

The background of the entire page is a vibrant, painterly illustration of a national park scene. In the foreground, a large brown bear stands in a turquoise river, holding a large blue fish in its mouth. To the left, two hikers, a man in a red shirt and a woman in a yellow shirt, stand on a rocky outcrop overlooking a series of white waterfalls. The background is filled with lush green trees and a clear blue sky. The title 'TREKKING THE NATIONAL PARKS' is written in a large, bold, brown serif font on a wooden sign with a red feather on the left and a purple feather on the right. Below it, 'THE BOARD GAME' is written in a smaller, brown serif font on a separate wooden sign.

TREKKING[®]

THE NATIONAL PARKS

THE BOARD GAME

Stretching from Acadia to American Samoa – from Kobuk Valley to the Virgin Islands, our country's national parks represent a vast assortment of outdoor opportunities for all to enjoy!

Trekking the National Parks the board game is your chance to experience and explore these magnificent landscapes with your friends and family in a fun and spirited way. Collect stones, claim parks, and earn points as you trek across the map visiting all of these natural treasures!

RULE BOOK

Object of the Game

Welcome to Trekking the National Parks – a friendly competition where you and your friends will race to visit the many American national parks and experience their unique qualities. To win, you must prove yourself as the most experienced traveler by moving around the map and attempting to score the most Victory Points. This can be accomplished many ways:



The golden arrowhead indicates Victory Points. Collect these wherever you can!



Claim Park Cards

Be the first traveler to visit a park and experience its beauty. Claiming Park cards will earn you Victory Points.



Occupy Major Parks

Set up camp at the most famous parks. Occupying Major Parks will earn you Victory Points and also offer unique abilities.



Collect Stones


Moving around the map lets you collect stones. Each stone you collect is worth 1 Victory Point.



Largest Stone Collection

If you collect enough stones of any color, you may earn a Stone Bonus card at the end of the game.

Setup

- 1 Place the Map board in the center of the table.
 - 2 Put all 45 stones into the bag and mix them thoroughly. For each park location  on the map, randomly draw one stone out of the bag and place it on that location. Once the bag is empty, return it to the box; it will not be used again.
 - 3 Each player takes 1 Trekker and 3 Campsites in their chosen color. Each player places their Trekker on the START location of the map. Players keep their Campsites in front of them.
 - 4 Shuffle the 6 Major Park cards and randomly pick 3 of them, placing them face up next to the board. Return the remaining 3 Major Parks to the box; they will not be used during play.
 - 5 Shuffle all Park cards and place them face down in a deck near the board. Take the top 3 Park cards from the deck and place them face up next to the Major Parks.
 - 6 Shuffle the Trek cards and deal 2 cards to each player. Cards in a player's hand are kept secret from the other players. Place the remaining Trek cards face down near the board as a deck. Then, take the top 5 cards from this deck and place them face up beside the board. Leave space for a discard pile near these cards.
 - 7 Place the Most Stones Bonus cards and the 2nd Most Stones Bonus cards near the board. You may stack them as pictured to save space.
- For a 2-player game:** ONLY use the Most Stones Bonus cards.
- 8 Give the First Player token to the person who last visited a national park, they will take the first turn of the game.

You are now ready to play Trekking the National Parks!

The Game Turn

Beginning with the first player and proceeding clockwise around the table, each player takes a turn, one at a time until the game ends. You are granted exactly TWO actions during your turn. The available actions are:

Draw a Trek Card

Claim a Park Card

Move

Occupy a Major Park

You may choose to do 2 different actions OR the same action twice. These can be performed in any order you choose.

Examples: You may choose to move and then draw a Trek card. Or, move and then move again. Or, draw 2 Trek cards. Or, move and then claim a Park card.

- About Trek Cards -

Trek cards are the currency of the game, and represent your ability to move across the map and experience the sights at each park. Every Trek card has two different pieces of information:



For Claiming Park cards & Occupying the Major Parks

The **icon** is used to claim Park cards and to occupy Major Parks. Each Trek card has only one type of icon:



For moving around the map

The **number** is used to move your Trekker to new parks on the map.

Important: The number is NOT the quantity of icons on the card. A Trek card is always worth a single icon. During the game players must decide how they will use their Trek cards: either for its number value to move, or, for its icon to claim a Park card or occupy a Major Park.

The Trek card above can only be used as a tree icon OR to move a distance of 4. It is NOT worth 4 tree icons.

Action: Draw a Trek Card

Draw 1 Trek card and add it to your hand. You may take this card from the face-up Trek cards or you may draw the top card from the deck (*this is a blind draw*). If you draw a face-up card, immediately replace it by revealing a new card from the top of the deck (*there should always be 5 face-up cards visible*). If the Trek card deck is fully depleted, re-shuffle all the discarded cards and refresh the deck.



The hand size limit is 12. If you are holding more than 12 Trek cards at the end of your turn you must discard these extra cards.

If at any time, four of the five face-up Trek cards are the same color, all five cards are immediately discarded, and five new cards are turned face up to replace them.



Example: Since four mountain cards are showing, all five face-up Trek cards are immediately discarded and 5 new cards are flipped face up.

Action: Move

You may move your Trekker across **one or more** trails and land on a new location . Follow these steps to move:

1. Announce the name of the location you are moving to and then indicate which trail (or trails) you will use to make the journey.



*The green Trekker wants to use 1 action to move to Lassen Volcanic. He announces which trails he will use (*highlighted red*) to get to his destination.*

2. Reveal one or more Trek cards from your hand with a combined value that EXACTLY equals the number of trails separating you from your destination. Discard these cards.

The green Trekker in the previous example is a distance of 2 away from Lassen Volcanic. To make this trip he can use one '2' Trek card, or combine two '1' Trek cards.



IMPORTANT:

You cannot spend a value that is higher than the distance you are traveling.



3. Move your Trekker to the new location. If there is a stone at the location, collect it and place it in front of you so it is visible to all.



The green Trekker collects the blue stone when he arrives at Lassen Volcanic.

In a single move action, you may pass through several parks while traveling to your desired location (you do not stop at each one). You may ONLY collect the stone at your destination (if available).

In the example above, the green Trekker did not pick up the yellow stone at Redwood when he passed through on his way to Lassen Volcanic.

Always follow these rules when taking a move action:

- There is no limit to the number of Trek cards you may use when performing a single move action. Example: You may spend '1', '2', '2', and '3' Trek cards all together to move a distance of 8 trails. This counts as one action.



- You may NOT use a single trail more than once in a move action.
- You may NOT pass through or land on the location you started from in a single move action.
- You may NOT move through a location occupied by another player; they block the route. The START location is the exception to this. Multiple players can occupy the START location and do not block movement.



The red Trekker cannot get to Isle Royale using this route because he is blocked by the blue Trekker.


- You MAY end your move on a location occupied by another player. If you do, the other player is bumped off and must return their Trekker to the START location.

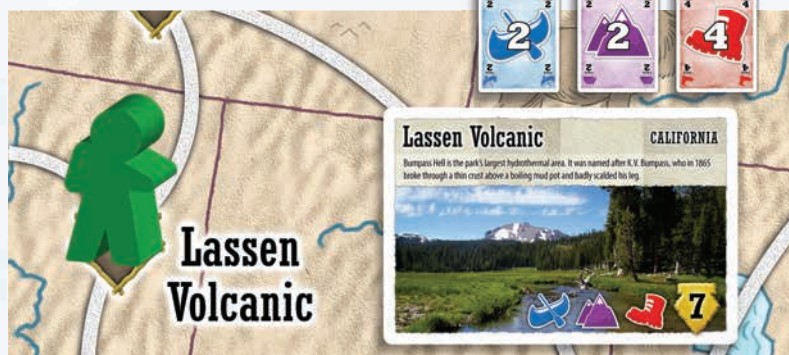


The red Trekker moves to Joshua Tree, bumping the blue Trekker back to the START location.

- While the START location is not a park, it does act as an intersection for trails in the same way all park locations do.


Action: Claim a Park Card

To claim one of the face-up Park cards, your Trekker must be at that park location  on the map, and you must reveal Trek cards from your hand with icons that match the icons shown on the Park card. Discard these Trek cards, and then take the Park card and keep it in front of you (face down). After claiming a Park card, immediately replace it with a new card from the top of the Park deck. There should always be 3 face-up Park cards visible and these are the only Park cards available to claim at any time.



Example: The green Trekker is on Lassen Volcanic. On his turn he takes the Claim a Park Card action and plays a blue canoe, purple mountain and red boot card from his hand. He now gets to claim the Lassen Volcanic Park card and places it face down in front of him.

Action: Occupy a Major Park

To occupy one of the three Major Parks, your Trekker must be at the Major Park location  on the map, and you must reveal Trek cards from your hand with icons that match the icons shown on the Major Park. Discard these Trek cards, and then take one of your Campsites and place it on the Major Park card to show that you have occupied it. You may only occupy each Major Park once.



Note: The three Major Parks established at the beginning of the game stay in play for the duration of the game. These cards are never taken by players or discarded. All players are free to occupy any Major Park in play, even if it has already been occupied by another player.

Each Major Park card also grants a unique ability to players who occupy them:



Acadia: For the remainder of the game, you may use any 2 Trek cards as if they were 1 wild card. This wild card can be used as any icon to claim a Park or occupy a Major Park.

Hint: Use this ability to get better use from any unwanted Trek cards in your hand.



Denali: Immediately draw 2 Trek cards from the top of the deck. This is a one-time ability that triggers when you occupy Denali.

Hint: It may be best to occupy this park later in the game so you can quickly refill your hand with new cards.



Everglades: You may immediately swap one stone you have collected with any one stone another player has collected. This is a one-time ability that triggers when you occupy Everglades. If no other player has collected a stone, no swap is made.

Hint: This is helpful later in the game for gaining a majority of a stone color to win its bonus card.



Grand Canyon: For the remainder of the game, whenever you take a move action, you may modify the total value of the cards you play by +1.

Example: You may use a '2' Trek card to move a distance of 3.



Hawai'i Volcanoes: For the remainder of the game, whenever you claim a Park card, you may immediately move your Trekker to a connected Park location that is a distance of 1 away from your current location.

Hint: This is helpful for gaining more stones or for positioning your Trekker closer to the next destination you are planning to visit.



Yellowstone: For the remainder of the game, whenever you claim a Park card, immediately draw 1 Trek card from the top of the deck.

Hint: Occupy this park early in the game to earn several additional card draws.

End of the Game

The end of the game can be triggered in two different ways:

1. All stones on the map are collected.
2. A player claims their 5th Park card. Major Parks do not count for this.

When one of these two things happen, keep playing until the player to the right of the first player finishes their turn. This ensures that each player has an equal number of turns during the game.

Example 1: Terry (player 1) holds the First Player token. On her turn, she collects the last stone available on the map. All other players get one more turn and then the game will end.

Example 2: John (player 4) is sitting to the right of the first player. On his turn, he claims his 5th Park card. The game ends at the end of his turn.



Stone Bonus Cards

Before tallying all the final scores, all of the Stone Bonus cards are awarded to players in the following manner:

Award the MOST Stones Bonus cards: The player who has collected more of a stone color than any other player is awarded the Most Stones Bonus card for that color.

Award the 2nd MOST Stones Bonus cards: The player who has collected the second most amount of a stone color is awarded the 2nd Most Bonus card for that color.



Ties- If two or more players have collected an equal number of stones and would both win a Most Stones Bonus card, it cancels the award and no one receives it! This is also the case for players who are tied to win a 2nd Most Bonus card.

Note: The small number in the bottom right of all Stone Bonus cards tells how many stones of that color are available at the start of the game.



If a Most Stones Bonus card is canceled due to a tie, the player with the second most stones in that color is still eligible to win the 2nd Most Stones Bonus card.

Final Scoring

Players tally up all the Victory Points they have acquired from:

- Stone Bonus cards
- Stones collected (1 Victory Point per stone)
- Major Parks Occupied (5 Victory Points each)
- Claimed Park Cards

The player with the most Victory Points is declared the winner!

If there is a tie, the player who has scored the most points from Park cards and Major Parks is the winner. If this also creates a tie, the player who has collected the most stones wins. In the rare event that players are tied in both ways, they all share the victory!

- Credits -

Art and Game Design by: **Charlie Bink**

Cover Illustration by: **Robert Islas**

Photography by: **John Binkele and Andrew Thomas**

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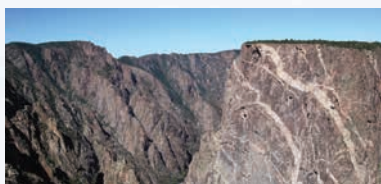
TrekTheParks.com

More National Parks

The United States is home to 60 protected areas called National Parks. 45 of these parks are printed on cards in this game. The following 15 can also be located on the map and are designated by green diamonds. ♦



Biscayne, FL: Unlike most of America's national parks, 95% of Biscayne National Park is an underwater wilderness and home to the lovable manatee. Originally Biscayne was to be part of Everglades National Park.



Black Canyon of the Gunnison, CO: The Gunnison River, which flows through the park, drops more dramatically than the mighty Colorado descending an average of 95 feet per mile compared to the Colorado's 7½ feet per mile.



Bryce Canyon, UT: Even though every continent has hoodoos (rock pillars left behind from erosion, as seen in this picture) Bryce Canyon National Park has the largest collection of them in the world.



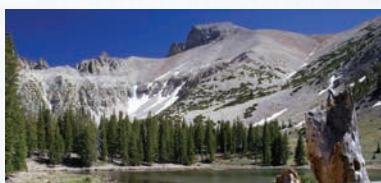
Canyonlands, UT: The layered redrock, that looks like "geological layer cake," originally came to Canyonlands National Park by means of wind and water from far away mountain ranges, like the Rockies and Appalachians.



Capitol Reef, UT: The name of this park is based off what you see – *Capitol* for the white sandstone domes, resembling capitol buildings, and *Reef* for the rocky cliff barrier, like coral reefs.



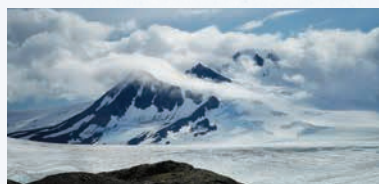
Gateway Arch, MO: The Arch is America's tallest monument, at 630 feet above the Mississippi River – this is over twice the height of the Statue of Liberty! It was added as the 60th national park on February 22, 2018.



Great Basin, NV: The elevation at Great Basin National Park ranges from 5,000-13,000 feet. This large elevation range causes for diverse plant and animal life, geology and landscapes – from deserts to mountains, even a glacier!



Guadalupe Mountains, TX: To hike to the "Top of Texas," trek up the 8.5-mile round trip Guadalupe Peak Trail to Guadalupe Peak. The trail ascends 3,000 feet while traveling through a conifer forest up to the 8,751-foot summit.



Kenai Fjords, AK: The snowfall on the Harding Icefield in Kenai Fjords is known to exceed 100 feet each year. After years of compression these snow masses turn into glacial ice and now measure up to one mile in thickness.



Kings Canyon, CA: It took Walter Fry 5 days with 5 men to chop down a sequoia tree. According to the tree's rings, it was 3,266 years old. Saddened by this, the logger decided to change careers to become an advocate for the area.



Kobuk Valley, AK: Arctic sand dunes and vast herds of caribou aren't the only things unique to Kobuk Valley. The Kobuk Locoweed, a small flowering herb in the pea family, is only found within Kobuk Valley National Park.



Lake Clark, AK: There is no road access leading into or within this park. Access to Lake Clark is primarily by small aircraft. As for trekking about Lake Clark, the Tanalian Trail is the park's only maintained trail.



Mount Rainier, WA: At the snowy summit of volcanic Mt. Rainier, there exists an otherworldly grotto of ice caves formed from heat rising from the cauldron below. They are dangerous caves, with hidden crevices and toxic air.



North Cascades, WA: The jagged peaks of North Cascades, one of the country's most unique "wilderness" parks, is home to over 300 glaciers, more than any other park in the lower 48 states.



Sequoia, CA: The General Sherman Tree, located in Giant Forest of Sequoia National Park, is the most massive living thing on earth by sheer volume – standing 275 feet tall with a ground level circumference of 102.6 feet.