC Color Terms (BCTs)  
that harkens back to 19th century  
trivariate color models (e.g.  
Maxwell, von Helmholtz, Goethe, et al)

In other words, ~~there is dynamic~~  
color is already defined,  
color is already codified, and  
categorized at this level, having  
both global and local relationships  
at play, while be weighted toward  
a periphery-to-center, colonization of  
representational color language, etc.

- see p 334, Trajectory of Color

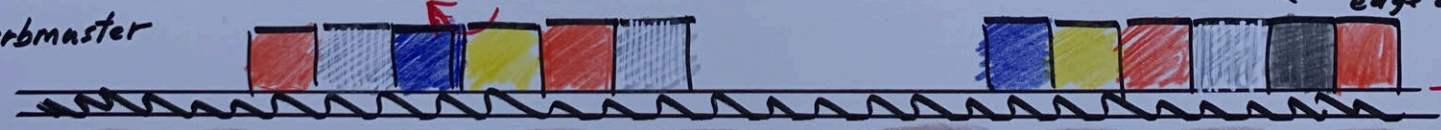


6x10  
Grid  
Center  
↓

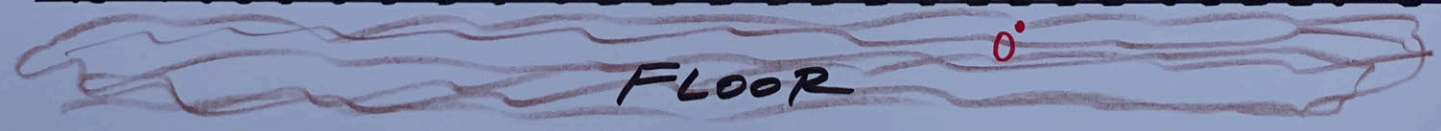


(remove  
longitudinal  
dimension)

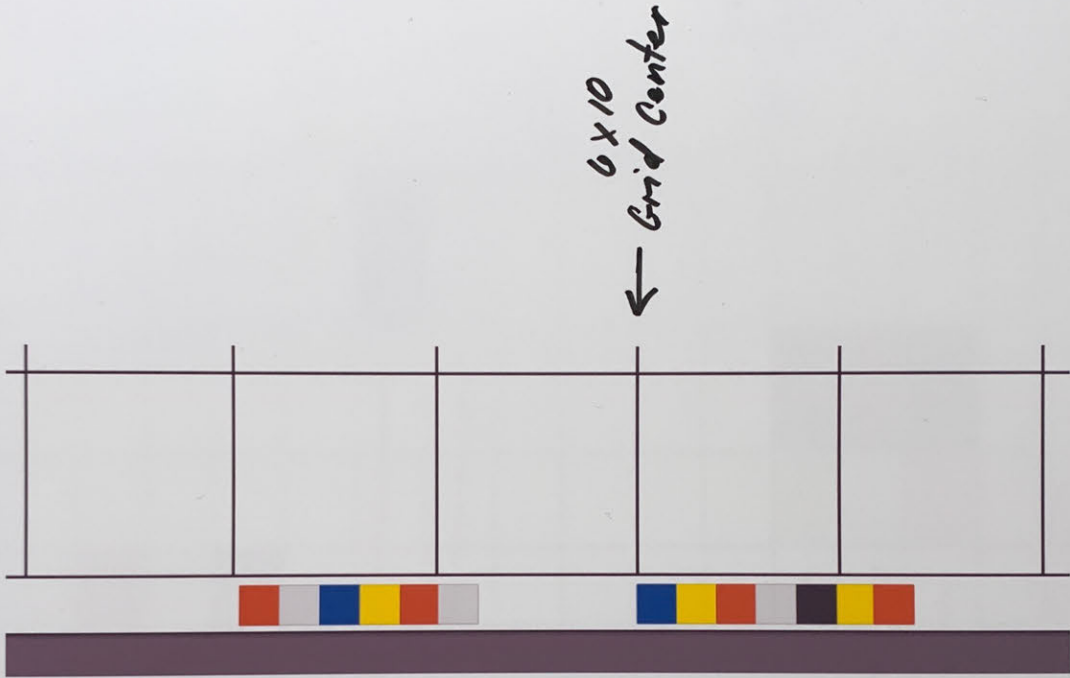
Farbmuster



lower/bottom  
edge of 6x10  
grid  
○



FLOOR



FLOOR

01 - Artboard 1





Trump administration

This article is more than 1 month old

# Typeface of 'wasteful' diversity: Trump's state department orders return to Times New Roman

Memo from Marco Rubio reportedly said cutting Calibri from official communication would 'abolish yet another wasteful DEIA program'



Donald Trump's state department has ordered a return to Times New Roman in official communications, after the Biden administration switched to Calibri in 2023. Photograph: Kevin Lamarque/Reuters.

Reuters

Tue 9 Dec 2025 20:48 EST

Share

Calibri



TRUMP ADMINISTRATION

## Calibri font is the latest casualty in the Trump administration's war on diversity and inclusion

Secretary of State Marco Rubio directed U.S. diplomats worldwide to use Times New Roman 14-point font for official documents, reversing a Biden-era directive to use Calibri.



# Calibri

Designed by [Luc\[as\] de Groot](#). From [Monotype](#).

Save to Favorites

Save to Library

Add to Web Project

Remove

Fonts Recommendations About Licensing Details

View

Sample Text

Text Size

36

List

Grid

We Don't Need This Fascist Groove Thang

6 fonts

Calibri Light



Remove

We Don't Need This Fascist Groove Thang

Calibri Light Italic



Remove

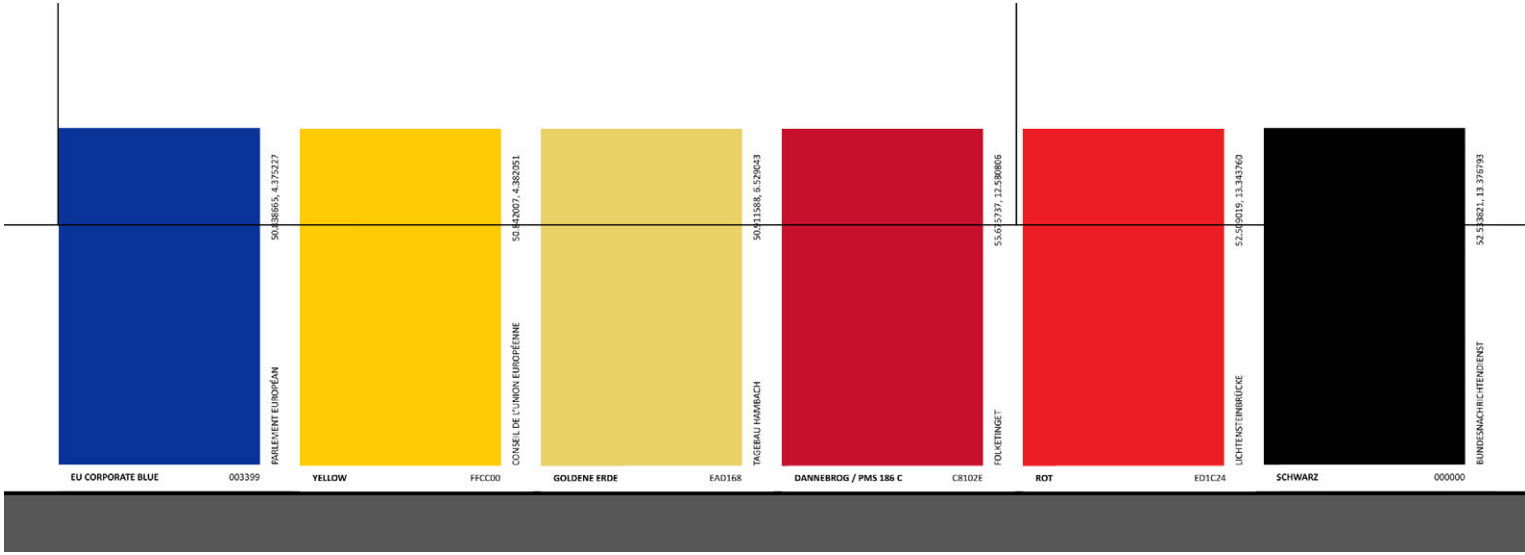
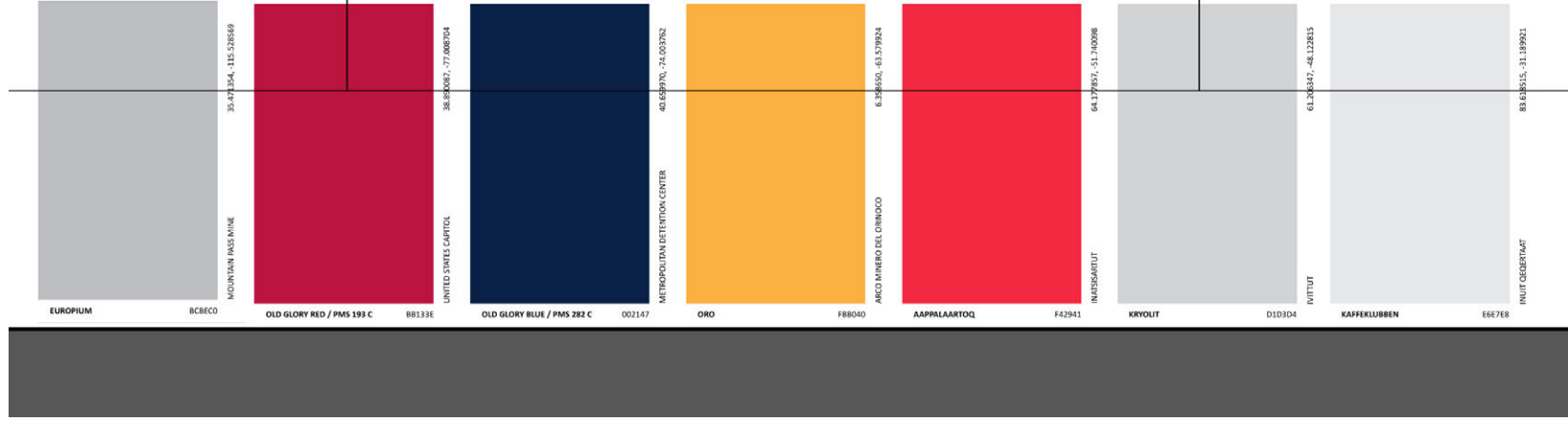
*We Don't Need This Fascist Groove Thang*

Calibri Regular



Remove

We Don't Need This Fascist Groove Thang





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- S
- W
- Color
- A
- Li
- D

## MOUNTAIN PASS MINE AND PROCESSING FACILITY

📍 67750 Bailey Road  
 HC-1 Box 224  
 Mountain Pass, CA 92366

**LEARN MORE**

35.471354, -115.528569

MOUNTAIN PASS MINE

### Europium, ${}_{63}\text{Eu}$



Europium	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<a href="#">/jəˈroʊpiəm/</a> <span>ⓘ</span> (yuu-ROH-pee-əm)
<b>Appearance</b>	silvery white, with a pale yellow tint; <sup>[1]</sup> but rarely seen without oxide discoloration
<b>Standard atomic weight <math>A_r^{\circ}(\text{Eu})</math></b>	151.964 ± 0.001 <sup>[2]</sup> 151.96 ± 0.01 (abridged) <sup>[3]</sup>
<b>Europium in the periodic table</b>	

EUROPIUM

BCBECO

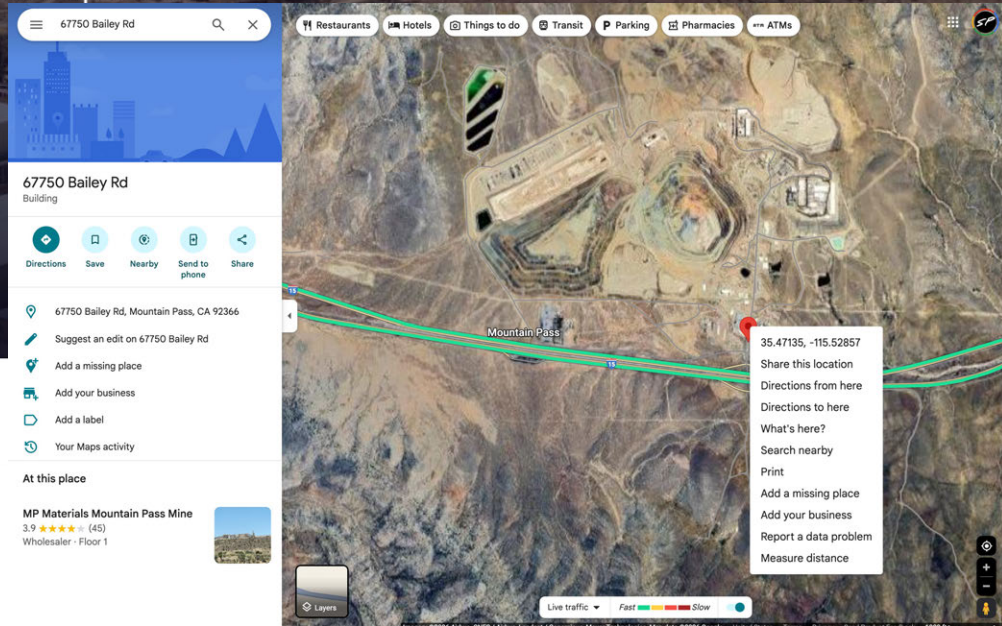
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## MOUNTAIN PASS MINE AND PROCESSING FACILITY

# A unique advantage

Mountain Pass contains one of the richest deposits of rare earth elements in the world and is the only site of its scale in the Western Hemisphere. The facility's integrated operations offer significant cost and production advantages all while rigorous waste reduction, water stewardship, and materials recycling efforts help minimize our environmental impact and preserve ecological diversity.





38.890087, -77.008704

UNITED STATES CAPITOL

### How many stars and stripes are on the flag?

There are 50 stars representing the 50 states and there are 13 stripes representing the 13 original colonies.

Flag: thirteen equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing 50 small white five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternating with rows of five stars; the 50 stars represent the 50 states, the 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies; known as Old Glory; the design and colors have been the basis for a number of other flags including Chile, Liberia, Malaysia, and Puerto Rico from [The CIA World Factbook](#)

### When are new stars added to the flag?

A new star is added to the flag on the July 4th following the entry into the Union of the new state.

### What are the specifications for the colors of the flag?

The color names and specifications (Pantone, RGB, CMYK and web-hex) of the U.S. flag are as follows:

#### Old Glory Blue

- Pantone: 282C
- RGB: 0,33,71
- CMYK: 100,87,37,51
- HEX: #002147

#### Old Glory Red

- and PMS 193C.
- RGB: 187,19,62
- CMYK: 8,100,77,1
- HEX: #BB133E

### Who made the first flag and when?

Betsy Ross, made the first flag. Information on Betsy Ross, the history of the flag and on flag etiquette may be found at the [Betsy Ross Home Page](#) maintained by the Independence Hall Association of Philadelphia.

OLD GLORY RED / PMS 193 C

BB133E

The screenshot shows a Google Maps interface with a search overlay for the United States Capitol. The search results on the left include a photo of the building, a 4.7 star rating, and various action buttons like Directions, Save, and Nearby. The map on the right shows the Capitol grounds with a red location pin at coordinates 38.89013, -77.00906. A white information box is open over the pin, displaying the coordinates and options to share the location, get directions, or search nearby.

40.659970, -74.003762

METROPOLITAN DETENTION CENTER

JAN 6, 2026 12:38 PM ET

# Inside the Brooklyn Jail Where Maduro Is Being Held

U.S. CRIME ADD TIME ON GOOGLE

by Nandika Chatterjee



A view of the Metropolitan Detention Center, where ousted Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro is being held, in the Brooklyn borough of New York City on January 4, 2026. Leonardo Munoz—AFP/Getty Images

Just days ago, Nicolás Maduro was in Caracas serving as the President of Venezuela. But after being deposed and captured by American forces, he abruptly finds himself in very different environs: behind the bars of a notorious Brooklyn jail.

**WE ARE LOOKING FOR MEN**

WHO HAVEN'T EXERCISED IN YEARS - AND ARE READY TO START

The Metropolitan Detention Center

An official website of the United States government. Here's how you know

Federal Bureau of Prisons

A-Z Topics • Site Map • FOIA

Search bop.gov

- Home
- About Us
- Inmates
- Locations
- Careers
- Business
- Resources
- Contact Us

**MDC BROOKLYN**

An administrative security metropolitan detention center.

80 29TH STREET  
BROOKLYN, NY 11232

Email: [BRO-ExecAssistant-S@bop.gov](mailto:BRO-ExecAssistant-S@bop.gov)  
Phone: 718-840-4200  
Fax: 718-840-5005

Inmate Sex: Male and Female Offenders  
Population: 1,337 Total Inmates  
Judicial District: Eastern New York  
County: KINGS  
BOP Region: Northeast Region

[Visiting Information](#)  
[How to send things here](#)  
[Resources for sentenced inmates](#)  
[Driving Directions](#)  
[Job Vacancies](#)

OLD GLORY BLUE / PMS 282 C

002147

ORO

FBB040

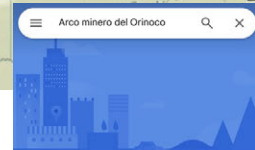
ARCO MINERO DEL ORINOCO

6.358650, -63.579924

VENEZUELA

# Venezuela's untapped gold resources

A 2018 mineral report estimated that Venezuela holds at least 644 tonnes of gold, but the Venezuelan government has stated that the actual numbers could be much higher.



The information panel for 'Arco minero del Orinoco' is displayed. It shows a 4.5-star rating with 8 reviews and identifies it as a 'Gold mining company'. The address is listed as '9C59+CQ2, El Casabe 8003, Bolivar, Venezuela'. Below the address, there are options to 'Claim this business', view 'Your Maps activity', and 'Add a label'. A 'Suggest an edit' button is also present. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Add missing information' with options to add a phone number, hours, or website.

The Google Maps interface shows a satellite view of the location. A red location pin is placed on the map, and a context menu is open over it. The menu displays the coordinates '6.35865, -63.57992' and offers various actions: 'Share this location', 'Directions from here', 'Directions to here', 'What's here?', 'Search nearby', 'Print', 'Add a missing place', 'Add your business', 'Report a data problem', and 'Measure distance'. At the bottom of the screen, there are controls for 'Live traffic' (set to 'Fast') and 'Layers'.

AAPPALAARTOQ

F42941

INATSISARTUT

64.177857, -51.740098

The Greenland flag was designed by Thue Christiansen and adopted on 21 June 1985. It is called Erfalasorput, which means "our flag". The red colour is called Aappalaartoq ("red") and is used both in the Greenland flag and the Danish flag (Dannebrog). The red and white symbolise hundreds of years as part of the Kingdom of Denmark. The circle in the middle represents the sun setting on the horizon and the light and warmth that return at midsummer. The fact that the Greenland flag does not feature a cross shows clearly that the country has a degree of political freedom as well as a close affinity with the other Inuit peoples around the pole.

[download .JPG version of the Greenland flag](#)

[download .EPS version of the Greenland flag](#)

The official red colour is Pantone 032, which corresponds fairly accurately to the digital colours:  
R:244 G:41 B:65  
C:0 M:96 Y:74 K:0

The image shows a composite of two screenshots. The top screenshot is from the official website of Inatsisartut (Greenland's Parliament). The website has a dark red header with navigation links for 'ORGANIZATION', 'COMMITTEES', and 'ABOUT INATSISARTUT'. The main content area features a 'Welcome' message and a prominent red button labeled 'What is Inatsisartut'. The background image on the website shows a modern interior space with wooden desks and a large red flag.

The bottom screenshot is from Google Maps, showing an aerial view of the Greenland Parliament building in Nuuk. A red location pin is placed on the building, with a pop-up information window displaying the coordinates 64.17785, -51.74009. The window also includes options to share the location, get directions, and search nearby.

KRYOLIT

D1D3D4

IVITTUT

61.206347, -48.122815

ivittut kryolit mine

11 Photos

+ Add photos & videos


Review summary

5.0  
2 reviews

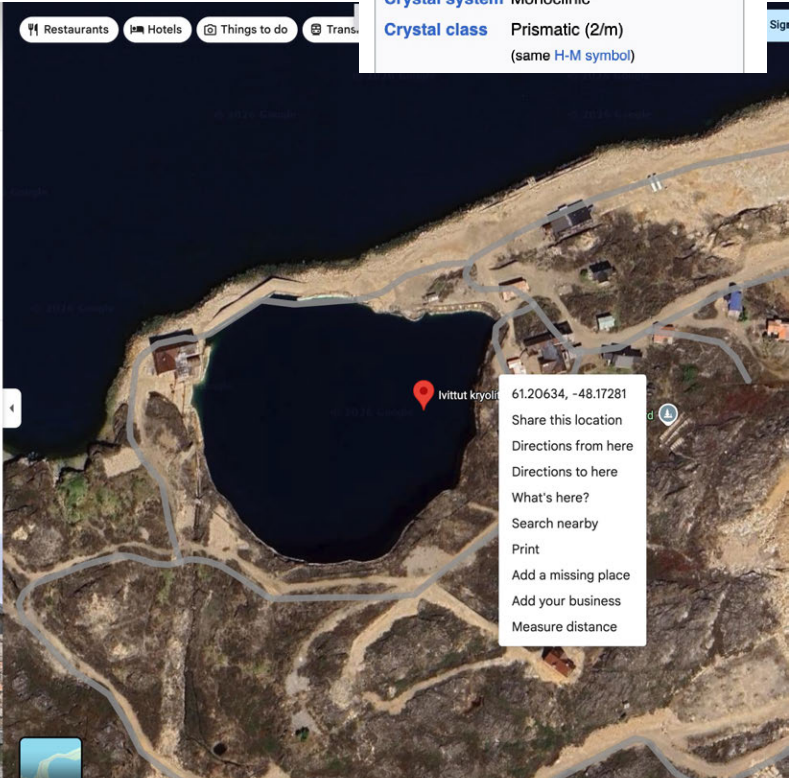
Write a review

Reviews

Sven Baumann  
Local Guide · 314 reviews · 273 photos  
2 years ago  
★★★★★  
Cool "Lost Place"  
Disused cryolite mine with a small, also abandoned settlement.  
Translated by Google · See original (German)



Restaurants Hotels Things to do Trans.



Ivittut kryolit

61.20634, -48.17281

- Share this location
- Directions from here
- Directions to here
- What's here?
- Search nearby
- Print
- Add a missing place
- Add your business
- Measure distance

Layers

Google Maps

### Cryolite



Cryolite from Ivittut, Greenland

General	
Category	Halide mineral
Formula	Na <sub>3</sub> AlF <sub>6</sub>
IMA symbol	Cr <sup>[1]</sup>
Strunz classification	3.CB.15
Dana classification	11.6.1.1
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Crystal class	Prismatic (2/m) (same H-M symbol)

KAFFEKLUBBEN

E6E7E8

83.618515, -31.189921

INUIT QEQERTAAT



SHORT WAVE

LISTEN & FOLLOW

# < Scientists explored the northernmost island of Greenland. Here's what they found

OCTOBER 8, 2025 · 3:00 AM ET



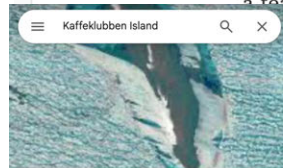
13-Minute Listen

+ PLAYLIST

TRANSCRIPT

Transcript

EMILY KWONG: You're listening to Short Wave from NPR. Two summers ago, a team of scientists set out on an epic journey to the northernmost place on



Kaffeklubben Island

4.2 ★★★★★ (195) Island

Overview Reviews

- Directions
- Save
- Nearby
- Send to phone
- Share

Greenland

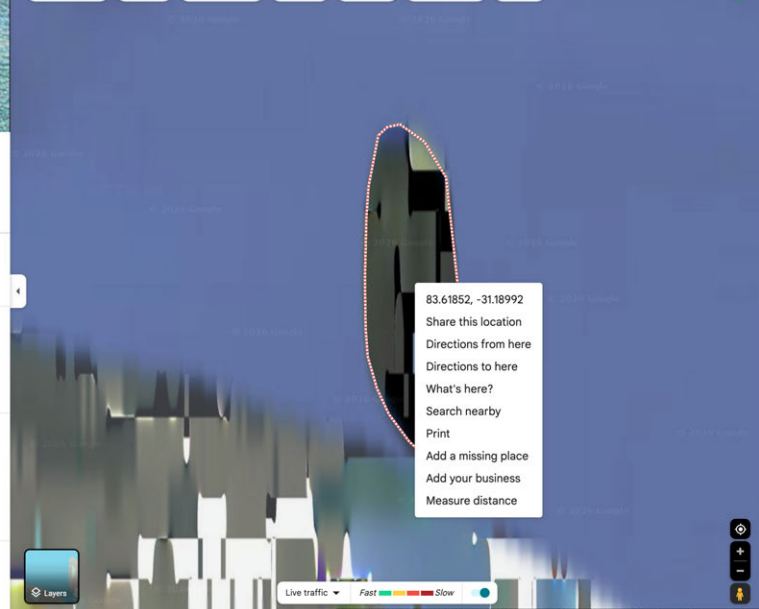
Your Maps activity

Add a label

Updates from customers

Kaffeklubben Island or Coffee Club Island (Danish: Kaffeklubben Ø; 2 years ago)

Photos & videos



83.61852, -31.18992

- Share this location
- Directions from here
- Directions to here
- What's here?
- Search nearby
- Print
- Add a missing place
- Add your business
- Measure distance



# THE USE OF THE EU EMBLEM IN THE CONTEXT OF EU PROGRAMMES 2021-2027

Operational guidelines for recipients of EU funding

MARCH 2021

European Parliament

Restaurants Hotels Things to do Transit Parking Pharmacies ATMs

Rue de l'Annonciation Rue de Trèves Parliamentarium Rue de Montoyer Rue de Wiertz

Parlement Européen  
Parlement Européen  
4.4 ★★★★★ (2,326)  
Government office -

Overview Reviews About

Directions Save Nearby Send to phone Share

Rue Wiertz 60, 1047 Bruxelles, Belgium  
Located in: Espace Léopold  
Closed - Opens 9 AM  
europarl.europa.eu  
+32 2 284 21 11  
R9QG+F3 Brussels, Belgium  
Your Maps activity  
Add a label

Suggest an edit

50.83875, 4.37533  
Share this location  
Directions from here  
Directions to here  
What's here?  
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# The European Parliament Hemicycle

Brussels Hemicycle

A visit to the Hemicycle is a great way to soak up the exciting atmosphere of the world's largest transnational parliament and find out about its powers and role.

All ages 60' - 90' 20-80 24



50.842007, 4.382051

CONSEIL DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE

The Hemicycle is the vibrant heart of European democracy, where Members of the European Parliament gather during plenary sessions to hold the largest and most important debates. It also provides the setting for historic votes that change the way people live across the European Union.

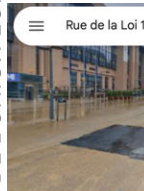
The visit can take place in any of the European Union's 24 official languages. Visits are free of charge. Advance booking is required for groups. It is fully accessible for visitors with disabilities.



### Hemicycle

Paul-Henri Spaak Building  
Rue Wiertz / Wiertzstraat 60  
B-1047 Brussels  
Belgium

[Copy address to clipboard](#)



### Individual visitors

Individual visitors can visit the Hemicycle with a multimedia guide, join a personalised talk or follow plenary sessions. Visits are available for individuals, families and small groups of up to 9 people. Children under the age of 14 must be accompanied by an adult.

**Prior registration is required for individuals to visit the hemicycle. A valid physical identity document (national ID card or passport) is mandatory.**

Rue de la Loi 175B/1048

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Rue de la Loi 175B/1048, 1040 Bruxelles, Belgium

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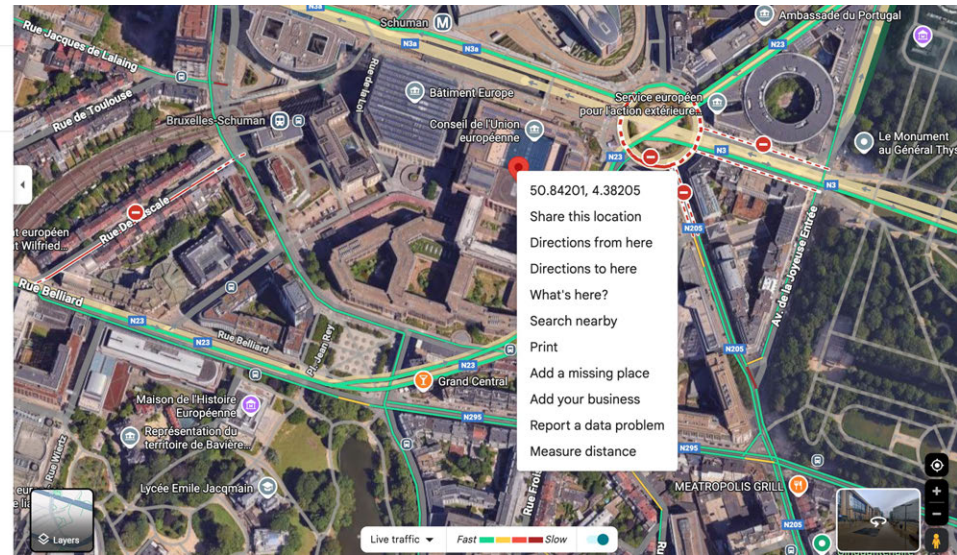
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913 Photos



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50.911588, 6.529043

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2 MIN READ

# Hambach Coal Mine



IMAGE OF THE DAY FOR SEPTEMBER 5, 2022

The operation in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, produces 40 million tons of lignite annually.

NASA Earth Observatory

SEP 05, 2022

ARTICLE

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Tagebau Hambach

Tagebau Hambach  
3.1 ★★★★★ (156)  
Vista

Aussichtspunkt Tagebau Hambach  
4.2 ★★★★★ (1,075)  
Vista point · d. Bürgerweg  
Open 24 hours

Aussichtspunkt Tagebau Hambach  
4.3 ★★★★★ (999)  
Tourist attraction  
Open 24 hours

Braunkohle-Tagebau Hambach  
2.5 ★★★★★ (34)  
Coalfield  
Open 24 hours

Aussichtspunkt Tagebau Hambach  
4.4 ★★★★★ (29)  
Observation deck · Unnamed Road  
Open 24 hours

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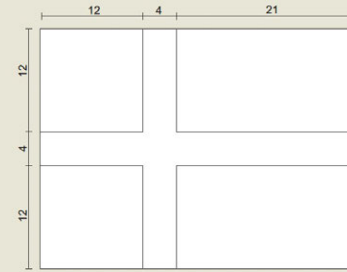
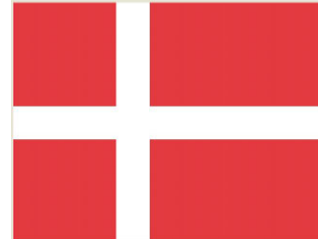
April 17, 2022

50.91159, 6.52904

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# Danmark

Danmark • Danmark • Dänemark • Dinamarca

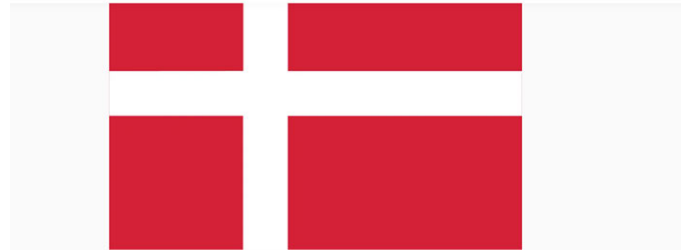


55.675737, 12.580806

Nordic Co-operation

Nordic Council of Ministers →

Nordic Council →



PMS186 / PMS 032

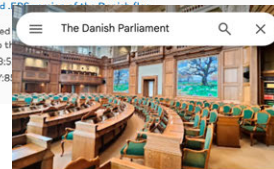
The national flag of Denmark is called the Dannebrog. Legend has it that the Dannebrog fell from the sky in Estonia on 15 June 1219. Dannebrog means "Danish cloth" or "well made material". It consists of a white cross on a red background. The Danes were the first to adopt the cross design, which now features on all of the Nordic flags.

→ download JPG version of the Danish flag

download SVG version of the Danish flag

The official red is accurately to be R:210 G:16 B:55 C:11 M:100 Y:85

FOLKETINGET



## The Danish Parliament

Folketinget  
4.3 ★★★★★ (324)  
State parliament · 🇩🇰

Overview Reviews About



Christiansborg, 1218 København K, Denmark

Located in: Christiansborg Palace

Open 24 hours

ft.dk

+45 33 37 55 00

MHGJ+75 Copenhagen, Denmark

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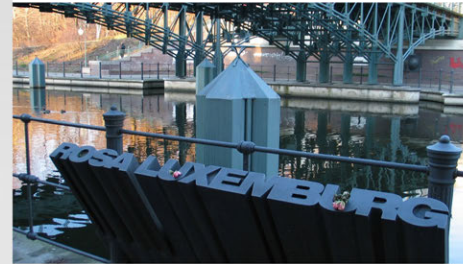
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DANNEBROG / PMS 186 C

C8102E

### Places in Berlin



Denkmal an der Lichtensteinbrücke

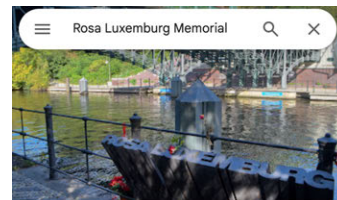
The monument on the Lichtenstein Bridge over the Landwehr Canal in Tiergarten (near Budapester Straße) by Ralf Schüller and Ursulina Schüler-Witte. This is where Rosa Luxemburg's body was thrown into the Landwehr Canal on 15 January 1919. It was not until May 1919 that the body was recovered.



Gedenkstätte der Sozialisten

52.509019, 13.343760

LICHTENSTEINBRÜCKE



#### Rosa Luxemburg Memorial

Rosa Luxemburg Gedenkstätte  
4.4 ★★★★★ (305)  
Cultural landmark · 📍

Overview Reviews About

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Lichtensteinbrücke, 10787 Berlin, Germany

Open 24 hours

G85V+H7 Berlin, Germany

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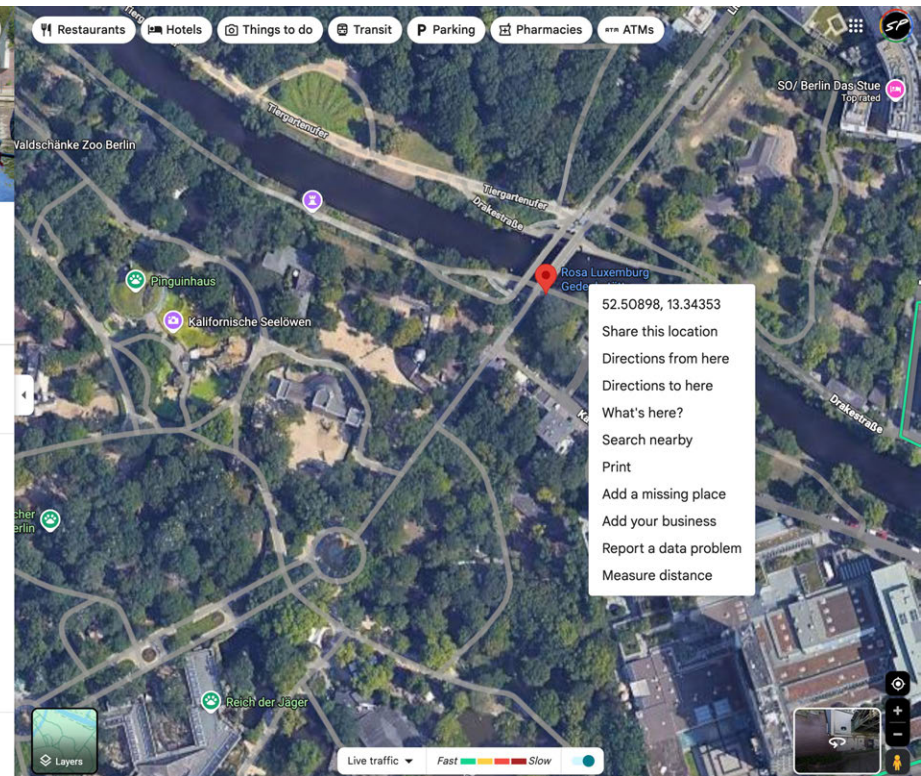
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BUNDESNACHRICHTDIENST

52.533821, 13.376793

Chausseestraße 96



### Federal Intelligence Service

Bundesnachrichtendienst  
4.3 ★★★★★ (74)  
Federal government office · [A-Z](#)

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[bnd.bund.de](http://bnd.bund.de)

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G9MG+GJ Berlin, Germany

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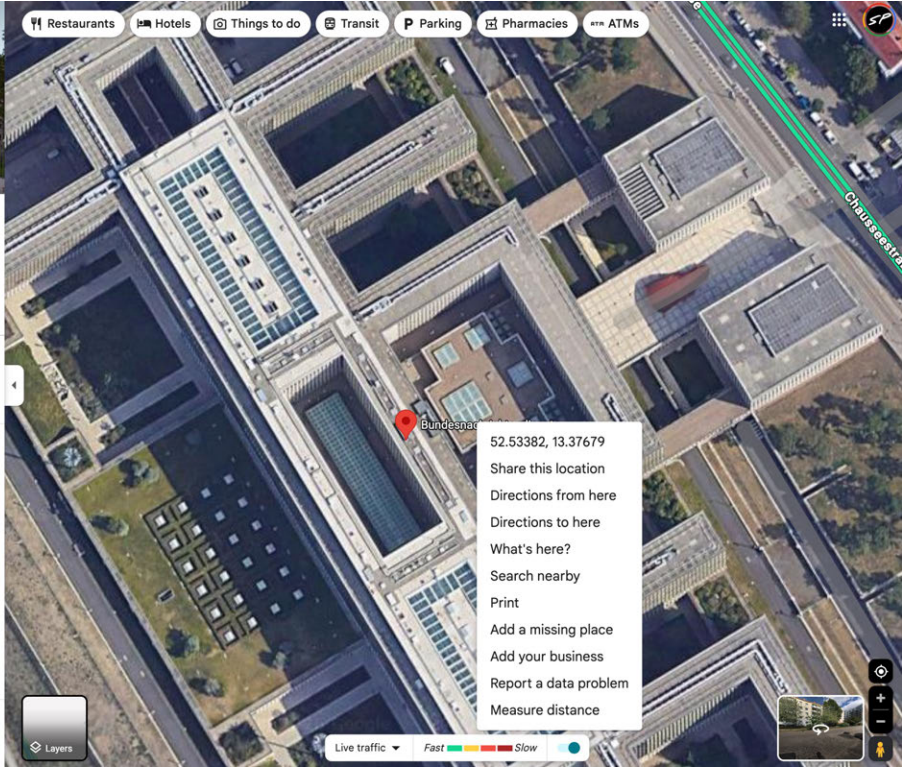
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Bundesnachrichtendienst

52.53382, 13.37679

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