



Dusky woodswallow

They eat insects by hovering or pouncing under the canopy, over leaf litter and dead timber. Threatened due to loss of woodlands.

Gain 20 Biodiversity Points.



Blue Mountains water skink

Found in shrubby swamps that have permanently wet soils. Threatened due to loss of habitat and reduction in water quality.

Gain 30 Biodiversity Points.



White-crowned snake

Found in eucalypt forests and woodlands with a diversity of leaf litter. Threatened due to loss of habitat by removing fallen logs.

Gain 20 Biodiversity Points.



Common brushtail possum

The most widespread and common marsupial in Australia. They are nocturnal and eat insects and nectar from wattles or gum trees.

Gain 10 Biodiversity Points.



Blue banded bee

Blue banded bees are solitary bees. This means that each female builds a solitary nest by herself in a shallow burrow in clay, soil or some mudbricks.

Gain 10 Biodiversity Points.



Spotted-tailed quoll

Quolls use hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs, other animal burrows, and rocky outcrops as den sites. Threatened by loss of habitat and competition with introduced pests like foxes.

Gain 30 Biodiversity Points.



Southern pygmy perch

Found in slow moving streams and waters with vegetation to lay their eggs. Erosion and loss of aquatic vegetation is their major threat.

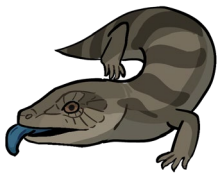
Gain 30 Biodiversity Points.



Giant dragonfly

Live in permanent swamps with some free water and open vegetation. They are expert fliers, with the ability to hover, and fly backwards as well as forwards.

Gain 30 Biodiversity Points.



Eastern blue-tongue lizard

When threatened, these skinks open their mouths and stick out their blue tongue. They may hiss and puff up to make themselves look fiercer.

Gain 10 Biodiversity Points.



Brown treecreeper

Australia's largest treecreeper. They peck and probe for insects amongst the litter, tussocks and fallen timber, and along trunks and branches.

Gain 10 Biodiversity Points.



Turquoise parrot

This species was thought to be extinct by 1915, and is still recovering. Found in open, grassy woodlands with dead trees near permanent water.

Gain 20 Biodiversity Points.



Chocolate Lily

The flowers of this plant smell like chocolate! The roots of this plant are used as bush tucker by Indigenous Australians.

Gain 20 Biodiversity Points.



Billy buttons

These native flowers are found in every state except Tasmania. The yellow ball is actually made up of 200 tiny flowers.

Gain 10 Biodiversity Points.



Superb fairy wren

The beautiful blue feathers that help identify this bird are only found on the males of this species. Threats include introduced foxes and cats.

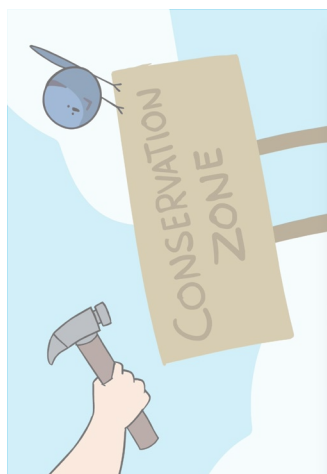
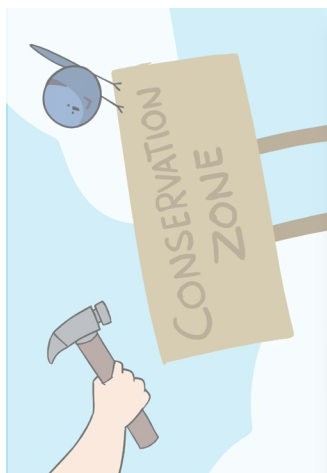
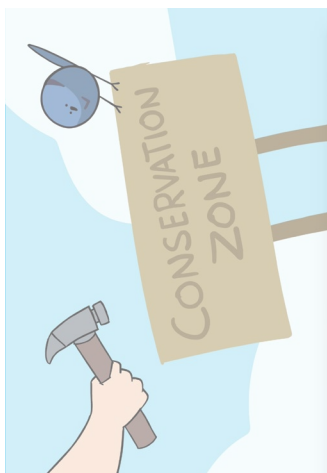
Gain 10 Biodiversity Points.



Red-necked wallaby

The red necked wallaby is a herbivore. They feed upon grasses, herbs, fruit, roots, leaves and weeds. Their young are called joeys and they grow in a pouch on the mother.

Gain 10 Biodiversity Points.





Farmstay

A Farmstay is like a hotel or camping spot on a working farm. Some people from cities like to learn about the workings of an orchard or even pitching in to help with milking cows.

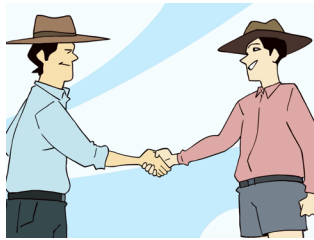
Each player must give you \$5 for every Paddock you own.



Weeds

Weeds are plants that are not meant to be on your property. They can poison livestock, ruin crops and your habitat.

Pay the bank \$5 for each paddock you own AND lose 10 biodiversity points.



Sustainable Produce

Sustainable produce tells your customers you are looking out for the environment. This is a great way to sell your products.

Collect \$10 from the bank for each Paddock you own.



Crop Disease

Crop diseases destroy crops and reduce income. Having a diverse range of paddocks and habitats prevents this from affecting your whole farm.

Pay the bank \$20 or lose all of your crop paddocks.



Pests

Pest animals such as cats and foxes prey on native animals, while pest pigs, rabbits and deer can ruin pastures and paddocks.

Pay the bank \$5 for each paddock you own AND lose 10 biodiversity points.



Scientific Support

Scientists and other experts can provide advice and support to ensure you are maximising profit on your farm without harming the environment.

Collect \$5 from the bank for each Paddock you own AND \$1 for each Habitat.



Flood

Flooding is especially bad when you have low groundcover. Harvests can be delayed, crops and pastures and produce spoilt. Many native plants in Australia can survive floods.

Pay the bank \$5 for each paddock you own if you have less than 3 habitats.



Ecotourism

Many people want to visit nature on their holidays. People enjoy birdwatching, hiking or cycling near habitats. Ecotourism is a great way to make money on your farm.

Each player must give you \$5 for every Habitat you own.



Finding a new species

Congratulations, by taking care of your paddocks and conserving habitat, you have found a new species of plant or animal on your property.

Collect a Conservation Zone Card if you own at least 1 Habitat.



Picnic

By caring for your habitats, you and your family are able to enjoy the scenery, and spot a new plant species!

Gain 10 Biodiversity Points from the Points Pile.



Re-vegetation

You decide to have a planting day and put some seedlings in the ground to make new habitats.

Pay the bank \$50 for seedlings and gain 100 Biodiversity Points from the Points Pile.



Bio Blitz

You invite your neighbours over to try and find some new species. This was a great event and you got to make some new friends.

Gain 20 Biodiversity Points from the Points Pile.



Hollows

By caring for your hollows, you have found a new species! Many animals use hollows as habitats. I wonder what you've found?

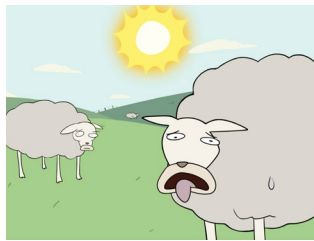
Collect a Conservation Zone Card if you own the Hollows Habitat.



Pollinators

Your flowering native plants have attracted native birds and insects to your property. Now your veggie garden is looking extra delicious.

Collect \$10 from the Bank IF you own both the Flowering Natives Habitats AND the Veggie Garden Paddock.



Drought

Droughts have a negative impact on habitats and farms. Good ground cover and shade help take care of your stock and native animals too.

Pay the bank \$5 for each paddock you own if you have less than 3 habitats.



Loss of a threatened species

Your stock got into your habitats and ate all of a threatened flowering plant. Now when you look at your habitats, you cannot find this flower anywhere.

Lose 40 Biodiversity Points.





Wool

Wool is a natural fibre grown by sheep and alpacas. It can be used for blankets, carpets, furniture and clothing.

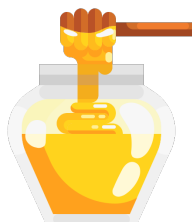
Sell this product for \$5



Milk

Milk is made from cows and goats. We can also make milk from almonds, soya beans and coconuts.

Sell this product for \$5.



Honey

Honey is made from bees that live in hives. It is carefully collected and then stored in jars or cooked in foods.

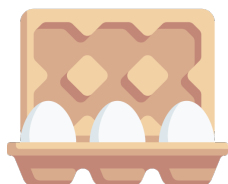
Sell this product for \$5.



Butter

Butter is made by a special machine that shakes milk to separate it.

Sell this product for \$5.



Eggs

Eggs come from ducks, quails and chickens. These can be used in baking or cooking, or cooked on their own for a healthy breakfast.

Sell this product for \$5.



Orange Juice

Oranges are squeezed or crushed to make orange juice. Make sure you buy juice with no added sugar for a healthy snack.

Sell this product for \$5.



Granola and Cereals

Grains like oats, wheat and sorghum make granola bars or cereals. These are full of fibre and keep you full.

Sell this product for \$10



Breads

Bread is made from wheat and grains. It can be used for sandwiches with tomatoes, cheese and lettuce or with a jam or spread.

Sell this product for \$10.



Salad

Salads are made from many vegetables or fruits you can find in a veggie garden. Add lots of colour to your salad for a healthy meal.

Sell this product for \$5.



Jumpers

Jumpers can be made from wool by a special process called knitting. Jumpers keep you warm in the winter.

Sell this product for \$20.



Jams

Many fruits can be made into jams by cooking and crushing the fruit. They can last a long time if placed in jars in the fridge.

Sell this product for \$10.





Fallen Logs

Fallen logs are great habitat for many animals such as insects and reptiles. Birds land on them to pounce on their prey. Fallen logs keep moisture on the ground for seedlings and fungi.

Every time someone lands on this space, you gain 10 Biodiversity Points.



Leaf Litter

Leaf litter are leaves that have fallen off of a tree onto the grounds. Insects love to hide in leaf litter and break it down into soil. This process is called decomposition.

Every time someone lands on this space, you gain 10 Biodiversity Points.



Flowering Natives

Native plants that flower are important food sources for many insects, that pollinate the plants.

Every time someone lands on this space, you gain 20 Biodiversity Points.



Shrubs

Shrubs are shorter than trees and often have beautiful flowers. These are used as homes and food sources for many birds and mammals such as gliders and bats.

Every time someone lands on this space, you gain 20 Biodiversity Points.



Hollows

So many animals use hollows as habitats. Even small hollows that are just big enough for tiny mammals take 100 years to form. Parrots and owls need bigger hollows for nesting, and these take much longer.

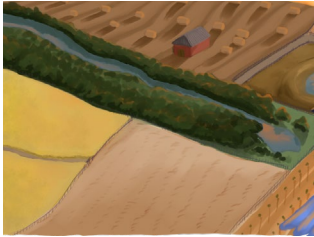
Every time someone lands on this space, you gain 40 Biodiversity Points.



Boulders & Rocks

Reptiles, amphibians such as toads and frogs, and invertebrates enjoy rocks. Rocks warmed up by the sun stay warm most of the night. They also stay cooler during hot days.

Every time someone lands on this space, you gain 30 Biodiversity Points.



Bush Corridor

Corridors are very important. They let animals travel from one side of an ecosystem or landscape to another. These provide food and shelter and help animals travel to water.

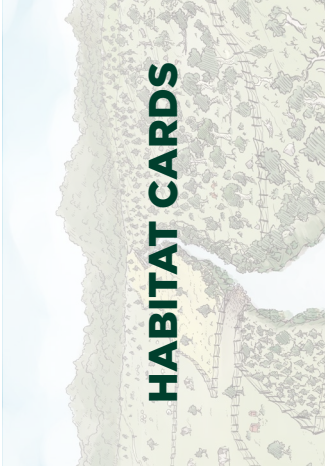
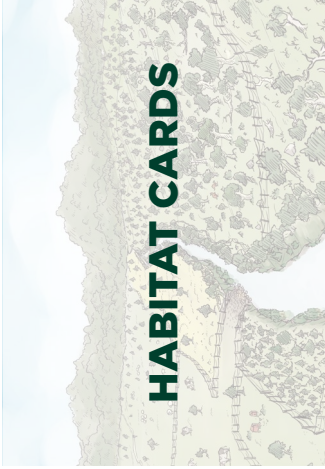
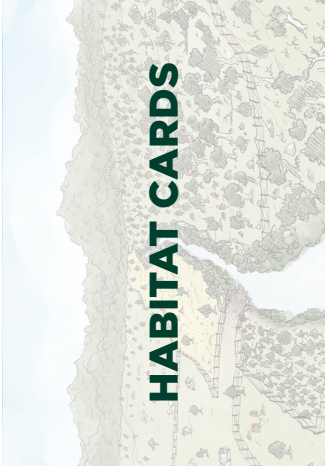
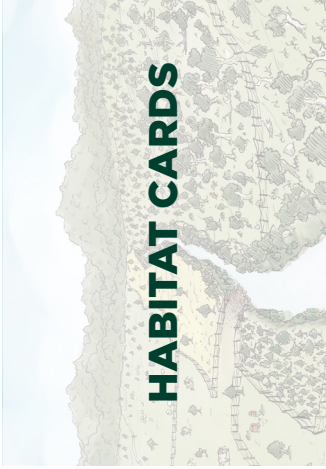
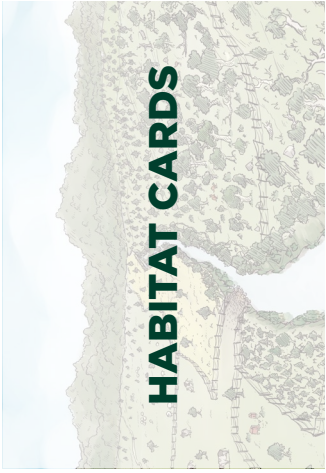
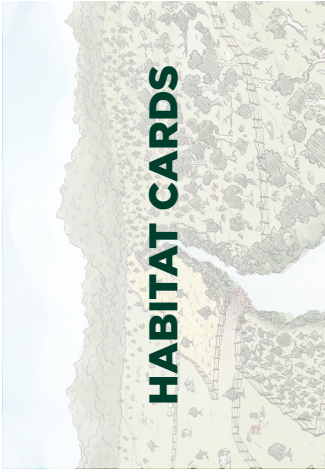
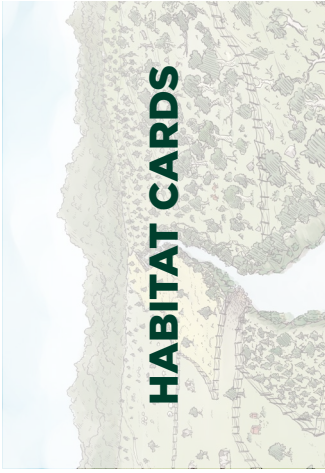
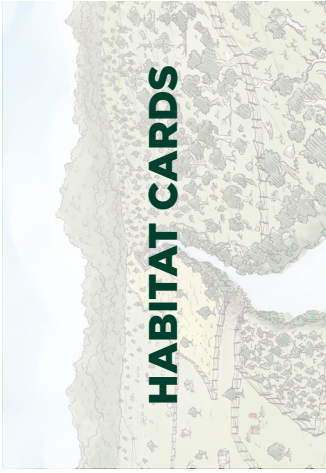
Every time someone lands on this space, you gain 30 Biodiversity Points.



Wetland Area

Many animals rely on water for some or all of their lifecycle. This means that we need habitats that have good, clean water for most of the year. These habitats are called wetlands.

Every time someone lands on this space, you gain 30 Biodiversity Points.





Angus Cow Paddock

Angus cows are large muscular cows that are quiet and calm. They produce milk and high quality beef.

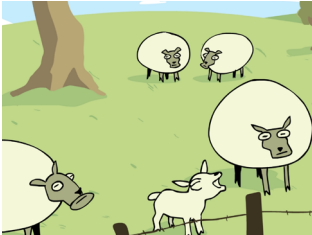
Every time someone lands on this space, they must pay you \$5.



Wheat Paddock

By caring for your habitats, you and your family are able to enjoy the scenery, and spot a new plant species!

Every time someone lands on this space, they must pay you \$10.



Merino Sheep Paddock

Merino sheep make very fine wool. They need to be sheared for the wool, which is then turned into yarn.

Every time someone lands on this space, they must pay you \$10.



Alpaca Paddock

Alpacas make super fine wool. They eat up to one third of their body weight in grass per day. They need a special shearing table to be sheared.

Every time someone lands on this space, they must pay you \$10.



Orange Orchard

Oranges grow on trees and can be found near the river systems of New South Wales. These trees need to be pollinated by insects to produce juicy fruit.

Every time someone lands on this space, they must pay you \$20.



Sorghum Paddock

Sorghum is a grain that produces lots of seeds on the top of a very tall stem. These seeds are turned into cereals or granola.

Every time someone lands on this space, they must pay you \$20.



Chicken Coop

Chickens lay eggs and can help compost food scraps from your kitchen. Chickens need a shelter to keep them safe and need plenty of time outside to stay healthy.

Every time someone lands on this space, they must pay you \$15.



Veggie Garden

A veggie garden is a great way to grow your own food even if you don't have a farm. Many fruits and vegetables can even be grown on balconies!

Every time someone lands on this space, they must pay you \$15.

