



2020-09-24 - 08:32.16
08:32.16

Print this page

Kreon Light
Kreon Regular
Kreon Bold

Format (by file ending)	.ttf	.ttf	.ttf
Outline Flavour (CFF or glyf table)	OT TTF	OT TTF	OT TTF
Number of Glyphs (maxp table)	217	217	217
Weight Class (OS/2 table)	300	400	700
Width Class (OS/2 table)	5	5	5
Units per Em (head table)	1000	1000	1000
Font Revision (head table)	2.0	2.0	2.0
OS/2 Table Version	4	4	4
sTypeAscender (OS/2 table)	974	974	974
sTypeDescender (OS/2 table)	-286	-286	-286
sTypeLineGap (OS/2 table)	0	0	0
usWinAscent (OS/2 table)	1137	1137	1137
usWinDescent (OS/2 table)	326	326	326
Ascender (hhea table)	974	974	974
Descender (hhea table)	-286	-286	-286
LineGap (hhea table)	0	0	0

post table format (post table)	2.0	2.0	2.0
Underline Position (post table)	-100	-100	-100
Underline Thickness (post table)	50	50	50
Hgo visual check underline	Hgc	Hgc	Hgc
yStrikeoutPosition (OS/2 table)	289	291	295
yStrikeoutSize (OS/2 table)	50	50	50
strikeout visual check	Hgc	Hgc	Hgc
Italic Flag (OS/2 table fsSelection)	False	False	False
Italic Angle (post table)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Panose: Family (Value 1)	Any	Any	Any
Panose: Serif (Value 2)	Any	Any	Any

The image displays three panels of the Kreon font family, each showing a sample of text in a different weight: Light, Regular, and Bold. The text is set against a dark background. The font is a modern, sans-serif typeface. The top of the image shows a control bar with various icons and a 'Default Sample' label. The text in each panel is as follows:
Panel 1 (Kreon Light): 1234567890 xozszn HOZ D 1/3 @ 1a ;#& ? % \$ € ! I n August of 2016, four unlikely collaborators in the world of type, fonts and font technology stood on a stage at the ATypI conference in Warsaw, Poland. The collaborators were Apple, Microsoft, Adobe and Google. Together they announced the publishing of OpenType 1.8, an update to the now ubiquitous font standard which was originally an amalgam of Apple & Microsoft's TrueType, and Adobe's PostScript font formats. The OpenType 1.8 announcement, ATypI,
Panel 2 (Kreon Regular): 1234567890 xozszn HOZ D 1/3 @ 1a ;#& ? % \$ € ! I n August of 2016, four unlikely collaborators in the world of type, fonts and font technology stood on a stage at the ATypI conference in Warsaw, Poland. The collaborators were Apple, Microsoft, Adobe and Google. Together they announced the publishing of OpenType 1.8, an update to the now ubiquitous font standard which was originally an amalgam of Apple & Microsoft's TrueType, and Adobe's PostScript font formats. The OpenType 1.8 announcement, ATypI,
Panel 3 (Kreon Bold): 1234567890 xozszn HOZ D 1/3 @ 1a ;#& ? % \$ € ! In August of 2016, four unlikely collaborators in the world of type, fonts and font technology stood on a stage at the ATypI conference in Warsaw, Poland. The collaborators were Apple, Microsoft, Adobe and Google. Together they announced the publishing of OpenType 1.8, an update to the now ubiquitous font standard which was originally an amalgam of Apple & Microsoft's TrueType, and Adobe's PostScript font formats. The OpenType 1.8 announcement, ATypI,

Copyright NID0 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 0)	▼	•	•	•
Family Name NID1 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 1)	▼	•	•	•
Subfamily Name NID2 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 2)	▼	•	•	•
Unique Font Identifier NID3 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 3)	▼	•	•	•
Full Font Name NID4 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 4)	▼	•	•	•
Version NID5 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 5)	▼	•	•	•
PostScript Name NID6 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 6)	▼	•	•	•
Trademark NID7 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 7)	▼	•	•	•
Manufacturer NID8 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 8)	▼	•	•	•
Designer NID9 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 9)	▼	•	•	•
Vendor URL NID11 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 11)	▼	•	•	•
Designer URL NID12 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 12)	▼	•	•	•
License Text NID13 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 13)	▼	•	•	•
License URL NID14 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 14)	▼	•	•	•
Typographic Family Name NID16 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 16)	▼	✗	✗	✗
Typographic Subfamily Name NID17 Windows (3, 1, 1033, 17)	▼	•	✗	✗
Special NID Test unique first 31 char of NID 16 + 17 (Windows)	▼	•	✗	✗

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uni000D				
SPACE uni0020				
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#	#	#
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024	\$	\$	\$	\$
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PERCENT SIGN
uni0025

AMPERSAND
uni0026

APOSTROPHE
uni0027

LEFT PARENTHESIS
uni0028

RIGHT PARENTHESIS
uni0029

ASTERISK
uni002A

PLUS SIGN
uni002B

COMMA
uni002C

HYPHEN-MINUS
uni002D

FULL STOP
uni002E

SOLIDUS
uni002F

DIGIT ZERO
uni0030

DIGIT ONE
uni0031

DIGIT TWO
uni0032

DIGIT THREE
uni0033

DIGIT FOUR
uni0034

DIGIT FIVE
uni0035

DIGIT SIX
uni0036

DIGIT SEVEN
uni0037

DIGIT EIGHT
uni0038

DIGIT NINE
uni0039

COLON
uni003A

SEMICOLON
uni003B

LESS-THAN SIGN
uni003C

EQUALS SIGN
uni003D

GREATER-THAN SIGN
uni003E

QUESTION MARK
uni003F

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COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	Z
	[[[[

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005B

REVERSE SOLIDUS
uni005C

RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005D

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
uni005E

LOW LINE
uni005F

GRAVE ACCENT
uni0060

LATIN SMALL LETTER A
uni0061

LATIN SMALL LETTER B
uni0062

LATIN SMALL LETTER C
uni0063

LATIN SMALL LETTER D
uni0064

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
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LATIN SMALL LETTER R
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LATIN SMALL LETTER S
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LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	V	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	W	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	X	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	Z	z	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C				
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0				
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢	¢
POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤	¤	¤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6				
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	a	a	a
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD				
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	-	-	-	-
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±

SUPERSCRIPIT TWO uni00B2	2	2	2	2
SUPERSCRIPIT THREE uni00B3	3	3	3	3
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIPIT ONE uni00B9	1	1	1	1
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE				

	uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE	uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS	uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH	uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE	uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE	uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE	uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS	uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN	uni00D7	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE	uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE	uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE	uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN	uni00DE	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S	uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE	uni00E0	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE	uni00E1	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00E2	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE	uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS	uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE	uni00E5	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE	uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ

LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	ö	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ

EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„	„	„
BULLET uni2022	•	•	•	•
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€
MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	—	—	—

gravecomb Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?
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gravecomb.case case feature				
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cent.BRACKET.96 feature	¢	¢	¢	¢
dollar.BRACKET.96 feature	\$	\$	\$	\$

the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1999). The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (FAO 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has set a target of reducing the number of undernourished people in the world by 50% by the year 2015 (WHO 1999).

One of the main causes of malnutrition is the lack of access to adequate food. This is often due to poverty, which prevents people from being able to afford to buy enough food. It is also due to the lack of access to land, which prevents people from being able to grow their own food.

Another major cause of malnutrition is the lack of access to clean water. This is often due to the lack of infrastructure, which prevents people from being able to access clean water. It is also due to the lack of access to sanitation, which prevents people from being able to dispose of their waste properly.

There are a number of ways in which the nutritional status of the world's population can be improved. One way is to increase the production of food. This can be done by increasing the area of land that is used for agriculture, by increasing the yield of crops, and by improving the quality of the soil.

Another way to improve the nutritional status of the world's population is to increase the access to food. This can be done by improving the infrastructure, by providing subsidies to farmers, and by providing food aid to the poor.

There are a number of other ways in which the nutritional status of the world's population can be improved. These include improving the quality of the food, increasing the access to clean water, and improving the access to sanitation.

It is clear that there is a need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. This is a complex task, but it is one that must be addressed if we are to achieve the goal of a world in which everyone has access to adequate food.

The following are some of the key challenges that must be addressed in order to improve the nutritional status of the world's population:

1. Increasing the production of food: This can be done by increasing the area of land that is used for agriculture, by increasing the yield of crops, and by improving the quality of the soil.

2. Increasing the access to food: This can be done by improving the infrastructure, by providing subsidies to farmers, and by providing food aid to the poor.

3. Improving the quality of the food: This can be done by increasing the use of fertilizers, by improving the quality of the soil, and by using better farming practices.

4. Increasing the access to clean water: This can be done by improving the infrastructure, by providing subsidies to farmers, and by providing food aid to the poor.

5. Improving the access to sanitation: This can be done by improving the infrastructure, by providing subsidies to farmers, and by providing food aid to the poor.

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One of the main causes of malnutrition is the lack of access to adequate food. This is often due to poverty, which prevents people from being able to afford to buy enough food. Another cause is the lack of access to land, which prevents people from being able to grow their own food.

There are a number of ways in which the nutritional status of the world's population can be improved. One way is to increase the production of food. This can be done by increasing the area of land that is used for agriculture, or by increasing the yield of crops.

Another way to improve the nutritional status of the world's population is to improve the distribution of food. This can be done by ensuring that food is available to all people, and that it is distributed in a way that is fair and equitable.

There are a number of other ways in which the nutritional status of the world's population can be improved. These include improving the quality of food, and ensuring that people have access to the nutrients that they need.

It is important to note that improving the nutritional status of the world's population is not just a matter of providing food. It is also a matter of ensuring that people have access to the nutrients that they need. This can be done by ensuring that people have access to a variety of foods, and that they are able to absorb the nutrients that they eat.

There are a number of factors that can affect the nutritional status of the world's population. These include the availability of food, the quality of food, and the ability of people to absorb the nutrients that they eat.

It is important to note that improving the nutritional status of the world's population is a complex task. It requires a combination of different approaches, and it is important to ensure that these approaches are coordinated and integrated.

There are a number of organizations that are working to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. These include the WHO, the FAO, and the UNICEF.

It is important to note that improving the nutritional status of the world's population is a long-term task. It requires a commitment to the goal, and it requires the support of the international community.

There are a number of challenges that are associated with improving the nutritional status of the world's population. These include the lack of access to land, the lack of access to water, and the lack of access to education.

It is important to note that improving the nutritional status of the world's population is a priority for the international community. It is a goal that is shared by all countries, and it is a goal that is essential for the well-being of the world's population.

There are a number of ways in which the nutritional status of the world's population can be improved. These include increasing the production of food, improving the distribution of food, and ensuring that people have access to the nutrients that they need.

It is important to note that improving the nutritional status of the world's population is a complex task. It requires a combination of different approaches, and it is important to ensure that these approaches are coordinated and integrated.

There are a number of organizations that are working to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. These include the WHO, the FAO, and the UNICEF.

It is important to note that improving the nutritional status of the world's population is a long-term task. It requires a commitment to the goal, and it requires the support of the international community.

There are a number of challenges that are associated with improving the nutritional status of the world's population. These include the lack of access to land, the lack of access to water, and the lack of access to education.

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