**SPECIMEN PRESERVATION AT NHM**

**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**

**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 Levinia Vincent (1719)*
*From Ethelcis tabulatum, pecotheocerus.*

**HARBOUR SEAL**

**Phoca vitulina**

**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 (1860)*
*From British Mammals/WARM, COOL, COLD*

**WILDFIRE**

**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 Doré (1870)*
*From an 1870 Art Collection*

**SPERM WHALE**

**Physeter macrocephalus**

**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/WARM, COOL, COLD*

**HOME CARD**

**UK Vintage Deck**

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.
APPLE TREE  
*Malus Domestica*

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

**POINTS:** 2

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PEDUNCULATE OAK  
*Quercus robur*

**FACT:** *Quercus robur* is a large deciduous tree and is also known as the English Oak. It is rich in tannins and is used as a natural dye.

**POINTS:** 2

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SCOTS PINE  
*Pinus sylvestris*

**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.

**POINTS:** 2

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WILD DAFFODIL  
*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*

**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.

**POINTS:** 3

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OXEYE DAISY  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*

**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.

**POINTS:** 3

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COMMON DANDELION  
*Taraxacum officinale*

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

**POINTS:** 2

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BLUE TIT  
*Cyanistes caeruleus*

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

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

**POINTS:** 3

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RED FOX  
*Vulpes vulpes*

**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.

**POINTS:** 7

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KELP  
*Laminaria genus*

**FACT:** It is also used as a genetic model plant for marine research and is known for its role in the Rosaceae family in general.

**POINTS:** 9