

= 10 euro note =

The ten euro note ( € 10 ) is the second @-@ lowest value euro banknote and has been used since the introduction of the euro ( in its cash form ) in 2002 . The note is used in the 23 countries which have it as their sole currency ( with 22 legally adopting it ) ; with a population of about 332 million .

It is the second @-@ smallest note measuring 127x67mm with a red colour scheme . The ten euro banknotes depict bridges and arches / doorways in Romanesque architecture ( between the 11th and 12th centuries ) .

The ten euro note contains several complex security features such as watermarks , invisible ink , holograms and microprinting that document its authenticity . In September 2011 , there were approximately 2 @, @ 005 @, @ 149 @, @ 600 ten euro banknotes in circulation around the eurozone .

= = History = =

The euro was founded on 1 January 1999 , when it became the currency of over 300 million people in Europe . For the first three years of its existence it was an invisible currency , only used in accountancy . Euro cash was not introduced until 1 January 2002 , when it replaced the national banknotes and coins of the countries in eurozone 12 , such as the Italian lira and the German mark .

Slovenia joined the Eurozone in 2007 , Cyprus and Malta in 2008 , Slovakia in 2009 , Estonia in 2011 , Latvia joined on 1 January 2014 @.@ and Lithuania joined on 1 January 2015 .

= = = The changeover period = = =

The changeover period during which the former currencies ' notes and coins were exchanged for those of the euro lasted about two months , going from 1 January 2002 until 28 February 2002 . The official date on which the national currencies ceased to be legal tender varied from member state to member state . The earliest date was in Germany , where the mark officially ceased to be legal tender on 31 December 2001 , though the exchange period lasted for two months more . Even after the old currencies ceased to be legal tender , they continued to be accepted by national central banks for periods ranging from ten years to forever .

= = = Changes = = =

Notes printed before November 2003 bear the signature of the first president of the European Central Bank , Wim Duisenberg , who was replaced on 1 November 2003 by Jean @-@ Claude Trichet , whose signature appears on issues from November 2003 . Notes issued after March 2012 bear the signature of the third president of the European Central Bank , incumbent Mario Draghi .

A new series , similar to the current one , was released on 23 September 2014 . The European Central Bank will , in due time , announce when banknotes from the first series lose legal tender status .

The first series issues do not reflect the expansion of the European Union : Cyprus is not depicted on those notes as the map does not extend far enough east ; Malta is also missing as it does not meet the first series ' minimum size for depiction .

Since the European Central Bank plans to redesign the notes every seven or eight years after each issue , a second series ( Europa series ) of banknotes was already in preparation in 2012 . New production and anti @-@ counterfeiting techniques are employed on the new notes , but the design is of the same theme and similar colours of the current series ; bridges and arches . However , they are recognisable as a new series .

= = Design = =

The ten euro note is the second smallest at 127 millimetres ( 5 @. @ 0 in ) × 67 millimetres ( 2 @. @ 6 in ) with a red colour scheme . All bank notes depict bridges and arches / doorways in a different historical European style ; the ten euro note shows the Romanesque era ( between the 11th and 12th centuries ) . Although Robert Kalina 's original designs were intended to show real monuments , for political reasons the bridge and art are merely hypothetical examples of the architectural era .

Like all euro notes , it contains the denomination , the EU flag , the signature of the president of the ECB and the initials of said bank in different EU languages , a depiction of EU territories overseas , the stars from the EU flag and twelve security features as listed below .

= = = Security features ( first series ) = = =

As a lower value note , the security features of the ten euro note are not as high as the other denominations , however , it is protected by :

A hologram , tilt the note and one should see the hologram image change between the value and a window or doorway , but in the background , one should see rainbow @-@ coloured concentric circles of micro @-@ letters moving from the centre to the edges of the patch .

A EURion constellation ,

Special printing processes give the euro notes their unique feel .

A glossy stripe , tilt the note and a glossy stripe showing the value numeral and the euro symbol will appear .

Watermarks , it appears when the banknote is against the light .

Raised printing , special methods of printing makes the ink feel raised or thicker in the main image , the lettering and the value numerals on the front of the banknotes . To feel the raised print , run your finger over it or scratch it gently with your fingernail .

Ultraviolet ink , Under ultraviolet light , the paper itself should not glow , fibres embedded in the paper should appear , and should be coloured red , blue and green , the European Union flag looks green and has orange stars , the ECB President signature turns green , the large stars and small circles on the front glow and the European map , a bridge and the value numeral on the back appear in yellow .

Microprinting , On numerous areas of the banknotes you can see microprinting , for example , inside the " EYP? " ( EURO in Greek characters ) on the front . You will need a magnifying glass to see it . The tiny text is sharp , and not blurred .

A security thread , The security thread is embedded in the banknote paper . Hold the banknote against the light - the thread will appear as a dark stripe . The word " EURO " and the value can be seen in tiny letters on the stripe .

Perforations , Hold the banknote against the light . You should see perforations in the hologram which will form the ? symbol . You should also see small numbers showing the value .

A matted surface , the note paper is made out of pure cotton , which feels crisp and firm , but not limp or waxy .

Barcodes ,

A serial number .

= = = Security features ( Europa series ) = = =

Watermark : When the note is held under a normal light source , a portrait of Europa and an electrotpe denomination appear on either side .

Portrait Hologram : When the note is tilted , the silver @-@ coloured holographic stripe reveals the portrait of Europa @-@ the same one as in the watermark . The stripe also reveals a window and the value of the banknote .

Emerald Number : When the note is tilted , the number on the note displays an effect of light that moves up and down . The number also changes color from emerald green to deep blue .

Raised Printing : On the front of the note , there is a series of short raised lines on the left and right edges . The main edge , the lettering and the large value numeral also feel thicker .

Security Thread : When the note is held against the light , the security thread appears as a dark line . The Euro symbol ( € ) and the value of the banknote can be seen in tiny white lettering in the thread .

Microprint : Tiny letters which can be read with a magnifying glass . The letters should be sharp , not blurred .

Ultraviolet ink : Some parts of the banknote shine when under UV or UV A light . These are the stars in the flag , the small circles , the large stars and several other areas on the front . On the back , a quarter of a circle in the centre as well as several other areas glow green . The horizontal serial number and a stripe appear in red .

Infrared light : Under infrared light , the emerald number , the right side of the main image and the silvery stripe are visible on the obverse of the banknote , while on the reverse , only the denomination and the horizontal serial number are visible .

== Circulation ==

As of June 2016 , there are approximately 2 @. 2 million € 10 banknotes in circulation around the Eurozone , around 1 @. 7 million of which are of the Europa series . The European Central Bank is closely monitoring the circulation and stock of the euro coins and banknotes . It is a task of the Eurosystem to ensure an efficient and smooth supply of euro notes and to maintain their integrity throughout the euro area .

== Legal information ==

Legally , both the European Central Bank and the central banks of the eurozone countries have the right to issue the 7 different euro banknotes . In practice , only the national central banks of the zone physically issue and withdraw euro banknotes . The European Central Bank does not have a cash office and is not involved in any cash operations .

== Tracking ==

There are several communities of people at European level , most of which is EuroBillTracker , that , as a hobby , it keeps track of the euro banknotes that pass through their hands , to keep track and know where they travel or have travelled . The aim is to record as many notes as possible to know details about its spread , like from where and to where they travel in general , follow it up , like where a ticket has been seen in particular , and generate statistics and rankings , for example , in which countries there are more tickets . EuroBillTracker has registered over 155 million notes as of May 2016 , worth more than € 897 billion .