# Tonka

By Céline M. Hurka

& Huw D. Williams

UPPERCASE

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

LOWERCASE

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

NUMERALS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

STANDARD ACCENTED CHARACTERS

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PUNCTUATION

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* † ‡ ¶ § & @ # ' " ™ © ®

CURRENCY & MATH SIGNS

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SUPER- AND SUBSCRIPT, FRACTIONS, ORDINALS

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WEIGHT AXIS
Tonka

TONKA

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EXTRABOLD WIDE

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EXTRABOLD EXTENDED

water lilie

80 PT

NATIVE RANGE

64 PT

a poisonous plant in the carrot family (Apiaceae)

42 PT

heights of 2.4 metres (8 feet)

32 PT

Death can be prevented by artificial ventilation until the effects have worn off 48–72 hours later

24 PT

Toxic effects on the kidneys: the presence of rhabdomyolysis and acute tubular necrosis has been shown in patients who died from hemlock poisoning.

16 PT

Hemlock can be confused with the wild carrot plant (Daucus carota, sometimes incorrectly called Queen Anne's lace). The wild carrot plant has a hairy stem without purple markings, grows less than 1 m (3½ ft) tall, and does not have clustered flowers.[6] One can distinguish the two from each other by hemlock's smooth texture, mid-green, quite vivid, colour and typical height of large clumps being least 1.5 m (5 ft), twice the maximum of wild carrot. Carrots have hairy stems that lack the purple blotches.[7]

12 PT

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6,5 PT

Conium maculatum, colloquially known as hemlock, poison hemlock or wild hemlock, is a highly poisonous biennial herbaceous flowering plant in the carrot family Apiaceae, native to Europe and North Africa. A hardy plant capable of living in a variety of environments, hemlock is widely naturalized in locations outside its native range, such as parts of Australia, West Asia, and North and South America, to which it has been introduced. It is capable of spreading and thereby becoming an invasive weed. All parts of the plant are toxic, especially the seeds and roots, and especially when ingested. Under the right conditions the plant grows quite rapidly during the growing season and can reach heights of 2.4 metres (8 feet), with a long penetrating root. The plant has a distinctive odour usually considered unpleasant that carries with the wind. The hollow stems are usually spotted with a dark maroon colour before the plant dies and becomes dry and brown after completing its biennial lifecycle. The hollow stems of this toxic plant are deadly for up to 3 years after the plant has died. Conium maculatum is a herbaceous biennial flowering plant that grows to 1.5–2.5 metres (5–8 feet) tall, exceptionally 3.6 m (12 ft).[2] It has a smooth, green, hollow stem, usually spotted or streaked with red or purple on the top and lower half of the stem. All parts of the plant are hairless (glabrous); the leaves are two- to four-pinnate, finely divided and lacy, overall triangular in shape, up to 50 centimetres (20 inches) long and 40 cm (16 in) broad.[3] Hemlock's flower is small and white; they are loosely clustered and each flower has five petals.[4] A biennial plant, hemlock produces leaves at its base the first year but no flowers. In its second year it produces white flowers in umbrella-shaped clusters.[5]

TONKA EXTRA LIGHT

80 PT

# WATER LILIES

64 PT

inspired by the nymphs of Greek mythology

42 PT

Nymphaea violacea

32 PT

All water lilies are poisonous and contain an alkaloid called nupharin in almost all of their parts

24 PT

Der Name „nymphaeia“ leitete sich nach Plinius davon ab, dass eine Nymphe aus Eifersucht auf Herakles starb und zur Seerose wurde.

16 PT

Water lilies are aquatic rhizomatous herbaceous perennials, sometimes with stolons as well. The stem is angular and erect. The leaves grow from the rhizome on long petioles (stalk that attaches the leaf blade to the stem). Floating round leaves of waterlily grow up to 30 centimetres (12 inches) across. The disc-shaped leaf blades are notched and split to the stem in a V-shape at the centre, and are often purple underneath. Most of them float on the surface of the water. The leaves have smooth or spine-toothed edges.

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TONKA LIGHT

80 PT

# HERBST ZEITLOSE

64 PT

meadow saffron,[3] or naked ladies[4]

42 PT

emerge from the ground

32 PT

a toxic autumn-blooming flowering plant that resembles the true crocuses

24 PT

The corms of meadow saffron contain the highest level of toxins, but all parts of the plant are regarded as poisonous.

16 PT

Weitere deutschsprachige Trivialnamen für die Herbstzeitlose sind: Camutsches (Graubünden bei Oberhalbstein), Ciidelosse (mittelhochdeutsch), Citelose, Cytelose, Citlose (althochdeutsch), Duchblumen, Ermodatten (mittelniederdeutsch), Fädelkraut (Ungarn), Faule Futen (Elsass), Fude (Unterelsass), Fuli Fudes (Unterelsass), Fuattarreiv (Davos), Giftblume (Kirchheim), Hailhobet (althochdeutsch), Gutzergagel, Hanekloätenblaume (Göttingen), Heilhobedo (althochdeutsch), Heilhobet (althochdeutsch),

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80 PT

# Nymans Gardens

64 PT

# floribunda fructescens SINENSIS brachybotris

42 PT

## 1 acre (0.40 ha) weighing 250 tons.[4]

32 PT

## Philadelphians: American physician Caspar Wistar (1761–1818)

24 PT

"View of Oyster Bay" (1908)
by Louis C. Tiffany
"Japanese wisteria and white-bellied green pigeons" (1883)
woodblock print by Kōno Bairei

16 PT

Wisterias climb by twining their stems around any available support. W. floribunda (Japanese wisteria) twines clockwise when viewed from above, while W. sinensis (Chinese wisteria) twines counterclockwise. This is an aid in identifying the two most common species of wisteria.[3] They can climb as high as 20 m (66 ft) above the ground and spread out 10 m (33 ft) laterally. The world's largest known wisteria is the Sierra Madre Wisteria in Sierra Madre, California, measuring more than 1 acre (0.40 ha) in size and weighing 250 tons.

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10,5 PT

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TONKA MEDIUM

80 PT

nerium oleander

64 PT

TOUTES LES PARTIES SONT TRÈS TOXIQUES

42 PT

un hétéroside à structure stéroïdique

32 PT

Théophraste, au IIIe siècle av. J.-C., parle du laurier-rose au Livre IX de l'Histoire des plantes

24 PT

L'ingestion d'une simple feuille peut être mortelle pour un adulte et un enfant, en raison des troubles souvent provoqués

16 PT

Le laurier-rose est une plante toxique dont toutes les parties sont très toxiques (présence d'hétérosides cardiotoxiques) Le composé le plus caractéristique du laurier-rose est l'oléandrine, un hétéroside à structure stéroïdique, qui ressemble beaucoup du point de vue chimique et pharmacologique à l'ouabaïne et à la digoxine, deux cardiotoniques très utilisés en cas d'insuffisance cardiaque. L'action de l'oléandrine est double : interaction avec la pompe à Na+ et K+ des cellules du muscle cardi-

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10,5 PT

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TONKA SEMIBOLD

80 PT

# tubular SHAPES

64 PT

# »Digitalis« PURPUREA ATLANTICA CARIENSIS

42 PT

## Some of the more menacing names

32 PT

## Philadelphians: American physician Caspar Wistar (1761–1818)

24 PT

**Nicholas Culpeper included Foxglove in his 1652 herbal medicine guide, “The English Physician”, citing its use for healing wounds (fresh and old)**

16 PT

**Digitalis is an example of a drug derived from a plant that was formerly used by herbalists; herbalists have largely abandoned its use because of its narrow therapeutic index and the difficulty of determining the amount of active drug in herbal preparations. Once the usefulness of digitalis in regulating the human pulse was understood, it was employed for a variety of purposes, including the treatment of epilepsy and other seizure disorders, which are now considered to be inappropriate**

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TONKA BOLD

80 PT

# dolden-blütler

64 PT

# HUNDS-PETERSILIE (Aethusa cynapium)

42 PT

## grieß-, stein- und schweißtreibend

32 PT

**Das Kraut der Hunds-petersilie enthält 0,2 und die Wurzel 1 % Polyine.**

24 PT

**Verwechslungen mit Petersilie führten zu Vergiftungen mit heftigen Magenkrämpfen bis zum Tod.**

16 PT

**Die Hundspetersilie wächst als ein- bis zweijährige krautige Pflanze und erreicht eine Wuchshöhe von bis zu 100 Zentimetern. Sie wurzelt bis 60 Zentimeter tief. [1] Die Stängel sind rund, aber leicht kantig, oft weinrot überlaufen sowie bläulich bereift. Die Laubblätter sind wechselständig am Stängel angeordnet. Die glänzende Blattspreite ist im Umriss dreieckig und ist zwei- bis dreifach gefiedert.[2] Beim Zerreiben riechen die Laubblätter entfernt nach Knoblauch. Generative**

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80 PT

# SPECIFIC EPITHET

62 PT

# in terminal panicles, 8–18 cm (3–7 in) long

42 PT

# ‘Vestale’ (pure white flowers)

32 PT

## Between 1876 and 1927, Victor Lemoine of Nancy, France, introduced over 153 named cultivars

24 PT

**The leaves are simple, light green to glaucous, oval to cordate, with pinnate leaf venation, a mucronate apex, and an entire margin**

16 PT

**Lilacs—both S. vulgaris and S. × persica the finer, smaller "Persian lilac", now considered a natural hybrid—were introduced into northern European gardens at the end of the 16th century, from Ottoman gardens, not through botanists exploring the Balkan habitats of S. vulgaris. The Holy Roman Emperor's ambassador, Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq, is generally credited with supplying lilac slips to Carolus Clusius, about 1562. Well-connected botanists, such as the**

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230 PT

lathyrus sativus

80 PT

EATING IT CAN CAUSE PERMANENT PARALYSIS

64 PT

blue sweet pea, chickling pea, chickling vetch , grass pea, cicerchia, Indian pea, white pea, and white vetch

42 PT

Goya in his 1810-1815 The Disasters of War series illustrates the harm that can be done by excessive

32 PT

Goya in his 1810-1815 The Disasters of War series illustrates the harm that can be done by excessive consumption of grass peas in times of famine in his print Gracias á la almorta (Thanks to the grass pea),[14] about Napoleon's siege of Madrid. It depicts a woman

24 PT

Goya in his 1810-1815 The Disasters of War series illustrates the harm that can be done by excessive consumption of grass peas in times of famine in his print Gracias á la almorta (Thanks to the grass pea),[14] about Napoleon's siege of Madrid. It depicts a woman who can no longer walk due to lathyrism, surrounded by starving people waiting for bowls of grass pea-based food.[15] Grass-pea products were

16 PT

"Lathyrus sativus L." Plants of the World Online. Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. 2017. Retrieved 20 July 2020. BSBI List 2007 (xls). Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland. Archived from the original (xls) on 2015_06_26. Retrieved 2014_10_17. USDA, NRCS (n.d.). "Lathyrus precatorius". The PLANTS Database (plants.usda.gov). Greensboro, North Carolina: National Plant Data Team. Retrieved 23 January 2016. "Lathyrus sativus (grass pea)". Kew Gardens. Archived from the original on 30 January 2016. Oudhia, P. (1999). Allelopathic effects of some obnoxious weeds on germination and seedling vigour of Lathyrus sativus. FABIS Newsletter 42:32_34. Plants for a Future Lathyrus sativus. "Serra De' Conti Cicerchia - Presìdi Slow Food". Slow Food Foundation. Retrieved 2020_08_10. Gachas manchegas recipe (in Spanish) "Paragraphs 3.18.09 a and b and 5.36.16 b". BOE-A-1967_16485 Decreto 2484/1967, de 21 de septiembre, por el que se apruebael texto del Código Alimentario Español [Decree approving the Spanish Food Regulations]. Boletín Oficial del Estado (Report) (in Spanish). 21 September 1967. A Neurotoxin from the Seeds of Lathyrus sativus". Biochemistry. 3 (3): 432_436. doi:10.1021/bi00891a022. PMID 14155110. Rao, S. L. N.; Adiga, P. R.; Sarma, P. S. (1964_03_01). "The Isolation and Characteriza-

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230 PT

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80 PT

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16 PT

"Lathyrus sativus L." Plants of the World Online. Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. 2017. Retrieved 20 July 2020. BSBI List 2007 (xls). Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland. Archived from the original (xls) on 2015-06-26. Retrieved 2014-10-17. USDA, NRCS (n.d.). "Lathyrus precatorius". The PLANTS Database (plants.usda.gov). Greensboro, North Carolina: National Plant Data Team. Retrieved 23 January 2016. "Lathyrus sativus (grass pea)". Kew Gardens. Archived from the original on 30 January 2016. Oudhia, P. (1999). Allelopathic effects of some obnoxious weeds on germination and seedling vigour of Lathyrus sativus. FABIS Newsletter 42-32-34. Plants for a Future Lathyrus sativus. "Serra De' Conti Cicerchia - Presidi Slow Food". Slow Food Foundation. Retrieved 2020-08-10. Gachas manchegas recipe (in Spanish) "Paragraphs 3.18.09 a and b and 5.36.16 b". BOE-A-1967-16485 Decreto 2484/1967, de 21 de septiembre, por el que se apruebael texto del Código Alimentario Español [Decree approving the Spanish Food Regulations]. Boletín Oficial del Estado (Report) (in Spanish). 21 September 1967. A Neurotoxin from the Seeds of Lathyrus sativus".

12 PT

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8,5 PT

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230 PT

oxalic acid

80 PT

COOKING THE LEAVES WITH BAKING SODA

64 PT

RHUBARB LEAVES CONTAIN POISONOUS SUBSTANCES, INCLUDING OXALIC ACID

42 PT

Rhubarb leaves contain poisonous substances, including oxalic acid, a nephro-

32 PT

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Rhubarb leaves contain poisonous substances, including oxalic acid, a nephrotoxin. The long term consumption of oxalic acid leads to kidney stone formation in humans. Humans have been poisoned after ingesting the leaves, a particular problem during World War I when the leaves were mistakenly recommended as a food source in Britain. The toxic rhubarb leaves have been used in flavouring extracts, after the oxalic acid is removed by treatment with precipitated chalk (i.e., calcium carbonate). The LD50 (median lethal dose) for pure oxalic acid in rats is about 375 mg/kg body weight,[47] or about 25 grams for a 65-kilogram (143 lb) human. Other sources give a much higher oral LDLo (lowest published lethal dose) of 600 mg/kg.[48] While the oxalic acid content of rhubarb leaves can vary, a typical value is about 0.5%,[49] meaning a 65 kg adult would need to eat 4 to 8 kg (9 to 18 lbs) to obtain a lethal dose, depending on which lethal dose is assumed. Cooking the leaves with baking soda can make them more poisonous by producing sol-

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230 PT

THE

LILY

80 PT

herbaceous flowering plants

64 PT

LILIUM SPECIES ARE TOXIC TO CATS. TRUE MECHANISM OF TOXICITY IS UNDETERMINED

42 PT

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32 PT

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TONKA THIN EXTENDED

80 PT

# SPECIFIC EPITHET

62 PT

## in terminal panicles, 8–18

32 PT

Between 1876 and 1927, Victor Lemoine of Nancy, France, introduced over 153

24 PT

The leaves are simple, light green to glaucous, oval to cordate, with pinnate leaf venation, a mucronate apex, and an entire margin

16 PT

Lilacs—both S. vulgaris and S. × persica the finer, smaller "Persian lilac", now considered a natural hybrid—were introduced into northern European gardens at the end of the 16th century, from Ottoman gardens, not through botanists exploring the Balkan habitats of S. vulgaris. The Holy Roman Em-

12 PT

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TONKA REGULAR EXTENDED

80 PT

# ILLICIUM VERUM

62 PT

## Starch: 5% Protein: 18%

32 PT

Old French from the Latin words anīsum or anēthum

24 PT

# Japanese star anise contains Anisatin, Shikimin, and Shikimitoxin, which cause severe inflammation of the kidneys, urinary tract, and digestive organs.

16 PT

Japanese star anise contains Anisatin, Shikimin, and Shikimitoxin, which cause severe inflammation of the kidneys, urinary tract, and digestive organs.[4] Other compounds present in toxic species of Illicium are safrole and eugenol, which are not present in the edible Chinese star anise and are used

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TONKA SEMIBOLD EXTENDED

80 PT

Blauer Eisenhut

62 PT

giftigste Pflanzenart

32 PT

Eisenhut war ein beliebtes Mord- und Pfeilgift

24 PT

# Alle Pflanzenteile sind sehr giftig. Sie gilt als die giftigste Pflanzenart Europas. Die Knolle enthält zwischen 0,2 und 3 % Aconitin. Beim Menschen

16 PT

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TONKA EXTRABOLD EXTENDED

80 PT

# Gefleckte Schierling

62 PT

# 0,5 bis 1g tödlich

32 PT

## Der Saft unterdrückt den Geschlechtstrieb

24 PT

# Der Schierling gehört zu den giftigsten einheimischen Pflanzenarten. Sein in allen Teilen vorhandener Wirkstoff ist das Pseudoalkaloid

16 PT

**Der Schierling gehört zu den giftigsten einheimischen Pflanzenarten. Sein in allen Teilen vorhandener Wirkstoff ist das Pseudoalkaloid Coniin, das für den Erwachsenen in einer Dosis von 0,5 bis 1 g tödlich ist. Der Gefleckte Schierling enthält zwischen 1,5 und 2,0**

12 PT

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