

Wigrum

A SENSITIVE GEOMETRY

Wigrum was born in 2011, when Anouk Pennel and Raphaël Daudelin, from Montréal-based design studio Feed, were preparing the book design for Daniel Canty's latest novel. Canty, a contemporary writer from Québec, writes in **Wigrum** about a mysterious character who moves at the border between fiction and reality, between Second World War time and present time, between Eastern and Western Europe. To typeset the book, Studio Feed created Wigrum, a sans serif with strong references to geometrical sans serifs of the 1930s, and also to their current influence.

Wigrum is especially representative of its designers' will to add a "humane" tone to geometry. Thus, Wigrum features include straight, rational shapes, and at the same time all the required optical corrections for optimal reading comfort. Plenty of personality remains, however, in various details and unusual shapes for 'W', 'g', 'R' and 'S'.

Feed frequently ventures into type design: For over 10 years, they have made the practice an essential part of their unique approach to commissions. Wigrum is their most comprehensive typeface family and their first commercial release.

10 styles:
5 weights
Roman & Italic

Wigrum Light	<i>Wigrum Light Italic</i>
Wigrum Regular	<i>Wigrum Italic</i>
Wigrum Medium	<i>Wigrum Medium Italic</i>
Wigrum Bold	<i>Wigrum Bold Italic</i>
Wigrum Black	<i>Wigrum Black Italic</i>

Bureaucratically

Light

Regelmäßigkeiten

Light Italic

Geovisualization

Regular

Construct Leptons

Italic

Bacteriologically

Medium

Coordinates Atlas

Medium Italic

Suppressiveness

Bold

Anthraceniferous

Bold Italic

Meridian Fluvial

Black

Rhynchobdellida

Black Italic

Capitulary
Centralizer
Fermentatively
Prefabrication Ice
Heterodactyl Infrared
South North Down East Left
Slope Pits Peaks French Geographers
SPACE PHLEBOSCLEROTIC Nylon-Eating Bacteria Hole
LLKIRCH-GRAFFENSTADEN James Dean's Little Bastard
GEOGRAPHIEUNTERRICHT The Notorious B.I.G. Bosons
MICROBIAL INTELLIGENCE HOLE Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois Survey
NEUTRAL PARTICLE OSCILLATION Leinfelden-Echterdingen Geodesy
PHYSICAL OBJECT ENGAGEMENT Secondary-intercardinal Transport

LICKERISH
PLACENTIA
BONDHOLDER
SUPERFORTUNATE
NETWORK SILENCING
AUGUSTIN HIRSCHVOGEL
WATERMAN BUTTERFLY PROJECTION
CIRCLE SYROPHOENICIAN Flush Execution Interactions
AMPHICONDYLA LOCATOR Forward Buttons Difference
MICROBIAL INTELLIGENCE Abstract Regular Expression
ASTROPARTICLE PHYSICS QUARK Fibrobacteres Impulses In Neurons
POLARON BIOLOGICAL WARFARE Kulturlandschaftsforschung Space
EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION Geschichtswissenschaftliche Survey

Wigrum Light

They are organized as follows: a decorative title page, an index of streets and addresses, a 'specials' index with the names of churches, schools, businesses etc., and a master index indicating the entirety of the mapped area and the sheet numbers for each large-scale map (usually depicting four to six blocks) and general information such as population, economy and prevailing wind direction. The maps include outlines of each building and outbuilding, the loc

Today, Sanborn maps are found primarily in the archives and special collections of town halls and public and university libraries, and remain a vital resource for people in many different fields. Historical research is the most obvious use, with the maps facilitating the study of urban growth and decline patterns, and for research into the evolution of specific buildings, sites and districts. Genealogists use the maps to locate the residences and workplaces of ancestors. Planners use the maps to study historic urban planning designs. Historic preservationists use the maps t

One may also obtain copyright information or request copies of the maps for purchase through the current owners, Environmental Data Resources, Incorporated. A transit map is a topological map in the form of a schematic diagram used to illustrate the routes and stations within a public transport system—whether this be bus lines, trams, rapid transit, commuter rail or ferry routes. The main components are color coded lines to indicate each line or service, with named icons to indicate stations or stops. Transit maps can be found in the transit vehicles, at the platforms or in printed timetables. Their primary function is to help users to efficiently use the public transport system, including which stations function as interchange between lines. Unlike conventional maps, transit maps are usually not geographically accurate—instead th

Riboflavine

Unexplosive

Clock Prophecy

Horizontality Vowel

Introversive Unobscene

Forschungsgegenstand Atlas

Winkel Tripel Projection Gemma Frisius

CHYTRIDIOMYCOTA LASERS Impressive Atomic Resolution

EACH CALLBACK FUNCTION Pauli Exclusion Principle Lens

CONCEPT ICONOGRAPHIES Nylon-Eating Bacteria Roton

BRIGHT FIELD MICROSCOPY ATOM Roger Bacon In The 1200S Photonics

FRUITS OF RESEARCH FOR DISPLAY Experimental Particle Physics Quark

FORWARD BUTTONS INTERACTIONS Fluorescence Interference Room Box

Wigrum Light Italic

*VESTIGIUM
PROCESSES
CALABRASELLA
SUPERPRECARIOUS
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
KUCHISTINIWAMISKAHIKAN
SAINT-ÉTIENNE-DU-ROUVRAY DEGREE
LITTLE ITALY MODEL MAKER Electron Neutrino Vibrionales
PHENOMENON DIFFERENCE Mesons Six-Foot-To-The-Inch
A PAINSTAKING EXACTITUDE Robin Hood & Little John Mini
FLUSH EXECUTION EARLY VERSION James Dean's Little Bastard Electron
ATTRIBUTE FOR THE FIRST ELEMENT Representing Reproduction Interdite
PROTOZOANS 200 NM RESOLUTION Radioactive Celebrations Integration*

Wigram Light Italic

The term was coined by Nancy Peluso[2] in 1995 to describe the commissioning of maps by forest users in Kalimantan, Indonesia, as a means of contesting state maps of forest areas that typically undermined indigenous interests. The resultant counter-hegemonic maps had the ability to strengthen forest users' resource claims.[2] There are numerous expressions closely related to counter-mapping: ethnocartography, alternative cartography, mapping-back, counter-hegemonic mapping

Such counter-mapping efforts have been facilitated by processes of neoliberalism,[4] and technological democratisation.[2] Examples of counter-mapping include attempts to demarcate and protect traditional territories, community mapping, Public Participatory Geographical Information Systems, and mapping by a relatively weak state to counter the resource claims of a stronger state.[5] The power of counter-maps to advocate policy change in a bottom-up manner led commentators to affirm that counter-mapping should be viewed as a tool of governance.[6] Despite its emancipatory poten

This simple concept is complicated by the curvature of the Earth's surface, which forces scale to vary across a map. Because of this variation, the concept of scale becomes meaningful in two distinct ways. The first way is the ratio of the size of the generating globe to the size of the Earth. The generating globe is a conceptual model to which the Earth is shrunk and from which the map is projected. The ratio of the Earth's size to the generating globe's size is called the nominal scale (= principal scale = representative fraction). Many maps state the nominal scale and may even display a bar scale (sometimes merely called a 'scale') to represent it. The second distinct concept of scale applies to the variation in scale across a map. It is the ratio of the mapped point's scale to the nominal scale. In this case 'scale' means the scale factor (= point scale = particular scale). If the region of the

Regulation
Railwayless
Underteaching
Projectionist Cycle
Geodesy Prediscipline
Cardinal Authoritativeness
Statistikänderungsverordnung Survey

MICROBIAL INTELLIGENCE Abstract Regular Expression

GRÂCE À SES EXPÉRIENCES Forward Buttons Integration

COMPÉTENCES UPGRADES Pure Création Early Version

SOLUTIONS CODE REPOSITORIES Philosophical Insights Engagement

DATABASE DESIGNING ABSTRACT Language Install Present Hardware

TEMPORARY FILES PHENOMENON Under Increasing Pressure Solutions

Wigram Regular

ANACLISIS

TESSERACT

COMPONENTS

SUPERNEGLIGENT

TWO NONREPETITION

JÁSZFELSŐSZENTGYÖRGY

KULTURLANDSCHAFTSPFLEGE SPACE

CONNECTORS HARDWARE Document Flow Prototypical

HAVE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT Entrance To The Main Event

CONCEPT CONVERSATION Dynamic Variant Integration

DIALECTICAL FIELDS BEHAVIOUR Impressive Atomic Resolution Mass

NYLON-EATING BACTERIA QUARK Fluorescence Tomography Photons

EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION Learning From Fictional Storytelling

Wigum Regular

In maps covering larger areas, or the whole Earth, the map's scale may be less useful or even useless in measuring distances. The map projection becomes critical in understanding how scale varies throughout the map.[1][2] When scale varies noticeably, it can be accounted for as the scale factor. Tissot's indicatrix is often used to illustrate the variation of point scale across a map. Cities differ in their economic makeup, their social and demographic characteristics

Recognition of different city types necessitates their classification, and it is to this important aspect of urban geography that we now turn. Emphasis is on functional town classification and the basic underlying dimensions of the city system. The purpose of classifying cities is twofold. On the one hand, it is undertaken to search reality for hypotheses. In this context, the recognition of different types of cities on the basis of, for example, their functional specialization may enable the identification of spatial regularities in the distribution and structure of urban functions and

For example, to test the hypotheses that cities with a diversified economy grow at a faster rate than those with a more specialized economic base, cities must first be classified so that diversified and specialized cities can be differentiated. The simplest way to classify cities is to identify the distinctive role they play in the city system. There are three distinct roles. 1. Central places functioning primarily as service centers for local hinterlands. 2. Transportation cities performing break-of-bulk and allied functions for larger regions. 3. Specialized-function cities are dominated by one activity such as mining, manufacturing or recreation and serving national and international markets. The composition of a city's labor force has traditionally been regarded as the best indicator of functional specialization, and different city types have been most frequent

Wigram Italic

Succulency

Genuflector

Unarchitectural

Disposer Corelative

Kartografiehistorischen

Forschungsgegenstand Atlas

Koordinatenreferenzsystemen Infrared

AVANCÉE DE L'ERGONOMIE *Archivist Notion Of Paradigm*

EXPERTISE IN SOCIAL MEDIA *Growing Increasingly Popular*

PERFORM TASK ADVANTAGE *Construct Opération Réaliste*

FORWARD BUTTONS INTEGRATION *Representing Reproduction Interdite*

LANGUAGE PUBLISHED THOUGHTS *Ingenious Reinterpretation Structure*

FORWARD BUTTONS INTERACTIONS *Ignoring This Direction Améliorations*

Wigram Italic

PENETRATE

RESTRICKING

IMMORTALISED

TREMENDOUSNESS

PROTERANDROUSLY OF

SCHIEDER-SCHWALENBERG

SPACE MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN

PARTITION RÉGLEMENTAIRE the growth of volcanoes, lines

CROSS-FUNCTIONAL TEAMS Relay The Different Messages

APPLICATION CONNECTION Mes Stéréotypes Perform Task

28 OTHER LAND-BASED ANTENNAS Impressive Technology & Easy Access

AN IMPACT ON OTHER CUSTOMERS Storage System No Longer Interested

THE STORY CONTINUES SOLUTIONS Early Version Clear Operating System

Wigram Italic

Specialization in a given activity is said to exist when employment in it exceeds some critical level. The relationship between the city system and the development of manufacturing has become very apparent. The rapid growth and spread of cities within the heartland-interland framework after 1870 was conditioned to a large extent by industrial developments and that the decentralization of population within the urban system in recent years is related in large part to the movement of e

The location of manufacturing is affected by myriad economic and non-economic factors, such as the nature of the material inputs, the factors of production, the market and transportation costs. Other important influences include agglomeration and external economies, public policy and personal preferences. Although it is difficult to evaluate precisely the effect of the market on the location of manufacturing activities, two considerations are involved: the nature of and demand for the product and transportation costs. The term geomorphology seems to have been first used by Laumann in an 1858

It was an elaboration of the uniformitarianism theory that had first been proposed by James Hutton (1726–1797). With regard to valley forms, for example, uniformitarianism posited a sequence in which a river runs through a flat terrain, gradually carving an increasingly deep valley, until the side valleys eventually erode, flattening the terrain again, though at a lower elevation. It was thought that tectonic uplift could then start the cycle over. In the decades following Davis's development of this idea, many of those studying geomorphology sought to fit their findings into this framework, known today as "Davisian". Davis's ideas are of historical importance, but have been largely superseded today, mainly due to their lack of predictive power and qualitative nature. In the 1920s, Walther Penck developed an alternative model to Davis's. Penck thought that landform evolution was better des

Economics
Succulency
Aircraft Carrier
Leather Jacket Lev
Rock Nonidealistically
Niederschaeffolsheimois
Ungainsayability Tauberbischofsheim

A MIND-RELATED SUBJECT Document Flow Prototypical
REPRODUCTION INTERDITE Iconographies Conversation
CONCEPT CIRCUMSTANCE Regular Expression Abstract
FRESH TECHNIQUE INTEGRATION Algorithms Clear Operating System
CONCEPT NOTION OF PARADIGM Iconographies Database Designing
MONOGRAPH DYNAMIC VARIANT Conversation Philosophical Insights

SCAPULAR

UNFINICAL

PRERECEIVING

CONSIDERATIONS

BOX UNINVIGORATED

ALLOCATION INNOCENCY

LLKIRCH-GRAFFENSTADEN LOCATOR

CONCEPT CIRCUMSTANCE Abstract Experience Of Time

PROTOTYPICAL LANGUAGE Purely Technical Contractor

CLEAR OPERATING SYSTEM Storage System Perform Task

PERFORMANCE ICONOGRAPHIES Handling The Software Breakpoints

PHYSICAL OBJECT PROTOTYPICAL Learning From Fictional Storytelling

EARLY VERSION NOMENCLATURES Is Hunting For Extra Server Capacity

Wigram Medium

Penck's ideas were not recognised until many years after his death, perhaps because his work was not translated into English, he was involved in disputes with Davis, and he died young. Both Davis and Penck were trying to place the study of the evolution of the Earth's surface on a more generalized, globally relevant footing than it had been previously. In the early 19th century, authors - especially in Europe - had tended to attribute the form of landscapes to local c

Physiography later was considered to be a contraction of "physical" and "geography", and therefore synonymous with physical geography, and the concept became embroiled in controversy surrounding the appropriate concerns of that discipline. Some geomorphologists held to a geological basis for physiography and emphasized a concept of physiographic regions while a conflicting trend among geographers was to equate physiography with "pure morphology," separated from its geological heritage. In the period following World War II, the emergence of process, climatic, a

The effects of tectonics on landscape are heavily dependent on the nature of the underlying bedrock fabric that more or less controls what kind of local morphology tectonics can shape. Earthquakes can, in terms of minutes, submerge large areas of land creating new wetlands. Isostatic rebound can account for significant changes over thousand or hundreds of years, and allows erosion of a mountain belt to promote further erosion as mass is removed from the chain and the belt uplifts. Long-term plate tectonic dynamics give rise to orogenic belts, large mountain chains with typical lifetimes of many tens of millions of years, which form focal points for high rates of fluvial and hillslope processes and thus long-term sediment production. Features of deeper mantle dynamics such as plumes and delamination of the lower lithosphere have also been h

Wigrum Medium Italic

Indenturing

Prereceiving

Recarburization

Techniques Surface

Korsun-Shevchenkivskiyi

Ilkirch-Graffenstaden Survey

Nyugotszenterzsébet Brive-la-Gaillarde

COMPÉTITION PRODUCTIVE Polar coordinate system relief

FOR MANUFACTURING BASE Sea Level Datum of 1929 lines

IMPROVEMENTS SOLUTIONS John Fremont's explorationsv

THE STORY CONTINUES OPTIMIZED James Dean's Little Bastard Ti-Punch

ENCRYPTION CREATE EXPERIENCES Experimental Particle Physics Bosons

HAVE SOMETHING TO CONTRIBUTE To Build 8 Scalable Platforms Method

Wigram Medium Italic

APPROACH

INDIVIDUAL

KALEIDOSCOPE

ALBNIZ HOMELIEST

ASTRO-GEODÄTISCHER

HEMISPHERE-IN-A-SQUARE

SVALBARÐSSTRANDARHREPPUR FIELDS

PERFORM TASK INTEGRATED *An Easy-To-Measure Indicator*

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES *To Build 8 Scalable Platforms*

AUGMENTED-INTELLIGENCE *Understand The Best Solutions*

UNDERGOING TRANSFORMATIONS *Laser Capture Microdissection Retina*

CALCULATOR TOOLS CONNECTION *Full-Sized Electromagnetic Spectrum*

GEOSTRATEGICALLY CRUCIAL AREA *Rules Of Perspective History Of Optics*

Wigram Medium Italic

Both can promote surface uplift through isostasy as hotter, less dense, mantle rocks displace cooler, denser, mantle rocks at depth in the Earth. Biogeomorphology and ecogeomorphology are the study of interactions between organisms and the development of landforms, and are thus fields of study within geomorphology and ichnology. Organisms affect geomorphic processes in a variety of ways. For example, trees can reduce landslide potential where their roots penetrate to underlying rock.

Phytogeomorphology is an aspect of biogeomorphology that deals with the narrower subject of how terrain affects plant growth. In recent years a large number of articles have appeared in the literature dealing with how terrain attributes affect crop growth and yield in farm fields, and while they don't use the term phytogeomorphology the dependencies are the same. Precision agriculture models where crop variability is at least partially defined by terrain attributes can be considered as phytogeomorphological precision agriculture. Spatial analysis or spatial statistics includes any of the formal techniques

Spatial analysis includes a variety of techniques, many still in their early development, using different analytic approaches and applied in fields as diverse as astronomy, with its studies of the placement of galaxies in the cosmos, to chip fabrication engineering, with its use of 'place and route' algorithms to build complex wiring structures. In a more restricted sense, spatial analysis is the techniques applied to structures at the human scale, most notably in the analysis of geographic data. Complex issues arise in spatial analysis, many of which are neither clearly defined nor completely resolved, but form the basis for current research. The most fundamental of these is the problem of defining the spatial location of the entities being studied. For example, a study on human health could describe the spatial position of humans with a point placed where they live, or with a point located where they work.

Wigram Bold

**Internodal
Realization
Value Athletics
Microclimatologic
Cost Southwestwardly
Chorioepitheliomata Send
Ovatotriangular Astro-geodätischer**

QUANTUM SCALE MATTER Configuration Perform Task

SALINISPHAERALES ZOOM Retrospectively Connection

NYLON-EATING BACTERIA Original Control & Analysis

FILAMENTOUS HETEROCYSTOUS Direct Competition Improvements

PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT MICRO Perform Task Individual Hardware

COMPARAISONS AVANTAGEUSES John P. Snyder Landscape change

**AIRFORCE
RESOURCE
STEATORRHEA
FLUORIDISING OF
KEPT ABANDONMENT
UNCHARITABLE PARETIAN
ONAFHANKELIJKHEIDSPLEIN ATLAS**

YOUR TRADITIONAL FIELD Entrance To The Main Event
NEAR-FIELD MICROSCOPY Upgrades Possible Purpose
QUANTUM SCALE MATTER Schedule For The Afternoon
LEPTONS ORIGINAL PROPERTIES Cylindrical Magnets Configuration
WAVE-PARTICLE DUALITY MICRO Perform Task Slight Enhancements
DOUBLE-SIZE STANDARD MODEL Code Repositories Calculator Tools

Wigram Bold

The lean startup philosophy is based on lean manufacturing, the streamlined production philosophy developed by Japanese auto manufacturers. This system considers as waste the expenditure of resources for any goal other than the creation of value for the end customer. The system focuses on strategically placing small stockpiles of inventory, known as kanban, throughout the assembly line as opposed to storing a full stock in a centralized warehouse

These kanban provide production workers with the necessary inputs to production as they need them, and in so doing, reduce waste while increasing productivity. In addition to that, immediate quality control checkpoints can identify mistakes or imperfections during assembly as early as possible in order to ensure that the least amount of time is expended developing a faulty product. Another primary focus of the lean management system is to always maintain close connections with suppliers in order to fully understand their customers desires. Kanban put th

In 2008, Ries took the advice of his mentors and developed the idea for the lean startup, using his personal experiences adapting lean management principles to the high-tech startup world. In 2008, Ries first coined the term on his blog, Startup Lessons Learned, in a post called "The lean startup". Similar to the precepts of lean management, Ries' lean startup philosophy seeks to eliminate wasteful practices and increase value producing practices during the product development phase so that startups can have a better chance of success without requiring large amounts of outside funding, elaborate business plans, or the perfect product. Ries believes that customer feedback during product development is integral to the process, and ensures that the producer does not invest time designing features or services that consumers d

Wigram Bold Italic

***Unrejected
Engineering
Selfseekingness
Cup Denazification
Triacetyloleandomycin
Effort Aerobacteriologically
Bovenendvankeelafsnysleegte Locator***

EVOLUTION PHENOMENON Sneak Peak Into Their Future

CELEBRATED ENGAGEMENT \$1891 Plus Tax Configuration

EARLY VERSION DISCIPLINE Undergoing Transformations

45 CRUCIAL PREDICTIVE INSIGHTS Brought Back To The Original Topics

DOCUMENTS SHOW GREENHOUSE General Systems Theory Integration

AN EASY-TO-MEASURE INDICATOR Ingenious Reinterpretation Variables

Wigram Bold Italic

STAIRCASE

SOLUBILISE

FAMILIARISING

PREQUARANTINED

DISAMBIGUATE MOON

LLKIRCH-GRAFFENSTADEN

WINCHESTER-ON-THE-SEVERN ATLAS

FOR THE NAKED EYE ZOOM *Episodic Buffer Conversation*

FLUORESCENCE AND LIGHT *History & Ideas Performance*

PHENOMENON EXECUTION *Been Demonstrated Perfectly*

LANGUAGE DATABASE DESIGNING *Representing Reproduction Interdite*

DIALECTICAL FIELDS DOCUMENTS *Snapshots Impossible Appropriation*

GODLIKE FIGURES EARLY VERSION *Online Programs Basic Infrastructure*

Other issues in spatial analysis include the limitations of mathematical knowledge, the assumptions required by existing statistical techniques, and problems in computer based calculations. Classification of the techniques of spatial analysis is difficult because of the large number of different fields of research involved, the different fundamental approaches which can be chosen, and the many forms the data can take. One of the first applications of spatial analysis in epidemiology

In 1854 John Snow depicted a cholera outbreak in London using points to represent the locations of some individual cases, possibly the earliest use of a geographic methodology in epidemiology.[7] His study of the distribution of cholera led to the source of the disease, a contaminated water pump (the Broad Street Pump, whose handle he disconnected, thus terminating the outbreak). While the basic elements of topography and theme existed previously in cartography, the John Snow map was unique, using cartographic methods not only to depict but also to analyze clusters of geographically

This was particularly used for printing contours – drawing these was a labour intensive task but having them on a separate layer meant they could be worked on without the other layers to confuse the draughtsman. This work was originally drawn on glass plates but later plastic film was introduced, with the advantages of being lighter, using less storage space and being less brittle, among others. When all the layers were finished, they were combined into one image using a large process camera. Once color printing came in, the layers idea was also used for creating separate printing plates for each colour. While the use of layers much later became one of the main typical features of a contemporary GIS, the photographic process just described is not considered to be a GIS in itself – as the maps were just images with no database to link them to. It is difficult to relate wetland

Wigram Black

Cheremiss
Thenardite
Semisolemnity
School Aerometer
Entdeckungsreisende
Geschichtswissenschaften
Saint-Christophe-et-Nièvés Surface

FULL-SIZED STRUCTURES Discipline Forward Buttons

NYLON-EATING BACTERIA Ingenious Reinterpretation

CONCEPT REPRESENTING Photoelectric Effect Micro

ENVIRONMENTS DEVELOPMENT Difference Events Often Triggered

POSSIBLE PURPOSE FLEXIBILITY Prototyping One-Time Correction

RULES OF PERSPECTIVE LEPTON Neutral Particle Oscillation Atoms

Wigrum Black

**ISOCOSTS
ALEMBERT
SPIROCHAETE
COAGULATOR OF
SUPERFECUNDATION
PRODUCED SACCHARINE
ANOMALOSCOPE VENEREOLOGIST**

FIBROBACTERES BARYON Filamentous Heterocystous

DEINOCOCCUS-THERMUS Temporary Files Execution

EXOTIC ATOM LIL WAYNE Flush Execution Celebrated

FULL-SIZED DAVYDOV SOLITON Thin Convex Lens Of Focal Length

FLUORESCENCE INTERFERENCE A Mind-Related Subject Variables

PHASE CONTRAST MICROSCOPY Write Cross-Platform Applications

A GIS, however, can be used to depict two- and three-dimensional characteristics of the Earth's surface, subsurface, and atmosphere from information points. For example, a GIS can quickly generate a map with isopleth or contour lines that indicate differing amounts of rainfall. Such a map can be thought of as a rainfall contour map. Many sophisticated methods can estimate the characteristics of surfaces from a limited number of point measu

This GIS derived map can then provide additional information - such as the viability of water power potential as a renewable energy source. Similarly, GIS can be used compare other renewable energy resources to find the best geographic potential for a region. GIS hydrological models can provide a spatial element that other hydrological models lack, with the analysis of variables such as slope, aspect and watershed or catchment area. Terrain analysis is fundamental to hydrology, since water always flows down a slope. As basic terrain analysis of a

Areas of divergent flow can also give a clear indication of the boundaries of a catchment. Once a flow direction and accumulation matrix has been created, queries can be performed that show contributing or dispersal areas at a certain point. More detail can be added to the model, such as terrain roughness, vegetation types and soil types, which can influence infiltration and evapotranspiration rates, and hence influencing surface flow. One of the main uses of hydrological modeling is in environmental contamination research. Traditional maps are abstractions of the real world, a sampling of important elements portrayed on a sheet of paper with symbols to represent physical objects. People who use maps must interpret these symbols. Topographic maps show the shape of land surface with contour lines or wit

Wigrum Black Italic

Rutherford

Landholder

Psychotechnics

Sex Subdiapasonic

Finger Nonsubjugation

Satellitennavigation Fluvial

Phlebosclerotic Thiruvananthapuram

METHYLOCOCCALES CREA Obsessions Contemporaines

ALTEROMONADALES ZOOM Practices Of Documentation

METAMATERIAL CLOAKING James Dean's Little Bastard

ICONOGRAPHIES MACRO SYSTEM Microscope Image Processing Mass

NOMENCLATURES INTERACTIONS Snapshots Backward Compatibility

ABSTRACT NOTION OF PARADIGM Concept Great Telecommunications

Wigrum Black Italic

LAUDABLE

CALIPHATE

SYMPLEGADES

READJOURNMENT

PHRENITIS CREMATED

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

STATISTIKÄNDERUNGSVERORDNUNG

HYPOTHETICAL PARTICLES *Microbial Intelligence Meson*

PSEUDOMONADALES HOLE *One-Foot-To-The-Inch Field*

STEREOSCAN DROPLETON *Unique Ambient & Immersive*

MICROSCOPIC FEATURES GLUON *Laser Capture Microdissection Mini*

EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION *Actinobacteria The Notorious B.I.G.*

OCEANOSPIRILLALES PHOTONICS *Electron Neutrino Anterior Chamber*

For example, two types of data were combined in a GIS to produce a perspective view of a portion of San Mateo County, California. Since archaeology looks at the unfolding of historical events through geography, time and culture, the results of archaeological studies are rich in spatial information. GIS is adept at processing these large volumes of data, especially that which is geographically referenced. It is a cost effective, accurate and fast tool. The tools made available

The most important aspect of GIS in archaeology lies, however, not in its use as a pure map-making tool, but in its capability to merge and analyse different types of data in order to create new information. Any variable that can be located spatially, and increasingly also temporally, can be referenced using a GIS. Locations or extents in Earth space-time may be recorded as dates/times of occurrence, and x, y, and z coordinates representing, longitude, latitude, and elevation, respectively. These GIS coordinates may represent other quantified systems of temporo-spatial reference (

Units applied to recorded temporal-spatial data can vary widely (even when using exactly the same data, see map projections), but all Earth-based spatial-temporal location and extent references should, ideally, be relatable to one another and ultimately to a "real" physical location or extent in space-time. Related by accurate spatial information, an incredible variety of real-world and projected past or future data can be analyzed, interpreted and represented to facilitate education and decision making. This key characteristic of GIS has begun to open new avenues of scientific inquiry into behaviors and patterns of previously considered unrelated real-world information. Neural networks can handle non-linear relationships, are robust to noise and exhibit a high degree of automation. They do not assume any hypotheses regarding the nature or dis

Wigrum

OpenType features

OFF

ON

All caps
[CPSP]

Lowercase

UPPERCASE

Case-sensitive forms
[CASE]

[Case-sensitive]
!i?¿----()[]{}<>«»·@

[CASE-SENSITIVE]
!i?¿----()[]{}<>«»·@

Small capitals
[SMCP]

Small Capitals

SMALL CAPITALS

All small caps
[C2SC]

All Small Caps

ALL SMALL CAPS

Standard ligatures
[LIGA]

fi fl fb ff fh fj fk ft
ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl fft

fi fl fb ff fh fj fk ft
ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl fft

Discretionary
ligatures [DLIG]

Th ct st sp

Th ct st sp

Historical ligatures
[HIST]

Historical

Hiforical

Slashed zero
[ZERO]

0123456789

0123456789

Tabular
lining figures
[TNUM + LNUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Tabular
oldstyle figures
[TNUM + ONUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Proportional
lining figures
[PNUM + LNUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Proportional
oldstyle figures
[PNUM + ONUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Wigrum

OpenType features

OFF

ON

Superscript/Superior
[SUPS]

H^{superscript}
H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹
H_{.,().+-x÷=€\$ç}

H^{superscript}
H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹
H_{.,().+-x÷=€\$ç}

Subscript/Inferior
[SINF]

H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉
H_{.,().+-x÷=€\$ç}

H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉
H_{.,().+-x÷=€\$ç}

Numerator
[NUMR]

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹
H_{.,().+-x÷=€\$ç}

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹
H_{.,().+-x÷=€\$ç}

Denominator
[DNOM]

H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉
H_{.,().+-x÷=€\$ç}

H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉
H_{.,().+-x÷=€\$ç}

Fractions
[FRAC]

1/4 1/2 3/4 2/3 7/8
0/0 0/00

¼ ½ ¾ ⅔ ⅞
% ‰

Ordinals
[ORDN]

2^a 2^o N^o N^º n^o n^º

2^a 2^o N^o N^º N^º N^º

Stylistic set 1
Alternate a [SS01]

another animal

another animal

Stylistic set 2
Alternate g [SS02]

big guy, tough guy

big guy, tough guy

Stylistic set 3
Alternate k [SS03]

kaspersky kabuki

kaspersky kabuki

Stylistic set 4:
Alternate J [SS04]

Jolly Jumper

Jolly Jumper

Stylistic set 5 & 6:
Circled numerals
[SS05] [SS06]

012345678910

①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Wigrum

Information

Supported languages	Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Bosnian, Catalan, Chiga, Congo Swahili, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luo, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Meru, Morisyen, North Ndebele, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Sena, Shambala, Shona, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Teso, Turkish, Vunjo, Welsh, Zulu.
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