

REDWOOD KINGDOM GAME

Save The Redwoods
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INSTRUCTIONS 2-4 players BEGINNERS VERSION

1. Put all the animal cards together and shuffle the deck. Deal out the entire deck face down until all cards have been dealt.
2. The youngest player goes first and turns over their top card. They call out the category and value of their highest-numbered category. If there is a tie for top-value, the player must pick a category. (example: Rarity 8 or Predator 5).
3. Each player then shows their top card and calls out their value for that category as well. The player with the highest value in that category wins all the cards and puts them at the bottom of their pile.
4. The person who wins the cards goes again. They turn over their card first to call out their top category, then the other players turn their cards over.
5. If an endangered animal card is played, it is treated like any other card, and the player with the highest value for that round wins the card.

INSTRUCTIONS 2-4 players ADVANCED VERSION

In this version, players put the cards they win in a separate stack. When the play stack runs out, players shuffle their winnings stack. The winnings stack then becomes the play stack, and the cycle repeats itself.

Endangered Card and Connect, Protect, and Restore Card (CPR)

1. Shuffle the Endangered card and the CPR card with the animal cards.
2. Deal out the entire deck and follow play as described above.
3. Whenever an endangered animal is played, it automatically moves to the special endangered pile. When this occurs, only the non-endangered animals are eligible to win that turn.
4. As the game progresses, endangered animal cards will accumulate in the special endangered pile.
5. When the Endangered card appears, it activates the endangered card pile. That card is set aside, along with any endangered animals played on that turn. Whoever played

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ENDANGERED



Some plants and animals depend on healthy redwood forests with big, old trees as their habitat. Logging in the past century has reduced the number of suitable habitats for these animals and plants to live in.

BANANA SLUG

Banana slugs are the largest slugs in North America! They breathe from a hole in the side of their head and use the teeth on their tongue to eat their food.



Predator: 1	Rarity: 2
Defense: 6	Camouflage: 0

WANDERING SALAMANDER

The wandering salamander lives more than 100 feet up in the branches of redwood trees. They don't have lungs or gills but breathe through their skin.



Predator: 5	Rarity: 7
Defense: 2	Camouflage: 9

CONNECT PROTECT RESTORE



Visit parks to experience the beauty and magic of redwood forests. Even though many redwoods are protected by parks, we need to help forests stay healthy. As our climate changes, big trees help clean out the air and provide important habitats for animals.

ADVANCED VERSION continued

the highest value non-Endangered card on that turn wins the remaining animal cards.

6. When a player reveals the CPR card, they receive the entire endangered pile, as well as the Endangered card, and the cards from that turn. However, they do not receive the CPR card.

7. After it is revealed, the CPR card remains face up in the play area for an additional turn. Whoever wins the next turn also wins the CPR card.

8. If the CPR card is revealed before the Endangered card has come into play, then whoever played the highest-value animal card wins the turn and also wins the CPR card.

9. If the CPR card and the Endangered card appear on the same turn, then whoever played the highest-value animal card wins the turn and receives both specialty cards.

10. The leader of the turn will ALWAYS choose the category even if they have the CPR card, Endangered card or an endangered animal card.

11. Continue playing until one player has all the cards.

BEGINNERS VERSION continued

6. If there is a tie for highest-valued card, then all the cards go into the center. The same player goes again and chooses a new category. Only the players who tied participate in the tiebreaker. The winner of the new hand gets the cards in the center as well.

7. Continue playing until one player has all the cards.

Illustrations by Katie Bertsche

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INSTRUCTIONS

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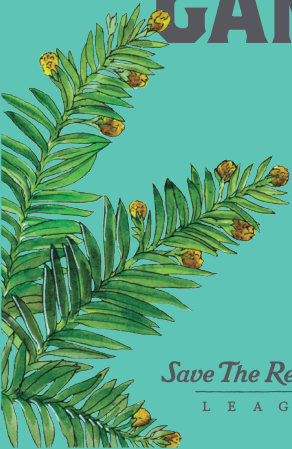
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MOUNTAIN LION

Call it a puma, panther, cougar, or mountain lion—they can run up to 50 miles per hour and can jump 40–45 feet in one leap to catch their favorite food: deer.



Predator: 10	Rarity: 5
Defense: 10	Camouflage: 7

BIG BROWN BAT

When the wings are fully open, the big brown bat is about one foot long. Farmers like having bats around because they eat lots of insects that are bad for their crops.



Predator: 5	Rarity: 2
Defense: 2	Camouflage: 7

NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL

These squirrels do not actually fly; they glide. They jump off trees, spread their front and back legs wide to create a parachute, and soar in the air.



Predator: 4	Rarity: 3
Defense: 7	Camouflage: 8

RHODODENDRON

Twisting branches and large leaves make this plant a great hiding place for forest animals. Watch out though—the flowers and seeds are toxic.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 5
Defense: 9	Camouflage: 4

TANOAK

It is not actually an oak but a very close relative. The seeds were used by Native Americans to make bread. Tanoaks are dying off because of a mold that is spread by water in the forest.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 4
Defense: 5	Camouflage: 8

HAZELNUT

People use the wood to make baskets and medicine, and it has nuts that many animals (including humans) like to eat. Some call it the toilet paper of the forest.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 3
Defense: 1	Camouflage: 8

EARTHSTAR FUNGUS

The middle is a puffball that has a lot of spores, which is how fungi reproduce. The “petals” are actually there to protect the puffball, and they fold back when the spores are ready to be released.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 7
Defense: 2	Camouflage: 5

BIRDS NEST FUNGUS

This fungus looks like a tiny bird's nest. The “eggs” (actually spores) are how it spreads to new areas when it rains.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 6
Defense: 0	Camouflage: 5

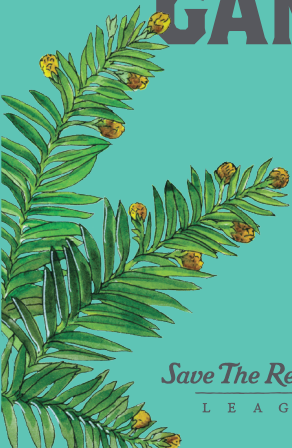
CALIFORNIA RED-SIDED GARTERSNAKE

This type of snake is only found in California. It is one of the few animals that can eat a California newt, which contains a toxin deadly to other predators.



Predator: 9	Rarity: 7
Defense: 5	Camouflage: 4

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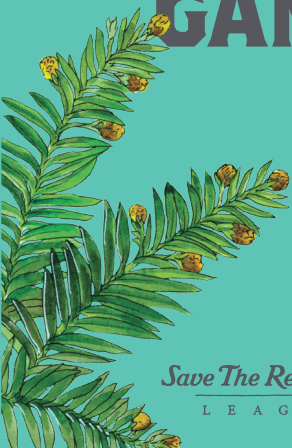
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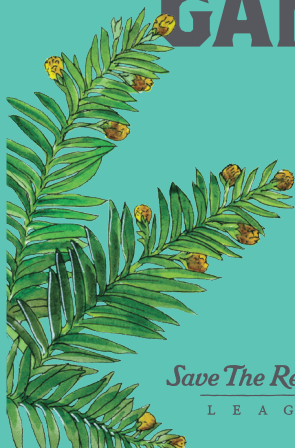
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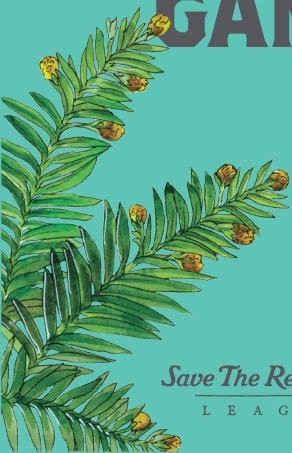
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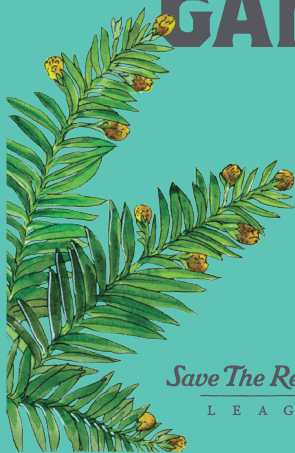
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CORAL FUNGUS

This fungus can be red, yellow, orange, and white. The fungus forms connections with the roots of trees underground and gives nutrients to the trees in exchange for sugars.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 2
Defense: 2	Camouflage: 3

AMANITA MUSCARIA

This fungus has a bright red cap letting everyone know, "I am poisonous, don't eat me!" It may remind you of Alice in Wonderland.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 4
Defense: 7	Camouflage: 2

POISON OAK

You will get an itchy rash if you touch this plant. Poison oak is often confused with blackberry but blackberry plants have thorns, and poison oak does not.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 0
Defense: 9	Camouflage: 7

TRILLIUM

Trilliums have three leaves and petals, which is how it gets its name. Ants are attracted to trillium seeds and will carry them back to their nests to eat the protein-rich growth on the seed.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 3
Defense: 0	Camouflage: 5

REDWOOD SORREL

This is one of the most common redwood forest plants. It folds down its leaves in the sun and holds them open in the shade.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 0
Defense: 4	Camouflage: 4

FISHER

Fishers are fantastic tree climbers. It is one of the few animals that can kill and eat a porcupine! Even though it is called a fisher, it does not eat fish.



Predator: 9	Rarity: 9
Defense: 9	Camouflage: 8

BLACK-TAILED DEER

Only male deer have antlers, which fall off every year and then regrow. Antlers are different from horns—horns are a permanent part of the animal and never fall off.



Predator: 2	Rarity: 1
Defense: 7	Camouflage: 7

STINGING NETTLE

This plant will give you a sting! The hair on the plant are shaped like tiny hollow needles, which are filled with irritating chemicals that cause a burning sensation.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 1
Defense: 10	Camouflage: 8

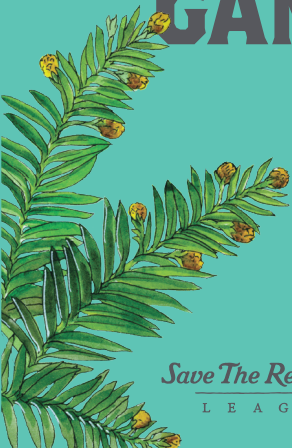
WESTERN TIGER SWALLOWTAIL

The young caterpillar of this butterfly looks like bird poop! Its bright colors mimic a different toxic butterfly to trick predators into thinking it is not good to eat.



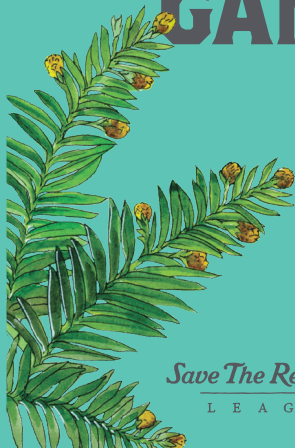
Predator: 0	Rarity: 4
Defense: 9	Camouflage: 3

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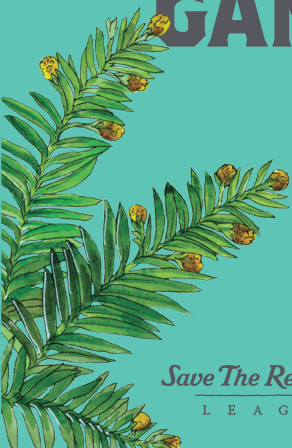
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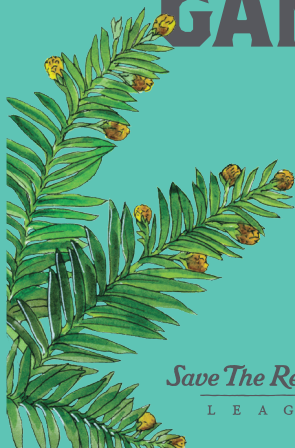
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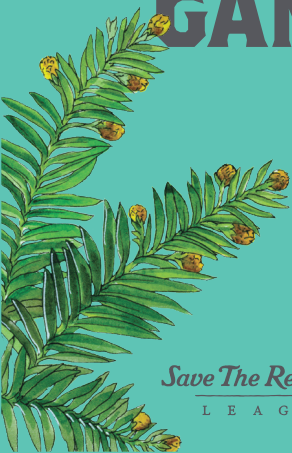
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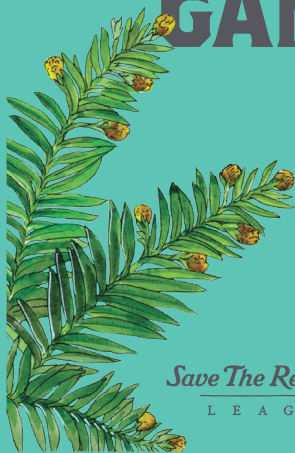
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TURRET SPIDER

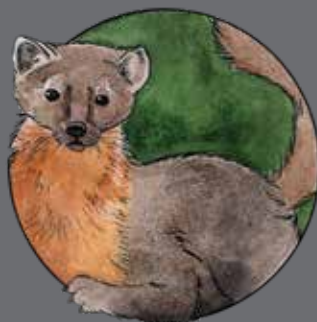
These animals are only found in California and spend most of their lives in underground tunnels lined with silk. The young build their homes inches from where they are born.



Predator: 8	Rarity: 6
Defense: 7	Camouflage: 8

HUMBOLDT MARTEN

A type of weasel, a marten is a carnivore and will mostly eat small rodents but will also hunt birds and eat eggs, berries, and dead animals. Martens' large, furry feet help them walk across snow easily.



Predator: 9	Rarity: 8
Defense: 7	Camouflage: 6

THREE-SPINED STICKLEBACK

These small fish are 1-3 inches long. They can live in fresh- and saltwater. The male does an elaborate dance in front of the female so she will come back to the nest and mate with him.



Predator: 4	Rarity: 4
Defense: 8	Camouflage: 5

BROWN CREEPER

These tiny birds slowly creep their way up a tree in a spiral motion looking for insects to eat along the way. They build nests behind loose pieces of bark on trees.



Predator: 2	Rarity: 3
Defense: 2	Camouflage: 10

SWORD FERN

Ferns are really old plants that have been around since the time of the dinosaurs. The sword fern gets its name from the little bump at the base of its leaves that looks like the hilt of a sword.



Predator: 0	Rarity: 0
Defense: 2	Camouflage: 4

SLENDER SALAMANDER

Slender salamanders don't have lungs. They breathe through their skin. If scared, they can detach their tail, which continues wiggling while the salamander runs away (the tail grows back).



Predator: 7	Rarity: 3
Defense: 7	Camouflage: 8

PACIFIC GIANT SALAMANDER

The Pacific giant salamander is the largest land salamander in North America. They eat small rodents, snakes, and other salamanders. For defense, they bite, and they ooze stinky liquid that other animals don't like.



Predator: 9	Rarity: 7
Defense: 8	Camouflage: 7

RED-BELLIED NEWT

With its bright red belly, this newt shows that it's poisonous. One of the few animals that can eat it is the common garter snake.



Predator: 7	Rarity: 7
Defense: 10	Camouflage: 3

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

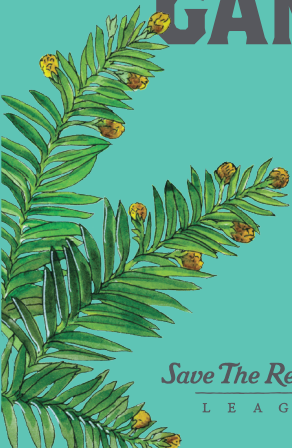
Owls use their disc-shaped faces and big eyes to hunt small animals at night; they prefer woodrats and flying squirrels. They have lost much of their natural habitat because of logging.



Predator: 7	Rarity: 9
Defense: 3	Camouflage: 7

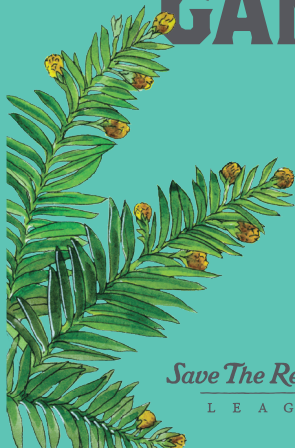
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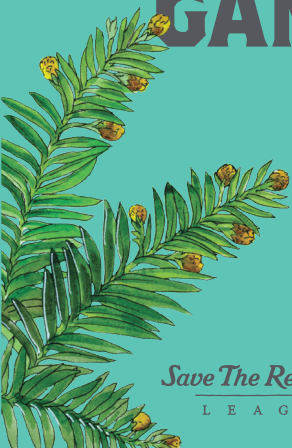
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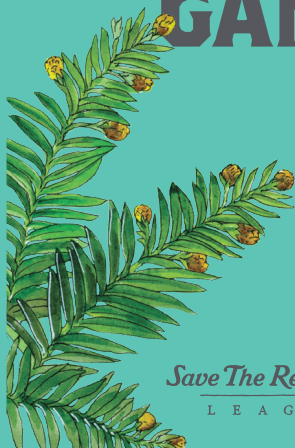
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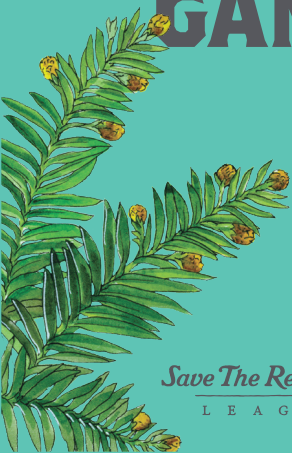
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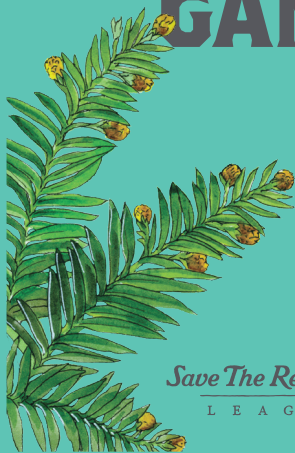
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PILEATED WOODPECKER

This is one of the largest forest birds in North America. It makes rectangular holes in dead trees as it looks for insects and worms.



Predator: 2	Rarity: 6
Defense: 2	Camouflage: 4

SWAINSON'S THRUSH

With a beautiful flute-like song, you'll probably hear this bird before you see it. In the winter, they travel to Mexico and sometimes all the way to Argentina.



Predator: 1	Rarity: 3
Defense: 2	Camouflage: 10

MARBLED MURRELET

Marbled murrelets live most of their life at sea, diving underwater for fish. They fly many miles to make nests in redwood trees that are more than 200 years old.



Predator: 6	Rarity: 10
Defense: 1	Camouflage: 8

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HERMIT WARBLER

You will hear this bird more than you will see it because it lives in some of the tallest trees in the world. Their main foods are insects and spiders they find in trees.



Predator: 2	Rarity: 5
Defense: 3	Camouflage: 2

PACIFIC WREN

These small birds move more like mice than birds. The male builds multiple nests, then leads the female to each one until she picks one she likes. Their call sounds like a ball dropping from the sky.



Predator: 3	Rarity: 4
Defense: 2	Camouflage: 10

COHO SALMON

Salmon live in both freshwater streams and the salty sea. They are born and die in the same stream and spend time in the ocean getting fat off tasty fish, eels, squid, and shrimp.



Predator: 4	Rarity: 8
Defense: 3	Camouflage: 4

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BLACK BEAR

Black bears can be found scooping salmon from rivers or clawing at redwood trunks. These bears love to strip away the bark of young trees to get to the sugary wood just underneath.



Predator: 8	Rarity: 4
Defense: 9	Camouflage: 2

CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG

The California red-legged frog is California's state amphibian. You can find this frog near ponds and streams. It captures its food by sticking out its long sticky tongue and pulling the food into its mouth.



Predator: 5	Rarity: 8
Defense: 4	Camouflage: 6

ENDANGERED

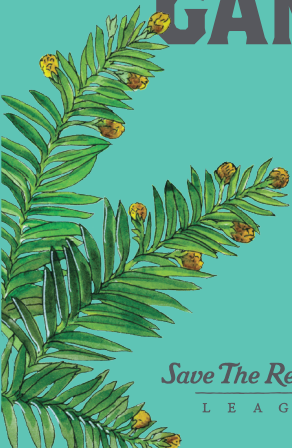
YELLOW-SPOTTED MILLIPEDE

When the yellow-spotted millipede senses danger, it curls into a ball and releases the sweet almond scent of hydrogen cyanide. This is a toxic chemical that can harm anything that might want to eat the millipede.



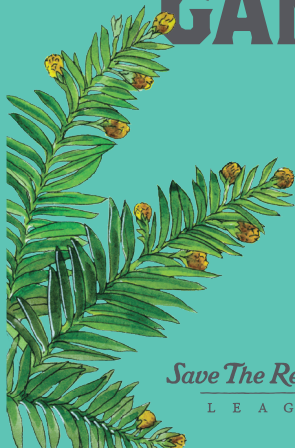
Predator: 2	Rarity: 3
Defense: 10	Camouflage: 1

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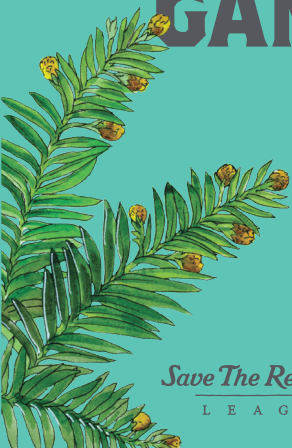
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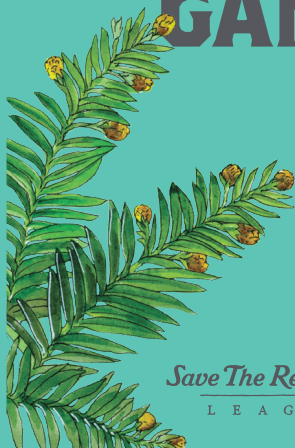
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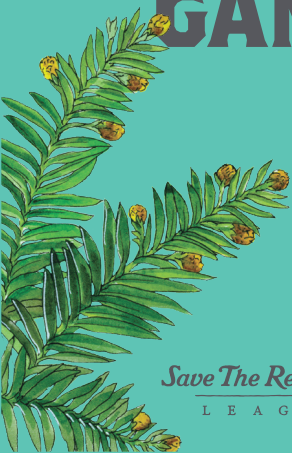
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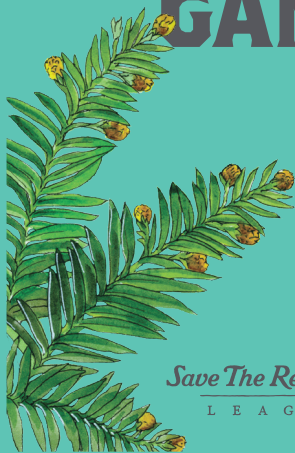
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