

SNATCH!

A BIRDS OF PREY GAME



This game includes 64 amazing cards designed to help children recognize, identify, and learn about the unique characteristics of these intriguing birds of prey, also known as raptors. In this game we cover eight types of birds of prey, sharing not only beautiful images of each bird, but also interesting facts about the bird's habits and habitat. Each type of bird of prey has a color group to help younger children identify which birds fall into each type of raptor. Symbols for each category are also included for players with color vision deficiency. The symbols can be found in the upper-right corner of each card, both front and back. Game cards also include eight SNATCH cards.

SNATCH! A BIRDS OF PREY GAME

The object of this card game is to be the first player to discard all the cards in your hand. Watch out for those SNATCH cards, or you could start over with a full hand!

Players: 2–6

Time: 10–15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

Colors/Categories

Each player must become familiar with the eight categories of birds of prey in this game. These categories are eagles (red), owls (orange), falcons (gold), kestrels (green), vultures (dark blue), hawks (light blue), kites (gray), and harriers (brown). A color guide can be found in this pamphlet and on the inside cover of the game box.

Deal the Cards

For a 2–4 player game, deal each player 8 cards.
For a 5–6 player game, deal each player 6 cards.

LOOK OUT FOR SNATCH CARDS

*Continued from
other side*

SNATCH Cards

When a SNATCH card is drawn, the player must choose to either discard all of his or her cards and draw eight new cards from the draw pile or swap hands with any other player. Play then moves to the next player.

If you receive a SNATCH card in the initial dealing of the cards at the beginning of the game, return it to the draw pile, reshuffle that pile, and select the top card to replace the SNATCH card.





EAGLES

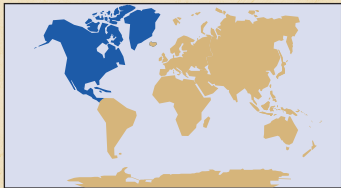


BALD EAGLE

EAGLES



BALD EAGLE



- Builds a nest that is as wide as an adult human is tall and weighs up to 907 kg (2,000 lb)
- Chooses one mate for its entire life (unless its partner dies) and will return to the same nest each year
- The national bird of the United States of America



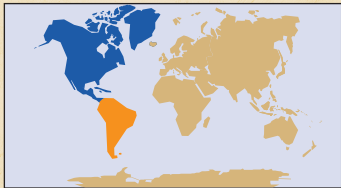
EAGLES



HARPY EAGLE



HARPY EAGLE



- Eats large animals like sloths and monkeys because it is so big
- Has the largest talons of all eagles
- Lifts prey equal to its own weight because it is so strong



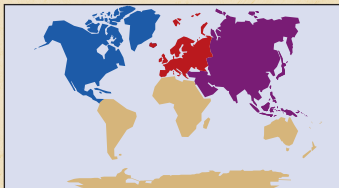
OWLS



SNOWY OWL



SNOWY OWL



- Considered mostly diurnal (active during the day), unlike most other owls
- Builds its nest on the ground
- Turns its whitest feathers to the sun to reflect warning signals to rivals
- Insulated by dense layers of feathers that even grow on its feet

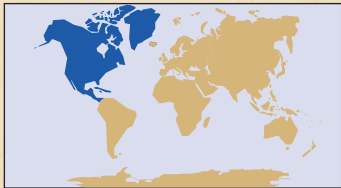
OWLS



BARRED OWL



BARRED OWL



- Climbs trees with its bill and talons and a little flapping of its wings
- Lays eggs that look similar to a chicken's egg, except they are almost perfectly round
- First hatchling is the biggest; the following owls to hatch are noticeably smaller than their oldest sibling

OWLS



BURROWING OWL



SNATCH CARD

Look out!

**This Burrowing Owl has SNATCHED
your cards!**

You may choose to discard all the cards in your hand and draw eight new cards, or you may swap hands with another player.

FALCONS



PEREGRINE FALCON



PEREGRINE FALCON



- World's fastest animal—can dive for prey at over 322 kph (200 mph)
- Traditionally one of the most popular birds used in falconry, a method of hunting using a trained bird of prey
- Hunts other birds and bats by swooping down, hitting and stunning its prey, and catching it midair

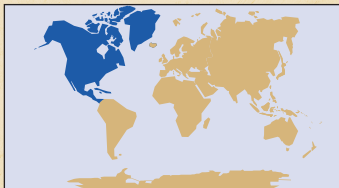
FALCONS



PRAIRIE FALCON



PRAIRIE FALCON



- Appears to have a mustache because of its face coloring
- Plays fetch with itself, tossing an object in the air and then flying after it
- Considered a popular bird for falconry—a method of hunting using a trained bird of prey
- Cruises at speeds up to 72 kph (45 mph) and dives at speeds up to 193 kph (120 mph)

KESTRELS



AMERICAN KESTREL



AMERICAN KESTREL



- Weighs about the same as a baseball on average
- Helps farmers by preying upon the small animals that eat their crops
- Mates for life and comes back to the same nesting site every year
- Hunts together with its family to help chicks hone their hunting skills

KESTRELS



MAURITIUS KESTREL



MAURITIUS KESTREL



- Endemic to the Island of Mauritius, off the coast of Africa
- The pesticide DDT used in the 1950s and 1960s, along with invasive predator species, almost wiped out its population
- Only four were found in the wild in 1974, but after conservation efforts made by scientists, more than 400 were found in 2019

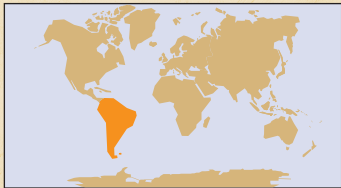
VULTURES



ANDEAN CONDOR



ANDEAN CONDOR



- Has the largest wingspan of any flying bird at nearly 3.4 m (11 ft)
- Flies up to 322 km (200 mi) a day and only spends about 1% of flight time flapping its wings
- Lives up to 80 years in captivity (50 in the wild)

VULTURES



GRIFFON VULTURE



GRIFFON VULTURE



- Possesses incredible eyesight—can see a carcass from 10 km (6 mi) away
- One of the highest-flying birds in the world
- Has a 2-m (8-ft) wingspan and a beak powerful enough to break bones
- Spends 6–7 hours per day soaring in the sky in search of food

HAWKS



HARRIS'S HAWK



HARRIS'S HAWK



- Raises 2–3 broods each season
- Often hunts in small packs that share their prey with each other
- A low-flying hunter, scanning fields and bushes for prey
- Multiple birds will sometimes stand on each other's backs in a stack, though the reason is a mystery

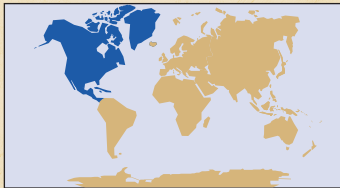
HAWKS



RED-SHOULDERED HAWK



RED- SHOULDERED HAWK



- Flies upside down for short distances
- Keeps a very tidy nest and decorates it with fresh greenery
- Has eyes that change color from yellow to brown as it ages
- Aggressively defends its territory

KITES



BLACK KITE

KITES



BLACK KITE



- Senses heat in the air from the bodies of its prey and uses the warmth to guide it to its next meal
- A social raptor (carnivorous bird) that is often seen in large flocks, especially in winter
- Can be identified by its long, angled wings and forked tail

KITES



SWALLOW-TAILED KITE

KITES



SWALLOW- TAILED KITE



- Has a v-shaped tail and long, thin wings that help it do aerial acrobatics
- Lives in wooded swamps, shores and marshes
- Flies constantly, stopping only to rest for sleep

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HARRIERS



HEN HARRIER

HARRIERS



HEN HARRIER



- The female is called a "ringtail" because of the many white bands across her tail
- The male tosses captured prey to his mate, who will often catch it in midair and use it to feed their young
- Has specialized facial feathers that direct sounds into its ear openings

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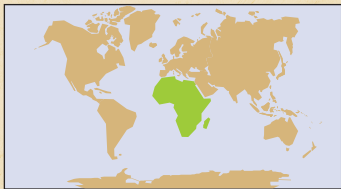
HARRIERS



BLACK HARRIER



BLACK HARRIER



- Eats mainly mice but also preys on small birds and reptiles
- Migrates east and west instead of north and south
- Looks completely black while resting but white feathers can be seen on wings and tail during flight