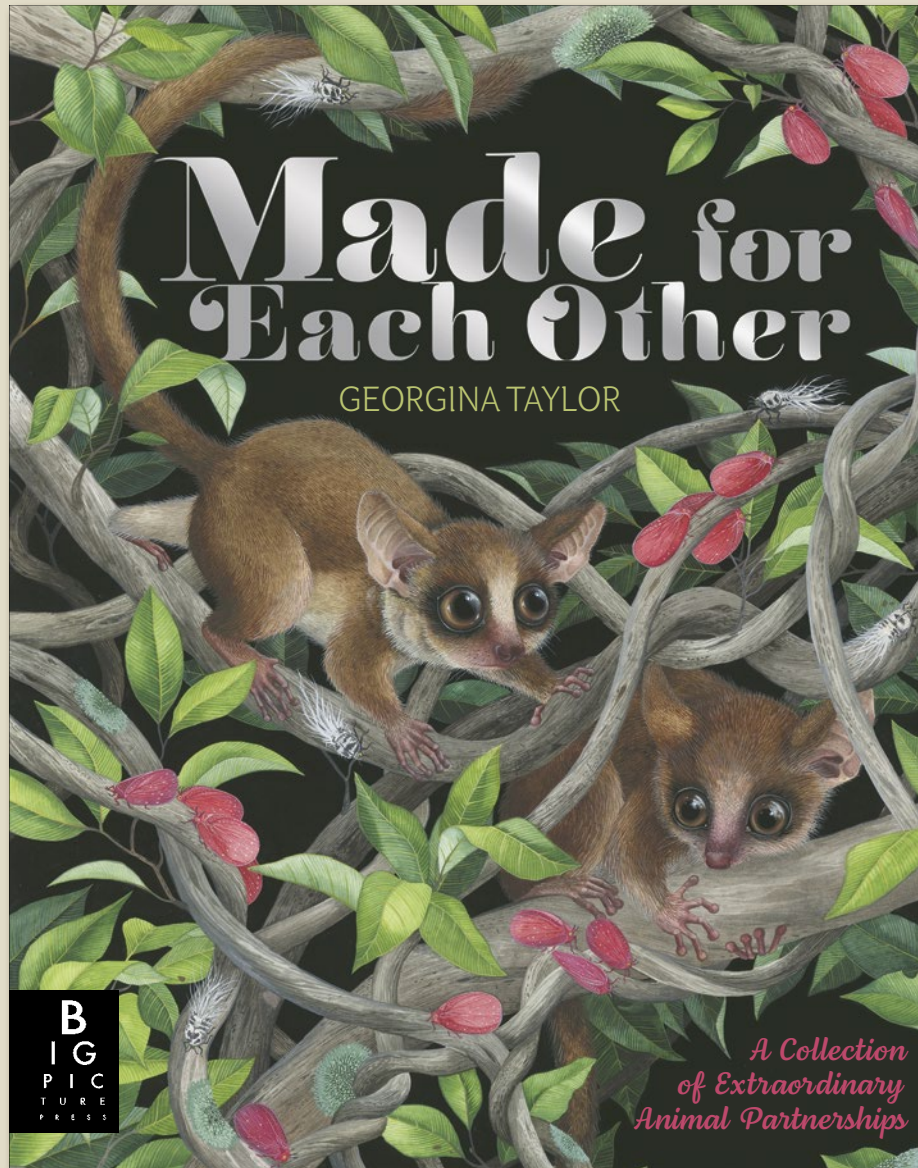


Made for Each Other



Marvel at the wonders of nature in this book that explores symbiotic relationships between organisms.

- Breathtaking watercolour artwork by new talent Georgina Taylor
- A classic BPP offering that draws comparisons to Katie Scott and the bestselling Welcome to the Museum series
- A poignant message about the benefits of working together
- Four sections: Sea, Forest, Savannah and Jungle
- 100% gold foil + arlin cover treatment adds to the luxe feeling of this title

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Aldabra Giant Tortoises & Seychelles Magpie Robins

Formed in the tropical Indian Ocean, the Aldabra Islands are a collection of 26 islands, each with its own unique character. The islands are home to a variety of plants and animals, some of which are found nowhere else in the world.

The Aldabra giant tortoise (*Galapagos giganteus*) is perhaps the most iconic resident of the Seychelles. Reaching up to 150 kilograms, this massive creature is a true giant of the island world. Its long neck and powerful legs allow it to move across the island with ease. The tortoise is a herbivore, feeding on a variety of plants and fruits. Its long life span, reaching up to 150 years, is a testament to its resilience.

The Seychelles magpie robin (*Ceyx umaldabi*) is a small, colorful bird that is found only on the Aldabra Islands. It has a distinctive black and white plumage with a bright red patch on its forehead. The magpie robin is a frugivore, feeding on the fruit of various trees and shrubs. Its song is a series of whistles and chirps, which are heard throughout the island.



Marine Iguanas & Sally Lightfoot Crabs

Borned by volcanic activity, rocky coasts and fringing lagoons, the marine iguana (*Marine Iguana*) is the largest lizard in the world. It is found only on the Galapagos Islands, where it has adapted to a life of feeding on seaweed. The iguana is a herbivore, feeding on the algae that grows in the rocky pools and along the shore. Its long neck and powerful legs allow it to move across the rocky terrain with ease.

The Sally Lightfoot crab (*Gecarcinus lateralis*) is a small, colorful crab that is found only on the Galapagos Islands. It has a distinctive red and yellow plumage, which is a result of its diet of algae. The crab is a frugivore, feeding on the fruit of various trees and shrubs. Its song is a series of whistles and chirps, which are heard throughout the island.



Capuchin Monkeys & Balsa Tree Flowers

White-headed capuchin monkeys (*Cebus albicollis*) are a species of monkey found in the northwestern Amazon basin of South America. They are known for their intelligence and social behavior. The capuchin monkey is a frugivore, feeding on the fruit of various trees and shrubs. Its song is a series of whistles and chirps, which are heard throughout the forest.

The Balsa tree flower (*Ocotea sp.*) is a large, colorful flower that is found only in the northwestern Amazon basin. It has a distinctive red and yellow plumage, which is a result of its diet of algae. The flower is a frugivore, feeding on the fruit of various trees and shrubs. Its song is a series of whistles and chirps, which are heard throughout the forest.



Ruby Throated Hummingbirds & Cardinal Flowers

A glimmer of ruby red streaks across the sky, gone in a flash. Reaching speeds of up to 64 kilometres per hour, the ruby-throated hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) moves so quickly it appears as little more than a blur of wings to the human eye. Although it is one of the smallest birds on Earth, it takes a huge amount of energy to keep the hummingbird moving at such pace – and this tiny creature needs to consume almost double its body weight in food each day.

The cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) is a favourite source of nectar for the ruby-throated hummingbird. The flower's vibrant red colouring is not only attractive to this little bird, but their deep tubular shape is also perfectly suited for long, slightly

curved beaks. Like two pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, the ruby-throated hummingbird and the cardinal flower are an exact fit.

In fact, cardinal flowers are so well-adapted to suit the feeding habits of ruby-throated hummingbirds, they don't even offer a platform for animals to rest on whilst they feed. The hummingbirds don't need one – they can hover in the air. Their wings beat at unimaginable speeds of 40 to 80 times per second, producing their distinctive 'hum'. In return for food, the hummingbirds pollinate the cardinal flowers. Because of the symbiotic adaption of these flowers, the ruby-throated hummingbird and the cardinal flower have become almost entirely dependent on each other for survival.

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