When you are looking for a typeface that can carry a tech message to readers, helps make communication easier and looks good, too – the chances are high that you’ll select a geometric sans serif. These are the typefaces of today and tomorrow. From the headlines on news websites to the texts in apps and even company logos rendered large or small, geometric sans serifs are everywhere. In Duplet Rounded all stroke terminals have been rounded off. Those endings make the typeface immediately appear soft and friendly. Since it is part of the Duplet superfamily, you can combine Duplet Rounded with its relatives: Duplet Open and Duplet Rounded.
Duplet Rounded

1. Thin
2. Extralight
3. Light
4. Regular
5. Semibold
6. Bold
7. Extrabold

1. Thin Italic
2. Extralight Italic
3. Light Italic
4. Regular Italic
5. Semibold Italic
6. Bold Italic
7. Extrabold Italic
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Since it is part of the Duplet superfamily, you can combine Duplet Rounded with its relatives: Duplet Open and Duplet. Each contains seven weights ranging from Thin through Extrabold, all with companion italics. The fonts include more than 450 glyphs, covering all the European languages written with the Latin script.

Since the Duplet Rounded fonts are geometric, the round characters and round-parts of letters appear either as circles or slanted circular forms (like you see in the italics). Duplet Rounded’s letterforms are very low-contrast, with stroke that seem even in thickness.

The default form of the ‘a’ in each font is single-storey. The large round bowl drives Duplet Rounded’s inherent geometry home! But there is a double-storey ‘a’ as an OpenType alternate ‘a’. The default ‘g’ is also single-story, and its bottom stroke is flattened, giving it a streamlined, less-complicated look. Duplet Rounded’s fonts feature three more ‘g’ versions as alternate characters.

There are alternates for ‘k’, ‘u’, ‘G’, ‘K’, and ‘M’, as well as the ampersand (&). The character sets include case-sensitive forms, too — punctuation marks that are vertically repositioned and look better in all-caps texts. When it comes to numerals, both proportional and tabular lining figures are there, as well as fractions, superior numerals, and inferiors.
The term came into use at the end of the nineteenth century, and fell out of common use by the middle of the twentieth. Recently, interest in nephology (if not the name) has surged as many meteorologists have established a cloud classification system. While this branch of meteorology still exists today, the term nephology, or nephologist is rarely used.
After centuries of speculative theories about the formation and behavior of clouds — the first truly scientific studies were undertaken by Luke Howard⁵ in England and Jean-Baptiste Lamarck in the background to classify the various tropospheric cloud types during 1802. He believed that the changing cloud forms in the sky could unlock the key to weather forecasting. Lamarck had worked independently on cloud classification the same year and had come up with a different naming scheme that failed to make an impression even in his home country of France because it used unusual French names for cloud types. His system of nomenclature included 12...
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In the background to classify the various tropospheric cloud types during 1802, Lamarck believed that the changing cloud forms in the sky could unlock the key to weather forecasting.

Jean-Baptiste Lamarck (b. 1744) in France.
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Duplet Rounded is part of a larger superfamily, including the classy geometric Duplet and its brother with open apertures, Duplet Open — all available from Indian Type Foundry.

Vertical proportions of the font family:

**Typograph’!2**

- Circular rounds
- Rounded stroke endings
- Large x-height
- Prominent diacritics
- The figures align with the upper case
- Very low contrast

**OGutãg3H&**

- Alternate conventional G
- Alternate u with serif
- Straight outstrokes give Duplet Rounded a characteristic look and stability
- Multiple alternate g forms
- Alternate ampersand with flat top

**Stylistic Sets**:
- **Stylistic Set 1**: alternate double-story a
  - Calamity › Calamity
- **Stylistic Set 2**: alternate g with curved bottom
  - Begging › Begging
- **Stylistic Set 3**: alternate unconventional g
  - Singular › Singular
- **Stylistic Set 4**: alternate unconventional g
  - Legacy › Legacy
- **Stylistic Set 5**: alternate simple k, K
  - Kicking › Kicking
- **Stylistic Set 6**: alternate u with serif
  - Include › Include
- **Stylistic Set 7**: alternate conventional G
  - Genesis › Genesis
- **Stylistic Set 8**: alternate narrower M
  - DIMMER › DIMMER
- **Stylistic Set 9**: alternate ampersand
  - Dan & Jo › Dan & Jo
- **Case Alternates**
  - ¡Hola! › ¡HOLA!
  - OpenType fractions
  - 34/76 9/458, 34½6 9¼58
  - Scientific Superiors and Inferiors
  - N5H2 m3 › N₅H² m³
Types of Clouds

Clouds are given different names based on their shape and their height in the sky. Some clouds are puffy like cotton while others are grey and uniform. Some clouds are near the ground, while others are near the top of the troposphere. The diagram on the right shows where different types of clouds are located in the sky.

How are Clouds Classified?

Most clouds can be divided into groups (high/middle/low) based on the height of the cloud’s base above the Earth’s surface. Other clouds are grouped not by their height, but by their unique characteristics, such as forming alongside mountains (Lenticular clouds) or forming beneath existing clouds (Mammatus clouds).

The table below provides information about cloud groups and any cloud types associated with them. Click on the cloud images in the table to learn more about each cloud type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clouds with Vertical Growth</th>
<th>Surface - 13 km (surface - 43,000 ft)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Clouds</td>
<td>5–13 km (16,000–43,000 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noctilucent clouds</td>
<td>are the highest clouds in the sky, however they are not associated with weather like the rest of the clouds in this table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirrus clouds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirrocumulus clouds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirrostratus clouds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Clouds</td>
<td>2–7 km (7,000–23,000 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altocumulus clouds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altostratus clouds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Clouds</td>
<td>Surface –2 km (surface –7,000 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratus clouds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratocumulus clouds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimbostratus clouds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clouds that grow up instead of spreading out across the sky.</td>
<td>Cumulus clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulonimbus clouds</td>
<td>Unusual Clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clouds that form in unique ways and are not grouped by height.</td>
<td>Lenticular clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelvin-Helmholtz clouds</td>
<td>Mammatus clouds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Connect the Dots

A creative sketchbook with oversized colored dots for you to relax and meditate with a black pen.

$5.59

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$7.99
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**SPORTS AND RECREATION**

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**NATURE AND SPA**

**Dwingelderveld National Park**

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