

MONKEY PUZZLE TREE 9 1

Araucaria araucana



1 POINTS

Plantae, Pinophyta, Pinopsida

FACT: Because of the great age of this species, it is sometimes described as a "Living Fossil."



Image by Diana Sudyka
www.dianasudyka.com



DARWIN'S FOX 7 3

Lycalopex fulvipes



4 POINTS

Animalia, Chordata, Aves

PLAY: Darwin's Fox has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: Darwin's fox was first collected from San Pedro Island off the coast of Chile by the naturalist Charles Darwin in 1834.

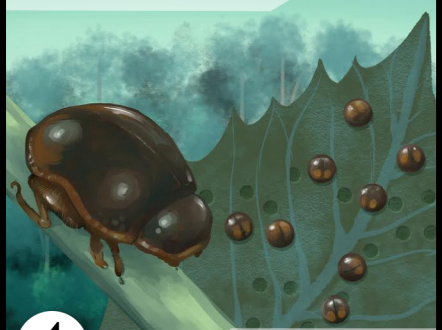


Image by Golly Bard
www.gollybard.blogspot.ca



LEAF LETTER FLEA BEETLE 4 2

Aulonodera darwini



4 POINTS

Animalia, Arthropoda, Insecta

PLAY: This Flea beetle has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: Specimens of this insect species, bearing his name, were collected on Chiloe Island, Chile.



Image by Simon Gurr
www.gurmillustration.com



LEAF LETTER FLEA BEETLE 4 2

Aulonodera darwini



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Animalia, Arthropoda, Insecta

PLAY: This Flea beetle has a MOVE of 2.

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CHILE DARWIN'S FROG 4 3

Rhinoderma rufum



7 POINTS

Animalia, Chordata, Amphibia

PLAY: This frog has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: The Chile Darwin's frog is currently listed as "Critically Endangered" by the IUCN, but as there have been no confirmed sightings since around 1978, it may be EXTINCT.



Image by Golly Bard
www.gollybard.blogspot.ca



VINCHUCA 4 3

Triatoma infestans



6 POINTS

Animalia, Arthropoda, Insecta

PLAY: The vinchuca has a MOVE of 2.

"It is most disgusting to feel soft wingless insects, about an inch long, crawling over ones body; before sucking they are quite thin, but afterwards round & bloated with blood." Darwin on the Vinchuca, 1835



Image by Golly Bard
www.gollybard.blogspot.ca



MONKEY PUZZLE TREE 9 1

Araucaria araucana



1 POINTS

Plantae, Pinophyta, Pinopsida

FACT: Because of the great age of this species, it is sometimes described as a "Living Fossil."



Image by Diana Sudyka
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FITZROY DOLPHIN 8 3

Lagenorhynchus obscurus



8 POINTS

Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

PLAY: This dolphin has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: Darwin described this species as *Dephinius fitzroyi* from a specimen harpooned off Argentina in 1838.

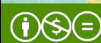


Image by Rachel Ignatofsky
www.rachelignatofskydesign.com



FLYING FISH 6 2

Exocoetidae family



6 POINTS

Animalia, Chordata, Actinopterygii

PLAY: This fish has a MOVE of 2, and needs to be played next to a PLANKTON species card (for food)

FACT: The flights of flying fish are typically around 50 meters, though they can use updrafts at the leading edge of waves to cover distances of up to 400 meters!



Image by Rachel Ignatofsky
www.rachelignatofskydesign.com



GEONOMA SCHOTTIANA

8

1

Arecaceae geonoma schottiana



2

POINTS

Plantae, Angiosperms, Monocots

FACT: Specimens of this plant were collected by Darwin at Bahia (Salvador) in March 1832.



Image by Golly Bard
www.gollybard.blogspot.com



BAOBAB TREE

9

1

Adansonia digitata



2

POINTS

Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

FACT: During the voyage, the observation of this tree (which can grow to be 6000 years old), is thought to have made Darwin ponder the long timescales in the Earth's geology.



Image by Robert Ball
www.robertmball.com



BRIDLED BURRFISH

5

3

Chilomycterus antennatus



9

POINTS

Animalia, Chordata, Actinopterygii

PLAY: This fish has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: *C. antennatus* has the ability to inflate their body through the swallowing of water or air.



Image by Golly Bard
www.gollybard.blogspot.com



WELWITSCHIA

9

1

Welwitschia mirabilis



2

POINTS

Plantae, Gnetophyta, Gnepopsida

FACT: The age of individual plants is difficult to assess, but they are very long-lived, living 1000 years or more.



Image by Diana Sudyka
www.dianasudyka.com



CORAL

9

1

Anthozoa class



3

POINTS

Animalia, Cnidaria, Anthozoa

PLAY: This is a suspension feeder & must be played adjacent to at least one PLANKTON species.

FACT: Darwin's *The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs*, was published in 1842.



Image by Robert Ball
www.robertmball.com



GALAPAGOS GIANT TORTOISE

8

2

Chelonoidis nigra

Fact: Darwin visited the Galápagos for 5 weeks on the 2nd voyage of HMS Beagle in 1835 and saw Galápagos tortoises on San Cristobal (Chatham) and Santiago (James) Islands.



3

POINTS

Animalia, Chordata, Sauropsida

PLAY: This tortoise has a MOVE of 2.



Image by Robert Ball
www.robertmball.com



GALAPAGOS SEA LION

7

3

Zalophus wollebaeki



8

POINTS

Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

PLAY: This sea lion has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: Their loud bark, playful nature, and graceful agility in water make them the "welcoming party" of the Galapagos Islands.



Image by Rachel Ignatofsky
www.rachelignatofskydesign.com



GALAPAGOS PRICKLY PEAR

9

1

Opuntia echios



1

POINTS

Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

FACT: This prickly pear is a favourite meal for the Galápagos tortoises. Its presence is also a selective pressure and has resulted in changes to the tortoise's shell.



Image by Robert Ball
http://www.robertmball.com/



FLYING FISH

6

2

Exocoetidae family



6

POINTS

Animalia, Chordata, Actinopterygii

PLAY: This fish has a MOVE of 2, and needs to be played next to a PLANKTON species card (for food)

FACT: The flights of flying fish are typically around 50 meters, though they can use updrafts at the leading edge of waves to cover distances of up to 400 meters!



Image by Rachel Ignatofsky
www.rachelignatofskydesign.com



SCALESIA PEDUNCULATA 9 1

Scalesia pedunculata



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

3
POINTS

FACT: Darwin first collected specimens of this species from Santiago Island in October 1835 on the voyage of the Beagle, and it was later named by his friend Joseph Dalton Hooker.



Image by Rachel Ignatofsky
www.rachelignatofskydesign.com



SICYOS VILLOSUS 7 1

Cucurbitaceae Sicyos villosus



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

2
POINTS

PLAY: This plant is **EXTINCT**.

FACT: Darwin's single dried specimen of *Sicyos villosus*, collected during the Beagle voyage, appears to be the only piece of evidence to showed that this plant ever existed.



Image by Golly Bard
http://gollybard.blogspot.ca



GALAPAGOS HAWK 7 3

Buteo galapagoensis



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

6
POINTS

PLAY: The Galapagos Hawk has a **FLIGHT** of 2.

FACT: Darwin on the hawk: "A gun is here almost superfluous; for with the muzzle I pushed a hawk out of the branch of a tree..."



Image by Golly Bard
www.gollybard.blogspot.com



MARINE IGUANA 8 2

Amblyrhynchus cristatus



Animalia, Chordata, Sauropsida

4
POINTS

PLAY: The Marine Iguana has a **MOVE** of 2.

FACT: Darwin was revolted by this animal's appearance, and referred to them as "Imps of Darkness."



Image by Rachel Ignatofsky
www.rachelignatofskydesign.com



FLOREANA MOCKINGBIRD 5 3

Mimus trifasciatus



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

3
POINTS

PLAY: The Floreana Mockingbird has a **FLIGHT** of 2.

FACT: The Floreana Mockingbird is critically endangered and is on the brink of extinction.



Image by Simon Gurr
www.gurnillustration.com



AERONAUT SPIDER 4 3

Parasteatoda tepidariorum



Animalia, Anthropoda, Arachnida

6
POINTS

PLAY: These spiders have a **FLIGHT** of 2.

"How inexplicable is the cause which induces these small insects, as it now appears in both hemispheres, to undertake their aerial excursions."

~Darwin (Oct 31, 1832)



Image by Diana Sudyka
www.dianasudyka.com



FALKLAND ISLAND'S WOLF 7 3

Dusicyon australis



Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

6
POINTS

PLAY: This wolf is **EXTINCT** and has a **MOVE** of 2.

FACT: Its scientific name means "foolish dog of the south," indicative of its fearlessness, which led to it being easily hunted to extinction.



Image by Diana Sudyka
www.dianasudyka.com



GALAPAGOS PRICKLY PEAR 9 1

Opuntia echios



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

1
POINTS

FACT: This prickly pear is a favourite meal for the Galapagos tortoises. Its presence is also a selective pressure and has resulted in changes to the tortoise's shell.



Image by Robert Ball
http://www.robertball.com/



LATHYRUS NERVOSUS 6 1

Lathyrus nervosus



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

3
POINTS

FACT: During the voyage, this pea plant specimen was collected in Bahia Blanca, near Buenos Aires on October 2nd, 1832.



Image by Simon Gurr
http://www.gurnillustration.com/



DARWIN'S RHEA

7 3

Rhea pennata



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

3

POINTS

PLAY: Darwin's Rhea has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: Darwin was searching for this bird, and first came across it on his dinner table when Conrad Martens, an artist on board the H.M.S. Beagle, accidentally shot one for a meal.



Image by Diana Sudyka
www.dianasudyka.com



DARWIN'S TANAGER

5 3

Pipraeidea darwini



Animalia, Chordata, Aves

3

POINTS

PLAY: The Darwin's Tanager has a FLIGHT of 2.



Image by Robert Ball
www.robertmball.com



GLYPTODON

9 2

Glyptodon genus



Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

4

POINTS

PLAY: Glyptodon has a MOVE of 2 and is EXTINCT

FACT: Darwin described the fossils as "a large animal, with an osseous coat in compartments, very like that of an armadillo."



Image by Simon Gurr
www.gurmillustration.com



MEGATHERIUM

9 2

Megatherium americanum



Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia

4

POINTS

PLAY: Megatherium has a MOVE of 2 and is EXTINCT

"To my great joy I found the head of some large animal, imbedded in a soft rock — It took me nearly 3 hours to get it out: As far as I am able to judge, it is allied to the Rhinoceros." ~Charles Darwin, 1832



Image by Rachel Ignatofsky
www.rachelignatofskydesign.com



SATUREJA DARWINII

6 1

Clinopodium darwini



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

2

POINTS

"Very sweet smelling, plant; with a rather biting aromatic taste; used for making tea by the seamen." ~Darwin, 1834.



Image by Robert Ball
www.robertmball.com



SATUREJA DARWINII

6 1

Clinopodium darwini



Plantae, Angiosperms, Eudicots

2

POINTS

"Very sweet smelling, plant; with a rather biting aromatic taste; used for making tea by the seamen." ~Darwin, 1834.



Image by Robert Ball
www.robertmball.com



CLOUDED YELLOW

4 2

Colias genus



Animalia, Anthropoda, Insecta

3

POINTS

PLAY: *Colias* has a FLIGHT of 2, and feeds off a flowering PLANTAE species.

FACT: This genus occurs throughout the Northern hemisphere, and are also found in South America, Africa, China and India.



Image by Simon Gurr
www.gurmillustration.com



CLOUDED YELLOW

4 2

Colias genus



Animalia, Anthropoda, Insecta

3

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Animalia, Anthropoda, Insecta

3

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Image by Simon Gurr
www.gurmillustration.com



GIANT KELP

Macrocystis pyrifera

9

1

3
POINTS

Chromalveolata, Heterokontophyta, Phaeophyceae

FACT: Darwin is thought to be one of the first scientists to consider the ecological importance of kelp, comparing them to an aquatic version of a forest of trees.



Image by Rachel Ignatofsky
www.rachelignatofskydesign.com



GIANT KELP

Macrocystis pyrifera

9

1

3
POINTS

Chromalveolata, Heterokontophyta, Phaeophyceae

FACT: Darwin is thought to be one of the first scientists to consider the ecological importance of kelp, comparing them to an aquatic version of a forest of trees.



Image by Rachel Ignatofsky
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ZOOPLANKTON

Marine zooplankton

3

1

1
POINTS

Animalia, Arthropoda

FACT: Zooplankton has a MOVE of 1.

"Many of these creatures so low in the scale of nature are most exquisite in their forms & rich colours.— It creates a feeling of wonder that so much beauty should be apparently created for such little purpose." Darwin on plankton, 1832.



Image by Diana Sudyka
www.dianasudyka.com



ZOOPLANKTON

Marine zooplankton

3

1

1
POINTS

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3

1

1
POINTS

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Image by Diana Sudyka
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ZOOPLANKTON

Marine zooplankton

3

1

1
POINTS

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Image by Diana Sudyka
www.dianasudyka.com



OCTOPUS

Octopus genus

7

3

9
POINTS

Animalia, Mollusca, Cephalopoda

PLAY: An octopus has a MOVE of 2.

FACT: Darwin collected many samples along the coast of the Cape Verde Islands, and wrote: "I took several specimens of an Octopus, which possessed a most marvellous power of changing its colours; equalling any chameleon."



Image by Simon Gurr
www.gurrillustration.com



PACIFIC SARDINE

Sardinops sagax

6

2

6
POINTS

Animalia, Chordata, Actinopterygii

PLAY: This fish has a MOVE of 2, and needs to be played next to a PLANKTON species card (for food)

FACT: This fish is found throughout the South Pacific (brown, green and purple card borders).



Image by Simon Gurr
www.gurrillustration.com



PACIFIC SARDINE

Sardinops sagax

6

2

6
POINTS

Animalia, Chordata, Actinopterygii

PLAY: This fish has a MOVE of 2, and needs to be played next to a PLANKTON species card (for food)

FACT: This fish is found throughout the South Pacific (brown, green and purple card borders).



Image by Simon Gurr
www.gurrillustration.com



HUMAN INFLUENCE

Event card



Event Card

PLAY: Play on top of any SPECIES card.

EFFECT: The played SPECIES card (as well as this event card) is discarded immediately.

Image by Robert Ball
www.robertmball.com



HUMAN INFLUENCE

Event card



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Image by Robert Ball
www.robertmball.com



HUMAN INFLUENCE

Event card



Event Card

PLAY: Play on top of any SPECIES card.

EFFECT: The played SPECIES card (as well as this event card) is discarded immediately.

Image by Robert Ball
www.robertmball.com



SPECIMEN PRESERVATION

Event card



Event Card

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

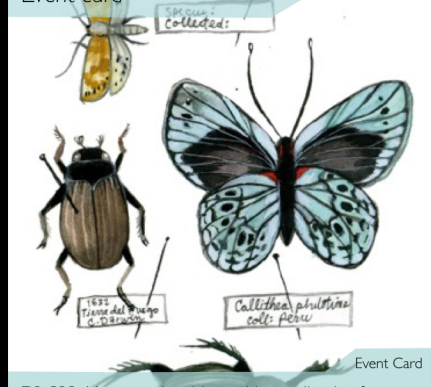
EFFECT: Negates the effect of the EVENT card.

Image by Diana Sudyka
www.dianasudyka.com



SPECIMEN PRESERVATION

Event card



Event Card

PLAY: You can play this card 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 Diana Sudyka
www.dianasudyka.com



BEAGLE RUNS ASHORE

Event card



Event Card

PLAY: Can be played at the start of another player's TURN for below effect, and then discarded.

EFFECT: Affected player must discard all but ONE of their cards.

Image by Simon Gurr
www.gurrillustration.com



ROUGH SEAS

Event card



Event Card

PLAY: Can be played at the start of another player's TURN for below effect, and then discarded.

EFFECT: Affected player will miss their TURN.

Image by Robert Ball
www.robertmball.com



ROUGH SEAS

Event card



Event Card

PLAY: Can be played at the start of another player's TURN for below effect, and then discarded.

EFFECT: Affected player will miss their TURN.

Image by Robert Ball
www.robertmball.com



DARWIN GETS SEASICK

Event card



Event Card

PLAY: Can be played at the start of another player's TURN for below effect, and then discarded.

EFFECT: This player must discard half of their hand (rounded down).

Image by Rachel Ignatofsky
www.rachelignatofskydesign.com



DARWIN GETS SEASICK

Event card



Event Card

PLAY: Can be played at the start of another player's TURN for below effect, and then discarded.

EFFECT: This player must discard half of their hand (rounded down).

Image by Rachel Ignatofsky
www.rachelignatofskydesign.com



THEN AND NOW

Event card



Event Card

PLAY: Can be played at the start of one's TURN for below effect, and then discarded.

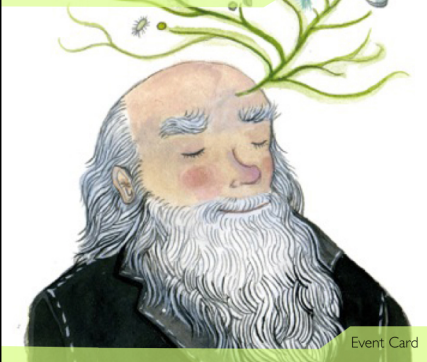
EFFECT: All EXTINCT species on the table are discarded.

Image by Golly Bard
www.gollybard.blogspot.com



SCIENTIFIC INSIGHT

Event card



Event Card

PLAY: Can be played on the table next to the player for the below effect.

EFFECT: Leave this card on the table. This card enables the player to pick up two new cards per TURN instead of the usual one.

Image by Diana Sudyka
www.dianasudyka.com



DIY SPECIES CARD

POINTS



Image by

HOT WARM COOL COLD

DIY SPECIES CARD

POINTS



Image by

HOT WARM COOL COLD

On each turn, a player draws 1 new card from their PICK UP pile and may take 3 of the following ACTIONS:

PLAY a card (SPECIES or EVENT).

MOVE a SPECIES card (see MOVE or FLIGHT details).

DROP one card into a DISCARD PILE and PICK UP three new cards.

PASS, and end the turn.

NOTE: EVENT and MOVE actions will often result in cards that are INCOMPATIBLE (i.e. no shared CLIMATES or TERRAINS, and no proper FOODCHAIN connections). If so, the affected player has only their next turn (i.e. next 3 ACTIONS) to react before any of these newly INCOMPATIBLE SPECIES cards are removed. These players may choose actions to play new cards that replenish broken food chains, and/or MOVE affected cards to COMPATIBLE areas on the table. Any cards that cannot be saved after this reaction turn must be placed in the DISCARD pile.

ENDING A GAME: When a player picks up his/her last card from their PICK-UP pile, then that player will finish his/her turn, and their opponent will then also play their one last turn. At that point, the game ends, UNLESS an EVENT card or a MOVE is played resulting in INCOMPATIBLE cards during that last turn – essentially, when this happens, the other player always has the right to react by getting one extra turn. In the end, players will then add up all points

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THE VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLE PHYLO DECK



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