

points for money



Each player counts his money. For each full 10 pesos, he scores 1 point.
Example: at game end, a player has 28 pesos. Thus, he scores 2 points.

Example for scoring



*An example for market scoring, page 4:
 red places pig #1 next to the market. He, thereby two
 separate pig herds together and adds a market side.
 For the 6 tile herd and the 5 connected land tiles (2
 above and 3 below), he earns 11 pesos.*

scoring for red in detail

markets: red has connected to 5 markets. He has only failed to reach the market in the upper center. He earns 15 points.

land chains: red has a 4 tile chain upper right and a 5 tile chain lower left. The sum of 7 land tiles scores red 14 points. The 2 tile chain upper left does not score.

haciendas: red has a hacienda on a 6 tile pig herd. He earns 6 points.

water tiles: the 1 space water tile on the left earns red 4 points, the 2 space water tile under that earns red 6 points. The 3 space water tile in the middle earns red 1 point, and the 1 space water tile on the right earns red 6 points. The animals between two water tiles earn points for both water tiles.



The two pigs in the middle earn 1 point for each of the water tiles they touch. Thus, they earn a total of 4 points.

money: red has 12 pesos. This earns him 1 point.

player	red		blue	
connected markets	5	15 points	4	10 points
land chains	7 (5 + 4)	14 points	10 (7 + 3)	20 points
haciendas	6	6 points	7 + 4	11 points
water tiles	4 + 6 + 1 + 6	17 points	7 + 4	11 points
money	12 pesos	1 points	8 pesos	0 points
total		55 points		52 points

GAME END

The game ends after the final scoring. The player with the most points is the winner. If players tie with the most, the player among them with the most money is the winner.

We also recommend you read the supplement.

Please visit our website at www.riograndegames.com.

At www.hans-im-glueck.de you can find a program for generating additional maps.

Or, you can be creative and create your own.

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If you have comments, questions, or suggestions, please write us at:

RioGames@aol.com or

Rio Grande Games, PO Box 45715, Rio Rancho, NM 87174

Wolfgang Kramer HAZIENDA

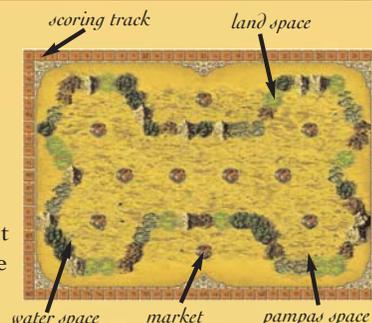


a game for 2-5 large landowners aged 10 and up - length 60-90 minutes

CONTENTS

1 game board: it shows markets, pampas spaces, land spaces, and four water spaces. During the game, players place animal tiles on pampas spaces and land tiles on land spaces. Markets remain as is - nothing is placed on them.

The scoring track runs around the edge of the game board. The game board has two sides: a symmetric map and an asymmetric map. The symmetric map has 11 markets and the asymmetric map has 10 markets. Each map requires a different strategy to give players extra options. All examples will use the symmetric map.



80 land cards (10 of pampas; 14 each of the others):
mountain forest meadow rocks swamp pampas



72 animal cards (18 of each):
cattle horse pig sheep



80 hexagonal land tiles (two-sided with different player colors on each side):



150 round animal tiles in 5 colors (30 of each player color, double-sided):



5 haciendas as scoring markers in 5 colors:

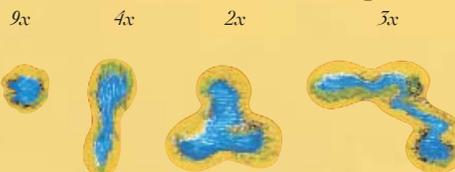


5 rule summaries:



1 rule booklet: with rules for both maps (front and back).

18 water tiles in different shapes:



9 neutral haciendas:



8 harvest chips:



72 money bills (pesos):



GOAL

The players are estancieros (large landowners) in Argentina. They acquire land and animals, build estancias (haciendas), harvest and sell animals at market. The winner is the player who has most important estanciero at the end of the game; that is, who scores the most points.

Players earn **points** for **access to markets** and **water**, for **land chains** and **haciendas**, and for **money**.

PREPARATION

Game board: the players choose one side of the game board and place it in the middle of the table. We recommend player use the symmetrical map for their first game.

Each player takes 1 hacienda and 30 animal tiles of a color, 20 pesos starting capital, and 1 rule summary.

The players place their haciendas as scoring markers on the start space of the scoring track. The animal tiles have different animals pictured on the front and back sides.

game setup for 5 players

Shuffle **the 80 land cards**. Each player takes **8 land cards** as his starting hand. Place the remaining cards as a face down supply next to the board.

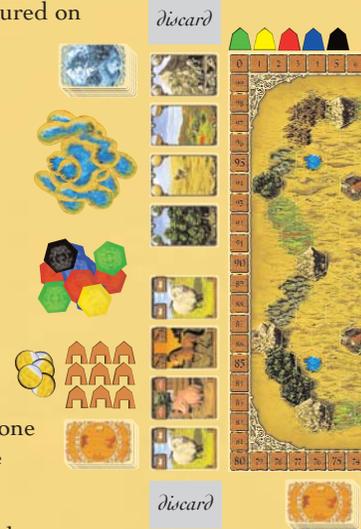
Draw **4 land cards** from the land supply and place them face up next to the board.

Shuffle **the 72 animal cards** and randomly remove, without looking at them, several cards, depending on the number of players (see below), from the game.

Each player takes **4 animal cards**, adding them to his hand.

Draw **4 animal cards** from the animal supply and place them face up next to the board.

Divide the remaining animal cards into **two equal stacks**. Place one stack face down next to the face up animal cards as a supply, the other stack is set aside for now.



Place **all hexagonal land tiles** as a supply next to the game board.

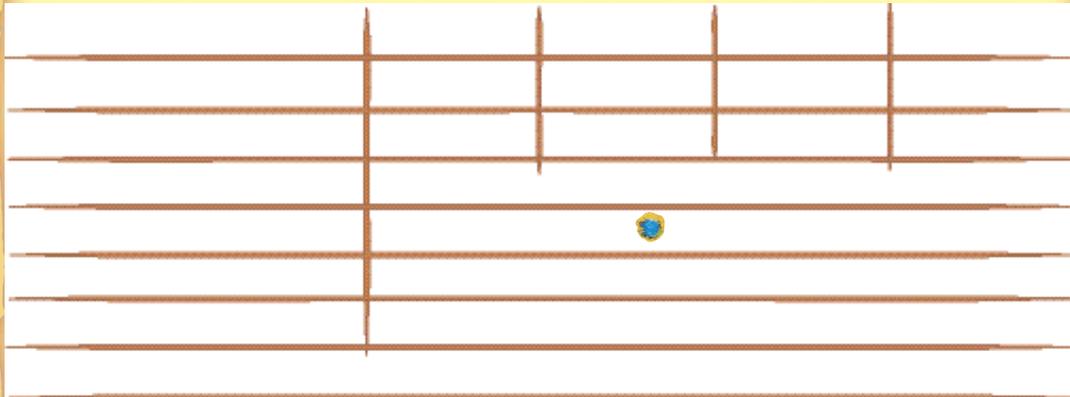
Place **4 water tiles** (number 1 tiles) on the 4 water spaces on the game board.

Place all remaining water tiles next to the board as a supply.

Place the appropriate number (see below) of **neutral haciendas** and **harvest chips** as supplies next to the game board.

The players choose a player to manage the **game money**.

Preparation at a glance:



each player takes:

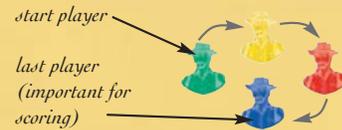
1 hacienda (score marker), 30 animal tiles, 8 land cards, 4 animal cards, 20 pesos, 1 rule summary



PLAYING THE GAME

The players choose a starting player, and players take turns in clockwise order.
On a player's turn, he takes up to **3** of the following actions in any order:

- 1 object buy (land card, animal card, hacienda, water tile)
- 1 card play (land card or animal card)
- 1 harvest



1 OBJECT BUY

player can buy from the bank:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1 land card from the supply | 2 pesos |
| 1 face up land card | 3 pesos |
| 1 animal card from the supply | 2 pesos |
| 1 face up animal card | 3 pesos |
| 1 hacienda | 12 pesos |
| 1 water tile | 12 pesos |



supply
2 pesos



face up
3 pesos



hacienda
12 pesos



supply
2 pesos



face up
3 pesos



water tile
12 pesos

1 land card buy (several per turn)



The player pays the required amount to the bank and adds the card to his hand. He can play the card immediately, but **this is another action!** See 1 card play, below. When a player buys a face up land card, he immediately replaces it in the display by drawing a new land card from the supply. He could buy this just drawn card in a further action.

1 animal card buy (several per turn)



The player pays the required amount to the bank and adds the card to his hand. He can play the card immediately, but **this is another action!** See 1 card play, below. When a player buys a face up animal card, he immediately replaces it in the display by drawing a new animal card from the supply. He could buy this just drawn card in a further action.

1 hacienda buy (once per turn)



The player can buy only 1 hacienda per turn. The player pays 12 pesos to the bank, takes 1 hacienda (as long as there is 1 left in the supply) and places it immediately on any of his land tiles or animal tiles that does not already have a hacienda. When scoring, 1 hacienda earns a player 1 point for each land tile in the chain or each animal tile in the herd.

1 water tile buy (once per turn)



The player can buy only 1 water tile per turn. All water tiles, regardless of their size, cost 12 pesos. The player plays the 12 pesos to the bank, takes the water tile of his choice (as long as there are some in the supply), and places it on any empty pampas space, if it is a single water tile, or on several empty pampas spaces, if it is a larger water tile. During scoring, a water tile earns a player 1 point for each of his land tiles or animal tiles that are adjacent to the water tile.

1 CARD PLAY

land card

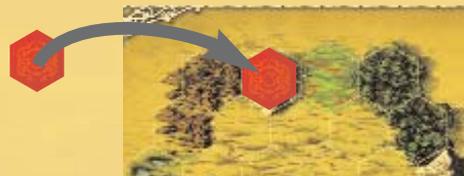


When a player plays a land card, he takes a land tile of his color from the supply and places it on any empty land space on the map that matches the land type of the card played.

Note: the land tiles are two-sided with different player colors on each side.



discard



Red plays a mountain land card and places one of his red land tiles on a mountain space on the map.

When a player plays a pampas land card, he must play his land tile on a pampas space adjacent to one of his already placed land tiles.



discard



red plays a pampas land card and places one of his land tiles on an empty pampas space next to one of his already placed land tiles.

It can happen late in the game that a player plays a land card, but there are no empty land spaces of that type. In this case, the card is treated as a pampas land card. In such a case, for example, if a player plays a mountain land card and there are no empty mountain spaces, he must place his land tile on an empty pampas space adjacent to one of his already placed pampas tiles.

After playing the land card and placing the tile, the player discards the land card.

Land chains: a land chain is made up of 2 or more land tiles of the same color that are connected to each other on the map. A chain of 3 or more tiles will earn the player points during scoring. Single land tiles and 2 tile chains do not earn players points during scoring.

Tip: players should try to create chains of 3 tiles or more.



animal card

When a player plays an animal card, he takes one of his animal tiles showing the same animal and places it on an empty pampas space on the map, adjacent to one of his land tiles or one of his animal tiles, showing the same animal. A herd (one or more connected animal tiles) can only be with animals of the same kind. However, different animal herds may be adjacent to each other.

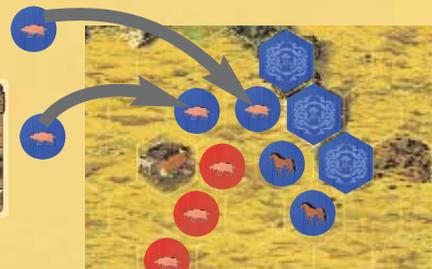
After playing the animal card and placing the tile, the player discards the animal card.

Note: the animal tiles have different animals on each side.

Tip: when placing animal tiles, players should plan to leave empty pampas spaces for water tiles to be played later.



discard



Your own and others herds can be next to your herds. The blue pig herd is next to the blue horse herd and also the red pig herd.



market

When a player places an animal tile adjacent to a side of a market, the player earns money. If a player places several animal tiles adjacent to market sides in a turn, he earns more money. For each market side, the player earns money. The amount the player earns is calculated using the following formula:

number of animal tiles in the herd + number of land tiles = number of pesos.

By "number of land tiles" it means **all** land tiles that are connected to any tile in the herd (see also page 6).

Note: each side of a market may only be scored once. Thus, when a player increases a herd, but does **not** reach a new market side, he earns **no** money.

Note: when a player reaches a market side with a herd, even if with just 1 tile, he scores and closes this side for further payments.

Tip: players should try to reach as many markets as possible with their herds.



1.
2.
3.



Blue plays 3 pig cards as his 3 actions and places 3 pig tiles as shown. He places the first pig next to his land tiles. He places the second next to the first and a market. He earns 5 pesos (3 land tiles + 2 animal tiles = 5) for reaching the market. He places the third next to the second and another side of the market, earning another 6 pesos (3 land tiles + 3 animal tiles = 6).