

Boulder Mono Regular 996pt



Boulder Mono is a monospaced typeface designed around a playful geometric system with circles and squares at its essence. The design employs a systemised appropriation of traditional sans serif conventions that results in a type made of pure form and a sometimes surprising structure.

Letter and word combinations are defined by the contrasting anatomy of perfect circles and hard corners that appear in unconventional relationships. Many letters that are usually rounded are square instead, and many typically angled forms are circular.

Boulder Mono was created to have a shapely, energetic feel. At large sizes the type is fluid and geometric. The tone is clean and visually arresting. When set as text, the type presents a typical monospaced rhythm, offset by a raw and unique reading atmosphere.

The ten style *Boulder Mono* family consists of a broad range of weights and features split-style italics that creates a visually dynamic emphasis. The split italic takes advantage of the geometric form as letters are divided and offset on key structural points.

While *Boulder Mono* is by no means a traditional text face, it is still a very legible and useful typeface when used appropriately. Dynamic and structural at large sizes, *Boulder Mono* is exceptionally legible at small sizes.

Boulder Mono has been designed so that the geometric styles simulate conventional letterforms when viewed at small sizes. Settings at 12pt and less will appear more fluid and traditionally legible than larger sizes.

The split forms of the italics are particularly idiosyncratic at large sizes. The letterforms are playful and deconstructed. However, when used at small sizes the italics compress to appear oblique, creating a more typical italic feel.

Styles included in family	Published	Designed by	Features
Boulder Mono Thin	2018	Mark Gowling	Ten styles
Boulder Mono Thin Italic			Split italic
Boulder Mono Light			Fractions
Boulder Mono Light Italic			Schoolbook a
Boulder Mono Regular			
Boulder Mono Regular Italic			
Boulder Mono Medium			
Boulder Mono Medium Italic			
Boulder Mono Bold			
Boulder Mono Bold Italic			

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Boulder Mono Thin 28pt

Boulder Mono Thin

Boulder Mono Thin Italic 28pt

Boulder Mono Thin Italic

Boulder Mono Light 28pt

Boulder Mono Light

Boulder Mono Light Italic 28pt

Boulder Mono Light Italic

Boulder Mono Regular 28pt

Boulder Mono Regular

Boulder Mono Regular Italic 28pt

Boulder Mono Regular Italic

Boulder Mono Medium 28pt

Boulder Mono Medium

Boulder Mono Medium Italic 28pt

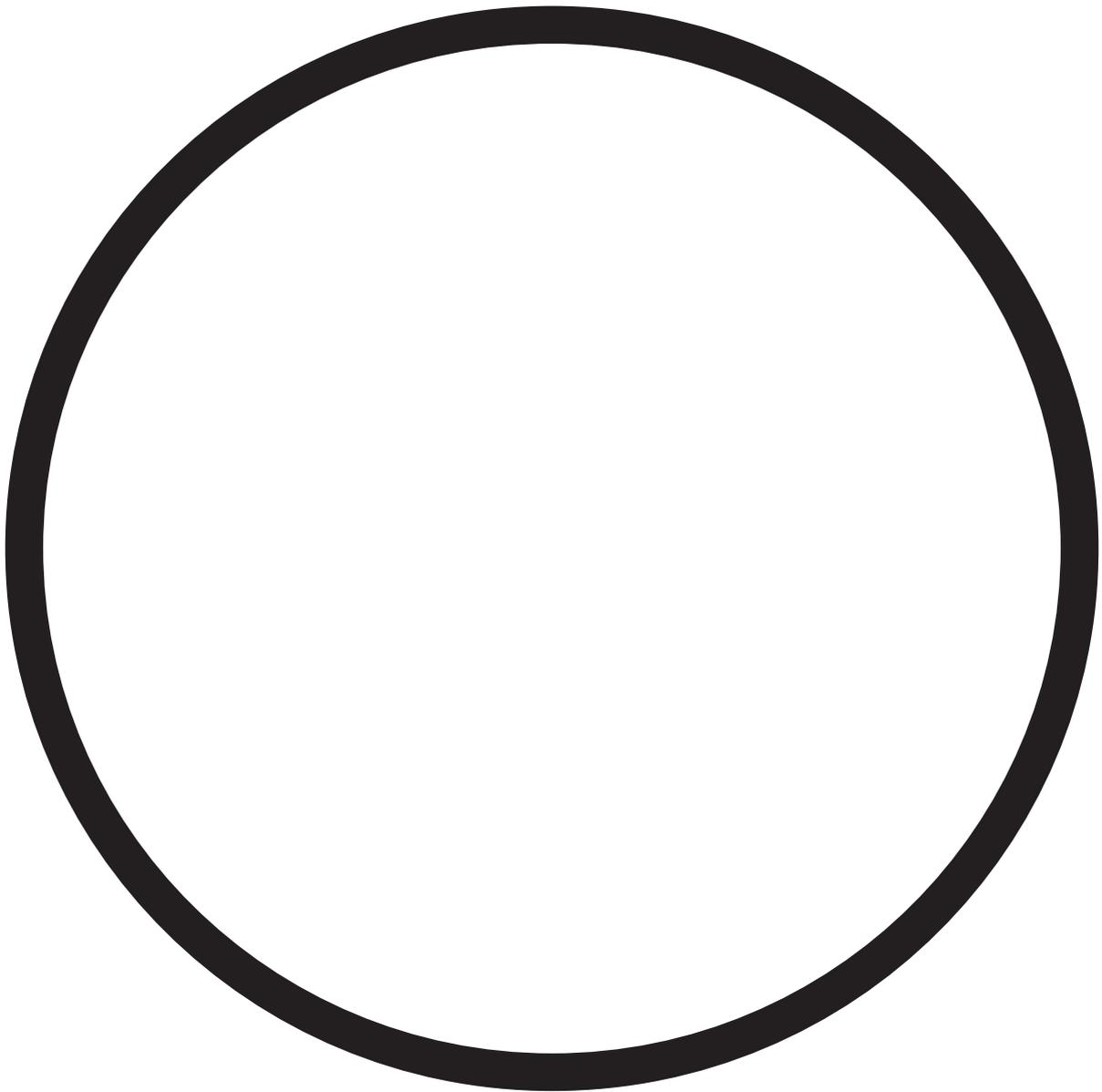
Boulder Mono Medium Italic

Boulder Mono Bold 28pt

Boulder Mono Bold

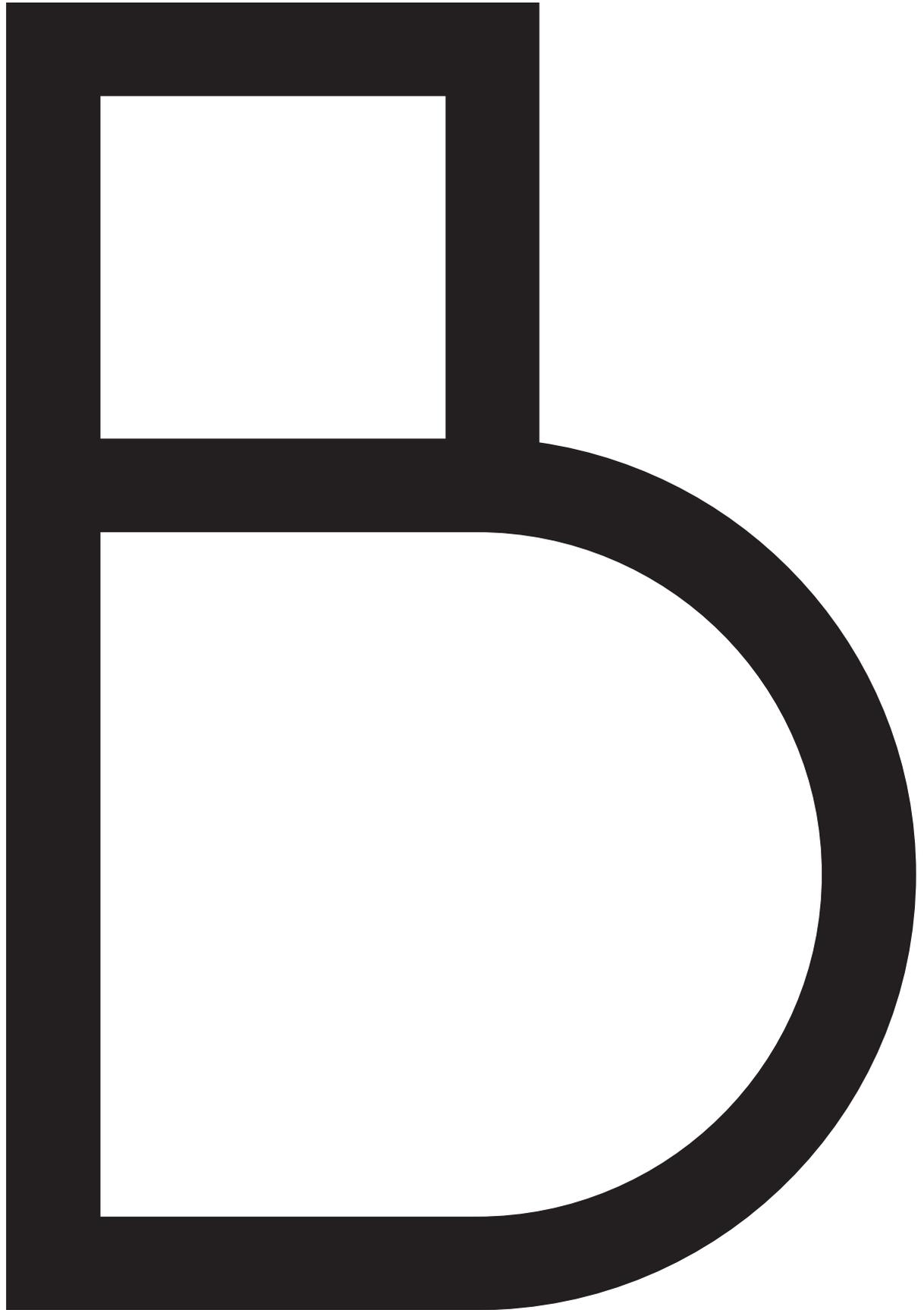
Boulder Mono Bold Italic 28pt

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M





Bioerosion

Diagenesis

Gastrolith

Pyroxenite

Staurolite

O o n e h o i e a i

F e r r i e r e t e

O r o g e n e s i s

W a t e r n a r y

T o p o g r a p h y

BASALT

GABBRO

GRANITE

OBSIDIAN

SCHIST

QUARTZITE

SLATE

GNEISS

SANDSTONE

MARBLE

All Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling of molten material known as magma.

This can occur at or near the surface, at shallow depths, or deep in the earth's crust.

Igneous rocks which form at or very close to the earth's surface are called volcanic rocks.

Igneous rocks which form at shallow depths in the earth are known as hypabyssal rocks.

Igneous rocks which cool and solidify deep in the earths crust are called plutonic rocks.

Sedimentary rocks are rocks formed from the accumulation of sediment on the earth's surface

Clastic rocks are made up of the fragments of weathered and eroded pieces of pre-existing rocks.

Metamorphic rocks form by the alteration of pre-existing rocks by pressure and or heat in the crust.

The rocks reflect the amounts of heat and pressure and the original material present.

Metamorphic rocks are classified according to their fabric (rock texture) and their mineralogy.

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The local Anangu, the *Pitjantjatjara* people, call the landmark *Uluru*. This word is a proper noun, with no further particular meaning in the *Pitjantjatjara* dialect, although it is used as a local family name by the senior Traditional Owners of Uluru. On 19 July 1873, the surveyor William Gosse sighted the landmark and named it *Ayers Rock* in honour of the then Chief Secretary of South Australia, Sir Henry Ayers. Since then, both names have been used.

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The *Mutitjulu Arkose* is believed to be of about the same age as the conglomerate at *Kata Tjuta*, and to have a similar origin despite the rock type being different, but it is younger than the rocks exposed to the east at *Mount Conner*, and unrelated to them. The strata at *Uluru* are nearly vertical, dipping to the south west at 85°, and have an exposed thickness of at least 2,400 m (7,900 ft). The strata dip below the surrounding plain and no doubt extend well beyond *Uluru* in the subsurface, but the extent is not known.

The rock was originally sand, deposited as part of an alluvial fan that extended out from the ancestors of the Musgrave, Mann and Petermann Ranges to the south and west, but separate from a nearby fan that deposited the sand, pebbles and cobbles that make up *Kata Tjuta*.

The *Mutitjulu Arkose* shares a similar mineral composition with the granite ranges to the south. The arkose sandstone which makes up the formation is composed of grains that show little sorting based on grain size, exhibit very little rounding and the feldspars in the rock are relatively fresh in appearance. This lack of sorting and grain rounding is indicative of relatively rapid erosion from the granites of the growing mountains to the south. The layers of sand were nearly horizontal when deposited, but were tilted to their near vertical position during a later episode of mountain building, possibly the *Alice Springs Orogeny* of the *Palaeozoic* age (400-300 Ma).

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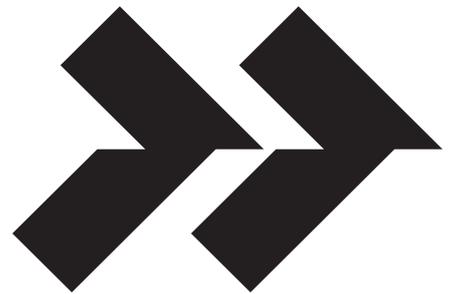
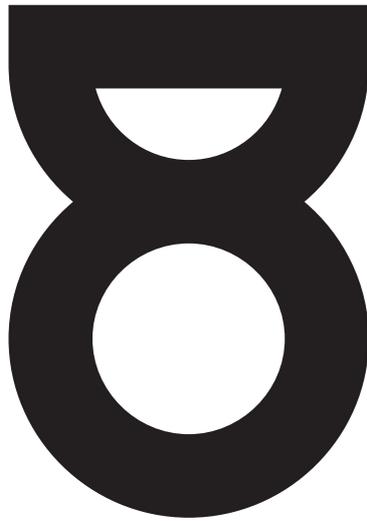
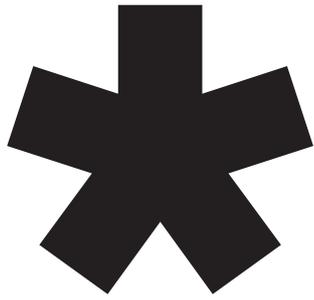
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All Caps deactivated

(ABC) All-Caps

All Caps activated

(ABC) ALL-CAPS

Alternate 'a' deactivated

Marbles

Alternate 'a' activated

Marbles

Fractions deactivated

1/2 Cup, 3/4 Inch

Fractions activated

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cup, $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch

Numerator, Denominator deactivated

(x5) + (z3)

Numerator, Denominator activated

(x⁵) + (z₃)

Language (English)

Și al compușilor

Language (Română)

Și al compușilor

Language Support

Abenaki, Afaan Oromo, Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Alsatian, Amis, Anuta, Aragonese, Aranese, Aromanian, Arrernte, Arvanitic (Latin), Asturian, Atayal, Aymara, Azerbaijani, Bashkir (Latin), Basque, Belarusian (Latin), Bemba, Bikol, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Cape Verdean Creole, Catalan, Cebuano, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chichewa, Chickasaw, Cimbrian, Cofán, Cornish, Corsican, Creek, Crimean Tatar (Latin), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dawan, Delaware, Dholuo, Drehu, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, Folkspraak, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gagauz (Latin), Galician, Ganda, Genoese, German, Gikuyu, Gooniyandi, Greenlandic (Kalaallisut), Guadeloupean Creole, Gwich'in, Haitian Creole, Hän, Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Hopi, Hotçak (Latin), Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Igbo, Ilocano, Indonesian, Interglossa, Interlingua, Irish, Istro-Romanian, Italian, Jamaican, Javanese (Latin), Jèrriais, Kaingang, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kapampangan (Latin), Kaqchikel, Karakalpak (Latin), Karelian (Latin), Kashubian, Kikongo, Kinyarwanda, Kiribati, Kirundi, Klingon, Kurdish (Latin), Ladin, Latin, Latino sine Flexione, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lojban, Lombard, Low Saxon, Luxembourgish, Maasai, Makhuwa, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Māori, Marquesan, Megleno-Romanian, Meriam Mir, Mirandese, Mohawk, Moldovan, Montagnais, Montenegrin, Murrinh-Patha, Nagamese Creole, Nahuatl, Ndebele, Neapolitan, Ngayambaa, Niuean, Noongar, Norwegian, Novial, Occidental, Occitan, Onëipöt, Oshiwambo, Ossetian (Latin), Palauan, Papiamentu, Piedmontese, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Q'eqchi', Quechua, Rarotongan, Romanian, Romansh, Rotokas, Sami (Inari Sami), Sami (Lule Sami), Sami (Northern Sami), Sami (Southern Sami), Samoan, Sango, Saramaccan, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Seri, Seychellois Creole, Shawnee, Shona, Sicilian, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Slovio (Latin), Somali, Sorbian (Lower Sorbian), Sorbian (Upper Sorbian), Sotho (Northern), Sotho (Southern), Spanish, Sranan, Sundanese (Latin), Swahili, Swazi, Swedish, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tongan, Tshiluba, Tsonga, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen (Latin), Tuvaluan, Tzotzil, Uzbek (Latin), Venetian, Vepsian, Volapük, Vöro, Wallisian, Walloon, Waray-Waray, Warlpiri, Wayuu, Welsh, Wik-Mungkan, Wiradjuri, Wolof, Xavante, Xhosa, Yapese, Yindjibarndi, Zapotec, Zarma, Zazaki, Zulu, Zuni

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