

WILDFIRES

Forest fires can destroy nesting areas, food sources, and lead to direct harm or death to birds from smoke inhalation or burns.

Forests and grasslands both lose one bird

FLOODING

Heavy rainfall and floods can damage nests, displace birds, and destroy food sources, leading to the loss of bird populations.

Grasslands lose one bird and wetlands lose one egg

SEA-LEVEL RISE

Rising sea levels due to climate change can submerge coastal habitats, including those used by migratory shorebirds, leading to habitat loss.

Wetlands lose one bird

EXTREME WEATHER EVENT

Hurricanes, tornadoes, and heatwaves can cause immediate destruction to bird populations, nesting areas, and food sources.

Forest and grasslands both lose a bird

NOISE POLLUTION

Constant human-made noise disrupts communication, navigation, and breeding for birds, especially those relying on vocalizations for mating and territory defense.

One of your habitats loses a bird

REFORESTATION

The restoration of forests provides additional nesting sites and food sources for woodland birds, helping to boost local populations.

Forest gains two birds

CREATION OF PROTECTED AREAS

Establishing more wildlife reserves and national parks can offer safe, undisturbed habitats for birds, helping to preserve threatened species.

Draw 3 birds placing 2 on your board and one in your hand

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

Actions to reduce the impacts of climate change, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, can slow habitat loss and maintain favorable conditions for bird species.

Draw 3 birds. Place 2 on your board and one in your hand. Place up to 4 eggs total on the newly placed cards.

IMPROVED WASTE MANAGEMENT

Proper waste management can reduce the amount of plastic and trash in the environment, preventing birds from ingesting harmful materials and providing cleaner habitats.

Draw 2 cards to place in your hand. Place 3 eggs on your board.