BLAST

FOUNDRY

Sharf

Version 0.9, 30th August 2021

DESIGNER: Barbara Bigosińska
ASSISTANCE: Diana Ovezea & Rafał Buchner

www.blast-foundry.com ➢ email: info@blast-foundry.com ➢ Instagram: @blast_foundry

SHARF HEADLINE

REGULAR Headline Regular + *Italic*

MEDIUM Headline Medium + *Medium Italic*

SEMIBOLD **Headline SemiBold + *SemiBold Italic***

BOLD **Headline Bold + *Bold Italic***

EXTRABOLD **Headline ExtraBold + *ExtraBold Italic***

BLACK **Headline Black + *Black Italic***

SHARF HEADLINE

REGULAR Text Regular + *Italic*

MEDIUM Text Medium + *Medium Italic*

SEMIBOLD **Text SemiBold + *SemiBold Italic***

BOLD **Text Bold + *Bold Italic***

EXTRABOLD **Text ExtraBold + *ExtraBold Italic***

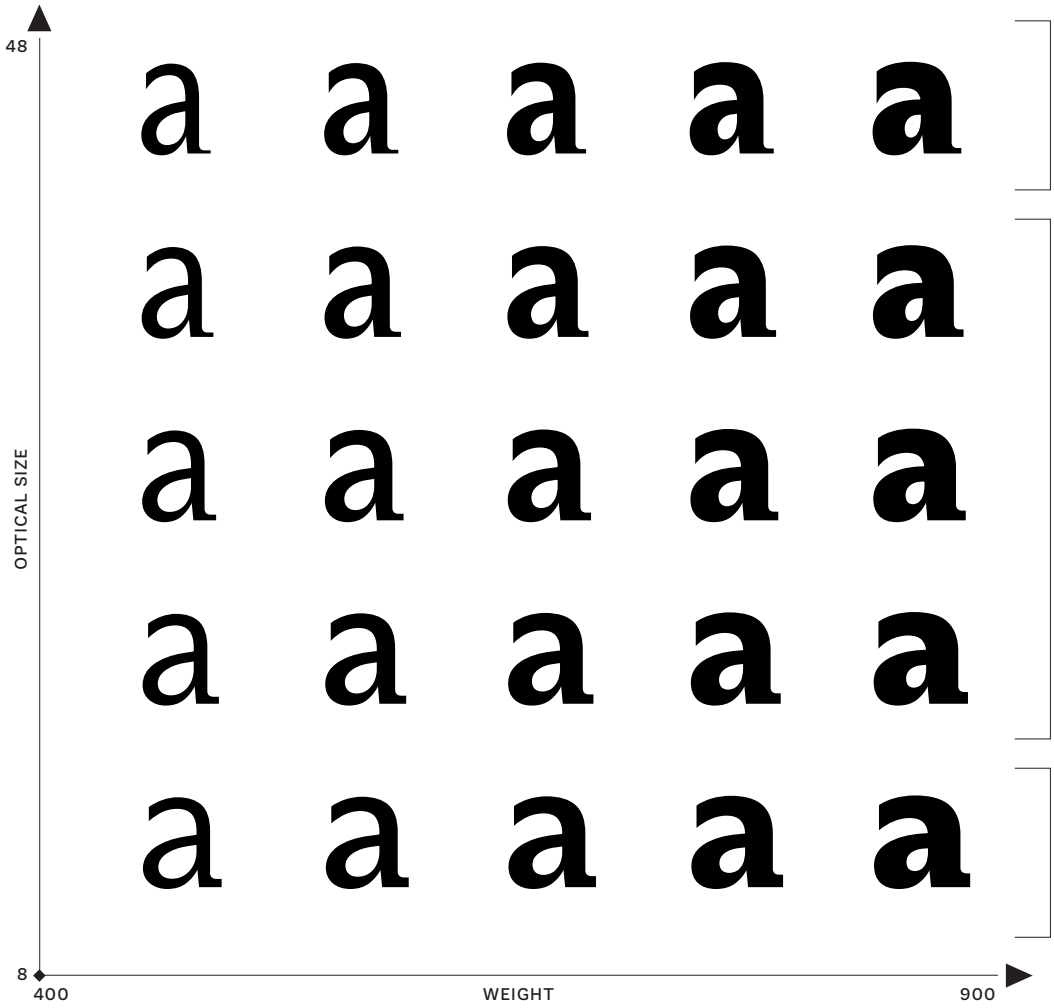
BLACK **Text Black + *Black Italic***

COMING SOON:

— outlines / metrics improvements

SHARF VARIABLE

This font uses variable font technology. In supportted apps and browsers, you can make use of sliders or custom values to access variations of the fonts. Right now you can freely explore weight and headline axes, which means that you can decide for any preffered custom weight between Regular and Black. The same counts for the Headline Styles.



HEADLINE

Use the Headline weights for large sizes (above 36 points). They are designed to be an eye-catcher. Thanks to narrow proportions, you might fit more words into one line.

PLAYGROUND

Explore all of the possible variations between the Headline and Text styles.

TEXT

Text weights are optimized for running text in smaller sizes.

SHARF VARIABLE

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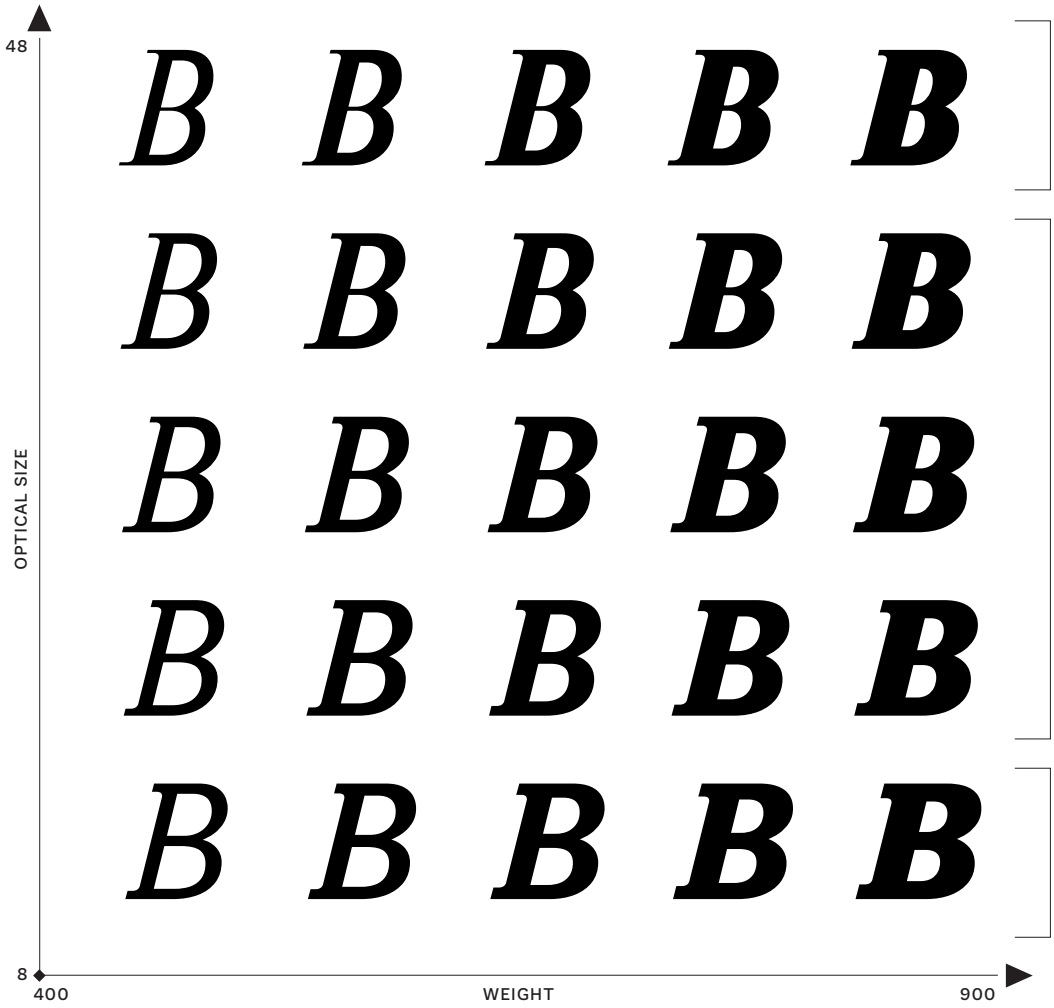

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PLAYGROUND

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TEXT

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Headline Styles

SHARF HEADLINE ROMANS — CHARACTER SET

UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ÆÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĂĄÇĆĊČĎĐÐÈÉÊËĒĖĘĚĞĠĢĦĪ
ĮİÌÍÎÏĶĹĻĽĿŁŃŅŇŊÑŒŌŐÒÓÔÕÖØŔŖŘŚŞ
ŠŞßÞŢŤŦŢŪŮŰŲÙÚÛÜẀẂẄŴỲŶŸÝŹŻŽ

LOWERCASE

abcdefghijkklmnopqrstuvwxyyz

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BLAST
FOUNDRY

SHARF HEADLINE ROMANS — CHARACTER SET

DEFAULT NUMERALS

0123456789

LINING NUMERALS

0123456789

SUPERIORS

0123456789

INFERIORS

0123456789

FRACTIONS

1/4 1/2 3/4 1/3 2/3 1/5 2/5 3/5 4/5 1/6 5/6 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8

PUNCTUATION & SYMBOLS

‚,;:·„“”“”!¡?¿/\|¦'"-–—_&§()[]{}«»‹›*†‡•

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CURRENCIES

$¢£¤¥€

ORNAMENTS

SHARF HEADLINE ROMANS

FIERCE BITERS

Das Empfinden* ist dem Intuieren & das Denken dem Fühlen entgegengesetzt.

Julie's Dream

#UNFORGETTABLE_KISS†

«N'est-ce pas précisément cela "comprendre"? Sentir qu'on saisit l'indéfinissable, l'indispensable.»

The Progressions

SHARF HEADLINE REGULAR

The claim that precise recognition exists as specific attention to some details in a modular mind is criticized both with regard to data loss

SHARF HEADLINE MEDIUM

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SHARF HEADLINE SEMIBOLD

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SHARF HEADLINE EXTRABOLD

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SHARF HEADLINE BLACK

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SHARF HEADLINE REGULAR

LANGUAGE SAMPLES

12/14.4 PT GERMAN

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La genética es el área de estudio de la biología que busca comprender y explicar cómo se transmite la herencia biológica de generación en generación mediante el ADN. Se trata de una de las áreas fundamentales de la biología moderna, abarcando en su interior un gran número de disciplinas propias e interdisciplinarias que se relacionan directamente con la bioquímica y la biología celular. En 1941 Edward Lawrie Tatum y George Wells Beadle demostraron que los genes ARN mensajero codifican proteínas; luego en 1953 James D. Watson y Francis Crick determinaron que la estructura del ADN es una doble

12/14.4 PT POLISH

Wiedza, iż istoty żywe dziedziczą cechy po swoich rodzicach była stosowana od czasów prehistorycznych w celu poprawy wielkości plonów oraz uzyskiwania lepszych odmian zwierząt poprzez hodowlę selektywną. Nowoczesna genetyka stara się zrozumieć proces dziedziczenia, a za jej prekursora uważa się niemiecko-czeskiego zakonnika i naukowca Grzegorza Mendla, który w 1866 roku po raz pierwszy opisał podstawowe prawa dziedziczenia cech[5]. W swoich dokumentach „Versuche über Pflanzenhybriden" („Eksperymenty krzyżowania roślin") zaprezentowanych w 1865 roku Stowarzyszeniu Badań Natury (Naturforscher

12/14.4 PT TURKISH

Canlıların özelliklerinin kalıtsal olduğunun bilinci ile tarih öncesi çağlardan beri bitki ve hayvanlar ıslah edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, kalıtımsal aktarım mekanizmalarını anlamaya çalışan modern genetik bilimi ancak 19. yüzyılın ortalarında, Gregor Mendel'in çalışmasıyla başlamıştır. [5] Mendel, kalıtımın fiziksel temelini bilemediyse de, bu özelliklerin ayrık (kesikli) bir tarzda aktarıldığını gözlemlemiştir; günümüzde bu kalıtım birimlerine "gen" adı verilmektedir. Nükleotitlerin DNA'daki dizilişi, hücre tarafından aminoasit zincirleri üretmek için kullanılır. Bunlardan protein oluşur. Bir proteindeki amino asitlerin

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SHARF HEADLINE BLACK

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SHARF HEADLINE ITALICS — CHARACTER SET

UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

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PUNCTUATION & SYMBOLS

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CURRENCIES

$¢£¤¥€

ORNAMENTS

SHARF HEADLINE ITALICS

Hypnotischen Zuständen

Supermassive

Le sentiment est la composante de l'émotion qui implique les fonctions cognitives de l'organisme, la manière d'apprécier. Le sentiment est à l'origine d'une connaissance

205.97

DRIVEN BY DREAMS

Predisposing factors / Pathophysiology

free radicals

*THE ASSESSMENT AND HISTORY**

SHARF HEADLINE ITALIC

The claim that precise recognition exists as specific attention to some details in a modular mind is criticized both with regard to data loss as...

SHARF HEADLINE MEDIUM ITALIC

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SHARF HEADLINE BLACK ITALIC

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SHARF HEADLINE ITALIC

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12/14.4 PT CZECH

Přenosu určitých rysů z předků na potomky si lidé všimli už v pravěku a patrně je i využívali ve šlechtitelství. Tuto dědičnost se snažily vysvětlit různé hypotézy o procesu předávání života. Podle některých myslitelů (Alkmaión, Hippokratés) se na něm podílí mužské i ženské "semeno", postupně však převládla představa mužského semene (sperma), které pak žena pouze živí (Hippón, Anaxagorás). Podoba nového organismu je podle některých v semeni už přímo připravena (preformismus, Anaxagorás), kdežto podle Aristotela se teprve

Text Styles

SHARF TEXT ROMANS — CHARACTER SET

UPPERCASE

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V
W X Y Z

Æ À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ā Ă Ą Ç Ć Ċ Č Ď Đ Ð È É Ê Ë Ē
Ė Ę Ě Ğ Ġ Ģ Ħ Ī Į İ Ì Í Î Ï Ķ Ĺ Ļ Ľ Ŀ Ł Ń Ņ Ň Ŋ Ñ
Œ Ō Ő Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ŕ Ŗ Ř Ś Ş Š Ș ß Þ Ţ Ť Ŧ Ț
Ū Ů Ű Ų Ù Ú Û Ü Ẁ Ẃ Ẅ Ŵ Ỳ Ŷ Ÿ Ý Ź Ż Ž

LOWERCASE

a b c d e f g h i j k k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y y z

æ à á â ã ä å ā ă ą ç ć ċ č ď đ ð è é ê ë ē ė ę ě ğ
ġ ģ ħ ī į i ì í î ï ķ ĸ ĺ ļ ľ ŀ ł ń ņ ň ŋ ñ œ ō ő ò ó ô õ
ö ø ŕ ŗ ř ś ş š ș ß þ ţ ť ŧ ț ū ů ű ų ù ú û ü ẁ ẃ ẅ
ŵ ỳ ŷ ÿ ý ỳ ŷ ÿ ý ź ż ž

BLAST
FOUNDRY

SHARF TEXT ROMANS — CHARACTER SET

DEFAULT NUMERALS

0123456789

LINING NUMERALS

0123456789

SUPERIORS

0123456789

INFERIORS

0123456789

FRACTIONS

1/4 1/2 3/4 1/3 2/3 1/5 2/5 3/5 4/5 1/6 5/6 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8

PUNCTUATION & SYMBOLS

‚„“”!¡?¿/\|¦'"-–—_&§()[]{}«
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÷∂ΔΠΣΩμ−√∞∫≈≠≤≥

CURRENCIES

$¢£¤¥€

ORNAMENTS

SHARF TEXT ROMANS

LEGENDARY

❋❁✱The Golden Volume — Philosophy✱❁❋

Recognition ✱paradox✱ & relation to *sapience*

Cette négation de la spécificité du vivant vient d'une conception où l'on n'admet aucune discontinuité entre vivant et inanimé pour conserver un univers cohérent et unifié. On y admet donc une gradation progressive entre l'inanimé et le vivant, tant dans les formes actuelles (les virus, censés être à la limite du vivant et de l'inanimé) que dans l'apparition de la vie sur Terre (cette apparition y est comprise comme une phase prébiotique progressive sans discontinuité marquée). En fait, cette négation de la spécificité du vivant, qui se veut matérialiste, confond simplement le matérialisme épistémologique et les sciences de la matière. Les sciences, y compris la biologie, se doivent d'être matérialistes, personne

New Mysterianism

❁ Le sentiment* est la composante *de l'émotion* qui implique les fonctions cognitives de l'organisme, la manière d'apprécier. Le sentiment *est à l'origine d'une connaissance* immédiate ou d'une simple impression. Il renvoie à la perception de

[2021/2075]

SHARF TEXT REGULAR

16/20 PT

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SHARF TEXT REGULAR

LANGUAGE SAMPLES

12/14.4 PT GERMAN

Die Genetik oder Vererbungslehre (früher auch Erbbiologie) ist die Wissenschaft von der Vererbung und ein Teilgebiet der Biologie. Sie befasst sich mit den Gesetzmäßigkeiten und materiellen Grundlagen der Ausbildung von erblichen Merkmalen und der Weitergabe von Erbanlagen (Genen) an die nächste Generation. Das Wissen, dass individuelle Merkmale über mehrere Generationen hinweg weitergegeben werden, ist relativ jung; Vorstellungen von solchen natürlichen Vererbungsprozessen

12/14.4 PT FRENCH

D'après le dictionnaire en ligne Littré, le nom de génétique vient de l'adjectif, qui qualifie ce qui est en rapport aux fonctions de génération. Il dérive du grec (Genete), qui signifie engendrement. On trouve également comme étymologie du mot génétique, dans le dictionnaire en ligne Larousse, le grec genos (race, clan): la partie de la biologie qui étudie les lois de l'hérédité. Une de ses branches, la génétique formelle, ou mendélienne, s'intéresse à la transmission des caractères héréditaires

12/14.4 PT SPANISH

La genética es el área de estudio de la biología que busca comprender y explicar cómo se transmite la herencia biológica de generación en generación mediante el ADN. Se trata de una de las áreas fundamentales de la biología moderna, abarcando en su interior un gran número de disciplinas propias e interdisciplinarias que se relacionan directamente con la bioquímica y la biología celular. En 1941 Edward Lawrie Tatum y George Wells Beadle demostraron que los genes ARN mensajero codifican proteínas;

12/14.4 PT POLISH

Wiedza, iż istoty żywe dziedziczą cechy po swoich rodzicach była stosowana od czasów prehistorycznych w celu poprawy wielkości plonów oraz uzyskiwania lepszych odmian zwierząt poprzez hodowlę selektywną. Nowoczesna genetyka stara się zrozumieć proces dziedziczenia, a za jej prekursora uważa się niemiecko-czeskiego zakonnika i naukowca Grzegorza Mendla, który w 1866 roku po raz pierwszy opisał podstawowe prawa dziedziczenia cech[5]. W swoich

12/14.4 PT TURKISH

Canlıların özelliklerinin kalıtsal olduğunun bilinci ile tarih öncesi çağlardan beri bitki ve hayvanlar ıslah edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, kalıtımsal aktarım mekanizmalarını anlamaya çalışan modern genetik bilimi ancak 19. yüzyılın ortalarında, Gregor Mendel'in çalışmasıyla başlamıştır.[5] Mendel, kalıtımın fiziksel temelini bilemediyse de, bu özelliklerin ayrık (kesikli) bir tarzda aktarıldığını gözlemlemiştir; günümüzde bu kalıtım birimlerine "gen" adı verilmektedir. Nükleotitlerin DNA'daki dizilişi,

12/14.4 PT CZECH

Přenosu určitých rysů z předků na potomky si lidé všimli už v pravěku a patrně je i využívali ve šlechtitelství. Tuto dědičnost se snažily vysvětlit různé hypotézy o procesu předávání života. Podle některých myslitelů (Alkmaión, Hippokratés) se na něm podílí mužské i ženské "semeno", postupně však převládla představa mužského semene (sperma), které pak žena pouze živí (Hippón, Anaxagorás). Podoba nového organismu je podle některých v semeni už přímo připravena (preformismus, Anaxagorás), kdežto

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12/14.4 PT TURKISH

Canlıların özelliklerinin kalıtsal olduğunun bilinci ile tarih öncesi çağlardan beri bitki ve hayvanlar ıslah edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, kalıtımsal aktarım mekanizmalarını anlamaya çalışan modern genetik bilimi ancak 19. yüzyılın ortalarında, Gregor Mendel'in çalışmasıyla başlamıştır. [5] Mendel, kalıtımın fiziksel temelini bilemediyse de, bu özelliklerin ayrık (kesikli) bir tarzda aktarıldığını gözlemlemiştir; günümüzde bu kalıtım birimlerine "gen"

12/14.4 PT CZECH

Přenosu určitých rysů z předků na potomky si lidé všimli už v pravěku a patrně je i využívali ve šlechtitelství. Tuto dědičnost se snažily vysvětlit různé hypotézy o procesu předávání života. Podle některých myslitelů (Alkmaión, Hippokratés) se na něm podílí mužské i ženské "semeno", postupně však převládla představa mužského semene (sperma), které pak žena pouze živí (Hippón, Anaxagorás). Podoba nového organismu je podle některých v semeni už přímo

SHARF TEXT ITALICS — CHARACTER SET

UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVW
XYZ

ÆÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĂĄÇĆĊČĎĐÐÈÉÊËĒĖ
ĘĚĞĠĢĦĪĮİÌÍÎÏĶĹĻĽĿŁŃŅŇŊÑŒ
ŌŐÒÓÔÕÖØŔŖŘŚŞŠȘSSßÞŢŤŦȚŪŮ
ŰŲÙÚÛÜẀẂẄŴỲŶŸÝŹŻŽ

LOWERCASE

abcdefghijkklmnopqrstuvwxyyz

æàáâãäåāăąçćċčďđðèéêëēėęěğġģħ
īįiìíîïķĸĺļľŀłńņňŋñœōőòóôõöøŕŗř
śşšșßþţťŧțūůűųùúûüẁẃẅŵỳŷÿýỳŷ
ÿýźżž

SHARF TEXT ITALICS — CHARACTER SET

DEFAULT NUMERALS

0123456789

LINING NUMERALS

0123456789

SUPERIORS

0123456789

INFERIORS

0123456789

FRACTIONS

1/4 1/2 3/4 1/3 2/3 1/5 2/5 3/5 4/5 1/6 5/6 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8

PUNCTUATION & SYMBOLS

«[,;:.,„“”“”!¡?¿/\|¦'"-–—_&§()[]{}«
»‹›*†‡•™©®a̲o̲°#%‰+<=>~¬±×
÷∂ΔΠΣΩμ−√∞∫≈≠≤≥

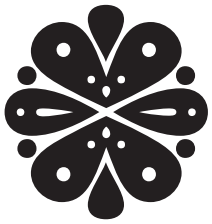
CURRENCIES

$¢£¤¥€

ORNAMENTS

SHARF TEXT ITALICS

Sedative hypnotic withdrawal



2035—2078

Do podstawowych metod antropologii fizycznej należy antropometria. Naukami pomocniczymi działu antropologii są: anatomia opisowa i porównawcza, fizjologia, genetyka, prymatologia, ekologia, psychologia i psychiatria, i inne.

The Compressible flow

CONVERGING-DIVERGING LAVAL NOZZLES*, P.59

La escala de estudio va desde los subcomponentes biofísicos hasta los sistemas complejos. La biología moderna se divide en sub-disciplinas según los tipos de organismos y la escala en que se los estudia. La biología molecular es el estudio de la química fundamental de la vida, mientras que la biología celular tiene como objeto el examen de la célula, es decir, la unidad constructiva básica de toda la vida. A un nivel más elevado, la fisiología estudia la estructura interna del organismo. Los campos biológicos de la botánica, la zoología y la medicina surgieron desde los primeros momentos de la civilización, mientras que la microbiología fue

lucky

‘daily friction’

SHARF TEXT ITALIC

16/20 PT

The concept of the eukaryote has been attributed to the French biologist Edouard Chatton (1883–1947). The terms prokaryote and eukaryote were more definitively reintroduced by the Canadian microbiologist Roger Stanier and the Dutch-American microbiologist C. B. van Niel in 1962. In his 1937 work Titres et Travaux Scientifiques, Chatton had proposed the two terms, calling the bacteria prokaryotes and organisms with nuclei in their cells eukaryotes. However he mentioned this in only one paragraph, and the idea was effectively ignored until Chatton's statement was rediscovered by Stanier and van Niel. Normal shock waves are shock waves that are perpendicular to the local flow direction. These*

12/14.4 PT

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10/12.3 PT

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9/11 PT

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8/10 PT

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7/10 PT

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SHARF TEXT MEDIUM ITALIC

16/20 PT

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16/20 PT

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SHARF TEXT EXTRABOLD ITALIC

16/20 PT

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16/20 PT

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SHARF TEXT ITALIC

LANGUAGE SAMPLES

12/14.4 PT GERMAN

Die Genetik oder Vererbungslehre (früher auch Erbbiologie) ist die Wissenschaft von der Vererbung und ein Teilgebiet der Biologie. Sie befasst sich mit den Gesetzmäßigkeiten und materiellen Grundlagen der Ausbildung von erblichen Merkmalen und der Weitergabe von Erbanlagen (Genen) an die nächste Generation. Das Wissen, dass individuelle Merkmale über mehrere Generationen hinweg weitergegeben werden, ist relativ jung; Vorstellungen von solchen natürlichen Vererbungsprozessen prägten sich erst im 18. und frühen 19. Jahrhundert aus. Als

12/14.4 PT FRENCH

D'après le dictionnaire en ligne Littré, le nom de génétique vient de l'adjectif, qui qualifie ce qui est en rapport aux fonctions de génération. Il dérive du grec (Genete), qui signifie engendrement. On trouve également comme étymologie du mot génétique, dans le dictionnaire en ligne Larousse, le grec genos (race, clan): la partie de la biologie qui étudie les lois de l'hérédité. Une de ses branches, la génétique formelle, ou mendélienne, s'intéresse à la transmission des caractères héréditaires entre des géniteurs et leur descendance. L'évolution sans cesse croissante de la

12/14.4 PT SPANISH

La genética es el área de estudio de la biología que busca comprender y explicar cómo se transmite la herencia biológica de generación en generación mediante el ADN. Se trata de una de las áreas fundamentales de la biología moderna, abarcando en su interior un gran número de disciplinas propias e interdisciplinarias que se relacionan directamente con la bioquímica y la biología celular. En 1941 Edward Lawrie Tatum y George Wells Beadle demostraron que los genes ARN mensajero codifican proteínas; luego en 1953 James D. Watson y Francis Crick determinaron

12/14.4 PT POLISH

Wiedza, iż istoty żywe dziedziczą cechy po swoich rodzicach była stosowana od czasów prehistorycznych w celu poprawy wielkości plonów oraz uzyskiwania lepszych odmian zwierząt poprzez hodowlę selektywną. Nowoczesna genetyka stara się zrozumieć proces dziedziczenia, a za jej prekursora uważa się niemiecko-czeskiego zakonnika i naukowca Grzegorza Mendla, który w 1866 roku po raz pierwszy opisał podstawowe prawa dziedziczenia cech[5]. W swoich dokumentach „Versuche über Pflanzenhybriden" („Eksperymenty krzyżowania roślin")

12/14.4 PT TURKISH

Canlıların özelliklerinin kalıtsal olduğunun bilinci ile tarih öncesi çağlardan beri bitki ve hayvanlar ıslah edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, kalıtımsal aktarım mekanizmalarını anlamaya çalışan modern genetik bilimi ancak 19. yüzyılın ortalarında, Gregor Mendel'in çalışmasıyla başlamıştır.[5] Mendel, kalıtımın fiziksel temelini bilemediyse de, bu özelliklerin ayrık (kesikli) bir tarzda aktarıldığını gözlemlemiştir; günümüzde bu kalıtım birimlerine "gen" adı verilmektedir. Nükleotitlerin DNA'daki dizilişi, hücre tarafından aminoasit zincirleri

12/14.4 PT CZECH

Přenosu určitých rysů z předků na potomky si lidé všimli už v pravěku a patrně je i využívali ve šlechtitelství. Tuto dědičnost se snažily vysvětlit různé hypotézy o procesu předávání života. Podle některých myslitelů (Alkmaión, Hippokratés) se na něm podílí mužské i ženské "semeno", postupně však převládla představa mužského semene (sperma), které pak žena pouze živí (Hippón, Anaxagorás). Podoba nového organismu je podle některých v semeni už přímo připravena (preformismus, Anaxagorás), kdežto podle Aristotela se teprve postupně vytváří (epigeneze).

SHARF TEXT BLACK ITALIC

LANGUAGE SAMPLES

12/14.4 PT GERMAN

Die Genetik oder Vererbungslehre (früher auch Erbbiologie) ist die Wissenschaft von der Vererbung und ein Teilgebiet der Biologie. Sie befasst sich mit den Gesetzmäßigkeiten und materiellen Grundlagen der Ausbildung von erblichen Merkmalen und der Weitergabe von Erbanlagen (Genen) an die nächste Generation. Das Wissen, dass individuelle Merkmale über mehrere Generationen hinweg weitergegeben werden, ist relativ jung; Vorstellungen von solchen natürlichen Vererbungsprozessen

12/14.4 PT FRENCH

D'après le dictionnaire en ligne Littré, le nom de génétique vient de l'adjectif, qui qualifie ce qui est en rapport aux fonctions de génération. Il dérive du grec (Genete), qui signifie engendrement. On trouve également comme étymologie du mot génétique, dans le dictionnaire en ligne Larousse, le grec genos (race, clan): la partie de la biologie qui étudie les lois de l'hérédité. Une de ses branches, la génétique formelle, ou mendélienne, s'intéresse à la transmission des caractères

12/14.4 PT SPANISH

La genética es el área de estudio de la biología que busca comprender y explicar cómo se transmite la herencia biológica de generación en generación mediante el ADN. Se trata de una de las áreas fundamentales de la biología moderna, abarcando en su interior un gran número de disciplinas propias e interdisciplinarias que se relacionan directamente con la bioquímica y la biología celular. En 1941 Edward Lawrie Tatum y George Wells Beadle demostraron que los

12/14.4 PT POLISH

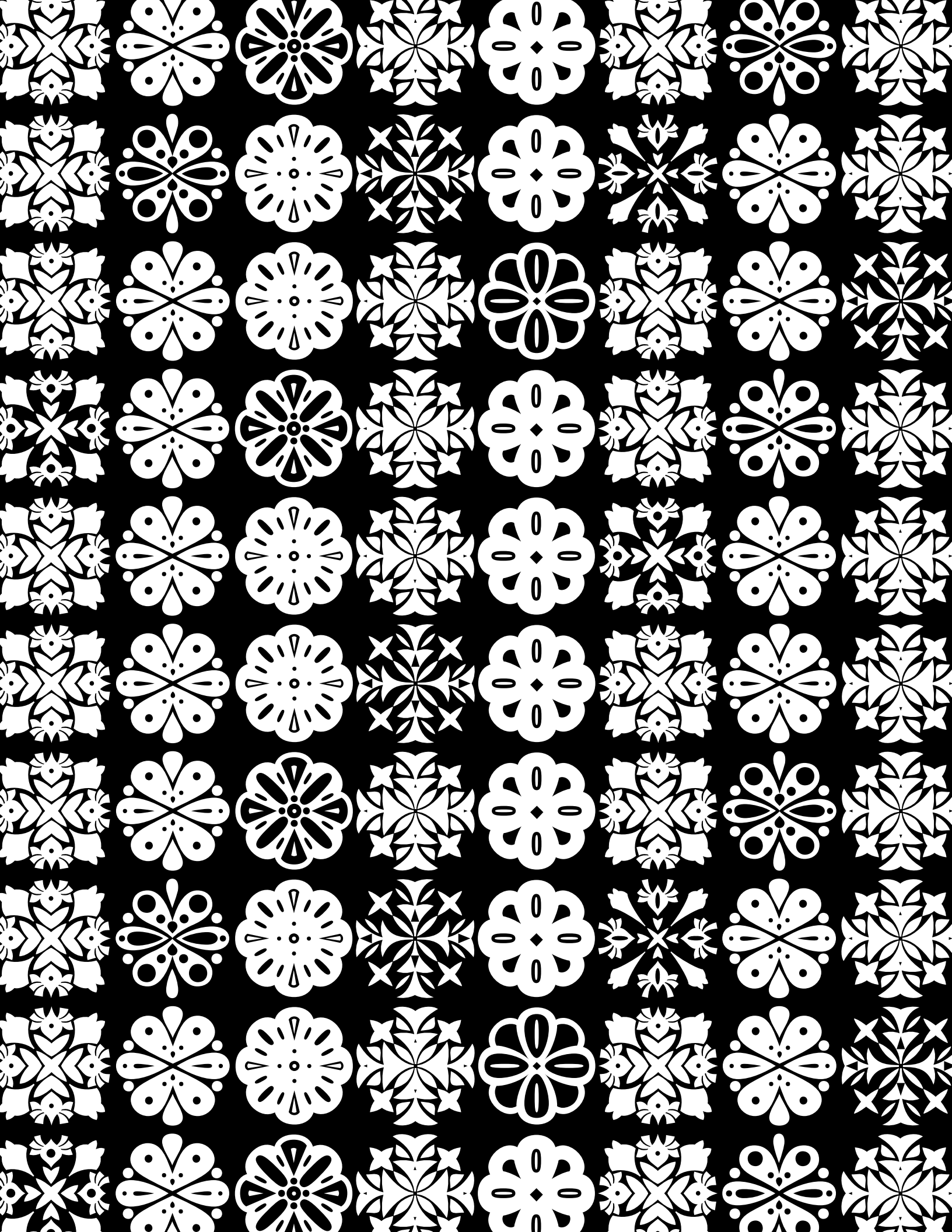
Wiedza, iż istoty żywe dziedziczą cechy po swoich rodzicach była stosowana od czasów prehistorycznych w celu poprawy wielkości plonów oraz uzyskiwania lepszych odmian zwierząt poprzez hodowlę selektywną. Nowoczesna genetyka stara się zrozumieć proces dziedziczenia, a za jej prekursora uważa się niemiecko-czeskiego zakonnika i naukowca Grzegorza Mendla, który w 1866 roku po raz pierwszy opisał podstawowe prawa dziedziczenia cech[5]. W swoich dokumentach

12/14.4 PT TURKISH

Canlıların özelliklerinin kalıtsal olduğunun bilinci ile tarih öncesi çağlardan beri bitki ve hayvanlar ıslah edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, kalıtımsal aktarım mekanizmalarını anlamaya çalışan modern genetik bilimi ancak 19. yüzyılın ortalarında, Gregor Mendel'in çalışmasıyla başlamıştır.[5] Mendel, kalıtımın fiziksel temelini bilemediyse de, bu özelliklerin ayrık (kesikli) bir tarzda aktarıldığını gözlemlemiştir; günümüzde bu kalıtım birimlerine "gen" adı verilmektedir.

12/14.4 PT CZECH

Přenosu určitých rysů z předků na potomky si lidé všimli už v pravěku a patrně je i využívali ve šlechtitelství. Tuto dědičnost se snažily vysvětlit různé hypotézy o procesu předávání života. Podle některých myslitelů (Alkmaión, Hippokratés) se na něm podílí mužské i ženské "semeno", postupně však převládla představa mužského semene (sperma), které pak žena pouze živí (Hippón, Anaxagorás). Podoba nového organismu je podle některých v semeni už přímo připravena (preformismus,



003—#Selfcare

Rituals of Young Women

Date: 21.07.2020 | ***Author: Riley Schrijver*** **FREE**

Date: 18.07.2020 | ***Author: Sandra La Penos*** **FREE**

Self-care and health care providers can be considered to be opposing ends on a health-related *continuum*[2] or a complex *relationship*.[3] In very modern medicine, preventive medicine aligns most closely with self-care. A lack of adherence to medical advice or the onset of a mental disorder can make *self-care difficult*.[4] Self-care is seen as a partial solution to the global rise in health care costs placed on governments. Self-care is considered to be a fundamental pillar of health and *social care,* and is an essential component of a modern health care systems that

Hygiene is another important part of self-care maintenance. *Hygienic behaviors include adequate sleep, regular oral care, and hand washing.* Getting seven to eight hours of sleep each night can protect physical and mental health.* Sleep deficiency increases the risk of heart disease, kidney disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, excess weight, and risk-taking behavior.† *Teeth brushing and personal hygiene can prevent oral infections*

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01 /

Intuitively, the circular economy would appear to be more sustainable than the current linear economic system.

02 /

Reducing the resources used, and the waste and leakage created, conserves resources and helps to reduce environmental pollution.

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All waste should become food for another p
either a by-product or recovered resource fo
industrial process or as regenerative resour
nature (e.g., compost). *This regenerative app*
in contrast to the traditional linear economy,
has a take, make, dispose model of productio
Proponents of the circular economy suggest
sustainable world does not mean a drop in t
of life for consumers and can be achieved w
loss of revenue or extra costs for manufactu
argument is that *circular business models ca*
profitable as linear models, allowing consum
continue enjoying similar products and serv

Residual?

Standardization and ›traceability‹

120.159

%

GLUCOSE, GAL & FRUCTOSE

EAG(MG/DL) = 28.7 × A1C – 46.7

Glycated hemoglobin testing is recommended for both checking the blood sugar control in people who might be *prediabetic and monitoring* blood sugar control in patients with more elevated levels, termed diabetes mellitus. For a single *blood sample,* it provides far more revealing information on *glycemic behavior* than a fasting blood sugar value. However, fasting blood sugar tests are crucial in making treatment decisions. The American **Diabetes Association** guidelines are similar to others in advising that the glycated hemoglobin test be performed at least twice a year in patient diabetes who are meeting trea goals *(and who have stable glycer control)* and quarterly in patien diabetes whose therapy has ch who are not meeting glycemic *Glycated hemoglobin measureme* appropriate where a change in or treatment has been made w 6 weeks. Likewise, the test ass a normal red blood cell aging p and mix of hemoglobin subtyp *(predominantly HbA in normal a* Hence, people with recent bloo loss, hemolytic anemia, or gen

INSTRUMENTS TO MEASURE

BLAST
FOUNDRY

Everything is still in progress and will be improved in the near future!

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