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.

14 styles:
7 weights
Roman & Italic

Wigrum Thin  Wigrum Thin Italic
Wigrum ExtraLight  Wigrum ExtraLight Italic
Wigrum Light  Wigrum Light Italic
Wigrum Regular  Wigrum Italic
Wigrum Medium  Wigrum Medium Italic
Wigrum Bold  Wigrum Bold Italic
Wigrum Black  Wigrum Black Italic
Wigrum

Family overview

Even Steatorrhea
Thin

Pulpiter Polymyxin
Thin Italic

Nontransposition
ExtraLight

Polytheism Lindelf
ExtraLight Italic

Unsufferableness
Light

Chief Unphonetic
Light Italic

Time Shiftingness
Regular

Cords Reblending
Italic

Procrastinatively
Medium

Izard Subdividing
Medium Italic
Ignominiousness

Nonexperimental

Roof Logistician

Disentrancement
Unmajestic Substitution Stereotactically Lindelf Technicolor Inspiriter Squattocracy Bioelectrogenetically Eraser Shaving TrinitrophenylmethylNitramine

RESOURCEFULLY SKIMMING Prick Polytetrafluoroethylene
KILMARNOCK PERICARDITIC Pseudoaristocratical Product
PART OVERCOMMERCIALIZE Button Electrophysiologically
OVERINTELLECTUALIZATION MASS Subrelation Anatomicopathological
INCLUDES DISPROPORTIONALNESS Disproportionalness Emotionalising
ADMISSIBLENESS NONEVALUATION Antimaterialistically Recarburization
PROTHESES
CALCULATE
DECHLORIDIZE
CONGEALABLE AIR
DENSITY ENGRAINEDLY
BIBLIOGRAPHICALLY BOWL
EURYTUS DISESTABLISHMENTARIANISM
CAMPANILES ELECTRICALLY
INTERDENOMINATIONALISM
DICYCLOPENTADIENYLIRON
LEATHER JACKET UNSENTENTIOUS
SUPERFORTUNATE PROJECTIONIST
DISESTABLISHMENTARIANISM TURN

Triggerless Superfecundation
Inaugurate Antiutilitarianism
Antiutilitarianism Immanently
Intermediate Overintellectualization
Dicyclopentadienyliron Suovetaurilia
Psycholinguistics Pseudoaristocratical
In contrast to expert knowledges, lay knowledges are increasingly valuable to decision-makers, in part due to the scientific uncertainty surrounding environmental issues. Participatory counter-mapping projects are an effective means of incorporating lay knowledges into issues surrounding environmental governance. For instance, counter-maps depicting traditional use of areas now protected for biodiversity have been used to allow resource use, or to promote public debate about Kayan Mentarang and Gunung Lorentz. The success of such counter-mapping efforts led Alcorn to affirm that governance (grassroot mapping projects), rather than government (top-down map distribution), offers the best hope for good natural resource management. In short, it can be seen that “maps are powerful political tools in ecological and governance discussions”. Numerous counter-mapping types exist, for instance: protest maps, map art, counter-mapping for conservation, and PPGIS. In order to emphasise the wide scope of what has come to be known as counter-mapping, three contra

OpenStreetMap (OSM), a citizen-led spatial data collection website, was founded by Steve Coast in 2004 (see right for OSM home page). Data are collected from diverse public domain sources; of which GPS tracks are the most important, collected by volunteers with GPS receivers. As of 10 January 2011 there were 340,522 registered OSM users, who had uploaded 2.121 billion GPS points onto the website. The process of map creation explicitly relies upon sharing and participation; consequently, every registered OSM user can edit any part of the map. Moreover, ‘map parties’—social events which aim to fill gaps in coverage, help foster a community ethos. In short, the grassroots OSM project can be seen to represent a paradigm shift in who creates and shares geographic information - from the state, to society. However, rather than countering the state-dominated cartographic p
Falkenhayn
Subtotalling
Conjugationally
Superfortunate Leg
Dicyclopentadienylniron
Redistributing Semisolemnity
Centrally Located Along The Boulevard
JOSHING UNTRANSFORMING Prefabrication Strobilaceous
DISPROPORTIONALNESS RAW Growing Increasingly Popular
PRODUCTION GRALLATORIAL Pseudoaristocratical Primary
CENTUPLICATING INTERCONTORTED Aerobacteriologically Fermentatively
NOW TALKING ABOUT PROTOTYPING Simple Systematized Equivalents Hey
MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICALY EVILY Automatically Digitized & Organized
LITERATURE
CAPITULARY
ANTIPHONARIES
BOLEROS CAVAEDIA
SUPERPATRIOTIC VOWEL
ENUNCIATOR SENNACHERIB
INCREASING AMOUNT OF INFORMATION
BONDHOLDER DISSIMILATED Overintellectualization Hydro
FOLLOW-THE-LEADER CORPS Relay The Different Messages
CIRROCUMULUS PRACTISING Conveyorization Productivity
PRICES DISESTABLISHMENTARIANISM World Of Higher Education Tradition
PSEUDOARISTOCRATICAL VIDEOTAPE Saccharine Electrocardiographically
SLAVE DESOXYRIBONUCLEOPROTEIN Nonidealistically Pseudobenefactory
In response to technological change, predominantly since the 1980s, cartography has increasingly been democratised. The wide availability of high-quality location information has enabled mass-market cartography based on Global Positioning System receivers, home computers, and the Internet. The fact that civilians are using technologies which were once elitist led Brosius et al. to assert that counter-mapping involves “stealing the master’s tools”. Nevertheless, numerous early counter-mapping initiatives, often without state assistance, attempt to exert power. As such, counter-mapping conforms to Jessop’s notion of “governance without government”. Another characteristic of governance is its “purposeful effort to steer, control, or manage sectors or facets of society” towards a common goal. Likewise, as maps exude power and authority, they are a trusted medium.

Public Participation Geographical Information Systems (PPGIS) have attempted to take the power of the map out of the hands of the cartographic elite, putting it into the hands of the people. For instance, Kyem designed a PPGIS method termed Exploratory Strategy for Collaboration, Management, Allocation, and Planning (ESCMAP). The method sought to integrate the concerns and experiences of three rural communities in the Ashanti Region of Ghana into official forest management practices. Kyem concluded that, notwithstanding the potential of PPGIS, it is possible that the majority of the rich and
Taeniafuge
Inextricably
Industries Juice
Pebble Majestically
Effect Nonsuccessional
Postmultiplied Premeditative
Electrocardiographically Sulphatization
ALBUM PROCRASTINATIVELY  Antimaterialistically Between
INVIGORATINGLY NATIONAL  Carya Overintellectualization
PITUITARY GLAND CONTORT  Urticaceous Precontroversial
NONRETARDATIVE NONELLIPTICAL  Application Programming Interfaces
OVERINTELLECTUALIZATION SUGH  Thenardite Phenylethylmalonylurea
DIRECTED CHORIOEPITHELIOMATA  Pseudoasymmetrical Aircraft Carrier
In response to technological change, predominantly since the 1980s, cartography has increasingly been democratised. The wide availability of high-quality location information has enabled mass-market cartography based on Global Positioning System receivers, home computers, and the Internet. The fact that civilians are using technologies which were once elitist led Brosius et al. to assert that counter-mapping involves “stealing the master’s tools”. Nevertheless, numerous approaches have been revitalised, whereby maps are made on the ground, using natural materials. Similarly, the use of scale model constructions and felt boards, as means of representing cartographic claims of different groups, have become increasingly popular. Consequently, Wood et al assert that counter-mappers can “make gâteau out of technological crumbs”. In recent years, Public Participation Geographical Information Systems (PPGIS) have attempted to take the power of the map out of the hands of the cartographic elite.

For instance, in recent years, the use of simple sketch mapping approaches has been revitalised, whereby maps are made on the ground, using natural materials. Similarly, the use of scale model constructions and felt boards, as means of representing cartographic claims of different groups, have become increasingly popular. Consequently, Wood et al assert that counter-mappers can “make gâteau out of technological crumbs”. In recent years, Public Participation Geographical Information Systems (PPGIS) have attempted to take the power of the map out of the hands of the cartographic elite.

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Indenturing Unexplosive Canaanitish Lei Onion Electrolysing A Recently Transitioned Toilet Triacetyloleandomycin

Now Talking About Prototyping Giantess

USED SPECTROPHOTOMETER  Créations Nouvelles Perçues
HOWSOEVER INSUFFICIENCY  Unconflictive Secunderabad
POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE  Lancastrian Disentrancement
EXPLORING THE SAME-DAY OPTIONS  Preexposing Phenylethylmalonylurea
UNARCHITECTURAL INTERMITTINGLY  Standing Offer A Unique Opportunity
MAGNETOTHERMOELECTRICITY PLUS  Chorioepitheliomata Transformation
SEMIANGLE
APIOLOGIST
MONOPOLISTIC
BUREAUCRATICALLY
COCK-AND-BULL STORY
SWIMMING POOL SKELETON
AFFIRMABLE INTERDENOMINATIONALISM
BONDHOLDER DISSIMILATED  Bioelectrogenetically Grapier
ECHOPRAXIA MISCONCEIVED  Phenylethylmalonylurea Softly
CIRROCUMULUS PRACTISING  Mariolatrous Interpersonally
PRICES DISESTABLISHMENTARIANISM  Projectionist Polytetrafluoroethylene
INVETERATELY PSEUDOBENEFACTORY  Présentation Des Fonctions Evocative
SPECULATIVE LONG-TERM RESEARCH  Foreordinated Electrophysiologically
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For example, the World Wide Fund for Nature used the results of counter-mapping to advocate for the reclassification of several strictly protected areas into Indonesian national parks, including Kayan Mentarang and Gunung Lorentz. The success of such counter-mapping efforts led Alcorn to affirm that governance (grassroots mapping projects), rather than government (top-down map distribution), offers the best hope for good natural resource management. In short, it can be seen that “maps are powerful political tools in ecological and governance discussions”. Numerous counter-mapping types exist.

PPGIS. In order to emphasise the wide scope of what has come to be known as counter-mapping, three contrasting counter-mapping examples are elucidated in this section: indigenous counter-mapping, community mapping, and state counter-mapping, respectively. Counter-mapping has been undertaken most in the Third World. Indigenous peoples are increasingly turning to participatory mapping, appropriating both the state’s techniques and manner of representation. Counter-mapping is a tool for indigenous identity-building, and for bolstering the legitimacy of customary resource claims. The success of counter-mapping in realising indigenous claims can be seen through Nietschmann’s assertion: The power of indigenous counter-mapping can be exemplified through the creation of Nunavut. In 1967, Frank Arthur Calder and the Nisaga’a Nation Tribal Council brought an ac
Realization
Cholinergic
Reconfigurable
Hitless Abbreviator
Triacetyloleandomycin
Uncapitulating Horizontality
Disestablishmentarianism Invigoratingly

PRODUCING AMBISYLLABIC Overindividualization Family
DICYCLOPENTADIENYLIRON Apostrophize Unidealistically
TRANSISTORIZED LAUDABLE Redistributing Surrogateship
TRANSISTORIZED SURROGATESHIP Intemperately Overindividualization
INTERDENOMINATIONALISM BOLD Microclimatologic Southwestwardly
MAJOR AEROBACTERIOLOGICALLY Antiutilitarianism Unpropagandistic
ANKYLOSIS
LACUNARIA
DECHLORIDIZE
FACTOR BONDING
SALVIA NONADHERING
PRECONTROVERSIAL AGILE
NONSUCCESSIONAL DEPREDATIONIST
ALKALIZING COFFEE-SHOP  Precontroversial Untrainable
PRISON NONEXPERIMENTAL  Antiutilitarianism Ice-Cream
JADEDNESS PREDECEPTION  Reorientated Stereotactically
SECUNDERABAD PORCELAINIZING  Unsufferableness Precongratulating
PSYCHOLINGUISTICS MAGUNNING  Superfecundation Psycholinguistics
INDUSTRIES MICROCLIMATOLOGIC  Phototopographic Antiutilitarianism
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 location of wind

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 to understand the signi

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, tramways, 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 they use straight lines and fixed a
Underverse
Synecologic
Restriking Curve
Constructional Bird
Faceable Antienergistic
Isoquants Phototopographic
Poliencephalomyelitis Superfecundation
APOSTLEHOOD FALKENHAYN Unsensational Interauricular
EMOTIONALISING SURVEYOR Producing Some Solid Results
GUERDONER CONVOLUTION Prominent Voice In The World
LONGITUDINAL RADIOPHOSPHORUS Basic Infrastructure Stock Exchange
NONCREDITABLENESS UNITINERANT Conservationist Formal Conjectures
PRECONGRATULATING SUBHysteria International Commissioned Officer
Wigrum Light Italic

PARDALOTE
KILOMETRIC
LUMINESCENCE
IGNOMINIOUSNESS
THERMOSTABLE SNATHE
TEKNONYMOUSLY FRONTIER
AIRCRAFT CARRIER SUPERFECUNDATION
STATE NONCREDITABLENESS  Fruits Of Research For Display
UNHYMENEALE SUBTOTALLING  Nonpsychopathic Beneficially
IMPROVISATION CONTRÔLÉE  Pilgrmatic Unpropagandistic
UNTRANSFORMING ELECTROLYSING  Pseudoaristocratical Underwaistcoat
COUNCILWOMAN INTERPERSONALLY  Antimaterialistically Nontransposition
TREMENDOUSNESS DEFORESTATION  Inveterately Electrocardiographically
The term was coined by Nancy Peluso 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. There are numerous expressions closely related to counter-mapping: ethnocartography, alternative cartography, mapping-back, counter-hegemonic

Such counter-mapping efforts have been facilitated by processes of neoliberalism, and technological democratisation. 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. 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. Despite its emancipatory po

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 s
Erysipeloid
Putting-Out
Semiconductor
Predeception Time
Chief Bureaucratically
Without A Paid Subscription
Aerobacteriologically Outsophisticate

TRIACETYLEOLEANDOMYCIN  Suspension De Toute Activité
UNEQUIVOCAL WATERGATE  Polytetrafluoroethylene Kept
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICALLY  Noncounteractive Vestigium
DEMOGRAPHIST SYNCHRONIZING  Disproportionalness Bronchiectasis
COMPLICATED INTERNAL MOTORS  Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine Turn
DISCIPLE PSEUDOARISTOCRATICAL  Missyllabified Electrophysiologically
MACHINES
TELESCOPE
PROVISIONARY
RENATIONALIZING
CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS
AEROBACTERIOLOGICALLY
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHICALLY TEETH
CONNECTORS HARDWARE
HAVE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT
CONCEPT CONVERSATION
DIALECTICAL FIELDS BEHAVIOUR
NYLON-EATING BACTERIA QUARK
EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION
Document Flow Prototypical
Entrance To The Main Event
Dynamic Variant Integration
Impressive Atomic Resolution Mass
Fluorescence Tomography Photons
Learning From Fictional Storytelling
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. 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 and the role

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 the formulation

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. Central places functioning primarily as service centers for local hinterlands. Transportation cities performing break-of-bulk and allied functions for larger regions. 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 frequently identified from the a
Wigrum Italic

Saccharine
Provisionary
Unarchitectural
Bird Depredationist
Depersonalisation Price
Jet Fighter Precongratulating

Bioelectrogenetically Unsufferableness

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
ELECTRON MICROSCOPE HEIRLOOM  Ignoring This Direction Améliorations
ELEOPTENE RESOURCES MISSYLLABIFIED DECARBOXYLATING BALLSY OTHERWORLDLY DISCRIMINATE KILMARNOCK

RADIOPHOSPHORUS ANTICENSORIOUS PARTITION RÉGLEMENTAIRE Saint Patrick's Day Prospector 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
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-hinterland 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 employment.

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 work.

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 described a
Indictional
Varicotomy
Admissibleness
Depersonalisation
Poliencephalomyelitis
Ecumenical Tuberculinising
Pseudoaristocratical Nonperpetration

A MIND-RELATED SUBJECT
REPRODUCTION INTERDITE
CONCEPT CIRCUMSTANCE
FRESH TECHNIQUE INTEGRATION
CONCEPT NOTION OF PARADIGM
MONOGRAPH DYNAMIC VARIANT

Superservice Hydronitrogen
Canoewood Interpersonally
Interrogatingly Defervescing
Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine Leg
Antiutilitarianism Tremendousness
Interdenominationalism Subaltern
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 generalised, 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

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, climati

The effects of tectonics on landscape are heavily dependent on the nature of the underlying bedrock fabric that more less controls what kind of local morphology tectonic s can shape. Earthquakes can, in terms of minutes, submerge large areas of land creating new wetlands. Isostatic rebound can account for significant changes over thousands 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 hill slope processes and thus long-term sediment production. Features of deeper mantle dynamics such as plumes and delamination of the lower lithosphere have also been
Saccharine
Paternalism
Overfix Banana
Initial Nonromantic
Chemotherapeutics Ice
Prosecutor Antiutilitarianism
Unsufferableness Pseudoaristocratical
COMPÉTITION PRODUCTIVE Inputs Overintellectualization
FOR MANUFACTURING BASE Dhodheknisos Fermentatively
IMPROVEMENTS SOLUTIONS Chorioepitheliomata Arillode
THE STORY CONTINUES OPTIMIZED Radiophosphorus Superfecundation
ENCRIPTION CREATE EXPERIENCES Magnetothermoelectricity Producers
HAVE SOMETHING TO CONTRIBUTE Inspiratory Electrocardiographically
APPROACH
INDIVIDUAL
KALEIDOSCOPE
ALBNIZ HOMELIEST
ASTRO-GEODÄTISCHER
HEMISPHERE-IN-A-SQUARE
SVALBARÐSSTRANDARHREPPUR FIELDS

PERFORM TASK INTEGRATED
CONSTRUCTIONAL TRACHEOTOMIST

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES
MAGNETOTHERMEOLECTRICITY LID

AUGMENTED-INTELLIGENCE
POCKET AEROBACTERIOLOGICALLY

UNDERGOING TRANSFORMATIONS
TRINITROPHENYLMETHYLNITRAMINE ZONE

CALCULATOR TOOLS CONNECTION
APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACES

GEOSTRATEGICALLY CRUCIAL AREA
CHORIOEPITHELIOMATA BRONCHIECTASIS
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 unde

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 t

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
Intenerate
Unfeminise
Anticensorious
Hydrochloric Acid
Softly Superfortunate
Gastrectasis Prestraighten
Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine Zone
QUANTUM SCALE MATTER
SALINISPHAERALES ZOOM
NYLON-EATING BACTERIA
FILAMENTOUS HETEROCYSTOUS
PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT MICRO
COMPARAISONS AVANTAGEUSES

Airport Pseudobenefactory
Antimaterialistically Selling
Triacytloleandomycin Bed
Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine Lei
Decarboxylating Nonidealistically
Corelatively Pseudoasymmetrical
AIRFORCE RESOURCE
STEATORRHEA FLUORIDISING OF KEPT ABANDONMENT UNCHARITABLE PARETIAN ONAFHANKELIJKHEIDSPLEIN ATLAS
YOUR TRADITIONAL FIELD Opportunity Apportionable
NEAR-FIELD MICROSCOPY Luminescence Isothiocyano
QUANTUM SCALE MATTER Gyrostatics Semiconductor
LEPTONS ORIGINAL PROPERTIES Patriarchate Pseudoaristocratical
WAVE-PARTICLE DUALITY MICRO Nondemonstrative Emotionalising
DOUBLE-SIZE STANDARD MODEL Disproportionalness Transistorized
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 consum
Inaugurate
Subcyanide
Renationalizing
Proclamation Tiger
Prestigious Foundation
La Conversation Simultanée

Unsufferableness Pseudoaristocratical

EVOLUTION PHENOMENON
CELEBRATED ENGAGEMENT
EARLY VERSION DISCIPLINE
45 CRUCIAL PREDICTIVE INSIGHTS
DOCUMENTS SHOW GREENHOUSE
AN EASY-TO-MEASURE INDICATOR

Merge An Individual Change
Interdenominationalism Fun
Computerized Schizomycetic
Chorioepitheliomata Interauricular
General Practitioner Interplanetary
Demagnetising Antimaterialistically
INSPIRITER
HOMELIEST
FAMILIARISING
PREQUARANTINED
DISAMBIGUATE MOON
LLKIRCH-GRAFFENSTADEN
WINCHESTER-ON-THE-SEVERN ATLAS

FOR THE NAKED EYE ZOOM  Electrophysiologically Range
FLUORESCENCE AND LIGHT  Exceptionable Interauricular
PHENOMENON EXECUTION  Premeditative Tawesomated
LANGUAGE DATABASE DESIGNING  Adjudicate Cross-Functional Teams
DIALECTICAL FIELDS DOCUMENTS  Interdenominationalism Midsection
GODLIKE FIGURES EARLY VERSION  Antibody Disestablishmentarianism
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. 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 geographical

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 rela
Cheremiss
Thenardite
Semisolemnity
School Aerometer
Entdeckungsreisende
Geschichtswissenschaften
Saint-Christophe-et-Niévès 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
INCLUDES
THUDDING
COLLECTIVIST
EMOTIONALISING
CONTEMPORARINESS
DEPREDATIONIST FINGER
CHORIOEPITHELIOMATA MELLITUM
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 isopleths or contour lines that indicate differing amounts of rainfall. Such a map can be thought of as a rainfall contour on our map. Many sophisticated methods can estimate the characteristics of surfaces from a limited number of point measurements.

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
Rutherford Landholder
Psychotechnics
Sex Subdiapasonic
Finger Nonsubjugation
Satellitennavigation Fluvial
Phlebosclerotic Thiruvananthapuram
METHYLOCOCCALES CREA
ALTEROMONADALES ZOOM
METAMATERIAL CLOAKING
ICONOGRAPHIES MACRO SYSTEM
NOMENCLATURES INTERACTIONS
ABSTRACT NOTION OF PARADIGM

Obsessions Contemporaines
Practices Of Documentation
James Dean’s Little Bastard
Microscope Image Processing Mass
Snapshots Backward Compatibility
Concept Great Telecommunications
ASCONOID
PRETASTER
FECUNDATORY
RECONFIGURABLE
MICROCLIMATOLOGIC
AEROBACTERIOLOGICALLY
TAKING ORDERS FROM COMMERCIAL

HYPOTHETICAL PARTICLES  Intermittingly Exceptionable
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
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<th><strong>Wigrum</strong></th>
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Wigrum

OpenType features

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Denominator [DNOM]
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Fractions [FRAAC]
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2ª 2º Nº N° N° N°
another animal

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big guy, tough guy

Stylistic set 2
Alternate 9 [SS02]
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kaspersky kabuki

Stylistic set 3
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wide awake

Stylistic set 4:
Alternate m [SS04]
Jolly Jumper
Jolly Jumper

Stylistic set 5:
Alternate j [SS05]
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Working Wire

Stylistic set 6:
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Stylistic set 9:
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abcdef

Stylistic set 10:
ornaments [SS10]

Production Type

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Page 48/49
Wigrum

Information

Supported languages
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Designer
FEED

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