Atlas Font Foundry

Heimat Didone
Heimat Display
Heimat Sans
Heimat Mono
Heimat Stencil

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzßfiffflij
1234567890#¢$€£₹₣₵₴¥₩àáâãäåāăąǎ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWYZ&ÆU)]}
1234567890@.,:;!?)]}§*“”‹›«»¶

Heimat Mono – Basic Characters

About: Heimat Mono is the monospaced typeface family within the Heimat Collection, also containing Heimat Didone, Heimat Display, Heimat Sans and Heimat Stencil.

Heimat Mono is a legible typeface family designed for contemporary typography, especially for use in headlines and on posters, but also for reading purposes. It combines an idiosyncratic appearance with the feeling of a grid-based letter construction of the late 20s. Since the design might be too extreme for some applications, Heimat Sans character set provides two alphabets, the regular one plus an alternate design that comes across as less suspenseful.

Features: Heimat Mono [684 glyphs] comes in six weights and contains an extra set of alternate glyphs, many ligatures, lining figures, hanging figures, positive and negative circled figures for upper and lower case, superior and inferior figures, fractions, extensive language support and many more OpenType™ features.

Language support: Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Chichewa, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Gaelic (Scots), Galician, German, Greenlandic, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Kashubian, Kurdish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgian, Maltese, Maori, Norwegian, Occitan, Polish, Portuguese, (Rhaeto-) Romance, Romanian, Sami, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish Tswana, Turkmen, Turkish, Walloon, Wolof, Yapese.

Extra Light	*Extra Light Italic*
Light	*Light Italic*
Regular	*Regular Italic*
Semi Bold	***Semi Bold Italic***
Bold	***Bold Italic***
Extra Bold	***Extra Bold Italic***

Extra Light Alternate	*Extra Light Italic Alternate*
Light Alternate	*Light Italic Alternate*
Regular Alternate	*Regular Italic Alternate*
Semi Bold Alternate	***Semi Bold Italic Alternate***
Bold Alternate	***Bold Italic Alternate***
Extra Bold Alternate	***Extra Bold Italic Alternate***

Foraging

Heimat Mono — Bold

Migration

Heimat Mono — Light Italic

Bering Sea

Heimat Mono — Semi Bold

Pink Salmon

Heimat Mono — Extra Light

Overwintering

Heimat Mono — Extra Bold Italic

Hydroacoustics

Heimat Mono — Regular

Foraging

Heimat Mono — Bold Alternate

Migration

Heimat Mono — Light Italic Alternate

Bering Sea

Heimat Mono — Semi Bold Alternate

Pink Salmon

Heimat Mono — Extra Light Alternate

Overwintering

Heimat Mono — Extra Bold Italic Alternate

Hydroacoustics

Heimat Mono — Regular Alternate

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Extra Light 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Extra Light Italic 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Light 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Light Italic 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Regular 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Regular Italic 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Semi Bold 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Semi Bold Italic 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Bold 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Bold Italic 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Extra Bold 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Overwintering of salmons in the Bering Sea may happen in some years. The area where juvenile sockeye salmon are distributed at the end of their first winter at sea may be different for individual populations and stocks, and also may be the approximate location from which maturing salmon begin their return migrations and distributions.

There is a strong relation between early marine distribution, growth, and survival of juvenile salmon. Results of both historical and recent studies indicate that distribution patterns of juvenile salmon are closely associated with the distribution of their prey. When prey resources are abundant, high growth rates of salmon are associated with high (non-lethal) temperatures. As juvenile salmon grow, they move farther away.

They are better able to avoid fish, bird, and marine mammal predators; and they can feed on an important diversity and size range of prey. Climate-induced variation in ocean conditions affects the carrying capacity of juvenile salmon in the eastern Bering Sea. Climate-change events are chaotic and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Thus, long-term field monitoring programs are needed to forecast interannual variation in the early marine survival of juvenile salmon in eastern Bering Sea.

Results illuminate some aspects of behavior, such as changes from remaining near the surface at night to movements in the water column during daylight hours. This daytime movement shows that salmon do not move down to a fixed depth but they are in a costant motion, meaning an average daytime depth may not give an idea of a vertical distribution. Datasets show nocturnal allocation close to the surface in shallow waters, and this confirms conjectures of why salmon abundance drops at night in surveys which employ gear such as hydroacoustics that do not sample near-surface waters.

Heimat Mono — Extra Bold Italic 18/20pt, 14/16pt, 11/13pt, 9/11pt

Basic Characters Uppercase	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVXYZÆŒØ
Basic Characters Lowercase	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvxyzæœø
Accented Characters Uppercase	ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĂĄǺÆÇĆĈĊČĎÈÉÊËĒĔĖĘĚĜĞĠĢĞ ĤĦÌÍÎÏĨĪĬĮİĴĶĹĻĽĿŁÑŃŅŇŊÒÓÔÕÖŌŎŐØ ŔŖŘŚŜŞŠŞŢŤŢÙÚÛÜŨŪŬŮŰŲŴÝŶŸȲŹŻŽÞ
Accented Characters Lowercase	àáâãäåāăąǻæçćĉċčďđèéêëēĕėęěĝğġģğ ĥħìíîïĩīĭįiǐĵķĺļľŀłñńņňŋòóôõöōŏőø ŕŗřśŝşšşţťŧţùúûüũūŭůűųŵýŷÿȳźżžþ
Standard Ligatures	ﬁ ﬂ ﬀ ﬃ ﬄ ij
Accented Characters Alternates	ĝğġģğŕŗřýÿȳ
Standard Punctuation	!¡?¿,.:;…•‘“’‚„”«»‹›---–()[]{}/|\@§†‡¶
Uppercase Punctuation	!¡?¿«»‹›---–(){}[]@
Titling Punctuation	™™®®
Proportional Lining	0123456789#¢$€£₤₣ƒ₡₴¥₩
Tabular Lining	0123456789#¢$€£₤₣ƒ₡₴¥₩
Proportional Oldstyle	0123456789#¢$€£₤₣ƒ₡₴¥₩
Tabular Oldstyle	0123456789#¢$€£₤₣ƒ₡₴¥₩

Superior Figures	H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹ . , - # ¢ $ € £ ₤ ₣ ƒ ₡ ₴ ¥ ₩
Inferior Figures	H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉ . , - # ¢ $ € £ ₤ ₣ ƒ ₡ ₴ ¥ ₩
Numerators/ Denominators	H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹/₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉
Prebuilt Fractions	¼ ½ ¾ ⅓ ⅔ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞
Mathematic Marks/ Subscript Characters	+ − ± × ÷ = ≠ < > ≤ ≥ ~ ≈ ¬ # ∂ Δ ∏ ∑ √ ∫ ∞ % ‰ ª º
Arrows	← ↑ → ↓ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ← ↑ → ↓ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

Designer:
Christoph Dunst

Publishing Date:
2013

Font Software:
Version 1.0

Contact:
Atlas Font Foundry
Friedrichstrasse 236
10969 Berlin/Germany

+49 30 55145455 (phone)
info@atlasfonts.com
www.atlasfonts.com