

Nexa a

NEXA BLACK, 72 PT ▲

type family of 16 fonts ^{*8 uprights}
^{8 italics}

▲ NEXA BOOK, 24 PT

by *Fontfabric Type Foundry*

◀ NEXA BOOK ITALIC, 12 PT

Nexa family includes 16 very unique font styles & weights.

The font family is characterized by excellent legibility in both - web & print design areas, well-finished geometric designs, optimized kerning etc. Nexa is most suitable for headlines of all sizes, as well as for text blocks that come in both maximum and minimum variations.

The font styles are applicable for any type of graphic design - web, print, motion graphics etc and perfect for t-shirts and other items like posters, logos.

Available .otf font format.



Optimized for best web font rendering performance.



Nexa Font Family. Designed by Svet Simov at Fontfabric.
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NaUp

Nexa
Uprights

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA THIN

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA LIGHT

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA BOOK

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA REGULAR

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA BOLD

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA XBOLD

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA HEAVY

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA BLACK

Nalta

Nexa
Italics

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA THIN Italic

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA LIGHT Italic

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA BOOK Italic

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA REGULAR Italic

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA BOLD Italic

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA XBOLD Italic

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA HEAVY Italic

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ NEXA BLACK Italic

Geographic

▲ NEXA HEAVY, 84 pt

Before break

▲ NEXA BOLD, 72 pt

Uniquiest

▲ NEXA BOOK, 114 pt

Typography

▲ NEXA THIN ITALIC, 80 pt

Doctorswash

▲ NEXA BOOK ITALIC, 74 pt

Request point

▲ NEXA BOLD, 68 pt

All things reserved

▲ NEXA REGULAR, 52 pt

motosand

▲ NEXA LIGHT, 100 pt

RETRO

NEXA
BLACK
130 PT



METROS

NEXA
HEAVY
107 PT



BEHANCE

NEXA
BOLD
90 PT



SWEET SANS

NEXA
BOOK
ITALIC
68 PT



AMERICANO

NEXA
THIN
72 PT



Arlebrook & Gloucester

NEXA
BOOK
42 PT



HIGH RESOLUTION

NEXA
REGULAR
48 PT



DM COUNTER

NEXA
BOLD
66 PT



Mültiliňgúat ▲ NEXA REGULAR, 82 pt

Zazóć gęślą jaźń ▼ NEXA LIGHT, 55 pt

Zuma ampara ▼ NEXA BOLD, 65 pt

estampilla capilla ▼ NEXA BLACK ITALIC, 50 pt

anticonstitucionales

▲ NEXA REGULAR, 47 pt

Neðanmálsgreinar

▲ NEXA LIGHT ITALIC, 50 pt

Szókincs ▼ NEXA THIN, 114 pt

Gleichmäßigen ▲ NEXA REGULAR, 64 pt

Zaangazować ▲ NEXA BOOK ITALIC, 66 pt

12 pt. Light & *Regular Italic*

Geography is the science that studies the lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena of Earth. A literal translation would be "to describe or write about the Earth". The first person to use the word "geography" was Eratosthenes. *Four historical traditions in geographical research are the spatial analysis of natural and human phenomena - geography as a study of distribution, area studies* - places and regions, study of man-land relationship, and research in earth sciences.

14 pt. Book & *Bold Italic*

Nonetheless, modern geography is an all-encompassing discipline that foremost seeks to understand the Earth and all of its human and natural complexities – not merely where objects are, but how they have changed and come to be. *Geography has been called "the world discipline" and "the bridge between the human and the physical science"*. Geography is divided into two main branches: human geography and physical geography.

9 pt. Book & *Regular Italic*

Integrated geography is the branch of geography that describes the spatial aspects of interactions between humans and the natural world. It requires an understanding of the traditional aspects of physical and human geography, as well as the ways in which human societies conceptualize the environment. Integrated geography has emerged as a bridge between human and physical geography as a result of the increasing specialisation of the two sub-fields. Furthermore, as human relationship with the environment has changed as a result of globalization and technological change a new approach was needed to understand the changing and dynamic relationship. Examples of areas of research in environmental geography include emergency management, environmental management, sustainability, and political ecology. *Geomatics is a branch of geography that has emerged since the quantitative revolution in geography in the mid 1950s. Geomatics involves the use of traditional spatial techniques used in cartography and topography and their application to computers. Geomatics has become a widespread field with many other disciplines using techniques such as GIS and remote sensing. Geomatics has also led to a revitalization of some geography departments especially in Northern America where the subject had a declining status during the 1950s.*

11 pt. Light & *Bold Italic*

Regional geography is a branch of geography that studies the regions of all sizes across the Earth. It has a prevailing descriptive character. The main aim is to understand or define the uniqueness or character of a particular region which consists of natural as well as human elements. Attention is paid also to regionalization which covers the proper techniques of space delimitation into regions. Regional geography is also considered as a certain approach to study in geographical sciences – similar to quantitative or critical geographies, for more information see History of geography. *Urban planning, regional planning and spatial planning: use the science of geography to assist in determining how to develop (or not develop) the land to meet particular criteria, such as safety, beauty, economic opportunities, the preservation of the built or natural heritage, and so on. The planning of towns, cities, and rural areas may be seen as applied geography.*

12 pt. Regular & Light Italic

Traditionally, geographers have been viewed the same way as cartographers and people who study place names and numbers. Although many geographers are trained in toponymy and cartology, this is not their main preoccupation. *Geographers study the spatial and temporal distribution of phenomena, processes and features as well as the interaction of humans and their environment. As space and place affect a variety of topics such as economics, health, climate, plants and animals; geography is highly interdisciplinary.*

14 pt. Bold & Book Italic

Geography as a discipline can be split broadly into two main subsidiary fields: human geography and physical geography. The former largely focuses on the built environment and how humans create, view, manage, and influence space. The latter examines the natural environment and how organisms, climate, soil, water, and landforms produce and interact. The difference between these approaches led to a third field, environmental geography, which combines physical and human geography and looks at the interactions between the environment and humans.

9 pt. Regular & Book Italic

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11 pt. Bold & Light Italic

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LANGUAGES

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.

ENCODINGS

Western European - 1252 Latin 1
Eastern European - 1250 Latin 2
Baltic - 1257 and Turkish - 1254

CHARACTERS

497 per weight.

WEIGHTS

Thin, Light, Book, Regular, Bold, xBold, Heavy and Black with italics.

FONT FILES

OpenType (.otf) font format available.

RELEASE DATE

04. October 2012