

# Return to 1616 Wild Challenge Card Games

## GUESS WHO?

1. This is a pair guessing game.
2. Display all of the cards.
3. Each person secretly selects a mystery animal without telling their opponent.
4. Try to guess your partner's mystery animal by asking yes/no questions.

### Instructions

The Wild Challenge game is based on the Return to 1616 project on Dirk Hartog Island National Park situated below a complete series of 80 cards that include details on 80 animals featured in the game as well as other animals that were on the island in the surrounding waters.

**WILD CHALLENGE**  
1. Print out the cards on double sided paper.  
2. Cut out the cards and laminate.

**Rules of play**  
Any number of people can play.  
To start the game, shuffle and deal all the cards face down to the players. Each player holds their cards so that they can see the top card only. The player to the dealer's left starts by making a question based on the top card and its value. The other players then read out the same question from their cards. The player with the highest value card, and that player collects all the top cards, including their own, and moves them to the bottom of the deck. If there are 2 cards to choose a category from the top card and play continues until they lose. There are most cards than this you can lose all the cards are used in the middle and the same player chooses again from the next card.

The winner of the hand takes the cards in the middle as well. The Return to 1616 project animals are special. They cannot be written about on the front of the card. They are most more points to try hard to collect as many as possible. They are written on the back of the card and is included in the score.

If you are playing several games at the end of the time that:  
-Lesser or 1616 animals are worth 5 points,  
-all other animals are worth 2 points, and  
-the wild challenge cards.

**Highest score wins to keep every Return to 1616 animal you can!**

**Conservation**  
You can find out more about each animal, needs by looking the conservation status on each playing card with the table below.

<b>Animals not meeting special protection</b>	<b>Animals in need of special protection under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</b>
<b>Priority and Special Protection Fauna</b>	<b>Threatened Fauna</b>
<b>SPECIALLY PROTECTED FAUNA</b>	<b>VULNERABLE</b>
<b>S P SP VU EN CR</b>	<b>ENDANGERED</b>
	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b>

**The Return to 1616 Project**  
Dirk Hartog Island in Western Australia's Inland Sea. When visited by Dirk Hartog in 1616, the island was a pristine coastline with a rich natural fauna and floristic vegetation. Since then, European landings on Australia soil, introduced pests and animals have degraded the island causing the local extinction of native animals. The Dirk Hartog Island National Park Return to 1616 Biological Rehabilitation Project is helping to restore the island's natural environment. Introduced sheep and goats have been removed because their grazing and trampling damage native plants and animals. The land and other animals for native animals. Herd culls are efficient fences and have been maintained from the island to make a safe for native animals that are gradually being returned. These include the Shark Bay bandicoot, chuditch, brush-tailed mulgara, greater stick-nest rat, desert mouse, Dirk Hartog Island, heath mouse, western grey kangaroo, and various birds and insects.

To find out more about the Return to 1616 project on Dirk Hartog Island, visit: [sharkbayrehabilitation.com.au](http://sharkbayrehabilitation.com.au)

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions  
Dirk Hartog Island  
RETURN TO 1616  
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## 1616 MEMORY MATCHING GAME

1. This game uses two sets of cards. The objective is to collect the most pairs of cards.
2. Shuffle the cards and lay them on the table, face down, in rows.
3. On each turn, a player turns over any two cards (one at a time) and keeps them if the cards match.
4. If successful matching a pair the player keeps the cards and gets another turn.
5. When a player turns over two cards that do not match, those cards are turned face down again (in the same position) and it becomes the next player's turn.
6. The trick is to remember which cards are where.
7. The person with the most pairs at the end of the game wins

<b>Shark Bay mouse</b> <i>Pseudomys Gouldi</i> <b>VULNERABLE</b> <b>VU</b> Average size (cm) 10 Lifespan (years) 2 Average weight (g) 50 Speed 3 Number of young 4 Colours 3 Rarity 9 <b>FUN FACT!</b> When hibernating, this mouse still eats and sleeps through the winter.	<b>Shark Bay bandicoot</b> <i>Perameles boopis</i> <b>VULNERABLE</b> <b>VU</b> Average size (cm) 20 Lifespan (years) 6 Average weight (g) 220 Speed 7 Number of young 2 Colours 10 Rarity 6 <b>FUN FACT!</b> This is the smallest species of bandicoot.	<b>Rufous hare-wallaby</b> <i>Lepus rufus</i> <b>VULNERABLE</b> <b>VU</b> Average size (cm) 35 Lifespan (years) 6 Average weight (g) 1600 Speed 7 Number of young 1 Colours 7 Rarity 7 <b>FUN FACT!</b> This is the smallest species of wallaby.	<b>Sandhill frog</b> <i>Arenophryne reticulata</i> <b>SECURE</b> <b>S</b> Average size (cm) 5 Lifespan (years) 20 Average weight (g) 1 Speed 1 Number of young 10 Colours 4 Rarity 4 <b>FUN FACT!</b> The common sandhill frog is a small, flat frog that lives in the heat of the day in a burrow. They can absorb water from the ground through their skin.	<b>Barn owl</b> <i>Tyto javanicus</i> <b>SECURE</b> <b>S</b> Average size (cm) 36 Lifespan (years) 6 Average weight (g) 150 Speed 5 Number of young 3 Colours 4 Rarity 3 <b>FUN FACT!</b> They have excellent hearing allowing them to catch prey in complete darkness.	<b>Humpback whale</b> <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> <b>SPECIALLY PROTECTED</b> <b>SP</b> Average size (cm) 1600 Lifespan (years) 45 Average weight (g) 43,000,000 Speed 4 Number of young 1 Colours 1 Rarity 1 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Humpbacks are the largest whales that can be found in the southern ocean.		
<b>Banded hare-wallaby</b> <i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i> <b>VULNERABLE</b> <b>VU</b> Average size (cm) 40 Lifespan (years) 2 Average weight (g) 1800 Speed 3 Number of young 1 Colours 8 Rarity 8 <b>FUN FACT!</b> This is the only species of hare-wallaby that is found in the wild.	<b>Brush-tailed Mulgara</b> <i>Dasyurus byrhi</i> <b>PRIORITY FAUNA</b> <b>P</b> Average size (cm) 14 Lifespan (years) 6 Average weight (g) 190 Speed 3 Number of young 1 Colours 5 Rarity 5 <b>FUN FACT!</b> They are the largest of all the bandicoots.	<b>Loggerhead hurtle</b> <i>Caretta caretta</i> <b>ENDANGERED</b> <b>EN</b> Average size (cm) 100 Lifespan (years) 30 Average weight (g) 150,000 Speed 2 Number of young 100 Colours 1 Rarity 6 <b>FUN FACT!</b> The largest turtle to be found in Australia.	<b>Golden ghost crab</b> <i>Ocypode convexa</i> <b>SECURE</b> <b>S</b> Average size (cm) 5 Lifespan (years) 3 Average weight (g) 40 Speed 1 Number of young 2,000 Colours 1 Rarity 2 <b>FUN FACT!</b> They produce three different sounds from their claws and legs.	<b>Eastern osprey</b> <i>Pandion cristatus</i> <b>SECURE</b> <b>S</b> Average size (cm) 10 Lifespan (years) 10 Average weight (g) 1400 Speed 5 Number of young 2 Colours 2 Rarity 4 <b>FUN FACT!</b> This is the largest bird of prey in Australia.	<b>Manta ray</b> <i>Manta birostris</i> <b>SECURE</b> <b>S</b> Average size (cm) 700 Lifespan (years) 40 Average weight (g) 2,000,000 Speed 5 Number of young 2 Colours 4 Rarity 4 <b>FUN FACT!</b> The world's largest species of ray.		
<b>Heath mouse</b> <i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i> <b>VULNERABLE</b> <b>VU</b> Average size (cm) 11 Lifespan (years) 4 Average weight (g) 30 Speed 3 Number of young 3 Colours 3 Rarity 10 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Heath mice are often found in the coastal heath.	<b>Woylie</b> <i>Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi</i> <b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b> <b>CR</b> Average size (cm) 30 Lifespan (years) 3 Average weight (g) 1300 Speed 3 Number of young 1 Colours 3 Rarity 9 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Woylies are the largest of the macropods.	<b>Dibbler</b> <i>Parantechinus apicalis</i> <b>ENDANGERED</b> <b>EN</b> Average size (cm) 14 Lifespan (years) 3 Average weight (g) 80 Speed 3 Number of young 6 Colours 5 Rarity 9 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Dibblers were believed to be extinct until a small population was discovered in 1962.	<b>Desert mouse</b> <i>Pseudomys desertor</i> <b>SECURE</b> <b>S</b> Average size (cm) 8 Lifespan (years) 2 Average weight (g) 20 Speed 3 Number of young 18 Colours 1 Rarity 2 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Desert mice are the smallest of the macropods.	<b>Guardar</b> <i>Pseudonaja mendeni</i> <b>SECURE</b> <b>S</b> Average size (cm) 120 Lifespan (years) 20 Average weight (g) 90 Speed 2 Number of young 10 Colours 1 Rarity 3 <b>FUN FACT!</b> This species is found in the Kimberley region of Western Australia.	<b>Dirk Hartog Island black and white fairy-wren</b> <i>Melanura lewiniana</i> <b>VULNERABLE</b> <b>VU</b> Average size (cm) 8 Lifespan (years) 5 Average weight (g) 6 Speed 2 Number of young 2 Colours 6 Rarity 6 <b>FUN FACT!</b> They are the smallest species of wren in Australia.	<b>Feral cat</b> <i>Felis catus</i> <b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b> <b>CR</b> Average size (cm) 55 Lifespan (years) 8 Average weight (g) 3000 Speed 7 Number of young 4 Colours 2 Rarity 11 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Feral cats are the most common and most destructive of the introduced mammals in Australia.	<b>Western bearded dragon</b> <i>Pogona minor</i> <b>SECURE</b> <b>S</b> Average size (cm) 15 Lifespan (years) 13 Average weight (g) 200 Speed 2 Number of young 2 Colours 6 Rarity 7 <b>FUN FACT!</b> They are the largest of the bearded dragons.
<b>Boodie</b> <i>Bettongia lesueur</i> <b>SPECIALLY PROTECTED</b> <b>SP</b> Average size (cm) 38 Lifespan (years) 4 Average weight (g) 1500 Speed 3 Number of young 9 Colours 5 Rarity 8 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Boodies are the largest of the macropods.	<b>Greater stick-nest rat</b> <i>Leporillus conditor</i> <b>SPECIALLY PROTECTED</b> <b>SP</b> Average size (cm) 22 Lifespan (years) 5 Average weight (g) 350 Speed 4 Number of young 3 Colours 10 Rarity 10 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Stick-nest rats are the largest of the macropods.	<b>Chuditch</b> <i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i> <b>VULNERABLE</b> <b>VU</b> Average size (cm) 35 Lifespan (years) 4 Average weight (g) 1100 Speed 3 Number of young 4 Colours 7 Rarity 7 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Chuditches were believed to be extinct until a small population was discovered in 1962.	<b>Western grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis westralis</i> <b>PRIORITY FAUNA</b> <b>P</b> Average size (cm) 18 Lifespan (years) 7 Average weight (g) 21 Speed 3 Number of young 6 Colours 6 Rarity 6 <b>FUN FACT!</b> They have the most beautiful song of any bird in Australia.	<b>Knob-tailed gecko</b> <i>Nehrherrus levis occidentalis</i> <b>SECURE</b> <b>S</b> Average size (cm) 10 Lifespan (years) 10 Average weight (g) 21 Speed 1 Number of young 6 Colours 6 Rarity 6 <b>FUN FACT!</b> This is the smallest species of gecko in Australia.	<b>Dugong</b> <i>Dugong dugon</i> <b>SPECIALLY PROTECTED</b> <b>SP</b> Average size (cm) 300 Lifespan (years) 400 Average weight (g) 400,000 Speed 3 Number of young 1 Colours 2 Rarity 1 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Dugongs are the largest of the macropods.	<b>Western spiny-tailed skink</b> <i>Egernia stokesii badia</i> <b>VULNERABLE</b> <b>VU</b> Average size (cm) 20 Lifespan (years) 25 Average weight (g) 225 Speed 3 Number of young 1 Colours 1 Rarity 1 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Spiny-tailed skinks are the largest of the skinks.	<b>Whale shark</b> <i>Rhincodon typus</i> <b>SPECIALLY PROTECTED</b> <b>SP</b> Average size (cm) 1100 Lifespan (years) 25 Average weight (g) 30,000,000 Speed 4 Number of young 300 Colours 2 Rarity 2 <b>FUN FACT!</b> Whale sharks are the largest of the sharks.

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