



RULEBOOK



MATAGOT

COEXIST

KARIM JOULAK & SYLVAIN PHILLIPPON



HISA

Human Initiative to Save Animals

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Human Initiative to Save Animals

In every corner of the world, some species are facing threats to their survival. Your role is to preserve as many animal species as possible to allow them to thrive in their natural habitat. Release animals back into the wild, and make sure to maintain your reputation to best represent your organization.

COMPONENTS

124 Resource tokens

1 first player token

4 Training cards



28 "Congener" Caretaker tokens

24 "Food" Caretaker tokens

20 "Protection" Caretaker tokens

20 "Habitat" Caretaker tokens

32 Survival tokens



Double-sided Training cards (FR/EN)

4 animal Faunas - 1 deck of 20 cards per Fauna containing 10 Animal cards and 10 Caretaker cards

40 Caretaker cards



40 Animal cards

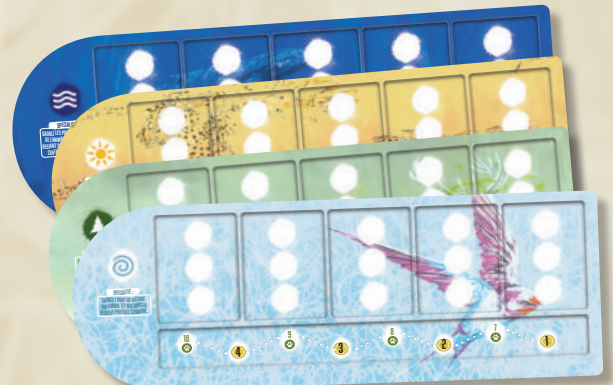


4 Conservation Center boards (with their specialties)

1 Mission board



Double-sided Mission board (different illustrations)



Double-sided Conservation Center boards (FR/EN)



SETUP

- 1 Place the Caretaker tokens and Survival tokens in 5 separate piles to form the supply.
- 2 Each player sits on either side of the Mission board and chooses a Player board (their Conservation Center) with its associated Specialty. They also take a Training card.
- 3 Take the animal Fauna cards related to your specialties, and shuffle them to form the draw pile. In the setup example below, you will be playing with all the cards.
- 4 The last person to have seen a wild animal in its natural habitat takes the first player token.
- 5 Draw 5 animal Fauna cards, and place them face up on the Mission board.

EXAMPLE FOR 4 PLAYERS



GAMES WITH 2, 3, OR 4 PLAYERS

For a 2-player game, take the 2 animal Faunas sets of 20 cards related to the Specialties of the chosen Conservation Center boards.
For each additional player, add the deck of 20 cards related to their Conservation Center board.

OVERVIEW

In Coexist, you are in charge of an animal welfare organization, whose role is to ensure the survival of as many species as possible in their natural habitat. To do this, you benefit from the help of caretakers in charge of different areas: congener, food, habitat, and protection. Caretakers vary in number and experience depending on their area of expertise. Those specialized in the relationship with congeners are the most numerous, while habitat specialists are the most difficult to recruit. The Survival tokens are used to mark the disappearance of a species in its natural habitat. Each time you place an animal in the common protected area, you also place Survival tokens on your Reputation track that will penalize you during and at the end of the game. When a player releases their 5th animal from captivity, gameplay keeps going on until the end of the current round, and the player with the most victory points wins the game.

GAME TURN

During your turn, you will have to choose between one of these 3 options:

MISSION

CONSERVATION
CENTER

TRAINING

The Conservation Center board and Training options are only available from your 2nd turn.

MISSION

Choose one of the two following options (You must have enough space to accommodate them):

A: Recruit all or part of the caretakers

B: House 1 animal or more

A: RECRUIT CARETAKERS



For each discarded caretaker card, take the corresponding caretaker token and place it on your Conservation Center board, in one of the free spaces or one of the spaces occupied by tokens of the same color (see "Center Spaces" on page 5).

B: HOUSE ANIMALS



House one or more animals from the Mission board to your Conservation Center board. The cumulative capture value must not exceed 10 points (excluding specific bonuses or penalties), regardless of the animals already present in your Conservation Center.

CONSERVATION
CENTER

You can perform all these actions, in any order, and as many times as you want during your turn:

A: Place an animal in the common protected area

B: Assigning and moving caretakers

C: Release an animal from captivity

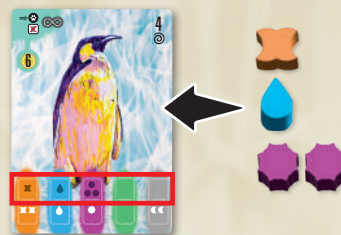
A: PLACE AN ANIMAL IN THE COMMON PROTECTED AREA

Discard an Animal card from your board. **No** caretaker must be placed on it. Then, obtain the Caretaker and Survival tokens indicated on the card as white symbols (see "Reputation track" on page 5).



B: ASSIGNING AND MOVING CARETAKERS

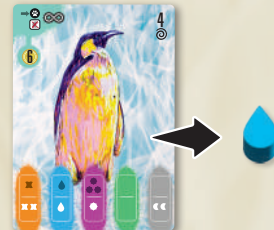
Assign available caretakers to an animal by placing them on the relevant card (only if your animal is able to receive them).



Move one or more caretakers from one animal to another that can receive them.



A caretaker assigned to an animal can also return to a free space or to a space occupied by caretakers of the same color.



C: RELEASE AN ANIMAL FROM CAPTIVITY

Once all the necessary caretakers are placed on an animal, it will earn you at the end of the game as many victory points as its conservation value, found in the top left corner of the card. Put the animal under your Conservation Center board and put the Caretaker tokens back in the supply.

You then benefit from the effects of the card (see "Applying effects" on page 5).

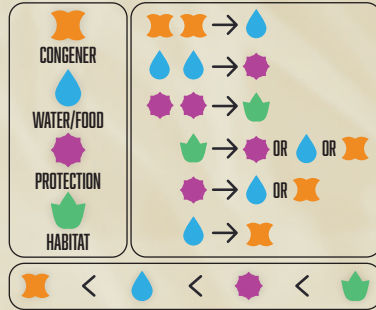


Tip: It's possible to perform other actions on your Conservation Center board after releasing an animal and applying the card's effect. If the effect allows you to recruit caretakers, you can directly assign them to another animal.

TRAINING

Train caretakers not assigned to an animal by trading them with others taken from the supply, following the diagram below.

Caretakers must be able to reach a space that is either free or occupied by caretakers of the same color.



APPLYING EFFECTS

To apply the effect of an animal, you first have to release it from captivity. Applying the effect of a card is always optional.

A colored spot indicates at which step the effect can be applied.

BEGINNING OF THE TURN

MISSION

CONSERVATION CENTER

TRAINING

There are two kinds of effects, indicated by these symbols:



Single use immediate effect



Permanent effect

EFFECTS LIST



At the beginning of your turn, before choosing an option, recruit a caretaker of the indicated color.



Increase the maximum cumulative capture value of animals on the Mission board by the number indicated on the effect.



Discard the indicated number of Survival tokens in your Reputation track, from right to left.



Recruit 2 caretakers of the indicated color from the supply.



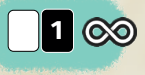
House one animal from the Mission board.



Recruit any number of the caretakers present on the Mission board.



Discard the rightmost Survival token on your Reputation track. Then, recruit a caretaker of the indicated color.



Unlock a new space in your Conservation Center (cards and tokens for this new space are placed on the right side of your board).



When you move an Animal to the common protected area, double the retrieved caretakers of the indicated color.

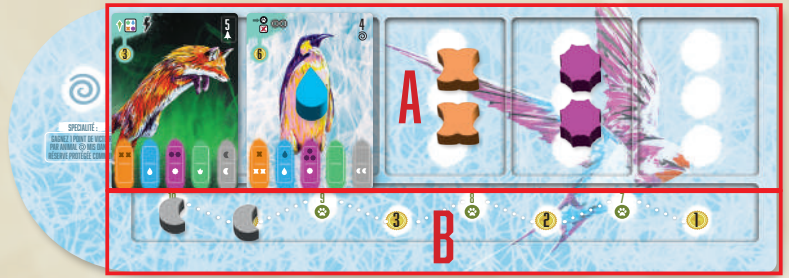


When you move an Animal to the common protected area, ignore taking a Survival token.



Train the caretakers in the indicated colors at a rate of 1 to 1.

CONSERVATION CENTER BOARD



A: CENTER SPACES

A space can contain:

- An animal in the process of being released from captivity (with or without caretakers).
- A maximum of 3 Caretaker tokens of the same color (caretakers of the same color can occupy several spaces).

Space restrictions: If, at the end of your turn, all of your spaces are occupied and you have too many caretakers and/or animal cards after performing your actions on your Conservation Center board, you will have to discard the excess.

When you place an animal in the common protected area or apply the effect of an animal, you can exceed these limitations as long as your turn is not over.

B: REPUTATION TRACK

When you decide to place an animal in the common protected area, you cannot release it back into its natural habitat. This notion is represented by the Survival tokens. Survival tokens are placed in your Reputation track to represent your loss in reputation by deciding to not release an animal back into the wild. You must place them from left to right, without skipping any space. Your decrease in reputation has two negative impacts:

1: It limits your animal capture value on the Mission board. In the example at the top of this page, two Survival tokens are placed. Your animal capture value represented by the paw print icon is now down to 9.

2: It limits your reputation at the end of the game. In the same example, the first coin icon is covered. At the end of the game, reputation will provide you victory points depending on the yellow spaces that remained visible, in this example: $3+2+1=6$

If your Reputation track is filled with Survival tokens, you can no longer place animals in the common protected area.

Some animals need a Survival token to be released from captivity. In this specific case, you can remove a token from the track (starting from the rightmost one) to complete the release of your animal (action C of the Conservation Center).

End of turn: When your turn is over, refill the Mission board if necessary so that the next player starts their turn with 5 cards on display.

SPECIALTY

Each player starts the game with a Specialty for a specific animal type by choosing their Conservation Center board. Each Specialty has a benefit that will provide additional victory points at the end of the game.



An icon on the top right of each "Animal card", indicates its specialty.

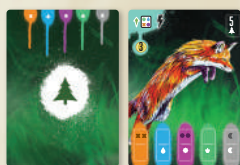
Specialty
Air Fauna

4 ANIMAL FAUNAS



Forest Fauna:

Gain 1 victory point per 🌲 animal released from captivity by any player.

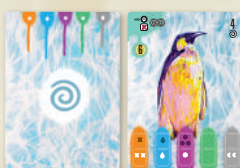


Example Forest Fauna cards



Air Fauna:

Gain 1 victory point per 🌀 animal placed in the common protected area.

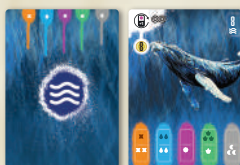


Example Air Fauna cards



Sea Fauna:

Gain as many victory points as the conservation value of an animal of your choice remaining on one of the Conservation Center boards.

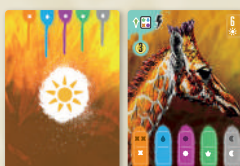


Example Sea Fauna cards



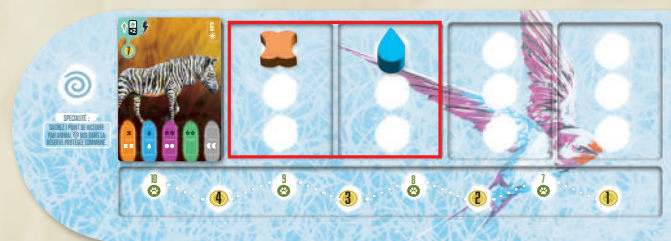
Savannah Fauna:

Gain 1 victory point for each ☾ token on the Reputation track of the player who has the most of those.



Example Savannah Fauna cards

EXAMPLE TURNS



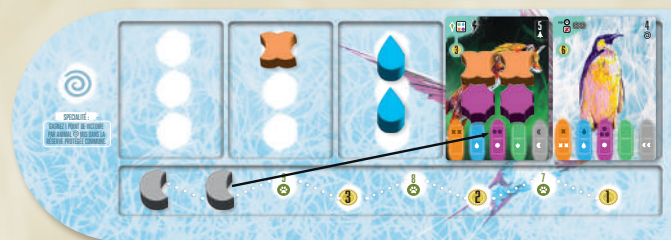
1- During her turn, Alix decides to go to the Mission board to recruit caretakers. She already had an animal from a previous turn.



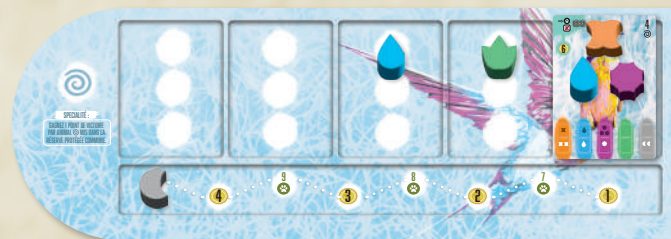
2- During this new turn, Alix goes back to the Mission board and decides to house 2 animals. Their cumulative capture value is 9, which is OK since Alix's Reputation track allows her a maximum value of 10.



3a- For this turn, Alix decides to go to her Conservation Center. She starts by placing the zebra in the common protected area (discard pile). She obtains the Caretaker and Survival tokens marked on it in white symbols.



3b- In the same turn, she decides to assign her caretakers. To complete the fox's release from captivity, she adds a Survival token from her Reputation track.



3c - Alix just released her first animal! She uses its power, which allows her to immediately take the caretakers from the Mission board, and thus gains 1 "Protection" and 1 "Habitat" caretaker. Alix decides to assign her caretakers again to her last animal, but it will not be enough to release it this turn. Her turn is over, and she refills the Mission board.

END OF GAME

The end of the game is triggered when a player releases their 5th animal or when the last card from the draw pile is revealed. Players keep playing until the end of the round, so that each of them plays the same number of turns. It's possible for a player to release more than 5 animals from captivity.

The winner is the player who has the most victory points, by adding:

- Points related to Conservation, indicated at the top left of Animal cards.
- Points related to Reputation (those not covered by Survival tokens), indicated on the Reputation track.
- Points related to Specialty, indicated at the left of the Conservation Center board.

In case of a tie, the player with the fewest Survival tokens wins the game. If there is still a tie, the victory is shared.

END OF GAME EXAMPLE



Galaad



Conservation: 19 conservation points
Reputation: 3 reputation points
Specialty: 8 specialty points
 (Galaad counted the conservation value of the gazelle remaining on Isaac's board)
Galaad scores a total of 30 victory points

Isaac



Conservation: 15 conservation points
Reputation: 10 reputation points
Specialty: 6 specialty points
 (Alix has the most Survival tokens)
Isaac scores a total of 31 victory points

Alexandre



Conservation: 21 conservation points
Reputation: 6 reputation points
Specialty: 6 specialty points
 (6 animals of the Forest Fauna were released from captivity by all players)
Alexandre scores a total of 33 victory points and wins the game!

Alix



Conservation: 22 conservation points
Reputation: 1 reputation point
Specialty: 4 specialty points
 (4 animals of the Air Fauna have been placed in the common protected area)
Alix scores a total of 25 victory points

ANIMALS



NORTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA

Found in several oceans and seas around the world, this fish is prized for human consumption. Due to overfishing, some species of bluefin tuna are currently listed as "Endangered" by the IUCN*. Its overconsumption by humans is causing its global population to collapse.



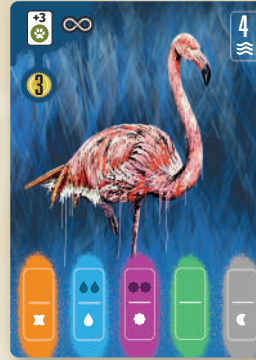
GREAT WHITE SHARK

The man-eating reputation of this large fish mostly comes from movies, such as "Jaws". The great white shark can actually mistake humans with its real prey, but does not eat them at all. While its fishing is today prohibited, some continue to do so, which threatens the survival of this species.



BARBOUR'S SEAHORSE

This seahorse particularly likes seagrass beds and mangroves. Its population has drastically declined over the past 10 years due to overfishing and the destruction of its habitat (seagrass beds). This animal is used not only for aquariums, but also in traditional Chinese medicine.



GREATER FLAMINGO

This species of bird loves living in groups. Its pink color comes from its diet: small crustaceans, very rich in pigments. The greater flamingo is very demanding in his reproducing environment: it indeed needs vast areas of brackish and shallow waters, and this type of environment is becoming increasingly rare.



MAUVE STINGER

Humans do not like this jellyfish very much due to the stinging property of its tentacles. However, it has an ecological role to play, being an important link in the food chain. Without this animal, many species, such as for example the sea turtle, would no longer find their main food source.



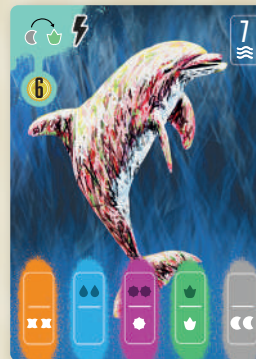
GIANT PACIFIC OCTOPUS

The largest ever recorded specimen of this species measured 9 meters. This nocturnal cephalopod has an extraordinary camouflage ability which mimics the color and texture of its habitat. The main threats to this animal probably come from climate change, due to the warming of the waters and pollution.



HUMPBACK WHALE

Its name comes from the bumps present from its head to its chin, called "tubercles". An amazing acrobat, this mammal is capable of making spectacular leaps and dives out of the water. The humpback whale moves from tropical waters to reproduce, to polar waters to feed, mainly on krill and small fish.



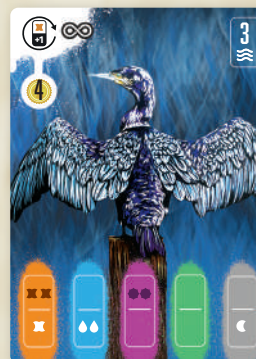
COMMON BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN

The popularity of this dolphin comes from the TV series "Flipper". The survival of this species is threatened by overfishing. It is not only a victim of bycatch in fishing nets, but it also has to face the depletion of its food resources. The bottlenose dolphin is also still hunted in Japan to be sold to dolphinariums around the world.



FIN WHALE

The fin whale is the second largest mammal after the blue whale. Though it is present in all oceans, it has been considered "Vulnerable" on the red list of threatened species since 2018. Today, ocean noise pollution caused by human activities disrupts their reproduction, as males and females can no longer communicate.



GREAT CORMORANT

This piscivorous bird has faced numerous threats from humans due to the damage it causes to fish farming, but the species has been protected since the 1980s. Thanks to its webbed feet, it swims quickly to catch and swallow fish. It then spends long hours drying its plumage, wings outstretched like a banner.

*IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature



RED FOX

The red fox has adapted very well to its environment, especially with the expansion of urban areas. It is not uncommon to see pictures of a fox in the middle of a city or even on the tarmac of an airport. This animal helps regulate small rodents and even ticks, thus limiting the transmission of Lyme disease.



BROWN BEAR

The brown bear is an omnivorous animal: it can eat berries as well as fish and small mammals. Its presence in the mountains became conflictual when it started attacking herds in the alpine pastures. However, the bear is an essential link in the food chain and helps in regulating several species.



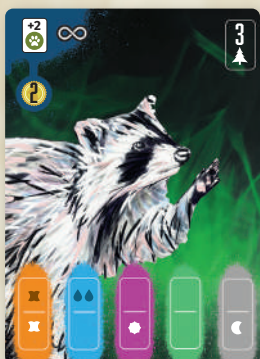
WILD BOAR

A conflict has arisen between wild boars and humans since their population is increasing and agricultural damage is rising. The wild boar is one of the game species. However, the hunting of this species itself can cause many other issues, such as increased traffic collisions or the destruction of wildlife and flora.



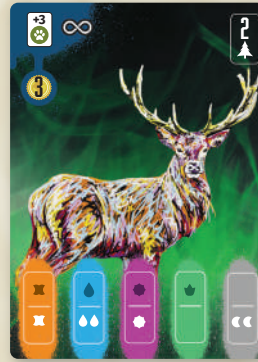
LEAST WEASEL

This weasel is the smallest carnivorous mammal in Europe. Its thin and elongated body allows it to sneak through the voles' tunnels. It can climb, swim, jog, sit on its back paws and even stand to look around. It is present in many different environments, especially the bocage regions on the outskirts of cities and villages.



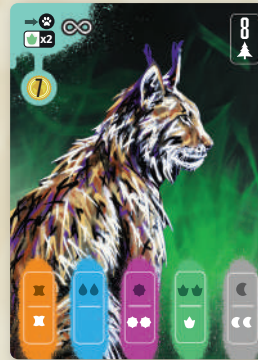
RACCOON

This species is originally from North America, and was introduced to Europe during the 20th century. It has a black mask encircled in white, a long tail with gray and black rings, and paws of 5 fingers, like tiny human hands. This nocturnal, opportunistic, and omnivorous animal does not hesitate to venture into cities. The animal's habit of "washing" its food is the source of its name in many languages, such as "raton laveur" (meaning "washing rat") in French.



ELK

This large cervid that roams the forests of North America and Asia, is a herbivorous mammal that feeds on plants, leaves, and bark. Only males have antlers, which grow in the spring and fall off in winter. During the rut in late summer and early autumn, males engage in ritual duels to establish their dominance and earn the right to reproduce.



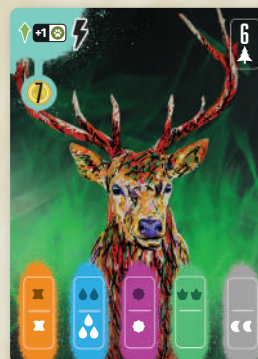
LYNX

The lynx lives in mountain forests. It hunts deer or small mammals at night. During the day, it stays in shelters like tree stumps or in his den. Reintroduced in France in the 1980s-1990s, the species is protected, but remains threatened, under the worrying "Endangered" status. Traffic collisions are the leading cause of mortality for the species.



RED SQUIRREL

This rodent is a protected species. Humans create several threats to the survival of this small animal, notably through the intensive management of forest areas, the introduction of non-native species (such as the gray squirrel) that compete for resources, or traffic collisions.



RED DEER

This large herbivore is now classified as a huntable species due to the damage it can cause to crops or forests. However, thanks to this type of diet, it also contributes to the proper functioning of natural areas. The deer could actually be a valuable ally in the management of ecosystems.



EURASIAN WOLF

The ancestor of the dog, the wolf is often frowned upon, especially for its incursions into livestock herds. However, this canid plays a crucial role in the balance of ecosystems, as demonstrated by its reintroduction to Yellowstone National Park in the United States.



GIRAFFE

Reaching over 5 meters in height, this savannah giant has nine subspecies. In Africa, the fragmentation and destruction of its habitat have led to a 40% decline in populations in just 30 years. Since 2015, there has been an increase in the giraffe population thanks to conservation efforts.



MOUNTAIN ZEBRA

Mountain zebras are composed of 2 subspecies: the Cape mountain zebra and Hartmann's mountain zebra. Their habitat is threatened by human activities. Livestock farmers are gradually encroaching on the territory of zebras to graze their animals. In addition to this competition for land, zebra populations have also suffered from hunting.



GIANT PANDA

Belonging to the family of ursids (like bears), the panda is classified as a carnivorous species. However, 99% of its diet consists of plants, specifically bamboo. Conservation and reintroduction programs have been initiated in China to protect this species against deforestation and habitat loss.



BONOBO

This large ape only lives in the forests of the Democratic Republic of Congo in Africa. The decline in its population is explained by hunting (locals feed on its flesh) and by the destruction of its natural habitat. Today, natural reserves are created to protect this animal species.



CHEETAH

A large carnivorous mammal found in Africa and West Asia, the cheetah has a yellow coat spotted with black dots and a silhouette built for speed. It is the fastest land animal, reaching speeds of 120 km/h to hunt antelopes, gazelles, and hares. Classified as "Vulnerable", it is subject to numerous protection measures.



CHIMPANZEE

This primate is extremely social, and we can sometimes observe groups of up to 80 individuals. As a fruit consumer, the chimpanzee is an excellent seed disperser. Despite being a protected species, chimpanzees continue to be hunted, and are unfortunately still considered as "bushmeat".



LION

Contrary to the majority of other felines, the lion is not a solitary animal. It is classified as vulnerable by the IUCN* due to the loss of its habitat and competition with humans for food resources, namely game. In addition, trafficking of lions for captivity is still existing, which has intensified with the development of social networks.



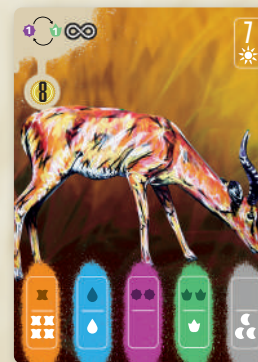
TIGER

This feline is easily recognizable. There are nine subspecies of tigers, three of which are declared extinct by the IUCN*. This species is facing several threats: the scarcity of its prey, the fragmentation of its habitat which makes it more difficult to find a partner for reproduction, and poaching for traditional Asian medicine.



RHINOCEROS

The second largest land mammal after the elephant has one to two horns on its snout (depending on the species) to defend itself. However, four out of the five species in the world are threatened with extinction. The main cause is its horn, which sells for more than gold on the black market, making it the victim of massive poaching.



MOUNTAIN GAZELLE

This antelope is very resistant to extreme weather conditions. It enjoys mountainous areas as much as desert areas like plains. The expansion of urban areas gradually reduces the spaces where it can feed and reproduce. It is thus mainly the reduction of its habitat that affects the survival of this species.

*IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature



ATLANTIC PUFFIN

Also known as the clown of the sea, the Atlantic puffin is a seabird. Light pollution created by humans is a threat to this bird. Indeed, at birth, the young of this species are attracted to light and head towards many urban dangers (roads, predation by domestic animals, etc.).



MONARCH BUTTERFLY

This brightly colored butterfly is well known for its impressive migration in which millions of individuals move together between North America and Mexico. Deforestation is the main cause of its disappearance along with the reduction of its wintering area: Mexican pines.



BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW

This species is found in Latin America, mainly in the Amazon basin. Its main threat is humans, who capture it to sell it all over the world. It remains a protected species nonetheless.



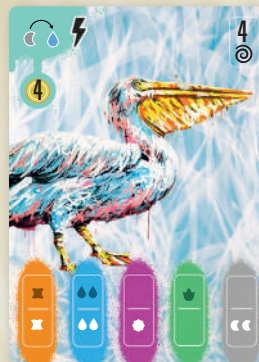
SNOWY OWL

This species belongs to the owl family and has white plumage, sometimes speckled with black. Its yellow eyes cannot move, but it's not a problem for this bird of prey which can turn its head at a 270° angle. A species from the Far North, it lives in the Arctic tundra where it mainly feeds on lemmings. Snowy owls are threatened by climate change, and are today a vulnerable species.



EMPEROR PENGUIN

Endemic to Antarctica, this bird is unable to fly, its streamlined body being more adapted for swimming to catch fish. Every year, it gathers in large colonies for a mating ritual. The emperor penguin is currently threatened, and suffers high mortality due to predators such as leopard seals, orcas, and other birds, as well as accidental exposure of eggs to polar cold.



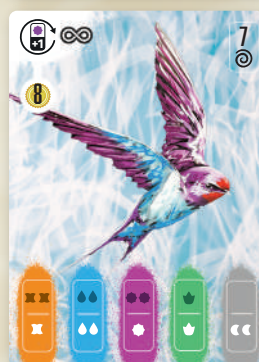
PELICAN

The white pelicans are large aquatic and piscivorous birds, and have a large characteristic beak, equipped with an extensive voluminous pouch called a "gular pouch" to store their prey. They catch fish swimming near the surface of shallow lakes. Pelicans live in groups, and their graceful flight takes the form of a V with synchronized wingbeats.



PHILIPPINE EAGLE

The survival of this imposing bird of prey, classified as critically endangered by the IUCN*, is threatened by deforestation (the forest being its main habitat) and poaching. It is only found in the Philippines, where reintroduction and protection programs are being carried out to save this species.



BARN SWALLOW

Swallow populations are plummeting. The causes are the closure and/or renovation of old buildings, the use of insecticides killing their only food source, and the drying up of wetlands. This species is anthropophilic and dependent on human constructions, so coexistence between these birds and humans is essential to its survival.



COMMON KINGFISHER

As its name implies, this bird lives near aquatic environments in order to feed. It mainly captures small fish but can sometimes feed on insects or even amphibians. The kingfisher is very sensitive to the quality of its environment, and is thus a good bioindicator of pollution in aquatic environments.



BALD EAGLE

The bald eagle, the emblem of the United States, was once threatened with extinction. The fragility of its eggs, caused notably by pollution, has made its reproduction difficult. It mainly feeds on fish, but remains opportunistic and can eat anything that comes its way: marine or terrestrial mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and even carrion.

*IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature

IN COLLABORATION WITH THE ARTIST A-MO AND THE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION HISA



A self-taught artist born in 1982, A-MO lives in Bordeaux and initiated himself in urban art in the late 90s. He has since developed a very personal technique which consists of painting by superimposing tags (stylized signatures). These tags, mainly done with spray paint or marker, overlap like the layers of oil paint on a “classic painting”. The artist calls this “Paintag”.

From up close, the observer only sees a tangle of signatures and words, of different sizes, colors, and shapes. Taking a step back reveals a second layer to the artwork: the tags gradually fade into the background and the subject is unveiled.



<https://a-mo-art.com/>

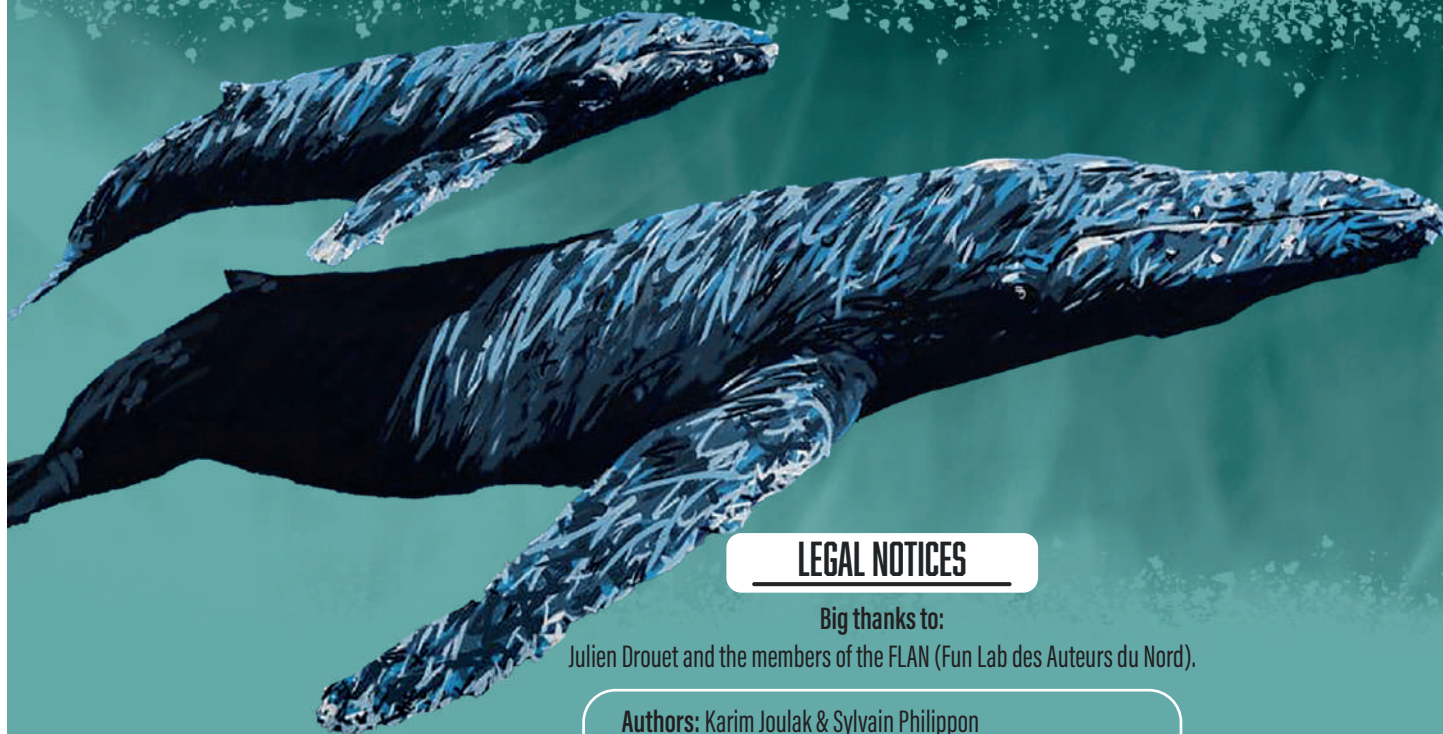


HISA is a French non-profit organization aiming to ensure the preservation of the environment and biodiversity. Among us are scientists, researchers, naturalists, and engineers. We work on various projects around the world. All our projects have the same vision focused on environmental ethics.

Since our creation in 2011, we have been studying the relationship between humans and nature, seeking solutions for animals and humans to coexist in harmony. This is the direction in which our teams work and focus their efforts.



<https://hisaproject.org/>



LEGAL NOTICES

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