Adjunct

Numeration

BIRDHOUSE

Misbelieved

SEQUENCER

Aftergrowth

EARTHSTAR

Windbreaker

DRUMSTICK

Harmonic 23

JUXTAPOSE

Zooplankton

XYLOPHONE

Seasonable

↘KNOWN

Ultrasimplex

VOCALIZER

Abbreviator

MINERALS

Quadriphonic

VOICEOVER

1326 → 1326

Proportional numerals (above) and tabular numerals (below)

1326 → 1326

Directional Arrows & Patterns

Light 10pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. *Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon. Here there is less biological activity, the carbon dioxide level is much lower, and the bicarbonate reverts to insoluble carbonate.* A mixture of calcium carbonate and clay particles accumulates, first forming grains, then small clumps, then a discernible layer, and finally, a thicker, solid bed. However, caliche also forms in other ways. It can form when water rises through capillary action. In an arid region, rainwater sinks into the ground very quickly. Later, as the surface dries out, the water below the surface rises, carrying up dissolved minerals from lower layers. These precipitate as water evaporates and carbon dioxide is lost. This water movement forms a caliche that is close to the surface. Caliche can also form on outcrops of porous rocks or in rock fissures near larger formations.

Regular 10pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. *Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon. Here there is less biological activity, the carbon dioxide level is much lower, and the bicarbonate reverts to insoluble carbonate.* A mixture of calcium carbonate and clay particles accumulates, first forming grains, then small clumps, then a discernible layer, and finally, a thicker, solid bed. However, caliche also forms in other ways. It can form when water rises through capillary action. In an arid region, rainwater sinks into the ground very quickly. Later, as the surface dries out, the water below the surface rises, carrying up dissolved minerals from lower layers. These precipitate as water evaporates and carbon dioxide is lost. This water movement forms a caliche that is close to the surface. Caliche can also form on outcrops of porous rocks near larger rock fissures.

Medium 10pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. *Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon. Here there is less biological activity, the carbon dioxide level is much lower, and the bicarbonate reverts to insoluble carbonate.* A mixture of calcium carbonate and clay particles accumulates, first forming grains, then small clumps, then a discernible layer, and finally, a thicker, solid bed. However, caliche also forms in other ways. It can form when water rises through capillary action. In an arid region, rainwater sinks into the ground very quickly. Later, as the surface dries out, the water below the surface rises, carrying up dissolved minerals from lower layers. These precipitate as water evaporates and carbon dioxide is lost. This water movement forms a caliche that is close to the surface. Caliche can also form on outcrops of porous rocks or in larger rock fissures.

Bold 10pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. *Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon. Here there is less biological activity, the carbon dioxide level is much lower, and the bicarbonate reverts to insoluble carbonate.* A mixture of calcium carbonate and clay particles accumulates, first forming grains, then small clumps, then a discernible layer, and finally, a thicker, solid bed. However, caliche also forms in other ways. It can form when water rises through capillary action. In an arid region, rainwater sinks into the ground very quickly. Later, as the surface dries out, the water below the surface rises, carrying up dissolved minerals from lower layers. These precipitate as water evaporates and carbon dioxide is lost. This water movement forms a caliche that is close to the surface. Caliche can also form on outcrops of porous rock.

Light 12pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. *Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon.* Here there is less biological activity, the carbon dioxide level is much lower, and the bicarbonate reverts to insoluble carbonate. A mixture of calcium carbonate and clay particles accumulates, first forming grains, then small clumps, then a discernible layer, and finally, a thicker, solid bed. However, caliche also forms in other ways. It can form when water rises through capillary action. In an arid region, rainwater sinks into the ground very quickly.

Regular 12pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. *Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon.* Here there is less biological activity, the carbon dioxide level is much lower, and the bicarbonate reverts to insoluble carbonate. A mixture of calcium carbonate and clay particles accumulates, first forming grains, then small clumps, then a discernible layer, and finally, a thicker, solid bed. However, caliche also forms in other ways. It can form when water rises through capillary action. In an arid region, rainwater sinks into the ground very quickly.

Medium 12pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. *Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon.* Here there is less biological activity, the carbon dioxide level is much lower, and the bicarbonate reverts to insoluble carbonate. A mixture of calcium carbonate and clay particles accumulates, first forming grains, then small clumps, then a discernible layer, and finally, a thicker, solid bed. However, caliche also forms in other ways. It can form when water rises through capillary action. In an arid region, rainwater sinks into the ground very quickly.

Bold 12pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. *Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon.* Here there is less biological activity, the carbon dioxide level is much lower, and the bicarbonate reverts to insoluble carbonate. A mixture of calcium carbonate and clay particles accumulates, first forming grains, then small clumps, then a discernible layer, and finally, a thicker, solid bed. However, caliche also forms in other ways. It can form when water rises through capillary action. In an arid region, rainwater sinks into the ground very quickly.

Thin 22pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. *Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the horizon of the soil.* Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon, reaching the final resting point.

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ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ÁĂÂÄÆǼÀĀĄÃÅĆČÇĈĊĎĐÉĔĚÊËĖÈĒĘĐĞĜĢĠĦ

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Adjunct

Features

A{B(C¿[«D¡E/} → A{B(C¿[«D¡E/}

Case Sensitive Punctuation

0123456789 → 0123456789

Old Style Numerals

0123456789 → 0123456789

Tabular Numerals

0123456789 → 0123456789

Tabular Old Style Numerals

Arrows & Patterns

Language Coverage

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bokmål, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gaelic (Manx), Gaelic (Scottish), Gagauz (Latin), Galician, German, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Irish Gaelic, Italian, Karelian, Ladin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxemburgish, Maltese, Moldavian (Latin), Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian, Sami, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish and Welsh.

Fonts	(10 fonts) Thin, Light, Regular, Medium and Bold with matching Italics.
Formats	OpenType, WOFF2, WOFF & EOT
Design & Production	Eric Olson
Released	October 2023
Available	www.processtype.com

Adjunct Mono

Quadraphonic

Multivalency

Coincidental

Anesthetized

Republishing

WIREWORKINGS

NONEXPLOSIVE

JURISPRUDENT

MEROPLANKTON

APPREHENSIVE

Light 14pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play several important roles in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon. Here there is less biological activity, the carbon dioxide level is much lower, and the bicarbonate reverts to insoluble carbonate. A mixture of calcium carbonate and clay particles accumulates, first forming grains, then small clumps, then a discernible layer.

Light 12pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. It ends, where rainfall is adequate, but not excessive.

Light 10pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon. Here there is less biological activity, the carbon dioxide level is much lower.

Light 9pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. In turn calcium carbonate is able to dissolve.

Light 8pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. Where rainfall is adequate, the calcium carbonate will evaporate.

Light 7pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon. Here there is usually less biological activity.

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ÞÚŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮŨẀŴẄẂỲŶŸÝŹŽŻ

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Adjunct Mono

Features

A{B(C¿[«D¡E/} → A{B(C¿[«DiE/}

Case Sensitive Punctuation

0123456789 → o123456789

Old Style Numerals

020 o4o/Olive → 020 04ø/Olive

Slashed Zero

Arrows & Patterns

Language Coverage

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