

Mammals inhabit a variety of ecosystems: underground, tropical forests, oceans, mountains, and prairies.

Mammals have very diverse diets. Herbivores mainly feed on plants and vegetation, such as leaves, grass, and fruits. Carnivores primarily prey on other animals, such as insects, fish, or small mammals. There are also omnivorous mammals, which eat a variety of foods, both of plant and animal origin.

REGULATING PLANT DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION Mammals, such as bats, also eat insects that feed on plants, protecting cultivated fields from diseases.

LANDSCAPE MODELING Very large mammals like elephants, or specialized ones like beavers, can significantly change the landscape, allowing for greater soil fertility and water reserves.

TOURISM AND PSYCHOPHYSICAL WELL-BEING The presence of wild mammals, such as deer, bears, and monkeys, can increase the tourist attractiveness of natural areas, contributing to the local economy through activities such as birdwatching, wildlife photography, safaris, and ecotourism.

SEED DISPERSAL Many mammals contribute to seed dispersal by eating fruits and transporting seeds to other areas, promoting vegetation regeneration and plant diversity.

POPULATION REGULATION Some carnivorous mammals stabilize the number of individuals of other species by preying on them. This helps maintain balance within the ecosystem and reduces the risk of overpopulation of other species.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH Studies on mammals provide important information about biodiversity, ecology, and ecosystem conservation, contributing to understanding ecological processes and sustainable management of natural resources.

HOW THEY ARE THREATENED?

HABITAT LOSS Deforestation, desertification, pollution, and ecological change due to climate change cause mammals to lose their habitat, i.e., the places where they can feed, live, and reproduce.

EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS, such as fires and floods, reduce the mammal population. Presence of "alien" plants and animals, i.e., those coming from other habitats, competing with mammals in that area for food, water, and space.

NEW DISEASES brought by a warmer and more suitable climate and bacteria, viruses, and fungi to which mammals were not prepared.

HOW DO YOU PROTECT THEM?

AVOID EATING MEAT AND DERIVATIVES Eating meat and derivatives damages mammal biodiversity as intensive farming contributes to deforestation, pollution, and competition for resources.

SUPPORT HABITAT CONSERVATION Support policies and initiatives that prioritize the protection and restoration of mammal habitats, including national parks, wildlife reserves, and protected areas.

PARTICIPATE IN CITIZEN SCIENCE projects focused on monitoring mammals and conservation efforts, contributing valuable data for scientific research and conservation initiatives.

Mammals are a group of animals that have fur or hair on their bodies and nourish their young with maternal milk. Mammals give birth to their offspring alive rather than laying eggs, as some other animals do. ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Examples: dogs, cats, mice, foxes, bats, dolphins.

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Plants are the foundation of habitats. They can be found in climates ranging from very hot to very cold, in semi-desert areas, forests, and prairies.

They absorb water and nutrients from the soil through their roots and use sunlight to produce energy through photosynthesis, essential for their survival.

Plants are vital organisms for all ecosystems, characterized by their ability to photosynthesiz e and by the presence of cellulose in their cell walls. They form the basis of the food chain, providing nourishment and habitat for a wide range of organisms.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICE

Examples: pine trees, oak trees, daisies, ivy, lettuce. **OXYGEN PRODUCTION** Plants produce oxygen during photosynthesis, contributing to air quality and the well-being of organisms that breath it.

(0) ABSORPTION They absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during photosynthesis, helping to mitigate the effects of climate change and reduce the greenhouse effect.

HABITAT PROVISION Plants provide habitat and shelter for a wide range of animal species, contributing to biodiversity and ecosystem stability.

Soll FIXATION Plant roots help prevent soil erosion by stabilizing sloped terrain and reducing the risk of landslides and floods.

FOOD PRODUCTION Plants are the foundation of the food we eat.

HOW THEY ARE THREATENED?

IOCAL EXTINCTIONS Plants adapted to specific climatic conditions may disappear from areas where climatic conditions become unsuitable, leading to local extinctions and changes in vegetation composition.

INCREASED WATER STRESS Rising temperatures and alterations in precipitation patterns can increase water stress for plants, compromising their growth, reproduction, and survival.

SENSITIVITY OF REPRODUCTIVE CYCLES Changes in flowering, fruiting, and seed dispersal patterns can affect the synchronization between plants and pollinators and seed dispersers, with potential negative consequences on plant reproduction and regeneration.

INVASIONS OF EXOTIC SPECIES Climate change can promote the expansion of invasive plants into new areas, competing with native species for resources and habitat and threatening plant biodiversity.

DISEASES AND PESTS Increasing temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns can promote the spread of plant diseases and pest infestations, causing significant damage to crops and natural ecosystems.

HOW DO YOU PROTECT THEM?

AVOID EATING MEAT AND DERIVATIVES Eating meat and derivatives damages biodiversity as intensive farming contributes to deforestation, pollution, and competition for resources.

SUPPORT THE CONSERVATION OF PROTECTED AREAS Support policies and initiatives that prioritize the conservation of protected areas, including national parks, wildlife reserves, and protected areas.

AVOID INTRODUCING ALIEN PLANTS Before planting a new species, make sure it cannot spread in the area!

POLLUTION REDUCTION Reducing air and water pollution can improve plant health and increase their ability to adapt to climate change.



Reptiles inhabit a wide range of habitats, including deserts, forests, prairies, savannas, swamps, and oceans. Some are adapted to terrestrial life, while others live in water. They can find refuge under rocks, logs, dense vegetation, or in the soil, depending on their thermal and shelter needs.

X Reptiles have varied diets depending on the species and habitat. Many carnivorous reptiles feed on insects, small vertebrates, eggs, or other reptiles. Some larger reptiles, such as snakes and crocodiles, hunt larger prey like mammals, birds, or fish. Some herbivorous reptiles feed on plants, leaves, flowers, or fruit. Other reptiles may be omnivorous, consuming both plant and animal material.

SEED DISPERSAL Some reptiles, like turtles, can contribute to seed dispersal by eating fruit and then defecating in different places, promoting the germination of plants.

POPULATION CONTROL Some reptiles, such as snakes and lizards, feed on small rodents and insects, helping to control the populations of these animals that can become excessive.

PEST (ONTROL Some species of reptiles feed on insects harmful to agriculture or human health, helping to control the populations of harmful insects.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOOD FOR OTHER ANIMALS Reptiles can serve as a food source for larger predators, such as birds of prey, carnivorous mammals, and other reptiles, contributing to maintaining balance in predator and prey populations.

HOW THEY ARE THREATENED?

HABITAT LOSS Deforestation, urbanization, and the conversion of wildlands into agricultural areas reduce the available habitats for reptiles, putting their survival at risk.

POLLUTION Air and water pollution from industrial, agricultural, and domestic activities can directly harm reptiles or reduce the availability of food and resources.

INTRODUCTION OF INVASIVE SPECIES The introduction of invasive species of plants and animals can disrupt reptiles' habitats and food chains, competing with them for resources and preying on them.

(IIMATE (HANGE can affect the geographical distribution and availability of food and water for reptiles, pushing them to move to new habitats or struggle to survive in existing ones. **DISEASES AND PARASITES** introduced by humans or moved due to climate change can affect reptile populations, reducing their survival and reproduction.

HOW DO YOU PROTECT THEM?

RESPECT WILDLIFE Observe reptiles in nature without disturbing them, avoiding capturing or handling them, and maintaining a safe distance if you approach them.

(REATE REPTILE-FRIENDLY HABITATS Design gardens and green spaces with rocks, logs, and dense vegetation to provide shelter and nesting sites for reptiles, encouraging them to settle in urban areas.

AVOID THE USE OF PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS Limit the use of harmful chemicals in gardens and agriculture to prevent poisoning of reptiles and loss of their habitat.

AVOID EATING MEAT AND DERIVATIVES Livestock farming requires a lot of land and agricultural land, causing deforestation, habitat destruction, and soil and atmospheric pollution.

Reptiles are cold-blooded animals with scaly skin that live on land and in water. Many lay eggs while others give birth to young.

> Examples: Snakes, lizards, turtles, crocodiles, qeckos.



Insects are found in a wide range of habitats, such as forests, grasslands, deserts, freshwater, and urban environments.

They feed on a variety of foods, including nectar, pollen, leaves, other insects, carrion, blood, and decomposing organic material. Their diets can vary widely depending on the species and their ecological role.

POLLINATION Insects, such as bees and butterflies, transport pollen between flowers, enabling fertilization and the production of seeds and fruit.

DECOMPOSITION Decomposer insects contribute to the decomposition of organic matter, recycling nutrients and contributing to soil fertility.

PEST (ONTROL Some insects, like predators and parasitoids such as ladybugs and wasps, feed on pests harmful to agriculture.

FOOD FOR OTHER ANIMALS Insects are an important food source for a wide range of other animals, including birds, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals, supporting food chains in ecosystems.

BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM STABILITY The presence and diversity of insects contribute to biodiversity and the balance of ecosystems, influencing the overall health of natural environments.

100 Insects are also a source of nutrition for humans, being nutrient-rich and sustainable food options.

HOW THEY ARE THREATENED?

POLIUTION Pollutants such as pesticides, fertilizers, and air pollutants directly harm insects or contaminate the plants they feed on.

(IIMATE (HANGE Insects are accustomed to living in certain climates and seasons. If the climate changes too much, insects may struggle to survive and reproduce.

WERCOLLECTION Excessive collection of fungi for commercial or food purposes can damage fungal populations and reduce their diversity.

INVASIVE SPECIES Some insects from other places may arrive and take the place of local insects, endangering native species.

LACK OF FOOD Insects rely on plants or other insects for food. If these plants or insects disappear, insects may not have enough food.

HOW DO YOU PROTECT THEM?

AVOIDING EATING MEAT AND DERIVATIVES Animal farming requires a lot of land and agricultural space, leading to deforestation, habitat destruction, and soil and air pollution.

PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY Cultivate native plants in your garden and create insect-friendly habitats such as flower gardens, hedges, and nesting areas.

REDUCING THE USE OF PESTICIDES Limit the use of synthetic pesticides and chemical fertilizers, instead favoring organic farming and gardening practices that respect the health of insects and the environment.

PARTICIPATING IN CITIZEN SCIENCE Contribute to insect and biodiversity monitoring projects, providing valuable data for scientific research and conservation initiatives.

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS SHARE knowledge about the importance of insects in ecosystems and the threats they face, promoting awareness and protection of insect biodiversity.

Insects are small animals with bodies divided into parts and six legs. They eat everything, from plants to other insects. They play important roles, such as pollinating flowers and helping to decompose organic matter.

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COSYSTEM

Examples: bees, mosquitoes, dragonflies, ants, butterflies.



Fungi are found in a variety of habitats, including forests, meadows, wetlands, deserts, and even in our homes and on our skin. They can grow on organic-rich soils, such as forest soil, on tree trunks, on decomposing plant debris, and even on artificial materials like paper, wood, and fabrics.

Y Fungi feed on organic substances, including decomposing organic matter, live or dead plants, and decomposing organic material such as dung or dead wood. Some fungi are plant or animal parasites, while others form symbiotic relationships with plant roots or other organisms, providing nutritional support.

DECOMPOSITION OF ORGANIC MATTER Fungi transform complex substances into simpler forms that can be reabsorbed by plants and used for growth.

SYMBIOSIS WITH PLANTS Fungi form mutualistic symbioses with many plants, such as mycorrhizae, which enhance nutrient absorption, disease resistance, and environmental stress tolerance of host plants.

FOD SOURCE Some fungi are edible and constitute an important food source for many cultures worldwide, providing sustenance and economic value.

BIOREMEDIATION Some fungi are capable of degrading environmental contaminants such as hydrocarbons, pesticides, and heavy metals.

COSYSTEM SERVICES SUPPORTING BIODIVERSITY Fungi provide habitat and sustenance for a wide range of organisms, contributing to biodiversity and ecosystem balance.

HOW THEY ARE THREATENED?

POLIUTION Air and soil pollution, caused by industrial and agricultural activities, can damage fungi.

HABITAT LOSS Destruction of natural habitats, such as deforestation and urbanization, can lead to the loss of critical habitats for fungi, threatening their survival and biodiversity.

WERCOLLECTION Excessive harvesting of fungi for commercial or food purposes can damage fungal populations and reduce their diversity.

INCREASED COMPETITION Changes in environmental conditions can favor the growth of invasive or pathogenic fungal species. increasing competition with native species.

HOW DO YOU PROTECT THEM?

REDUCE USAGE OF CHEMICALS Limit the use of synthetic chemicals, such as pesticides and fertilizers, in your garden and orchard. These products can have harmful effects on fungi and soil biodiversity.

SUSTAINABLE GARDENING PRACTICES Adopt sustainable gardening practices, such as composting, crop rotation, and the use of organic fertilizers, to promote soil health and encourage fungal growth.

RESPONSIBLE HARVESTING If you practice wild mushroom harvesting, make sure to do so responsibly and sustainably. Respect minimum sizes and harvesting quotas set by local authorities and only gather known and safe species.

PROMOTION OF CONSERVATION Support organizations and initiatives dedicated to conserving natural habitats and protecting fungal biodiversity. Participate in local events and activities for environmental awareness and advocacy.

Fungi are a separate kingdom, like animals and plants. They play an important role in the nutrient cycle and form symbiotic relationships with plants and other organisms. They can take on very diverse shapes and colors.

Examples: porcini mushrooms. molds, yeasts, penicillium, candida.



Birds are animals with feathers, beaks, and wings, allowing them to fly. They lay eggs and mainly feed on seeds, insects, fruit, and nectar. SERVICI

ECOSYSTEM

Examples: pigeons, crows, seagulls, peacock, chicken. Birds inhabit a wide range of environments, from forests to wetlands, thanks to their ability to fly. Many migrate between different locations seasonally in search of resources, making their ranges vast and diversified.

Birds eat seeds, insects, fruit, other animals, nectar, and more. Some specialize in one type of food, while others are generalists. Finding food is crucial for their survival and influences where they live and how they behave, including migration.

SEED DISTRIBUTION Birds disperse seeds through defecation and seed transportation, facilitating the colonization of new habitats and plant diversity.

POLLINATION Some birds, such as hummingbirds, feed on nectar and in doing so, pollinate plants, contributing to the production of fruits and seeds.

PEST CONTROL Many birds, such as swallows and woodpeckers, feed on harmful insects for crops, contributing to the natural control of pest populations.

WASTE REMOVAL Some birds, like crows and seagulls, help clean the environment by removing carcasses of dead animals and other organic waste.

HOW THEY ARE THREATENED?

HOW DO YOU PROTECT THEM?

HABITAT LOSS Deforestation, urbanization, and conversion of wildlands into agricultural areas reduce bird habitats, putting many species at risk. Especially migrating birds need a very extensive habitat

Pollution Air and water pollution from industrial and agricultural activities can directly harm birds or affect them through their food and habitat.

(OlliSions WITH BUILDINGS AND VEHICLES Birds can be killed or injured due to collisions with illuminated buildings at night or moving vehicles.

INVASIVE SPECIES AND INTRODUCED PREDATORS Invasive species of animals and plants can disrupt bird habitats and compete with them for resources such as food and living space. For example, feral cats are a major cause of bird extinctions.

(IIMATE (HANGE can alter the availability of food and the suitability of habitats for birds, affecting their distribution, migration, and survival.

PLAN A BIRD-FRIENDLY GARDEN Cultivating native plants suitable for birds in your garden can provide food, shelter, and nesting sites for local birds.

REDUCE NIGHTIME LIGHTING Reducing outdoor lighting at night reduces the risk of collisions with migrating birds and disturbs nocturnal birds less.

PROTECT AND PRESERVE NATURAL HABITATS Supporting the conservation of natural habitats, such as parks, nature reserves, and wetlands, helps protect vital habitats for birds and other species.

NONITORING AND PROTECTION Participating in bird monitoring projects and conservation of threatened species contributes to the collection of useful scientific data for research and population management.

REDUCE PESTICIDE USE Limiting the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers in your garden reduces the risk of contamination to birds and their environment.

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY TABLE For the facilitator

NTRODUCTION

Read and follow the instructions in the Introduction and Preparation chapter Make sure you have all the materials from the Materials chapter

ONE ROUND

- Phase 1: Declare the required amount of Natural Capital for that round, using Table 3
 - 3 minutes of internal group discussion
- Go group by group to collect envelopes with Natural Capital tokens Write down on the whiteboard how much each group has donated

IF DONATIONS ARE SUFFICIENT FOR HUMANS

Read one of the cards from Appendix 2: Harmony and ask questions to the participants (2-3 minutes)

IF DONATIONS ARE NOT SUFFICIENT FOR HUMANS

- Each group sends a representative to make a speech how to proceed for the next vote
- All representatives speak (approximately 30 seconds per participant, no questions and no debate)
 - Representatives must be different for each round
- After the speeches, representatives return to their group and discuss how much to donate this time (2 minutes)

envelope: in this second round, they are SECRET, nobody knows how much each At the end of the 2 minutes, the facilitator collects donations with an opaque group has donated

IF DONATIONS ARE NOW SUFFICIENT

Read one of the cards from Appendix 2: Harmony and ask questions to the participants (2-3 minutes)

IF DONATIONS ARE STILL NOT SUFFICIENT

Randomly read one of the Disturb card from Appendix 1: Disturb, and ask questions to the participants (2-3 minutes). The game continues for a total of 6 rounds. Remember "end of the 4th round mechanic." (phase 4 bis)

FINAL

- If the forest manages to survive until the end of the sixth round, count the tokens of each group and declare the winner.
- Proceed with the deroling and debriefing as described in the deroling and debriefing chapters

APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY TABLE For Participants



THE WILARD TUK declares how much natural capital must be donated to humans to prevent their expansion.

PHASE 1 (3 MINUTES)

and Groups discuss internally and decide how many natural capital tokens to donate to humans. At the end, each group puts the tokens in the envelope, the facilitator collects them. There are two possibilities: either the amount donated is sufficient for humans, or it is not.

PHASE 2

The donated natural capital is sufficient.

If the quantity of tokens is sufficient for the human being, the facilitator will explain what happened in those 5 years, asking each group how they contributed.

PHASE 3

The donated natural capital is **NOT** sufficient to contain humans.

A representative from each group goes to give a speech, encouraging others to donate (30 seconds). The representative changes each time. Internal group dialogue for 2 minutes.

Then the facilitator will pass with an envelope to collect the tokens (he won't even know which group donated how much - IT'S SECRET)

сi If the quantity of natural capital is now enough, proceed to phase If it is not enough, proceed to phase 4.

PHASE 4

Humans have not received enough for their growth. Something bad happens, narrated by the facilitator. A portion of the forest is colonized by humans



You are a cactus! You don't need a lot of water nor nutrients, but you are a spikey one. You tend to take up room in nature and at this council as well.

I'm beautiful, I'm tasty, but don't touch me!



You are a cheerful wanderer who loves' spreading joy. Your sunny disposition brightens even the dullest of landscapes, scattering wishes with every breeze. In a world of conformity, you remind others to embrace their unique beauty. Scatter wishes, spread smiles.



You are a beautiful orchid, with your delicate purple-pink flowers adorned with dark spots. You grace meadows, woodlands, and grasslands. Despite your small size, you stand as a symbol of beauty and resilience in the natural world, captivating admirers with your elegant presence.

Everyone loves me and I love being protected.



You are a irritating perennial found in temperate regions. Despite your sting, you are valued for your medicinal properties and as a food source for insects and animals. This duality makes you hated and loved.

Humans are not that bad ... i guess.



You are a resilient wetland grass with a global presence. Your tall stature and dense growth provide habitat for diverse wildlife, yet your invasive nature can dominate landscapes.

I can be your friend if you respect me.





You are a whimsical fungi with a touch of mischief. Your vibrant red cap and white spots attract curious creatures, offering wonder and warning. In the enchanted forest, you dance to the rhythm of nature's symphony respecting life and others.

A fairy's delight, a wanderer's caution.



You are a culinary artist with a flair for elegance. With your delicate cap and earthy aroma, you tantalize taste buds and inspire chefs around the world. In a world of flavors, you stand as a timeless classic.

Simple yet sophisticated, a taste of elegance.



You are a humble organism with a knack for transformation. In the world of fermentation, you work your magic, turning simple ingredients into culinary delights like beer and bread. Your microscopic presence may go unnoticed, but your impact on taste buds is undeniable. Small but mighty, turning ordinary into extraordinary.



You are a lifesaver in the world of medicine. With your blue-green hues and prolific growth, you revolutionize healthcare with your antibiotic properties. In the fight against infection, you stand as a beacon of hope. Tool and friend with the human, yet enslaved.

Blue-green hero, fighting silent battles for others.



You are a master of adaptation and transformation. With your diverse forms and colors, you thrive in the shadows, silently shaping the world around you. While some may see you as a nuisance, you remind them of the beauty found in decay that makes nutrients again available.

From decay blooms creativity.





You are a resilient survivor in the urban jungle. With your buzzing wings and keen senses, you navigate the chaos of human habitation curious yet always on guard from dangers.





You are a tireless worker with a sense of unity and purpose. In your complex societies, you teach the importance of cooperation and perseverance. With each tiny step, you build bridges and overcome obstacles.

Unity in strength, determination in numbers.



You are a symbol of grace and transformation. With your majestic wings and epic migrations, you inspire awe and wonder in those who behold you. In the garden of life, you remind others to embrace change and spread your wings.

Embrace change, let your colors fly.



You are a diligent worker with a sweet disposition. With your golden stripes and buzzing wings, you gather nectar and pollinate fields of flowers. In the hive of life, you teach the importance of community and collaboration.

Busy as a bee, sweet as honey.



You are a gentle giant with a mission to pollinate. With your fuzzy coat and bumbling flight, you bring life to gardens and meadows. In the symphony of nature, you play a vital role in harmony.

Buzzing with purpose, spreading life's melody.





You are a cunning trickster with a dash of charm. With your fiery fur and bushy tail, you navigate the forest with grace and stealth. In the shadows, you remind others to embrace their wild side without trusting anyone.

Sly as a fox, wild at heart.



You are a noble spirit of the wilderness. With your deep eyes and haunting howl, you command respect in the forest realm. In the moonlight, you embody the wild beauty of the natural world.

Wanderer of the wild, guardian of the forest.



You are a spiky ball of curiosity and charm. With your curious nose and cozy home, you explore the nocturnal world with cautious enthusiasm. In the garden, you remind others to embrace their quirks and find beauty in the night.

Spiky adventurer, nocturnal delight.



You are a survivor in the concrete jungle. With your whiskers twitching and agile movements, you navigate alleys and sewers with ease. While others may see you as a pest, you remind them of the resilience found in unexpected places, dreaming of the forest again. Urban explorer, resilient scavenger.



You are a majestic ruler of the northern wilderness. With your massive body and wise attitude, you roam the forests with quiet authority. In the silence of the pines, you embody strength and tranquility.

Gentle giant, a sage guardian of the forest.





You are a silent hunter of the night with a touch of mystery. With your ghostly appearance and keen eyesight, you patrol the fields in the night with elegance and precision. In the shadows, you remind others to trust their instincts and embrace the unknown.

Whisper of the night, guardian of secrets.



You are a coastal sentinel with a sharp eye and a bossy attutide. With your soaring wings and loud call, you patrol the shores with authority and charm. In the flow of the tides, you remind others to ride the currents of life with confidence.

Sailor of the skies, master of the sea.



You are a swift hunter of the heavens with a spirit of freedom. With your sleek form and breathtaking speed, you dive from the heights with precision and grace. In the open skies, you embody the thrill of the chase and the triumph of the hunt. Sky dancer, hunter's delight.



You are a social guy with a taste for drama. With your iridescent feathers and chatty ways, you bring life to urban skies and rural fields alike. In the flock, you remind others of the beauty found in unity and diversity.

Dance of the starlings, symphony of voices.



You are a colorful wanderer of lakes and ponds. With your joyful plumage and cheerful quack, you bring joy to waterways and wetlands. In the ripple of the waves, you embody freedom and grace.

Duck of all trades, master of the pond.





You are a sun-loving acrobat with a taste for adventure. With your agile movements and vibrant patterns, you bring life to rocky landscapes and garden walls. Your curious nature and quick reflexes make you a master of your domain.

Sun chaser, wall climber.



You are a gentle giant of the ocean with a wanderlust for distant shores. With your graceful movements and ancient lineage, you glide through waters with elegance. Among the coral reefs, you remind others to go with the flow and let the currents guide them home.

Ocean wanderer, guardian of the deep.



You are a prehistoric relic with a timeless charm. With your armored scales and toothy grin, you navigate the swamps with ancient wisdom and primal instinct. In the depths of the water, you embody the mystery and majesty of the natural world.

River guardian, ancient warrior.



You are a tiny explorer who's home is the underground. With your slender, worm-like body you navigate the hidden world beneath the soil. Though small and often unseen, you play a crucial role in maintaining the balance of your ecosystem.

Hidden wanderer, underground guardian.



You are a charismatic reptile with a lovely face. With your beautiful spots and playful antics, you captivate people in terrariums and vivariums alike. In the warmth of the desert sands, you remind others to embrace their wild side and bask in the spotlight.

Spotlight stealer, desert dreamer.



WILDFIRES

The intense heat is spreading flames everywhere.

Why all these fires? How does this impact on you? E.g. Loss of biodiversity.

Effect 1 The forest loses 1 HP, and everyone loses 1 ecosystem capital.

EFFECT 2 During speeches, you must hop from one foot to another.



FLOOD



ACOD RAIN Image: Descent of the solid and is changing the solid and is changing the solid and water composition. Image: Descent of the solid and is changing the solid and water composition. Image: Descent of the solid and is changing the solid and water composition of solid or water is the solid for certain species. Air pollution change the solid and for certain species. Air pollution change the solid and the forest loses 1 HP. Image: Descent of the solid and the sol



A disease typical of forest mammals has been transmitted to humans, and an epidemic has broken out! Now humans are hunting you, blaming you for it!

What types of interactions between animals and humans can cause a zoocenosis? And what can be done to prevent it?

E.g., Changing the composition of soil or water is lethal for certain species, Air pollution change the rain PH making it acid,

EFFECT 1

Everyone loses 1 ecosystem capital token.

EFFECT 2

Within the tables, you must turn your backs to each other to check that no one attacks you from behind!

DROUGHT

The temperature has reached critical levels, and water seems to be scarce; the soil is dry, and we are in extreme difficulty.

Why has the drought come? How is this impacting on us?

E,g., no water means no plant, loss of primary production of food,

 Effect 1

 The forest loses 1 HP, and everyone loses 1 ecosystem capital token.

Everyone must simulate a fan or use something to cool themselves down.

FINE PARTICULATE MATTER

Fine particulate matter is so abundant that it seems like fog.

How can this impact you?

E.g., Birds may have lung problem and flight difficulties, as well other animals, plant have trouble getting the light for photosynthesis,

EFFECT 1

The forest loses 1 HP, and everyone loses 1 ecosystem capital token.

EFFECT 2

R

All players at the table must have one hand on the shoulder of at least one companion, so no one gets lost.

ONDATA DI CALDO

La temperatura in queste settimane è molto più alta del solito.

Che impatto ha su di voi?

Es: non abbastanza acqua, attività irregolari durante il giorno,

EFFETTO 1 Tutti perdono 1 token di capitale ecosistemico.

EFFETTO 2 Fa un caldo infernale, tutti devono asciugarsi

il sudore con qualcosa.









