

Content

42 cards

- 32 birds
- 6 owls
- 4 binoculars
- 4 Habitats
- 16 trait tables
 - 4 per language

Goal

Observe and memorize the common traits of the birds. The more birds you return to their habitat before nightfall, the higher your score will be at the end of the game.

Setup

Of the 4 trait tables, choose 3 and return the last one to the box. It will not be used during this game. Look at the traits and decide which side you want to play with: these are the traits you will be using during the game.

There are 2 kinds of traits: the visible traits, which can be seen on the birds directly and the invisible traits, which are represented by icons.





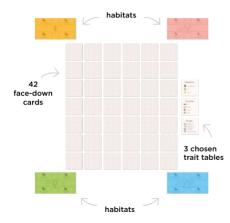
Visible

Invisible

Shuffle the remaining cards and place them face down on the table, forming a rectangle of of 6x7 cards. Place the 4 habitats and the 3 trait tables next to the cards so everyone can see them.

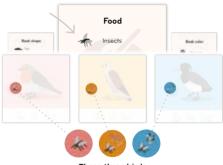
How to play

Players take turns in clockwise order. You are always allowed to communicate with each other.



Example of setup

On your turn, reveal 3 cards. Observe them carefully: if all three birds have one of the three chosen traits in common, you can put one of them in their habitat.



These three birds eat insects.

Note: There are 16 types of birds, and 2 copies of each. However, you can only return 1 bird of each type to its habitat.

As a group, the players choose 1 bird and place the card in its designated space on the habitat. Memorize the other cards and flip them face down again.



The group decides to return the tufted duck to its habitat by the shore.

If you can't find any common traits, too bad! Now, the player to your left takes their turn.

Bonus: When you complete a habitat by placing the 4th bird on it, you may immediately return one of the other 2 face-up birds to its habitat, provided it's not present there already.

Special cases

A special action is performed if you reveal:



Two identical birds: Bad luck! Your turn ends immediately.



The owl: The owl triggers nighttime. Place this card to the side and reveal a different bird (see End of the Game).



Binoculars: You may look at a facedown card. You are not allowed to show it to the other players, but you may describe the bird to them or even call it by its name. Place the bird

back face down where you found it and reveal a new card, so there are 3 visible birds again. The binoculars card is removed from the game.

Note: It's possible to reveal more than one special card during your turn. If that is the case, resolve their actions in order until there are three bird cards face up on the table.

End of the game

The game ends when...



... the sixth owl has been revealed: Night falls! Count the birds that have returned to their habitat and look at the table below to determine your score.

... all birds have safely returned to their habitat before nightfall: Bravo, you are true ornithologists!



The 4 habitats have been completed.

You saved Congrats, you are

0-4 birds: Aspiring bird watchers

5-8 birds: Real pros!

9-12 birds: Ornithologists in training

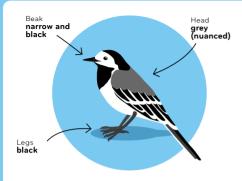
13-16 birds: The world of birds keeps

no secrets from you!

Variants for high flyers

Each time you return a bird to its habitat, flip the chosen trait table. You will have to alternate between 6 traits throughout the game. Your memory and your observation skills are tested with this variation!

We only recommend using this variation after you've familiarized yourself with the game.



White wagtail



Habitat shore



Wingspan 30 cm



Behavior



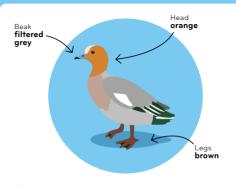
Family sparrows



migratory



Food insects



Eurasian wigeon



Habitat shore



Wingspan 80 cm



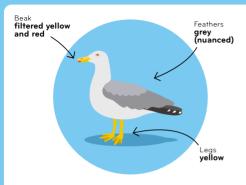
Family ducks



Behavior partially migratory



Food insects



Yellow-legged gull



Habitat shore



Wingspan

130 cm



Family water birds

2

Behavior

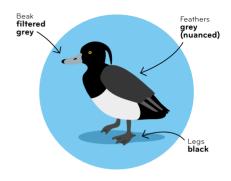


partially migratory



Food

insects, small mammals, carcasses



Tufted duck



Habitat **shore**



Wingspan
70 cm



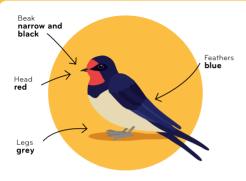
Family ducks



Behavior
partially migratory



Food insects, grains



Barn swallow



Habitat countryside



Wingspan



Behavior



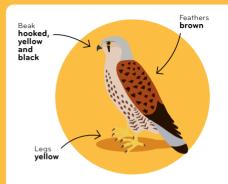
Family sparrows



migratory



Food insects



Common kestrel



Habitat countryside



Wingspan 75 cm



Family birds of prey

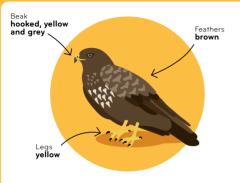


Behavior partially migratory



Food

insects, small mammals



Common buzzard



Habitat countryside



Wingspan

130 cm



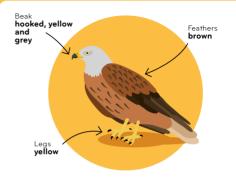
Family birds of prey



Behavior partially migratory



Food small mammals



Red kite



Habitat countryside



Wingspan

150 cm



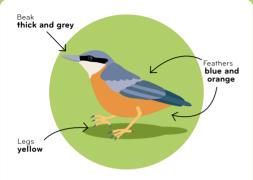
Family birds of prey



Behavior partially migratory



Food small mammals, carcasses



Wood nuthatch



Habitat forest, mountains



Wingspan 25 cm



Behavior



Family sparrows

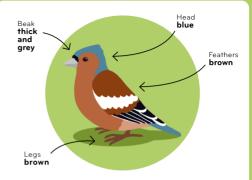
Food



sedentary



insects, grains



Chaffinch



Habitat forest, mountains



Wingspan 26 cm



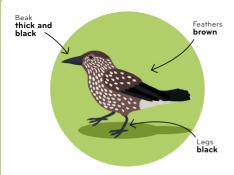
Family sparrows



Behavior partially migratory



Food insects, grains



Spotted nutcracker



Habitat forest, mountains



Wingspan



Family sparrows



Behavior sedentary







Bearded vulture



Habitat forest, mountains



Wingspan 270 cm



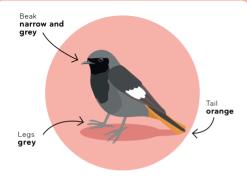
Family birds of prey



Behavior sedentary



Food



Black redstart



Habitat city, parks, gardens



Wingspan 25 cm



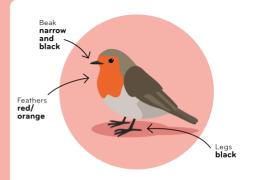
Family sparrows



Behavior migratory



insects



Robin



Habitat city, parks, gardens



Wingspan 20 cm



Family sparrows

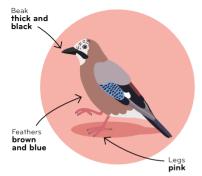


Behavior migratory



Food

insects



Eurasian jay



Habitat city, parks, gardens



Wingspan 55 cm



Family sparrows

Food

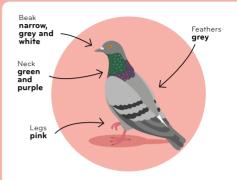




sedentary



insects, grains



Rock dove



Habitat city, parks, gardens



Wingspan 65 cm



Family pigeons



Behavior sedentary



Food grains



The birds that surround us

The birds featured in this game can be observed all around you. However, they're becoming more and more rare, and maybe you've already noticed there are fewer of them than before.

According to the NGO Birdlife International, birds are vanishing between 100 to 10'000 times faster than normal.

What are the reasons for this decline? Human activity, including pollution, deforestation, hunting and urbanization. But the human activity that has been harming the birds the most is the intensification of agriculture. Around 74% of endangered species are affected by this.

Here's how you can help on a smaller scale:



 Help the birds around you find a new home: install special nesting boxes and bird feeders around your house or on your balcony, to make it easier for them to gather food during winter.

(Please note this isn't necessary throughout the rest of the year!). Construct insect hotels to attract the small animals they feed on.



 Buy pesticide free food: the Bio label guarantees a pesticide free production, look for it when buying food. Pesticides are chemicals which kill insects and therefore also reduce the available food supply for birds.



 Caution with windows and transparent surfaces: birds can fly into them! In order to prevent that, put stickers on the windows so they can spot them easily.



 If you want to do even more, you can join an association which cares about bird protection. A few of them, BirdLife (in Switzerland) and the Ligue de Protection des Oiseaux (in France), regularly organize activities such as bird counting in gardens.
 Please inform yourself!







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