

Flama Condensed

a A

60pt

Thin

NONSTANDARDIZATION
compartmentalisations

Ultralight

ENVIRONMENTALISTS
maansverduisteringen

Light

SIMULTANEOUSNESS
unsubstantialization

Book

EXTRATERRESTRIAL
philosophicojuristic

Basic

ENTHUSIASTICALLY
agriculturalistically

60pt

Medium

MISCHIEVOUSNESS
elektromagnetiske

Semibold

RYJÓWKOWATYCH
neurotransmitters

Bold

MULTIPLICATIONS
simultaneousness

Extrabold

PALEONTOLOGIST
counterbalancing

Black

SYLLABICATIONS
reinterpretations

24pt

Thin

Becomes a stellar remnant: a white dwarf, a neutron star, or, if it is sufficiently massive, a black hole. Binary and multi-star

Ultralight

Systems consist of two or more stars that are gravitationally bound and generally move around each

Light

Other in stable orbits. When two such stars have a relatively close orbit, their gravitational interaction

Book

Can have a significant impact on their evolution. Stars can form part of a much larger gravitationally

Basic

Structure, such as a star cluster or a galaxy. A star is an astronomical object consisting of a luminous

Medium

Spheroid of plasma held together by its own gravity. The nearest star to Earth is the Sun.

Semibold

Many other stars are visible to the naked eye from Earth during the night, appearing as a

Bold

Multitude of fixed luminous points in the sky due to their immense distance from Earth.

Extrabold

Historically, the most prominent stars were grouped into constellations and asterisms,

Black

The brightest of which gained proper names. Astronomers have assembled star groups

18pt

Thin

THE COMMONLY USED KÖPPEN CLIMATE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM HAS FIVE BROAD GROUPS (humid tropics, arid, humid middle latitudes, continental and cold polar), which are further divided into more specific subtypes.

Ultralight

PRECIPITATION PATTERNS VARY WIDELY, RANGING FROM SEVERAL METERS OF WATER PER YEAR TO LESS THAN A MILLIMETER. Atmospheric circulation, topographic features, and temperature differences determine the average

Light

THE SHAPE OF EARTH IS NEARLY SPHERICAL. THERE IS A SMALL FLATTENING AT THE POLES and bulging around the equator due to Earth's rotation. To second order, Earth is approximately an oblate spheroid,

Book

THE AMOUNT OF SOLAR ENERGY REACHING EARTH'S SURFACE DECREASES WITH INCREASING LATITUDE. At higher latitudes, the sunlight reaches the surface at lower angles, and it must pass through

Basic

EARTH'S SURFACE CAN BE SUBDIVIDED INTO SPECIFIC LATITUDINAL BELTS OF approximately homogeneous climate. Ranging from the equator to the polar regions, these are the tropical, subtropical

Medium

PROXIMITY TO OCEANS MODERATES THE CLIMATE. FOR EXAMPLE, THE SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULA has more moderate climate than similarly northern latitudes of northern Canada.

Semibold

MOST OF THE WATER IS THEN TRANSPORTED TO LOWER ELEVATIONS BY RIVER SYSTEMS AND usually returned to the oceans or deposited into lakes. This water cycle is a vital for

18pt

Bold

THE WIND ENABLES THIS MODERATING EFFECT. THE WINDWARD SIDE OF A LAND MASS experiences more moderation than the leeward side. In the Northern Hemisphere,

Extrabold

THIS IS SEEN IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE, where rough continental climates appear on the east coast on parallels with mild climates on the other side of

Black

THE DISTANCE FROM EARTH TO THE SUN VARIES. EARTH IS CLOSEST TO THE SUN in January, which is summer in the Southern Hemisphere. It is furthest away in July

14pt

Basic	Due to their good performance and ease of manufacture hence low cost the vast majority of microphones made today are electret microphones; a semiconductor manufacturer estimates annual production at over
Old Style Figures	one billion units. The underground chamber measuring 34 meters by 56 meters was constructed with five rows of five stone pillars. Radio waves are electromagnetic waves of frequency between 30 hertz (Hz) and 300 gigahertz (GHz). They are generated by an electronic device called a transmitter connected to an antenna which radiates the waves and received by a radio receiver connected to another antenna. In French is soixante dix-neuf (60+10+9) remote sensing and other applications. In radio communication
Bold	used in radio and television broadcasting cell phones two-way radios wireless networking and satellite communication among numerous other uses radio waves are used to carry information across space from a transmitter to a receiver by modulating the radio signal (impressing an information signal on the radio wave by varying some aspect of the wave) in the transmitter.
Light	In radar used to locate and track objects like aircraft ships a beam of radio waves emitted by a radar transmitter reflects off the target object and tunes for dancing were called "stomps." The requirement for volume led to continued use of the sousaphone over the string bass with the larger ensembles which dictated a more conservative approach to rhythm based on $\frac{3}{4}$ time signatures. An example of an organometallic molecule a catalyst called Grubbs' catalyst. Its formula is often given as $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2(=\text{CHPh})$ where the ball-and-stick model is based on X-ray crystallography.
Black	Applications of radio waves which do not involve transmitting the waves
Thin	significant distances such as RF heating used in industrial processes and microwave ovens and medical uses such as diathermy and MRI machines are not usually called radio. The noun radio is also used to mean a broadcast radio receiver. Radio waves were first identified and studied by German physicist Heinrich Hertz in 1886. The first practical radio transmitters and receivers were developed around 1895-6 by Italian Guglielmo Marconi and radio began to be used commercially around 1900. To prevent interference between users the emission of radio waves is strictly regulated by law coordinated by an international body called the International Telecommunications Union which allocates frequency bands in the radio spectrum for different uses.
Medium	
Semibold	

12pt**Thin**

EARTH'S MECHANICALLY RIGID OUTER LAYER, THE LITHOSPHERE, IS DIVIDED INTO TECTONIC PLATES. These plates are rigid segments that move relative to each other at one of three boundaries types: At convergent boundaries, two plates come together; at divergent boundaries, two plates are pulled apart; and at transform boundaries, two plates slide past one another laterally. Along these plate boundaries, earthquakes, volcanic activity, mountain-building, and oceanic trench formation can occur.

Ultralight

DIE WASSERFLÄCHE HAT IN DER GEGENWÄRTIGEN GEOLOGISCHEN EPOCHE EINEN GESAMTANTEIL VON 70,7 % AN DER ERDOBERFLÄCHE. Die restlichen 29,3 %, die Landfläche, entfallen hauptsächlich auf sieben Kontinente; in der Reihenfolge ihrer Größe: Asien, Afrika, Nordamerika, Südamerika, Antarktika, Europa und Australien. Die Fläche des Weltmeeres wird allgemein in drei Ozeane einschließlich der Nebenmeere unterteilt: den Pazifik, den Atlantik und den Indik. Die tiefste Meeresstelle, das Witjastief, liegt im Marianengraben, 11.034 m unter dem Meeresspiegel.

Light

DEUX PRINCIPAUX MODÈLES ONT ÉTÉ PROPOSÉS POUR EXPLIQUER LA VITESSE DE CROISSANCE CONTINENTALE : une croissance constante jusqu'à nos jours et une croissance rapide au début de l'histoire de la Terre. Les recherches actuelles montrent que la deuxième hypothèse est la plus probable avec une formation rapide de la croûte continentale suivie par de faibles variations de la surface globale des continents. Sur une échelle de temps de plusieurs centaines de millions d'années, les continents ou supercontinents se forment puis se divisent.

Book

L'INTERNO DELLA TERRA, COME QUELLO DEGLI ALTRI PIANETI TERRESTRI, È DIVISO CHIMICAMENTE IN UNA CROSTA FORMATA DA ROCCE DA BASICHE AD ACIDE, UN MANTELLO ULTRABASICO e un nucleo terrestre composto principalmente da ferro. Il pianeta è abbastanza grande da avere un nucleo differenziato in un nucleo interno solido e un nucleo esterno liquido che produce un debole campo magnetico a causa della convezione del suo materiale elettricamente conduttivo. La capacità elettrica della Terra vale invece 710, abbastanza piccola in rapporto alle sue dimensioni.

Basic

DE AARDE IS BIJNA BOLVORMIG, MAAR HEEFT EEN GERINGE AFPLATTING AAN DE POLEN (de diameter is van pool tot pool ongeveer 43 kilometer kleiner dan door de evenaar). De vorm is eerder een sferoïde met een uitdijing bij de evenaar dan een bol, maar de precieze vorm wijkt ook nog eens maximaal 100 meter van een perfecte sferoïde af. Om de geoïde in berekeningen te benaderen worden referentie-ellipsoïdes gebruikt. De gemiddelde diameter van een referentie-ellipsoïde is 12 742 km.

Medium

PIERWOTNIE WSZYSTKIE ORGANIZMY ŻYWE BYŁY CUDZOŻYWNE. PODSTAWĄ ICH ROZWOJU BYŁA ENERGIA CHEMICZNA. Rozwój fotosyntezy u niektórych prokariotów umożliwił im wykorzystanie energii słonecznej jako źródła energii; wydalany przez nie tlen gromadził się w atmosferze i w związku z oddziaływaniem wysokoenergetycznego promieniowania słonecznego doprowadził do powstania w jej górnej warstwie powłoki ozonu.

12pt

Semibold

ESTIMA-SE QUE APENAS UM OITAVO DA SUPERFÍCIE DA TERRA SEJA ADEQUADA PARA OS HUMANOS HABITAREM — três quartos estão cobertos por oceanos, e metade da área de terra ou é deserto (14%), alta montanha (27%), ou outro terreno menos adequado. O assentamento humano situado mais a norte é Alert, na ilha de Ellesmere em Nunavut, Canadá. (82°28'N) O assentamento humano situado mais a sul é a Estação Polo Sul Amundsen-Scott, na Antártica, no Polo Sul geográfico.

Bold

I PROTEROZOIKUM VAR DE PLATETEKTONISKE PROSESSENE SOM I DAG, MED OPPSTIGNING AV VULKANSK MASSE, og nedsynking av havbunnsskorpe med senere omdanning. De gamle, arkeiske kratonene fikk påvekst av ny kontinentalskorpe, slik som eksempelvis de svekonorvegiske massivene av proterozoisk grunnfjell i Sør-Norge og Sør-Sverige. Det baltiske skjoldet vokste i etapper gjennom vulkanisme, havbunnsspredning eller Baltica-kontinentets kollisjon.

Extrabold

SAGA JARÐARINNAR HEFUR VERIÐ ÍTARLEGA RANNSÖKUÐ OG ER ÞEKKT MEÐ NOKKURRI VISSU. TALIÐ ER AÐ JÖRÐIN hafi myndast í árdaga sólkerfisins fyrir um 4,55 milljörðum ára, á svipuðum tíma og sólin og hinar reikistjörnurnar. Tunglið myndaðist skömmu síðar, fyrir um 4,5 milljörðum ára. Þegar jörðin myndaðist fyrst var yfirborð hennar bráðið, en þegar hún kólnaði storknaði yfirborðið. Ýmsar lofttegundir sem losnuðu frá jörðinni.

Black

ABOVE THE TROPOSPHERE, THE ATMOSPHERE IS USUALLY DIVIDED INTO THE STRATOSPHERE, MESOSPHERE, AND THERMOSPHERE. Each layer has a different lapse rate, defining the rate of change in temperature with height. Beyond these, the exosphere thins out into the magnetosphere, where the geomagnetic fields interact with the solar wind. Within the stratosphere is the ozone layer, a component that partially shields the surface from ultraviolet light and thus is important for life on Earth.

Language Support

Danish

Historie henviser enten til det der skete i fortiden eller forskningen i og formidlingen af denne fortid dvs. historieskrivning. Der skelnes ofte mellem historisk tid og forhistorisk tid. Historisk tid er den tid hvor vi har

Dutch

Geschiedenis verwijst in de eerste plaats naar de vakdiscipline die zich bezighoudt met de studie van chronologische ordening van gebeurtenissen zich daarbij baserend op een kritisch onderzoek van bronnen.

English

History is the past as it is described in written documents, and the study thereof. Events occurring before written records are considered prehistory. "History" is an umbrella term that relates to past events as well

French

L'histoire souvent écrit avec la première lettre majuscule est à la fois l'étude et l'écriture des faits et des événements passés quelles que soient leur variété et leur complexité. L'histoire est également une science.

German

Unter Geschichte versteht man im Allgemeinen diejenigen Aspekte der Vergangenheit derer Menschen gedenken und die sie deuten um sich über den Charakter zeitlichen Wandels und dessen Auswirkungen

Icelandic

Saga getur átt við hverskyns frásögn hvort sem hún er í rituðu eða töluðu formi. Orðið merkir líka það sem gerst hefur í fortíðinni (stundum kallað Saga með stóru s-i eða sagan með ákveðnum greini) eða frásögn af

Italian

La storia è la disciplina che si occupa dello studio del passato tramite l'uso di fonti cioè di documenti testimonianze e racconti che possano trasmettere il sapere. Più precisamente la storia è la ricerca sui fatti del

Polish

Historia – nauka humanistyczna i społeczna która zajmuje się badaniem przeszłości a w znaczeniu ścisłym badaniem działań i wytworów ludzkich aż do najstarszych poświadczonych pismem świadectw w

Portuguese

História é a ciência que estuda o ser humano e sua ação no tempo e no espaço concomitantemente à análise de processos e eventos ocorridos no passado. O termo «História» também pode significar toda a

Spanish

La historia es la ciencia que tiene como objetivo el estudio de sucesos del pasado, tradicionalmente de la humanidad, y como método, el propio de las ciencias sociales/ humanas, así como el de las ciencias naturales

+

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, Galician, Hungarian, Indonesian, Irish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Norwegian, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Welsh, Zulu & more

OpenType Features

Default figures **2 457 meters**

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Designed by Mário Feliciano, 2015

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Feliciano Type

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