

AGES 10+

2-4 PLAYERS



# FUNKOVERSE™

## INSTRUCTIONS



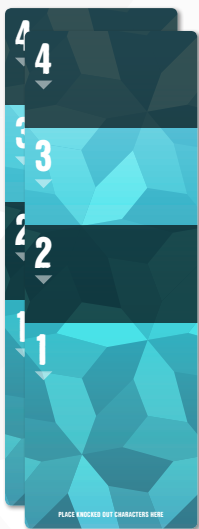
# Harry Potter™

WATCH THE HOW TO PLAY VIDEO!

[go.funko.com/HarryPotterFunkoverseHowToPlay](https://go.funko.com/HarryPotterFunkoverseHowToPlay)

Funko  
GAMES

# COMPONENTS



**2 COOLDOWN TRACKS**



**4 CHARACTERS**



**4 CHARACTER BASES**



**4 CHARACTER CARDS**



**2 BASIC CHARACTERS**



**2 BASIC CHARACTER CARDS**



**ALBUS DUMBLEDORE™ DOUBLE-SIDED STATUS CARD**



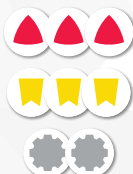
**3 SEVERUS SNAPE™ STATUS CARDS**



**DOUBLE-SIDED MAP**



**FIRST PLAYER MARKER**



**8 ABILITY TOKENS**



**6 EXHAUSTED MARKERS**



**4 POINT MARKERS**



**2 FLAG/LEADER MARKERS**



**3 CONTROL MARKERS**



**6 DICE**



**21 POINTS**



**VERITASERUM**

**DELUMINATOR**



**VERITASERUM ITEM CARD**



**DELUMINATOR ITEM CARD**



**2 DOUBLE-SIDED SCENARIO CARDS**

# UNDERSTANDING COMPONENTS

## CHARACTER CARDS

**ABILITY COST**   **ABILITIES**

**NAME**   **DEFENSE**   **TRAIT**   **ABILITY DOTS**



The character card for Albus Dumbledore features a blue and purple illustration of him. The card is divided into sections: Name (ALBUS DUMBLEDORE™), Defense (2), Trait (HEADMASTER), Ability Cost (4), and Abilities (INCENDIO ✱, PETRIFICUS TOTALUS ✱, DEPULSO). Ability dots (yellow, grey, blue, red) are shown on the right side of the card.

**INCENDIO ✱**  
Do a range 3, challenge 2 to up to two different rivals. Give Dumbledore the Incendio status card with the Incendio side face up. Limited to once per turn.

**PETRIFICUS TOTALUS ✱**  
Range 3, challenge 4. The target must be standing.

**DEPULSO**  
Move an adjacent character 1 square.

**HEADMASTER**  
Once per turn, an ally adjacent to Dumbledore may decrease the cost of an ability by 1.

Ability Dots Legend:  
Yellow dot = Yellow ability token  
Grey dot = Gear ability token  
Blue dot = Blue ability token  
Red dot = Red ability token

### NAME

This is your character's name.

### ABILITY COST

This shows the type of ability token required to use an ability and where you place it on the cooldown track.

### ABILITIES

Choose from these abilities when your character does an ability action.

### DEFENSE

The number inside the shield shows how many dice you roll when your character is challenged.

### TRAIT

This is a rule unique to your character.

### ABILITY DOTS

The colored dots indicate which ability tokens you take into your pool during setup.

## BASIC CHARACTERS

Basic characters are simplified characters you can use until your *Harry Potter Funkoverse™* collection grows. They follow the rules for characters, but they do not have abilities or traits, and they cannot hold items. When a basic character is knocked down, flip it over in its square so that the "knocked down" side is face-up.



Basic Characters standing

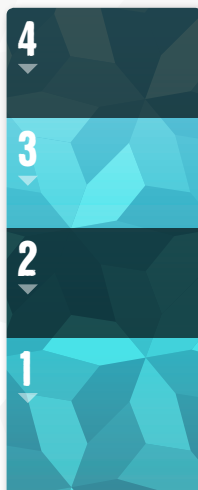


Basic Characters knocked down

## COOLDOWN TRACKS

Each player has a cooldown track. You'll use it to keep track of when things, such as spent ability tokens and knocked-out characters, return to play after being removed.

At the end of each round, both players shift everything on their cooldown tracks down one number. Things that shift off the 1 return to play. When shifting off the cooldown track, characters return to your starting area, ability tokens return to your ability token pool, and item cards return to the characters holding those items. This will be explained in more detail in other sections of these instructions.



# YOUR FIRST GAME

Welcome to *Harry Potter Funkoverse*! For your first game, jump in as quickly as possible. To help with this, these instructions are organized so you don't need to read everything to get started. Once you get to **Stop Reading and Play!** (page 7), you'll know enough of the basics to start playing!

## FIRST-GAME OBJECTIVE

Knock down an opponent's character, and then knock out that character to score a point. Score three points to win!

## SETUP

1. Set aside the points, Veritaserum, Deluminator, item cards, and scenario cards. You won't use them in your first game; you'll learn how to use them in **The Full Experience** (page 8).
2. Play with two players. To play with three or four players, see **More Players** (page 9).
3. Place the map with the Ministry of Magic face up.
4. Both players will use the dice. Place them beside the map.
5. Each player takes a cooldown track and three exhausted markers.
6. One player takes the dark character bases and the basic character that matches their base color. The other player takes the light character base and the basic character that matches their base color.
7. Each player chooses two characters and puts them on their bases. Your three characters are allies. Your opponent's three characters are your rivals.
8. Each player takes the cards for their characters and basic character.
9. Your character cards have colored dots in their bottom right corners. Take one ability token to match each colored dot. Combine all your ability tokens into your ability token pool.
10. The player controlling Albus Dumbledore takes the double-sided Albus Dumbledore status card. The player controlling Severus Snape takes the three Severus Snape status cards. You'll use these when the characters use abilities that put them into play.
11. Flip the First Player marker to see who goes first. If your base color matches the color that lands face up, take the First Player marker. You'll start the game.
12. The Ministry of Magic starting areas are marked with base colors on the next page. The player with the First Player marker places their characters on squares in their starting area. Then, the other player places their characters in their starting area.



# EXAMPLE FIRST-GAME SETUP

## DOLORES UMBRIDGE™ AND SEVERUS SNAPE PLAYER

Ministry Official Card



Exhausted Markers



Dolores Umbridge Card



Severus Snape Card



Severus Snape Status Cards



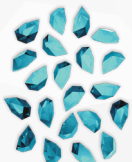
Ability Token Pool



Starting Area



Dice



Points

Starting Area



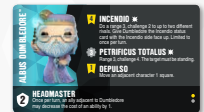
First Player Marker



Exhausted Markers

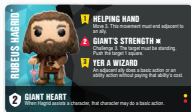


Ability Token Pool



Albus Dumbledore Card

Albus Dumbledore Status Card



Rubeus Hagrid Card



Herbology Professor Card



Cooldown track

## ALBUS DUMBLEDORE AND RUBEUS HAGRID™ PLAYER



# PLAYING THE GAME

Proceeding in clockwise order, players take turns choosing a character to do actions. When all characters have gone, the round ends, and a new round begins.

## TAKING A TURN

### 1. CHOOSE A CHARACTER

Choose one of your characters without an exhausted marker. (No characters have exhausted markers at the start of the round.)

### 2. DO TWO ACTIONS

Do up to two actions with your chosen character. Actions can be basic or special, and a character may do the same action twice. If the character you've chosen to act is knocked down, see **Rally** (step 3) below.

#### BASIC ACTIONS

All characters can do these actions.

##### MOVE

Move up to 2 squares in any direction.

##### BASIC CHALLENGE

Roll 2 dice to challenge an adjacent rival.

##### ASSIST

Stand up an adjacent ally that has been knocked down.

##### INTERACT

This action is not used in your first game. You'll use it in scenarios.

#### SPECIAL ACTIONS

All characters except basic characters can do these actions.

##### ABILITY

Spend an ability token to do an ability by placing it on your cooldown track on the number matching the ability's cost.

##### USE ITEM

This action is not used in your first game. Some items require an action to use.

### 3. RALLY

If the character you've chosen to act is knocked down, the character cannot do the actions above. Instead, they can stand up by using both of their actions.

### 4. EXHAUST YOUR CHARACTER

Place an exhausted marker on the character card of the character you chose. This character cannot take another turn this round. Once you exhaust a character, it's the next player's turn.

### 5. NEXT PLAYER TAKES A TURN

The next player follows the steps listed above, beginning with **Choose a Character**.

## ENDING A ROUND

When each player has exhausted all their characters, the round ends.

#### COOLDOWN

Beginning with the player with the First Player marker, each player shifts everything on their cooldown track down one number. Things that shift off the 1 return to play. After shifting off the cooldown track, characters return to your starting area, ability tokens return to your ability token pool, and item cards return to the characters holding those items.

#### REFRESH

Remove the exhausted markers from all character cards.

#### NEW FIRST PLAYER

Pass the First Player marker to the next player. That player starts the next round by taking a turn with one of their characters.

## DOING A MOVE

When you move a character, you may move it straight into the next square or diagonally. However, you cannot move through standing rivals or obstructions. See **Moving** (page 12) for the complete move rules.

## DOING A CHALLENGE

Challenges allow you to knock down and knock out rivals. Remember that every character may do a basic challenge against adjacent rivals.

When you challenge a rival with a basic challenge, roll 2 dice. When using an ability to challenge, you roll a number of dice equal to the number that follows “challenge”. Your opponent then rolls a number of dice equal to their target character’s defense, which is the number inside the shield on that character’s card.

You want to get more successes than your opponent.

- As the challenger, you get 1 success for each ✨ and 3 successes for each !!!
- Your rival gets 1 success for each ● and 3 successes for each !!!

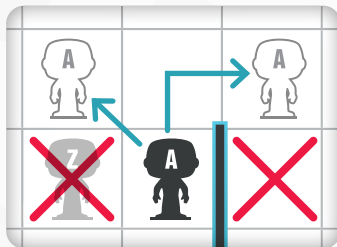
If you have more successes than your rival, your character wins the challenge, and your rival loses. If you do not, your character loses the challenge. Unless otherwise specified by an ability, nothing happens if there is a tie or if the challenger loses the challenge.

When a standing rival is challenged and loses the challenge, the rival is knocked down. Tip the character over in the square where they stood. If a rival that is knocked down is challenged and loses, the rival is knocked out. Remove the character from the map and place the character on the 1 of that player’s cooldown track. See **Challenges** (page 14) for the complete challenge, knocked down, and knocked out rules.

## DOING AN ABILITY

When a character does an ability action, follow these steps:

1. Choose an ability from that character’s card.
2. Spend an ability token of the appropriate type from your pool to pay the ability’s cost, placing it on your cooldown track on the number shown in the ability’s icon. If you do not have the appropriate ability token available in your pool, you cannot use the ability.
3. Follow the rules of the ability in the order written on the card. See **Abilities** (page 16) for the complete ability rules.



A and Z are rivals.



# STOP READING AND PLAY!

The above rules cover what you need to know to start playing your first game! When you try to do something you have not done before, or you have a question about how something works, refer back to these instructions or read the detailed sections that follow.

## WINNING YOUR FIRST GAME

For your first game, collect one point each time you knock out a rival character or when one of your characters is adjacent to a rival when they are knocked out. Continue playing until one player has collected three points or until each player understands the rules of the game. After that, keep reading to learn how to play through the full *Harry Potter Funkoverse* experience by using scenario cards, items, and by mixing games!

# THE FULL EXPERIENCE

Now that you've played your first game, you're ready for the full *Harry Potter Funkoverse* experience! You can also take it to the next level by mixing *Harry Potter Funkoverse* games or playing against a friend who has their own *Harry Potter Funkoverse* game!

## SCENARIOS: WHERE THE OBJECTIVES GET INTERESTING!

Each *Harry Potter Funkoverse* game comes with a double-sided map and two double-sided scenario cards. Scenarios are associated with specific maps, and each combination provides a unique way to play the game and new strategies to explore!

When you play a scenario, use the **Playing the Game** (page 6) rules. Instead of winning by knock out, you play to gain points. Each scenario describes different ways players can gain points.

### SCENARIO SETUP

1. Agree on a map and one of its associated scenarios. Place the point markers on the setup squares, as shown on the scenario card.
2. Each player will use dice and points. Place them beside the map.
3. Each player uses a cooldown track.
4. Each player picks a base color. Flip the First Player marker. If the side matching your base color lands up, take the First Player marker and place it in front of you.
5. Each player chooses a character and takes the basic character matching their base. (If you are mixing *Harry Potter Funkoverse* games or are playing against a friend who has their own *Harry Potter Funkoverse* game, choose three characters and one item each. If both players have *Harry Potter Funkoverse* collections, choose characters and items in secret.)
6. Take the character cards, item card, and any status cards or tokens associated with your characters. Each player takes one exhausted marker for each of their characters.
7. Your character cards have colored dots in their bottom right corners. Take one ability token to match each of the colored dots. Combine all your ability tokens together to form your ability token pool.
8. Check the scenario card for additional setup rules.
9. Your starting area is marked with your base color on the map on the scenario card. The player with the First Player marker places their characters on squares in their starting area. Then, the other player places their characters in their starting area.

### POINT MARKERS

In addition to the ways to gain points described by scenarios, players may always gain extra points from point markers. When a character is adjacent to a point marker on the map or in its square, the character may do the interact action to immediately gain a point. Place the point marker, letter-side up, on the 4 of their cooldown track. When a point marker shifts off a cooldown track, place it back on the map in the corresponding letter's setup square. In subsequent turns, players may gain points by interacting with point markers that have returned to the map.

### WINNING A SCENARIO

Determine the winner according to the scenario's rules by counting the points each player has at the end of a round. If there is a tie, play more rounds until one player has more points. If you run out of points to take, use something else to keep track of the points each player gains.



## PLAY WITH ITEMS

This game contains two items, Veritaserum and the Deluminator, that you can use when mixing *Harry Potter Funkoverse* games or playing against a friend who has their own *Harry Potter Funkoverse* game. Both players must have an item before you can play with an item. Try using items with different characters and with different combinations of characters on your side to discover new strategies. Both players must use the same number of items.

### ITEM SETUP



Each player chooses one item and gives it to a character by putting it in that character's hand before starting the game. Place the item card near that character's card to remind you of the rules. Basic characters cannot be given items.

### ITEM RULES


When a character has an item, the character gains a new option for an action or a new trait as described on the item card. Read the rules as you would for an ability. An item remains with the same character for the whole game.

While an item is on the cooldown track, it cannot be used. When a round ends, shift all item cards down the cooldown track. When an item card shifts off the 1, it returns to the character holding the item and may be used again.


### DOING THE USE-ITEM ACTION

If the item has the  icon, the character holding the item must do the use-item action to use it. After your character uses the item, place the corresponding item card on the cooldown track on the number indicated in the .



If the item does not have the  icon, the item functions as a character trait and does not require an action to use.

### ITEMS THAT HAVE CHALLENGE ACTIONS

Some items provide a way to challenge targets, but doing the use-item action is only considered a challenge action if it has a  after the item name. Otherwise, it is considered a non-challenge action.

## MORE PLAYERS

Play the game with one to two players per side and with each player controlling at least one character. Each side works like a single player as described in the rules. Players of the same side decide which of their characters takes a turn when it is their side's turn. Characters on the same side are allies just as if they were all controlled by a single player. Players of the same side use the same cooldown track and ability token pool.

## MIXING GAMES

Choose characters, items, and scenarios from any *Harry Potter Funkoverse* game and mix them up to discover powerful character combinations and to devise new strategies. Pit your collection against your friend's collection to see who can make the best combinations.

If you and your opponent have the same game, everyone can play with their favorite characters. If you play with more than one *Harry Potter Funkoverse* game of the same type, characters with the same name cannot be allies. (Snape cannot ally with another Snape)

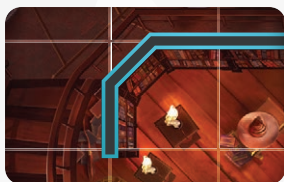
A recommended game of *Harry Potter Funkoverse* uses three characters and one item per side, but you can experiment with more items and more characters as your collection grows!

# USING THE MAP

The map that comes with this game has the Ministry of Magic on one side and the Headmaster's Office on the other. Each side is unique, and the position of obstructions changes how games are played.

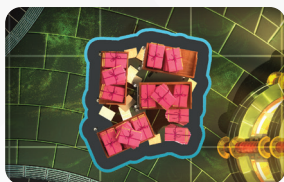
## OBSTRUCTIONS

Obstructions on each side share the same appearance. Other objects on the map are not obstructions. An obstruction on the border between otherwise adjacent squares is a "wall". If an area of the map is fully surrounded by an obstruction, it cannot be entered for any reason.



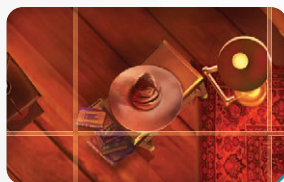
### EXAMPLE

This obstruction on the Headmaster's Office map with a thick black line paired with blue outer lines is a wall.



### EXAMPLE

An obstruction on the Ministry of Magic map is a thick black line paired with a blue outer line. Characters cannot enter the enclosed area.



### EXAMPLE

This table is not bordered by the lines as in the other examples. This is not an obstruction.

## WHAT YOUR CHARACTER CAN SEE

When determining if your character can see a square, draw an imaginary line from the center of your character's square to the center of the square in question. Then, use the following rules:

**RULE 1:** If an obstruction interrupts this line, your character cannot see that square.

**RULE 2:** If the line passes through any part of a square occupied by a standing rival you can see, your character cannot see past that rival's square.

**RULE 3:** If the line passes through any part of a square occupied by an ally, your character can see past that ally's square.

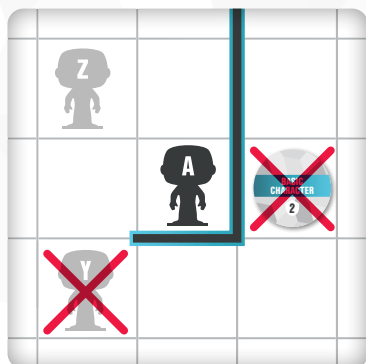
**RULE 4:** If the line passes through where four corners meet, and your opponent's characters occupy one or two of those squares, your character can still see past that corner.

## ADJACENCY

In *Harry Potter Funkoverse* a square is adjacent if it is straight beside or diagonal to your character and your character can see that square.

### OBSTRUCTIONS AND ADJACENCY

If an obstruction is between your character and another square, your character cannot see that square and is therefore not considered adjacent. This includes obstructions on the corner of squares blocking diagonal adjacency.

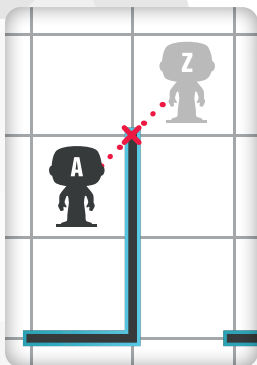


### ADJACENCY EXAMPLE

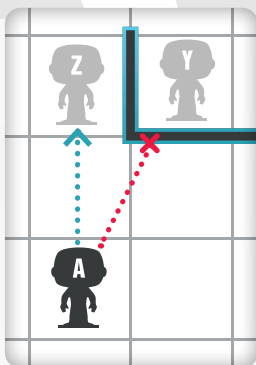
Ally **A** is adjacent to rival **Z**, but it is not adjacent to rival **Y** or the rival **Basic Character**.

**NOTE:** These diagrams are for reference and may not match the map included in this game.

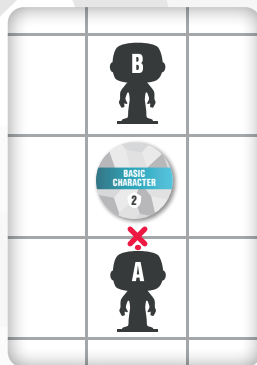
## EXAMPLES OF WHAT YOUR CHARACTER CAN SEE



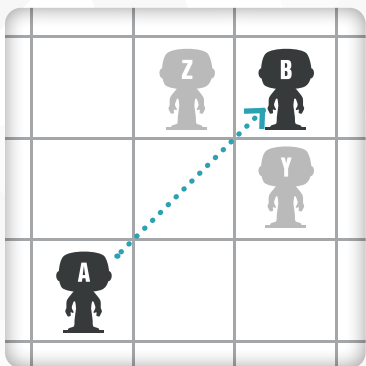
Ally **A** and rival **Z** cannot see each other (rule 1).



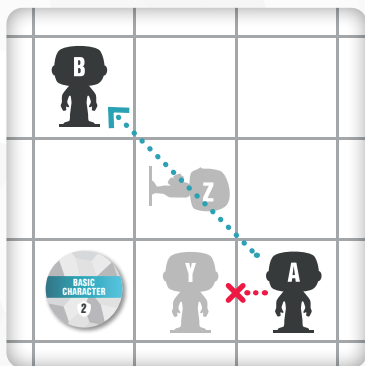
Ally **A** can see rival **Z** but not rival **Y** (rule 1).



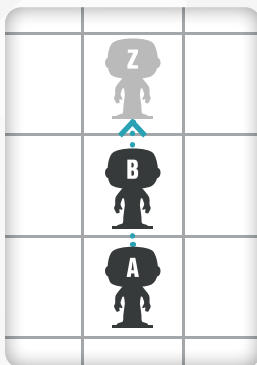
Ally **A** cannot see ally **B** because the rival **Basic Character** is blocking its view (rule 2).



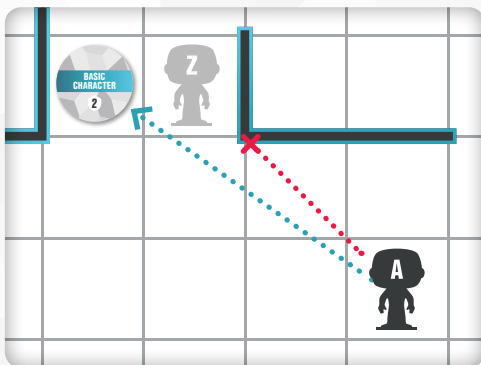
Ally **A** can see ally **B** because rivals **Y** and **Z** do not block the sight line that passes through where corners meet (rule 4).



Rival **Z** is knocked down, so ally **A** can see ally **B**. Ally **A** cannot see the rival **Basic Character** because rival **Y** is blocking its view (rule 2).



Ally **A** can see rival **Z** through the square occupied by ally **B** (rule 3).



Ally **A** can see the rival **Basic Character**. Rival **Z** would normally block its view of that square, but in this example it does not because ally **A** cannot see rival **Z** (rules 1 and 2).

# MOVING

When you move something (such as a character or a token), you may move it straight into the next square or diagonally.

## BASIC MOVES

If a character moves by doing a basic action, the character can move up to 2 squares.

## SPECIAL MOVES

If something moves because of an ability, trait, or item, it is a special move. You can move it up to the number of squares specified by the ability, trait, or item.

## HOW TO MOVE SOMETHING

When moving something, use the following rules.

**RULE 1:** You cannot move things through obstructions.

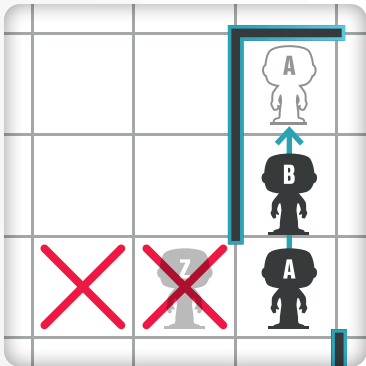
**RULE 2:** You can move something into a square partially occupied by an obstruction but only if the obstruction does not occupy the center of the square.

**RULE 3:** If an obstruction is on a corner of a square, you cannot move something diagonally through that corner.

**RULE 4:** You can move something through a square occupied by one of your allies.

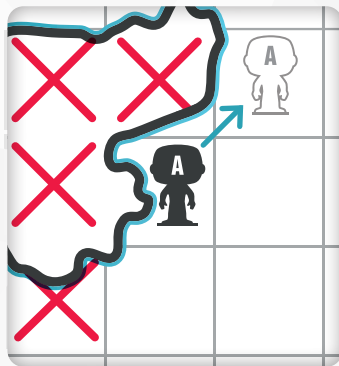
**RULE 5:** You cannot move something through a square occupied by a standing rival.

**RULE 6:** You cannot end something's move in a square occupied by an ally or rival.



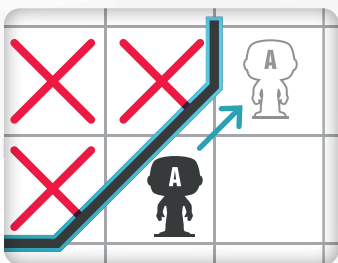
### EXAMPLE

Ally **A** can move through ally **B**, but not through rival **Z** (rules 4 and 5).



### EXAMPLE

Ally **A** is in a square that is partially occupied by an obstruction. Ally **A** cannot move diagonally through the obstructed corner (rules 1, 2, and 3).

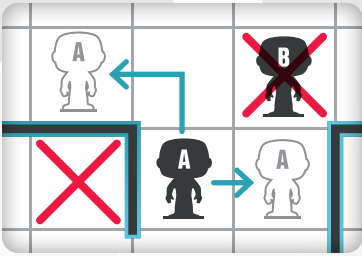


### EXAMPLE

Ally **A** is in a square that is partially occupied by an obstruction. However, Ally **A** cannot move through the obstruction (rules 1 and 2).

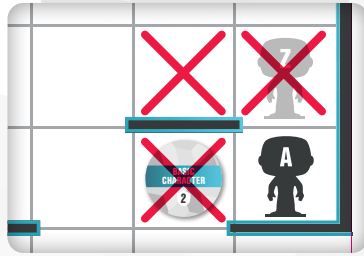
**NOTE:** These diagrams are for reference and may not match the map included in this game.

### STRAIGHT MOVES



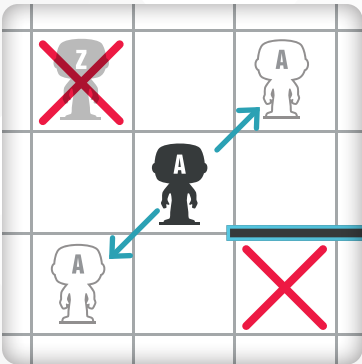
Ally **A** can move 1 or 2 squares, but not to squares occupied by another character or blocked by an obstruction (rules 1 and 6).

### CANNOT MOVE



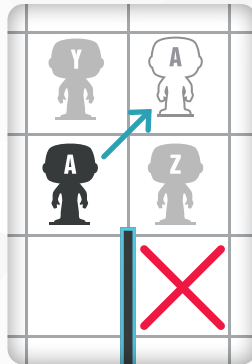
Ally **A** cannot move because it is blocked by rival **Z**, the rival **Basic Character**, and an obstruction (rules 1 and 5).

### DIAGONAL MOVES



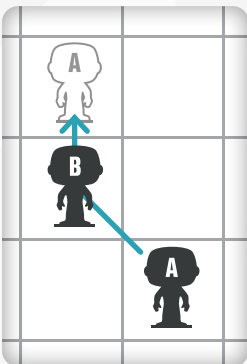
Ally **A** can move diagonally to squares not occupied by another character or blocked by an obstruction (rules 3 and 6).

### MOVING BETWEEN RIVALS



Ally **A** cannot move diagonally through the corner that is obstructed, but may move between rivals **Y** and **Z**, as the corner is not obstructed (rule 3).

### COMBINING STRAIGHT AND DIAGONAL MOVES



Ally **A** can move through squares occupied by ally **B** (rule 4).



Ally **A** cannot move through an obstruction. Ally **A** uses two basic move actions to go around it (rule 1).

# CHALLENGES

The rules provide many ways to challenge targets. Usually your target is a rival, but you might target other things, such as tokens. Unless a rule says otherwise, you challenge only one target at a time. You cannot challenge an ally.

## BASIC CHALLENGE

A character doing a basic challenge rolls 2 dice and must be adjacent to their target.

## CHALLENGE (NUMBER)

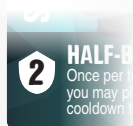
The word “challenge” followed by a number means you challenge an adjacent target. Roll the number of dice equal to the number that follows “challenge.”

## RANGE (NUMBER) CHALLENGE (NUMBER)

The word “range” followed by a number means the target must be within that number of squares. The challenger must be able to see the target. Roll the number of dice equal to the number that follows “challenge.”

## DEFENSE

The number inside the shield on the target character’s card shows how many dice the defender rolls when that target is challenged. Tokens that you can challenge show their defense on the token.



## RESOLVING A CHALLENGE

Declare your target and roll a number of dice as specified by the rules for your challenge. Your opponent then rolls a number of dice equal to the target’s defense.

- You want to get more successes than your opponent.
- As the challenger, you get 1 success for each ✨ and 3 successes for each !!!
- Your rival gets 1 success for each 🛡 and 3 successes for each !!!.

If you have more successes than the defender, your character wins the challenge. If you do not, your character loses the challenge. When you challenge and lose, nothing happens.

## KNOCKED DOWN

If a character that is standing is challenged and loses, it is knocked down. Tip the character over in the square where the character stood. (When a basic character is knocked down, flip it over in its square so that the “knocked down” side is face up.) A character that is knocked down cannot use actions, but can rally. However, another character can do the assist action to stand that character up. See **Assist** and **Rally** (page 6).

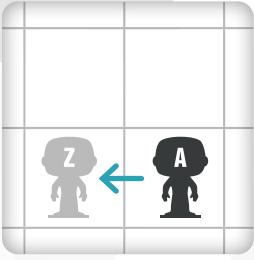
## KNOCKED OUT

If a character that is knocked down is challenged and loses, it is knocked out. Remove the character from the map and place the character on the 1 of their player’s cooldown track. A character that has been knocked out and is on the cooldown track can still be chosen to take a turn and become exhausted; however, they may not do any actions. In some instances, it might be beneficial to delay taking a turn with a character in play; choosing to take a turn and exhaust a knocked-out character allows you to do this.

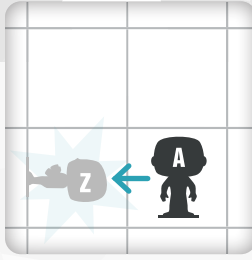
## MULTIPLE CHALLENGES




Some abilities allow a character to challenge more than one target. Declare and resolve each challenge one at a time. Make separate challenge rolls for each target, whether you are challenging multiple targets or a single target more than once. The defender rolls dice to defend for each challenge as it is declared and made.

## A BASIC CHALLENGE

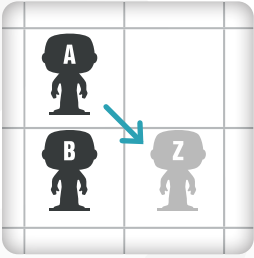


1. Ally **A** challenges rival **Z** as a basic action. Rival **Z** has a defense of 2, so each character rolls two dice.

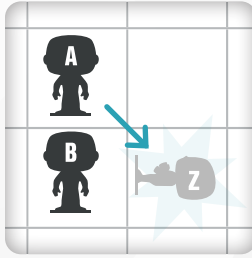






2. Ally **A**, the challenger, gets 3 successes:    
 Rival **Z**, the defender, gets 2 successes:   
 Ally **A** wins the challenge. Rival **Z** is knocked down.

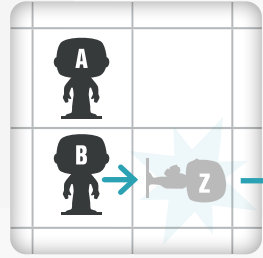
## KNOCKING OUT A TARGET



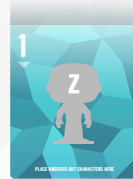
1. Ally **A** challenges rival **Z** with a challenge 3 ability. Ally **A** rolls 3 dice. Rival **Z** has a defense of 2, so they roll 2 dice.



2. Ally **A**, the challenger, gets 2 successes:    
 Rival **Z**, the defender, gets 1 success:    
 Ally **A** wins the challenge. Rival **Z** is knocked down.



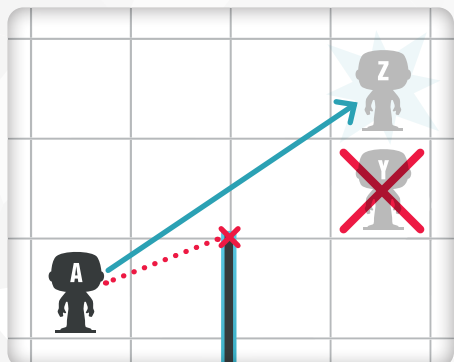
3. Ally **B** challenges rival **Z**, who is already knocked down. Ally **B** gets more successes and wins. Rival **Z** is knocked out and moves to the 1 of their cooldown track.



## A RANGED CHALLENGE

1. Ally **A** uses a range 3, challenge 2 ability, and challenges rival **Z**, who can be seen and is within 3 squares.
2. Ally **A** rolls 2 dice to challenge. Rival **Z** has a defense of 2, so they roll 2 dice.

**NOTE:** Rival **Y** is also in range but cannot be challenged because an obstruction blocks ally **A** from seeing them.



# ABILITIES




When you choose to have a character do an ability action, follow these steps:

1. Choose an ability from that character's card.
2. Spend an ability token of the appropriate type from your pool to pay the ability's cost, placing it on your cooldown track on the number shown in the ability's icon. If you do not have the appropriate ability token available in your pool, you cannot use the ability.
3. Follow the rules of the ability as written on the card.

If the ability has multiple rules, follow the rules in sequence. If the ability contains a challenge and the challenge cannot be done because there are no possible targets, the ability ends and the remaining rules for the ability are ignored.

When ability rules conflict with the rules written in the instructions, the ability rules take precedence.

## ABILITY TYPES

There are a variety of types of abilities in *Harry Potter Funkoverse*. The characters in this game use three of the ability types (    ). Other games have characters that use different combinations of ability types. Each ability type is associated with various qualities:



Characters with these abilities exhibit finesse, agility, and coordination. Such abilities often provide ways for characters to be faster or more flexible.



Characters with these abilities exhibit forcefulness, strength, and fortitude. Such abilities often provide ways for characters to be mighty or more resilient.



Characters with these abilities exhibit cunning, ingenuity, and deception. Such abilities often provide ways for characters to trick or inhibit rivals.



Characters with these abilities exhibit leadership, charisma, and willpower. Such abilities often provide ways to bolster allies or give them actions.

## ABILITIES THAT ARE CHALLENGE ACTIONS

Many abilities let you challenge targets, but doing the ability action is only considered a challenge action if it has a  after the ability name. Otherwise, it is considered a non-challenge action.

## TRAITS

The rules explained for abilities also apply to traits. However, you do not need to spend an ability token to use a character's trait. Instead, it applies all the time. Unless the trait says otherwise, its rules also work when a character is knocked down or knocked out.



# GLOSSARY OF ABILITY TERMS

This glossary includes terms used throughout all *Harry Potter Funkoverse* games. Some terms do not apply to characters in this game (HP102). Terms not used in this game are marked with an asterisk (\*).

**\*ADDING RANGE:** When a rule adds range, the squares you count for a ranged challenge increase by the stated amount. If you add range to a challenge that is not ranged, it becomes a ranged challenge with a range equal to the number stated plus 1.

**ALLY:** The characters and minion tokens you control are allies. If you play with three or four players, characters and minion tokens controlled by players of the same side are allies to each other.

**AWAY:** Some abilities specify moving something away from something else (sometimes written as “push”). When moving something away from something else, you move it up to the stated number of squares according to the **Moving** rules (page 12), except that each square to which you move it must be farther away.

**CHALLENGE ACTIONS:** An action is considered a challenge action if it is a basic challenge or it has a ✨ after the ability or item name. If there is no possible target, you cannot do a challenge action.

**CONTROLLING A RIVAL:** A rule might specify that you control a rival. When you have that rival do actions, treat the rival as allied to your characters rather than your opponent’s character when doing moves, challenges, and determining what the rival can see.

**COST:** When a character does an ability, the cost is the number in the ability icon next to that ability’s name that shows where on the cooldown track to place the matching ability token.

**DECREASING AN ABILITY COST:** A rule might decrease the cost of an ability. When that happens, place the ability token on the number of the cooldown track that corresponds with the new number. If the cost is decreased below 1, an ability token is no longer required to use the ability.

**DISCARD A STATUS CARD:** When you discard a status card, it is taken from the character it was given to and becomes available to play again.

**\*INCREASING AN ABILITY COST:** A rule might increase the cost of an ability. When that happens, place the ability token on the number of the cooldown track that corresponds with the new number. If the cost is increased above 4, place the token on the 4 instead.

**INCREASING DEFENSE:** A rule might increase a target’s defense. The target rolls more dice when defending against a challenge.

**MAKING A RIVAL CHALLENGE:** If a rule allows you to make a rival do a challenge, the rival can challenge your opponent’s characters. If the ability does not specify that you control the rival, that rival is not considered your ally.

**MAKING A RIVAL MOVE:** If a rule allows you to make a rival move but does not specify that you control the rival, the rival follows the rules for **Moving** (page 12), but that rival is not considered your ally.

**MARKERS:** A rule might place square markers on the map. If all the markers of that type are in play, you cannot place that marker on the map. Unless otherwise stated, markers do not block what a character can see, characters can occupy the same squares as markers, and characters cannot move or target markers. Markers follow the same rules for adjacency as characters; characters must be able to see squares containing the markers in order to be considered adjacent. See the source of the marker for more rules.

# GLOSSARY OF ABILITY TERMS (CONT.)

**\*MINION TOKEN:** Minions are special tokens that follow many of the rules for characters. Rules that call for the placement of minion tokens on the map will explain how the minion moves, and challenges, as well as any traits or abilities. You cannot place a minion token in a square occupied by an ally or rival. A minion token follows the same rules for adjacency, movement, and what the token can see as characters. A minion token you place is considered your characters' ally.

Minion tokens can be challenged, but a minion token is never knocked down or knocked out. Instead, remove the token from the map when you challenge the token and win. Minion tokens do not award points when they are removed.

For the purposes of gaining points, when a minion token knocks out a rival, credit the knock out to the character who put that minion into play.

**\*NEARER:** A rule might specify choosing something that is nearer or nearest to a square (typically the square of a character doing the ability action). Something that cannot be seen from the square does not count when determining what is near. If two things are equally near, the player responsible for this rule coming into play chooses the target. A rule might specify placing something nearer. In this case, ignore what the thing in question can see.

**NON-CHALLENGE ACTIONS:** Actions you take that do not have a ★ after their name are not challenge actions, even if they involve making a challenge against a target.

**OPPONENT:** The player you play against is your opponent. If you're playing a three-player or four-player game, all of the players on the other side are your opponents.

**\*PLACING SOMETHING:** Placing something is different from moving something, and ignores the rules for moving. When a rule says that you place something on a square, neither your character nor the thing being placed needs to be able to see the square unless the ability says so or says it has to be in an adjacent square.

**\*PULL:** See **Toward** (page 19).

**PUSH:** See **Away** (page 17).

**RANGED:** The word "ranged" indicates that a challenge can be made when the target is not adjacent. See **Challenges** (page 14).

**RIVAL:** Characters and minion tokens controlled by your opponent(s) are rivals of your characters.

**\*ROLL AND COUNT SUCCESSES:** A rule might tell you to roll dice and count successes. Roll the number of dice specified. You get 1 success for each ★, and you get 3 successes for each !!! Your opponent does not roll dice to defend when you roll and count successes.

**STATUS CARDS:** Some characters have abilities that give status cards to other characters. When this happens, find the status card and put it near the affected character's character card as a reminder that this character follows that status card's rules. If all the status cards for your character are in play, you cannot give that status card to a character. When a character gets knocked out, the character keeps its status cards. For the purposes of gaining points, when a status knocks out a rival, credit the knock out to the character who put that status card into play.

**\*TOKENS:** A rule might place round tokens on the map. If all your tokens are in play, you cannot place that token on the map. Unless otherwise stated, tokens do not block what a character can see, characters can occupy the same squares as tokens, and characters cannot move tokens. Tokens follow the same rules for adjacency as characters; they must be able to “see” squares they are next to in order to be considered adjacent. See the source of the token for more rules. For the purposes of gaining points, when a token knocks out a rival, credit the knock out to the character who put that token into play.

A token might have rules that allow it to be challenged, and if so, the rules that put the token into play will describe what happens if you challenge it.

These rules do not apply to minion tokens. See **Minion Token** (page 18) for the rules that apply to them.

**\*TOWARD:** Some abilities specify moving something toward something else (sometimes written as “pull”). When moving something toward something else, your character must be able to see the thing and each square into which you are moving the thing.

When moving something toward another thing, you move it up to the stated number of squares according to the **Moving** rules (page 12), except that each square to which you move it must be nearer.

**WITHIN A NUMBER OF SQUARES:** To know what is within a number of squares, count squares as you would for movement, but ignore obstructions and any characters and tokens that would block what can be seen.

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