

Sharp Sans

Display No.2

POWELL PERALTA

Black – 50pt

BANZAI PIPELINE

Extrabold – 50pt

BALI INDONESIA

Bold – 50pt

MICKEY MUÑOZ

Semibold – 50pt

TSUNAMI WAVE

Medium – 50pt

MALIA MANUEL

Book – 50pt

MIKE STEWART

Light – 50pt

WESTWAYS CA

Thin – 50pt

TYLER WRIGHT

Ultrathin – 50pt

FREIDA ZAMBA

Hairline – 50pt

ROBERT WEAVER

Black oblique – 50pt

DENNIS HARNEY

Extrabold oblique – 50pt

PAUL HOFFMAN

Bold oblique – 50pt

NATHAN PRATT

Semibold oblique – 50pt

BOB SIMMONS

Medium oblique – 50pt

MIKE PARSONS

Book oblique – 50pt

JAMIE O'BRIEN

Light oblique – 50pt

JACK LONDON

Thin oblique – 50pt

KAVE KALAMA

Ultrathin oblique – 50pt

CRAIG STECYK

Hairline oblique – 50pt

JOYCE HOFFMAN

Black (Lubalin Ligatures) – 50pt

FRED HEMMINGS

Extrabold (Lubalin Ligatures) – 50pt

NATADOR BEACH

Bold (Lubalin Ligatures) – 50pt

OAHU WAVE INT.

Semibold (Lubalin Ligatures) – 50pt

DREN KAMPION

Medium (Lubalin Ligatures) – 50pt

ROB NACHADO

Book (Lubalin Ligatures) – 50pt

HEATHER CLARK

Light (Lubalin Ligatures) – 50pt

PAPAKOLEA BAY

Thin (Lubalin Ligatures) – 50pt

MIKE PARSONS

Ultrathin (Lubalin Ligatures) – 50pt

LAIRD HAMILTON

Hairline (Lubalin Ligatures) – 50pt

Hawaii Five-O

Black – 50pt

Playa Del Rey

Extrabold – 50pt

Fuerteventura

Bold oblique – 50pt

Sunny Garcia

Semibold – 50pt

Zephyr Team

Medium – 50pt

The Dogbowl

Book – 50pt

Pismo Beach

Light – 50pt

Keep Surfing

Thin – 50pt

Tripple Crown

Ultrathin – 50pt

Board Master

Hairline – 50pt

Monterrico Bay

Black Oblique – 50pt

Playa Conchal

Extrabold Oblique – 50pt

Santa Barbara

Bold Oblique – 50pt

Buenaventura

Semibold Oblique – 50pt

Stinson Beach

Medium Oblique – 50pt

Playa Brasilito

Book Oblique – 50pt

Golden Sands

Light Oblique – 50pt

Half Moon Bay

Thin Oblique – 50pt

Cayos Sapote

Ultrathin Oblique – 50pt

Mesoamerica

Hairline Oblique – 50pt

Oahu Hawaii

Black (Bayer Alternates) – 55pt

Waimea Bay

Extrabold (Bayer Alternates) – 55pt

Muizenberg

Bold (Bayer Alternates) – 55pt

North Shore

Semibold (Bayer Alternates) – 55pt

San Bartolo

Medium (Bayer Alternates) – 55pt

The Wedge

Book (Bayer Alternates) – 55pt

Tradewinds

Light (Bayer Alternates) – 55pt

Waimanalo

Thin (Bayer Alternates) – 55pt

Seal Beach

Ultrathin (Bayer Alternates) – 55pt

Leo Carrillo

Hairline (Bayer Alternates) – 55pt

HAWAII TAHITI NUI BIG WAVE 2016
Big wave tour victory at Santos

Black – 23pt

54TH ST & NEWPORT BEACH, ECHO
Between jetties 52 and 56, 54th

Extrabold – 23pt

EHUKAI BEACH PARK ON PUPUKEA
On O'ahu's notorious North Shore

Bold – 23pt

COSTA DA CAPARICA IN ALMADA
Off Portugal's coast, near Lisbon

Semibold – 23pt

NORTHERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Trestles, a series of great breaks

Medium – 23pt

ZICATELA & THE MEXICAN PIPELINE
In the town of Puerto Escondido

Book – 23pt

WHANGAMATA, NEW ZEALAND
An ideal estuary entrance bar

Light – 23pt

PADANG PADANG, AND PIPELINE
The World's finest reef breaks.

Thin – 23pt

PE'AHU CHALLENGE CONTEST
Paddle-in competition in Hawaii

Ultrathin – 23pt

STEEP DROPS, HEAVY WIPEOUTS
Todos Santos Surf Contest Mexico

Hairline – 23pt

HUMAN INFLUENCE ON SURF BREAKS
Coastline altered by human activities

Black Oblique – 23pt

BREAKING & WATER SURFACE WAVES
Four types of breaking water waves

Extrabold Oblique – 23pt

OUTER BANKS IN NORTH CAROLINA
Made up of permanent rocky reefs

Bold Oblique – 23pt

BACKWASH AND SIDEWASH WAVES
Reflected from a rockface or wall

Semibold Oblique – 23pt

LONG SHORE DRIFT MOVES SAND
Forming a barrier of sand onshore

Medium Oblique – 23pt

THE MODERATE RISK RIP CURRENT
Wave conditions are dangerous

Book Oblique – 23pt

80 KM LONG STRETCH OF COAST
Beach was named "Shell Beach"

Light Oblique – 23pt

SHALLOW WATER IS RICH IN FISH
And a famous bottlenose dolphin

Thin Oblique – 23pt

ENCINITAS LIFEGUARD SERVICES
Contact office, Windansea Beach

Ultrathin Oblique – 23pt

SAN ONOFRE & IMPERIAL BEACH
About a mile north of Crystal Pier

Hairline Oblique – 23pt

 18pt – Mixed Weights

Big Wednesday is a 1978 American coming of age film directed by John Milius. Co-written by Milius and Dennis Aaberg, it is loosely based on their own experiences at Malibu and a short story Aaberg had published in a 1974 *Surfer Magazine* entitled **No Pants Mance**.

 14pt / 20 – Mixed Weights

The picture stars Jan-Michael Vincent, William Katt, and Gary Busey as California surfers facing life and the Vietnam War against the backdrop of their love of surfing. Their surfing lives are traced from the summer of 1962 to their attempts of dodging the Vietnam War draft in 1965 including faking insanity, homosexuality, and all manner of medical ailments, and to the end of their innocence in 1968 when *one of their friends is killed in Vietnam*.

 11pt / 17 – Mixed Weights

The three make the difficult transition to adulthood with parties, surf trips, marriage, and the war. The friends reunite years later, after Barlowe has served time in Vietnam, for the "Great Swell of '74." With this reunion, the transition in their lives becomes the end point of what the 1960s meant to so many as they see that the times have changed, and what was once a time of innocence is gone forever. Raised in Southern California, Milius made **Big Wednesday** as an homage to the time he spent in Malibu during his youth.

 8pt / 12 – Mixed Weights

Milius and his friends George Lucas and Steven Spielberg famously agreed to exchange a percentage point of **Big Wednesday**, **Star Wars** and **Close Encounters of the Third Kind** prior to the release of the three films throughout 1977-78. Spielberg in particular was certain that **Big Wednesday** was going to be a box office hit, opining it was like "American Graffiti meets **Jaws**", two of the decade's most successful films.

 6pt / 10 – Mixed Weights

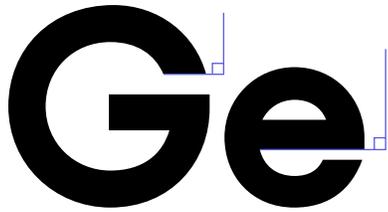
When I did **Big Wednesday** my first impressions were that I was going to do this coming-of-age story with Arthurian overtones about surfers that nobody took seriously, their troubled lives made larger than life by their experience with the sea. And that's what the movie is. It never strayed from that. There was a lot of pressure to make it more like **Animal House**, but the movie has a huge following now because it did have loftier ambitions. It wasn't just a story about somebody trying to ride the biggest wave or something. That's not enough. - John Milius

Distinctions Between Sharp Sans Display Families

Sharp Sans Display No.2

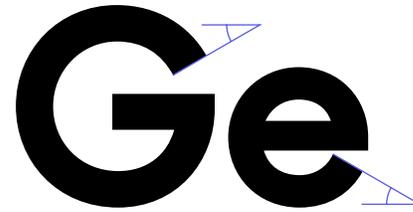
Sharp Sans Display No.1

90° Terminals



The image shows the letters 'G' and 'e' in a bold, sans-serif font. Small blue L-shaped markers are placed at the top-right and bottom-right corners of the 'G' and 'e' respectively, indicating that the terminals are at 90-degree angles.

Angled Terminals



The image shows the letters 'G' and 'e' in a bold, sans-serif font. Small blue triangular markers are placed at the top-right and bottom-right corners of the 'G' and 'e' respectively, indicating that the terminals are angled.

True Obliques



The image shows the word 'intel.' in a bold, sans-serif font. Small blue arrows point downwards from the top of each letter, indicating that the letters are true obliques.

True Italics



The image shows the word 'intel' in a bold, sans-serif font. Small blue curved arrows point from the top of each letter towards the right, indicating that the letters are true italics.

Sharp Sans Display No.1 Open Type features

Lubalin Capitals



The image shows the words 'CALIFORNIA DREAMING' in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters are thick and have a slightly irregular, hand-drawn appearance, characteristic of Lubalin Capitals.

Bayer Lowercase



The image shows the sentence 'blood is thicker than water' in a bold, sans-serif font. The words 'blood', 'thicker', 'than', and 'water' are highlighted in blue, demonstrating the Bayer Lowercase feature.

90pt

ENDLESS

40pt

The Endless Summer is a seminal 1966 surf movie. *Its title comes from an idea*

30pt

If one had enough time and money it would be possible to follow the summer around the world, making it endless.

18pt

The concept of the film was born through the suggestion of a travel agent to Bruce Brown during the planning stages of the film. The travel agent suggested that a flight from Los Angeles to Cape Town, South Africa.

18pt

Bruce Brown follows two surfers, Mike Hynson and Robert August, on a surfing trip around the world. Despite the balmy climate of their native California, cold ocean currents make local beaches inhospitable during the winter. They travel to the coasts of Australia, New Zealand, Africa, Tahiti and Hawaii in a quest for new surf spots and introduce locals to the sport.

14pt / 20

Los Angeles to Cape Town, South Africa and back would cost \$50 more than a trip circumnavigating the world. After which, Bruce came up with the idea of following the summer season by traveling around the world. The narrative presentation eases from the stiff and formal documentary of the 1950s and early 1960s to a more casual and fun-loving personal style filled with sly humor. The surf rock soundtrack to the film was provided by The Sandals.

11pt / 17

The "Theme to the Endless Summer" was written by Gaston Georis and John Blakeley of the Sandals. It has become one of the best known film themes in the surf movie genre. When the movie was first shown, it encouraged many surfers to go abroad, giving birth to the "surf-and-travel" culture, with prizes for finding "uncrowded surf", meeting new people and riding the perfect wave. It also introduced the sport, which had become popular outside of Hawaii and the Polynesian Islands in places like California and Australia, to a broader audience.

8pt / 12

Bruce Brown started surfing in the early 1950s. He took still photographs to show his mother what the draw of the sport was. While serving in the United States Navy on Oahu years later, he used an 8 mm movie camera to photograph surfers from California. Once Brown got back to the state, he edited his footage into an hour-long film. Surfer Dale Velzy showed it at his San Clemente shop, charging 25 cents for admission. Velzy bought Brown a 16 mm camera and together they raised \$5,000 to make Slippery When Wet, Brown's first "real" surf film.

6pt / 10

In the winter of 1958, Brown went back to Hawaii to film the North Shore's big surf. On the plane ride over, the novice filmmaker read a book about how to make movies. Brown said, "I never had formal training in filmmaking and that probably worked to my advantage". By 1962, he had spent five years making one surf film per year. He would shoot during the fall and winter months, edit during the spring and show the finished product during the summer. Brown remembered, "I felt if I could take two years to make a film, maybe I could make something special". To do this, he would need a bigger budget than he had on previous films. To raise the \$50,000 budget for The Endless Summer, Brown took the best footage from his four previous films and made Waterlogged.[1]

90pt

North Shore

40pt - Alternate Lowercase

This area is known for giant waves, drawing surfers from all around the world.

30pt

Taking advantage of swells originating in the stormy North Pacific in the winter months.

18pt

The spot of Ehukai Beach, *commonly known as the Banzai Pipeline*, is the most notable surfing spot on the North Shore, and is considered a prime spot for competitions due to its close proximity to the beach, giving spectators, judges, and photographers a great view.

18pt – Alternate Lowercase

The North Shore is considered to be the surfing mecca of the world, and every December hosts three competitions, which make up the Triple Crown of Surfing. The three men's competitions are the Reef Hawaiian Pro, the *O'Neill World Cup of Surfing*, and the *Billabong Pipeline Masters*. The three women's competitions are the Reef Hawaiian Pro.

14pt / 20

Waimea Bay plays host to the *Quiksilver Big Wave Invitational in Memory of Eddie Aikau*. This is an exclusive competition and participants must be invited. The competition has a scheduled window of dates each winter, however the competition has a minimum requirement of 20-foot (6.1 m) waves. Therefore, the competition is not held every year. Although the *North Shore* is known for its large winter surf, there are a number of surf schools that can teach a beginner the basics of surfing in coves that are protected from the larger waves.

11pt / 17 – Alternate Lowercase

Due to its natural beauty, proximity to Honolulu, and large waves, the North Shore is a popular area for filming. The *Fox Network TV* show *North Shore* was filmed there. *ABC's Lost* was filmed almost entirely on O'ahu, with much of it filmed on the North Shore. The area of Turtle Bay features rock formations and constant rolling surf, making it ideal as a backdrop for *Lost*. The North Shore was also the setting for the movies *Ride the Wild Surf*, *North Shore*, *Blue Crush*, *The Big Bounce*, and *Forgetting Sarah Marshall*, as well as being fictionalized for the animated film *Surf's Up*.

8pt / 12

***Ride the Wild Surf* is a romantic drama in the beach party style. It was filmed in 1963 and distributed in 1964. Unlike most films in the genre, it is known for its exceptional big wave surf footage – a common sight in surf movies of the time, but a rarity in beach party films. Likewise, the film has only one pop song – the titular Jan and Dean track, which is heard once, at the end of the film.**

6pt / 10

***Blue Crush* is a 2002 surfer film directed by John Stockwell and based on the *Outside* magazine article "*Life's Swell*" by Susan Orlean. Starring Kate Bosworth, Michelle Rodriguez, Sanoé Lake, and Mika Boorem, it tells the story of three friends who have one passion: living the ultimate dream of surfing on Hawaii's famed North Shore. Anne Marie, Eden, and Lena are best friends. They raised Anne Marie's 14-year-old sister, Penny, ever since their mother took off to Las Vegas with a boyfriend who was uncomfortable with the idea of having the two girls come along.**

90pt - Lubalin Capitals

ROCHELLE

40pt

Rochelle Ballard is a veteran of the *Association of Surfing World Championship Tour*.

30pt

She is considered the best female tube rider in the world. *and has been a pioneer to women's surfing.*

18pt

Ballard's mastery of big waves and support of women's surfing rank her among the surfing most elite. She also co-founded International Women's Surfing (IWS) and has appeared in several movies and television shows.

18pt

Ballard was born Rochelle Gordines in Montebello, CA. on February 13, 1971. *Her parents moved to the island of Kauai in Hawaii when she was six months old. The waves in Kauai are considered as some of the best in world and with the encouragement of four-time World Champion and Kauai resident Margo Oberg, she started surfing at 12 years old.*

14pt / 20

Oberg had been a top surfing professional for more than three decades and was a mentor to Rochelle when she was first learning to surf the massive and dangerous waves that seasonally come to Kauai. "I really admired her big wave surfing," said Rochelle in Christina Lessa's book Women Who Win. She received so much respect for what she did. She took me out surfing quite a bit one year, spent time with me, gave me pointers, and encouraged me to brave larger waves.

11pt / 17

I developed a love for surfing, a love that is almost impossible to express. There's an energy in the water that gives you every kind of feeling: peace, excitement, fear, a huge adrenaline rush, discouragement, frustration. The nature of surfing is such that you can't control the waves. You have to flow with them and find the rhythm of the ocean in order to work with it and experience what the ocean has to offer. Surfing is an art—we draw a new line on each wave we ride. It's also a science. You need to study the patterns of the ocean. And it's an ongoing lesson, because every few years, the tides completely change.

8pt / 12

Rochelle began surfing local competitions and then advancing to state competitions, and then on to nationals, and then on to the world amateur titles where she placed fourth in the World in 1988 and 1990. Her successes qualified her to surf professionally on the World Championship Tour in 1991. In 1991, the same year she went pro, she married cinematographer Bill Ballard. When she wasn't competing she was appearing in and helping her husband to produce a long string of women's only surf movies including the original Blue Crush.

6pt / 10

Since then she has been featured on local and national news as well as magazines such as *Surfing, TW Surf, Surfer, SG Magazine, Surfing Girl, Women Outside, Women's Sports and Fitness, Fit Magazine, Sports Illustrated Women, People, National Geographic* as well as some international magazines. She received multiple awards over the years by the surfing community and in surfer magazine polls for best female performance, best tube ride, most influential women surfer and most popular women surfer. Ballard served as a stunt double in Universal Pictures motion picture titled *Blue Crush* in 2002. She also starred in *A Girls Surf Addiction*, a surf film that O'Neill released in 2004. She also helped produce a "yoga for surfers" video series. In 2001 she starred in the surfing documentary *7 Girls*.

90pt

World Surf

40pt

The World Surf League
WSL is the governing body
for professional surfers.

30pt

*1964 to 1972, International Surfing
Federation* held the Championships
as a single event every two years.

18pt

The predecessors of the *World Surf League* relates to
what organization predominantly represented individual
professional surfers at that time.

18pt

Ian Cairns watched the demise of the IPS commence throughout 1982 and saw an opportunity. *In January 1983, Cairns launched the ASP* and lured the world circuit organizers to the new organization, which effectively pushed aside the IPS who were left to operate only the Hawaiian pro events.

14pt / 20

By December 1984, the ASP had sanctioned the IPS controlled Pipeline Masters as a specialty event available to ASP members to enter for the first time. At the start of the 2015 season, the ASP changed its name to the World Surf League. The WSL has remained the predominant surfing organization and sanctioning body for professional surfers since its formation. The WSL's first world champions were Tom Carroll (men's) and Kim Mearig (women's) in 1983.

11pt / 17

The WSL World Title Race is used to determine the WSL Men's World Title and the WSL Women's World Title. The winner is referred to as the WSL Tour Champion. In 2015, the WSL Men's World Title is given to the surfer with the most accumulated points from their respective best 9 results from the 11 WSL World Tour events. In 2015, the WSL Women's World Title is given to the surfer with the most accumulated points from their respective best 8 results from the 10 WSL Women's Championship Tour events, WSL Qualifying Series events excluded.

8pt / 12

A surfer can also be found guilty of interference if they catch more than their maximum number of waves in a heat and that this takes away from the other competitors ability to catch waves. A competitor is also not allowed to interfere with another competitor's paddling and maneuvering for a wave. Judging elements may be weighted differently from day to day and event to event, depending upon on the surfing conditions and the type of breaking wave at each event location. This criterion is different from in longboarding competitions. All of this is focused on creating some type consistency that can be seen throughout the many different events.

6pt / 10

There are many rules out in the water that all revolve around the idea of right of way. A surfer has the right of way if he or she is closer to the area where the wave is breaking, this is more commonly referred to as having the inside position. If another surfer takes off in front of the surfer that has the inside position, then interference will be called, and penalties will be enacted. In most circumstances it does not matter who stood up first but who has the inside position. The rules of right of way vary slightly with the type of break. Point Breaks will always have a consistent direct of what is inside, that is, the person further up the line will have right of way. In a single peak situation where there is both a left and a right two people are able to be on the wave at the same time, provided that one goes left and one goes right and that neither crosses the path of the other to go one direction. If this does happen then, the surfer who stood up first will get the right of way.

90pt - Alternate Lowercase

Andy Irons

40pt

Irons learned to surf on the dangerous and shallow reefs of the North Shore.

30pt

Over the course of his professional career, he won three world titles, and 20 elite tour victories.

18pt

He and his family hosted the Annual Irons Brothers Pinetrees Classic, a contest for youngsters. The Governor of Hawaii declared February 13 forever "Andy Irons Day" *He is the only surfer to have won a title at every venue on the Association of Surfing Professionals calendar.*

18pt

His younger brother, Bruce Irons, is a former competitor on the World Championship Tour of Surfing. *During his childhood Andy regularly lost to Bruce in contests, but that changed once he entered the World Championship Tour.* In 2009, Irons withdrew from doing the full tour season for personal reasons.

14pt / 20

Irons died on November 2, 2010. He was found lying in bed on his back with the sheets pulled up to his chin, by two hotel staff after he had failed to respond to knock on the door and they went in to investigate. The Tarrant County Medical Examiner's Office concludes that Irons died from a cardiac arrest due to a severe blockage of a main artery of the heart. The initial press releases cited Dengue fever as the cause of Irons' death.

11pt / 17

However the autopsy report conducted by the Tarrant County Medical Examiner's office were negative for Dengue and other flavivirus. It is unclear why rumors that Dengue fever contributed to Irons' death proliferated. In response to Irons' death, a World Championship Tour event in Puerto Rico was postponed for two days with competitors holding a "paddle out" memorial service for Irons. Irons had withdrawn from the event citing ill health and was flying back to his home in Hawaii during a stopover in Grapevine, Texas, near Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport.

8pt / 12

He had reportedly stopped in Miami after leaving Puerto Rico and early reports said he was put on a saline drip. He was reported to have been vomiting on the Hawaii bound plane before being removed prior to take-off. In the days immediately following his death it was reported that, in Dallas, an extremely ill Irons had attempted to board his connecting flight to Honolulu at 11:30 a.m. but was turned away at an American Airlines gate—a claim the company denies.

6pt / 10

A memorial service was held November 14, 2010 in Hanalei Bay, Kauai. His wife Lyndie and brother Bruce, scattered his ashes outside Hanalei Bay where thousands of family, friends and admirers said their last goodbyes. Rival surfer and friend Kelly Slater dedicated his November 6, 2010 victory to Irons. "I just want to send my condolences to Andy's family," Slater said. "I'm a little overwhelmed right now but I want to dedicate this to Andy... It's like exact opposites. This doesn't really offset that, I'd give this title away in a second if Andy could come back." Slater also wrote a candid remembrance honoring the life of Andy Irons on the anniversary of his death.

90pt

Hobie Alter

40pt

Creator of the Hobie Cat catamarans, and founder of the *Hobie company*.

30pt

Atler is remembered for creating the process of the foam and fiberglass surfboard construction.

18pt

His label, Hobie, remains one of the top-selling surfboard brands of all time. During summer vacation 1950 "Hobie" hit on an idea . Hobie began by building 9-foot balsawood sufboards for his friends. He asked his dad to pull the Desoto out of the family's Laguna Beach, California garage.

18pt

Hobie's hobby became a business and in discussing the future with friends as a young man "Hobie" declared that he wanted to make a living without having to wear hard-soled shoes or work east of *California's Pacific Coast Highway*. A couple of years later, Hobie opened up Southern California's first surf shop in Dana Point, California.

14pt / 20

Hobie was born and raised in Ontario, California, but his family had a summer house in Laguna Beach, where Alter got into the full array of ocean sports. Initiated into surfing by *Walter Hoffman*, he started shaping balsa boards in the early 1950s. When the family's front yard became cluttered with the remnants of surfboard production, his father moved him off the property by buying him a lot on Pacific Coast Highway.

11pt / 17

That was 1953. In February 1954, with the first stage of the shop completed, *Hobie Surfboards* opened its doors after a total investment of \$12,000. "People laughed at me for setting up a surf shop," Hobie remembers. "They said that once I'd sold a surfboard to each of the 250 surfers on the coast, I'd be out of business. But the orders just kept coming. Alter began making skateboards in 1962 and by 1964 he teamed up with the Vita Pakt juice company to create *Hobie Skateboards*. Alter went on to sponsor the *Hobie Super Surfer* skateboard team.

8pt / 12

After experimenting with foam for a couple of years, Hobie made a breakthrough in 1958, finally achieving the right skin hardness for shapeability with the right core density for strength. He decided to set up a separate foam-blowing operation in nearby Laguna Canyon and recruited one of his glassers, *Gordon "Grubby" Clark*, to make polyurethane surfboard blanks. Almost immediately, Gidget was released, and surfing (and the demand for surfboards) boomed. "If that movie had come out in the balsa era," said Alter, "no one could have supplied them."

6pt / 10

The new foam boards were called *Speedo Sponges and Flexi-Fliers*, and Hobie was soon manufacturing 250 a week. Clark eventually took over the foam operation, renaming it Clark Foam, and he serviced the lion's share of the world's surfboard blank market until abruptly shutting down the company in 2005. Alter was a surfing competitor in his younger days. He won the second Brooks Street contest in Laguna in 1954 and placed third and fourth at the Makaha International Surfing Championships in 1958 and 1959. He achieved success as a tandem surfer, placing second in the event at Makaha in 1962. Alter added to his personal notoriety by making the *Guinness Book of World Records* in 1964, surfing the wake of a motorboat 26 miles from Long Beach to Catalina Island.

90pt

Zephyr

40pt

Jeff Ho Surfboards and *Zephyr Productions* opened in 1973 and closed in 1976.

30pt

In 1971, *Jeff Ho* opened, a surf shop in the *Venice Beach* area of Santa Monica California.

18pt

Jeff used the south wing of the facility for manufacturing their surfboards. The building is located at 2001–2011 Main Street. The surf shop closed in 1976, and was reopened in 1977 by *Nathan Pratt* as *Horizons West Surf Shop*.

18pt

Jeff Ho formed the *Zephyr Surf Team*, made up of local surfers who frequented *Pacific Ocean Park* in the run-down area of *Dogtown*. Jeff later formed the *Zephyr Skate Team*, which became widely known as *Z-Boys* and popularized the sport. Several members of the team included *Stacy Peralta*, *Tony Alva*, and *Jay Adams*.

14pt / 20

In 2007, the building housing *Horizons West Surf Shop* was designated to be demolished to construct condominiums. Local skaters and surfers, led by Jacob Samuel began fighting to protect the building. *On April 9, 2007, an application was filed to designate the building as a City Landmark*. Planning and Community Development Dept. of Santa Monica ruled that the building met the minimum eligible criteria and designated it as a City Landmark.

11pt / 17

The *Zephyr Competition Team* (or *Z-Boys*) was a group of skateboarders in the mid-1970s from Santa Monica and Venice, California. The aerial and sliding skate moves that the *Z-Boys* invented were the basis for aerial skateboarding today. The crew, who began as a surf team, derived their name from the *Zephyr* surfboard shop in Santa Monica. Jeff Ho, Skip Engblom and Craig Stecyk opened the Santa Monica shop as *Jeff Ho Surfboards* and *Zephyr Productions* in 1971. The *Z-Boys* represented the shop in surf competitions.

8pt / 12

In 1974, Allen Sarlo, Jay Adams, Tony Alva, Chris Cahill and Stacy Peralta, joined the surf team. The place that the team spent most of their time surfing was at *Pacific Ocean Park*, a once thriving amusement park atop a pier. Now abandoned and run down and nicknamed by the locals as "*Dogtown*". With large tilted, wood pilings jutting from the water, and not enough room for all of the surfers, *Pacific Ocean Park Pier* was an incredibly dangerous place to surf. Despite these dangers, the *Z-Boys* surfed it anyway. They would surf in the mornings, when the waves were the highest.

6pt / 10

In 1975, Cahill, Pratt, Adams, Sarlo, Peralta and Alva asked Jeff Ho and Skip Engblom to start a skate team separate from the surf team. Soon after, local skaters Bob Biniak, Paul Constantineau, Jim Muir, Peggy Oki, Shogo Kubo and Wentzle Ruml would join the *Zephyr* skate team, growing to 12 members in all. The team would practice a lot of the times at *Bicknell Hill*. *Bicknell Hill* ran down from the *Jeff Ho* and *Zephyr Surfboard Productions* shop. There, the *Z-Boys* would set up cones and practice all day. They would skate real low, riding the concrete like they were riding a wave. They would drag their hands on the pavement like *Larry Bertlemann*, a professional surfer who would touch the wave when surfing, dragging his fingers across it.

90pt

Jay Adams

40pt

Jay Adams was born in a part of Venice, California known to locals as *Dogtown*

30pt

He grew up with his mother and his stepfather. He began skating and surfing at the age of four.

18pt

He is most prominently known as one of the original members of Z-Boys skateboarding team. He is known as "*The Original Seed*" of the sport and considered one of the most influential skateboarders of all time.

18pt

Jay Adams was the first member to enter the competition, held in *Del Mar, California*, taking 2nd place in the *Junior Men's Freestyle*. His explosive energy and low, bold, surf-like moves characterized the style of the Z-Boys and contrasted with the traditional style of the era, which was still based around tricks formulated in the 1960s.

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According to *Bones Brigade* founder Stacy Peralta, Adams "is probably not the greatest skater of all time, but I can say without fear of being wrong that he is clearly the archetype of modern-day skateboarding." Much of Adams and the rest of the Zephyr team's fame is due to Craig Stecyk's "Dogtown articles" in the relaunch of *Skateboarder* magazine in 1975. A series of magazine articles that chronicled the adventures of the Z-Boys.

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The Z Boys began riding empty swimming pools in Southern California over a two-year period, which is said to have laid the foundations for vertical skateboarding. The Zephyr team broke up shortly after the *Del Mar Nationals* and half the team followed Kent Sherwood, who made the Zephyr boards, to a new team. Sherwood and Adams created the brand and team *EZ RYDER*, which changed its name to Z-Flex six months later. Adams was the face of the brand. Adams was inducted into the Skateboarding Hall of Fame in 2012.

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Adams is featured prominently in the 2001 award-winning documentary *Dogtown and Z-Boys* and in the 2005 dramatized film account of the Z-Boys origins, *Lords of Dogtown*. In the movie, he was played by Emile Hirsch, who was praised by critics for his performance. Adams had recently revived EZ Ryder as EZ Ryder Originalz with Jef Hartsel, and had custom designed, tested, and handcrafted their own equipment. Jay Adams had also collaborated with Z-Flex and designed skateboards in the Z-Flex range.

6pt / 10

A period of hot weather reduces the surf at the pier and the official declaration of a drought means swimming pools cannot be filled with water. Taking advantage of this the Z-Boys start sneaking into local backyard pools to skate in, ignoring Skip's practice sessions, which angers him. After winning many major contests, the Z-Boys become more and more famous, appearing in various magazines. Stacy, Jay, and Tony start getting noticed by major skating companies looking to take the boys from Skip. One night, Skip throws a party at his shop to celebrate the success of the team.

90pt - Alternate Lowercase

Surf break

40pt

The topography of the seabed determines the shape of the wave

30pt

Some surf breaks are quite dangerous, since the surfer can collide with a reef or rocks below.

18pt

Surf breaks may be defended vehemently by surfers, as human activities and constructions can have unintended and unpredictable consequences which can be either positive, negative, or unknown.

18pt

In 2008, surfers and environmentalists opposed a toll road project in *Orange County, California* that would have changed sediment patterns and affected the world-class Trestles surf break north of San Onofre State Beach which attracted 400,000 surfers in 2007.

14pt / 20

There are numerous types of surf breaks. These are defined as permanent or semi permanent obstructions that causes a wave to break, rather than by the nature of the wave itself. Some 'surf break' locations may be partly or wholly formed and influenced by human activities (see under 'Human influence on surf breaks' below). These effects are variable and may be either negative or positive with respect to the effect on local surf quality.

11pt / 17 – Alternate Lowercase

A point break refers to the place where waves hit a point of land or rocks jutting out from the coast line. *Bells Beach in Australia* and *Jardim do Mar in Madeira, Portugal* are examples of point breaks. They can break either left or right, and in rare cases forms a central peak which breaks both ways around a central headland. (E.g. *Punta Rocas in Peru*). The bottom can be made of rocks, sand, or coral. A beach break takes place where waves break on a usually sandy seabed. An example of a classic beach break is *Hossegor in Southern France*, which is famous for waves of up to 20 feet

8pt / 12

A reef break may occur close to the shore, or well offshore from the shoreline, breaking in open ocean and petering out before the wave reaches the shore. Examples include *Queenscliff Bommie in Australia* and *Dungeons in South Africa*. In Australia these open ocean reefs are sometimes called *Bombora* or 'Bommie' waves, after the aboriginal word for offshore reef, 'bombora'. Sometimes reefs which occur in open ocean but which do not breach the surface are also called 'Banks'. The *Cortes Bank off California* is an example.

6pt / 10

'*Shipwreck breaks*' usually form from sand build up over submerged or partly submerged shipwrecks. They may be either temporary or more or less permanent, depending on whether the wreck remains in place for a significant period. Examples occur at *The Wreck, Byron Bay, New South Wales*, and at *Stockton Beach, Newcastle, New South Wales*. A shore break is a wave that breaks directly on, or very close to the shore. This happens when the beach is very steep at the shoreline. These waves are really just a form of beach or reef break, but breaking very close to the shore. A river-mouth break breaks at or near the entrance to a river or creek. It can break as either a left-breaking or right-breaking wave, or a peak which breaks both ways.

90pt

Tsunami

40pt

Although they are rare,
surfable tsunami waves
have been recorded.

30pt

*Surfable seismic-style waves
generated from, volcanic eruptions
or meteorite impacts into the ocean.*

18pt

One documented place an earthquake-generated tsunami has been surfed is at Punta Hermosa in Peru, at the offshore Kon Tiki reef, where the tsunami-generated waves were ridden about 1 kilometre from the shore.

18pt

Waves have been surfed and documented from the action of carving ice from glaciers, which falls into the adjacent water and forms a tsunami-type wave which surges away from the glacier. These form when a large storm or hurricane forces water in front of it, due to the combined action of strong winds over long distances.

14pt / 20

Backwash and sidewash waves occur where waves are formed from the returning backwash of a wave which has previously gone up a steep shoreline or beach, or sometimes reflected from an ocean rockface or wall. They can sometimes form a surfable wave in a direction oblique to, or opposite from the original wave direction. An example was shown in the film *Endless Summer*, in Tahiti, called '*Ins and Outs*'.

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Some rivers can also exhibit a surfable wave 'front' during flash flood events, particularly within narrow canyons. These have been ridden by people on surf craft caught in a flash flood event, such as on an inflatable tyre, although not usually intentionally. It is technically a wave front, with a breaking wave which can carry one downstream, so may be classified as a '*surf break*', but others may classify this as simply a type of river riding. These form where strong tidal currents enter a river or deltaic system, pushing shorewards and creating a surfable wave, and can extend for many kilometers.

8pt / 12

These are a specific type of rare open ocean wave which is generally defined as being more than twice the significant wave height, and may be up to 30m or more in height. They may occur in either stormy or calm weather, and as either unbreaking ocean swells travelling over some distances in the open ocean, or as breaking ocean waves, being significantly larger than other waves in the vicinity. They are defined as separate from tsunamis or other naturally occurring waves.

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In some cases, surf breaks themselves may be partly formed from the influence of human activities. These include from the construction of local jettys (e.g. at Ocean Beach, New York), or from the dredging and dumping of nearby river sand (at Coolangatta's 'Superbank', Queensland, which sand sourced from the nearby Tweed River which commenced in the late 1990s and has now formed an almost continuous 2km long sand bottomed point break), or from sand build up around local shipwrecks (such as at Stockton Beach, New South Wales). These effects may be either temporary, or more or less permanent.

Languages

ISO 8859-1 / Latin1

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Breton, Catalan, Catalan, Corsican, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English (UK and US), Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Irish (new orthography), Italian, Latin (basic classical orthography), Leonese, Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Malay, Manx, Māori, Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk), Occitan, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Walloon, Welsh

ISO 8859-2 / Latin2

Bosnian, Croatian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian (when in the Latin script), Slovak, Slovene, Upper Sorbian, and Lower Sorbian

ISO 8859-3 / Latin3

Esperanto, Maltese, Turkish

ISO 8859-4 / Latin4

Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Greenlandic, Sami

ISO 8859-9 / Latin5

Turkish

ISO 8859-10 / Latin6

Nordic languages

ISO 8859-13 / Latin7

Baltic languages

ISO 8859-15 / Latin9

Afrikaans, Albanian, Breton, Catalan, Danish, Dutch[b], English (US and modern British), Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Icelandic, Irish (New orthography), Italian, Kurdish (Unified Alphabet), Latin (basic classical orthography), Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Malay (Rumi script), Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk), Occitan, Portuguese (European and Brazilian), Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Scots, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Walloon

ISO 8859-16 / Latin10

Albanian, Croatian, French, German, Hungarian, Irish Gaelic (new orthography), Italian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian, Slovenian

File formats

Desktop: OTF

Web: WOFF, TTF, EOT

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