

The *Seabirds* is an homage to the historical legacy of lineals, combining different sub-genres of the sans-serif category within a single typeface.

The project emerged through the study of book covers from the first half of the 20th century—particularly those crafted in the 1930s for the renown publishers Albatross and Penguin. They were featuring new and “modern” sans-serifs, most probably contributing to their growing world-wide popularity. Initially conceived as a revival of several well-known typefaces, the evolution of this project involved numerous redesigns to thoroughly appropriate and refine forms that have contributed to the *History of Typography*. The references that inspired the *Seabirds* are ultimately plural, diverse, and harmoniously blended for a consistent and contemporary design.

The default set is predominantly geometrical, while the use of OpenType stylistic sets enables a transition from orthogonal to flat terminals, guiding

the design to a more humanistic style. The uppercases maintain proportions reminiscent of classic Roman capitals, while revisions to the lowercases have been made to achieve a more balanced and cohesive rhythm. The ratio between ascender height and x-height is deliberately generous to ensure a convincing legibility in body text.

The undeniable value of this project lies in its extensive Latin glyphs set. This means that in addition to the common languages of European origin (which are generally supported in the Western world), the *Seabirds* covers Vietnamese and languages of African and American origin which use the latin script. To meet the needs of linguists, teachers, academics and researchers, a particular attention has been given to developing phonetic and latin transliteration signs as well.

The name of the typeface, *Seabirds*, evokes the origins of this project, but also those who travel by land, air or sea.



S

240 PTS

Seab

120 PTS

Seabirds

56 PTS

Seabirds *Seabirds* Se

32 PTS

Seabirds *Seabirds* Seabirds **Seabir**

24 PTS

Seabirds *Seabirds* **Seabirds** *Seabirds* Seabirds

16 PTS

Seabirds Seabirds *Seabirds* Seabirds *Seabirds* **Seabirds** *Seabirds* **Seabird**

INTRODUCTION

OWNERSHIP AND LICENCE

A typeface is created by a designer whose art is to transform an original typographic artwork into a computer file or files. As a consequence a typeface is – as a work – protected by laws pertaining to intellectual property rights and – as software – can not be copied and/or installed without first acquiring a nominative licence.

In no way, shape or form may a typeface be transmitted to a third party or modified. The desired modifications in the context of the development of a visual identity, can only be effected by the designer himself and only after acquisition of a written authorisation from 205TF.

The user of a 205TF typeface must first acquire of a licence that is adapted to his needs (desktop, web, application/epub, TV/film/videos web).

A licence is nominative (a physical person or business) and is non-transferable. The licensee can not transmit the typeface files to other people or organisations, including but not limited to partners and/or subcontractors who must acquire a separate and distinct licence or licences. The full text of the licence and terms of use can be downloaded here: any person or entity found in breach of one or more terms of the licence may be prosecuted.

THE OPENTYPE FORMAT

The OpenType format is compatible with both Macintosh and Windows platforms. Based on Unicode encoding it can contain up to 65,000 signs* including a number of writing systems (Latin, Greek, Cyrillic, Hebrew, etc.) and numerous signs that allow users to create accurate and sleek typographic compositions

(small capitals, aligned and oldstyle numerals, proportionals and tabulars, ligatures, alternative letters, etc.). The OpenType format is supported by a wide range of software. The dynamic functions are accessed differently depending on the software used.

*A Postscript or Truetype typeface can contain no more than 256 signs.

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Abidji	Batak Mandailing	Dagbani	Icelandic
Abron	Batak Simalungun	Danish	Idoma
Abua	Batak Toba	Dehu	Ifè
Acheron	Bemba (Zambia)	Dimli	Igbo
Achinese	Bena (Tanzania)	Dinka	Iloko
Acholi	Biali	Duala	Inari Sami
Achuar-Shiwar	Bikol	Dutch	Indonesian
Adamawa Fulfulde	Bini	Dyan	Interlingua
Adangme	Bislama	Dyula	Irish
Adele	Bissa	Eastern Arrernte	Istro Romanian
Afar	Boko (Benin)	Eastern Maninkakan	Italian
Afrikaans	Bomu	Eastern Oromo	Ixcatlán Mazatec
Aghem	Bora	Efik	Jamaican Creole
Agni	Borana-Arsi-Guji	English	English
Aguaruna	Oromo	Esperanto	Japanese
Ahanta	Borgu Fulfulde	Ewe	Javanese
Ahtna	Bosnian	Ewondo	Jenaama Bozo
Aja (Benin)	Breton	Fanti	Jola-Fonyi
Akebu	Buamu	Farefare	K'iche'
Akoose	Buginese	Faroese	Kabiyè
Alekano	Bushi	Fe'Fe'	Kabuverdianu
Aleut	Candoshi-Shapra	Fijian	Kabyle
Alutiiq	Caquinte	Filipino	Kaingang
Amahuaca	Caribbean Hindustani	Finnish	Kako
Amarakaeri	Cashibo-Cacataibo	Fon	Kala Lagaw Ya
Amis	Cashinahua	Foodo	Kalaallisut
Anaang	Catalan	French	Kalenjin
Andaandi, Dongolawi	Cebuano	Friulian	Kamba (Kenya)
Angas	Central Alaskan Yupik	Ga	Kanuri
Anii	Central Atlas	Gagauz	Kaonde
Anufo	Tamazight	Galician	Kaqchikel
Anuta	Central Aymara	Ganda	Kara-Kalpak
Arabela	Central Kurdish	Garifuna	Karelian
Aragonese	Central Mazahua	Gen	Kasem
Arbëreshë Albanian	Central Nahuatl	German	Kashubian
Asháninka	Central-Eastern Niger	Gheg Albanian	Kekchí
Ashéninka Perené	Fulfulde	Gilbertese	Kenzi, Mattokki
Asturian	Cerma	Gonja	Khasi
Atayal	Chachi	Gooniyandi	Khoekhoe
Avatime	Chamorro	Gourmanchéma	Kikuyu
Awa-Cuaiquer	Chavacano	Guadeloupean Creole	Kimbundu
Awing	Chayahuita	French	Kinyarwanda
Ayizo Gbe	Chickasaw	Guinea Kpelle	Kirmanjki
Baatonum	Chiga	Gusii	Kituba (DRC)
Bafia	Chiltepec Chinantec	Gwich'in	Klingon
Bagirmi Fulfulde	Chokwe	Haitian	Kom (Cameroon)
Balante-Ganja	Chuukese	Halkomelem	Kongo
Balinese	Cimbrian	Hani	Konzo
Balkan Romani	Cofán	Hassaniyya	Koonzime
Bambara	Comox	Hausa	Koyraboro Senni
Baoulé	Cook Islands Māori	Hawaiian	Songhai
Bari	Cornish	Hiligaynon	Krio
Basa (Cameroon)	Corsican	Hopi	Kusaal
Basque	Creek	Huastec	Kven Finnish
Bassari	Crimean Tatar	Hungarian	Kwak'wala
Batak Dairi	Croatian	Hän	Kölsch
Batak Karo	Czech	Ibibio	Ladin

INTRODUCTION

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Ladino	Nateni	Saafi-Saafi	Tikar
Lakota	Navajo	Samoan	Timne
Lama	Nawdm	Sango	Tiényaxo Bozo
Lamnso'	Ndonga	Sangu (Tanzania)	Tlingit
Langi	Ndrulo	Saramaccan	Toba
Latgalian	Neapolitan	Sardinian	Tojolabal
Lingala	Ngazidja Comorian	Saxwe Gbe	Tok Pisin
Lithuanian	Ngiemboon	Scots	Tokelau
Lobi	Ngomba	Scottish Gaelic	Toma
Lombard	Nigerian Fulfulde	Secoya	Tonga (Tonga Islands)
Low German	Niuean	Sena	Tonga (Zambia)
Lower Sorbian	Nobiin	Serbian (Latin)	Tosk Albanian
Lozi	Nomatsiguenga	Serer	Tsafiki
Luba-Lulua	Noon	Seri	Tsakhur
Lukpa	North Azerbaijani	Seselwa Creole French	Tumbuka
Lule Sami	North Marquesan	Sharanahua	Turka
Luo (Kenya and Tanzania)	North Ndebele	Shawnee	Turkish
Luxembourgish	Northeastern Dinka	Shilluk	Turkmen
Lylele	Northern Bobo Madaré	Shipibo-Conibo	Tuvalu
Láá Láá Bwamu	Northern Dagara	Shona	Twi
Maasina Fulfulde	Northern Kissi	Shuar	Tzeltal
Macedo-Romanian	Northern Kurdish	Sicilian	Tzotzil
Madurese	Northern Qiandong	Silesian	Uab Meto
Makonde	Miao	Siona	Umbundu
Malagasy	Northern Sami	Sissala	Ume Sami
Malaysian	Northern Uzbek	Skolt Sami	Upper Guinea Crioulo
Malba Birifor	Norwegian	Slovak	Upper Sorbian
Maltese	Nuer	Slovenian	Urarina
Mam	Nuuchahnulth	Soga	Venda
Mamara Senoufo	Nyamwezi	Somali	Venetian
Mandinka	Nyanja	Soninke	Veps
Mandjak	Nyankole	South Azerbaijani	Vietnamese
Mankanya	Nyemba	South Marquesan	Vlax Romani
Manx	Nzima	South Ndebele	Võro
Maore Comorian	Occitan	Southern Aymara	Waci Gbe
Maori	Ojtlán Chinantec	Southern Bobo Madaré	Wallisian
Mapudungun	Omaha-Ponca	Southern Dagaare	Walloon
Marshallese	Orma	Southern Nuni	Walser
Masai	Oroqen	Southern Qiandong	Wamey
Masana	Otuho	Miao	Waray (Philippines)
Matsés	Palauan	Southern Sami	Warlpiri
Mauritian Creole	Pampang	Southern Samo	Wasa
Medumba	Papantla Totonac	Southern Sotho	Wayuu
Megleno Romanian	Papiamento	Spanish	Welsh
Mende (Sierra Leone)	Paraguayan Guaraní	Sranan Tongo	West Central Oromo
Meriam Mir	Pedi	Standard Estonian	West-Central Limba
Meru	Phuie	Standard Latvian	Western Abnaki
Metlatónoc Mixtec	Picard	Standard Malay	Western Frisian
Mezquital Otomí	Pichis Ashéninka	Sukuma	Western Niger
Mi'kmaq	Piemontese	Sundanese	Fulfulde
Minangkabau	Pijin	Susu	Winyé
Mirandese	Pintupi-Luritja	Swahili	Wiradjuri
Miyobe	Pipil	Swedish	Wolof
Mizo	Pite Sami	Swiss German	Xhosa
Mohawk	Pohnpeian	Syenara Senoufo	Xwela Gbe
Montagnais	Polish	Tachelhit	Yagua
Montenegrin	Portuguese	Tagalog	Yanesha'
Mossi	Potawatomi	Tahitian	Yao
Mundang	Prussian	Talysh	Yom
Munsee	Pulaar	Tawallammat Tamajaq	Yoruba
Murrinh-Patha	Pular	Tedim Chin	Yucateco
Murui Huitoto	Purepecha	Tem	Zapotec
Muslim Tat	Páez	Teso	Zarma
Mwani	Quechua	Tetum	Zulu
Ménik	Romanian	Tetun Dili	Zuni
Mískito	Romansh	Thompson	Záparo
Naga Pidgin	Rotokas	Ticuna	
	Rundi	Tigon Mbembe	

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF USE

To buy or... By buying a typeface you support typeface designers who can dedicate the time necessary for the development of new typefaces (and you are of course enthusiastic at the idea of discovering and using them!)

Copy? By copying and illegally using typefaces, you jeopardise designers and kill their art. In the long term the result will be that you will only have Arial available to use in your compositions (and it would be well deserved!)

Test! 205TF makes test typefaces available. Before downloading them from www.205.tf you must first register. These test versions are not complete and can only be used in models/mock ups. Their use in a commercial context is strictly prohibited.

RESPONSIBILITY

205TF and the typeface designers represented by 205TF pay particular attention to the quality of the typographic design and the technical development of typefaces.

Each typeface has been tested on Macintosh and Windows, the most popular browsers (for webfonts) and on Adobe applications (InDesign, Illustrator, Photoshop) and Office (Word, Excel, Power point).

205TF can not guarantee their correct functioning when used with other operating system or software. 205TF can not be considered responsible for an eventual "crash" following the installation of a typeface obtained through the www.205.tf website.

STYLES

SEABIRDS THIN

Seabirds Thin

SEABIRDS THIN ITALIC

Seabirds Thin Italic

SEABIRDS EXTRALIGHT

Seabirds ExtraLight

SEABIRDS EXTRALIGHT ITALIC

Seabirds ExtraLight Italic

SEABIRDS LIGHT

Seabirds Light

SEABIRDS LIGHT ITALIC

Seabirds Light Italic

SEABIRDS REGULAR

Seabirds Regular

SEABIRDS ITALIC

Seabirds Italic

SEABIRDS BOOK

Seabirds Book

SEABIRDS BOOK ITALIC

Seabirds Book Italic

SEABIRDS MEDIUM

Seabirds Medium

SEABIRDS MEDIUM ITALIC

Seabirds Medium Italic

SEABIRDS SEMIBOLD

Seabirds SemiBold

SEABIRDS SEMIBOLD ITALIC

Seabirds SemiBold Italic

SEABIRDS BOLD

Seabirds Bold

SEABIRDS BOLD ITALIC

Seabirds Bold Italic

OPENTYPE FEATURES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Automatically spaced capitals.
 2. Punctuation is optically repositionning
 3, 4. Specific small capitals whereas optically reduced capitals.
 5. Specific glyphs in several languages.
 6, 7, 8, 9. Specific superior and inferior glyphs.
 10, 11. Proportional figures.</p> | <p>12, 13. Tabular figures, practical when the user needs alignment in columns.
 14. Slashed zero to distinguish with letter O.
 15. Standard ligatures automatically correct collision between two characters.
 16. Smart ligatures.</p> |
|--|---|

	FEATURE OFF	FEATURE ON
1. FULL CAPS	Lacassagne	LACASSAGNE
2. CASE SENSITIVE FORMS	(Hôtel-Dieu)	(HÔTEL-DIEU)
3. SMALL CAPS	×	×
4. CAPS TO SMALL CAPS	×	×
5. LOCALIZED FORMS		
ROMANIAN	Chişinău Galaţi	Chişinău Galaţi
CATALAN	Paral·lel	Paral·lel
FRENCH	Il dit : « Vous fîtes »	Il dit : « Vous fîtes »
TURKISH	Diyarbakır DİYARBAKIR	Diyarbakır DİYARBAKIR
DUTCH	Míjn	Míjn
MARSHALLESE	Ļalem Eprōļ	Ļalem Eprōļ
	Jiņo Ño	Jiņo Ño
VIETNAMESE	Chúc ngày tốt lành	Chúc ngày tốt lành
NOTHERN SÁMI	JIEKŊA	JIEKŊA
6. ORDINALS	No Nos no nos 1A 1O	N ^o N ^{os} n ^o n ^{os} 1 ^a 1 ^o
7. FRACTIONS	1/4 1/2 3/4	¼ ½ ¾
8. SUPERIORS	Mr M ^{me} 1 ^{er}	Mr M ^{me} 1 ^{er}
9. INFERIORS	H ₂ O Fe ₃ O ₄	H ₂ O Fe ₃ O ₄
10. PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES	0123456789	0123456789
11. PROPORTIONAL OLD STYLE FIG.	0123456789	0123456789
12. TABULAR LINING FIGURES	0123456789	0123456789
13. TABULAR OLD STYLE FIG.	0123456789	0123456789
14. SLASHED ZERO	0	0̸
15. LIGATURES	Afficher	Afficher
16. DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	×	×

OPENTYPE FEATURES

The stylistic set function allows to access to specific signs which replace glyphs in the standard set.
A typeface can contain 20 stylistic sets.

	FEATURE OFF	FEATURE ON
ARROWS + CIRCLED (SS01)	<p>--W --E --S --N --NW --NE --SE --SW --NS --WE</p> <p>(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) (a) (0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) #0 #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7 #8 #9</p>	<p>← → ↓ ↑ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↕ ↔</p> <p>Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ ⓙ ⓚ ⓛ ⓜ ⓝ ⓞ ⓟ ⓠ ⓡ ⓢ ⓣ ⓤ ⓥ ⓦ ⓧ ⓨ ⓩ ⓐ ⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨</p>
TABULAR WIDTH ARROWS (SS02)	← → ↓ ↑ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↕ ↔	← → ↓ ↑ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↕ ↔
SINGLE STOREY a (SS03)	Albatross	Albatross
SINGLE STOREY g (SS04)	Migrate	Migrate
GEOMETRIC j t u (ss05)	Auklet juvenile	Auklet juvenile
l WITH TAIL (SS06)	Pelican	Pelican
HUMANISTIC TERMINALS (SS07)	Cliffs Gulls Skuas Beaks	Cliffs Gulls Skuas Beaks
I SERIF (SS08)	Island	Island
ALTERNATE TONE CHINESE (SS09)	\(‘▽’)/	\(‘▽’)/
VIETNAMESE STACKED MARKS(SS10)	Chim biệ̉n	Chim biệ̉n
HUMANISTIC NUMBERS (SS11)	2024	2024
HUMANISTIC PUNCTUATION (SS12)	Which “shorebirds”?	Which “shorebirds”?

THIN

KTUNAXA

ʔakʈu

SPLATSIN (EASTERN DIALECT)

c7ú7setn

FRENCH

Oiseau

NUXALK

sts'piilh

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

Nnụnụ

DAKELH / SOUTHERN CARRIER

ts'usgak

NSYILXC N

skəkʕakaʔ

ENGLISH

Bird

DAGBANLI

Noonja

VIETNAMESE

Chim

HAISLA

ćik^w

GERMAN

Vögel

ZULU

Inyoni

LINGALA

Ndεke

AFRIKAANS

Voël

THIN HUMANISTIC (SS06 + 07 + 11 + 12)

FRENCH

IPA (FR-CA)

Oiseau

waz'o

SPANISH

IPA (ES-US)

Pájaro

p'axaro

GERMAN

IPA (DE)

Vögel

v'ø:gəl

ENGLISH

IPA (EN-US)

Bird

b'ɜ:d

ITALIAN

IPA (IT)

Uccello

ʊtʃ:'ello

POLISH

IPA (PL)

Ptak

pt'ak

ROMANIAN

IPA (RO)

Pasăre

p'asəɾ,e

ESPERANTO

IPA (EO)

Birdo

b'irdo

THIN ITALIC

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

Nnụnụ

FRENCH

Oiseau

NUXALK

sts'piilh

KTUNAXA

?akɬu

SPLATSIN (EASTERN DIALECT)

c7ú7setn

DAKELH / SOUTHERN CARRIER

ts'usgak

NSYILXC N

skəkʔakaʔ

ENGLISH

Bird

DAGBANLI

Noonɔ

VIETNAMESE

Chim

HAISLA

ćik^w

GERMAN

Vögel

ZULU

Inyoni

LINGALA

Ndεke

AFRIKAANS

Voël

THIN ITALIC HUMANISTIC (SS06 + 07 + 11 + 12)

FRENCH

IPA (FR-CA)

Oiseau

waz'o

SPANISH

IPA (ES-US)

Pájaro

p'aɣaro

GERMAN

IPA (DE)

Vögel

v'øːgəl

ENGLISH

IPA (EN-US)

Bird

b'ɜːd

ITALIAN

IPA (IT)

Uccello

ʊtʃː'ello

POLISH

IPA (PL)

Ptak

pt'ak

ROMANIAN

IPA (RO)

Pasăre

p'asəɾ,e

ESPERANTO

IPA (EO)

Birdo

b'irdo

THIN

56 PTS

Loons and grebes,
which nest on lakes
but winter at sea,

32 PTS

Loons and grebes, which nest on lakes but winter at sea, are usually categorized as water birds, not seabirds. Although there are a

24 PTS

Loons and grebes, which nest on lakes but winter at sea, are usually categorized as water birds, not seabirds. Although there are a number of sea ducks in the family Anatidae that are truly marine in the winter, by convention they are usually excluded from the seabird grouping. Many waders (or shorebirds)

16 PTS

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THIN

12 PTS

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10 PTS

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8 PTS

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6 PTS

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THIN GEOMETRIC (SS03 + 04 + 05)

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EXTRALIGHT

KTUNAXA

ʔakʈu

SPLATSIN (EASTERN DIALECT)

c7ú7setn

FRENCH

Oiseau

NUXALK

sts'piilh

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

Nnụnụ

DAKELH / SOUTHERN CARRIER

ts'usgak

NSYILXC N

skəkʕakaʔ

ENGLISH

Bird

DAGBANLI

Noonɔ

VIETNAMESE

Chim

HAISLA

ćik^w

GERMAN

Vögel

ZULU

Inyoni

LINGALA

Ndεkε

AFRIKAANS

Voël

EXTRALIGHT HUMANISTIC (SS06 + 07 + 11 + 12)

FRENCH

IPA (FR-CA)

Oiseau

waz'o

SPANISH

IPA (ES-US)

Pájaro

p'axaro

GERMAN

IPA (DE)

Vögel

v'ø:ɡəl

ENGLISH

IPA (EN-US)

Bird

b'ɜ:d

ITALIAN

IPA (IT)

Uccello

ʊtʃ:ˈɛllo

POLISH

IPA (PL)

Ptak

pt'ak

ROMANIAN

IPA (RO)

Pasăre

p'asəɾ,e

ESPERANTO

IPA (EO)

Birdo

b'irdo

EXTRALIGHT ITALIC

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

Nnụnụ

FRENCH

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sts'piilh

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SPLATSIN (EASTERN DIALECT)

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waz'o

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LIGHT

KTUNAXA

ʔakɤu

SPLATSIN (EASTERN DIALECT)

c7ú7setn

FRENCH

Oiseau

NUXALK

sts'piilh

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

Nnụnụ

DAKELH / SOUTHERN CARRIER

ts'usgak

NSYILXC N

skəkʔakaʔ

ENGLISH

Bird

DAGBANLI

Noonɔ

VIETNAMESE

Chim

HAISLA

ćik^w

GERMAN

Vögel

ZULU

Inyoni

LINGALA

Ndεkε

AFRIKAANS

Voël

LIGHT HUMANISTIC (SS06 + 07 + 11 + 12)

FRENCH

IPA (FR-CA)

Oiseau

waz'o

SPANISH

IPA (ES-US)

Pájaro

p'axaro

GERMAN

IPA (DE)

Vögel

v'ø:ɡəl

ENGLISH

IPA (EN-US)

Bird

b'ɜ:d

ITALIAN

IPA (IT)

Uccello

ʊtʃ:'ɛllo

POLISH

IPA (PL)

Ptak

pt'ak

ROMANIAN

IPA (RO)

Pasăre

p'asəɾ,e

ESPERANTO

IPA (EO)

Birdo

b'irdo

LIGHT ITALIC

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

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LIGHT

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LIGHT ITALIC GEOMETRIC (SS03 + 04 + 05)

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REGULAR

KTUNAXA

ʔakɬu

SPLATSIN (EASTERN DIALECT)

c7ú7setn

FRENCH

Oiseau

NUXALK

sts'piilh

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

Nnụnụ

DAKELH / SOUTHERN CARRIER

ts'usgak

NSYILXC N

skəkʁakaʔ

ENGLISH

Bird

DAGBANLI

Noonɔ

VIETNAMESE

Chim

HAISLA

ćik^w

GERMAN

Vögel

ZULU

Inyoni

LINGALA

Ndεkε

AFRIKAANS

Voël

REGULAR HUMANISTIC (SS06 + 07 + 11 + 12)

FRENCH

IPA (FR-CA)

Oiseau

waz'o

SPANISH

IPA (ES-US)

Pájaro

p'axaro

GERMAN

IPA (DE)

Vögel

v'øːgəl

ENGLISH

IPA (EN-US)

Bird

b'ɜːd

ITALIAN

IPA (IT)

Uccello

ʊtʃː'ello

POLISH

IPA (PL)

Ptak

pt'ak

ROMANIAN

IPA (RO)

Pasăre

p'asəɾ,e

ESPERANTO

IPA (E0)

Birdo

b'irdo

ITALIC

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

Nnụnụ

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ITALIC GEOMETRIC (SS03 + 04 + 05)

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SPLATSIN (EASTERN DIALECT)

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FRENCH

Oiseau

NUXALK

sts'piilh

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

Nnụnụ

DAKELH / SOUTHERN CARRIER

ts'usgak

NSYILXC N

skəkʔakaʔ

ENGLISH

Bird

DAGBANLI

Noonɔ

VIETNAMESE

Chim

HAISLA

ćik^w

GERMAN

Vögel

ZULU

Inyoni

LINGALA

Ndεkε

AFRIKAANS

Voël

FRENCH

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Oiseau

waz'o

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IPA (ES-US)

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p'axaro

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Bird

b'ɜːd

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Uccello

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IPA (PL)

Ptak

pt'ak

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MEDIUM

KTUNAXA

ʔakɬu

SPLATSIN (EASTERN DIALECT)

c7ú7setn

FRENCH

Oiseau

NUXALK

sts'piilh

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

Nnụnụ

DAKELH / SOUTHERN CARRIER

ts'usgak

NSYILXC N

skəkʔakaʔ

ENGLISH

Bird

DAGBANLI

Noonɔ

VIETNAMESE

Chim

HAISLA

ćik^w

GERMAN

Vögel

ZULU

Inyoni

LINGALA

Nɔkɛ

AFRIKAANS

Voël

MEDIUM HUMANISTIC (SS06 + 07 + 11 + 12)

FRENCH

IPA (FR-CA)

Oiseau

waz'o

SPANISH

IPA (ES-US)

Pájaro

p'axaro

GERMAN

IPA (DE)

Vögel

v'øːgəl

ENGLISH

IPA (EN-US)

Bird

b'ɜːd

ITALIAN

IPA (IT)

Uccello

ʊtʃː'ello

POLISH

IPA (PL)

Ptak

pt'ak

ROMANIAN

IPA (RO)

Pasăre

p'asəɾ,e

ESPERANTO

IPA (EO)

Birdo

b'irdo

MEDIUM ITALIC

KABIYE

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Ndεkε

AFRIKAANS

Voël

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FRENCH

IPA (FR-CA)

Oiseau**waz'o**

SPANISH

IPA (ES-US)

Pájaro**p'axaro**

GERMAN

IPA (DE)

Vögel**v'øʒgəl**

ENGLISH

IPA (EN-US)

Bird**b'ɜɹd**

ITALIAN

IPA (IT)

Uccello**ʊtʃˈɛllo**

POLISH

IPA (PL)

Ptak**pt'ak**

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IPA (RO)

Pasăre**p'asəɾ,e**

ESPERANTO

IPA (EO)

Birdo**b'irdo**

MEDIUM

56 PTS

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32 PTS

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MEDIUM ITALIC HUMANISTIC (SS06 + 07 + 11 + 12)

12 PTS

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56 PTS

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32 PTS

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KTUNAXA

ʔakɬu

SPLATSIN (EASTERN DIALECT)

c7ú7setn

FRENCH

Oiseau

NUXALK

sts'piilh

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

Nnụnụ

DAKELH / SOUTHERN CARRIER

ts'usgak

NSYILXC N

skəkʔakaʔ

ENGLISH

Bird

DAGBANLI

Noonja

VIETNAMESE

Chim

HAISLA

ćik^w

GERMAN

Vögel

ZULU

Inyoni

LINGALA

Ndekε

AFRIKAANS

Voël

SEMIBOLD HUMANISTIC (SS06 + 07 + 11 + 12)

FRENCH

IPA (FR-CA)

Oiseau

waz'o

SPANISH

IPA (ES-US)

Pájaro

p'axaro

GERMAN

IPA (DE)

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ENGLISH

IPA (EN-US)

Bird

b'ɜɹd

ITALIAN

IPA (IT)

Uccello

ʊtʃˈɛllo

POLISH

IPA (PL)

Ptak

pt'ak

ROMANIAN

IPA (RO)

Pasăre

p'asəɾ,e

ESPERANTO

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Birdo

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12 PTS

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BOLD

KTUNAXA

ʔakɬu

SPLATSIN (EASTERN DIALECT)

c7ú7setn

FRENCH

Oiseau

NUXALK

sts'piilh

KABIYE

Sumay

IGBO

Nnụnụ

DAKELH / SOUTHERN CARRIER

ts'usgak

NSYILXC N

skəkʔakaʔ

ENGLISH

Bird

DAGBANLI

Noonɔ

VIETNAMESE

Chim

HAISLA

ćikʷ

GERMAN

Vögel

ZULU

Inyoni

LINGALA

Nɔkɛ

AFRIKAANS

Voël

BOLD HUMANISTIC (SS06 + 07 + 11 + 12)

FRENCH

IPA (FR-CA)

Oiseau

waz'o

SPANISH

IPA (ES-US)

Pájaro

p'axaro

GERMAN

IPA (DE)

Vögel

v'øʒgəl

ENGLISH

IPA (EN-US)

Bird

b'ɜɹd

ITALIAN

IPA (IT)

Uccello

ʊtʃˈɛllo

POLISH

IPA (PL)

Ptak

pt'ak

ROMANIAN

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Loons and grebes, which nest on lakes but winter at sea, are usually categorized as water birds, not seabirds. Although there are a number of sea ducks in the family Anatidae that are truly marine in the winter, by convention they are usually excluded from the seabird grouping. Many waders (or shorebirds) and herons are also highly marine, living on the sea's edge (coast), but are also not treated as seabirds. Sea eagles and other fish-eating birds of prey are also typically excluded, however tied to marine environments they may be. German paleontologist Gerald Mayr defined the "core waterbird" clade Aequornithes in 2010. This lineage gives rise to the Gaviiformes, Sphenisciformes, Procellariiformes, Ciconiiformes, Suliformes and Pelecaniformes. The tropicbirds are part of a lineage—Eurypygimorphae—that is a sister group to the Aequornithes. Seabirds, by virtue of living in a geologically depositional environment (that is, in the sea where sediments are readily laid down), are well represented in the fossil record. They are first known to occur in the Cretaceous period, the earliest being the Hesperornithiformes, like Hesperornis regalis, a flightless loon-like seabird that could dive in a fashion similar to grebes and loons (using its feet to move underwater) but had a beak filled with sharp teeth. Flying Cretaceous seabirds do not exceed wingspans of two meters; any sizes were taken by piscivorous pterosaurs. Seabirds have made numerous adaptations to living on and feeding in the sea. Wing morphology has been shaped by the niche an individual species or family has evolved, so that looking at a wing's shape and loading can tell a scientist about its life feeding behaviour. Longer wings and low wing loading are typical of more pelagic species, while

diving species have shorter wings. Species such as the wandering albatross, which forage over huge areas of sea, have a reduced capacity for powered flight and are dependent on a type of gliding called dynamic soaring (where the wind deflected by waves provides lift) as well as slope soaring. Seabirds also almost always have webbed feet, to aid movement on the surface as well as assisting diving in some species. The Procellariiformes are unusual among birds in having a strong sense of smell, which is used to find widely distributed food in a vast ocean, and help distinguish familiar nest odours from unfamiliar ones. Salt glands are used by seabirds to deal with the salt they ingest by drinking and feeding (particularly on crustaceans), and to help them osmoregulate. The excretions from these glands (which are positioned in the head of the birds, emerging from the nasal cavity) are almost pure sodium chloride. With the exception of the cormorants and some terns, and in common with most other birds, all seabirds have waterproof plumage. However, compared to land birds, they have far more feathers protecting their bodies. This dense plumage is better able to protect the bird from getting wet, and cold is kept out by a dense layer of down feathers. The cormorants possess a layer of unique feathers that retain a smaller layer of air (compared to other diving birds) but otherwise soak up water. This allows them to swim without fighting the buoyancy that retaining air in the feathers causes, yet retain enough air to prevent the bird losing excessive heat through contact with water. The plumage of most seabirds is less colourful than that of land birds, restricted in the main to variations of black, white or grey. A few species sport colourful plumes (such as the tropicbirds and

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The author would like to thank: Jean-Marie Courant, professor and coordinator of the graphic design department at Ensba Lyon, without whom this project would not have seen the light of day.

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