

 **Playzle**™ BUILD THE PUZZLE, PLAY THE GAME!



Bromley
& Cotica's



AFRICAN ADVENTURE



pieces with an Aptitude



www.falcor.com

Ages: 4 plus • Players: 2-6

How wonderful it will be to take a journey through the jungles of Africa with your friends Bromley (parrot fish) and Cotica (parrot). You will learn the actual animals that live in Africa and along the way you may be able to go to special places such as Baboon Band Camp, Flamingo Singing Class, Bromley's Hippo Wash and Cotica's Camel Rides.

Objective:

Be the first player to move your game piece on the path through the African Jungle to the Great Pyramids.

Contents:

12 Playzzle™ Puzzle Pieces

Playing cards: 79 Cards

1 each – Baboon Band Camp, Flamingo Singing Class, Bromley's Hippo Wash and Cotica's Camel Rides

6 Zebras

6 Gorillas

6 Elephants

6 Giraffes

6 Rhinoceros

6 Ostriches

6 Leopards

6 Chimpanzees

6 Lions

3 Cheetahs

3 Warthogs

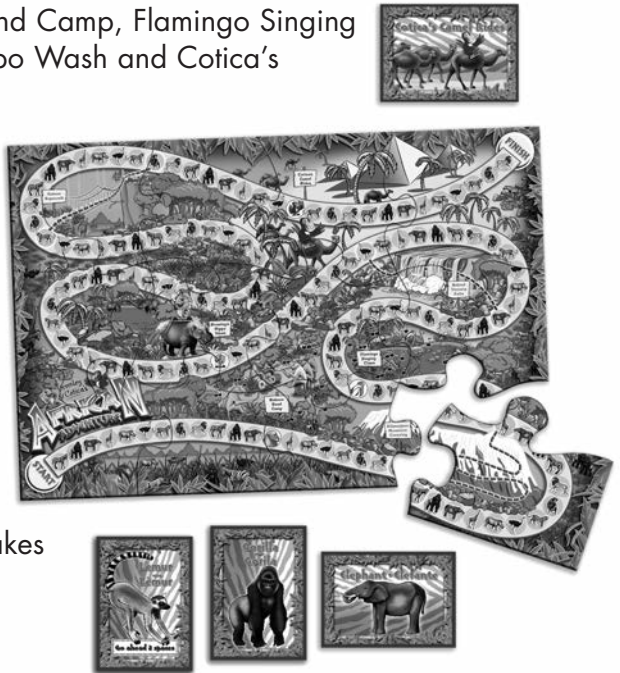
3 Green Mamba Snakes

3 Vultures

3 Hyenas

3 Lemurs

3 Cape Buffalos



How to set up the game:

1. First assemble the Playzzle™ puzzle on a flat surface to set up the game board.
2. Shuffle the cards face down in the box top or you may place them in a pile off of the Playzzle™ within reach of all players.

3. Each player chooses a playing piece to move through Africa and places it at the Start Button on the Playzzle™ (bottom left hand corner)

How to play the game:

1. Start with the youngest player and proceed clock-wise.
2. On each turn draw one card from the pile and move your game piece to the first matching space on the path that your card directs you to. When your turn has been completed discard the playing card into a discard pile.
3. Always move your game piece forward on the path unless you are directed to move backward, or to a Special Space. Two or more players may be on the same space at the same time.
4. Special Space Cards: If you pick a special place card, move directly to that space on the path. Special space cards are Flamingo Singing Class, Baboon Band Camp, Bromley's Hippo Wash, and Cotica's Camel Rides. For example, if you draw the Flamingo Singing Class card move your game piece to that spot on the game path.
5. Animal Action Cards: If you pick an action card, move your game piece in the direction of the action.
Cheetah – go ahead 5, Lemur – go ahead 3
Warthog – go ahead 1, Cape Buffalo – go back 3
Green Mamba Snake – go back 5
Hyena – trade spaces, Vulture – lose a turn
6. African shortcuts: There are three short cuts, Kilimanjaro Mountain Crossing, Behind Victoria Falls and Kakum Rope Walk. You must pick the correct animal card, Zebra, Elephant or Leopard and/or land on the exact space to immediately take the shortcut. The shortcuts only move a game piece forward, you can not go backwards.
7. Vulture – lose a turn cards: There are 3 Vulture lose a turn cards and if you pick the card you lose your next turn.
8. The Great Equalizer Card: There are 3 Hyena cards that allow a player to switch places with any player on the Playzzle™.

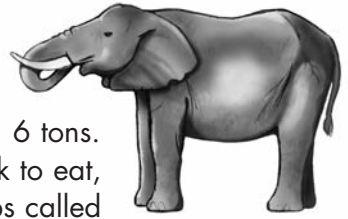
How to Win the Game:

If you're the first player to reach the last Lion space or move beyond the last space you have won the game.

Animals in Africa

Africa is the second largest continent by land mass. There are 53 countries in Africa: 47 make up the mainland and 7 are island nations. Africa is home to the second largest human population on Earth. Lake Victoria is the largest lake. Mount Kilimanjaro at over 19,300 feet is the largest mountain in Africa. The Sahara Desert is the largest desert in the world. The Kakum rope-walk is the longest and highest suspended rope bridge in the world.

African Elephants are the largest living land animal with an average height of 10 feet tall and weight of 6 tons. They have large ears, use their trunk to eat, drink and breathe and live in groups called herds. Elephants eat roots, leaves, grasses, fruits and bark. Both males and females have tusks.



Baboons have a long dog-like nose, close-set eyes, powerful jaws and a bare protruding hindquarter. A baboon's fur is thick. Sitting is their favorite position for eating and sleeping. They are omnivorous which means they eat plants, animals and insects.

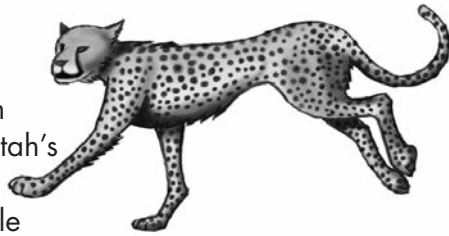
Camels can have 1 or 2 humps on their backs. A camel's thick coat helps keep it cool during the day and warm at night. It can survive without water for long periods of time.





Cape Buffalo is a large mammal and the most successful grazer in Africa. It primarily eats coarse grasses and lives close to water in herds of over one hundred buffalo. Both male and females have heavy rigid horns. Their two horns are joined together so that they cover the top of their head.

Cheetah is the fastest land animal and can run up to an estimated 70 mph. The cheetah's fur is tan with round black spots that help it to hide while hunting. It is a carnivore and eats gazelles, zebras, wildebeests and hares. Cheetahs do not climb trees.

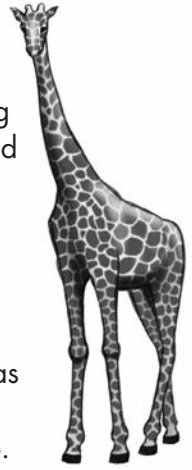


Chimpanzees have long, powerful arms used for climbing in trees. They usually walk on all fours, using the knuckles on their hands like front feet. They may also walk on two legs when carrying something. Chimps make tools to help them get food.

Flamingos usually have pink feathers, long legs and an oddly shaped beak that helps them separate mud from the food they eat. They're often seen standing on one leg allowing half of their body to sleep while standing.

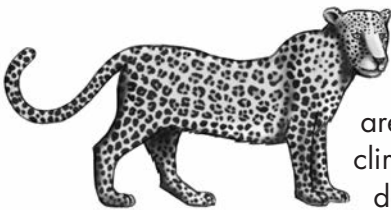
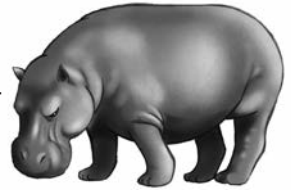


Giraffe is a mammal and the tallest land-living animal. Both male and female giraffes have two horns on their heads. They have long necks and tongues to aid them in reaching and eating leaves and twigs.



Gorillas are the largest living primates. They move around by knuckle walking. The group has one male gorilla leader that makes decisions for the group. They are ground dwelling herbivores eating mainly plants.

Hippopotamus is the third largest land mammal. Hippos are huge animals that can weigh up to 3-1/2 tons and eat grass at night. Hippos spend much of their time in the water living near lakes and rivers. Baby hippos can weigh up to 120 pounds at birth.

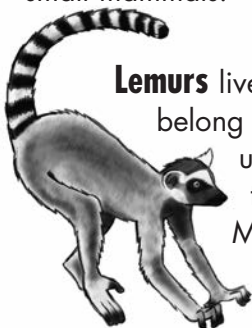


Leopards are widespread throughout Africa. Leopards are skillful hunters and great climbers. They hunt during the day. Leopards vary in color depending on their habitat. This spotted cat has short legs on a long body. The leopard's black irregular spots serve as camouflage. Leopards are strong swimmers and are one of the few cats that enjoy the water.

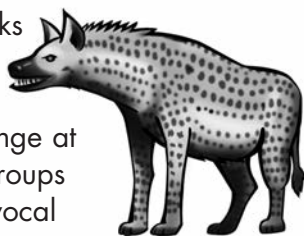
Green Mamba is a poisonous slender shiny snake that is the color of green grass. It eats bird eggs, birds and small mammals.



Lemurs live in groups and belong to the primate family. They have long tails used for balance when leaping between trees. Lemurs also have large reflective eyes. Most lemurs are plant eaters and enjoy eating fruits, flowers, leaves and insects.



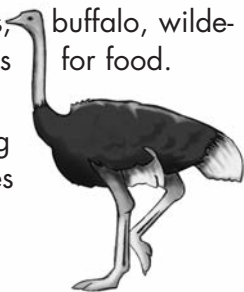
Hyenas are dog like, with sloping backs and long thick necks. They are skillful hunters and highly intelligent. They are nocturnal animals who hunt and scavenge at night. They live in female dominated groups referred to as clans. Hyenas are very vocal and can be heard up to three miles away.



Lion is a mammal and a member of the feline family. Lions live in groups called prides. Male lions have thick manes of hair. Powerful legs, strong jaws, and large canine teeth aid them in killing zebras, buffalo, wildebeests and warthogs for food.



Ostrich is a large flightless bird with a long neck and legs. It is the largest living species of bird and the fastest running bird. An Ostrich eats plants and insects.





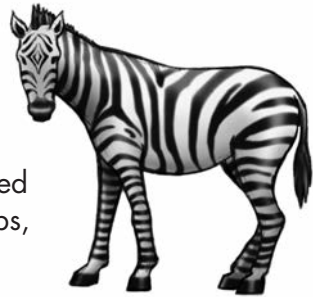
Rhinoceros are herbivores – plant eaters. They are known for their large size often weighing up to 1 ton or more. They have thick protective skin and a horn made of keratin like our fingernails.

Vultures are scavenging birds that will feed upon dead animals. A dominant feature is the vulture's bald head.



Warthog is a wild member of the pig family. It has 2 pairs of tusks protruding from the mouth that are used as weapons against predators. The tusks are curved and used for digging bulbs to eat. A warthog is omnivorous eating grasses, roots, small mammals, birds and reptiles.

Zebras are mammals known for their horse-like body structure. Their white and black stripes may aid in confusing their predators and keeping them safe. They feed mainly on grasses but will eat shrubs, herbs, leaves and bark (primarily a herbivore).



Resources: Africa Rules, African Wildlife Foundation, Africa Guide, African Wildlife Guide, BBC, Encarta, National Geographic, San Diego Zoo, Wikipedia



Aristoplay, Ltd. • A Division of Talicar, Inc.
901 Lincoln Parkway • Plainwell, Michigan 49080
Made in USA • Item No. 375



©2009, 2011 Barking Penguins, LLC in conjunction with Fun With Languages®.
Game designed by Barking Penguins™ for Fun With Languages© all rights reserved.
Playzzle™ is a registered trademark of Barking Penguins™ all rights reserved.