

ENVIRONMENT CARDS

ENVIRONMENT A

Some Sasquatch families slowly move northeast into the boreal forest. This area has many small lakes dotting a much flatter landscape than the original environment. The forest is home to large populations of songbirds that migrate south in the winter and contains fewer small mammals than the original environment. Bears still live in the area and compete with Sasquatches for food. In the summertime, biting insects are a major annoyance.

ENVIRONMENT B

Another group ends up far north in the tundra. Plant life grows slowly and mushrooms are no longer abundant in the permafrost. The ocean holds more appealing food than a Sasquatch can find on land here, but it is more difficult to access. Over time, local polar bears start to think of the Sasquatch as a tasty treat and begin to actively hunt them.

ENVIRONMENT C

One Sasquatch group travels south and after several generations, they end up in the desert of the Southwestern United States. They do not have any predators here, but must be careful to avoid getting accidental bites from smaller venomous animals that can be deadly to the Sasquatch.

ENVIRONMENT D

Other Sasquatches end up even further south in a tropical rainforest of Central America. Food is abundant, though many animals are hunting for the same meals. Bites from venomous animals are still possible and jungle cats begin to hunt the Sasquatch as a source of food.

Migration Map

