This is a HOME card. The game starts with each player having a HOME card played on the table next to each other.

HOME cards represent all TERRAIN and CLIMATE values.

**Play:**

**Tarsius syrichta** has a **MOVE** of 2.

**Fact:** Tarsius syrichta is one of the smallest primates in the Animal Kingdom.

**Play:**

**Loxodonta africana** has a **MOVE** of 2.

**Fact:** Loxodonta africana is one of the largest living terrestrial animals.

**Play:**

**Macrocephalon maleo** has a **FLIGHT** of 2.

**Fact:** Macrocephalon maleo’s egg is five times larger than a chicken’s egg.

**Play:**

**Caloenas nicobarica** has a **FLIGHT** of 2.

**Fact:** Caloenas nicobarica is a small-island specialist.

**Play:**

**Macaca sylvanus** has a **MOVE** of 2.

**Fact:** Besides humans, Macaca sylvanus is the only free-living primate in Europe.

**Play:**

**Panthera tigris** has a **MOVE** of 2.

**Fact:** Panthera tigris is the only cat with stripes.

**Play:**

**Pteropus vampyrus** has a **FLIGHT** of 2.

**Fact:** Pteropus Vampyrus is one of the largest bat species.
Hawksbill Turtle
Eretmochelys imbricata

PLAY: Eretmochelys imbricata has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: Until the practice was outlawed, Eretmochelys imbricata were harvested for their shells, which were used for decoration.

Northern Krill
Meganyciphanes norvegica

PLAY: Meganyciphanes norvegica has a MOVE of 1. Should be played adjacent to a PLANKTON species card.

FACT: Eretmochelys imbricata is critically endangered, with only one known population in the wild, and no individuals in captivity.

Javan Rhinoceros
Rhinoceros sondaicus

PLAY: Rhinoceros sondaicus has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: Rhinoceros sondaicus is critically endangered, with only one known population in the wild, and no individuals in captivity.

Lanternfish
Electrona carlsbergi

PLAY: Electrona carlsbergi has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: Electrona carlsbergi can feed on a Zooplankton SPECIES card.

Grey-Crowned Crane
Balearica regulorum

PLAY: Balearica regulorum has a FLIGHT of 2.

FACT: Balearica regulorum is the national bird of Uganda.

Addax
Addax nasomaculatus

PLAY: Addax nasomaculatus has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: The slow-moving Addax nasomaculatus is hunted as a game animal.

Galapagos Land Iguana
Conolophus subcristatus

PLAY: Conolophus subcristatus has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: Conolophus subcristatus can live for up to 50 years.

North Atlantic Right Whale
Eubalaena glacialis

PLAY: Eubalaena glacialis has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: Eubalaena glacialis feeds on Zooplankton or Krill SPECIES cards.

Harpy Eagle
Harpia harpyja

PLAY: Harpy eagle has a FLIGHT of 2.

FACT: Harpy eagle is an apex predator, meaning that adults are at the top of a food chain and have no natural predators.
**Phrynocephalus horvathi**

**PLAY:** Phrynocephalus horvathi has a **MOVE** of 1.

**FACT:** P. horvathi population is declining due to habitat loss, a result of human development.

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**Aptenodytes patagonicus**

**PLAY:** Aptenodytes patagonicus has a **MOVE** of 2.

**FACT:** Aptenodytes patagonicus was once hunted for oil, blubber, eggs, and skins.

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**Aplysina archeri**

**FACT:** Aplysina archeri is a simple, multicellular animal that feeds and breathes by filtering water.

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**Elaphurus davidianus**

**PLAY:** Elaphurus davidianus has a **MOVE** of 2.

**FACT:** Elaphurus davidianus is a semiaquatic animal that prefers marshland, and is native to the subtropics of China.

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**Terpsiphone paradisi**

**PLAY:** Terpsiphone paradisi has a **FLIGHT** of 2.

**FACT:** Terpsiphone paradisi catches its food on the wing, thanks in part to its quick reflexes and sharp eyesight.

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**Dasyprocta mexicana**

**PLAY:** Dasyprocta mexicana has a **MOVE** of 2.

**FACT:** Dasyprocta mexicana is threatened by habitat loss.

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**Rhinoceros unicornis**

**PLAY:** Rhinoceros unicornis has a **MOVE** of 2.

**FACT:** Rhinoceros unicornis has a single horn that is usually about 25cm long, but has been known to grow up to 50cm in length.

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**Sphyrna mokarran**

**PLAY:** Sphyrna mokarran has a **MOVE** of 2.

**FACT:** Sphyrna mokarran's favorite food is stingrays.
**Leopardus colocolo**
*Pampas Cat*

**PLAY:** Leopardus colocolo has a **MOVE** of 2.

**FACT:** Leopardus colocolo is native to the west Andean slope in central and northern Chile.

**Aquila clanga**
*Greater Spotted Eagle*

**PLAY:** Aquila clanga has a **FLIGHT** of 2.

**FACT:** Although Aquila clanga can live to be over 20 years old, it is often killed by shooting or deliberate poisoning.

**Habitat Loss**
*Event*

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

**EFFECT:** This **SPECIES** card must be removed immediately. You may leave this card on the table to show that this location cannot be used anymore in the game.

**Illegal Poaching**
*Event*

**PLAY:** Place this card on any **SPECIES** cards of forest or grassland terrain AND scale of 6 or higher.

**EFFECT:** The played **SPECIES** card is discarded.

**Conservation Advocacy**
*Event*

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

**EFFECT:** Negates the effect of the **EVENT** card. Does not work on **EVENT** cards that are not played specifically on top of **SPECIES**.

**Climate Change**
*Event*

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

**EFFECT:** The **SPECIES** card is IMMEDIATELY removed. 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.
PLAY: Place this card on any SPECIES card from an ocean habitat.
EFFECT: The played SPECIES card is discarded.

FACT: The flowers of the *Acacia cultiformis* are safe for humans to eat.

FACT: *Opuntia stricta* produces yellow flowers and purplish-red fruits.

FACT: An ear of *Zea mays* commonly holds about 600 kernels.

FACT: *Magnifera indica* is the largest fruit tree in the world.

FACT: *Adansonia digitata*’s fruit is sometimes known as a superfruit.
FACT: Adansonia digitata’s fruit is sometimes known as a superfruit.

FACT: Helix aspersa has a life span of 5-10 years.

FACT: Helix aspersa undergoes a complete metamorphosis with egg, larval, pupal, and winged adult stages.

FACT: Copepoda live both in the sea and in freshwater habitats.