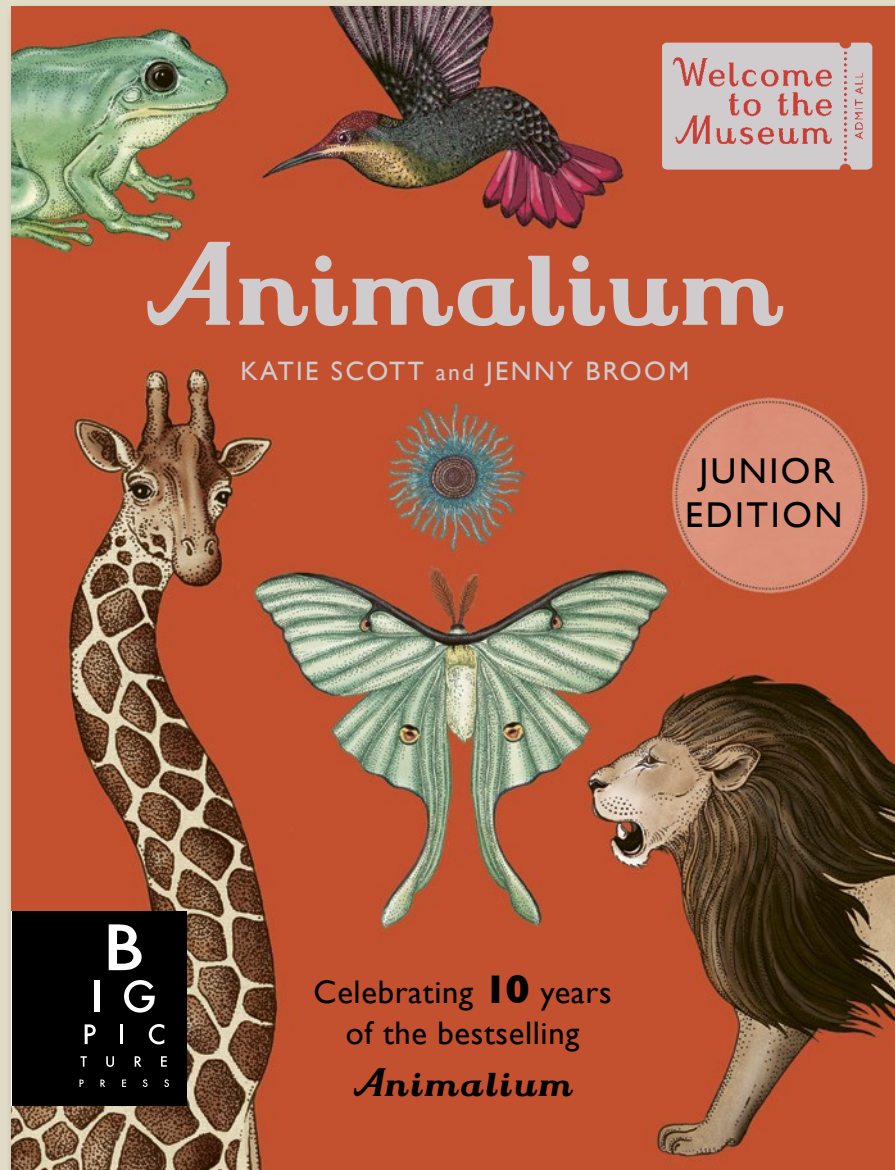


# Animalium (Junior Edition)



With text especially written for younger children, more readers than ever can discover the wonders of the animal kingdom in the *Animalium Junior*, the new edition of the international bestseller.

- Abridged format makes this the perfect alternative to the large-format book, and offers an alternative price point for consumers.
- Phenomenal vintage-inspired artwork by award-winning artist Katie Scott
- Cover finish: matt lam and 100% foil

# Animalium (Junior Edition)

**INVERTEBRATES**

## Invertebrates

Invertebrates are grouped together not because they have things in common, but because they all lack one important feature: a jointed back. Making up around 97 per cent of the animal kingdom, invertebrates vary widely from the simple sponge to the intelligent octopus. They are split into related groups (such as Rotifers, segmented worms and molluscs) and can be found almost everywhere on Earth: in water or on the sea, on land and even underground.

Most species of invertebrate appeared around 540 million years ago, making them Earth's first animals. Sponges evolved from single-cell creatures to become the very first animals. They can't move or think so it's easy to mistake them for plants, but they feed on bacteria and can sense and react to their underwater environment.

Next came the colonialists, a wide-ranging group. Some, such as sea anemones, attach themselves to rocks, while most types of jellyfish can move freely through the water. While molluscs kill and eat animals to survive, they are 'passive predators' which means they wait patiently for their prey and then sting them to death!

**Key to plate**

1 Black sea nettle Diameter: 10cm	4 Dotted nemertea Diameter: 10cm	7 Banded jellyfish Diameter: 10cm
2 Yellow-eyed jellyfish Diameter: 30cm	5 Purple sea slug Diameter: 2cm	8 Black back-spotted jellyfish Diameter: 10cm
3 Purple sea nettle Diameter: 10cm	6 Black coral Diameter: 2cm	9 Flowering coral Diameter: 10cm

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**INVERTEBRATES**

## Squids and Octopuses

The cephalopod family – which includes squids and octopuses – dominated the seas several million years before fish existed. Around 800 species of cephalopod can now be found in every ocean on Earth.

Their large brains and impressive senses make them suitable creatures able to communicate with one another. They have suction-like tentacles and move by taking in water and then shooting it out to move forward by jet propulsion.

Cephalopods can change the colour and pattern of their bodies to camouflage themselves and scare off predators. They also produce ink and, when threatened, they release an ink cloud which confuses predators. Some can even produce a gum-like cloud a similar size, shape and colour to their own body which acts as a decoy and makes the cover cephalopod can escape.

**Key to plate**

1 Longfinned squid Mantle length: 1.5m	2 Whitefish squid Mantle length: 1.5m	3 Angel octopus Mantle length: 1.5m
4 Longfinned squid Mantle length: 1.5m	5 Whitefish squid Mantle length: 1.5m	6 Angel octopus Mantle length: 1.5m

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**INVERTEBRATES**

## Flying Insects

Insects are arthropods (which means they have a hard outside called an exoskeleton) and are closely related to crustaceans (crabs and lobsters) and arachnids (spiders and scorpions). There are at least one million species of insects, and around 100,000 new species are identified every year!

Insects are the only invertebrates that can fly and were the first to leave the ground on Earth. Plants and insects have evolved together over millions of years. Plants have found ways to defend themselves from being eaten by insects while, at the same time, relying on them to spread their pollen and allow them to reproduce.

All insects metamorphose as they mature, which means they undergo a series of changes to their bodies. The word for this transformation from caterpillar to butterfly is perhaps the most well-known example.

**Key to plate**

1 Blue Thomas butterfly Wingspan: 10cm	2 Housefly Length: 1.5cm	3 Common green fly Wingspan: 1.5cm
4 Common housefly Wingspan: 1.5cm	5 Common housefly Wingspan: 1.5cm	6 Common housefly Wingspan: 1.5cm
7 Common housefly Wingspan: 1.5cm	8 Common housefly Wingspan: 1.5cm	9 Common housefly Wingspan: 1.5cm

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**INVERTEBRATES**

## Habitat: Coastal Waters

Coastal habitats appear where the sea meets the land. They are areas of constant change as waves, tides and currents continuously affect the landscape. Despite these challenges, life in coastal areas is the richest in the world. With rivers flooding into the sea and waves constantly eroding the land, there's a never-ending source of nutrients.

Many of the creatures that live in coastal waters, such as crabs, limpets and scallops, have hard shells which protect them from the sharp rocks and powerful currents. Some, such as mussels, can open their shells, allowing them to sift the water for food, while others hunt for prey hiding in crevices.

Some areas of the coast are above the water at low tide and below the water at high tide. Many animals that live in these areas – known as intertidal zones – have cement glands that allow them to anchor themselves to a rock and stay put as the tides rise and fall. Others, like starfish and octopuses, have powerful suckers on their arms which help them to grip slippery surfaces.

**Key to plate**

1: Northern short-fin squid Mantle length: 1.4cm	2: Lettuce sea slug Length: 5cm	3: Striped venus clam Length: 4cm
4: Crown jellyfish Diameter: 20cm	5: Blue mussel Length: 7.5cm	6: Little grey barnacle Length: 9mm
7: Bushy-backed sea slug Length: 10cm	8: True tulip snail Length: 13cm	9: Cushion star Diameter: 24cm
10: Calico crab Width: 7.6cm	11: Calico scallop Length: 8cm	

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