3 Adriatic Sturgeon

Fish — Europe

Acipenser naccarii

Adriatic sturgeon are threatened by the loss of their natural river habitat. Only one naturally spawning population remains.

8 African Spurred Tortoise

Reptile — Africa

Geochelone sulcata

Females dig four or five nests before deciding which one to lay their eggs in. They are the largest tortoise besides the Galapagos.

2 Alligator

Reptile — N America

Alligator mississippiensis

Alligator eggs are about the size of ostrich eggs. The temperature determines the sex of the babies.

4 American Bison

Mammal — N America

Bison bison

Once there were at least 30 million bison in North America, but by the 1880s only 541 individuals were counted.

3 Anaconda

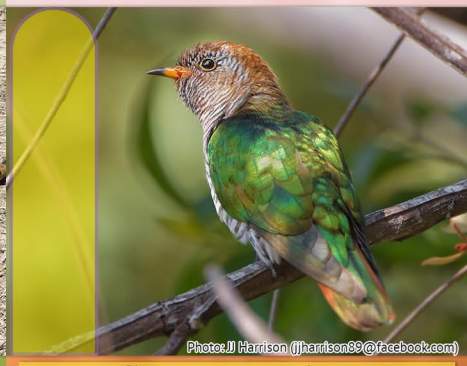
Reptile — S America

Eunectes murinus

Anacondas squeeze their prey before swallowing them whole. They can grow to 30 feet long.

1 Asian Emerald Cuckoo

Bird — Asia



Chrysococcyx maculatus

Many cuckoos plant their eggs in other birds' nests.

5 Asp Viper

Reptile — Europe

Vipera aspis

Female asp vipers give birth to 5-22 young. They can live 25 years in the wild. About 4% of bite victims die if untreated.

3 Atlantic Salmon

Fish — N America — Europe

Salmo salar

Atlantic salmon return to their exact birthplace to spawn. They have been called 'king of fish' because of their ability to leap over obstacles.

1 Australian Lungfish

Fish — Australia

Neoceratodus forsteri

Australian lungfish can survive in stagnant water by breathing air from the surface. They live up to 100 years old in the wild.

2 Australian Rainbow Fish

Fish — Australia

Melanotaenia fluviatilis

Australian rainbow fish are also known as Murray river rainbowfish or Crimson-spotted rainbowfish. They are omnivorous, eating both plant foods and animal foods.

5 Australian Tiger Snake

Reptile — Australia

Notechis scutatus

There are several regional varieties of tiger snake that differ in appearance. Their bites are very dangerous, causing death about half the time if untreated.

4 Azores Noctule

Mammal — Europe

Nyctalus azoreum

Azores noctules are only found on the Portuguese islands called the Azores. They are the only known bat species that primarily feeds during the day.

5 Bald Eagle

Bird — N America

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

Bald eagles became endangered largely because of the pesticide DDT, but they have recovered and are no longer threatened.

6 Black Mamba

Reptile — Africa

Dendroaspis polylepis

Black mambas aren't actually black but olive or brownish. When chasing prey they can move over 12mph. If untreated, their venom kills 100% of the time, usually within 30 to 60 min-

6 Blue-and-yellow Macaw

Bird — S America

Ara ararauna

Blue-and-yellow macaws sometimes eat clay to help digest unripe fruit. They almost always nest in dead palm trees, and they mate for life.

1 Brazilian Ruby

Bird — S America

Clytolaema rubricauda

The Brazilian ruby is a relatively large species of hummingbird. They eat nectar and small insects. Because of the nectar they don't need to drink water.

6 Brazilian Tapir

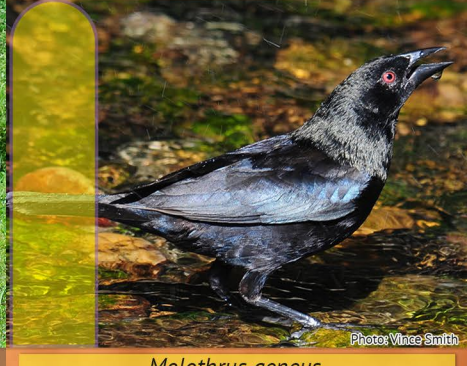
Mammal — S America

Tapirus terrestris

Brazilian tapirs are good swimmers. Infants are mottled and striped for camouflage.

2 Bronzed Cowbird

Bird — N America



Molothrus aeneus

The bronzed cowbird lays its eggs in the nests of other birds. They are often found near cattle, where they eat insects and parasites.

5 Brown Bear

Mammal · N America · Europe · Asia

Ursus arctos

Also known as the grizzly bear, brown bears can be over 8 feet tall and weigh over 1,000 pounds.

5 Brown Kiwi

Bird · Australia

Apteryx australis

Brown kiwis are flightless birds found only in New Zealand. They have an excellent sense of smell and must sneeze and blow their nose after it gets clogged from poking in the dirt for food.

9 California Condor

Bird · N America

Gymnogyps californianus

In 1982 there were fewer than 25 California condors. Now there are about 200. They can have a wingspan over 9 feet. They mate for life.

4 Capybara

Mammal · S America

Photo: Enzo Sano

Hydrochoeris hydrochaeris

The capybara is the world's largest rodent. Their feet are partially webbed to aid swimming.

7 Caribbean Reef Shark

Fish · N America · S America

Photo: Alex Chernikh

Carcharhinus perezii

Caribbean reef sharks have been seen sitting motionless on the ocean floor, unusual for sharks. They can turn their stomachs inside out to remove indigestible particles.

1 Chocolate Gourami

Fish · Asia

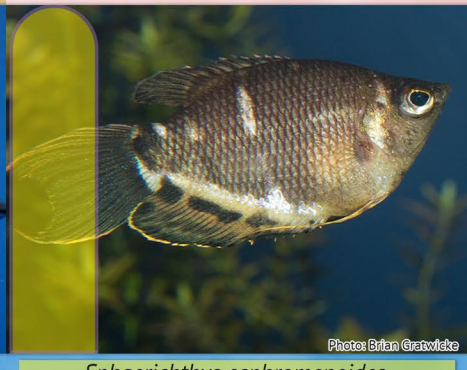


Photo: Brian Gratwicke

Sphaerichthys osphromenoides

Chocolate gouramis are mouthbrooders: the females incubate their eggs in their mouths for two weeks.

7 Cinereous Vulture

Bird · Europe · Asia

Photo: MIstvan

Aegypius monachus

Cinereous vultures are huge birds of prey. They can have up to a 10 foot wingspan, and their nests can be over 6 feet across and almost 10 feet deep.

5 Cinnamon Teal

Bird · N America · S America

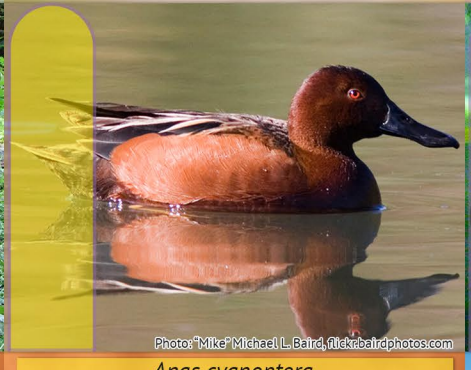


Photo: "Mike" Michael L. Baird, flickr.bairdphotos.com

Anas cyanoptera

The cinnamon teal is a kind of duck. They mate for life and eat flowers in addition to other plants plus insects.

4 Clown Killi

Fish · Africa

Photo: Andrew Bogott

Epiplatys annulatus

Clown killi are hard to maintain in an aquarium.

9

Common Green Iguana

Reptile | S America | N America

Photo: Leo.zat / © Rute Martins of Leoa's Photography / CC-BY-SA-3.0

Iguana iguana

A light-sensing organ on top of the iguana's head can perceive shadows from above. Iguanas can also be bright orange in color.

9

Common Stingray

Fish | Europe | Africa

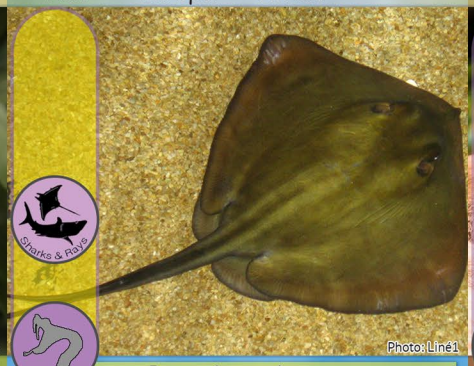


Photo: Liné1

Dasyatis pastinaca

The stingray's liver is considered a delicacy in French cooking. Stings from their venomous tail spines are painful but not deadly.

5

Cougar

Mammal | N America | S America

Photo: Malcolm

Puma concolor

Also known as the puma or mountain lion, these big cats can weigh over 250 pounds. When they catch a large animal, they may hide the leftovers under leaves and return later to feed.

5

Diamondback Rattlesnake

Reptile | N America

Crotalus atrox

The western diamondback rattlesnake is a species of pit viper. Their rattles are formed of molted skin. Their venom is far less dangerous than other rattlesnakes.

10

Dugong

Mammal | Australia | Asia | Africa

Photo: Julien Willem

Dugong dugon

Dugongs are also called 'sea cows' because they feed on sea grass. They can live to be over 70 years old.

1

Eastern Gray Kangaroo

Mammal | Australia

Photo: Petr Baum

Macropus giganteus

Kangaroos communicate with clucking noises and coughs and stomp their feet to warn of danger.

4

Eastern Rosella

Bird | Australia

Photo: neofito

Platycercus eximius

Eastern rosellas are sometimes kept as pets because of their beautiful plumage. They can learn songs and a few words, but they typically do not like to be petted.

6

European Eel

Fish | Europe

Photo: Ron Offermans

Anguilla anguilla

Young eels look so different than adults that for a long time people thought they were different species. European eels have been reported to live up to 88 years.

6

European Leaf-toed Gecko

Reptile | Europe | Africa

Photo: Marco Bertolini

Euleptes europaea

The European leaf-toed gecko lives on islands in the Mediterranean Sea. They are nocturnal.

3 European Mink

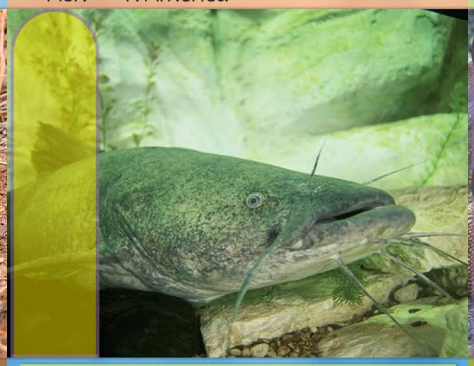
Mammal | Europe

Mustela lutreola

European minks are critically endangered partly because American minks have taken their place. European minks are more closely related to weasels and polecats than to American minks.

2 Flathead Catfish

Fish | N America



Pylodictis olivaris

Flathead catfish may live up to 20 years. Some people try to catch them with their bare hands. This is called noodling.

8 Galapagos Land Iguana

Reptile | S America

Conolophus subcristatus

The color of Galapagos land iguanas varies from island to island. They can live 50-60 years, and they mainly eat the prickly pear cactus.

6 Golden Jackal

Mammal | Africa | Europe | Asia

Canis aureus

Often one or two young adult golden jackals will stay with their parents to help raise the next litter of pups.

10 Gopher Tortoise

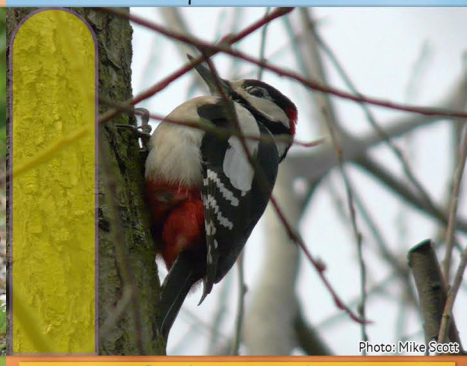
Reptile | N America

Gopherus polyphemus

Gopher tortoises don't mature for 16 or more years. The tortoises' burrows are used by over 80 other species.

3 Great Spotted Woodpecker

Bird | Europe

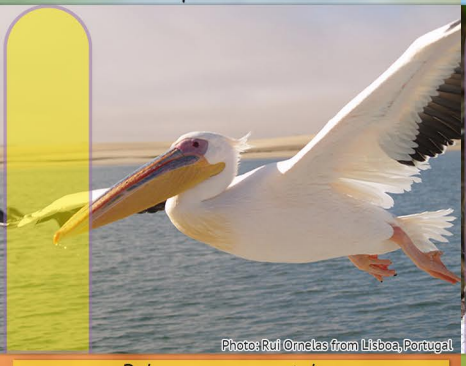


Dendrocopus major

Great spotted woodpeckers extract seeds by wedging the kernels in tree bark and pecking. They can't sing, so they communicate by drumming on trees.

7 Great White Pelican

Bird | Europe | Asia | Africa



Pelecanus onocrotalus

Great white pelicans often hunt as a group, with 10 or more individuals working together to herd and catch fish. They can live over 50 years.

4 Greek Tortoise

Reptile | Europe

Testudo hermanni

The Greek tortoise is also known as Hermann's tortoise for the French biologist Johann Hermann who lived in the 18th century.

2 Green Woodpecker

Bird | Europe

Picus viridis

Unlike most woodpeckers, the green woodpecker spends most of its time on the ground feeding on ants. It doesn't peck on trees.

4 Honey Badger

Mammal · Asia · Africa

Mellivora capensis

Honey badgers are actually more closely related to weasels. Their thick hide allows them to eat from beehives and even attack and eat venomous snakes.

9 Jaguar

Mammal · S America · N America

Panthera onca

Jaguars are the largest cats in the Americas. They are good swimmers. Males can weigh as much as 350 pounds.

7 King Cobra

Reptile · Asia

Ophiophagus hannah

The king cobra is the longest venomous snake, averaging 10-12 feet. They eat cold-blooded animals, usually other snakes. Pockets on the sides of their throat produce their hissing warning.

2 Koala

Mammal · Australia

Phascolarctos cinereus

Koalas have pouches like kangaroos, so they are marsupials not bears. They are specially adapted to feed almost solely on eucalyptus leaves, which are normally very toxic.

10 Komodo Dragon

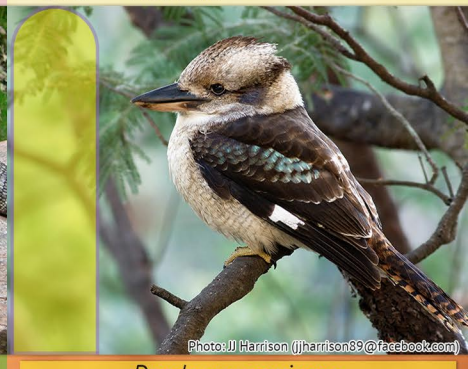
Reptile · Asia

Varanus komodoensis

Komodo dragons are found only in a small region of Indonesia. They are the largest lizards, growing up to 10 feet and over 300 pounds. Glands in their jaw excrete toxic venom.

2 Laughing Kookaburra

Bird · Australia

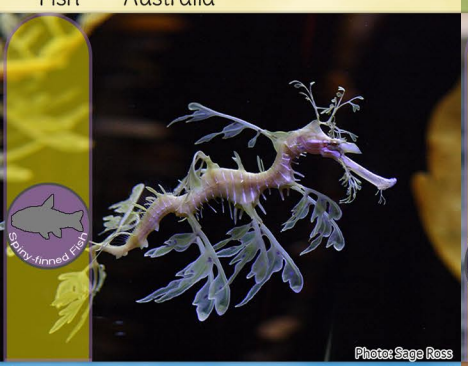


Dacelo novaeguineae

Laughing kookaburras kill their prey, including snakes, by bashing them on the ground or their perch. They typically nest in mountain gum trees, and siblings help raise newborn chicks.

4 Leafy Seadragon

Fish · Australia



Phycodurus eques

Female seadragons lay up to 250 eggs, which males carry on their tails until they hatch. They have no teeth but eat by sucking shrimp and plankton into their snouts.

8 Leopard Seal

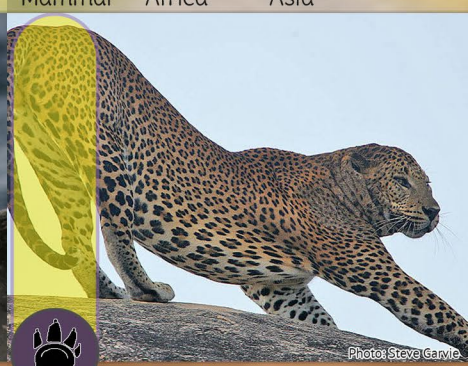
Mammal · S America · Australia · Africa

Hydrurga leptonyx

Leopard seals have complex teeth in their cheeks that allow them to filter krill from the water. They also eat penguins and other types of seals.

6 Leopard

Mammal · Africa · Asia



Panthera pardus

There are nine subspecies of Panthera pardus ranging across most of Asia and parts of Africa. They sometimes drag their prey into trees to save for later, and leopards may purr while eating.

3 Lesser Flamingo

Bird — Africa

Phoeniconaias minor

Flamingos filter water through their beaks for blue-green algae, which is their primary food. In addition to Africa, small numbers live in Spain and the Middle East.

8 Lion

Mammal — Africa

Panthera leo

Lions are called 'king of beasts' because of their hunting prowess and large size. Females do most of the hunting. About 10,000 years ago lions also lived in Europe and the Americas.

2 Lizard Buzzard

Bird — Africa

Kaupifalco monogrammicus

Lizard buzzards were so named because they eat lizards and snakes, but they also eat large insects.

4 Matamata Turtle

Reptile — S America

Chelus fimbriata

The matamata cannot chew. It sucks prey into its mouth like a vacuum and swallows them whole. They spend almost all their time in the water.

5 Giraffe

Mammal — Africa

Giraffa camelopardalis

Each individual giraffe's pattern is unique. They are the tallest land animals, but they have the same number of neck bones as humans. There are 9 subspecies including the baringo.

1 Nile Crocodile

Reptile — Africa

Crocodylus niloticus

Nile crocodiles are capable of taking prey as large as buffalos. They have sensors on the side of their jaw that detect vibrations and movement.

8 Ocellate River Stingray

Fish — S America

Potamotrygon motoro

Ocellate river stingrays are unusual because they live in fresh water not salt water. They are considered dangerous because of their venomous spine.

3 Ostrich

Bird — Africa

Struthio camelus

Ostriches are the tallest and heaviest living bird. They have the biggest eyes of any land animal. They only have two toes on each foot and can sprint over 40 miles per hour.

3 Peloponnese Slow Worm

Reptile — Europe

Anguis cephalonnica

The Peloponnese slow worm looks like a snake, but it is a legless lizard. They are only found in Greece.

7 Rainbow Parrotfish

Fish | N America | S America

Scarus guacamaia

The rainbow parrotfish is the largest plant-eating fish in the Atlantic, growing up to 3 feet in length. Females can become male if there are no other males available.

5 Red Piranha

Fish | S America

Pygocentrus nattereri

Piranhas have highly developed hearing to help detect prey. Despite their reputation as ferocious predators, they are mainly scavengers, feeding on dead or injured animals.

2 Redhook Myleus

Fish | S America

Myloplus rubripinnis

The redhook myleus is also known as a silver dollar. They can grow to a length of 11 inches. During mating the female uses her hook to dig a trench in the gravel.

6 Resplendent Quetzal

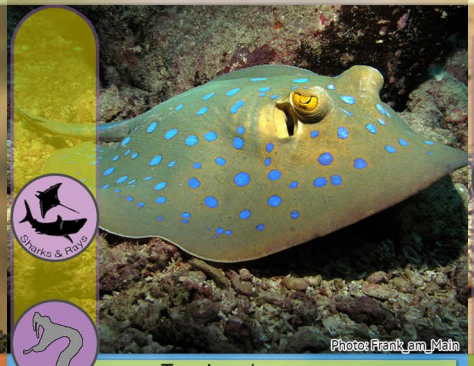
Bird | S America

Pharomachrus mocinno

The male quetzal's tail feathers, longer than their entire body, were prized by the ancient Aztecs and Maya because they viewed the bird as divine.

10 Ribbon-tailed Stingray

Fish | Africa | Asia | Australia



Taeniura lymma

Unlike other stingrays, the ribbon-tailed stingray doesn't bury itself in the sand. This is so other animals can see its bright blue spots, warning that it is venomous.

3 Sand Monitor

Reptile | Australia

Varanus gouldii

The sand monitor uses its forked tongue like a snake. It can sense hidden prey, even underground. The species is also known as Gould's goanna.

9 Sea Otter

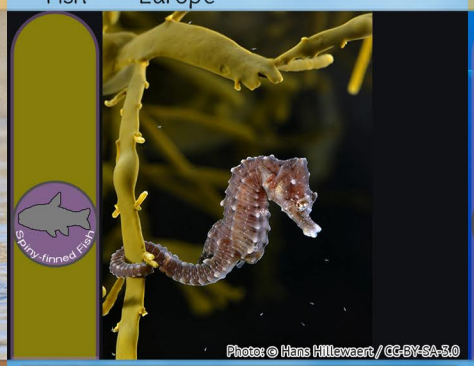
Mammal | N America | Asia

Enhydra lutris

The sea otter is the world's smallest marine mammal. They were once hunted near extinction for their fur, and they are still endangered. They use rocks as tools to open hard shells.

5 Short-Snouted Seahorse

Fish | Europe



Hippocampus hippocampus

The short-snouted seahorse was recently discovered in the River Thames around London. The males have a pouch that they carry eggs in until they hatch.

7 Silver-tip Shark

Fish | Asia | Australia

Carcharhinus albimarginatus

Silver-tip sharks can give birth to up to 11 young after a year long gestation period. Small populations also occur off the tropical coasts of Africa and the Americas.

10 **Snowy Owl**

Bird · N America · Europe · Asia

Bubo scandiacus

Snowy owls feed mostly on lemmings. They often perch and nest on the ground. The snowy owl is the official bird of Quebec.

8 **Southern Cassowary**

Bird · Australia

Casuarius casuarius

Cassowary chicks are raised by the male. Their name comes from a Papuan word meaning horned head. They mostly eat fallen fruit, some types that are toxic to other animals.

7 **Striped Bass**

Fish · N America

Morone saxatilis

The striped bass can migrate between fresh water and salt water. They can grow to almost 4 feet and are prized sport fish.

5 **Tasmanian Devil**

Mammal · Australia

Sarcophilus harrisii

Tasmanian devils are marsupials. They have one of the strongest bites of any mammal, but despite their fierce reputation, they are actually rather shy and cautious.

4 **Thorny Devil**

Reptile · Australia

Moloch horridus

Thorny devils are also known as thorny dragons or mountain devils. When threatened, they hide their head between their front legs and present a false head to predators.

7 **Tiger**

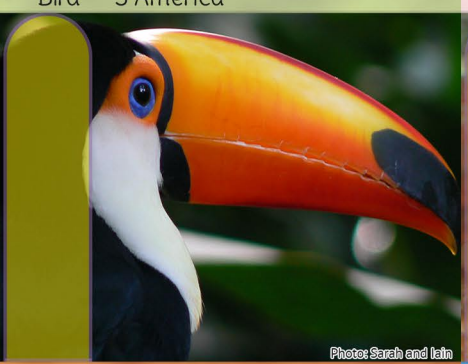
Mammal · Asia

Panthera tigris

Tigers are the largest member of the cat family. There were nine subspecies of tiger, but three became extinct in the 20th century.

3 **Toco Toucan**

Bird · S America



Ramphastos toco

The toco toucan's large beak acts in part to regulate its body temperature. They put their beaks under their wings to sleep in order to minimize heat loss.

1 **Tomato Clownfish**

Fish · Asia

Amphiprion frenatus

Clownfish are non-migrating fish found in lagoons. They often form a symbiotic relationship with anemones with the fish dropping crumbs of food, and the anemone providing protection.

9 **Viviparous Lizard**

Reptile · Europe · Asia

Zootoca vivipara

The name viviparous means that these lizards give birth to live young rather than laying eggs. In northern areas they hibernate through the winter.

3

Wombat

Mammal | Australia

Photo: Simon J. Tonge

Vombatus ursinus

Wombats have pouches like kangaroos, so they are marsupials. They dig long tunnels up to 65 feet.

6

Yellow-lipped Sea Krait

Reptile | Asia | Australia

Photo: Elias Levy

Venomous

Laticauda colubrina

The yellow-lipped sea krait, also called a colubrine, spends time on land and in the ocean. They eat eels.

6

Zebra Mbuna

Fish | Africa

Spiny-finned Fish

Photo: Brian Gratwicke

Maylandia zebra

Zebra mbunas are freshwater fish that are popular aquarium fish. In the wild the males live in and defend caves.

Continental Theme

North American Animals

N America

For each animal from North America in completed exhibits Earn 1 visitor.

Continental Theme

South American Animals

S America

For each animal from South America in completed exhibits Earn 1 visitor.

Continental Theme

European Animals

Europe

For each animal from Europe in completed exhibits Earn 1 visitor.

Continental Theme

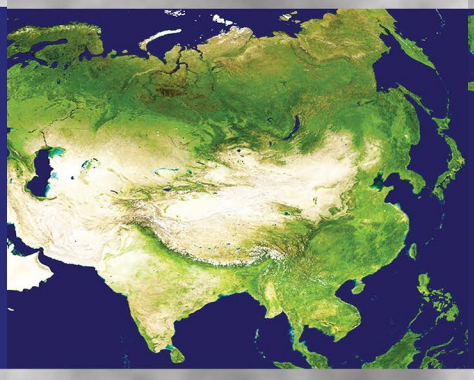
African Animals

Africa

For each animal from Africa in completed exhibits Earn 1 visitor.

Continental Theme

Asian Animals



Asia

For each animal from Asia in completed exhibits Earn 1 visitor.

Continental Theme

Australian Animals

Australia

For each animal from Australia in completed exhibits Earn 1 visitor.

Exhibit Goal 7

Bird

Birds

4+ Bird

Collect 4 or more birds.

Earn 7 visitors.

Exhibit Goal 7

Fish

Fish

4+ Fish

Collect 4 or more fish.

Earn 7 visitors.

Exhibit Goal 7

Mammal

Mammal

4+ Mammal

Collect 4 or more mammals.

Earn 7 visitors.

Exhibit Goal 7

Reptile

Reptiles

4+ Reptile

Collect 4 or more reptiles.

Earn 7 visitors.

Exhibit Goal 6

Rainforest Animals

3+ Rainforest

Collect 3 or more rainforest animals.

Earn 6 visitors.

Exhibit Goal 5

Sharks and Rays

2+ Sharks & Rays

Collect 2 or more sharks & rays.

Earn 5 visitors.

Exhibit Goal 7

Venomous Animals

3+ Venomous

Collect 3 or more venomous animals.

Earn 7 visitors.

Exhibit Goal 4

Birds of Prey

2+ Birds of Prey

Collect 2 or more birds of prey.

Earn 4 visitors.

Exhibit Goal 4

Turtles/Tortoises

2+ Turtles/Tortoises

Collect 2 or more turtles/tortoises.

Earn 4 visitors.

Exhibit Goal 6

Spiny-finned Fish

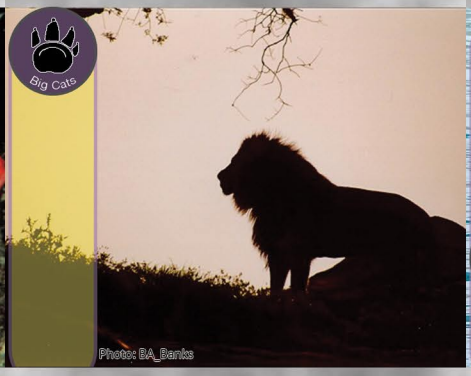
3+

Collect 3 or more spiny-finned fish.

Earn 6 visitors.

Exhibit Goal 5

Big Cats



2+

Collect 2 or more big cats.

Earn 5 visitors.

Exhibit Goal 4

Marine Mammals

2+

Collect 2 or more marine mammals.

Earn 4 visitors.

Auction Animals

Peregrine Falcon

Bird | Worldwide

Falco peregrinus

The majority of peregrine falcons' diet is other birds. They are the fastest animal, diving at up to 200 miles per hour. Their nostrils are specially adapted so they can breathe at high speeds.

Pilotfish

Fish | Worldwide

Naucrates ductor

Pilotfish, also called suckers, can be found near large sharks, rays, or other fish where they eat the host's leftovers and parasites. They also sometimes follow ships.

Wilson's Storm-petrel

Bird | Worldwide

Oceanites oceanicus

Wilson's Storm-petrels breed in Antarctica. They spend most of their lives at sea and sometimes follow boats. There are estimated to be over 100 million of these birds.

Barn Owl

Bird | Worldwide

Tyto alba

Barn owls are the best animal ever tested at finding prey using their hearing. They also have excellent vision in low light. Their wings provide for especially quiet flight.

Black Rat

Mammal | Worldwide

Rattus rattus

Black rats hosted fleas that carried the bubonic plague or 'Black Death'. They are also called roof rats, house rats, and ship rats.

Bottlenose Dolphin

Mammal | Worldwide

Tursiops truncatus

Bottlenose dolphins are well known in zoos and aquariums but are critically endangered in the wild. They sometimes hunt in groups, and they use echolocation to find prey.

Common House Gecko

Reptile | Worldwide

Hemidactylus frenatus

These geckos are often found near electric lights at night. They can lose their tails when alarmed.

Great White Shark

Fish | Worldwide

Carcharodon carcharias

Great white sharks are able to sense electrical fields through their snouts. Females are larger than males and can be up to 20 feet long and weigh over 4,000 pounds.

Leatherback Sea Turtle

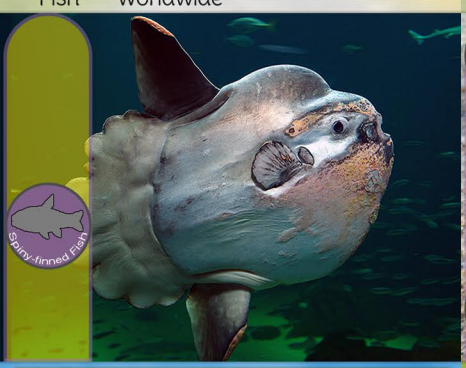
Reptile | Worldwide

Dermochelys coriacea

This largest living turtle is unusual for a reptile because it can maintain its body temperature. This allows them to live in colder waters. Their shell is flexible, giving the species its name.

Ocean Sunfish

Fish | Worldwide



Mola mola

Ocean sunfish are the heaviest bony fish, and they lay the most eggs, up to 300 million. They do not have scales. When swimming their top fin sometimes sticks out of the water.

Olive Ridley Turtle

Reptile | Worldwide

Lepidochelys olivacea

The olive ridley turtle is the most abundant sea turtle with more than 1 million adults, but they are considered vulnerable because they nest at only 5 beaches, and populations have declined.

Orca

Mammal | Worldwide

Orcinus orca

Orcas are called 'killer whales,' but they are actually dolphins. They have no sense of smell but use echolocation. Adult males often stay within one body length of their mother.

Zoo Bonus 6

Largest Zoo

Count the number of animals in completed exhibits in each player's zoo. Give this card to the player with the highest total.

Worth 6 visitors.

Zoo Bonus 4

Most Valuable Exhibit

Count the total coin value of each completed exhibit. Give this card to the player who has the most valuable single exhibit.

Worth 4 visitors.

Zoo Bonus 5

Largest Exhibit

Count the number of animals in each completed exhibit. Give this card to the player who has the largest exhibit.

Worth 5 visitors.

Zoo Bonus 5

Most Endangered Animals

Give this card to the player who has the most endangered animals in completed exhibits.

Worth 5 visitors.

Zoo Bonus 5

Most Exhibits

Count the total number of completed exhibits. Give this card to the player who has the most.

Worth 5 visitors.

Zoo Bonus 5

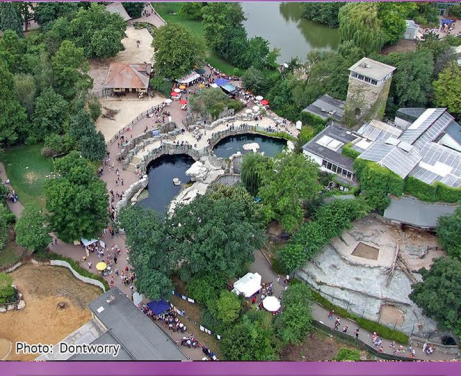
Worldwide Diversity

For animals in each player's completed exhibits count the unique continents. Exclude worldwide animals. Give this card to the player with the most.

Worth 5 visitors.

Zoo Bonus 5

Most Valuable Zoo



Count the total coin value of all completed exhibits. Give this card to the player who has the most valuable total zoo.

Worth 5 visitors.

Strap on your safari hat, lace up your boots, and get ready for adventure. It's time to take charge of your very own zoo. Find animals in the wild or buy them in the auction. Choose the perfect animals to complete your exhibits and attract visitors. Race against your friends to build the greatest zoo.

Overview

In Zooligans one to six players all try to create the best zoo possible. To do so, they must find or buy the right animal cards to match the exhibit goal cards. Completed exhibits attract a number of visitors. At the end of the game the player with the most visitors wins!

Components

This rule booklet

- 122 cards as follows:
- 85 cards in the main deck
- 12 cards in the auction deck
- 12 exhibit goals
- 7 zoo bonus cards
- 6 continental theme cards

Setup

- Separate all of the cards into their respective decks and shuffle each.
- Turn two zoo bonus cards face up and read them aloud. These are the bonuses that can be earned during this game. The rest will not be used, so set them aside.

- Deal one continental theme card to each player. They may look at this card but should keep it hidden from the other players. Animals matching the player's secret continental theme are worth bonus visitors at the end of the game. If there are extra continental bonus cards, they will not be used this game. Set them aside without anyone seeing them.
- If this is a 5 or 6 player game, remove two cards at random from the auction deck. Set them aside without looking at them. They will not be used this game.
- Place the auction deck in front of the youngest player, who will act as the first auctioneer.
- Deal each player four cards from the main deck. The remaining cards of the main deck are placed in the center of the table to form the draw pile.
- Deal three exhibit goals face up to the center of the table. All players are racing to complete these goals. The remaining goal cards form another pile near the main deck.

Gameplay

The game has a number of turns and then ends with scoring. Each turn consists of five phases; auction, play, trade, add to exhibits, assign zoo bonuses, and the discard and draw phase.

1. AUCTION

Each turn begins with the animal auction. One animal goes up for auction, and all the zookeepers may bid on it. The current auctioneer begins the auction by flipping over the top card of the auction deck. Then they read aloud the name of the card, its animal type, and any special categories it belongs to (endangered, lizards, etc). The auctioneer is the first player with the chance to bid or pass. To bid, a player chooses one animal card that is in their hand, calls out the value, and reveals it to the other players. The value is the coin number in the upper left-hand side of card (see diagram below.) Bidding proceeds to the player on the auctioneer's left and continues around the table. Each player either calls out a bid that is *higher than* the current high bid or says, "Pass." A player who has passed is out of the auction. Bidding ends when everyone has passed. Then, the high bidder discards their bid card and takes the auction card into their hand. If no one bids, the auction card is simply discarded, and no coin cards are spent. Finally, the auctioneer passes the auction deck to the player on their left who will become auctioneer the next turn.

2. PLAY

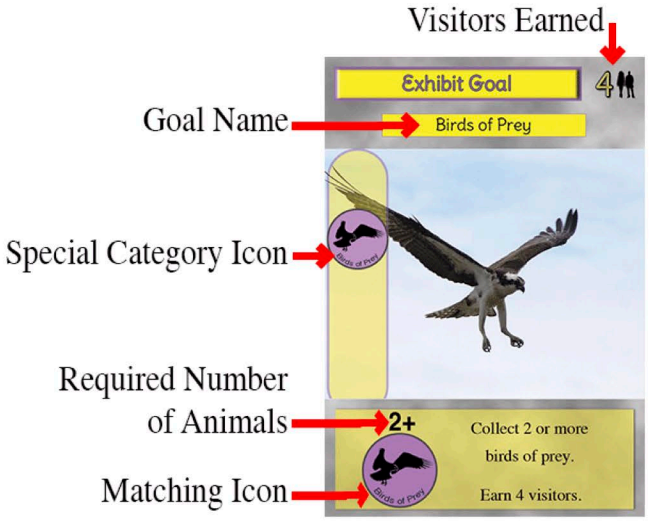
Each zookeeper chooses 1 card from their hand to add to their zoo. They place it face down in front of them. Once all players have chosen the card they will play, those cards are simultaneously flipped face up. When a card is initially played, it is not in an exhibit.

3. TRADE

During this phase players are free to exchange animals from their zoos with other players. Only animals that have been played but are not yet in exhibits can be traded. To signal the beginning of trading, players set down their hand of cards and proceed to ask each other to make exchanges. Any number of animals can be exchanged, but both parties must agree to the swap. When a player is done making deals, they should pick up their hand again to indicate that they are done. When all players have done so, trading ends, and play continues.

3. ADD TO EXHIBITS

Next, animals can be added to exhibits and new exhibits can be created. The necessary attributes for the exhibits are represented by the 12 exhibit goal cards. Animals are not put into an exhibit until it can be completed. Each animal can only be used in one exhibit. When zookeepers have enough of the appropriate animals to complete an exhibit, they take the exhibit goal card from the center of the table. They place it with the matching animal cards together into a pile to represent the exhibit.

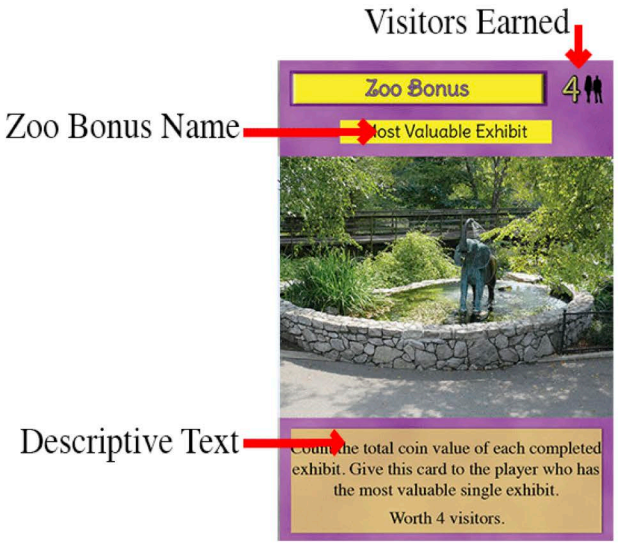


If more than one player completes the same exhibit goal on the same turn, it is only assigned if one player has more animals to put in the exhibit. Otherwise, the exhibit goal stays in the center until one player can complete it and has more animals to use than anyone else. Once animals are placed into an exhibit they cannot be moved or traded, but more cards can be added to the exhibit as long as they meet the goal criteria.

After a goal is claimed, place a new card from the goal deck in its place so that there are always three in play. The newly revealed goals can be completed and claimed immediately if anyone has the appropriate cards to do so.

4. ASSIGN ZOO BONUSES

Next, assign or move zoo bonuses for any newly completed exhibits. For each of the two zoo bonuses in play, the player with the highest total described on the card gets that zoo bonus card. If there is a tie, the player who already had the zoo bonus keeps it. If the card had not yet been assigned, and there is a tie, nobody gets it this turn. Similarly,



if there is a tie for the highest total not involving the current holder of the zoo bonus, the card returns to the center, unclaimed.

5. DISCARD AND DRAW

Players may discard any number of cards from their hand. Then they draw until they have a hand of four cards. If the draw pile is depleted, shuffle the discards and form a new draw pile.

Ending the Game

Repeat the above phases until one of the following end game conditions occurs. One way the game ends is if the last auction takes place so there are no more cards in the auction deck. When this happens, complete that turn, and then the game is over. The other way the game can end is if the final exhibit goal is claimed. When that occurs, players may move any animals that qualify into existing exhibits. Then the zoo bonuses are assigned, and the game ends. When play has ended scoring takes place.

Note

If any disagreements take place regarding bidding, counting, trades, or anything else, the player who acted as auctioneer that turn makes a final judgment. All other players must agree.

Scoring (Number of Visitors):

Players begin scoring by discarding their hands and any animals that are not in a completed exhibit. The remaining cards should all be animals in completed exhibits or zoo bonuses. For each of these cards add the number of visitors listed in the upper righthand corner of the card. Next, players reveal their continental theme card. For each animal in a completed exhibit that has the matching continent icon, score one additional visitor. Animals from the auction are worldwide, occurring on every continent. They count as matching any continental theme. Total each player's visitors to find their total score. The highest scoring player wins the game. In the case of a tie, the player with the highest total coin value in all exhibits wins. If there is still a tie, the player with the most exhibits wins. In the unlikely event that there is still a tie, the youngest player wins. Congratulations, you are the best zookeeper!

Other Versions of Play

Easy Version (recommended for beginners and kids)
This version simplifies play and eliminates much of the math. Only the main deck and goal cards are used, so there are no auctions, continental themes, or zoo bonuses. Auctions, continental themes, and/or zoo bonuses can be added back into play as players are ready for them.

Solo Play

Follow the usual rules except disregard the zoo bonus cards and modify the auction phase as follows. Flip over the top auction card. The player decides what card to bid. Flip over the top card of the main deck onto the discard pile and look at its coin value. If it is more than the player's bid, the bid fails and the auction card is simply discarded. If the player's bid is equal or higher, the player wins the auction card and discards their bid card in exchange for the auction card as normal. Play continues until an end condition is met and then the game is scored as usual. Keep track of your high score and try to do better each time you play.

Team Play (4 or 6 players in pairs)

Teammates sit adjacent to each other and may look at each other's hands and continental themes during gameplay. Teammates may discuss and make decisions together at any time. Teammates may not trade cards with each other. Points are scored in the same way as they are in a normal game and then combined between teammates. The team with the highest combined score wins.

Challenge Play (Elimination)

Normal gameplay rules apply, but each "game" is considered one round. Points carry over and are added up normally for subsequent rounds. After each round the player with the lowest total score is eliminated and the remaining players play another round. The last player to stay in the game wins!

Special "Home" Rules

If your family has a special Zooligans rule you prefer to play with, you may write that rule down and use it. Plus, send us your favorite new rules, and we may include them in future editions of Zooligans! (See the contact information at the end of the rule booklet.)

CREDITS

Game design: Gregory Hingle and Dustin Oakley

Special card design credit: Alex and Bill Gurski; Thomas Parry; Paul Schwartz

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Thanks to the 149 backers on Kickstarter who made our dream of bringing Zooligans to the masses a reality. We hope you love the game.

And special thanks to the countless play-testers and reviewers whose great feedback made this game possible. We especially thank our close friends and family members who put up with many development versions of Animal Matcherz, Creature Catchers, and finally Zooligans.

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