

CLIMATE CHANGE

Alters migratory patterns, breeding seasons, and food availability.

All habitats lose one bird

HABITAT DESTRUCTION

Urbanization, deforestation, and agriculture can destroy crucial nesting sites and feeding grounds, reducing bird populations.

All habitats lose one bird

POLLUTION

Pesticides, industrial chemicals, and plastics can poison birds, disrupt their reproductive systems, and contaminate their habitats.

All habitats lose one bird

OVERFISHING

Reduces food availability for seabirds that rely on fish for sustenance, impacting their populations and reproductive success.

Wetlands lose one bird

INVASIVE SPECIES

Non-native predators can decimate bird populations by preying on eggs, chicks, and adult birds.

Two habitats lose one bird and the third habitat loses two eggs

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

The illegal capture and trade of birds for pets or consumption can threaten species and disrupt local ecosystems

One of your habitats loses a bird

WETLAND RESTORATION

Re-establishing wetlands can improve habitats for waterfowl and shorebirds, offering better nesting grounds and access to food like fish, insects, and aquatic plants.

*Draw two cards
Wetlands gain two birds and two eggs*

INCREASED PLANTING OF NATIVE VEGETATION

The expansion of native plant species can create more diverse and stable habitats, supporting insect populations that are important food sources for many bird species

*Draw three cards
All habitats gain one bird*

REDUCTION IN PESTICIDE USE

Fewer pesticides lead to healthier ecosystems with more insects and plants, benefiting insect-eating birds and those that rely on plants for food.

You may draw 4 birds placing 3 on your board and one in your hand