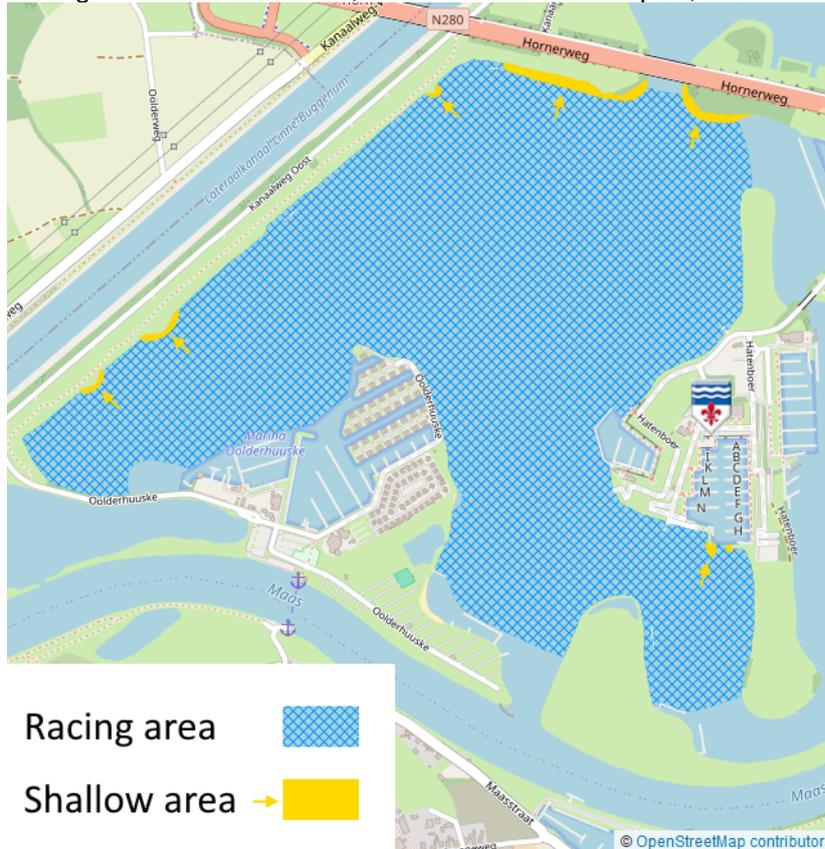


Racing area: Plas Hatzenboer, also known as the Zuidplas, near Roermond.



### Shallow areas

- Some areas near the shore are remarkably shallow. The most prominent shallow area is near the harbour entrance. When leaving the harbour, steer straight on for about 15 meters before starting a turn to the right.

### Marks

- Marks of the course will be orange inflatable buoys numbered 1 to 7 and an orange rigid buoy numbered 2A.
- Inflatable buoys will be numbered in the order in which these are to be rounded if possible. From the top view, this is most often counter-clockwise.
- In case that a buoy is missing when the first competitor reaches the remaining mark, then the remaining mark is to be left to port at the discretion of the first competitor.
- The marks of the starting line will be an orange flag on a red buoy and an orange flag on the starting vessel. The starting vessel shows the club flag of Maas en Roer.
- The marks of the finishing line will be a blue flag on a red buoy and a blue flag on the finishing vessel. The finishing vessel shows the club flag of Maas en Roer.

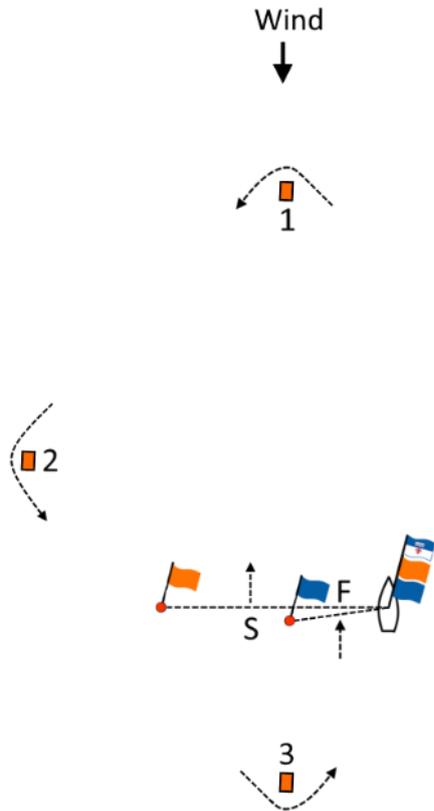
### Displaying the course

- The course will be displayed on the starting vessel using boards and pennants.
- The numbers of the marks which are to be rounded are displayed in order on yellow boards with a black print. A gate is displayed as a yellow board with GATE printed in black.
- The direction in which the marks are to be rounded is displayed with boards after the buoys which they relate. These will be red boards with BB in black for leaving the marks to port and/or green boards with SB in black for leaving the marks to starboard.
- Pennants are used to display the number of laps. Pennant number 1 can be omitted.

### Example 1A: Olympic triangle

**1 2 3 1 3 BB**

Buoys 1, 2 and 3 must be left to port to form a triangle. Afterwards, buoys 1 and 2 must be left to port again to form a loop. This combined is named an Olympic triangle.



 Pennant 1  
(can be omitted):  
S - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - F.

 Pennant 2:  
S - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - F.

 Pennant 3:  
S - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 -  
1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - F.

 Pennant 4:  
S - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 -  
1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - F.

### Example 2A: Up-down with gate

**2 A GATE BB**

Buoy 2A must be left to port. This buoy is in a fixed position.

Buoys 3 en 4 form a gate. The gate can be on any side of the starting line.



 Pennant 1  
(can be omitted):  
S - 2A - GATE - F.

 Pennant 2:  
S - 2A - GATE - 2A - GATE - F.

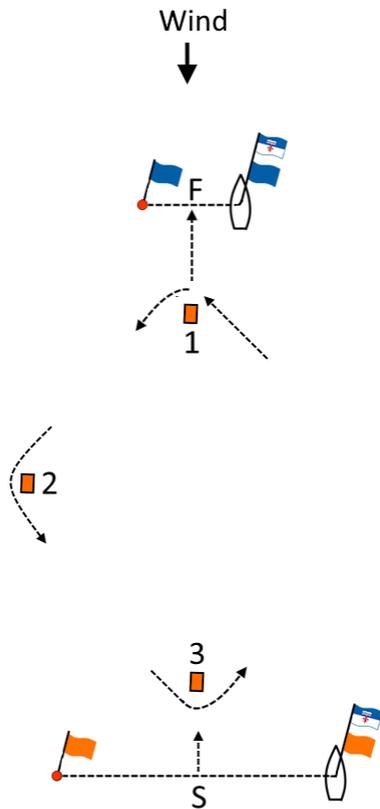
 Pennant 3:  
S - 2A - GATE - 2A - GATE -  
2A - GATE - F.

 Pennant 4:  
S - 2A - GATE - 2A - GATE -  
2A - GATE - 2A - GATE - F.

### Example 1B: Olympic triangle

**1 2 3 1 3 BB**

Buoys 1, 2 and 3 must be left to port to form a triangle. Afterwards, buoys 1 and 2 must be left to port again to form a loop. This combined is named an Olympic triangle.



 Pennant 1  
(can be omitted):  
S - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - F.

 Pennant 2:  
S - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - F.

 Pennant 3:  
S - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 -  
1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - F.

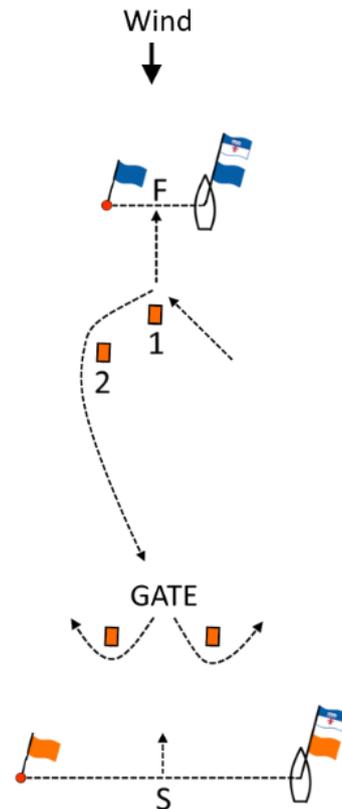
 Pennant 4:  
S - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 -  
1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 3 - F.

### Example 2B: Up-down with gate

**1 2 GATE BB**

Buoy 2A must be left to port. This buoy is in a fixed position.

Buoys 3 en 4 form a gate. The gate can be on any side of the starting line.



 Pennant 1  
(can be omitted):  
S - 2A - GATE - F.

 Pennant 2:  
S - 2A - GATE - 2A - GATE - F.

 Pennant 3:  
S - 2A - GATE - 2A - GATE -  
2A - GATE - F.

 Pennant 4:  
S - 2A - GATE - 2A - GATE -  
2A - GATE - 2A - GATE - F.