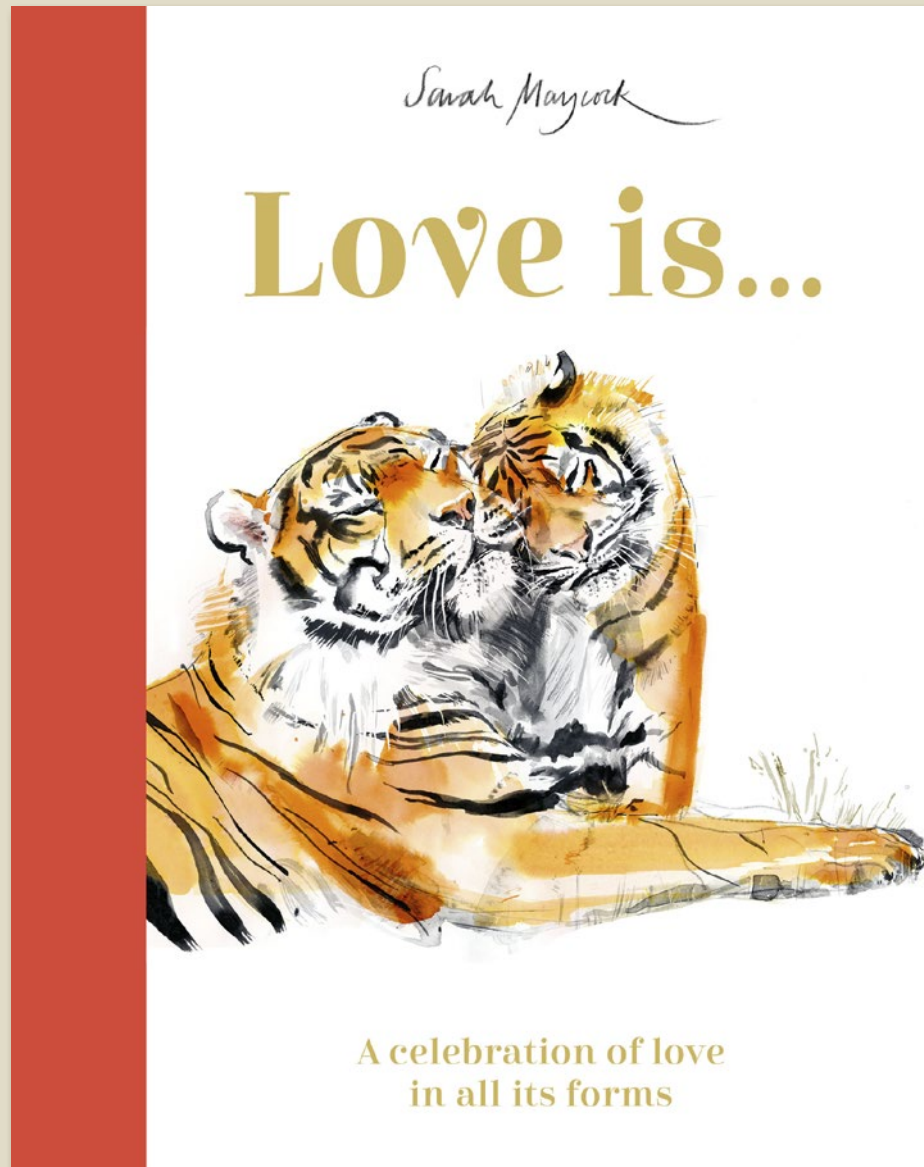


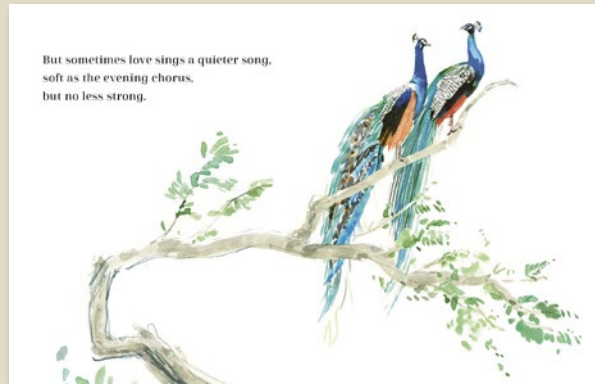


Big Picture Press



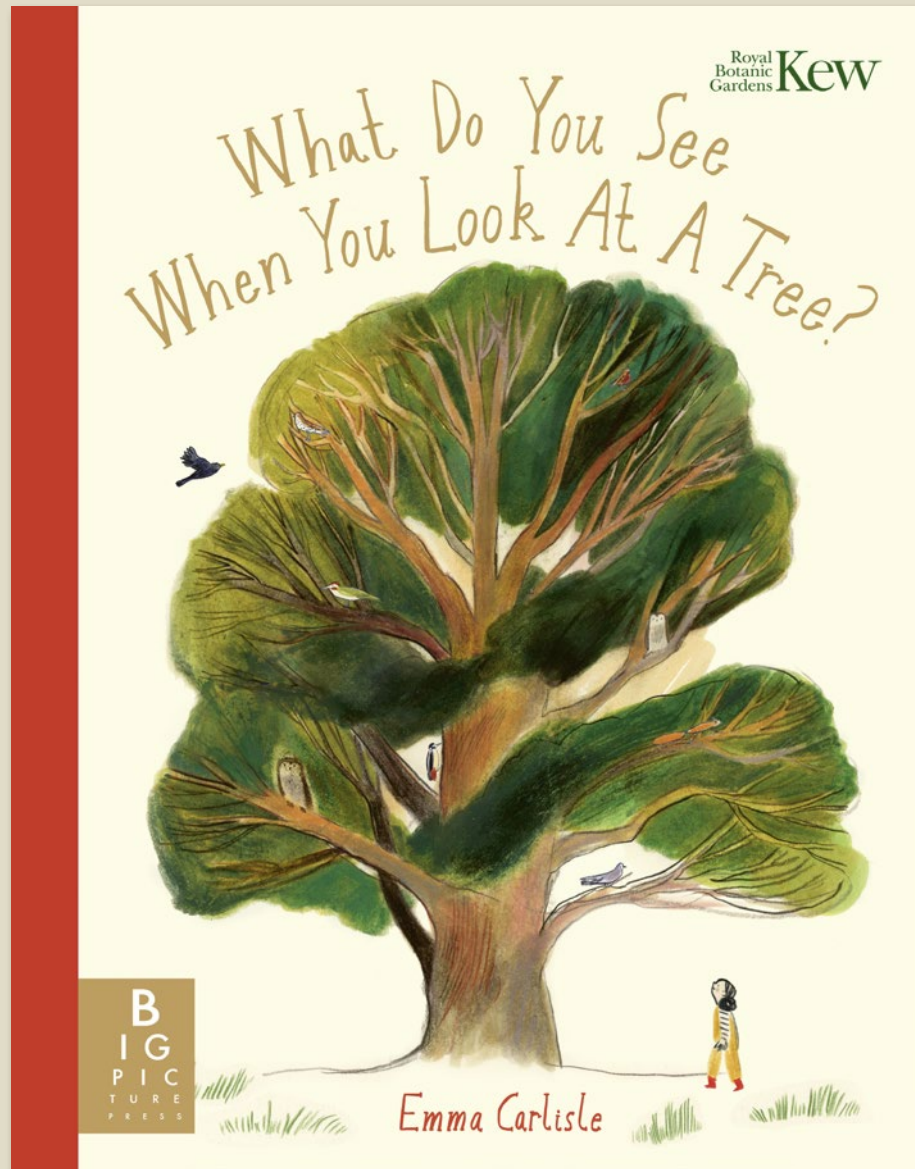
Mini gift celebrating love in all its forms

- A beautiful mini picture book that brings poetry and nature together in the most stunning of ways, perfect for gifting
- Promotes emotional awareness, empathy, and love in all its different forms
- Cover: graining with gold foil
- Sarah's bold, expressive artwork captures a creature's characteristics or the forces of nature in just a few swoops of ink, bringing each page to vivid life
- Sarah was selected as an It's Nice That Graduate in 2011 and her most recent work includes illustrations for the Natural History Museum's 2018 Whales exhibition.
- *Sometimes I feel* won the 2021 ALCS Educational Writers' Award



| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Pub Date | 05/01/2023 |
| Pub Price | £5.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800782259 |
| H x W | 169 x 132mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Lily Murray |
| Illustrator | Sarah Maycock |
| Extent | 48pp |
| Word Count | 250 words |
| Files To Printer | 26/08/2022 |
| Freight On Board | 03/11/2022 |
| Rights Available | World |

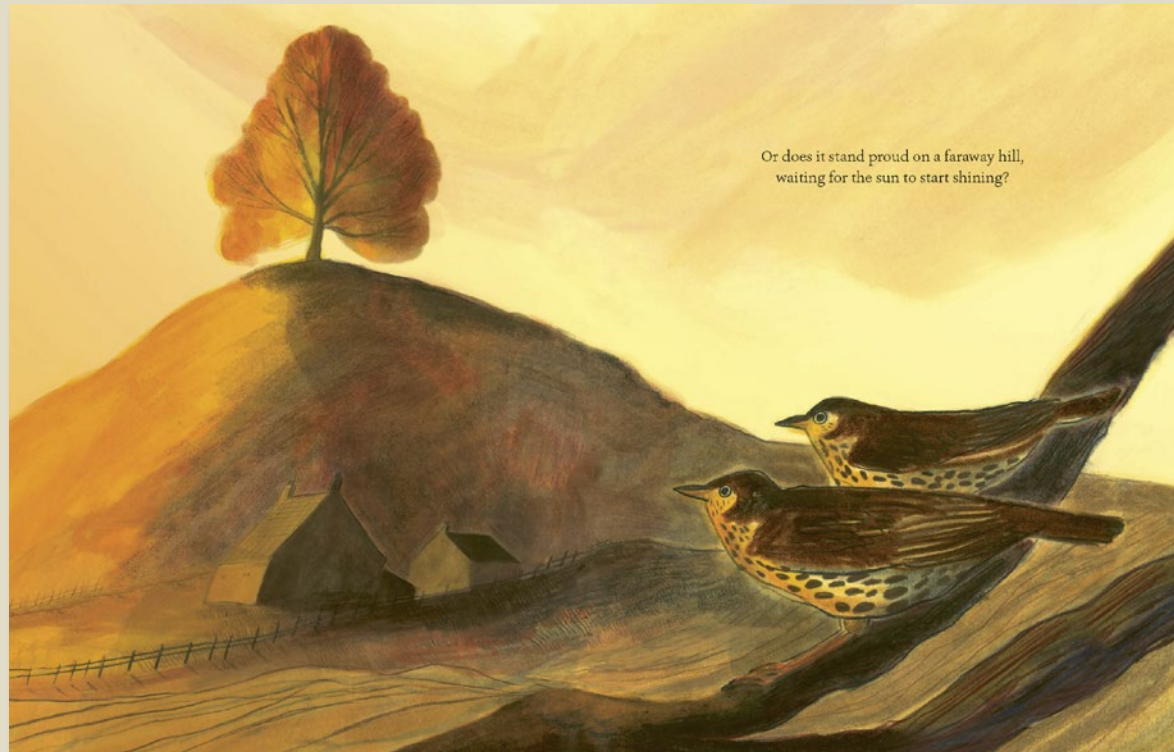
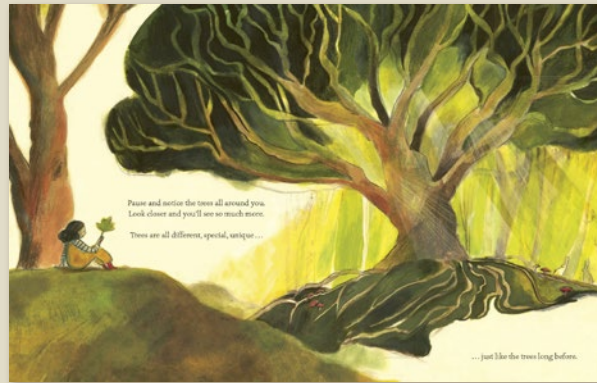
What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?



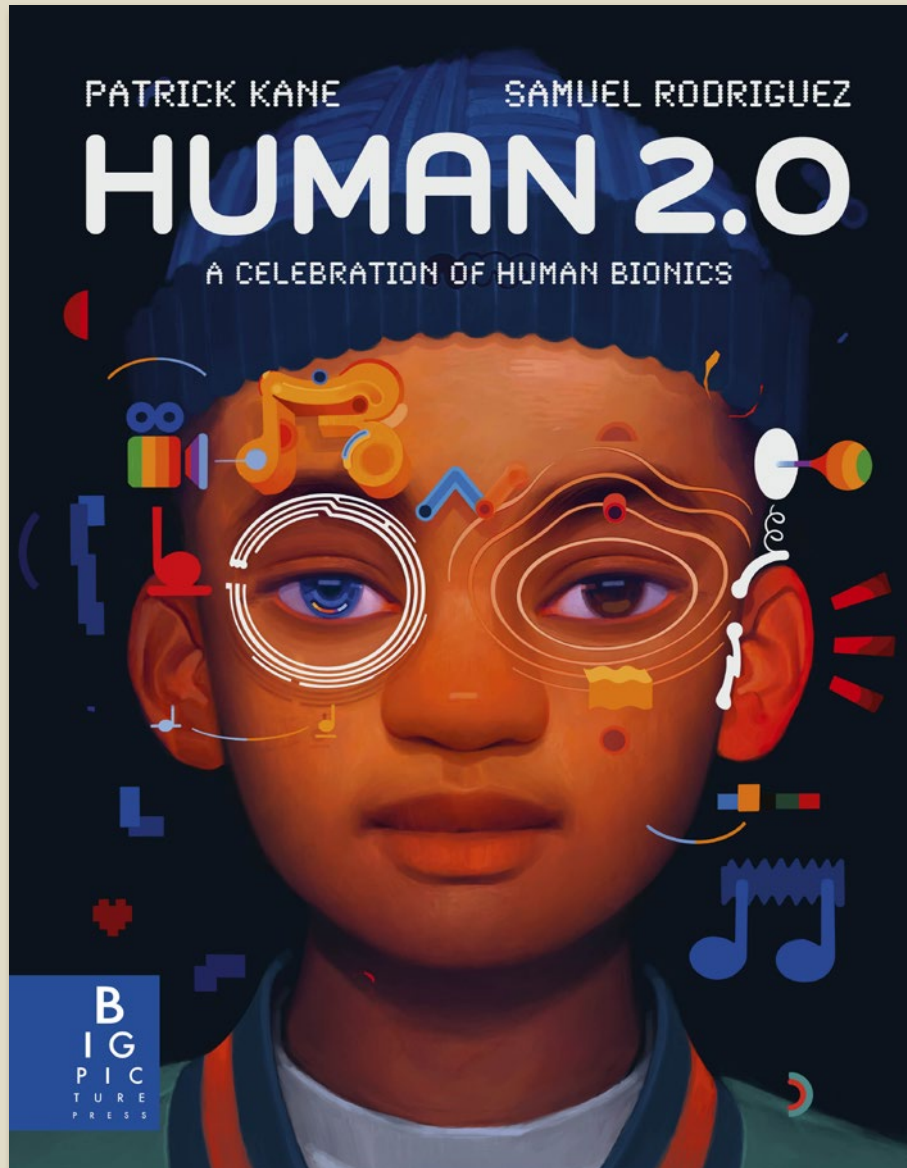
Immerse yourself in this gentle picture book that encourages us to explore our connection with nature, now in paperback.

- Now available in beautiful paperback - with printed interior cover, flaps and 100% foil.
- In association with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- Critically acclaimed picture book by Greenaway and Flugge-nominated artist, Emma Carlisle

What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?

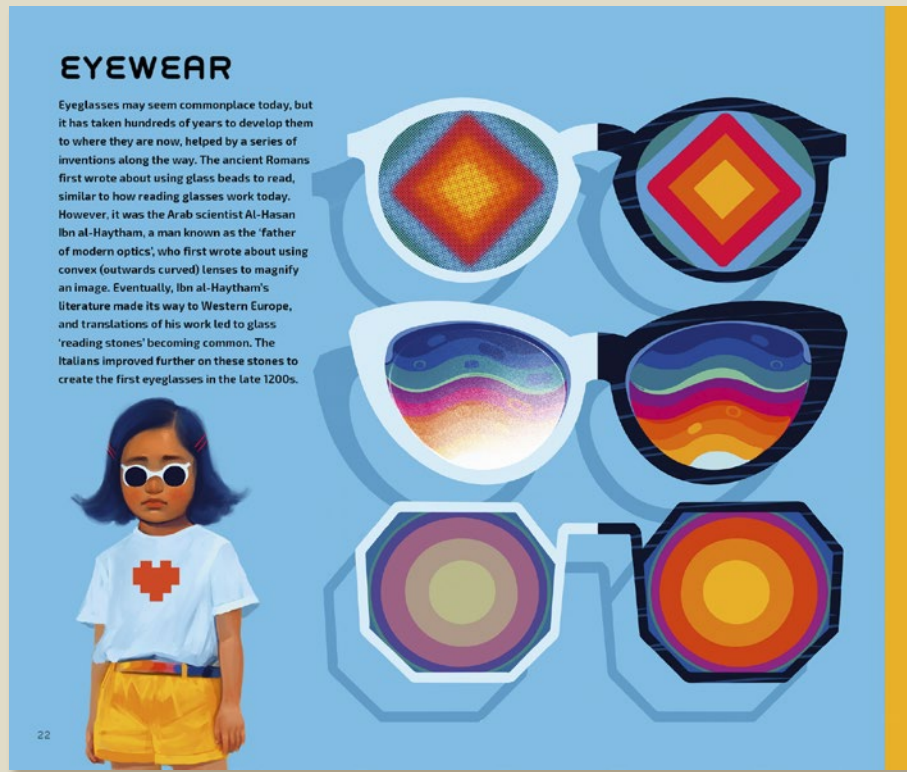
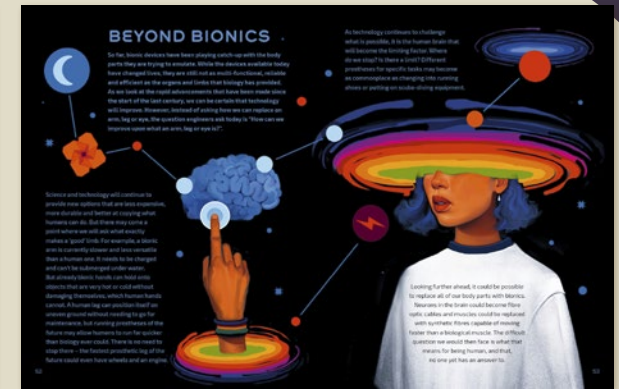


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|------------------|----------------------|
| Pub Date | 19/01/2023 |
| Pub Price | £8.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800784383 |
| H x W | 300 x 235mm |
| Binding | Paperback |
| Age Range | 5-7 years |
| Author | Emma Carlisle |
| Illustrator | Emma Carlisle |
| Extent | 40pp |
| Word Count | 800 words |
| Rights Available | World |



Celebrate the achievements made in medical engineering and take a glimpse into the future.

- Sample contents: The First Prosthetics, Jack E. Steele - Father of Bionics, Arne Larsson - The First Pacemaker Patient, How Cochlear Implants Work, Eye Replacements, Keith Hayman - The First Bionic Eye, How Bionic Limbs Work, Campbell Aird - The First Prosthetic Arm, Exoskeletons, Neural Implants, The Paralympics, Neil Harbisson - The First Cyborg, Ethics
- Phenomenal artwork by highly acclaimed artist Samuel Rodriguez
- As told by UK Sepsis Ambassador Patrick TJ Kane
- The first of its kind - a book that celebrates the history of medical implantables and prosthetics

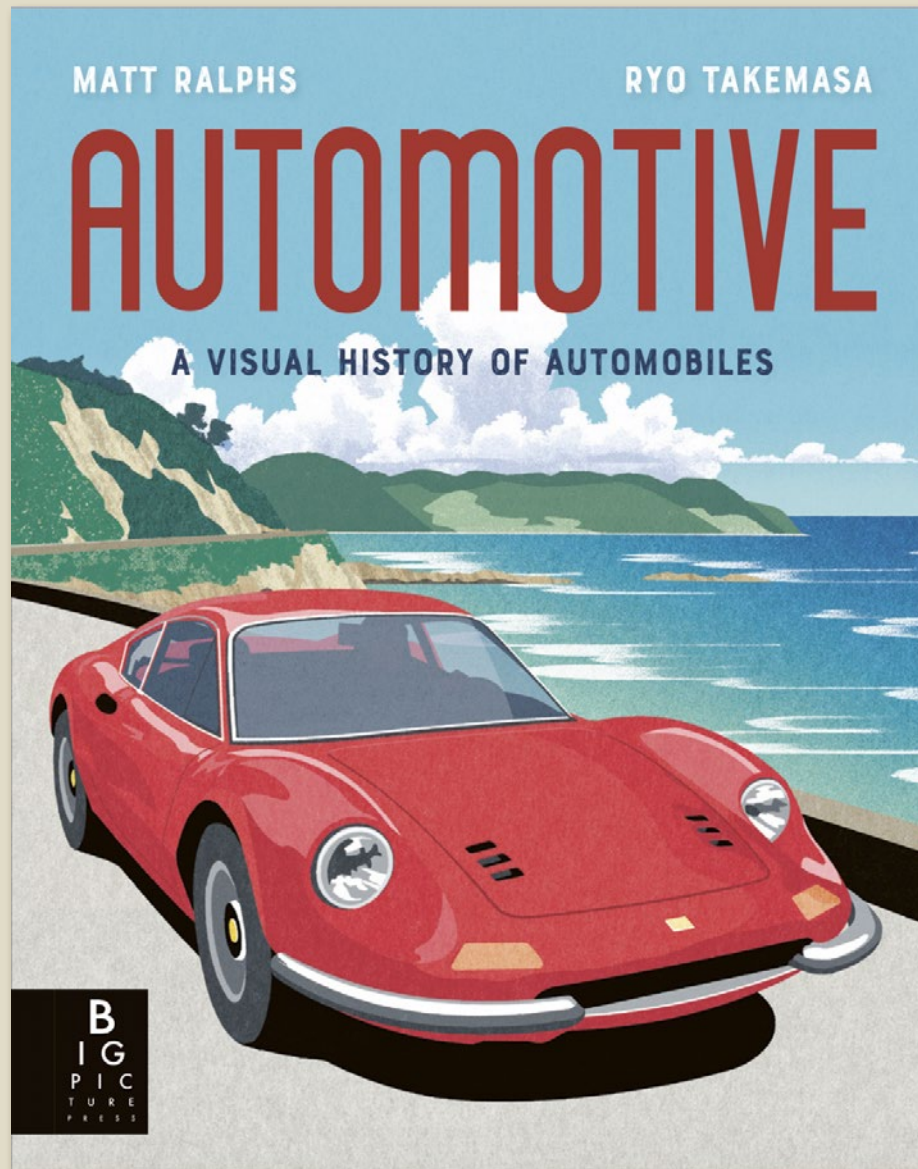


New materials have allowed frames for glasses to become lighter and more durable. The colour of lenses has changed too, creating the first purpose-built sunglasses. These work by adding cerium oxide (a type of chemical compound) into the glass to filter out harmful ultraviolet light from the sun. Sunglasses quickly became fashionable, and in 1938, it was reported that 20 million sunglasses had been sold the year before in the US. Interestingly, only a quarter of those people needed sunglasses for medical reasons. This development is an example of a product that was initially designed to benefit a few but ended up benefitting many. It is testament to the importance of innovation within the disabled community.

The latest breakthrough in eyewear has come more recently, with EnChrome® glasses first launching in 2012. These special glasses are designed to help alleviate problems caused by colour-blindness.

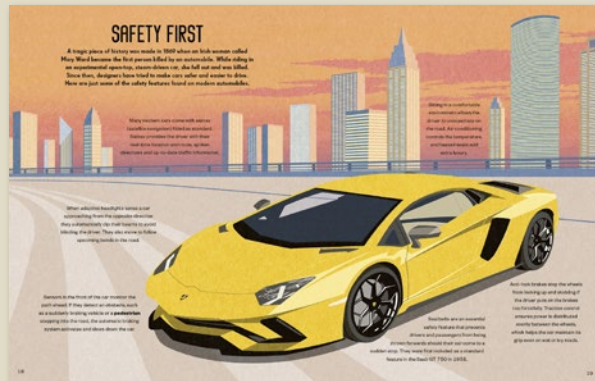
People who are colour-blind find it difficult to distinguish between certain colours, such as red and green. EnChrome® glasses use the same principle as cerium oxide in the first sunglasses, but instead of filtering out harmful UV light, EnChrome® glasses filter out the wavelengths of light that get confused by the brain in those people with red-green colour vision deficiency.

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Pub Date | 30/03/2023 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800781689 |
| H x W | 280 x 216mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 9-11 years |
| Author | Patrick Kane |
| Illustrator | Sam Rodriguez |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Word Count | 10517 words |
| Rights Available | World |



Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- Sample contents: Steam and Electric Automobiles, Early Engines, Monte Carlo Rally, Mass Production, Motorways, Motorbikes, Isle of Man TT, Daytona 500, Concept Cars, History of Formula One, Iconic Bridges, Trucks and Road Trains, Monster Truck Races, Hot Rods, Drag Races, Special Cars, Cars in War, The Future of the Automobile
- The follow-up title to the stunning *Locomotive*
- Perfect for car lovers of all ages
- Super cool artwork by award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa



STEAM AND ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES

Since their invention in the early 1800s, steam locomotives revolutionised the way people and freight were transported. However, some travellers wanted a more convenient vehicle that they didn't have to share and could use whenever they wanted. Some engineers created small, steam-powered road vehicles, while others decided to try electric battery automobiles. Many designs were created, but by the early 20th century it was clear that the internal combustion engine was going to be king of the road.

The first steam-powered road vehicle was designed by English inventor Richard Trevithick. Using a high-pressure boiler for more power, his Puffing Devil set off with six passengers in 1801 at a speed described by one witness as "faster than I could walk" (about 6km/h). Unfortunately, only a few days after this historic journey, the boiler caught fire and Puffing Devil was destroyed.

Electric cars were very popular in Europe and the USA from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. They were quieter and smoother, didn't produce smoke and were easier to use than steam-powered automobiles. One of the first successful models was the Flocken Elektrowagen. Designed in Germany in 1888, its 1hp electric motor drove the back wheels and could reach around 16km/h.

One of the last and most advanced steam automobiles was the Doble steam car. Designed in 1924, the Doble Model E only required 30 seconds to boil the water needed to drive the engine, was easy to control and could reach speeds as high as 120km/h.

EARLY ENGINES

The age of the automobile really began with the invention of the internal combustion engine. When fuels such as petrol, diesel or kerosene are burned (or 'combusted') inside the engine (using an oxidizer such as air), they produce kinetic energy, which makes the vehicle move. Internal combustion engines are more fuel-efficient than steam engines, and proved far easier and more convenient to start-up, operate and maintain.

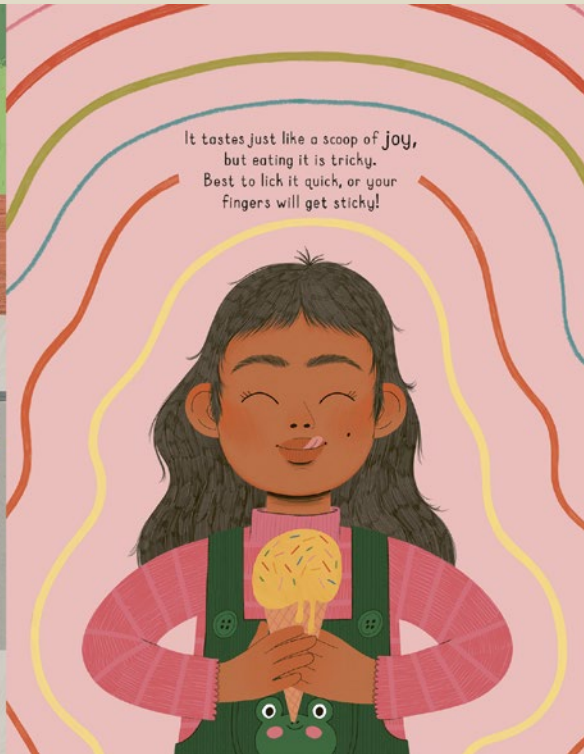
German inventor Karl Benz developed the first automobile powered by an internal combustion engine in 1885. His revolutionary Motorwagen had a 5hp petrol engine, three-spoked wheels with solid rubber tyres and one forward gear. Its top speed was around 16km/h.

The first mass-produced car was the Oldsmobile Model R Curved Dash, 19,000 were built between 1901 and 1907. It was more affordable than most other cars at the time, had a 5hp engine, 2 forward and 1 reverse gear and came as either a 2-seater 'runabout' or a 4-seater family car.

Created in 1901 by German engineers Paul Daimler and Wilhelm Maybach as a racing car, the Mercedes 35 HP was a huge step forward in automobile design. It had a powerful petrol engine mounted at the front that drove the back wheels, a hand brake and a foot brake, 4 forward gears and 1 reverse gear.

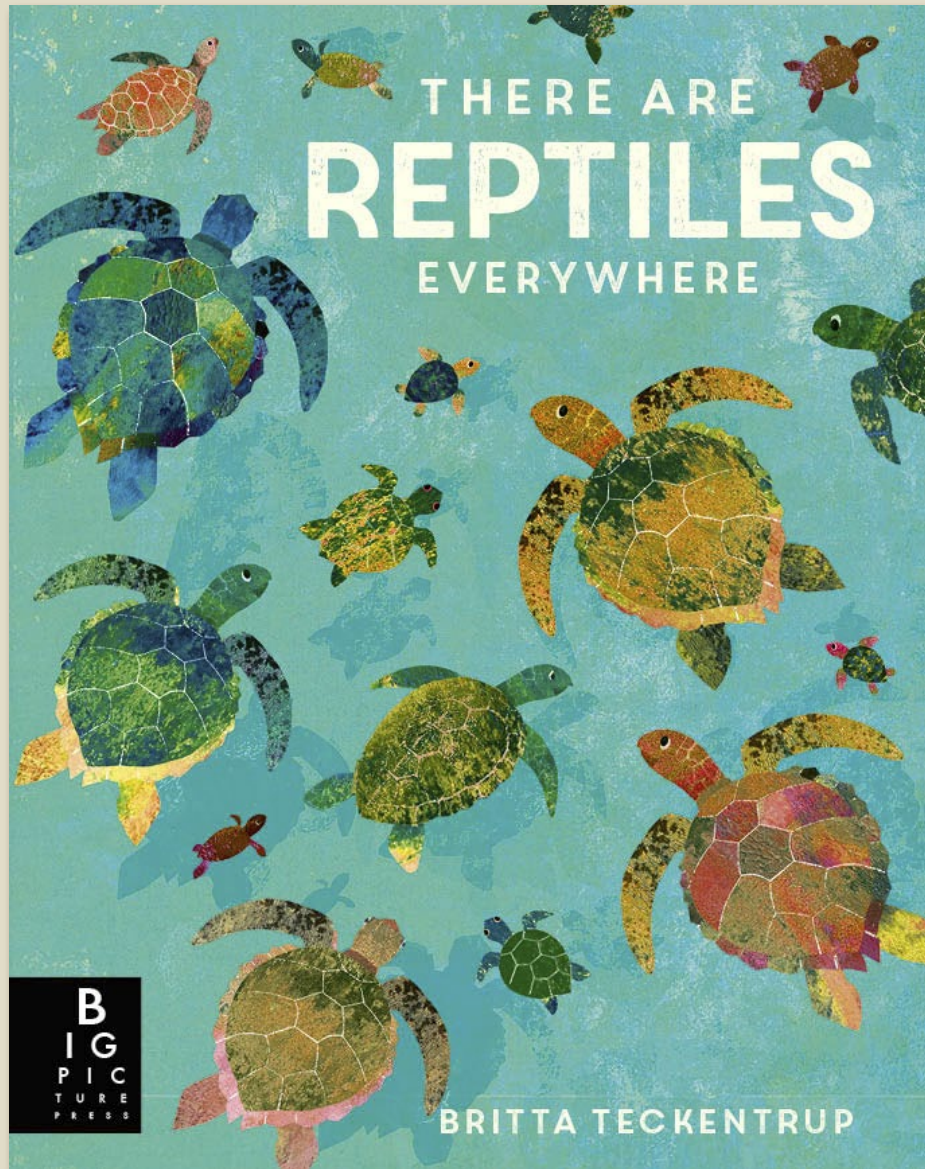
| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Pub Date | 13/04/2023 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800783171 |
| H x W | 300 x 235mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 9-11 years |
| Author | Matt Ralphs |
| Illustrator | Ryo Takemasa |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Word Count | 11813 words |
| Rights Available | World |

The Spaces In Between



| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Pub Date | 29/02/2024 |
| Pub Price | £8.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800787056 |
| H x W | 280 x 215mm |
| Binding | Paperback |
| Age Range | 5-7 years |
| Author | Jaspreet Kaur |
| Illustrator | Manjit Thapp |
| Extent | 32pp |
| Word Count | 1244 words |
| Rights Available | World |

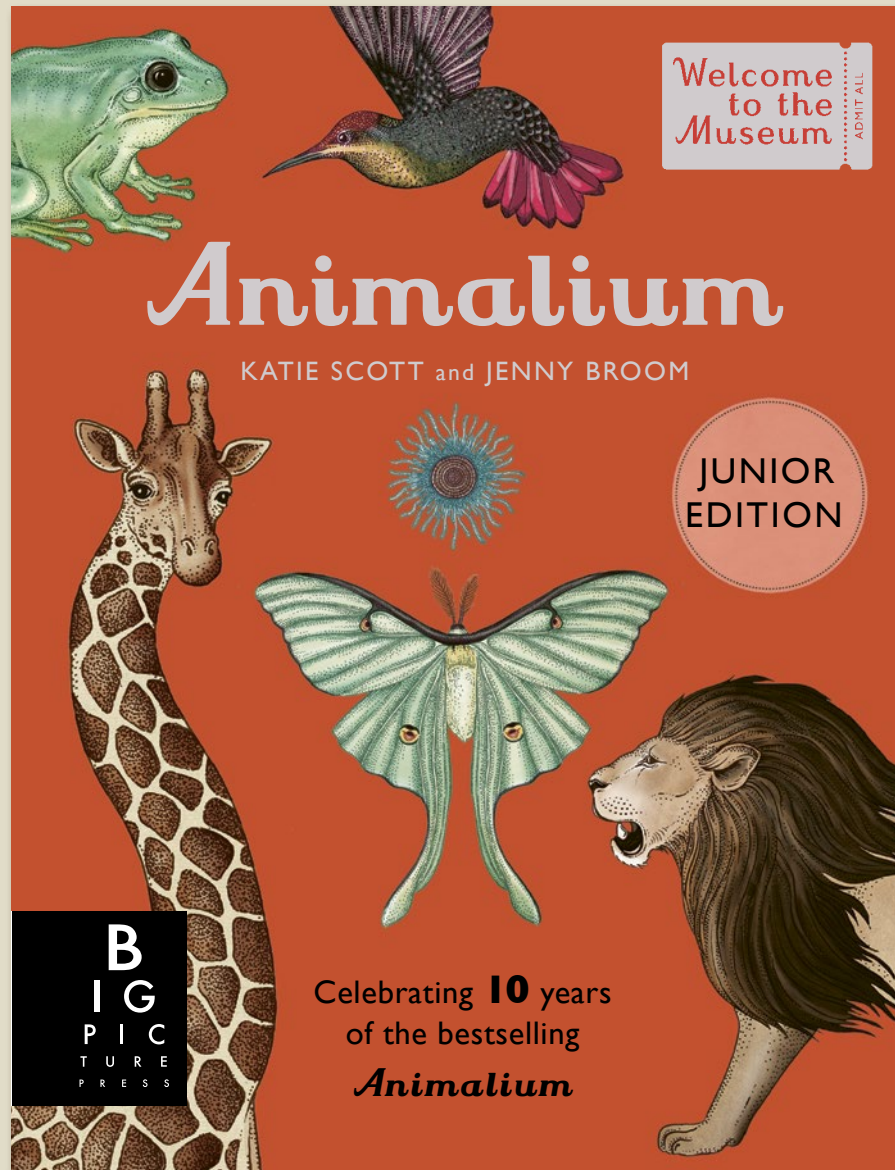
There are Reptiles Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.

- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

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 bed 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 planula Diameter: 10cm |
| 2 Yellow-eyed planula Diameter: 3cm | 5 Black back planula Diameter: 3cm | 8 |
| 3 Purple sea nettle Diameter: 10cm | 6 Black coral Diameter: 10cm | |
| | 9 Roseate coral Diameter: 10cm | |



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 Longarmed squid Mantle length: 1.5m | 2 Whitefish squid Mantle length: 1.5m | 3 Angel octopus Mantle length: 1.5m |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |



INVERTEBRATES

Flying Insects


Insects are arthropods (which means they have a hard outside called an exoskeleton) and are closely related to crustaceans (frogs 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 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 Wingspan: 10cm | 3 Common green Flycatcher Wingspan: 10cm |
| 4 Common wasp Length: 10cm | 5 Green lacewing Wingspan: 10cm | 6 Green lacewing Wingspan: 10cm |
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 |



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.

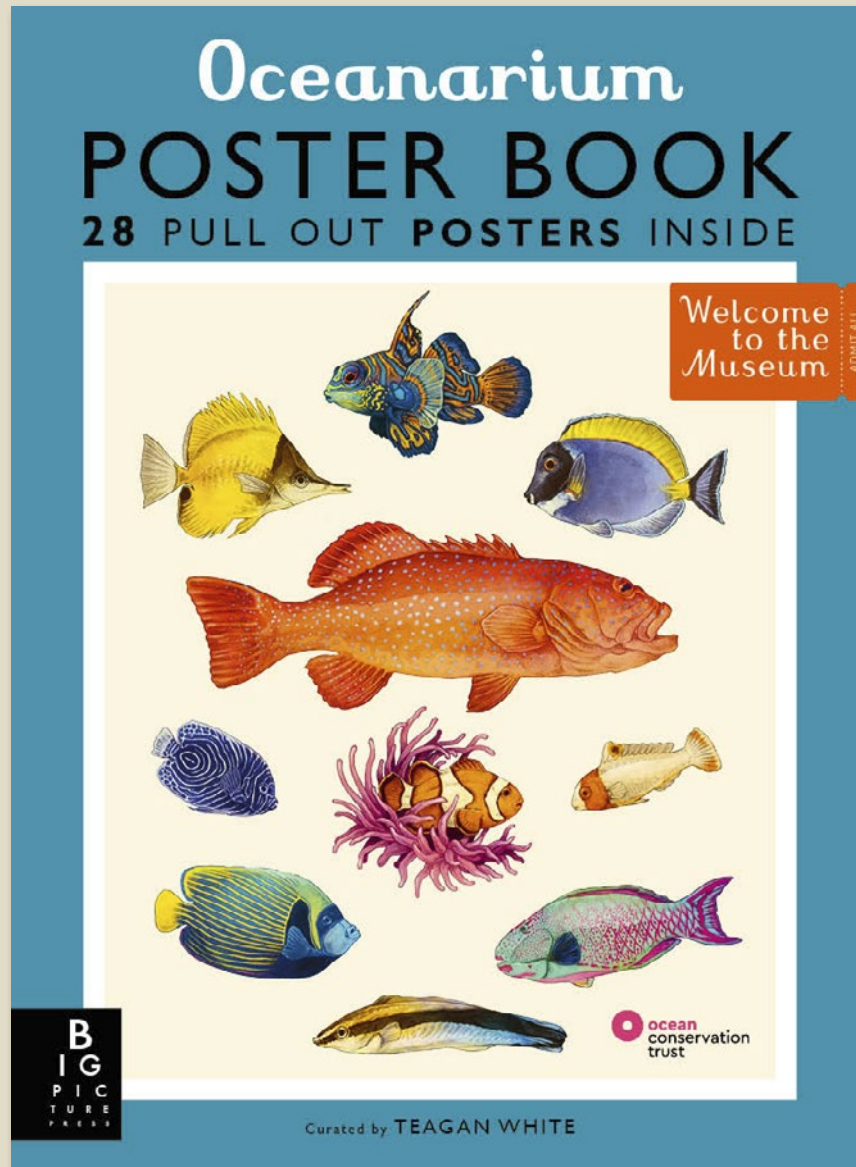
Key to plate

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 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 | |



| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Pub Date | 08/06/2023 |
| Pub Price | £12.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800783706 |
| H x W | 246 x 189mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Jenny Broom |
| Illustrator | Katie Scott |
| Extent | 80pp |
| Word Count | 8000 words |
| Rights Available | World |

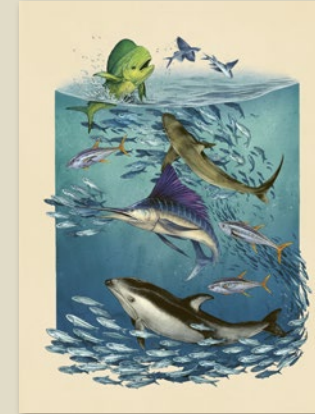
Oceanarium Poster Book



Big, bold and beautifully illustrated, these stunning posters from Teagan White's bestselling *Oceanarium* are perfect for pinning on your walls.

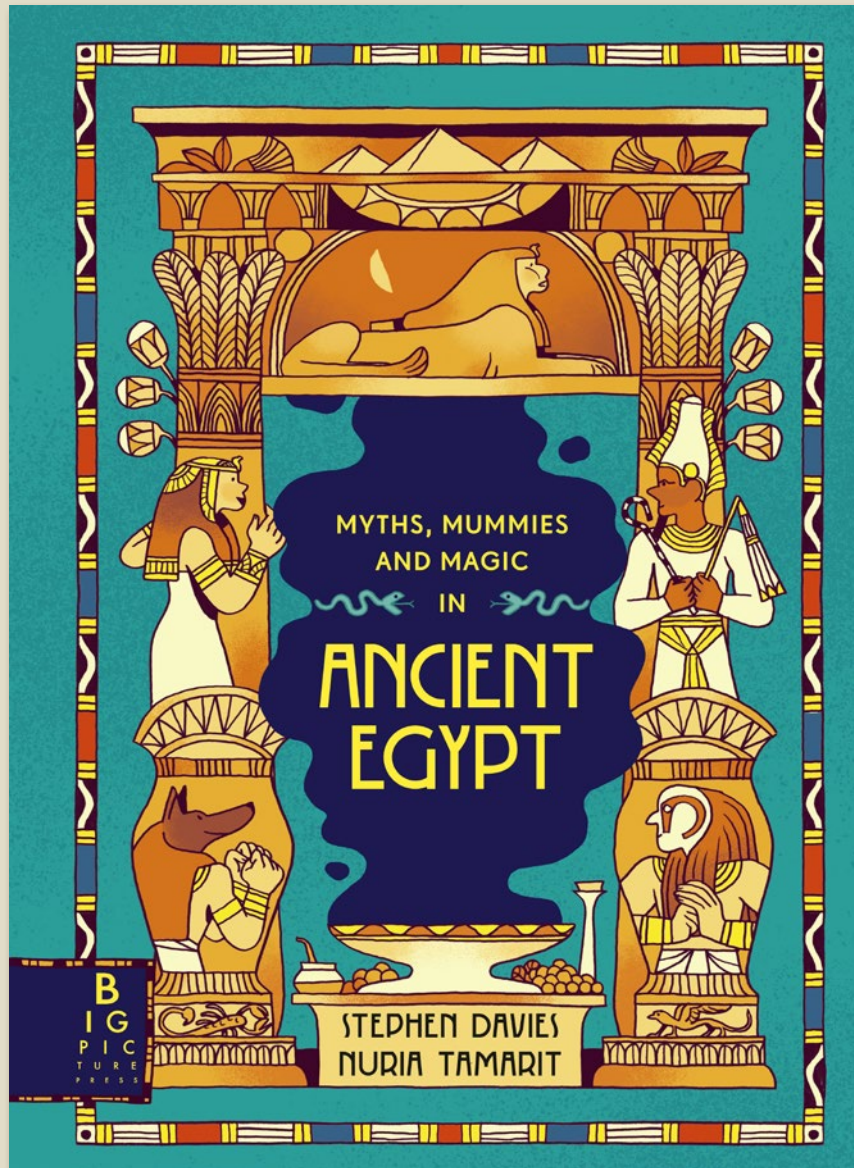
- 28 pull-out posters will feature full-colour images of beautiful ocean wildlife
- From the stunning illustrator of *Oceanarium*
- Large, high-quality format makes this the ideal gift
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages with *Oceanarium* having sold over 100,000 copies (as of July 2022)

Oceanarium Poster Book



| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Pub Date | 08/06/2023 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800783652 |
| H x W | 370 x 272mm |
| Binding | Paperback |
| Age Range | 9-11 years |
| Author | Loveday Trinick |
| Illustrator | Teagan White |
| Extent | 56pp |
| Word Count | 1103 words |
| Rights Available | World |

Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt



A vivid and contemporary retelling of the ancient Egyptian myths.

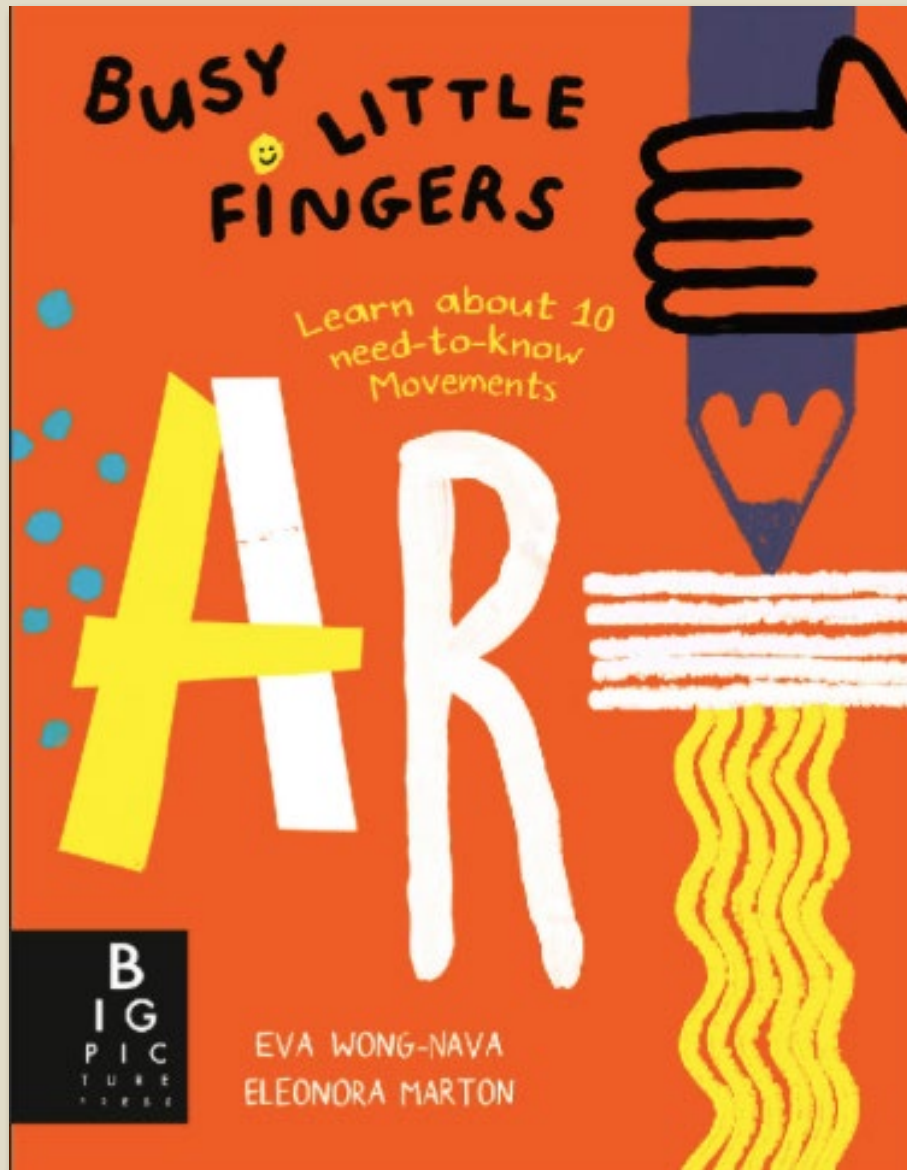
- Contents: Myths - The Creation Myth; Isis and Osiris; The Contendings of Horus and Seth; The Book of Toth; Prince Thutmose and the Sphinx; The Famine Stela; Cleopatra. Theme spreads - What are the Egyptian Myths?; Meet the Egyptian Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Meet the Pharaohs; Mythical Creatures and Deadly Beasts; Mummification; Hieroglyphics; A Mythic Map of Ancient Egypt.
- Following on from the success of *Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece* (which has sold over 35,000 copies worldwide as of July 2022)- this is the next title in a growing series for Big Picture Press

Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt



| | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Pub Date | 06/07/2023 |
| Pub Price | £14.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800783232 |
| H x W | 297 x 216mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Stephen Davies Stephen Davies |
| Illustrator | Nria Tamarit |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Word Count | 12000 words |
| Rights Available | World |

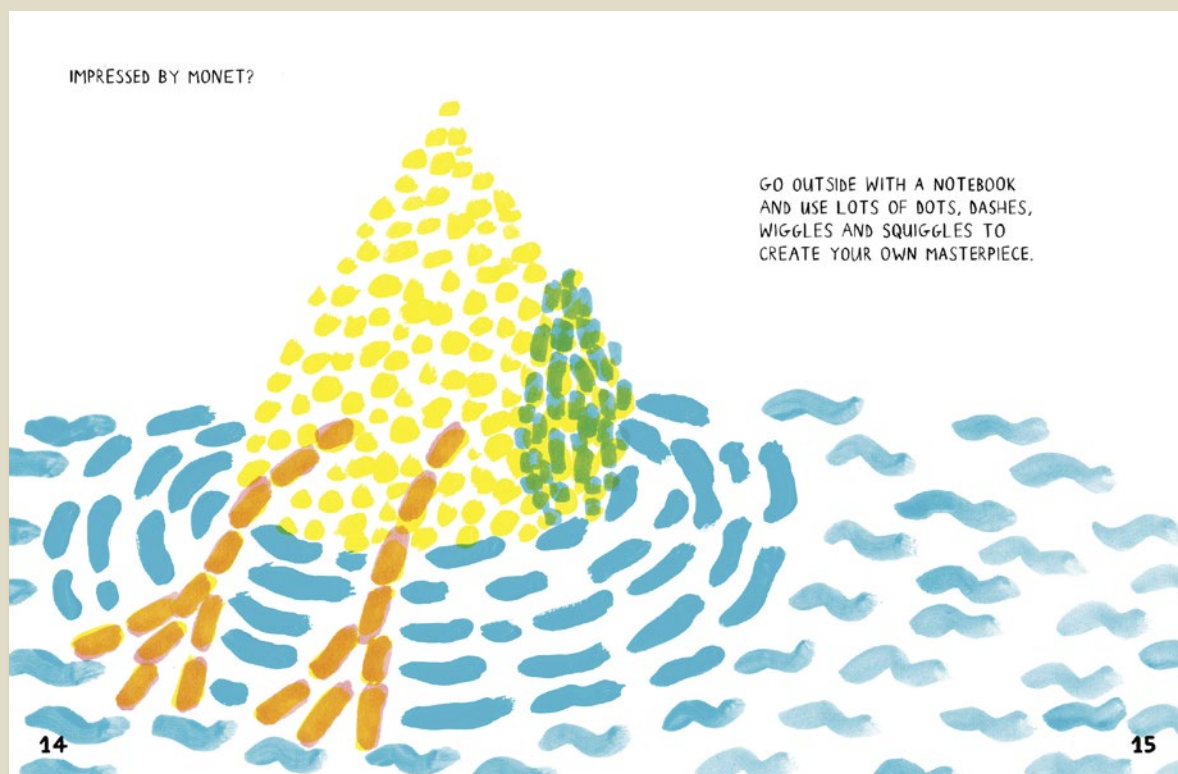
Busy Little Fingers: Art



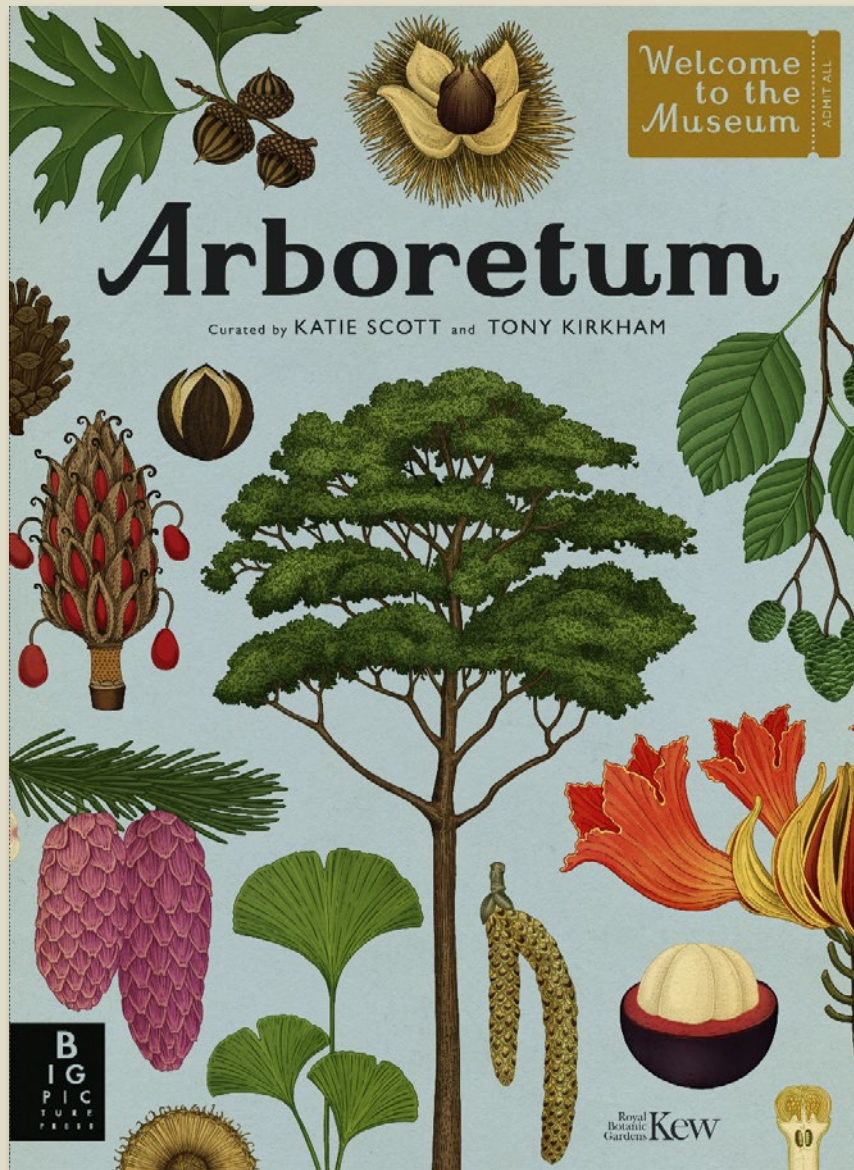
Can you make a face with vegetables? How do you paint a dream? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at art concepts, and is jam-packed with things for busy little fingers to try!

- Contents: Hello, Art World!; Mannerism; Impressionism; Cubism; Fauvism; Symbolism; Surrealism; Abstract Expressionism; Pop Art; Op Art; Contemporary Art; Make Your Mark!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Big Picture Press debut artist, Eleonora Marton

Busy Little Fingers: Art

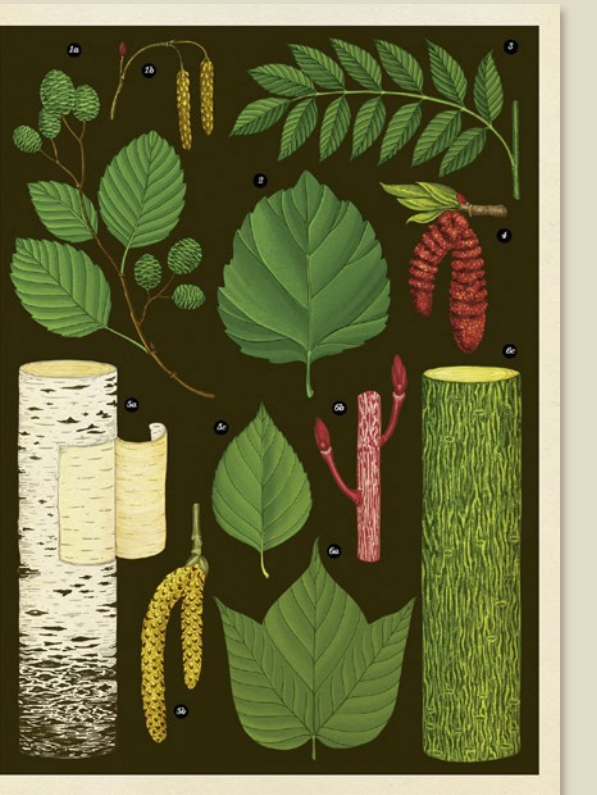
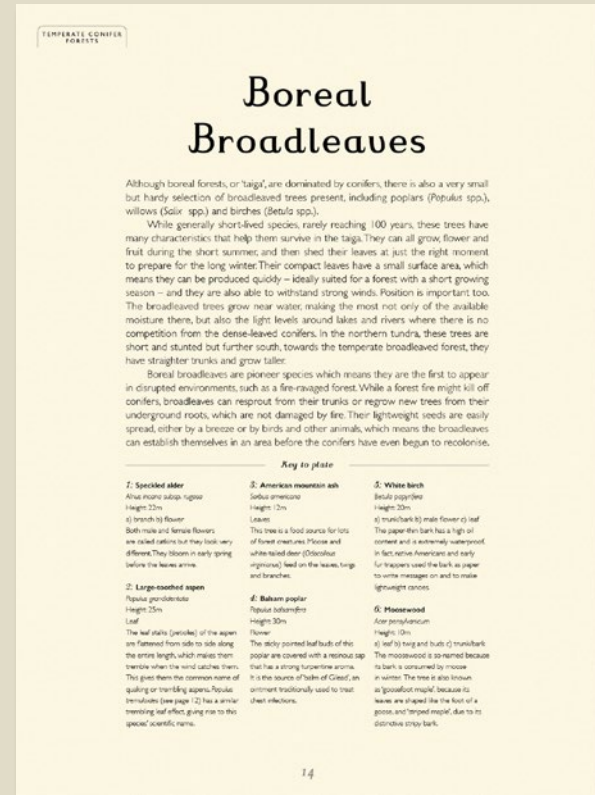


| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Pub Date | 06/07/2023 |
| Pub Price | £9.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800784642 |
| H x W | 246 x 189mm |
| Binding | Flexiback |
| Age Range | 0-5 years |
| Author | Eva Wong Nava |
| Illustrator | Eleonora Marton |
| Extent | 48pp |
| Word Count | 2001 words |
| Rights Available | World |



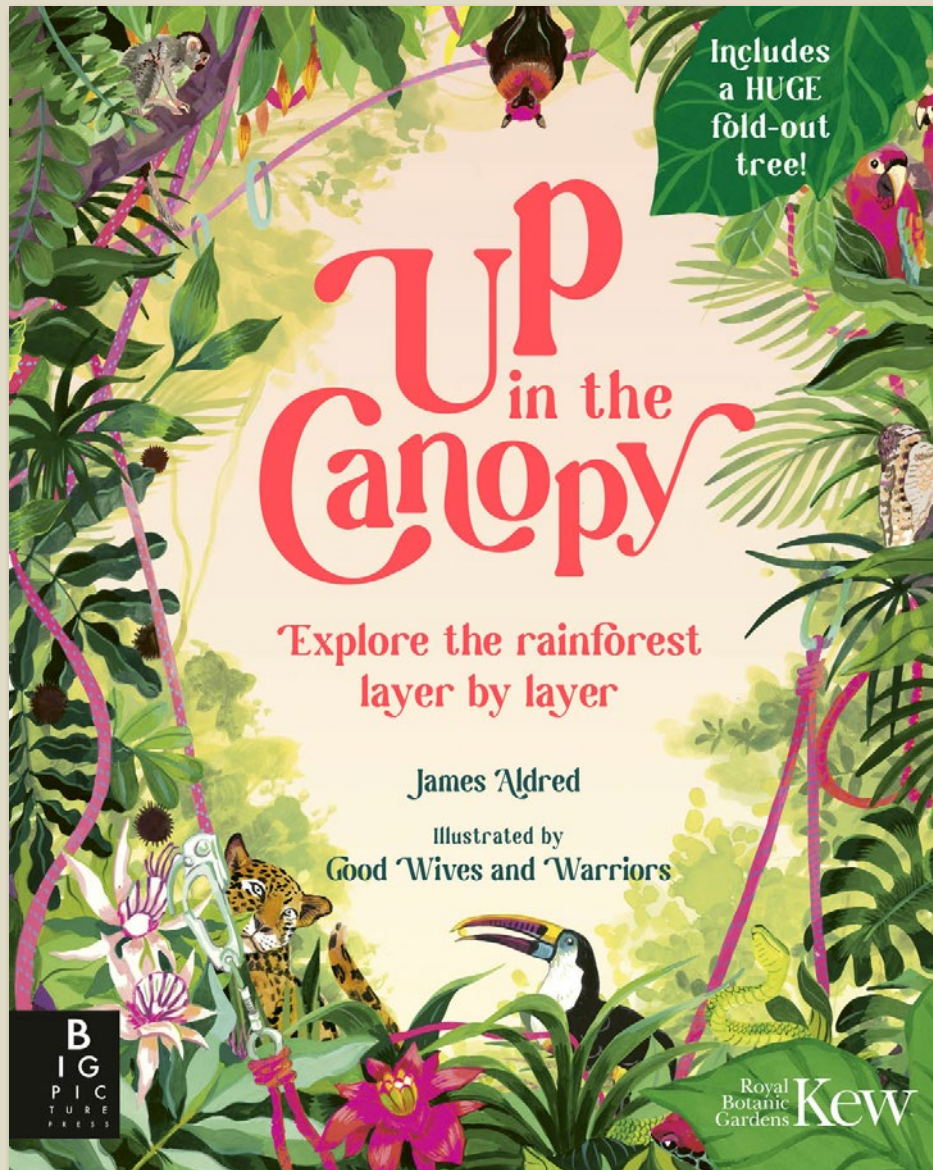
This next instalment in the bestselling Welcome to the Museum collection in collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, is about the incredible life of trees.

- Sample contents: Biomes of the World, How Trees Communicate, Temperate Conifer Forests, Boreal Forest, Redwoods, Cypresses, Douglas Fir, Temperate Broadleaf Forest, Autumn Colour, Shagbark Hickory, Mediterranean Forest, Australian Mallee, Cork Oak, Tropical Moist Forests, Americas Moist Rainforest, Tropical Dry Forest, Baobab, Tropical Nuts and Spices, Gardens, Flower Types, Pollination Types, Handkerchief Tree, Ornamental Trees



| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Pub Date | 06/07/2023 |
| Pub Price | £25.00 |
| ISBN | 9781800782198 |
| H x W | 370 x 272mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Royal Botanic Gardens Kew |
| Illustrator | Katie Scott |
| Extent | 112pp |
| Word Count | 22000 words |
| Rights Available | World |

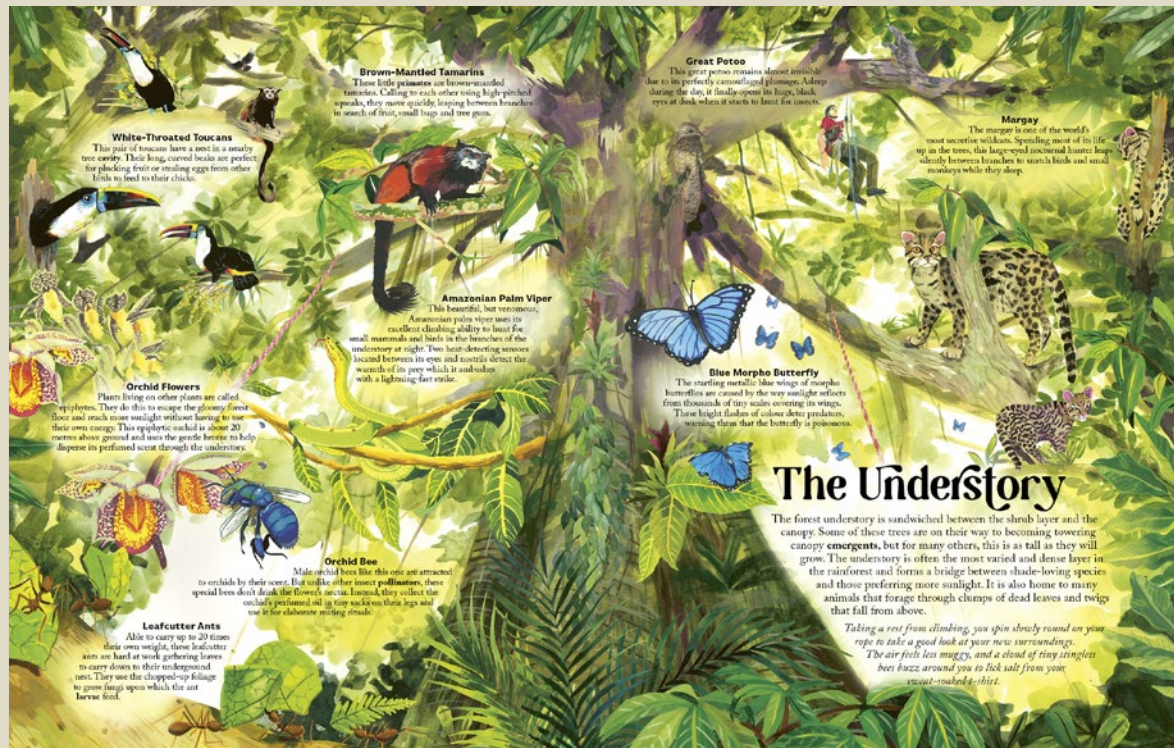
Up in the Canopy



Explore the jungle layer by layer with a huge fold-out surprise at the end.

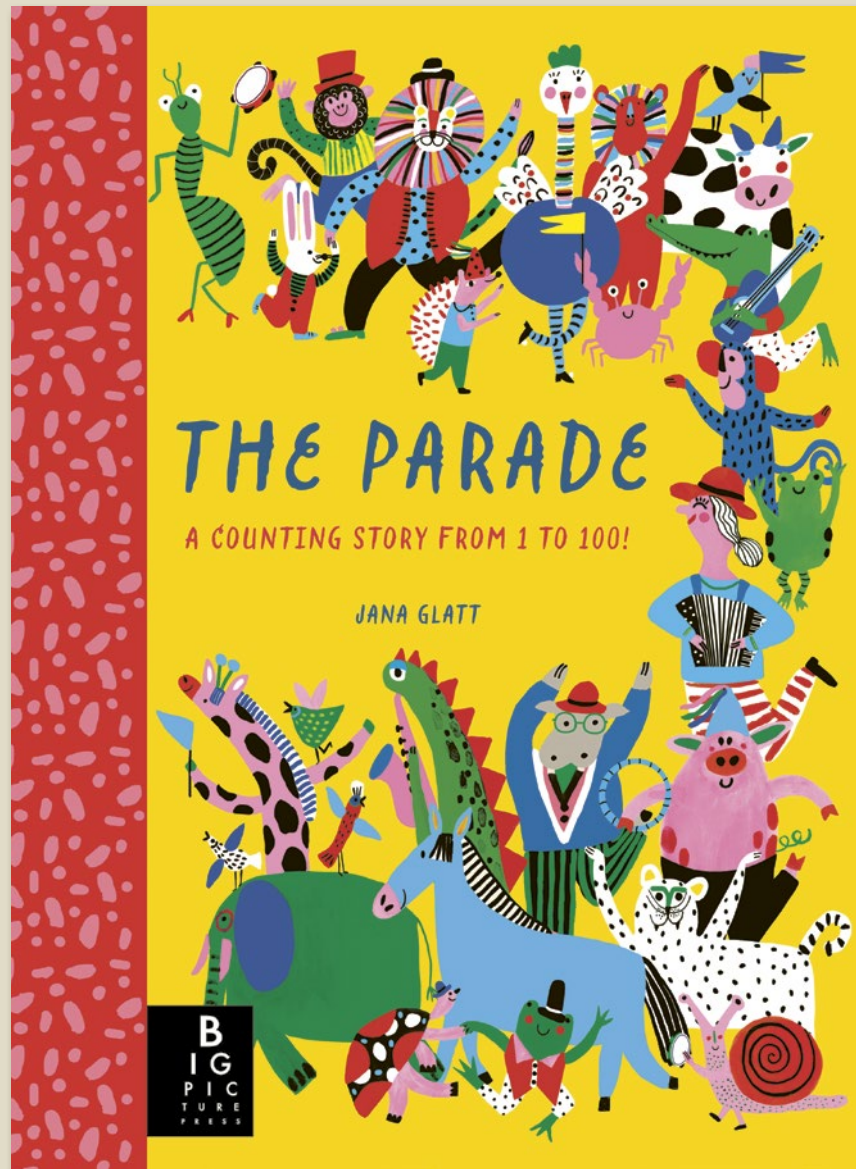
- James Aldred's book *The Goshawk Summer* won the 2022 James Cropper Wainwright Prize for Nature Writing.
- Written from the perspective of real-life Emmy-nominated cameraman and explorer, James Aldred
- Stunningly illustrated - with artwork as rich and dense as the rainforest itself
- Huge fold-out tree at the back of the book, which readers can pore over.
- Matt lam, fluoro pantone and spot UV finishes.

Up in the Canopy



| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Pub Date | 20/07/2023 |
| Pub Price | £14.99 |
| ISBN | 9781787419087 |
| H x W | 340 x 270mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 5-7 years |
| Author | James Aldred |
| Illustrator | Good Wives and Warriors |
| Extent | 20pp |
| Word Count | 4319 words |
| Rights Available | World |

The Parade



Count from 1 to 100 in this bright and busy picture book that follows the story of one little mouse, who just wants to party!

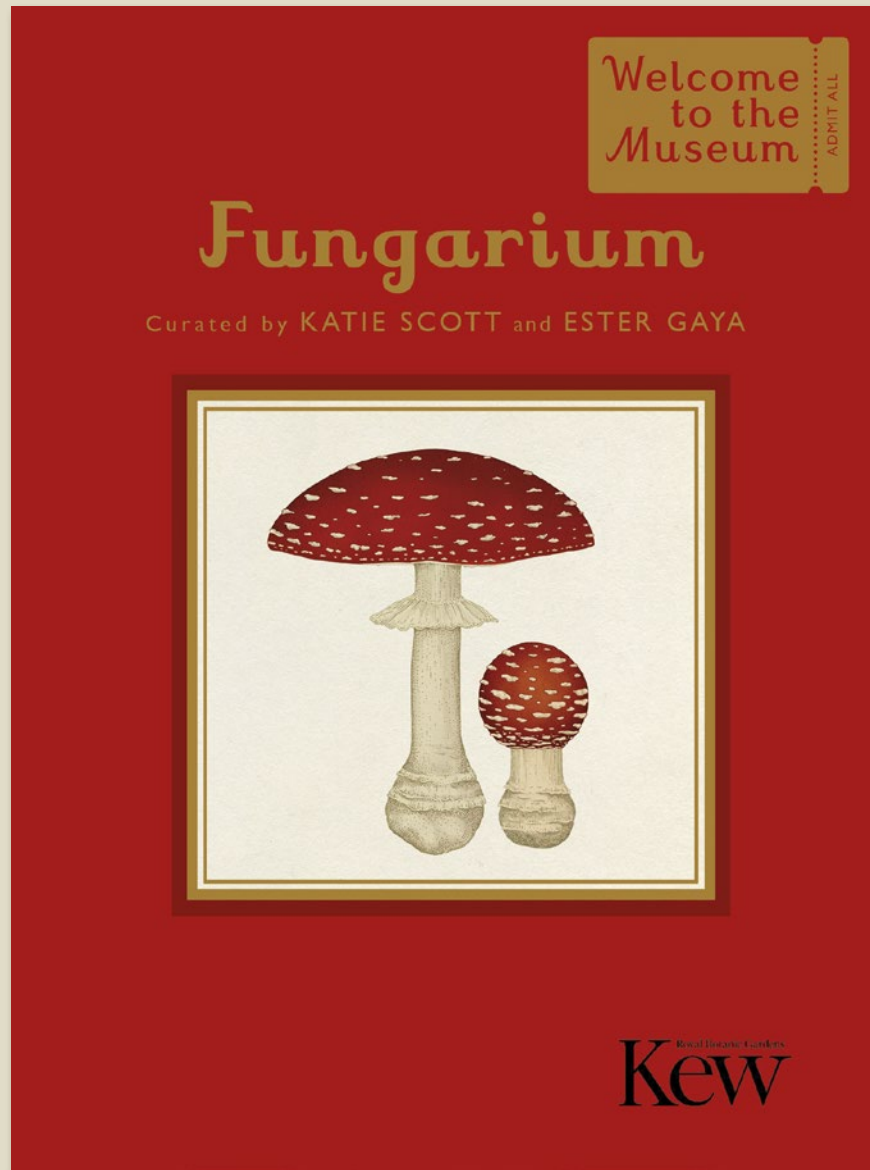
- Little ones will love this book, which combines counting and first words with a search-and-find element
- Gorgeous artwork by ARKET childrenswear designer and illustrator, Jana Glatt.
- Beautiful, larger format picture book is ideal for parents and children to read along together
- 100 foiled gold stars included on the final spread
- WINNER of the bronze award at the Right Start Awards 2022

The Parade



| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pub Date | 03/08/2023 |
| Pub Price | £14.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800783911 |
| H x W | 338 x 230mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 0-5 years |
| Author | Joanna McInerney |
| Illustrator | Jana Glatt |
| Extent | 56pp |
| Rights Available | World |

Fungarium (Mini Gift Edition)




An elegant mini edition of Katie Scott and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew's beautiful *Fungarium*.

- Beautiful small format is ideal for gift purchases
- Luxurious finishes including foil, arlin, deboss and ribbon
- In collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
- From the award-winning illustrator of *Animalium* and *Botanicum*, Katie Scott.
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages (as of July 2022)

Fungarium (Mini Gift Edition)

FUNGARIUM

The Tree of Life



All species on Earth are related and connect together in a 'tree of life'. But what does the fungal tree of life look like?

This is a difficult question to answer. Sometimes similar-looking fungi are not at all closely related. Also, because a large proportion of species are still awaiting discovery, it is difficult to build an understanding of historical relationships of the kingdom Fungi.

DNA is helping us to understand how the branches of the fungal tree fit together, including the discovery of new branches such as the Cryptomycota and Microsporidia. These two early groups were originally thought not to contain chitin, a key feature of fungi (see page 10), but DNA later proved this wrong. Other groups, including slowy molds (Zygomycota) and slime moulds (Myxomycota) have been proved to not belong to fungi.

The earliest fungi are thought to have evolved around one billion years ago and to have been simple, single-celled organisms that lived in water. Around 700 million years ago the evolutionary transition from aquatic to land-dwelling fungi is estimated to have taken place. Ascomycota and Basidiomycota are the two fungal groups that able to form highly complex spore-bearing structures. These groups formed around 600-700 million years ago and together contain the vast majority of known fungal species - around 140,000 in total.

Research on the fungal tree continues and a whole new 'invisible' dimension of fungal diversity in our soils, bodies and waterways is being explored - the so-called dark taxa.

9

FUNGARIUM

What is a Fungus?

Historically, fungi were treated as plants and studied by botanists. They were included in *Species Plantarum* by the famous naturalist Linnaeus in 1753. But fungi aren't plants: they don't make food by photosynthesis, they don't have roots and they reproduce with spores. Lichens are not plants either: they are a collaboration between a fungal element and a photosynthesising alga (known as a photobiont).

Fungi are in fact more closely related to animals than plants, just like the outer skeletons of insects and crustaceans. Fungal cell walls are made largely of chitin. While animals ingest their food by ingesting or swallowing, fungi secrete enzymes that dissolve food outside their bodies and absorb the nutrients through their cell walls. Another difference is that animals move around to search for food, while fungi grow towards it.

Key to plate

- Bird's nest fungus**
Chesteria smithii
- Red marasmius**
Marasmius hemerocallidis
- Prize-cap lichen**
Cilicaria clavophora
- Leathery goblet**
Chesteria smithii
- Velvet lady**
Phellus rubellus
- Enoki-like mushroom**
Hemirrhizus vulpinae (cultivated form)
- Turkeytail fungus**
Trametes versicolor
- Golden shield lichen**
Xanthoria parietina
- Fly agaric**
Amanita muscaria
- Lane Cove waxcap**
Hymenochaete laniciventer

10

FUNGARIUM

Types of Fungi

Just like animals and plants, fungi have their own lesser-known kingdom. New species are constantly being discovered and scientists think of the estimated 2.2 to 3.8 million species on Earth, fewer than 5 per cent have been identified.

There are at least eight phyla (major groups) of true fungi: Cryptomycota, Microsporidia, Blastocladiomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zoopagomycota, Mucromycota, Ascomycota, and Basidiomycota. Some of the most ancient are single-celled and don't look at all like typical fungi. Most familiar fungi belong to Ascomycota and Basidiomycota, which produce septate hyphae (typical fungal filaments) and can include mushrooms, yeasts and those fungi that associate with algae to form lichens.

Key to plate

- Russule sp.**
(Basidiomycota)
Fruiting body
- Rhizoglyphus plantarum**
(Chytridiomycota)
- Phycomyces communis**
(Zoopagomycota)
- Borellia schenckii**
(Microsporidia)
Spore (sporont)
- Black bread mould**
(Ascomycota)
Receptive sterility
- Canary mushroom**
(Basidiomycota)
Agaricus silvaticus
- Darwin's fungus**
(Ascomycota)
Geopelia striata
- Upright coral**
(Basidiomycota)
Ramaria stricta
- Cladonia aggregate lichen**
(Ascomycota)

11

FUNGAL BIOLOGY

Sexual Reproduction

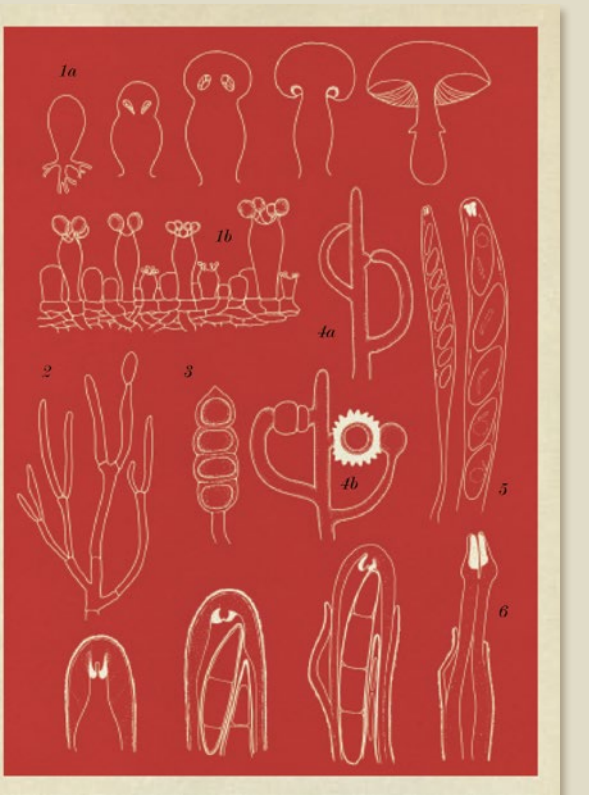
Fungi can reproduce both sexually and asexually. This is rare and caused great confusion in the past because each reproductive form would often be classed as a distinct species. Even today, scientists sometimes use DNA to identify reproductive 'pairs' of the same fungus.

Sexual reproduction in fungi can only be seen with a microscope. Two nuclei (the membrane-bound structures that contain the cell's genetic material), each with a single set of chromosomes (thread-like structures in which the DNA is packaged in the nucleus), must fuse together. It is a complex process that involves cell division and the exchange and rearrangement of genes. Living organisms including fungi do this because it ensures genetic diversity, fundamental to evolution and ultimately survival. The fusing nuclei can be from the same individual, or different ones of the same species. Once nuclei are fused, they remain in special cells from which new spore-producing structures arise. The new spores will form new fungal colonies.

Key to plate

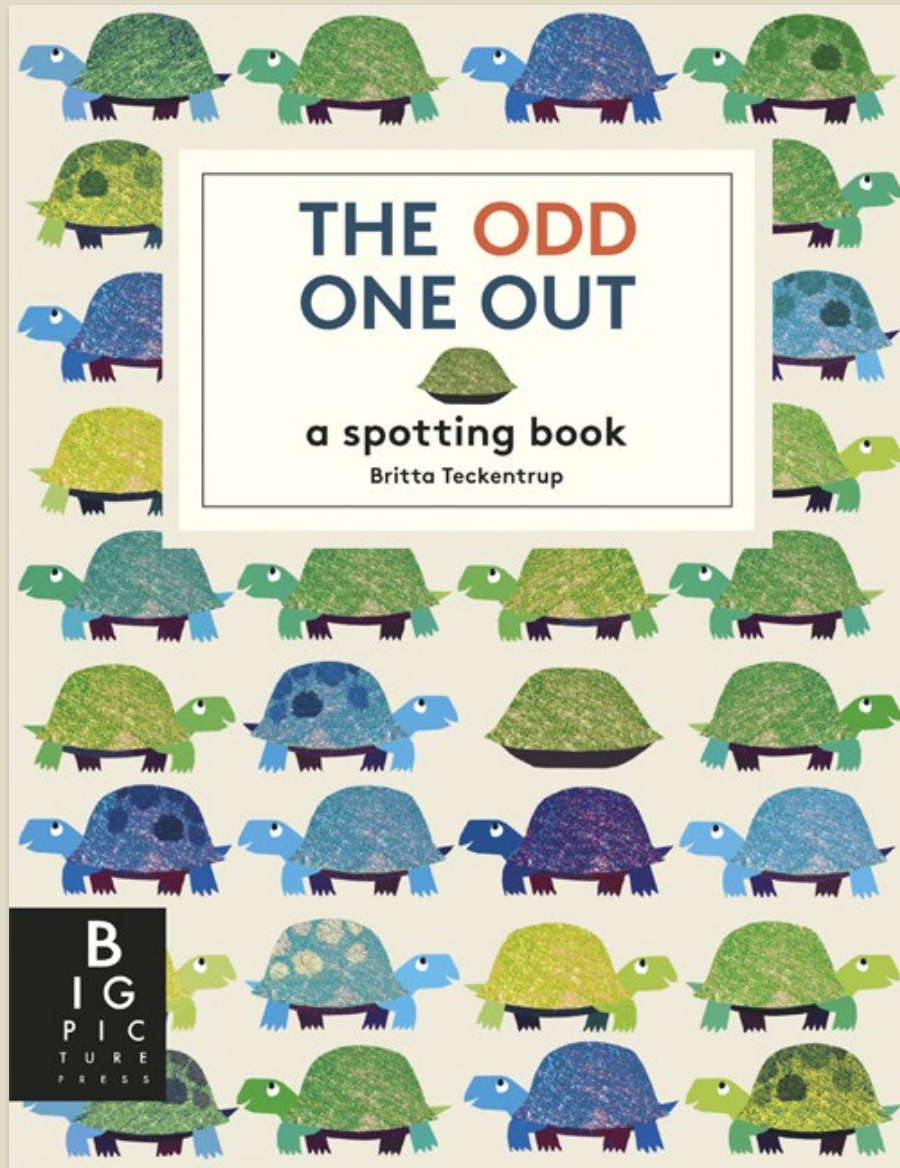
- Common field mushroom**
Agaricus campestris
a) Development of a mushroom
b) Part of a gill showing basidia and basidiospores.
- Common jellyspot fungus**
Dacrymyces stiiatus
Fork-shaped, branched basidia.
- Common rust fungus**
Phragmidium violaceum
The stalked spore includes a row of four cells with two nuclei each.
- Zygorhynchus sp.**
a) The process of hyphae forming a zygosporangium
b) Zygosporangium and zygospore formed
- Candlestick or candle snuff fungus**
Xylaria hypoxylon
As in most ascomycetes, the ascus contains eight spores.
- Dog lichen**
Peltigera canina
Produces asci with a special form

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|------------------|----------------------|
| Pub Date | 03/08/2023 |
| Pub Price | £9.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800784239 |
| H x W | 170 x 125mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Ester Gaya |
| Illustrator | Katie Scott |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Word Count | 9457 words |
| Rights Available | World |

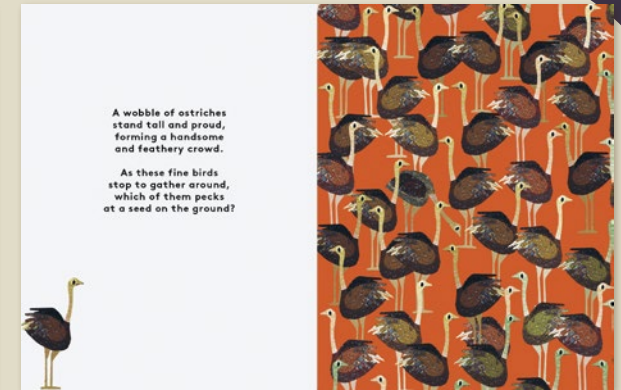
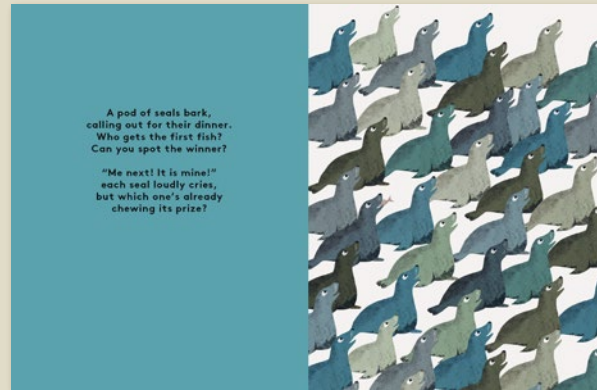
The Odd One Out



A stylish spotting book now in paperback

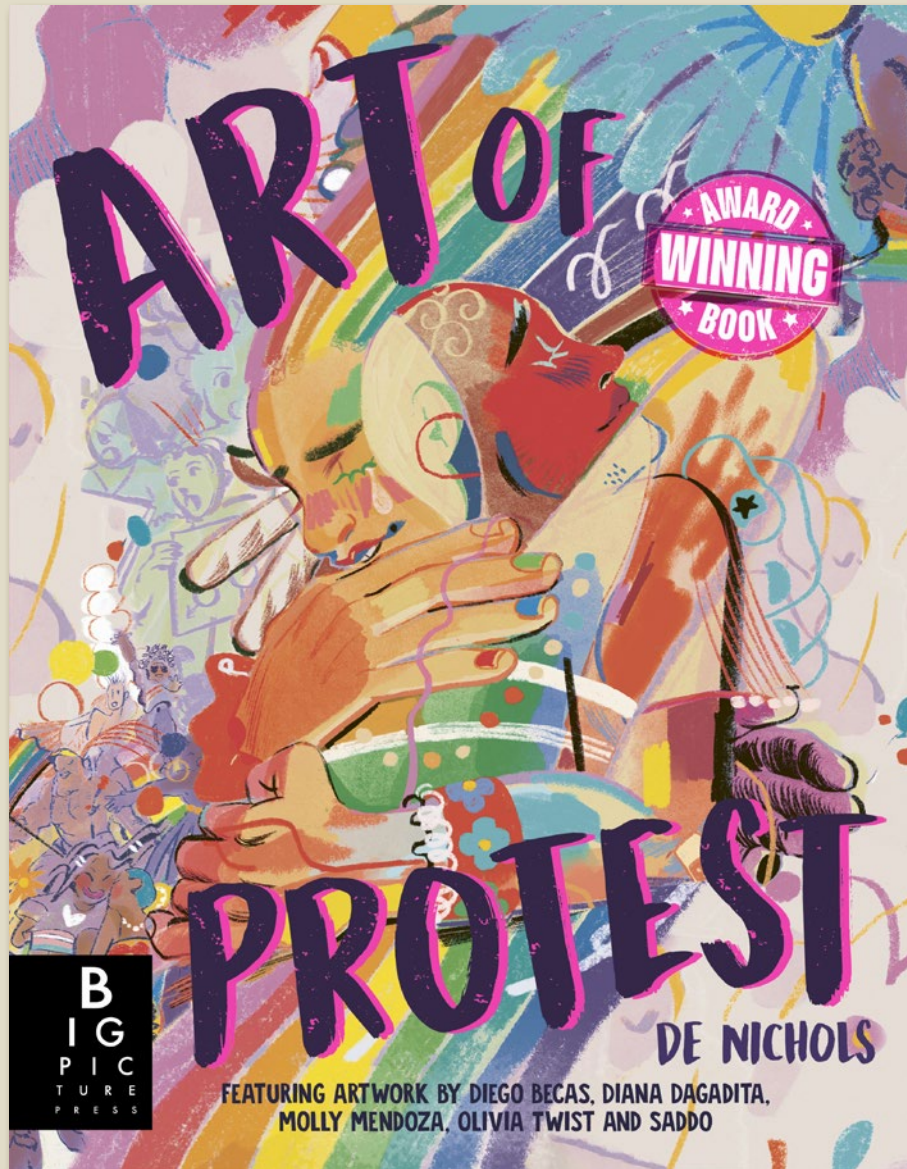
- Retro-modern artwork with contemporary appeal
- Visual activity fun 'wallpaper' aesthetic will appeal to fans of Orla Keily
- Chic format and upmarket artwork make this the perfect gift book

The Odd One Out



| | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| Pub Date | 16/08/2023 |
| Pub Price | £8.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800787063 |
| H x W | 246 x 189mm |
| Binding | Paperback |
| Age Range | 0-5 years |
| Author | Britta Teckentrup |
| Extent | 32pp |
| Rights Available | World |

Art of Protest



Discover the power of words, images and much more in this analytical and thought-provoking look at protest art.

- Stunning artwork by contemporary artists around the world
- As told by TED talker, activist, lecturer and artist De Nichols
- De's *Mirror Casket* project was commended by legendary activist Angela Davis in Smithsonian Magazine.
- **WINNER OF THE BRITISH BOOK DESIGN & PRODUCTION AWARDS IN THE CHILDREN'S TRADE 9 TO 16 CATEGORY!**
- **WINNER OF THE 2023 BOLOGNA RAGAZZI AWARD!**
- Uncoated and fluoro pantone cover treatments with flaps.

Art of Protest



SYMBOLISM

Protest art often makes use of symbols, which can quickly convey powerful meaning.

Paper Cranes

In Japan, it is believed that someone who folds 1,000 origami cranes will be granted a wish. In 1945, two-year-old Sadako Sasaki was in the vicinity of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. She suffered long-term effects from that exposure, including developing leukaemia. Before she died at the age of 12, Sadako folded more than 1,000 cranes, and the paper crane went on to become a symbol of peace.

The Peace Sign

The peace sign was created by the British artist Gerald Holtom in 1958 as the logo for a campaign for nuclear disarmament in the UK. It has since become an iconic symbol of calls for peace.

Umbrellas

During protests for democracy in Hong Kong in 2014, activists used umbrellas as shields against tear gas and other aggressions by the police. The umbrellas came to symbolize the protests and gave the movement its name (read more on pages 52-53).

The Clenched Fist

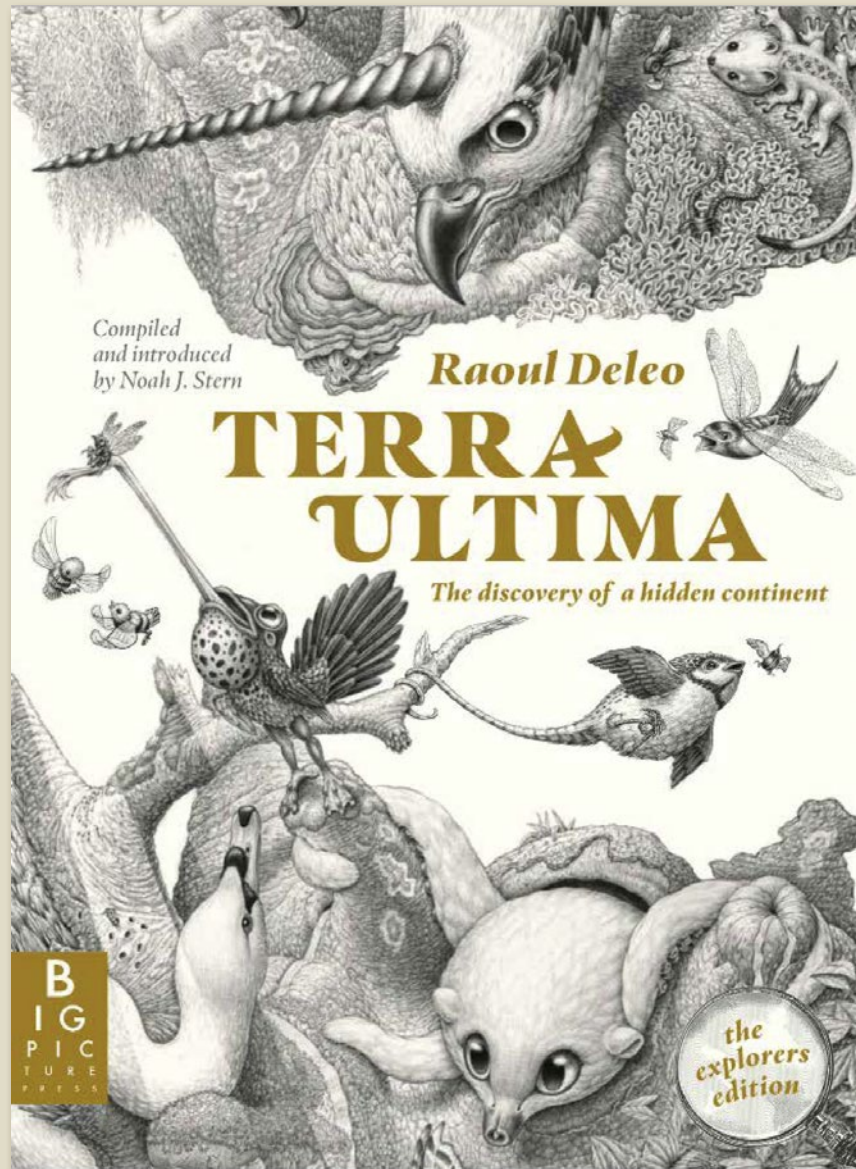
The image of an upraised clenched fist is a powerful symbol of protest and resistance. Some of its first uses were by labour unions in the early 1900s, before it grew in popularity and became a symbol of many causes, including Black Power, the anti-apartheid movement and the feminist movement.

The Rainbow

The rainbow is the most iconic symbol of the LGBTQ+ movement. It represents diversity, acceptance and the spectrum of human sexualities and genders.

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
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| Pub Price | £12.99 |
| ISBN | 9781787418240 |
| H x W | 280 x 216mm |
| Binding | Paperback |
| Age Range | 12+ years |
| Author | De Nichols |
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| Word Count | 12282 words |
| Rights Available | World |

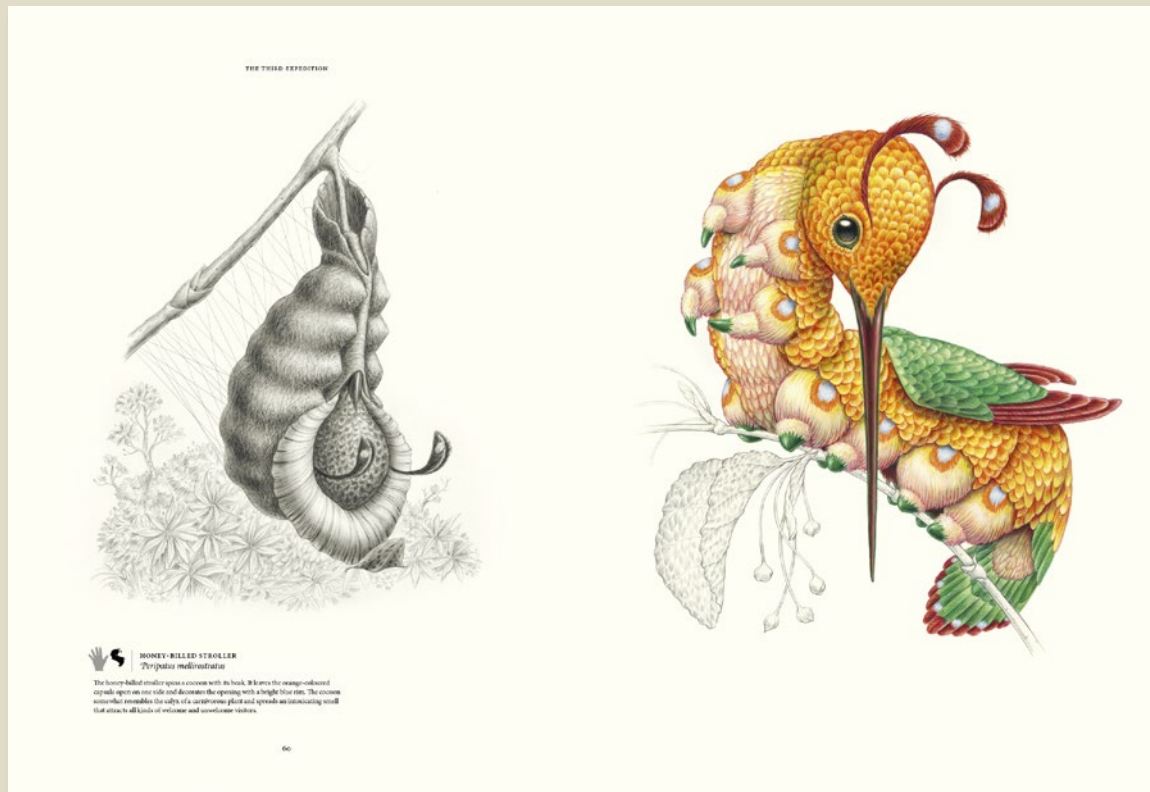
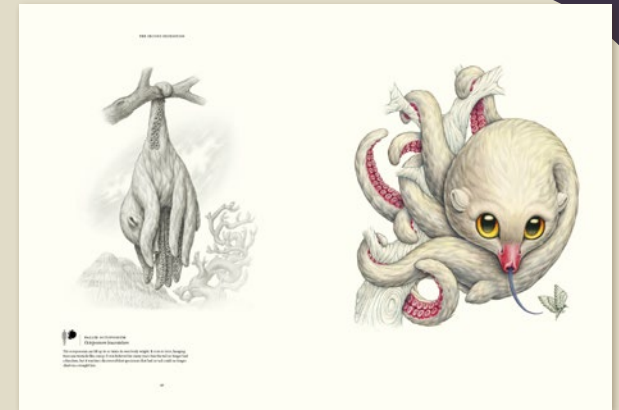
Terra Ultima



This extraordinarily illustrated book documents the strange new world of Terra Ultima for the very first time...

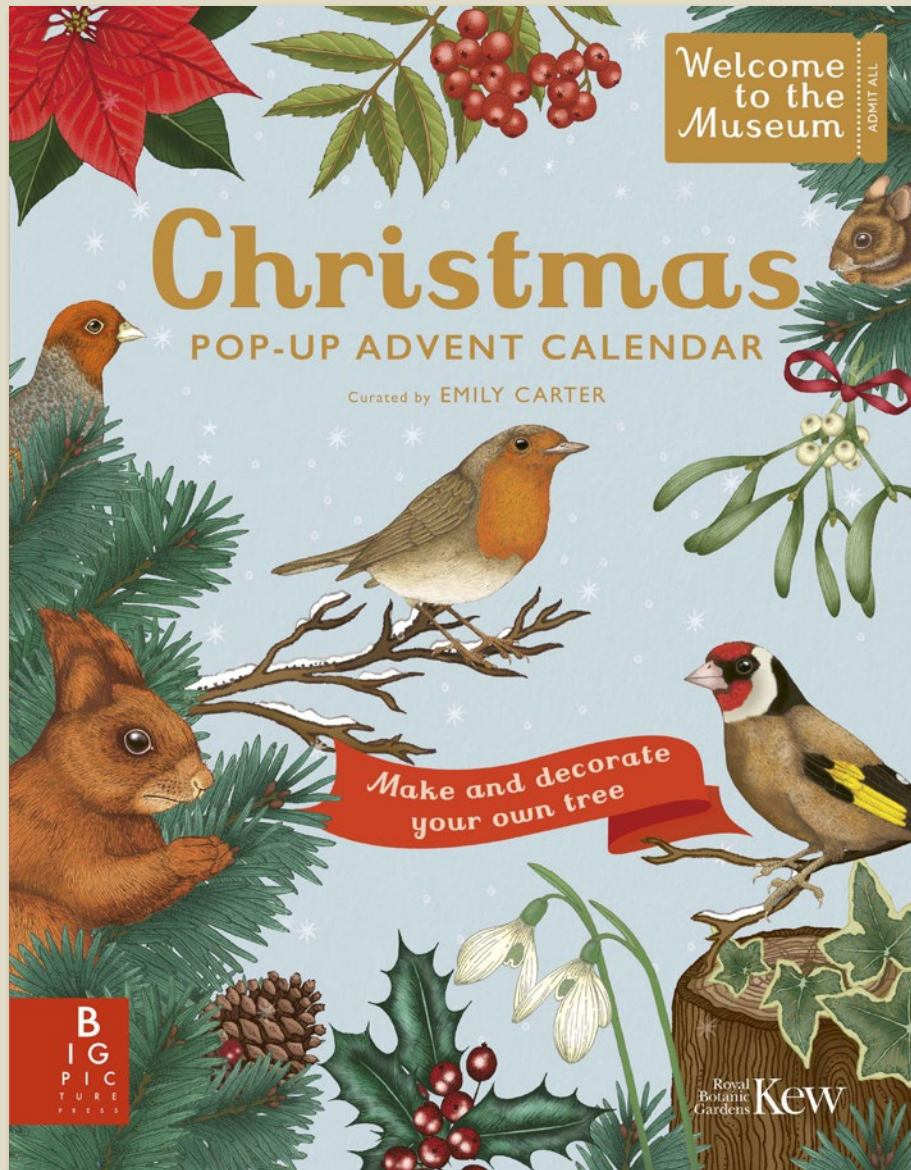
- Incredible lifelike artwork, unlike anything you've seen before!
- A phenomenal exploration of a new fantasy world
- Winner of the 2022 Golden Paintbrush award - one of the Netherlands biggest children's literary prizes.
- This beautiful paperback edition includes 100% gold foil, 4C printing and flaps
- **Celebrating 10 years of extraordinary illustrated books**

Terra Ultima



| | |
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| Pub Date | 09/05/2024 |
| Pub Price | £14.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800789210 |
| H x W | 309 x 225mm |
| Binding | Paperback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Raoul Deleo |
| Illustrator | Raoul Deleo |
| Extent | 72pp |
| Word Count | 11482 words |
| Rights Available | World ex USA |

Welcome to the Museum: A Christmas Pop-Up Advent Calendar



The perfect gift, spread joy this Christmas with this decadent pop-up advent calendar, part of the bestselling Welcome to the Museum family.

- Published in conjunction with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
- High quality and made from sturdy material, the re-usable decorations and beautiful tree will take pride of place on any Christmas table, year after year.
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter
- Luxury finishes including 100% foil cover, and interior box.

Welcome to the Museum: A Christmas Pop-Up Advent Calendar

MAMMALS

Reindeer

It is no coincidence that Father Christmas chose reindeer to pull his sleigh, as they are strong, hardy and capable of travelling more than 1,000km a year. As one of the earliest domesticated animals, reindeer share an ancient alliance with humans. These antlered deer thrive in colder climates of Europe, North America and Asia, residing in the frozen northern forests and the Arctic tundra. Covered in fur from head to hoof, reindeer use their useful dew claws to grip onto slippery surfaces and burrow through the snow, feasting on the ferns, fungi and lichen hidden below.

Unlike their magical counterparts, these animals do not need a glowing red nose to illuminate the way. As one of the few large mammals that can see ultraviolet light, reindeer are able to find food, locate predators and stay safe even in the dark, bleak winter when sunlight is scarce.

Key to plate

1: White spruce
This large evergreen conifer is the most common species of North America. However, recent studies suggest the tree is originating further north, towards the Arctic tundra. It is possible that working temperatures caused by climate change have allowed them to grow here, in an area where the soil would normally be too shallow.

2: Reindeer
Reindeer



4

BIRDS

European Robin

With its rust-coloured plumage and curious expression, the European robin is a plump, small-billed bird that breeds throughout Europe, Western Asia and parts of North Africa. A much-loved sight, the robin can be spotted all year round, the welcome sound of its melodic warbling filling the frosty air even during winter. As natural ground feeders, robins can be found hopping around gardens, woodlands and parks, foraging for insects and worms.

Despite being only 14cm long, these tiny birds are fiercely territorial, puffing up their scarlet chests and fighting off any feathered intruders that invade their patch. Robins are considered modern Yuletide mascots. They first appeared on Victorian Christmas cards, as an ode to the vermilion-coloured uniform of the postmen who delivered them. These postal workers were aptly nicknamed 'redbreasts'.

Key to plate

1: European robin
Erithacus rubecula

2: Common holly
Ilex aquifolium

The UK's most festive plant and for hundreds of years it has been used, along with ivy, to decorate homes at Christmastime. Today this prickly plant, with its water-resistant waxy leaves and bright red berries, makes the ideal festive wreath.

The evergreen holly bush is



8

FRUITS AND SPICES

Festive Flavours

As Christmas draws near, festive flavours walk through kitchens across the globe, filling the air with traditional aromas of nutmeg, ginger and clove. In Europe, roasted sweet chestnuts make a tasty Christmas treat, harvested from the *Castanea sativa* tree with its prickly husks and grooved bark. The gingy orange is another popular festive food, gifted to well-behaved children or peppered with cloves to make a pomander ball. This practice dates back to medieval times, when such spice-studded pomander balls perfumed the frosty air to ward off bad spirits and winter illnesses.

The iconic Christmas pudding also has humble origins, dating back to a porridge-like prune dish served in the 14th century. Although it originally formed part of a British tradition, the Christmas pudding is a global festive phenomenon, enjoyed by families far and wide in countries like South Africa, Australia and Canada. This dessert is often seasoned with cinnamon, a warm, fragrant spice derived from the inner bark of the Ceylon tree of Sri Lanka.

Key to plate

1: Christmas pudding
Filled with the quintessential flavours of the festive season, Christmas puddings are packed with dried fruits, nuts, cloves and spices, and bound together with a moist, sticky batter. It has been a staple of British festive traditions since the 17th century.

2: Orange
Clinging to the branches of the tree, oranges are a festive favourite. As a citrus fruit, it is packed with vitamin C and is a popular choice for festive drinks.

3: Star anise
Star anise is the same plant as the fennel, but with a different shape. It is a popular choice for festive drinks and is often used in traditional Chinese cuisine.



26

BIRDS

European Robin

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the UK's most festive plant and for hundreds of years it has been used, along with ivy, to decorate homes at Christmastime. Today this prickly plant, with its water-resistant waxy leaves and bright red berries, makes the ideal festive wreath.



8

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| Illustrator | Emily Carter |
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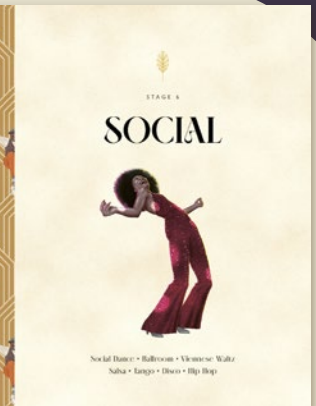
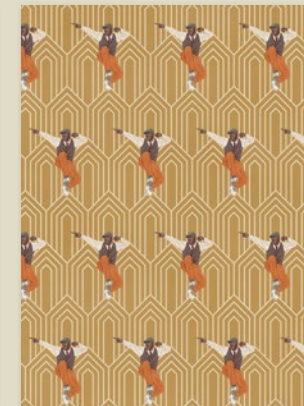
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



THE MOST DAZZLING BOOK OF THE YEAR

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- Beautiful large format artwork makes the reader feel they are really there

Welcome to the Arts: Dance



"Dancers are the messengers of the gods."

Martha Graham

Born in 1894 in Pennsylvania, Martha Graham showed an early interest in dance, but her parents did not approve of her becoming a dancer. It was only after her father's death in 1914 that Graham, then aged 20, was able to pursue her dream and enrolled at the Denishawn school in Los Angeles. The eventual pioneer and creator of modern dance, Graham allowed and encouraged women to be at the forefront of artistic achievement.

Graham created a dance technique that allowed the performers to become aware of, and use, their gravity as opposed to ballet where the emphasis was on the dancers appearing weightless. Graham also worked on the principle of 'contracting and release', in her choreography movement comes from the tension of pulling in, or 'contracting', the pelvic muscles and curving the spine. The flow of energy is then 'released' from the body when it straightens. When repeated, this gives a rhythmic flow to the movement, a cycle similar to breathing in and out, but with more exaggerated movements. It was used in many of Graham's greatest choreographies, including the solo dance Lamentation and larger group works such as Chronicle (1926). It is still practised as a daily class in many dance companies and schools today.

The main themes of Graham's work include Greek mythology and American history. While her early works featured only female dancers, men joined Graham's company in 1938, prompting her to explore new themes. For example, the staged work Appalachian Spring (1944) explores the experiences of early American pioneers, but also the act of falling in love.

By presenting ideas and images that were unfamiliar, Graham introduced a new era in dance. She collaborated with composers such as Louis Horst and the fashion designers Calvin Klein and Donna Karan. She taught actors including Liza Minnelli and Gregory Peck and inspired future dance greats such as Merce Cunningham (see page 39) and Taylor Swift.

NOW SHOWING

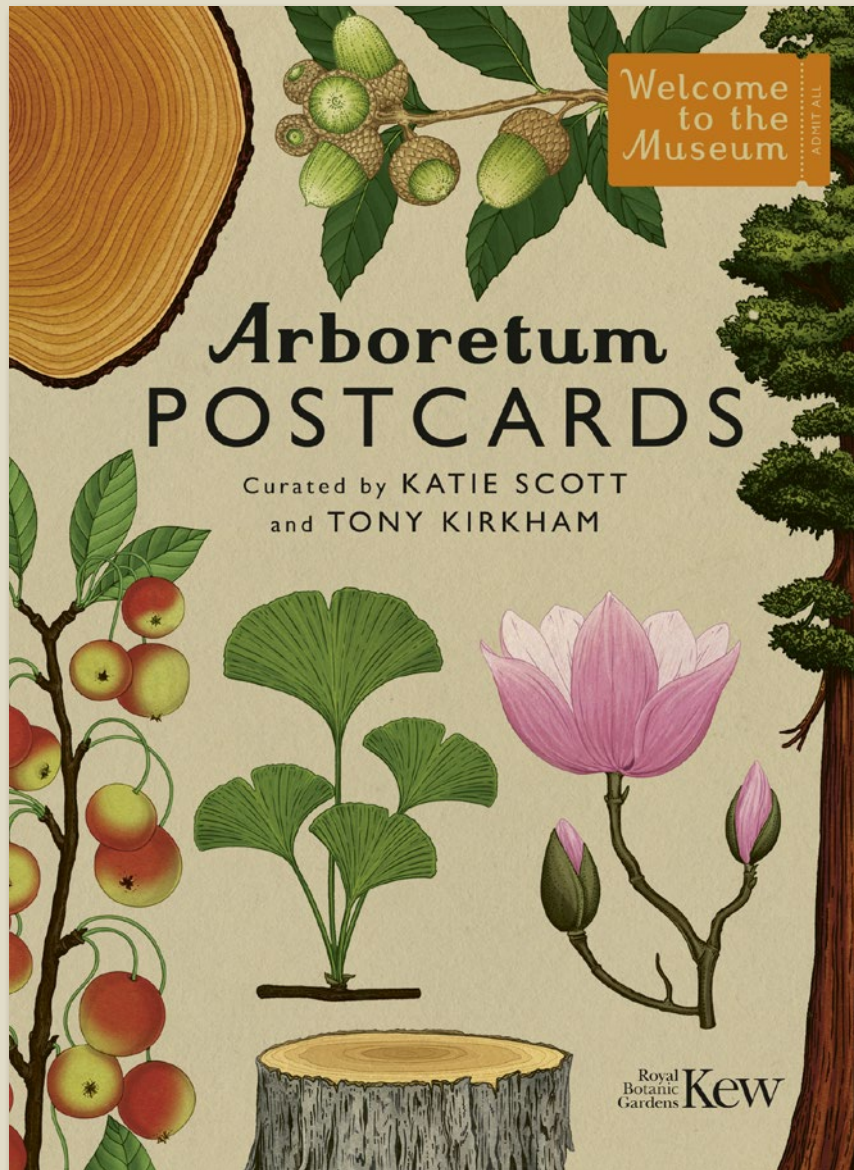
Martha Graham stars in Lamentation, premiered 8 January 1930 at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, New York City | Choreographed by Martha Graham | Music by Zoltan Kodaly

Lamentation, sometimes referred to as the Dance of Sorrow, is a four-minute solo piece first performed by Graham herself. The costume was deliberately designed to restrict her movements and to enhance the accession of grief, but also to highlight its boundaries.

41

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| ISBN | 9781800783362 |
| H x W | 370 x 272mm |
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| Age Range | 9-11 years |
| Author | Alistair Spalding |
| Illustrator | Jason Raish |
| Extent | 112pp |
| Word Count | 21858 words |
| Rights Available | World |

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Arboretum Postcards



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| Author | Royal Botanic Gardens Kew |
| Illustrator | Katie Scott |
| Rights Available | World |



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