



Nonza

Fabrics MISIA

<i>Collection</i>	ÉCHAPPÉE
<i>Reference</i>	M416201
<i>Composition</i>	55 % pes tcs outdoor ; 45 % pes fr
<i>Useful width</i>	330 cm / 130 Inches
<i>Shrinkage</i>	<2%
<i>Match</i>	Free match
<i>Pattern direction</i>	Non-railroaded
<i>Weight in g/m²</i>	208
<i>Performance Accoustique</i>	aw - 0.15
<i>Use</i>	
<i>Care</i>	
<i>Country of origin</i>	Italy
<i>Features</i>	Breathable Fastness to chlorinated and sea water >4-5 (Scale : 5)
<i>Confection tips</i>	Colour fastness to light >7-8 (Scale : 8) Fabrics can be turned for continous confection with visual aspect change



1 variation

1. The first variation is a change in the number of chromosomes. This can occur through a process called nondisjunction, where chromosomes do not separate properly during cell division. This can result in a cell with an extra chromosome (trisomy) or a missing chromosome (monosomy).

2. The second variation is a change in the structure of a chromosome. This can occur through a process called chromosomal rearrangement, where a chromosome is broken and the pieces are reattached in a different order. This can result in a chromosome with a different shape or size, which can affect the function of the genes on that chromosome.

3. The third variation is a change in the sequence of DNA. This can occur through a process called a mutation, where a single letter of DNA is changed or a larger section of DNA is deleted or inserted. This can result in a change in the instructions for making a protein, which can affect the protein's function.