

## HOME CARD

UK Vintage Deck



Home Card

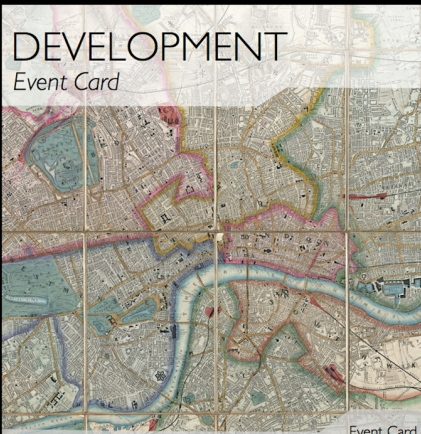
The game starts with each player having a **HOME** card played on the table facing him/her. **HOME** cards represent all **TERRAIN** and **CLIMATE** values.

Image by Bowles and Carter (1801)  
From Bowles's New One-Sheet Map

## DEVELOPMENT

Event Card






Event Card

**PLAY:** Play on top of any **SPECIES** card of any land based **TERRAIN**.

**EFFECT:** The **SPECIES** card beneath is Immediately discarded.

Image by B.R. Davies (1848)  
From New Map of the British Metropolis

## HABITAT PROTECTION

Event Card



Event Card

**PLAY:** You can play this immediately after your opponent has played an **EVENT** card on top of one of your **SPECIES**.


**EFFECT:** Negates the effect of the **EVENT** card.

Image by Frank Oates (ca. 1881)  
From Matabele land and the Victoria Falls

## SPECIMEN PRESERVATION AT NHM

Event Card






Event Card

**PLAY:** You can play this immediately after your opponent has played an **EVENT** card on top of one of your **SPECIES**.


**EFFECT:** Negates the effect of the **EVENT** card.

Photo by Unknown (1885)  
Taken only 4 years after opening.

## SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITY

Event Card






Event Card

**PLAY:** This card can be played for below effect and then discarded.

**EFFECT:** When used, a player can look at the bottom 4 cards of their pick up pile and place them in any order on top.

Image by Levinus Vincent (1719)  
From Elenchus tabularium, pinacothecarum...

## HARBOUR SEAL 7 3

*Phoca vitulina*



Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

8 POINTS

**PLAY:** This Harbour Seal has a **MOVE** of 2.

**FACT:** Seals in the United Kingdom are protected by the 1970 Conservation of Seals Act, which prohibits most forms of killing.

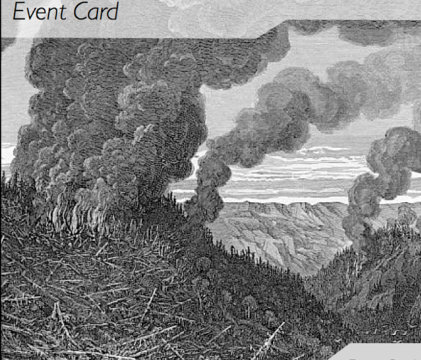
  

Image by Richard Lydekker (1886)  
From British Mammalia

WARM COOL COLD

## WILDFIRE

Event Card





Event Card

**PLAY:** Play on top of any **SPECIES** card of any forest or grasslands **TERRAIN**.

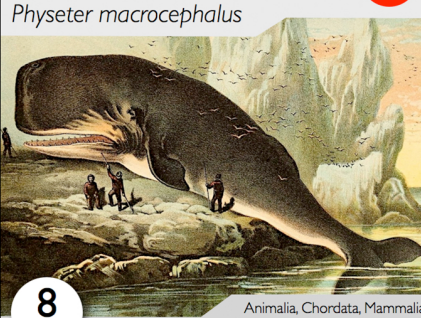
**EFFECT:** The **SPECIES** card beneath is Immediately discarded.

Image by Gustave Dore (1870)  
From an 1870 Art Collection

## SPERM WHALE 9 3

*Physeter macrocephalus*



Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

8 POINTS

**PLAY:** The Sperm Whale has a **MOVE** of 2.

**FACT:** From the early eighteenth century through the late 20th the species was a prime target of whalers. The head of the whale contains a liquid wax called spermaceti, from which the whale derives its name.




  

Image by H.J. Johnson (1880)  
From Johnson's household book of 1880

WARM COOL COLD

## HOME CARD

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The game starts with each player having a **HOME** card played on the table facing him/her. **HOME** cards represent all **TERRAIN** and **CLIMATE** values.

Image by Bowles and Carter (1801)  
From Bowles's New One-Sheet Map



# HUMAN

*Homo Sapiens*

8 3



Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

3

POINTS

**PLAY:** This Human has a MOVE of 2.

**FACT:** Although an omnivore, this card can only be played next to a **SPECIES** card that represents food that humans would actually eat.

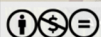


Image by unknown (1876-78)  
From Ornithological miscellany



HOT WARM COOL COLD

# HUMAN

*Homo Sapiens*

8 3



Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

3

POINTS

**PLAY:** This Human has a MOVE of 2.

**FACT:** Although an omnivore, this card can only be played next to a **SPECIES** card that represents food that humans would actually eat.



Image by A.B. Strong (1855)  
From The American flora



HOT WARM COOL COLD

# COMMON OCTOPUS

*Octopus vulgaris*

7 3



Animalia, Mollusca, Cephalopoda

8

POINTS

**PLAY:** This Common Octopus has a MOVE of 2.

**FACT:** The Common Octopus is able to colour blend with its surroundings.



Image by James Sowerby (1806)  
From The British Miscellany

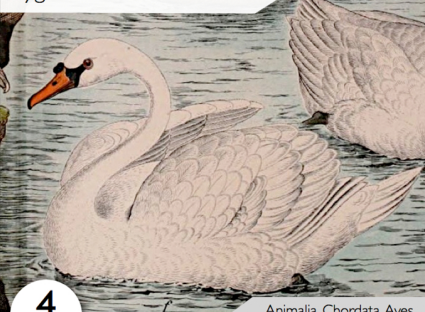


WARM COOL

# MUTE SWAN

*Cygnus olor*

7 2



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

4

POINTS

**PLAY:** The Mute Swan has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** The mute swan is one of the heaviest flying birds, with males (known as cobs) averaging about 24 to 26 lbs.

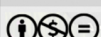


Image by W.F. Kirby (1889)  
From The natural history of the animal...



WARM COOL

# GREEN WOODPECKER

*Picus viridis*

6 3



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

7

POINTS

**PLAY:** The Green Woodpecker has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** Like other woodpecker species the Green Woodpecker's tongue is long (10 cm) and has to be curled around its skull



Image by W. Swainsland (1883)  
From Familiar wild birds



WARM COOL

# NORTHERN PIKE

*Cygnus olor*

7 3



Animalia, Chordata, Actinopterygii

9

POINTS

**PLAY:** The Northern Pike has a MOVE of 2.

**FACT:** The northern pike gets its name from its resemblance to the pole-weapon known as the pike (from the Middle English for pointed)



Image by W.H. Lizars (1843)  
From The natural history of British fishes

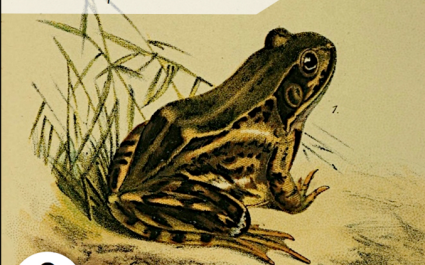


COOL COLD

# COMMON FROG

*Rana temporaria*

5 3



Animalia, Chordata, Amphibia

8

POINTS

**PLAY:** Common Frog has a MOVE of 2.

**FACT:** In the most northern extremities of their range they may be trapped under ice for up to nine months of the year, but studies have shown that in these conditions they may be relatively active at temperatures close to freezing

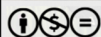


Image by M.C. Cooke (1893)  
From Our reptiles and batrachians



WARM COOL COLD

# GREAT CRESTED NEWT

*Triturus cristatus*

5 3



Animalia, Chordata, Amphibia

8

POINTS

**PLAY:** The Great Crested Newt has a MOVE of 2.

**FACT:** In England, Wales, and Scotland, it is a protected species under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.



Image by George Sowerby (1857)  
From Popular history of the aquarium



WARM COOL

# THREE-SPINED STICKLEBACK

*Gasterosteus aculeatus*

5 3



Animalia, Chordata, Actinopterygii

9

POINTS

**PLAY:** The Three-Spined Stickleback has a MOVE of 2 and feeds on ZOOPLANKTON.

**FACT:** There is evidence that shows the existence of cooperative behavior among three-spined sticklebacks.



Image by A.F. Lydon (1879)  
From The natural history of British fishes

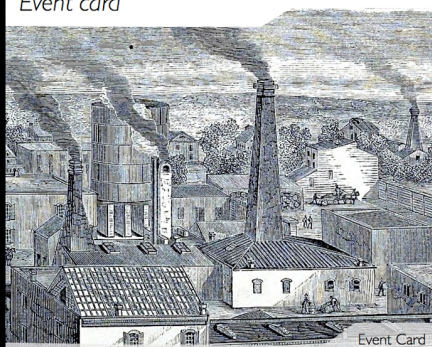


COOL COLD



## POLLUTION

Event card



**PLAY:** Place this card on top of any SPECIES card.

**EFFECT:** The SPECIES card is IMMEDIATELY discarded. Leave the POLLUTION card on the table, and no new cards can be placed adjacent to this card for the remainder of the game.

Image by Unknown (1872)  
From The American grainers' hand-book



## CLIMATE CHANGE

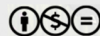
Event card



**PLAY:** Place this card on top of any SPECIES card.

**EFFECT:** The SPECIES card is IMMEDIATELY discarded. In the same action, this EVENT card then moves to an adjacent SPECIES card. A game of rock-paper-scissors determines whether this 2nd SPECIES card is also discarded. Continue moving the EVENT card and removing SPECIES cards until your opponent wins at rock-paper-scissors. This card can only be played once per game.

Image by Laplante (1880)  
From The National Encyclopaedia



## YELLOW IRIS

*Iris pseudacorus*

7 1



2  
POINTS

**FACT:** This plant has been used as a form of water treatment since it has the ability to take up heavy metals through its roots.

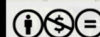


Image by Otto Wilhelm Thomé (1903)  
From Flora von Deutschland

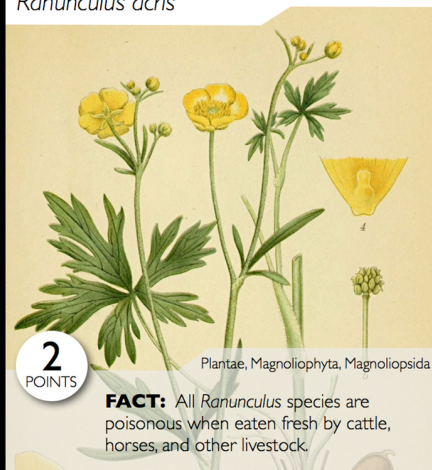


WARM COOL

## BUTTERCUP

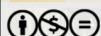
*Ranunculus acris*

6 1



2  
POINTS

**FACT:** All *Ranunculus* species are poisonous when eaten fresh by cattle, horses, and other livestock.



From Billöder af nordens flora  
Edited by August Mentz (1917-1927)



WARM COOL

## HIMALAYAN BLACKBERRY

*Rubus armeniacus*

9 1



2  
POINTS

**FACT:** Native to Armenia and Northern Iran, the species was introduced to Europe in 1835 and to Australasia and North America in 1885.

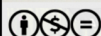


Image by F.W. van Eeden (1893)  
From Flora Batava

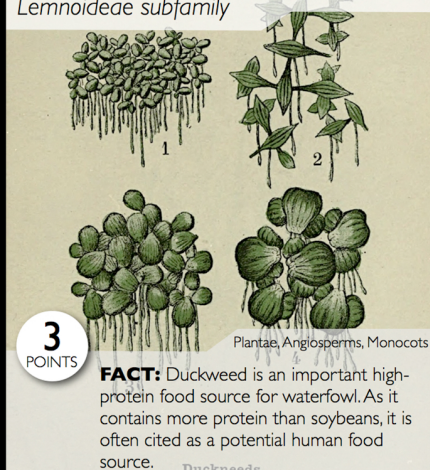


WARM COOL

## DUCKWEED

*Lemnoideae* subfamily

4 1



3  
POINTS

**FACT:** Duckweed is an important high-protein food source for waterfowl. As it contains more protein than soybeans, it is often cited as a potential human food source.

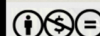


Image by Edward Step (1895)  
From Wayside and woodland blossoms...

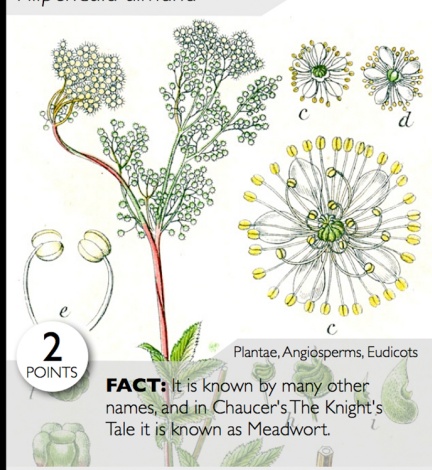


WARM COOL

## MEADOWSWEET

*Filipendula ulmaria*

7 1



2  
POINTS

**FACT:** It is known by many other names, and in Chaucer's *The Knight's Tale* it is known as Meadowt.

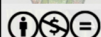


Image by Jacob Sturm (1796)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

## WOODLAND STRAWBERRY

*Fragaria vesca*

6 1



2  
POINTS

**FACT:** It is also used as a genetic model plant for the garden strawberry and the Rosaceae family in general.

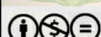


Image by Otto Wilhelm Thomé (1885)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

## ATLANTIC SALMON

*Salmo salar*

6 3



7  
POINTS

**PLAY:** The Atlantic Salmon has a MOVE of 2 and can feed on ZOOPLANKTON.

**FACT:** Human activities have heavily damaged salmon populations across their range. The major impacts were from overfishing and habitat change, and the new threat from competitive farmed fish.

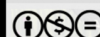


Image by A.F. Lydon (1878)  
From The British fresh water fishes



COOL COLD



# APPLE TREE

*Malus Domestica*

9

1



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

2  
POINTS

**FACT:** There is genetic proof that *Malus sieversii* is the wild ancestor of the domestic apple.

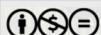


Image by Otto Wilhelm Thomé (1884)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

# PEDUNCULATE OAK

*Quercus robur*

9

1



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

2  
POINTS

**FACT:** *Quercus robur* is a large deciduous tree, and is also known as the English Oak



Image by Otto Wilhelm Thomé (1884)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

# SCOTS PINE

*Pinus sylvestris*

9

1



Plantae, Pinophyta, Pinopsida

2  
POINTS

**FACT:** In Britain it now occurs naturally only in Scotland, but historical and archaeological records indicate that it also once occurred in Wales and England.



Image by Otto Wilhelm Thomé (1885)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

# WILD DAFFODIL

*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*

5

1



Plantae, Magnoliophyta, Liliopsida

3  
POINTS

**FACT:** In Britain native populations have decreased substantially since the 19th century due to intensification of agriculture, clearance of woodland and uprooting of the bulbs for use in gardens.

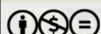


Image by John Curtis (1836)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

# OXEYE DAISY

*Leucanthemum vulgare*

7

1



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

3  
POINTS

**FACT:** The Oxeye Daisy is considered an invasive species in many parts of the world. It is difficult to control or eradicate, since a new plant can regenerate from rhizome fragments.



Image by Mentz & Ostenfeld (1917-1927)  
From Billeder af nordens flora



WARM COOL

# COMMON DANDELION

*Taraxacum officinale*

5

1



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

2  
POINTS

**FACT:** *T. officinale* is considered a weed, especially in lawns and along roadsides, but it is sometimes used as a medical herb and in food preparation.



Image by William Kilburn (1777 - 1798)  
From William Curtis' Flora Londinensis



WARM COOL

# BLUE TIT

*Cyanistes caeruleus*

5

3



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

3  
POINTS

**PLAY:** The Blue Tit has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** While most authorities treat the Blue Tit as a subgenus of *Parus*, the British Ornithologists' Union treats *Cyanistes* as a distinct genus.

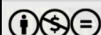


Image by Henrik Grönvold (1907)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

# RED FOX

*Vulpes vulpes*

7

3



Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

1  
POINT

**PLAY:** The Red Fox has a MOVE of 2.

**FACT:** The earliest fossil specimens of *V. vulpes* were uncovered in Barany, Hungary dating from between 3.4 and 1.8 million years ago.



From Animal Illustrations of  
Scandinavian Fauna. cc 1880s



WARM COOL

# KELP

*Laminaria genus*

9

1



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

2  
POINTS

**FACT:** It is also used as a genetic model plant for the garden strawberry and the Rosaceae family in general.



Image by Marc Pietro (1829)  
From Hydrophytologiae Regni Neapolitani...



WARM COOL



## COMMON BLACKBIRD 5 3

*Turdus Merula*



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

3

POINTS

**PLAY:** The Blackbird has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** The common blackbird was described by Linnaeus in the 10th edition of his *Systema Naturae* in 1758

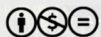


Image by J. F. Naumann (1905)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL COLD

## EUROPEAN BADGER 6 3

*Meles meles*



Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

4

POINT

**PLAY:** The European Badger has a MOVE of 2.

**FACT:** The European Badger can become torpid (a kind of temporary hibernation) for two or so days at a time.

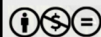


Image by Richard Lydekker (1896)  
From British Mammalia



WARM COOL

## PEREGRINE FALCON 6 3

*Falco peregrinus*



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

6

POINTS

**PLAY:** The Peregrine Falcon has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** The peregrine is renowned for its speed, reaching over 200 mph during its characteristic hunting stoop (high speed dive), making it the fastest member of the animal kingdom.

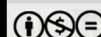


Image by J. F. Naumann (1905)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

## DUNNOCK 5 3

*Prunella modularis*



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

3

POINTS

**PLAY:** The Dunnock has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** The name "Dunnock" comes from the ancient british *dunnākos*, meaning "little brown one."

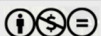


Image by Henrik Grönvold (1907-1908)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

## MALLARD 6 3

*Anas platyrhynchos*



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

3

POINTS

**PLAY:** The Mallard has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** The genome of the Mallard was sequenced in 2013.

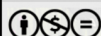


Image by J.J. Audubon (1827-1838)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

## COMMON RAVEN 6 3

*Corvus corax*



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

2

POINTS

**PLAY:** The Raven has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** Some remarkable feats of problem-solving have been observed in the species, leading to the belief that it is highly intelligent.

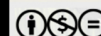


Image by J.J. Audubon (1827-1838)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL COLD

## SNAIL (BRITISH) 4 2

*Cornu aspersum*



Animalia, Mollusca, Gastropoda

3

POINTS

**PLAY:** Snails have a MOVE of 1.

**FACT:** *Cornu aspersum* (the top middle shell) is also known as the common Garden Snail.

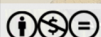


Image by G.B. Sowerby II (1859)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

## EUROPEAN GARDEN SPIDER 4 3

*Araneus diadematus*



Animalia, Arthropoda, Arachnida

7

POINTS

**PLAY:** The European Garden Spider has a MOVE of 1.

**FACT:** The third pair of legs of garden spiders are specialized for assisting in the spinning of orb webs.

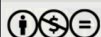


Image by Ernst Haeckel (1904)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/



WARM COOL

## COMMON SHREW 5 3

*Sorex araneus*



Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

7

POINT

**PLAY:** The Common Shrew has a MOVE of 2.

**FACT:** Shrews need to consume 200-300% of their body weight each day in order to survive. A shrew must eat every two to three hours to achieve this goal.

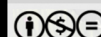


Image by Victor Fatio (1869-1905)  
From Faune des vertébrés de la Suisse



WARM COOL



## ROBIN

*Erithacus rubecula*

5 **3**



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

2  
POINTS

**PLAY:** The Robin has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** The avian magnetic compass of the robin has been extensively researched and uses Vision-Based Magnetoreception.

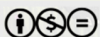


Image by W. Swainsland (1883)  
From *Familiar wild birds*



WARM COOL COLD

## SNOWY OWL

*Bubo scandiacus*

6 **3**



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

8  
POINTS

**PLAY:** The Snowy Owl has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** The common blackbird was described by Linnaeus in the 10th edition of his *Systema Naturae* in 1758



Image by Heath (1808)  
From *Systematic natural history*



COOL COLD

## COMMON CHAFFINCH

*Fringilla coelebs*

5 **3**



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

3  
POINTS

**PLAY:** The Chaffinch has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** The Chaffinch's powerful song is very well known, and its *fink* or *vink* sounding call gives the finch family its English name.



Image by Thomas Lord (1791)  
"Lord's Entire New System of Ornithology..."



WARM COOL

## LARGE EARTH BUMBLEBEE

*Bombus terrestris*

4 **2**



Animalia, Arthropoda, Insecta

4  
POINTS

**PLAY:** This Bumblebee has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** The Large Earth Bumblebee can navigate its way back to the nest from a distance as far away as 8 miles.

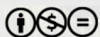


Image by Stewart (ca 1840)  
From *Jardine's Naturalist Library*



WARM COOL

## RED SQUIRREL

*Sciurus vulgaris*

5 **3**



Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

5  
POINTS

**PLAY:** The Red Squirrel has a MOVE of 2.

**FACT:** In Great Britain, Italy and Ireland, numbers have decreased drastically in recent years.



Image by Angel Cabrera (1922)  
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sciurus_vulgaris)



WARM COOL

## DRAGONFLY

*Anisoptera infraorder*

4 **3**



Animalia, Arthropoda, Insecta

7  
POINTS

**PLAY:** This Dragonfly has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** In general, large dragonflies have a maximum speed of 10 to 15 metres per second (22 to 34 mph)



Image by Caspar & Merian (1718)  
From *Theatrum Universale omnium...*



WARM COOL

## DRAGON

*Dragonica dragonium*

9 **3**



Animalia, Chordata, Reptilia

0  
POINTS

**PLAY:** Dragons have a MOVE of 3. When played, you are awesome. That is all.

**FACT:** St. George was very very lucky.

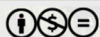


Image by M. Merian (1657)  
From *Historia Naturalis*

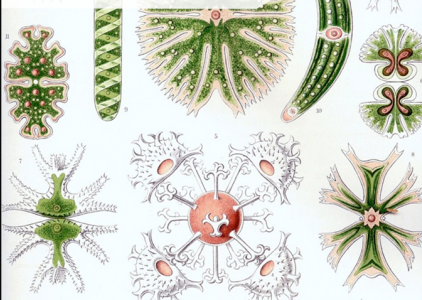


HOT WARM COOL COLD

## PHYTOPLANKTON

*Desmidiaceae Order*

2 **1**



Plantae, Charophyta, Zygnemophyceae

2  
POINTS

**FACT:** Desmids are a type of green algae. They assume a variety of highly symmetrical and attractive shapes



Image by Ernst Haeckel (1904)  
From *Kunstformen der Natur*



WARM COOL COLD

## EUROPEAN HONEY BEE

*Apis Mellifera*

4 **2**



Animalia, Arthropoda, Insecta

5  
POINTS

**PLAY:** The European Honey Bee has a FLIGHT of 2.

**FACT:** The Honey Bee Genome Sequencing Consortium fully sequenced and analyzed the genome of *Apis mellifera* in 2006.



Image by Stewart (ca 1840)  
From *Jardine's Naturalist Library*

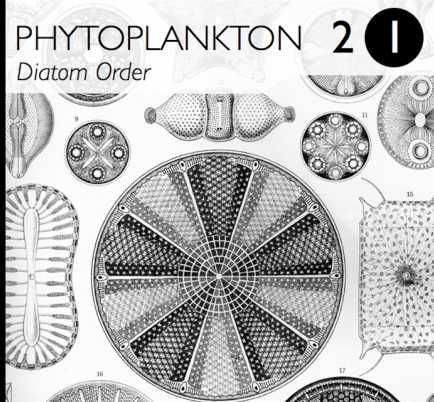


WARM COOL



# PHYTOPLANKTON 2 1

Diatom Order



Chromalveolata, Heterokontophyta, Bacillariophyceae

2 POINTS

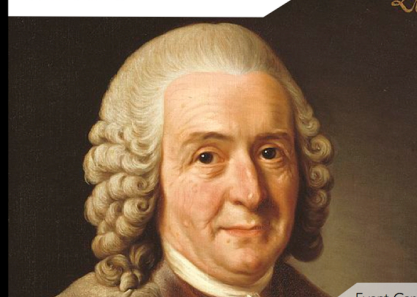
**FACT:** Diatoms belong to a large group called the heterokonts, including both autotrophs and heterotrophs

Image by Ernst Haeckel (1904)  
From *Kunstformen der Natur*

WARM COOL COLD

# CARL LINNAEUS

Event Card



Event Card


**PLAY:** This card can be played immediately for below effect and then discarded.

**FACT:** When used, if a player can remember the latin name for an organism in his/her discard pile, then he/she can retrieve that card and place back in their hand.

Image by unknown (ca 1775)  
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/

# COPEPODA 2 1

Subclass



Animalia, Arthropoda, Maxillopoda

2 POINTS

**PLAY:** Copepoda have a MOVE of 1.

**FACT:** Copapods are major ZOOPLANKTON food organisms for a wide variety of fish, crustacean and bird species.

Image by Ernst Haeckel (1904)  
From *Kunstformen der Natur*

WARM COOL COLD

# PEDUNCULATE OAK 9 1

*Quercus robur*



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

2 POINTS

**FACT:** *Quercus robur* is a large deciduous tree, and is also known as the English Oak

Image by Otto Wilhelm Thomé (1884)  
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/

WARM COOL

# YELLOW IRIS 7 1

*Iris pseudacorus*



Plantae, Angiosperms, Monocots

2 POINTS

**FACT:** This plant has been used as a form of water treatment since it has the ability to take up heavy metals through its roots.

Image by Otto Wilhelm Thomé (1903)  
From *Flora von Deutschland*

WARM COOL

# COMMON DANDELION 5 1

*Taraxacum officinale*



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

2 POINTS

**FACT:** *T. officinale* is considered a weed, especially in lawns and along roadsides, but it is sometimes used as a medical herb and in food preparation.

Image by William Kilburn (1777 - 1798)  
From William Curtis' *Flora Londinensis*

WARM COOL



