

Recia

Name: Recia
Classification: Serif
Designer: Carlos de Toro
Designed in: 2015
Styles: 10

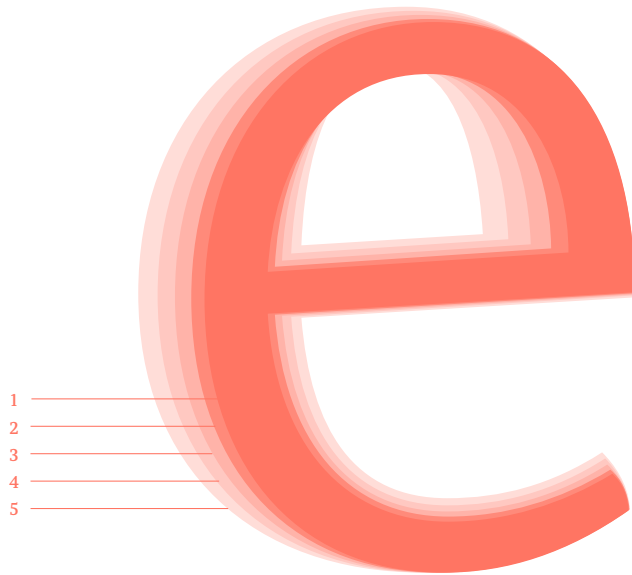
Recia is Carlos De Toro's debut typeface with ITF. Recia is a contemporary-style serif. The family comes in 10 styles, and its five Italic fonts are 'true-italic' designs, which feature a cursive-structure in the letters. Its x-height is pretty high and the characters are slightly condensed, with strokes that are rather low-contrast. In the lighter weights, hardly any stroke contrast is visible between the thick and thin portions of the letters, but in the Bold weights, stroke contrast is clear, but the thinner strokes are still quite chunky.

Contemporary serif family

— *Recia*

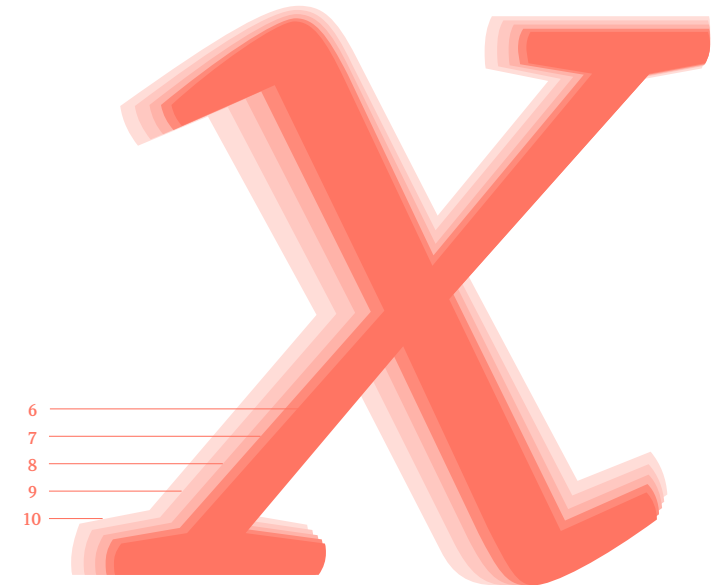
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ROMANS



- 1 Recia Light
- 2 Recia Regular
- 3 Recia Medium
- 4 Recia Semibold
- 5 Recia Bold

ITALICS



- 6 *Recia Light Italic*
- 7 *Recia Regular Italic*
- 8 *Recia Medium Italic*
- 9 *Recia Semibold Italic*
- 10 *Recia Bold Italic*

LIGHT

Špëciål•Frêatsê

The explanation proposed by F. E. Catich in his book *The Origin of*

REGULAR

Búnçhıŋ İçęđ

A typeface without serifs is called ›sans serif‹ or ›sans-serif‹ from

MEDIUM

Frěšh Tzatzıķı

Serifed fonts are widely used for body text because they might be

SEMIBOLD

Ŷ Bødÿshâpêr!

However — scientific study on this topic has been inconclusive...

BOLD

Đeõxÿğeñıșeđ

Early printers in Italy created types that broke with Gutenberg's

LIGHT ITALIC

Đacøđæmóñic

In typography, italic type is a cursive font based on a stylized form of

REGULAR ITALIC

Hallucinated?!

One manual of English usage described them as the print equivalent

MEDIUM ITALIC

Misàppřehēnd

Different glyph shapes from roman type are usually used—another

SEMIBOLD ITALIC

Rëclâriflÿinğs

*Italic type was first used by Aldus Manutius and the Aldine Press**

BOLD ITALIC

Phøtoćöpyıŋğ

Ŷ Unlike the italic type of today, the capital letters stayed upright

—THE BEAUTIFUL ART OF—

Calligraphy

*Differs from typography**

MÆR-57

The principal tools for a calligrapher are the pen & the brush!

›litterea unciales‹

PARCHMENT

Now in the Cinema — 6. December 2037

“The Multinational”

SAXONIAN—29.701

—C'est cela l'amour, tout donner, tout sacrifier sans espoir de retour—

¶ In der abendländischen mittelalterlichen

Scribe

It started on the 5th Dec. 1987*

Großbritannien

NON-CLASSICAL HAND-LETTERING

Literat@book_

LIGHT
50 PTBREAKING
NEWS—3.8LIGHT
20 PT

In modern society, the news media is the chief purveyor of information and opinion about public affairs. The role and the

LIGHT
94 PT

Quēęñ

LIGHT
13 PT

It is similar to open publishing platforms, like Twitter and WordPress.com, except that some or most content is also created and/or screened

LIGHT
10 PT

Early modernist writers, especially those writing after World War I and the disillusionment that followed, broke the implicit contract with the general public that artists were the reliable interpreters and representatives of mainstream culture and ideas, and, instead, developed unreliable narrators, exposing the irrationality at the

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REGULAR
36 PT

NEWS STYLE & OBJECTIVITY

REGULAR
8 PT

Over time and place, journalism ethics and standards have varied in the degree of objectivity or sensationalism they incorporate. Definitions of professionalism differ among news agencies; their reputations, according to both professional standards and reader expectations, are often tied to the appearance of objectivity. Newspapers generally adhere to a special

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REGULAR
7 PT
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6 PT

This structure enables readers to stop reading at any point and still come away with the essence of a story. It allows people to explore a topic to only the depth that their curiosity takes them, and without the imposition of details or nuances.

Written Japanese, and news writing in particular, places a strong emphasis on brevity, and features heavy use of Sino-Japanese vocabulary and omission of grammar that would

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VERTICAL PROPORTIONS

Typographics

PROPORTIONAL OLD STYLE FIGURES

462850

TABULAR OLD STYLE FIGURES (ROMAN & ITALIC)

462850

462850

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

462850

TABULAR LINING FIGURES (ROMAN & ITALIC)

462850

462850

ENTIRELY

Annotations:

- LINING FIGURES ALIGN WITH CAPS
- RATHER NARROW BODYWIDTH
- VERY LARGE X-HEIGHT
- ASCENDERS SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN CAPS
- LARGE DIACRITICS
- VISIBLE CONTRAST
- DYNAMIC CHARACTER WITH MANY ANGLED STROKES
- GENEROUS SPACING SUITABLE FOR TEXT SETTING
- WEDGE SERIFS AND STROKE ENDINGS WITH DELICATE ROUNDING
- CALLIGRAPHIC TAIL

SPECIALLY DESIGNED SETS OF CURRENCIES AND NUMERALS TO WORK WITH CAPS & LOWERCASE

cola €1.56 ▶ COLA €1.56

soup £3.72 ▶ SOUP £3.72

LARGE SET OF LIGATURES

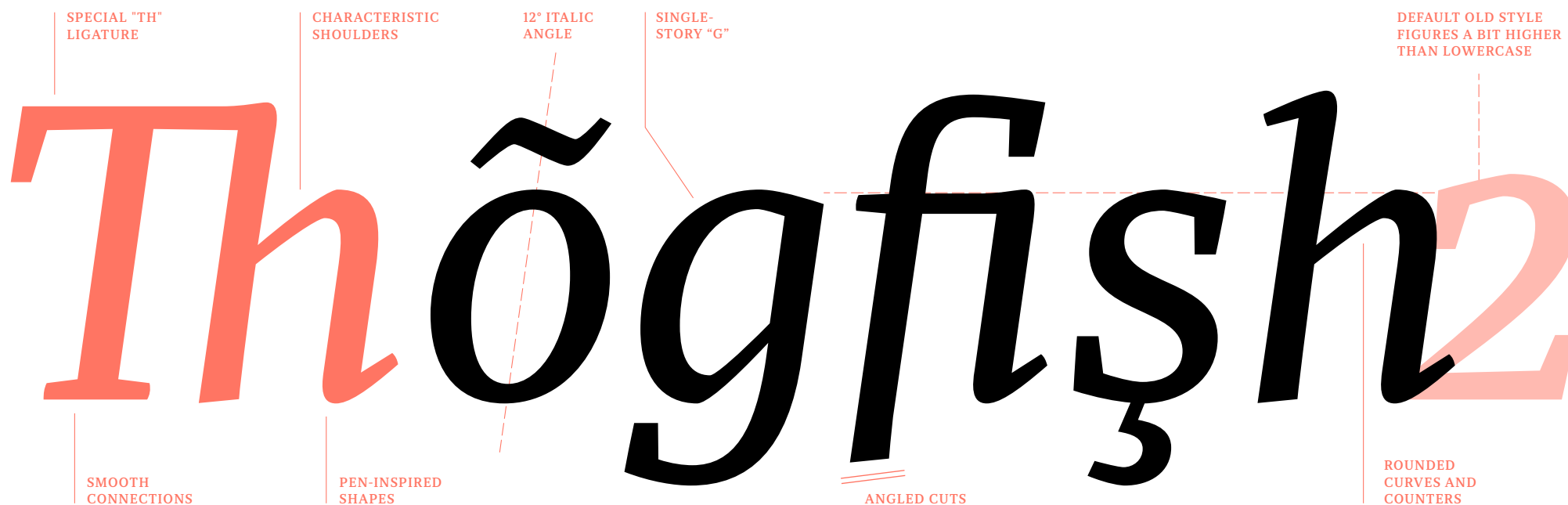
fi — fi	fj — fj	ffh — ffh	} flower offkey	
fl — fl	fk — fk	ffj — ffj		} puffin surfboat
ff — ff	ffi — ffi	ffk — ffk		
fb — fb	ffl — ffl	Th — Th		} fjord billfish
fh — fh	ffb — ffb			

BROAD LANGUAGE SUPPORT

Muļtîņāṭiøñäłş

TRUE ITALICS WITH A CALLIGRAPHIC FEEL

«Il n'est rien de réel que
le rêve et l'amour.»



THE CONTRAST AMOUNT INCREASES PROPORTIONALLY WITH WEIGHT. VERTICAL PARTS GAIN MORE WEIGHT THAN HORIZONTAL ONES.

HHHHHHH H

BROAD REPERTOIRE OF FRACTIONS

$1\frac{1}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{3}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{3}$ $5\frac{2}{3}$ $6\frac{1}{8}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $8\frac{5}{8}$ $9\frac{7}{8}$

$1\frac{1}{5}$ $2\frac{2}{5}$ $3\frac{3}{5}$ $4\frac{4}{5}$ $5\frac{1}{6}$ $6\frac{5}{6}$ $7\frac{1}{7}$ $8\frac{2}{7}$ $9\frac{3}{7}$

$1\frac{4}{7}$ $2\frac{5}{7}$ $3\frac{6}{7}$ $4\frac{1}{9}$ $5\frac{2}{9}$ $6\frac{4}{9}$ $7\frac{5}{9}$ $8\frac{7}{9}$ $9\frac{8}{9}$

AVAILABLE SLASHED ZERO ALTERNATE

PROPORTIONAL

00 — 00

TABULAR

00 — 00

RECIA REGULAR 7/13 PT

¶ The #design of typefaces has developed alongside of typesetting systems. Although typography has ¾ evolved significantly (from its origins) it is still very much a conservative art that tends to cleave to tradition.

This is because legibility is paramount, and so the typefaces that are most readable are usually retained. »In addition, the evolution of typography is intertwined with lettering by hand †2015 and related art forms, especially formal styles, which thrived for centuries preceding typography, and so the {evolution} of typography must be discussed with reference to this relationship.

In the nascent stages of European printing—\$13.95, the typeface blackletter (or Gothic) was designed in imitation of the popular hand-lettering styles of scribes. **Initially, this typeface was difficult to read, because each glyph@letter was set in place individually** and made to fit tightly into the allocated space. The art of manuscript writing, whose origin was 156 during Hellenistic and Roman bookmaking reached its zenith in the illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages. Metal types notably altered the

RECIA REGULAR 21/26 PT

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LIGHT

MEDIUM

SEMIBOLD

BOLD

RECIA REGULAR ITALIC 7/13 PT

J The #development of Roman typeface is traced back to Greek letters. Greek lapidary letters were carved ≈6420 A.D. into stone and “one of the first formal uses of Western letterforms”; after that, they evolved into the monumental capitals, which laid the foundation for Western design, especially serif typefaces. There are 2 styles of Roman typefaces: the old style & the modern style. The former is characterized by its similarly-weighted lines, while the Σ15e⁴ latter by its [contrast of light] and heavy lines. Often, these styles are combined. By 20th century, computers turned #type_design into a simplified process. **This has allowed the number of @typefaces 940.000** to proliferate exponentially, as there now are thousands available. Confusion between typeface and font*, occurred in 1984 when Steve Jobs mislabeled typefaces as ‘**fonts**’ for **Apple computers and his error has been perpetuated** throughout the computer industry, leading to common misuse by the public of the term “font” when typeface is the proper term. “Experimental typography” is defined as the unconventional and more artistic approach to typeface selection.

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Flower constancy was observed for at least one species of butterfly.

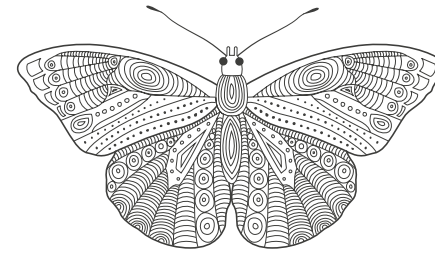
Butterflies are often polymorphic, and many species make use of camouflage, mimicry and aposematism to evade their predators

Several species of butterflies need more sodium than that provided by nectar and are attracted by sodium in salt; they sometimes land on people, attracted by the salt in human sweat.

Butterflies are part of the class of insects in the order Lepidoptera, along with the moths. Adult butterflies have large, often brightly coloured wings, and conspicuous, fluttering flight. The group comprises the large superfamily Papilionoidea, along with two smaller groups, the skippers (Hesperioidae) and the moth-butterflies (superfamily Hedyloidea). Butterfly fossils date to the Palaeocene, about 56 million years ago.

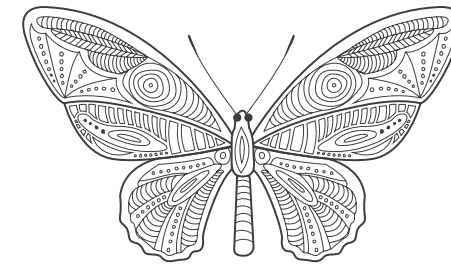
They have the typical four-stage insect life cycle. Winged adults lay eggs on the food plant on which their larvae, known as caterpillars, will feed. *The caterpillars grow, sometimes very rapidly, and when fully developed pupate in a chrysalis.* When metamorphosis is complete, the pupal skin splits, the adult insect climbs out and, after its wings have expanded and dried, it flies off. Some butterflies, especially in the tropics, have several generations in a year, while others have a single generation, and a few in cold locations may take several years to pass through their whole life cycle.

Butterflies are often polymorphic, and many species make use of camouflage, mimicry and aposematism to evade their predators. Some, like the monarch and the painted lady, migrate over long distances. Some butterflies have parasitoidal relationships with organisms including protozoans, flies, ants, and other invertebrates, and are predated by vertebrates. *Some species are pests because in their larval stages they can damage domestic crops or trees; other species are agents of pollination of some plants, and caterpillars of a few butterflies (e.g., harvester) eat harmful insects.* Culturally, butterflies are a popular motif in the visual and literary arts. They are also used in scrapbooking projects.



[01] *Eyespots of speckled wood, Pararge aegeria, distract predators from attacking the head. This insect can fly with a damaged left hind wing.*

Caterpillars are also affected by a range of bacterial, *viral and fungal diseases*, and only a small percentage of the butterfly eggs laid ever reach adulthood



[02] *The wings of butterflies, here Inachis io, are covered with coloured scales*

Butterflies have evolved *mechanisms* to sequester these plant toxins and use them instead in their own defense.

Reproduction

The reproductive stage of the insect is the winged adult or imago. The surface of both butterflies and moths is covered by scales, each of which is an outgrowth from a single epidermal cell. The head is small and dominated by the two large compound eyes. These are capable of distinguishing flower shapes or motion but not for clearly viewing distant objects. Colour perception is good, especially in some species in the blue/violet range. The antennae are composed of many segments and have clubbed-tips (unlike moths that have tapering or feathery antennae). The sensory receptors are concentrated in the tips and

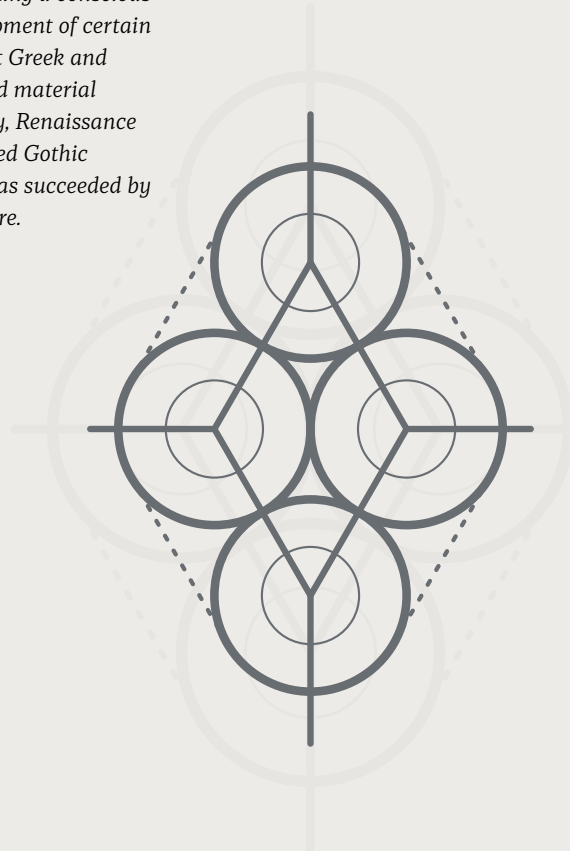
can detect odours. Taste receptors are located on the palps and on the feet. The mouthparts are designed for sucking and the mandibles are usually reduced in size or absent. The first maxillae are elongated into a tubular proboscis which is curled up at rest and expanded when needed to feed. *The first and second maxillae bear palps which function as sensory organs.* Some species have a reduced proboscis or maxillary palps and do not feed as adults.

The thorax of the butterfly is devoted to locomotion. A pair of legs is found on each of the three thoracic segments, but in the nymphalids, the first pair is reduced and the insects

walk on four legs. The second and third segments of the thorax bear the wings. The leading edges of the forewings have thick veins to strengthen them, and the hindwings are smaller and more rounded and have fewer stiffening veins. The fore and hindwings are not hooked together (as they are in moths) but are coordinated by the friction of their overlapping parts. The front 2 segments have a pair of spiracles which are used in respiration. The abdomen consists of ten segments and houses the gut and genital organs. The front eight segments have spiracles and the terminal segment is modified for reproduction.

RENAISSANCE IN ARCHITECTURE

Renaissance architecture is the architecture of the period between the early 15th and early 17th centuries in different regions of Europe, demonstrating a conscious revival and development of certain elements of ancient Greek and Roman thought and material culture. Stylistically, Renaissance architecture followed Gothic architecture and was succeeded by Baroque architecture.



DATE [17-21.06]

The style was carried to France, Germany, England, Russia and other parts of Europe at different dates and with varying degrees of impact.

QUEEN'S GALLERY
2845 JK BAKARY LANE
LONDON

ARCHITECTURE IN RENAISSANCE

UH

URBAN HABITANTS

—05

BALCONY IDEAS:
MAKE YOUR CITY
GARDEN

—23

BATHROOM:
WHICH KIND OF
PLANTS LOVE TO
GROW IN DARK &
HUMID [discover]

—36

PETS INDOOR:
BUILD A PLAY
GROUND FOR YOUR
PETS — SMART
INDOOR DIY IDEAS

*“Architecture is
the art of how
to waste space.”*

Philip Johnson

*“Form follows
function
architecture”*

Louis Sullivan

Urban horticulture specifically is the study of the relationship between plants and the urban environment. It focuses on the functional use of horticulture so as to maintain and improve the surrounding urban area.

isc11A

#005

