



**Finland - BBF25 - non-fiction**



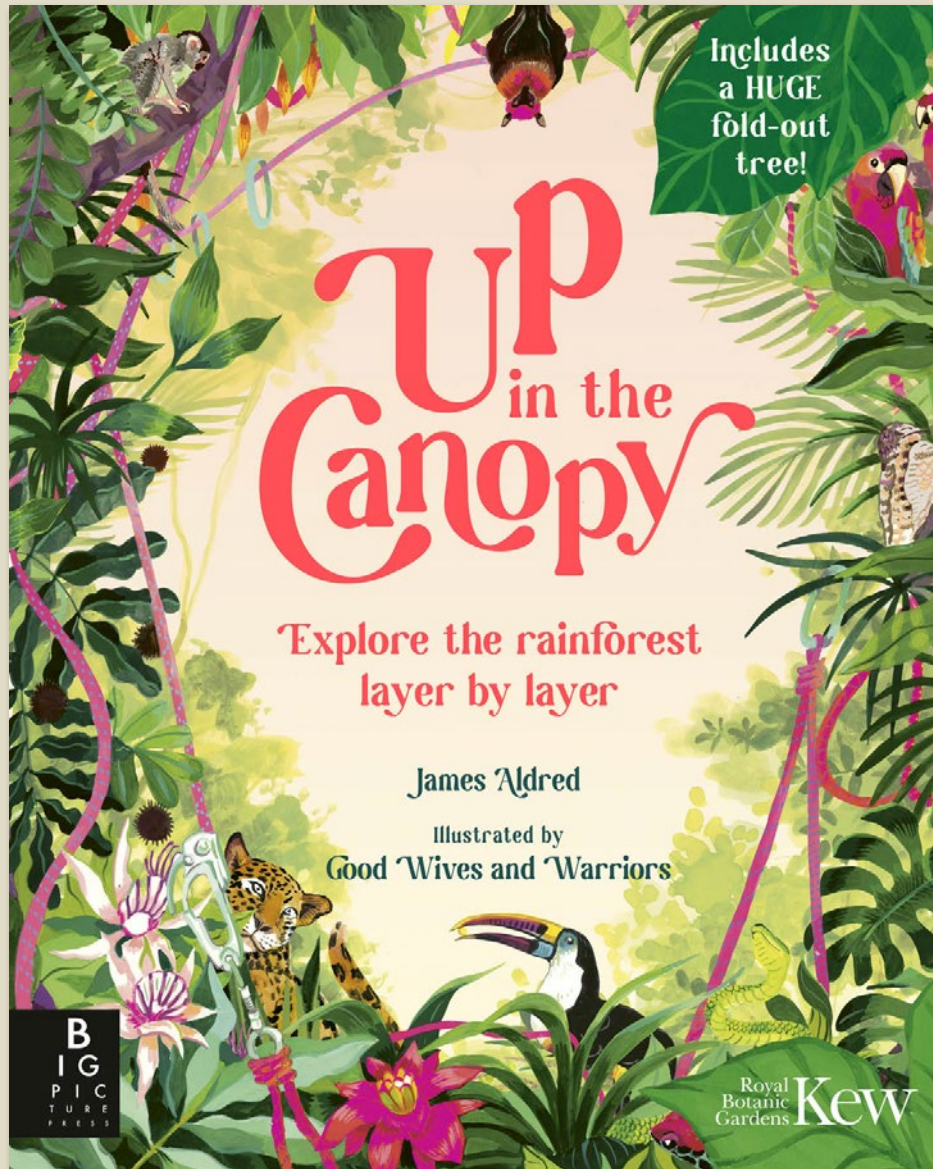
## Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

- A vibrant exploration of our world's marvellous flags! Take a fact-filled and fun journey across the contents to discover all that lies in our national flags.
- Content is split into 5 chapters based on the continents: Europe, Asia, the Americas, Africa and Oceania. Each section features a chapter opener, 4-5 spreads looking at specific flags in detail, and a theme spread which looks at the world more broadly.
- Feature spreads look at an individual flag's history, symbolism and meaning, and also include 2 or more other flags which share a similarity in some way, whether that be a symbol, geographical location or a shared history.



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787415065
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jonathan Litton Laura Knowles
Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
Extent	80pp
Word Count	16500 words
Freight On Board	27/05/2025
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 and spot UV finishes.

# Up in the Canopy



Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781835870945
H x W	300 x 238mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4319 words
Freight On Board	09/08/2024
Rights Available	World

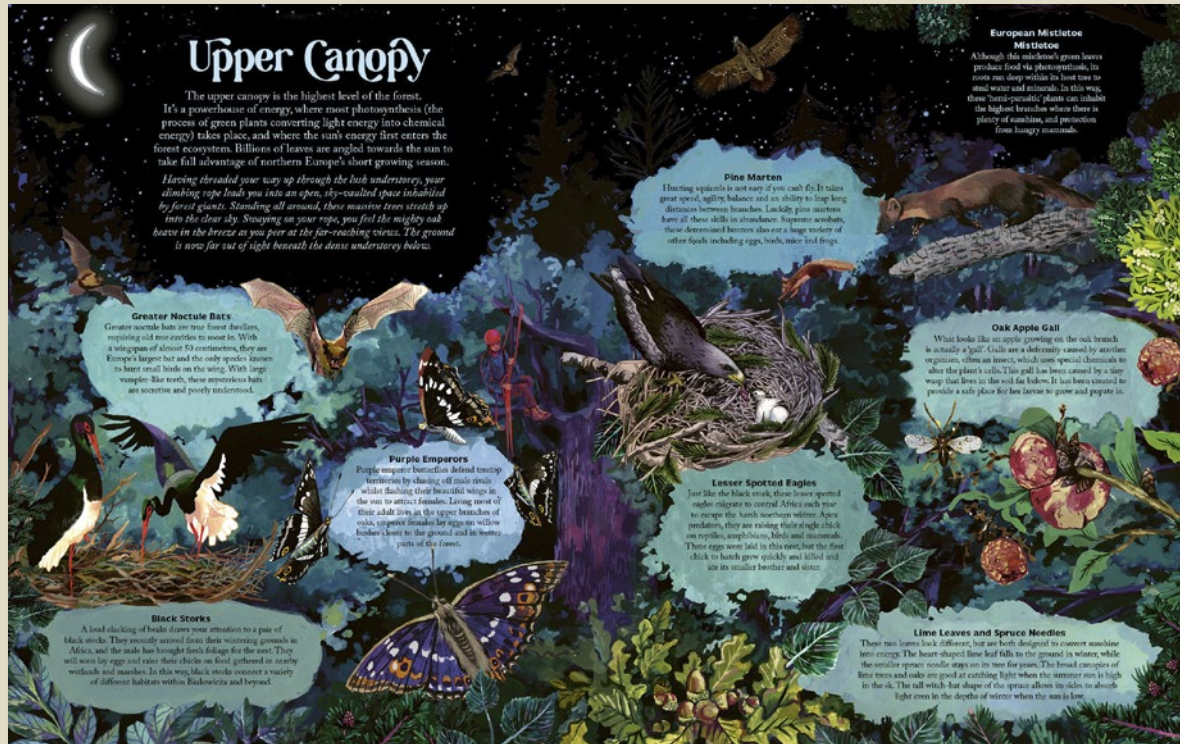
# Under the Starlit Sky



**A journey from the roots to the canopy of a majestic old oak tree, right in the heart of Europe's most ancient forest.**

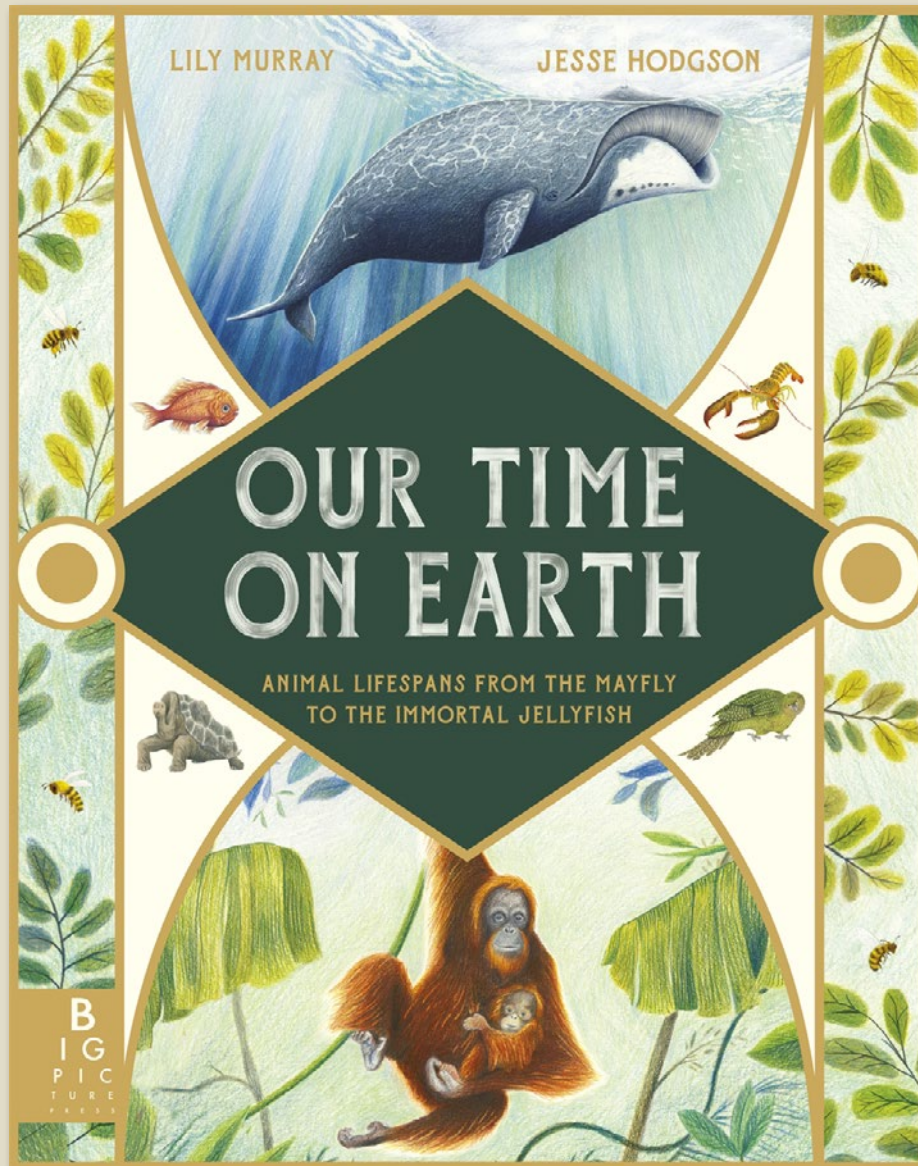
- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*
- Published in conjunction with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- Huge fold-out tree at the back of the book, which readers can pore over
- Cover treatment: Matt lam, holographic foil and spot UV finishes

# Under the Starlit Sky



Pub Date	11/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800787377
H x W	300 x 238mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4300 words
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

# Our Time on Earth

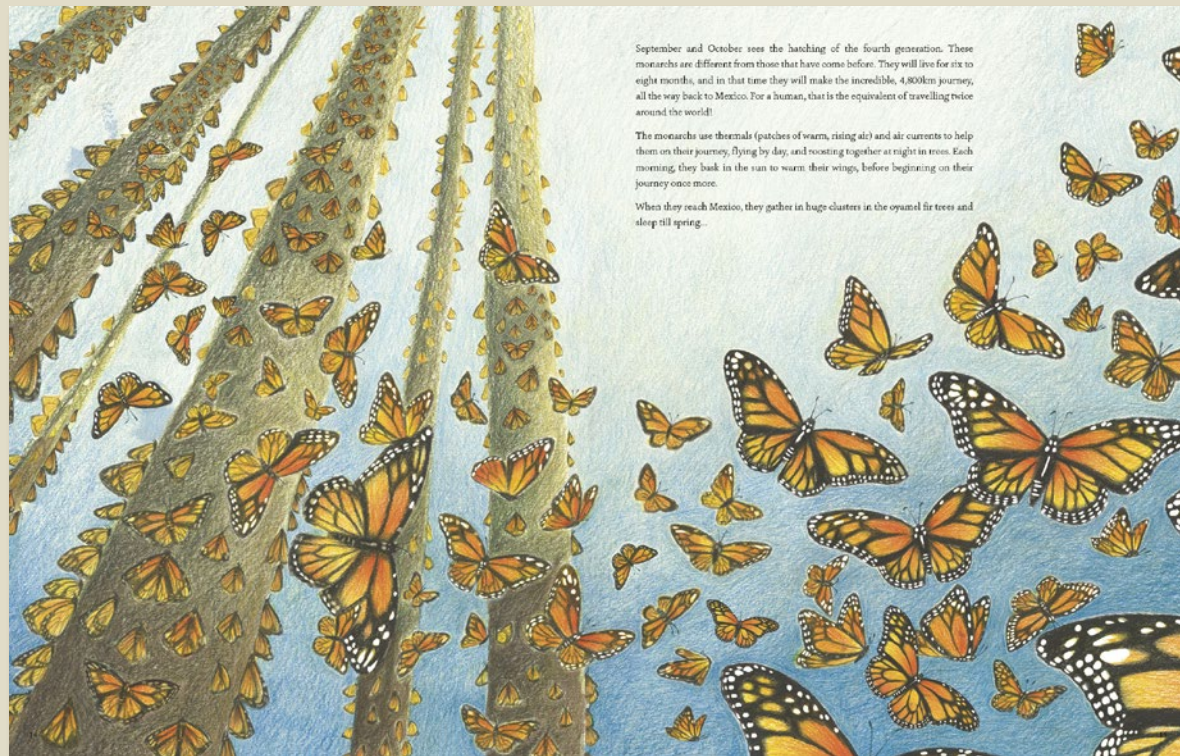


**This book about animal life cycles is a celebration of creatures big and small.**

- **WINNER** of the Association for Science Education Award 2022
- Sample contents: Mayfly; Honey Bee; Monarch Butterfly; Opossum; Etruscan Shrew; Giant Pacific Octopus; Axolotl; Trapdoor Spider; Grizzly Bear; Brandt's Bat; Orangutan; Laysan Albatross; African Elephant; Saltwater Crocodiles; American Lobster; Galapagos Giant Tortoise; Bowhead Whale; Greenland Shark; Immortal Jellyfish
- Consulted by wildlife cameraman and producer Fredi Devas, who has worked on David Attenborough's One Planet: Seven Worlds BBC series.
- Discover creatures who are born within a day of their mothers, or others who stay infantile for almost one hundred years.

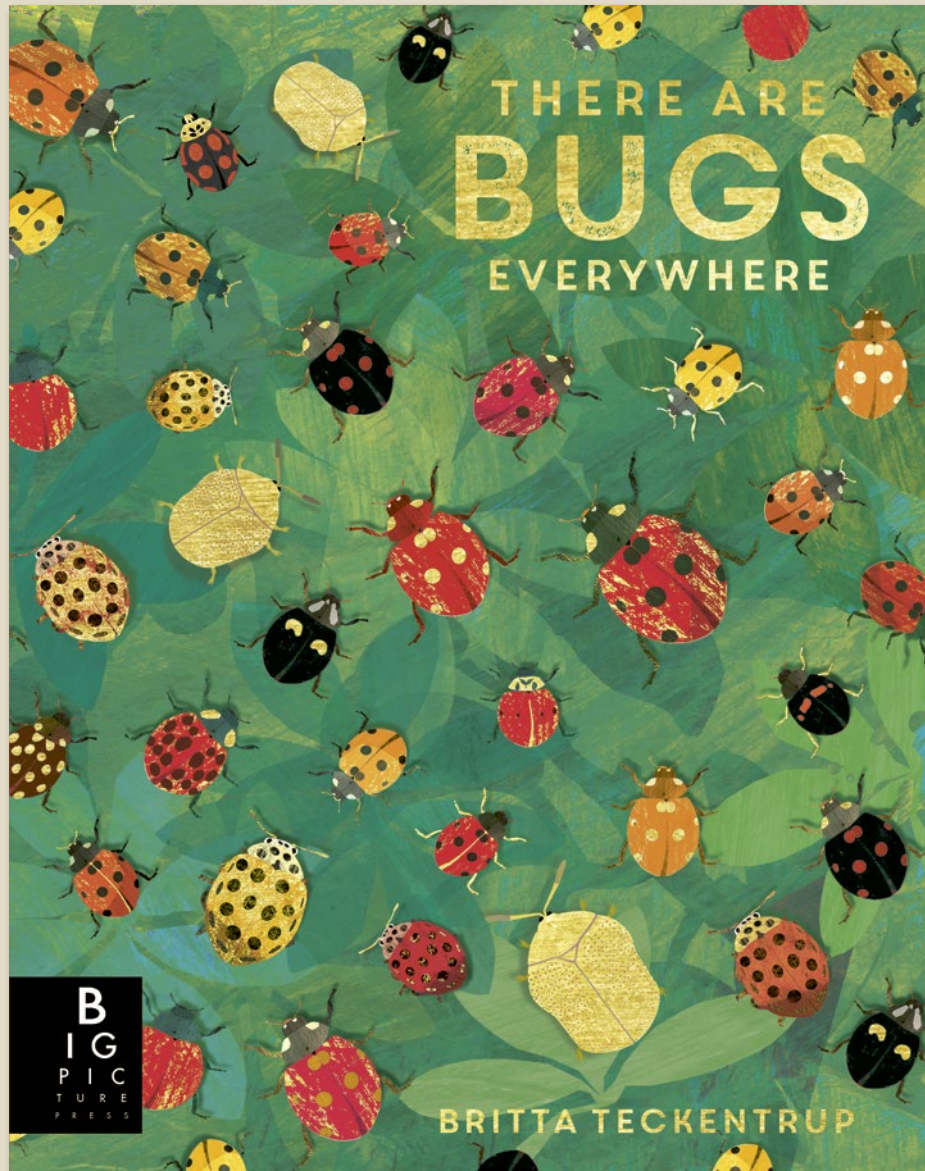


# Our Time on Earth



Pub Date	<b>09/06/2022</b>
Pub Price	<b>£15.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787417083</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Lily Murray</b>
Illustrator	<b>Jesse Hodgson</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>12000 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

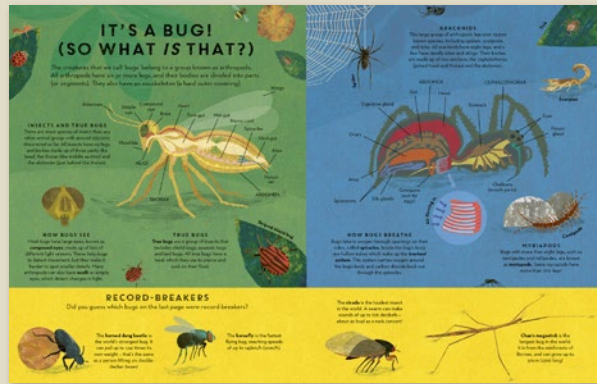
# There are Bugs Everywhere



Explore the world of bugs in this sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book.

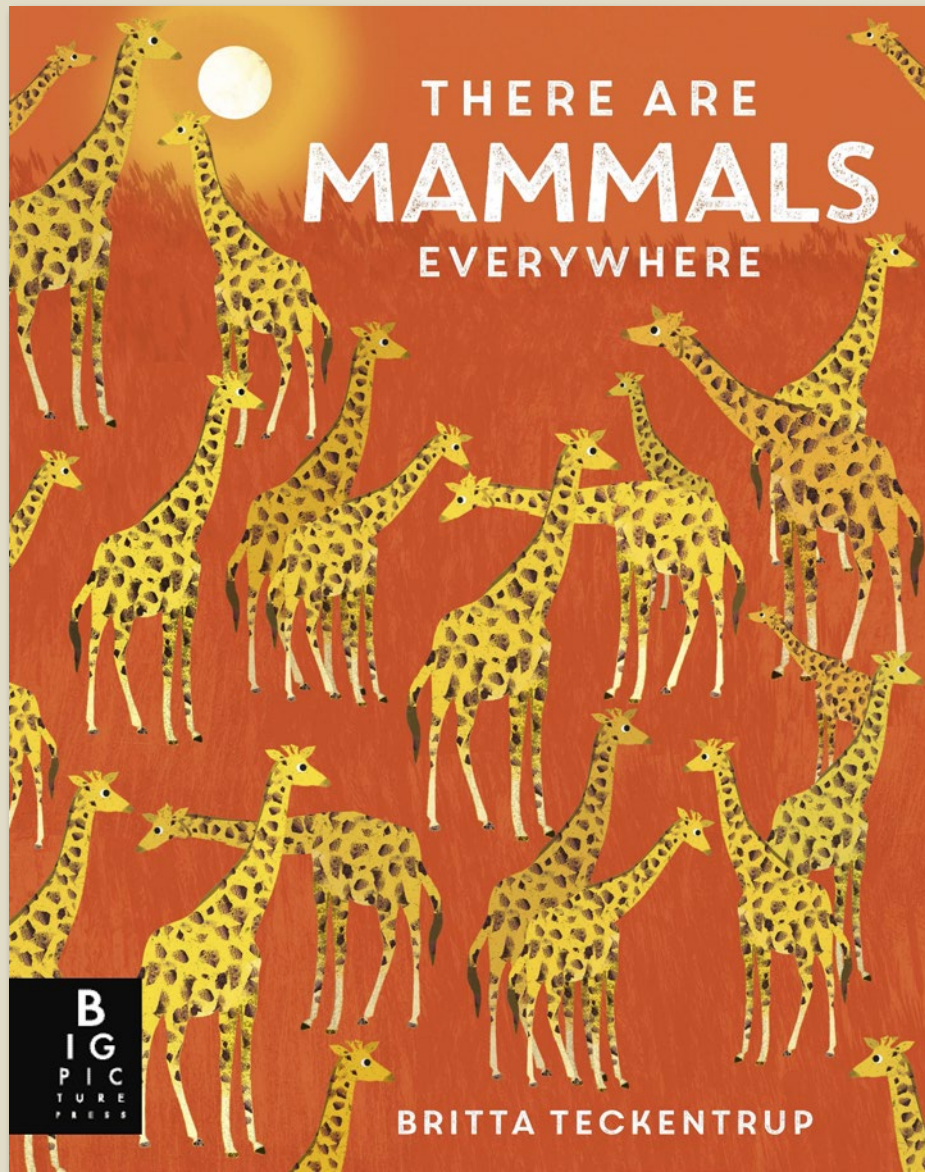
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Britta's *One Is Not A Pair* series has sold over 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: What are bugs?/History of bugs/Rainforest bugs/Communal living (bees)/Feeding/Staying alive/Clever hunters (spiders)/Bug parents/Migration (Madagascan sunset moth)/Bugs and people
- The colourful exploration of Bugs follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There Are Fish Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world

# There are Bugs Everywhere



Pub Date	03/02/2022
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781787418219
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

# There are Mammals Everywhere



## An illustrated introduction to mammals.

- A combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022) has sold for Britta's *There Are...* series
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: There are mammals everywhere; It's a mammal! So what is that that?; Mammals have been around for ages; Where do mammals live?; The savannah; Staying alive; Feeding; Moving (elephant spotlight spread); Mammal parents; Mali elephants; Birds and people
- The colourful exploration of mammals follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere*, *There are Bugs Everywhere*, *There are Reptiles Everywhere* and *There are Birds Everywhere*.

# There are Mammals Everywhere

## IT'S A MAMMAL! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

There are almost 6,000 species of mammal alive today. Mammals may look very different on the outside, but they all have **skullcaps** that allow them to perform a wide range of movements. Some mammals have four legs and a tail, but others walk on two legs, fly using two wings, or have flippers and fins.

**BIG BRAINS**  
Mammals have big brains for their body size. This means they can think and learn from their experiences.

**BREATHING AIR**  
Mammals breathe air. They have lungs and a diaphragm to help them breathe. They also have a trachea to carry air in and out of their bodies.

**RECORD-BREAKERS**  
Mammals are the only animals that can fly, swim, and climb. They are also the only animals that can hibernate.

**BATS**  
Bats are the only mammals that can fly. They have wings made of skin stretched over their forelimbs.

**CATS**  
Cats are the only mammals that can land on their feet. They have a special sense of balance that allows them to do this.

**SEALS**  
Seals are the only mammals that can walk on their flippers. They have a special sense of touch that allows them to do this.

## MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny animals with long, pointed snouts. They lived about 200 million years ago. Other mammals looked like birds and some of them grew much bigger than cats. Over the years, mammals have changed a lot to survive in different environments. Some have become very big, like elephants, and some have become very small, like shrews.

**PROBOSCIDEANS**  
Proboscideans were among the earliest mammals. They had long, trunk-like noses that they used to dig for food.

**MAMMALS**  
Mammals are the only animals that have hair. They also have mammary glands that produce milk for their young.

**PRIMATE**  
Primates are a group of mammals that includes humans, apes, and monkeys. They have large brains and are known for their social behavior.

**RODENT**  
Rodents are a group of mammals that includes mice, rats, and squirrels. They have long, sharp incisors that they use to chew their food.

**REPTILE**  
Reptiles are a group of animals that includes snakes, lizards, and turtles. They have scales and are cold-blooded.

**AMPHIBIAN**  
Amphibians are a group of animals that includes frogs and salamanders. They can live both on land and in water.

**BIRD**  
Birds are a group of animals that includes all types of birds. They have feathers and can fly.

**INSECT**  
Insects are a group of animals that includes ants, bees, and butterflies. They have six legs and are cold-blooded.

## WHY ARE MAMMALS UNIQUE?

Mammals are a large and very successful group of animals. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

**WARM BLOOD**  
Mammals are endothermic, which means they can control their body temperature. This allows them to live in a wide range of environments, from the hot desert to the cold Arctic.

**BIG BRAINS**  
Mammals have big brains for their body size. This means they can think and learn from their experiences. They also have a special sense of touch that allows them to do this.

**SEA OTTERS**  
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They have a special sense of touch that allows them to do this.

**RECORD-BREAKERS**  
Mammals are the only animals that can fly, swim, and climb. They are also the only animals that can hibernate.

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## WHERE DO MAMMALS LIVE?

Nearly all species of mammals live on land – about 98 per cent of them. However, there are groups of mammals that spend most, or all, of their lives in water. These include **pinnipeds**, **whales** and **dolphins**. Other groups of mammals are superb swimmers and spend lots of time in the water, but choose to stay on land when they give birth or raise their young.

**WHALES**  
Whales are perfectly adapted to life in the ocean. They have smooth skin and torpedo-shaped bodies that slip easily through the water. They have **flippers** instead of legs and they breathe using **blowholes** on the top of their heads.

**BEAVERS**  
Beavers belong to a group of mammals called **rodents** that have super-strong front teeth. They use these teeth to gnaw trees and branches and use the wood to build their homes in the middle of a pond or slow-flowing river.

**TUNDRA**  
The land around the Arctic is called the **tundra** and it is famous for its snowy blizzards and blustery winds. It is a difficult place to live – unless you can stay snug inside your own super-thick fur coat. **Musk oxen** have hair that almost touches their toes and they snuggle up next to each other to get the benefit of some buddy-body-warmth!

**FORESTS**  
Tropical forests are packed with tall trees that bloom all year round, producing plenty of fruit for any animals that can reach it. **Orang-utans** spend almost all of their lives in the branches, using their strong arms to climb from tree to tree, following the fruit as it ripens.

**DESERTS**  
Deserts are very dry habitats that experience extreme temperatures. **Bactrian camels** survive desert life by storing food and water as fat inside their two **humps**. They grow thick, shaggy fur for the icy winter, and shed it for the hot summer months.

**CAVES**  
Many species of bats gather together in caves in big groups called **colonies**. They rest during the day by hanging upside down from the cave ceiling and go hunting at night. Some caves can house more than five million bats!

**SEA OTTERS**  
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They have a special sense of touch that allows them to do this.

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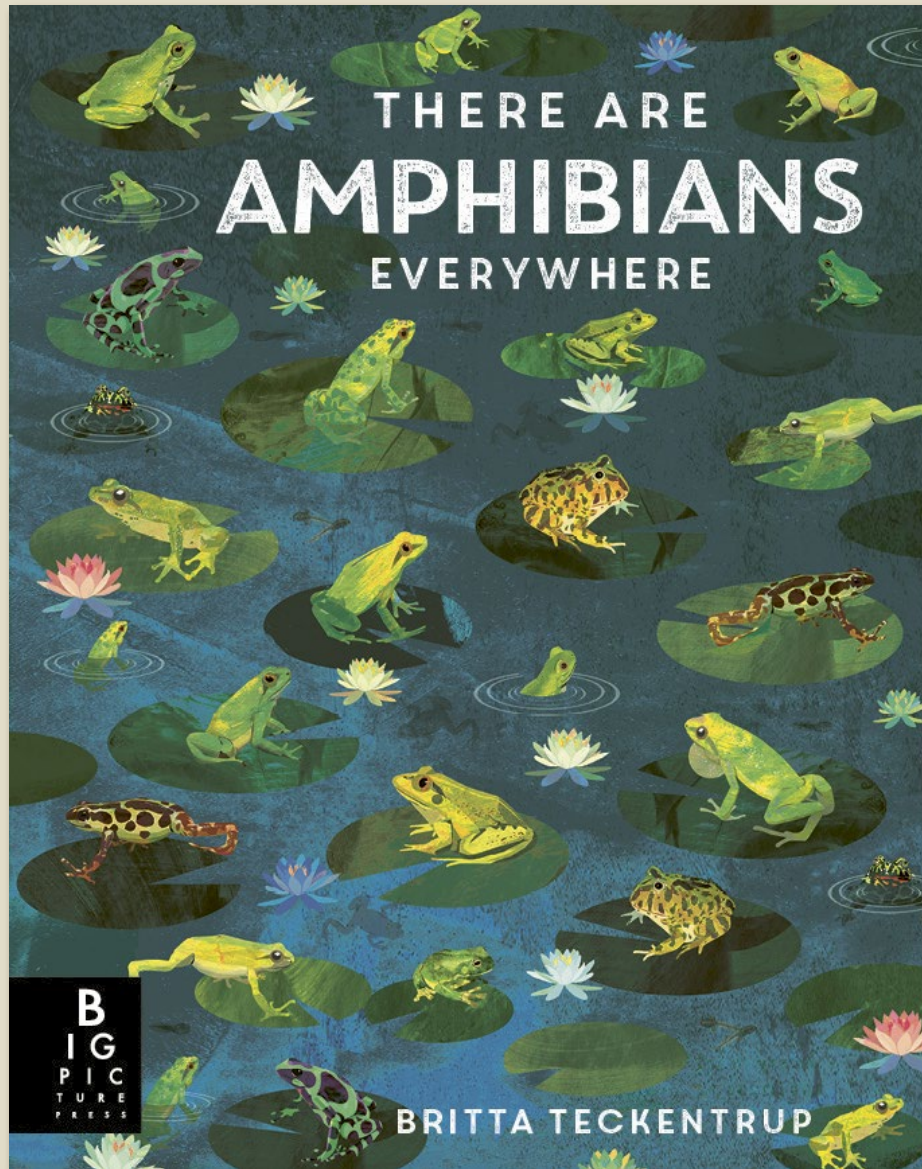
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**CAN YOU FIND?**  
Other animals like to camp out in a beaver's lodge, including **water voles**. Can you find one of those small, furry rodents with a long tail?

Pub Date	24/11/2022
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419940
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

# There Are Amphibians Everywhere



**Best-selling  
illustrator Britta  
Teckentrup  
explores the world  
of amphibians in  
this sumptuously  
illustrated  
introduction.**

- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what *is* that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians and people
- Britta's There Are... series has sold a combined quantity of over 200,000 copies worldwide (as of January 2025)

# There Are Amphibians Everywhere

## IT'S AN AMPHIBIAN! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

There are three main types of amphibians: frogs and toads, salamanders and newts. Amphibians are vertebrates, which means they are animals with a bony skeleton and a backbone. They all have moist skin, and while most amphibians have four legs, some have none!

**FROGS AND TOADS**  
Frogs and toads belong to a group of animals called anurans. Most frogs and toads have long hind legs that help them jump. Frogs have long, thin tails, but toads have shorter, thicker tails. Frogs and toads can live in water or on land.

**SALAMANDERS AND NEWTS**  
Salamanders and newts are a group of animals called urodela. They have long, thin tails and four legs. Salamanders and newts can live in water or on land.

**CAECILIANS**  
Caecilians are a group of animals called apoda. They are long, snake-like animals with no legs. They live in water or on land.

**SALTWATER SURVIVORS**  
Some amphibians can live in saltwater. These are called marine amphibians. They have special adaptations that allow them to live in saltwater.

## AMPHIBIANS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

The first frogs lived on Earth around 360 million years ago, but the history of amphibians goes back even further - another 100 million years! Amphibians were among the first four-legged vertebrates that lived on land. Over time, many species of amphibians evolved to live in water and on land. Today, there are more than 8,000 species of amphibians in the world.

**SEMI-AQUATIC TOADS**  
Semi-aquatic toads are amphibians that live both in water and on land. They have long, thin tails and four legs. They can breathe through their skin and their lungs.

**WATER-BORN TOADS**  
Water-born toads are amphibians that live only in water. They have long, thin tails and four legs. They can breathe through their skin and their lungs.

**LAND-BORN TOADS**  
Land-born toads are amphibians that live only on land. They have long, thin tails and four legs. They can breathe through their skin and their lungs.

**WATER-BORN SALAMANDERS**  
Water-born salamanders are amphibians that live only in water. They have long, thin tails and four legs. They can breathe through their skin and their lungs.

**LAND-BORN SALAMANDERS**  
Land-born salamanders are amphibians that live only on land. They have long, thin tails and four legs. They can breathe through their skin and their lungs.

**WATER-BORN CAECILIANS**  
Water-born caecilians are amphibians that live only in water. They are long, snake-like animals with no legs. They can breathe through their skin and their lungs.

**LAND-BORN CAECILIANS**  
Land-born caecilians are amphibians that live only on land. They are long, snake-like animals with no legs. They can breathe through their skin and their lungs.

## WHERE DO AMPHIBIANS LIVE?

The places where an animal lives is called its **habitat**. Although amphibians like to stay near water, they have been able to spread all across the world. From dark caves to mountain streams and from hot tropical forests to hot, dry deserts, some types even survive in dry habitats for most of the year but return back to ponds to breed.

**FROGS AND TOADS**  
Frogs and toads can live in a wide range of habitats. Some live in water, some live on land, and some live in both. They can live in forests, mountains, and deserts.

**WATER-BORN TOADS**  
Water-born toads live in water. They can live in ponds, streams, and rivers.

**WATER-BORN SALAMANDERS**  
Water-born salamanders live in water. They can live in ponds, streams, and rivers.

**WATER-BORN CAECILIANS**  
Water-born caecilians live in water. They are long, snake-like animals with no legs.

**LAND-BORN TOADS**  
Land-born toads live on land. They can live in forests, mountains, and deserts.

**LAND-BORN SALAMANDERS**  
Land-born salamanders live on land. They can live in forests, mountains, and deserts.

**LAND-BORN CAECILIANS**  
Land-born caecilians live on land. They are long, snake-like animals with no legs.

**WATER-BORN AMPHIBIANS**  
Water-born amphibians live in water. They can live in ponds, streams, and rivers.

**LAND-BORN AMPHIBIANS**  
Land-born amphibians live on land. They can live in forests, mountains, and deserts.

## HOW DO AMPHIBIANS LIVE?

Most amphibians spend at least part of their life in water. They are amazing animals because they can survive in two very different habitats: water and land. It can be a challenging life for these small creatures, which perhaps explains why there are fewer species of amphibian than any other major group of vertebrates (animals with backbones).

**SKIN**  
An amphibian's skin is smooth and covered with a slimy mucus to keep it moist. There are no scales, feathers or fur to protect it, but many amphibians can make a toxic skin slime, which can be poisonous to predators. Amphibians also have colourful skin to help them hide from predators and prey, to attract a mate and control their temperature.

**COLD-BLOODED**  
Like reptiles and fish, amphibians are cold-blooded. That means they cannot control their body temperature and will die if they get too hot or cold. That's why many adult frogs and toads hide in the shade or return to the water on a hot day.

**BREATHING**  
While other vertebrates have lungs to breathe in air or gills to breathe in water, amphibians need to breathe in air or water, or both. Young amphibians that live in water breathe through gills. Adult amphibians that live on land breathe using lungs and their skin, although some types keep their gills.

**African hairy frogs** grow special tufts of 'hair' on their legs. These tufts allow them to absorb more oxygen from water, so they can stay under the surface for longer.

**Mud puppies** are salamanders that can grow to 50 centimetres long. They live in ponds, rivers and streams and have feathery gills for breathing in water.

## SENSSES

**HEARING**  
Frogs and toads hear using special drum-like flaps of skin. There is one behind each eye. The skin vibrates when sound hits it, and messages are sent to the frog's brain so it can hear sound. Salamanders can hear well in water, but not in the air. Instead, they use their feet to sense vibrations in the ground.

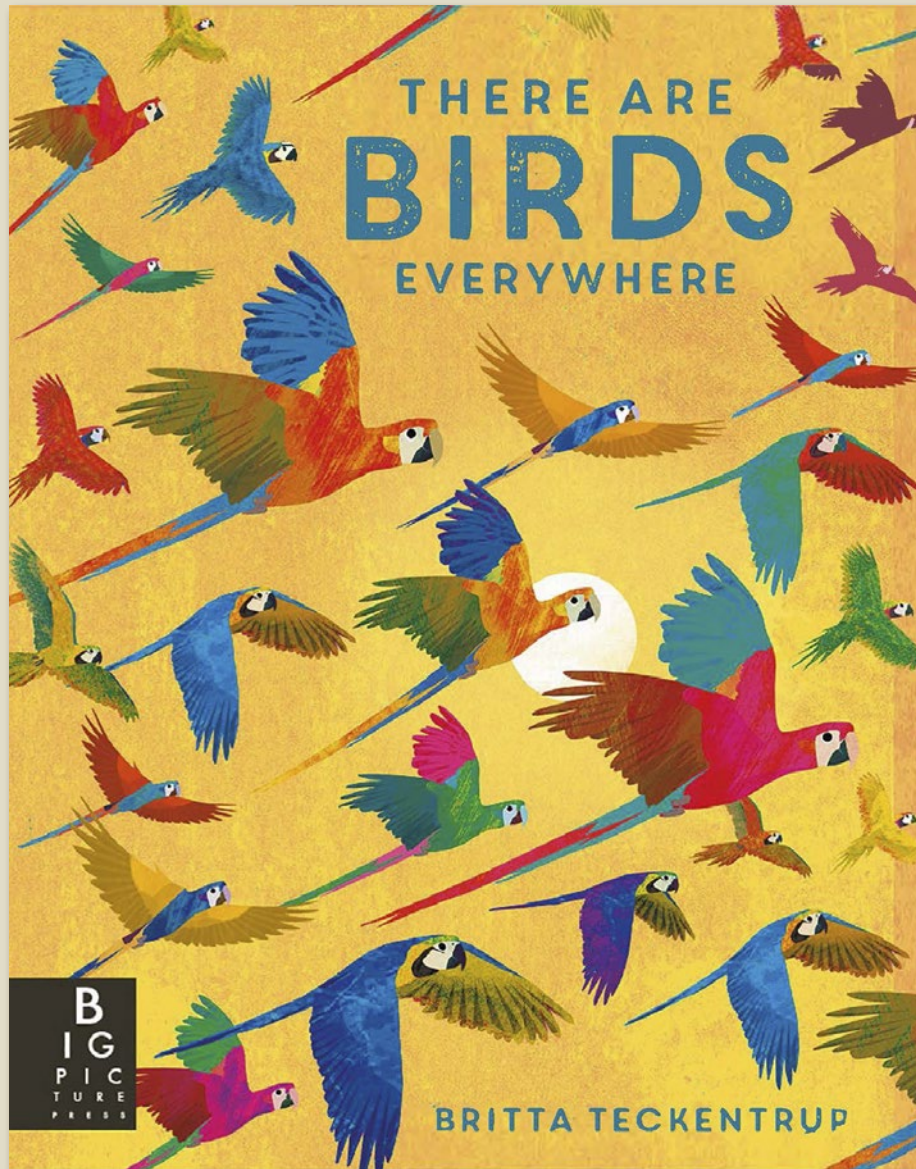
**VISION**  
Many frogs and toads have large, colourful eyes which can see forwards, sideways and even backwards, helping them to find food using their eyesight! Caecilians have small eyes and mostly rely on their sense of smell to find food. The pupils of frog and toad eyes come in some amazing shapes and colours.

**SMELL AND TASTE**  
Burrowing amphibians have a good sense of smell, using it to find food and mates. Some frogs and salamanders can even find the ponds where they hatched by following the smell. Caecilians use their sense of smell to find food. They have a little tentacle below each eye. This sense organ is flicked, like a snake's tongue, to detect smells and tastes.

**SOUND**  
Male frogs and toads can be very loud! When an American bullfrog croaks it expands its throat like a balloon, so the noise is louder and travels further. This stretched bubble of skin is called a vocal sac. Males croak to call females to come to them and to tell other males to stay away.

Pub Date	14/08/2025
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800787124
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Freight On Board	12/06/2025
Rights Available	World

# There are Birds Everywhere

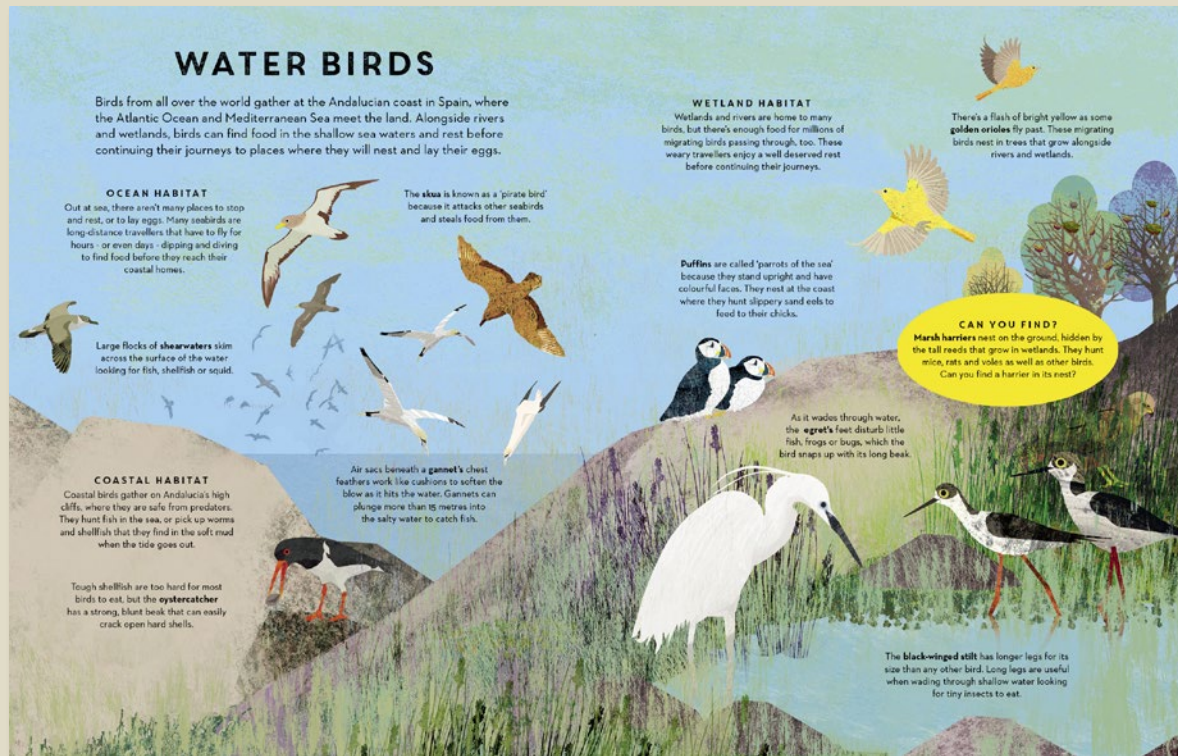


## Explore the world of birds in a sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book

- Contents includes bird anatomy, habitats, flight, feeding, hunting, courtship, migration, and the relationship between birds and humans.
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- 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

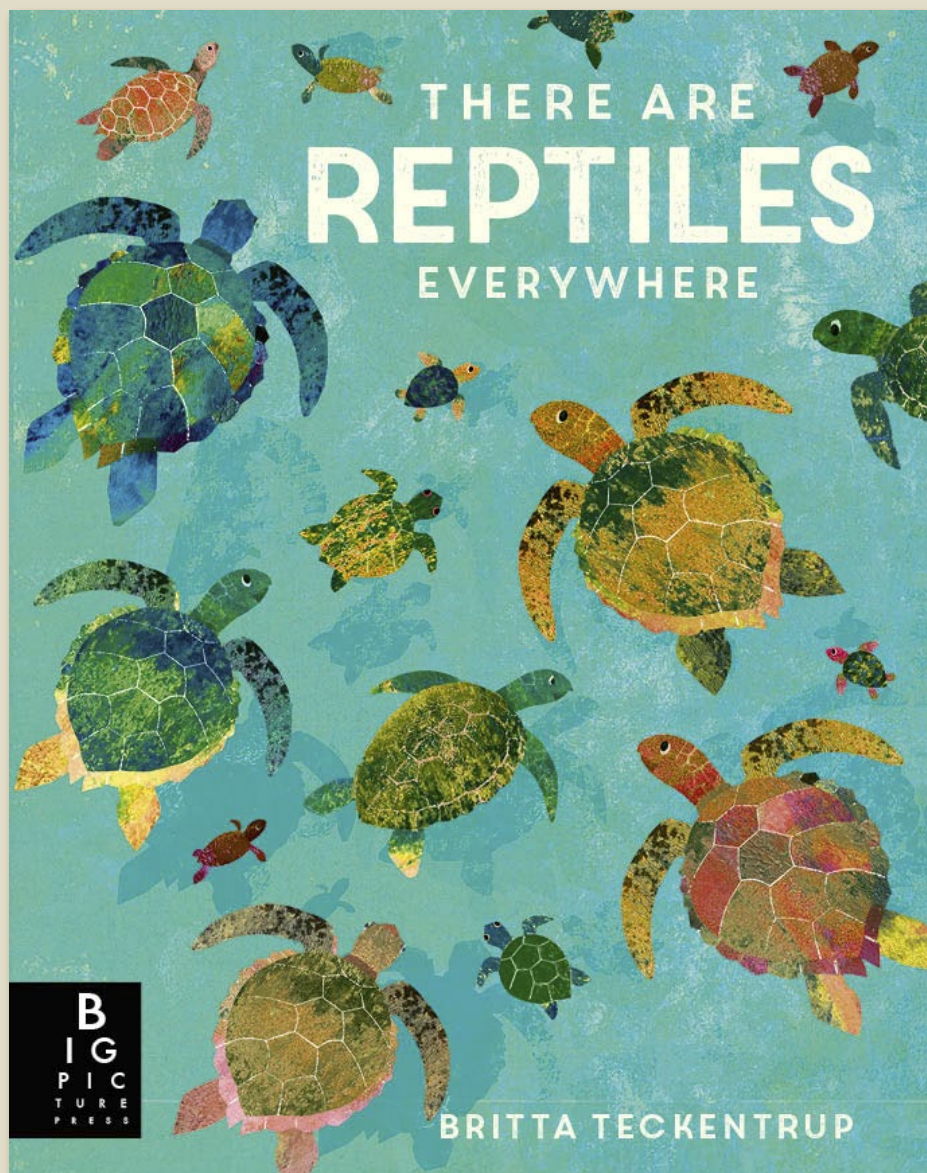


# There are Birds Everywhere



Pub Date	15/02/2024
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781800786585
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
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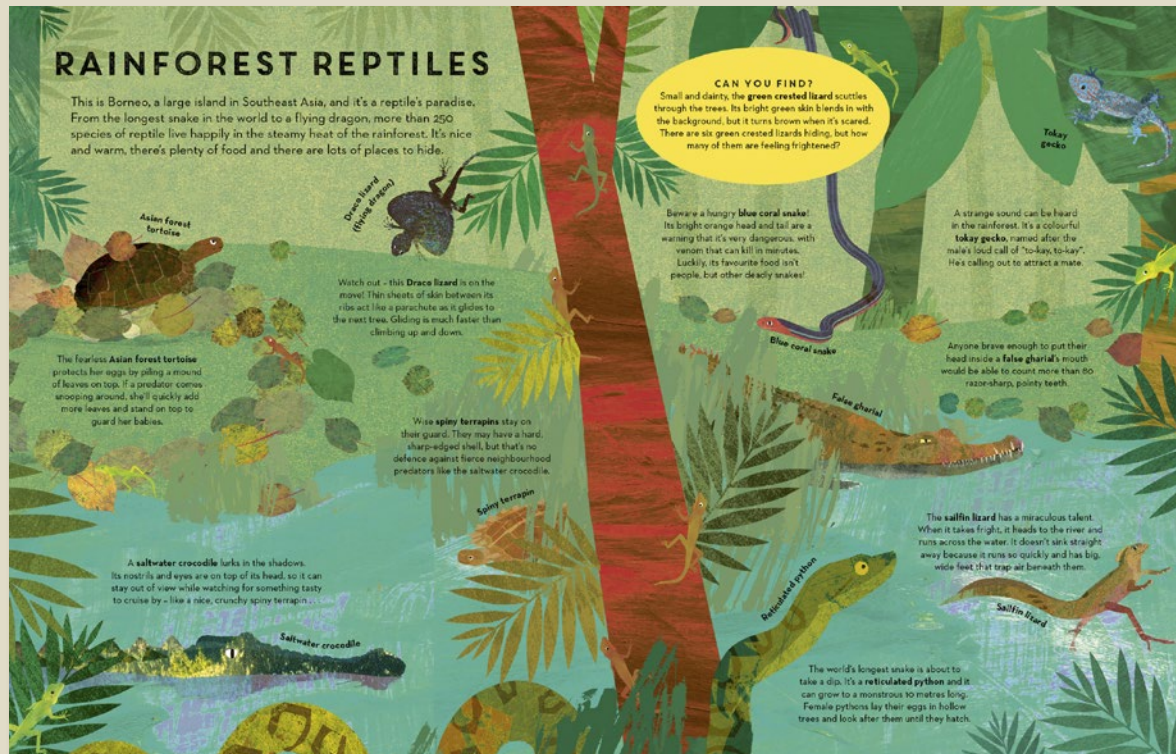
# There are Reptiles Everywhere



**An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.**

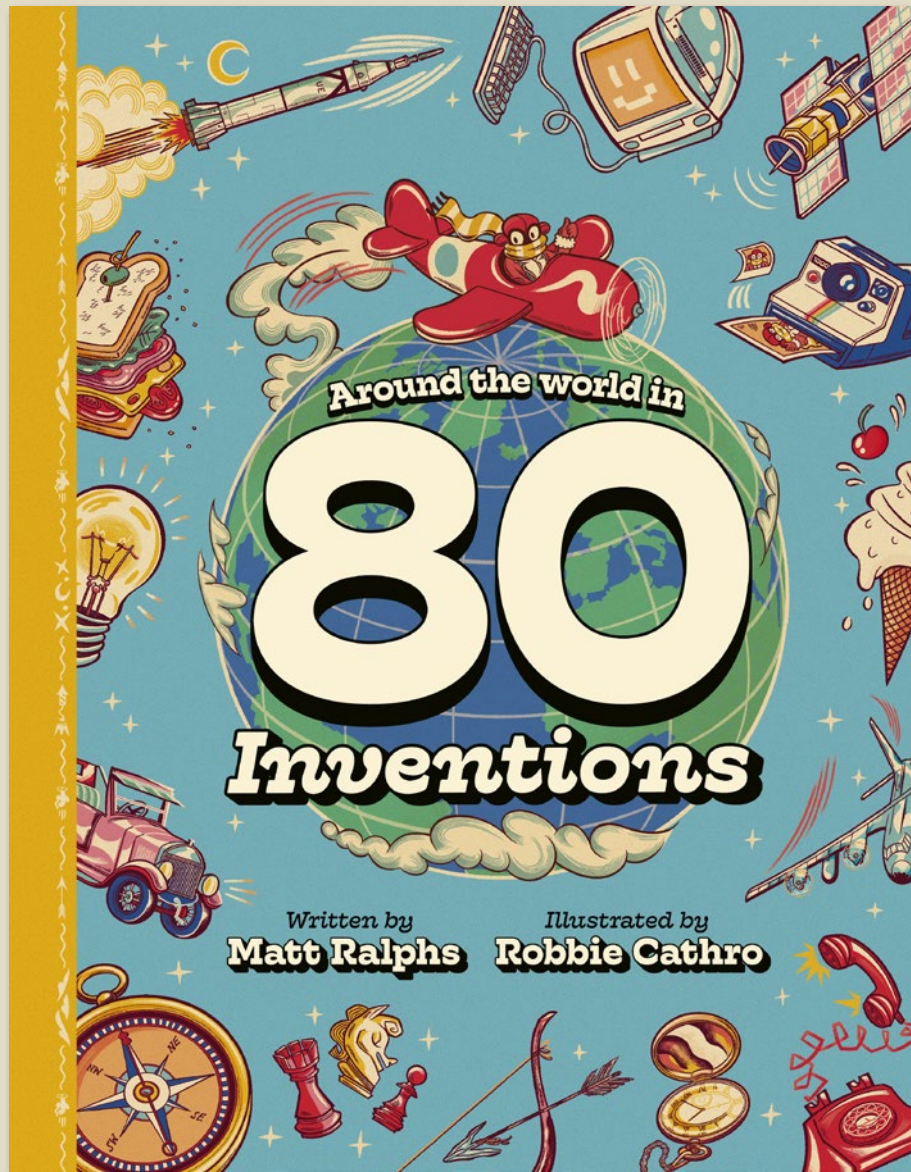
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.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

# There are Reptiles Everywhere



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Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781787419094
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Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
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Extent	32pp
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# Around the World in 80 Inventions



## 80 inventions from around the world

- A fun and accessible look at history and STEM with ties to the curriculum
- Written by emerging author Matt Ralphs, who has titles published with Nosy Crow, DK and Flying Eye
- Exciting talent Robbie Cathro has worked for clients including Aquila Magazine, Natural History Museum and Kingfisher.
- A travel theme inspired by postcards and travel posters gives this book a fun and engaging aesthetic
- Expertly checked by science writer Anne Rooney

# Around the World in 80 Inventions

## Ice Cream

*"Dreaming from dessert"*

14

**O**n the hot day of August 18th, 1792, the first ice cream was made in the United States. The recipe was created by an Italian immigrant, Francesco Lecca, who had learned the art of making ice cream while working in the mountains of Italy. The recipe was passed down to his daughter, Lucia, who later married an American, John Eckstein. The Ecksteins moved to Philadelphia, and Lucia began selling ice cream from a cart. The cart was decorated with a sign that read "Ice Cream".

**Easy Ice Cream**

15

## Bicycle

*"Freedom on two wheels"*

**D**id you know that the first bicycle was invented in France? The first bicycle was invented in 1817 by a Frenchman named Michaux. He called it a "velocipede". It was a wooden frame with two wheels of equal size. The rider sat on a seat between the wheels and used their feet to push the pedals. The pedals were connected to the front wheel. The rider would push the pedals down, which would turn the front wheel and move the bicycle forward.

**Pedious Penny-Farthing**

## Camera

*"Say cheese"*

24

**A**lthough it may seem to snap a photograph is a simple task, the camera is a complex piece of machinery. The first camera was invented in 1816 by Nicéphore Niépce. He called it a "chambre noire". It was a dark box with a lens on one side and a piece of paper on the other. Light from the scene outside would pass through the lens and create an inverted image on the paper. The image would be etched into the paper by the light.

**Developed to Perfection**

## High-Speed Train

*"No-speed" locomotives"*

25

**B**efore the high-speed train, the fastest train was the Trans-Siberian Railway. It was built in the 1890s and stretched across Russia. The train was made of many different types of locomotives and cars. It was the longest railway line in the world. The train was built to connect the cities of Moscow and Vladivostok. It was built to be the fastest train in the world.

**Marvelous Maglevs**

## Wind Turbine

*"Harnessing the power of wind"*

34

**Y**ou might have seen a wind turbine on an island or in the distance. It is a tall tower with three blades. The blades are made of a material that is strong and light. The blades are connected to a generator. The wind turns the blades, which turns the generator. The generator produces electricity. The electricity is sent to a power plant. The power plant produces electricity for the grid.

**Green Energy**

## Helicopter

*"A surprising way to fly"*

35

**W**hen you think about helicopters, you probably think of the military. But the helicopter was invented by a Frenchman, Jean-François Moisant. He was a pilot and an inventor. He was the first person to fly a helicopter. He flew it in 1907. The helicopter was a small, single-engine aircraft. It had a rotor that could be tilted. The rotor was connected to the engine. The engine turned the rotor, which allowed the helicopter to lift off the ground.

**Versatile VTOLs**

## Wheel

*"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round"*

17

**C**an you imagine a world without wheels? Apart from sledges and ships, there would be no vehicles – no carts, cars, bikes, buses, trucks, trains, trams or aeroplanes. The first wheeled vehicles were animal-drawn carts with solid wooden wheels. They were invented in Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) around 3200 BCE. 300 years after the horizontal potter's wheel. These carts carried cargo to market and heavy loads, such as stone and timber for building projects. The horse-drawn chariot came next. In about 2500 BCE, chariot wheels were spoked rather than solid like a cartwheel, so they were faster and lighter. The wheel may be one of the simplest inventions, but without it our world would be completely different.

**Potter's Wheel**

The very first wheels were used to make pottery. The art of pottery began around 30,000 years ago. Originally, potters would shape clay into pots with their hands, but this took a long time. The Mesopotamians invented a better method in around 3500 BCE. The potter's wheel was a large stone disc balanced on a stick called an 'axle', which could be spun. By putting clay on the wheel and spinning it, the potter could shape the clay quickly into pots. We don't know for sure, but it seems likely that the potter's wheel led to the invention of the vehicle wheel.

## Internet

*"The world at your fingertips"*

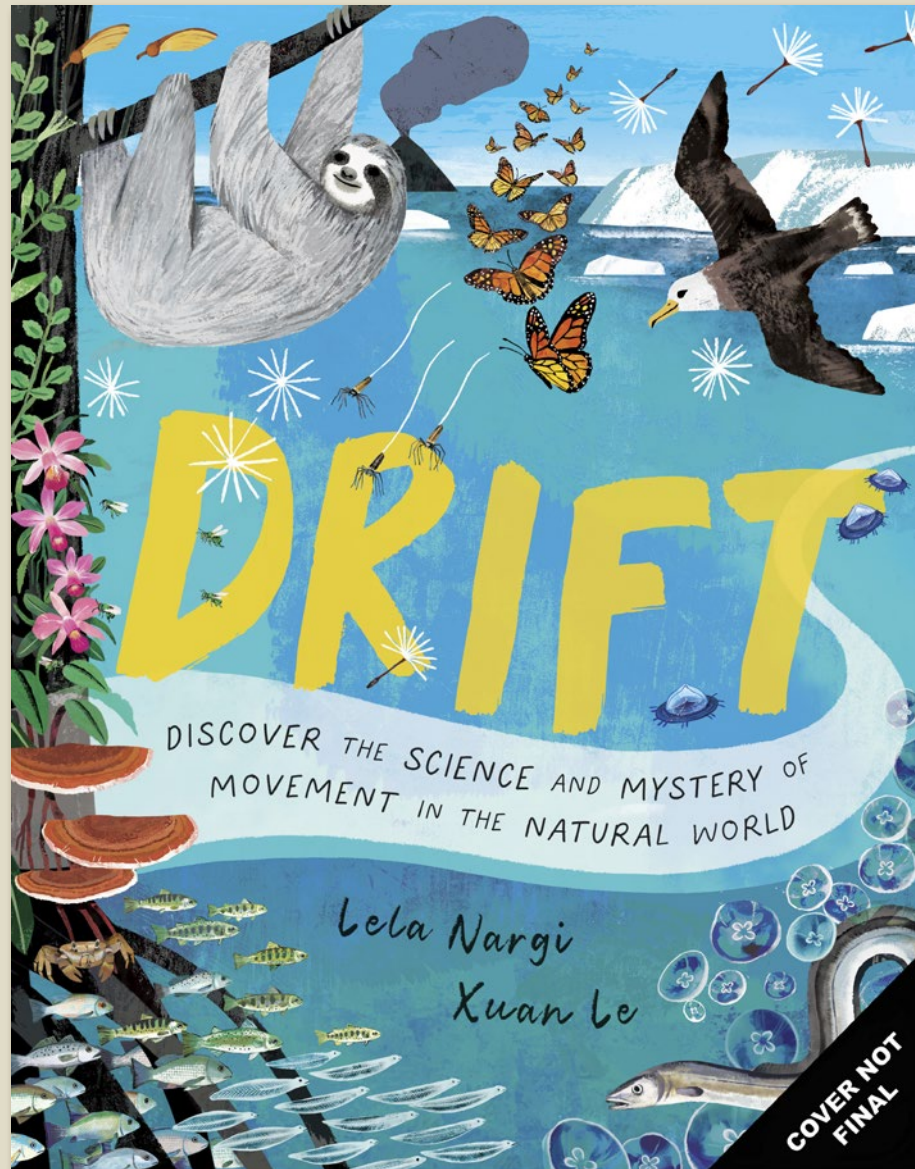
18

**T**he invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947–1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when computers were the size of an entire room. The United States government wanted a communication system that couldn't be destroyed in a single attack, so they created ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network): a series of linked computers across different locations, which allowed information to be relayed along telephone lines. The first message was sent in 1969. It was a single word: LOGIN, but only the 'L' and the 'O' got through before the network crashed. By the end of the same year four computers were connected on the ARPANET. It took years to create the 'network protocol' that allows computers to transfer data and 'speak' to each other. From the 1970s this network grew into the global Internet, which now links billions of devices. Today, whatever you want – books, food, holidays, cars – with the Internet you simply click a button and wait for it to arrive. Social media sites allow people all over the world to communicate instantly. We can consume films, television shows, music and video games, and even do our banking online.

**World Wide Web**

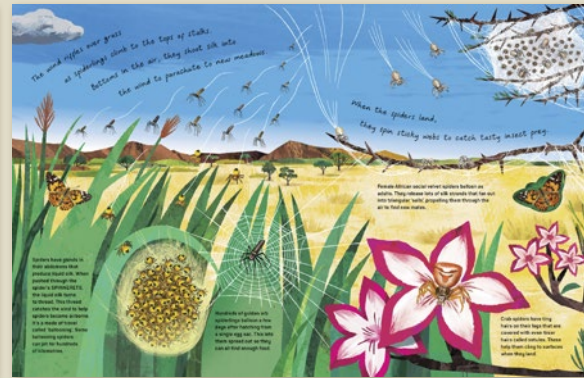
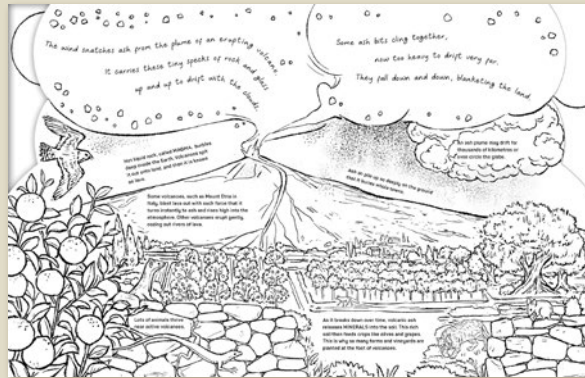
The World Wide Web (WWW) is a gateway to the Internet. It's made up of search engines like Google and Safari, the Internet addresses (also called URLs) we type in, and the websites that appear on our screens. It was invented by a British computer scientist called Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 while working at CERN, a science research laboratory in Switzerland. The WWW made the Internet accessible to everyone, not just scientists and academics.

Pub Date	12/10/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419315
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Robbie Cathro
Extent	96pp
Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World



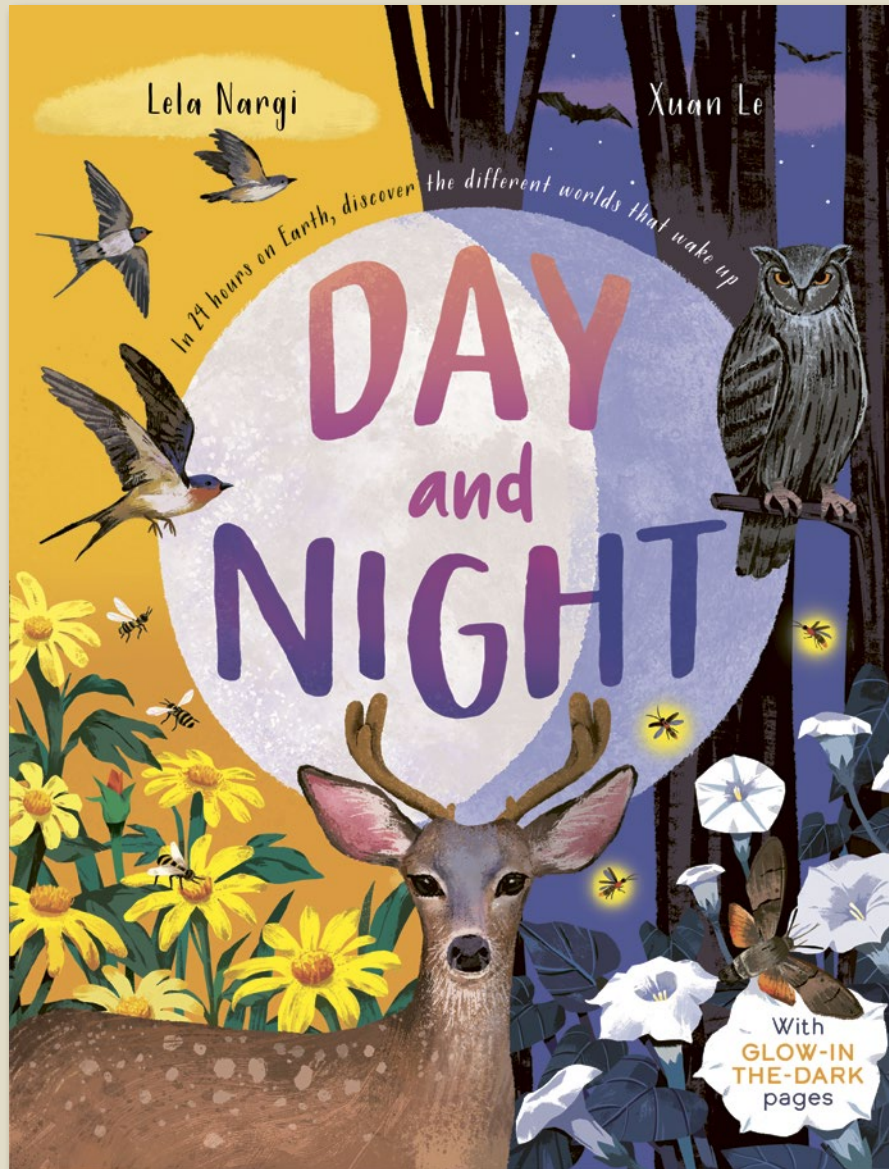
## The science of movement in the natural world

- Die-cuts on every spread lead the reader through the book, providing a sense of movement
- With a lyrical story and captions, this book can be read on two levels
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV
- Sample contents: AIR: Parachuting Spiders, Volcanic Ash Cloud, Migrating Butterflies, Birds; LAND: Seed Dispersal, Mangroves, Parasitic Plants, Tree-Dwelling Mammals; WATER: Driftwood and its Passengers, Marine Snow, Whales, Jellyfish, Icebergs.



Pub Date	<b>25/09/2025</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800782112</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Lela Nargi</b>
Illustrator	<b>Xuan Le</b>
Extent	<b>48pp</b>
Files To Printer	<b>16/04/2025</b>
Freight On Board	<b>03/07/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Day and Night



## A narrative non-fiction story of a day on Earth

- Sample contents: TWILIGHT Mule deer and mountain lion (North America); DAWN Spiders weaving webs (Australia); EARLY MORNING Hummingbirds & sweat bees (Mexico); LATE MORNING Andean condor (South America); NOON Cicadas (Western Europe); EARLY AFTERNOON Caracal, python (Africa); EARLY EVENING coral reef (Fiji); DUSK Moonflowers & sphinx moth (South Asia)
- Glow-in-the-dark ink on the nighttime pages
- This book can be read as a gentle story at bed time or to learn more about the world
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + glow-in-the-dark-ink (cover and nighttime pages)



# Day and Night



## A Guide to Day and Night

### Polar night and midnight sun

At the very north and south of Earth, days work differently. For six months of the year the sun never rises above the horizon. This is called the **POLAR NIGHT**, and it is dark all the time. For the other six months of the year, the sun never falls below the horizon. This is called the **MIDNIGHT SUN**, and it is light all the time.

This phenomenon happens because Earth is tilted. When one pole is tilted towards the sun, the other pole is tilted away. This makes daytime or nighttime last more than 24 hours in these places.

<h4>Dawn</h4> <p>Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p> <p>Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called <b>CREPUSCULAR</b>.</p>	<h4>Sunrise</h4> <p>The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.</p>	<h4>Daytime</h4> <p>The period between sunrise and sunset, when the sun peaks up over the horizon line then travels in an arc across the sky. It is warmer than it is at night and there is more food around, but animals are more easily spotted by predators in the light.</p> <p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called <b>DIURNAL</b>.</p>	<h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</p> <p><b>DIURNAL</b> animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</p>	<h4>Dusk</h4> <p>The sun lowers even more, even though we can't see it now. The sky grows darker but there is still a faint glow of light. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p> <p><b>CREPUSCULAR</b> animals and plants are active again.</p>	<h4>Night</h4> <p>The period between dusk and dawn, when it is dark. The air is cool and more humid. There is less food around at night but under the cover of darkness animals can avoid getting caught by predators.</p> <p>Animals that are active at night are called <b>NOCTURNAL</b>.</p>
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Pub Date	<b>27/04/2023</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787419346</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Lela Nargi</b>
Illustrator	<b>Xuan Le</b>
Extent	<b>48pp</b>
Word Count	<b>3000 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Raising the Roof



## A cool introduction to classical music

- Broadcaster, songwriter, composer and Scala Radio presenter Jack Pepper is an exciting, young voice in classical music.
- A fun and approachable introduction to classical music
- Includes a playlist, so you can listen as you read
- **SAMPLE CONTENTS:** Hildegard of Bingen 1098-1179; Claudio Monteverdi 1567-1643; Barbara Strozzi 1619-c. 1664; JS Bach 1685-1750; Joseph Bologne 1745-1799; Ludwig van Beethoven 1770-1827; Richard Wagner 1813-1883; Giuseppe Verdi 1813-1901; Ethel Smyth 1858-1944; Arnold Schoenberg, 1874-1951; Igor Stravinsky, 1882-1971; Florence Price, 1887 - 1953; George Gershwin, 1898-1937; Leonard Bernstein, 1918-1990
- Cover: matt Lam, spot UV + holo foil

# Raising the Roof

## SYMPHONY

The symphony has changed over the centuries, but it is essentially an extended piece of music for a large group of players. The word itself comes from the Greek word *symphony*, which means 'together'. The word *symphony* is used to describe the way in which the different instruments in an orchestra work together to create a single sound.

**LISTENING TIP**  
When you listen to a symphony, pay attention to the different instruments. Each instrument has its own part to play, and together they create a rich and varied sound.

**1500s** The first symphonies were written in the 1500s, and were usually for a small group of instruments.

**1700s** In the 1700s, the symphony became a more formal genre, and was usually written for a large orchestra.

**1775** In 1775, the first symphony was written for a large orchestra, and was usually written for a large orchestra.

**1800s** In the 1800s, the symphony became a more formal genre, and was usually written for a large orchestra.

**1872** In 1872, the first symphony was written for a large orchestra, and was usually written for a large orchestra.

**1948** In 1948, the first symphony was written for a large orchestra, and was usually written for a large orchestra.

**1900s** In the 1900s, the symphony became a more formal genre, and was usually written for a large orchestra.

**Present** In the present, the symphony is still a popular genre, and is usually written for a large orchestra.

## Richard Wagner

Richard Wagner was a German composer, conductor, and opera theorist. He is best known for his operas, which are characterized by their complex plots and rich musical language. Wagner's operas are often considered to be some of the greatest works of Western music.

**LISTEN!**  
Wagner's music is often characterized by its complex and rich musical language. It is a great example of the power of music to tell a story and evoke emotion.

**To Listen or Not to Listen...**  
Wagner's music is often considered to be some of the greatest works of Western music. It is a great example of the power of music to tell a story and evoke emotion.

## George Gershwin

George Gershwin was an American composer, pianist, and conductor. He is best known for his jazz-influenced compositions, which are characterized by their rhythmic complexity and rich harmonic language. Gershwin's music is often considered to be some of the greatest works of American music.

**LISTEN!**  
Gershwin's music is often characterized by its rhythmic complexity and rich harmonic language. It is a great example of the power of music to tell a story and evoke emotion.

**George Gershwin's Sound**  
Gershwin's music is often characterized by its rhythmic complexity and rich harmonic language. It is a great example of the power of music to tell a story and evoke emotion.

## 1098-1179 Hildegard of Bingen

Here's someone who was, in every sense, a visionary. Hildegard of Bingen had visions of God and wrote them down as poems and music.

**Music was just one part of a lifetime of interests.** Hildegard of Bingen – named after the German town she came from – was (deep breath) a nun, diplomat, writer, leader, adviser, plant expert, scientist, public speaker... and a composer. But it all came back to faith. Hildegard became a nun aged 12 and later created her own monastery with 18 sisters. As if that wasn't enough, Hildegard then developed her own language and alphabet, possibly to help bring her nuns together. She used her talents – for music and for words – to unite people. It was all ultimately about expression. Hildegard wrote books on natural history, plants and medicine, and was even the first person to write a morality play, a drama where good battles

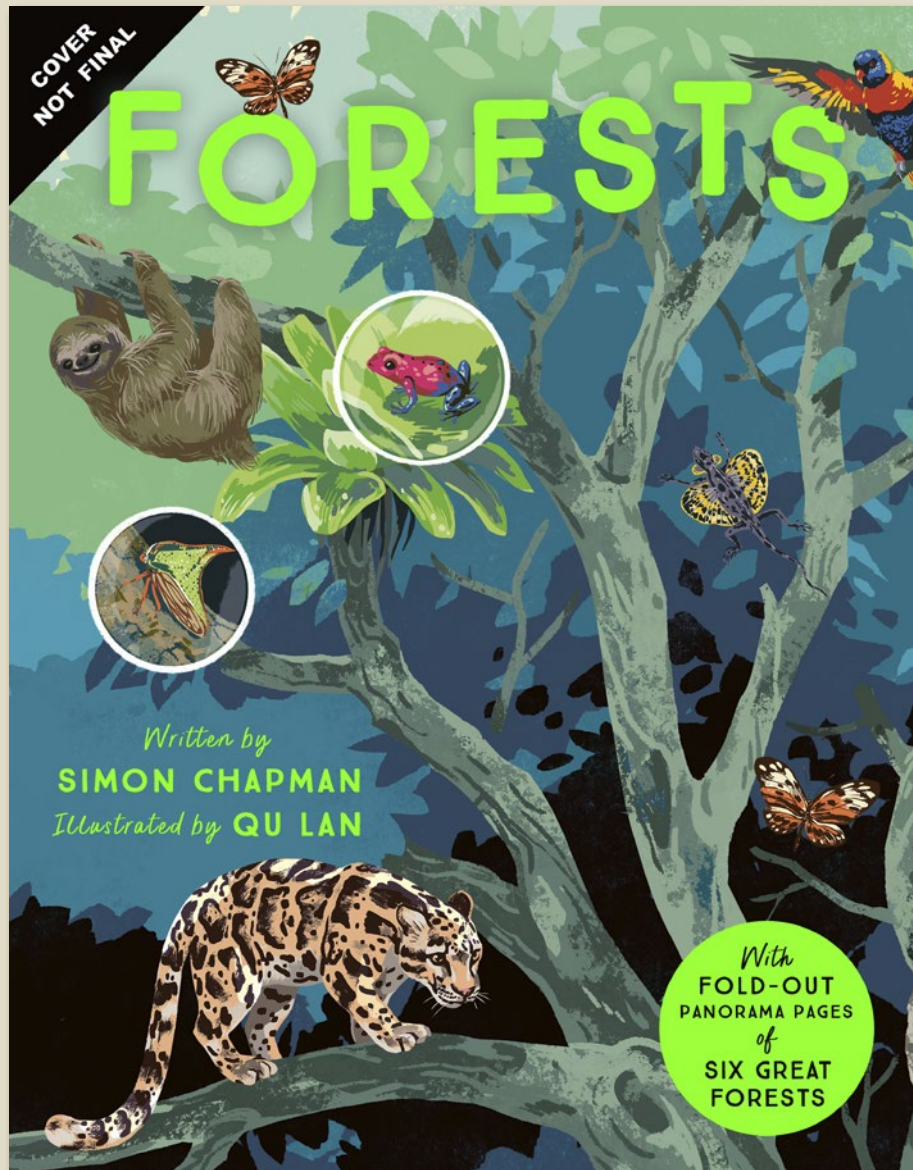
evil Frankish 'Worms', but in the 1100s. That made her the 'influencer' of the time! She became a pen pal of popes, kings, emperors and archbishops, and was herself a major public leader: she went on at least four public speaking tours of Germany. This was bold stuff, given that women of the time were not allowed to travel as preacher-teachers, she was in many ways an early feminist, championing the rights of women and dealing with men on an equal footing. 'No wonder why, in the centuries after her death, Hildegard was considered for sainthood by no less than four different popes!

**Learning by Ear**  
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised 80 hours of music, all by ear! By the 900s, it took around 10 years to teach a young chorister all the pieces they'd need to know for future services. And you think school is intense...

**LISTEN!**  
**A Feather on the Breath of God** sung by Gothic Voices  
Hildegard was a little-known name even in medieval circles, with early music becoming widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the standards is this album, released in 1985.

**And a botany book to me!**  
**She sent me a letter!**  
**I'm scheduling her next tour!**

Pub Date	06/06/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419285
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jack Pepper
Illustrator	Michele Bruttomesso
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World



## An exploration of forests with fold-out pages.

- A comprehensive and fascinating exploration of forests including their role, the unique wildlife they support and their fight for survival.
- Features forests from around the world.
- Includes four fold-out pages.
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + 5th colour



## A World of Forests

**A MASS OF TREES GROWS UP A HILLSIDE,** their roots tapping in the ground. Rain of sunlight pours through the high canopy of leaves, making the forest floor a place of light and shadow. Forests are the most important of the planet's ecosystems. The amount of forests has been growing for thousands of years.

The beauty of forests and the way they grow is a result of the balance between the forces of the sun, rain and wind. Forests are the most important of the planet's ecosystems. The amount of forests has been growing for thousands of years.



## PART ONE: What is a Forest?

**WITH A THICK LEAFY CANOPY ABOVE BLOCKING OUT THE FULL FORCE OF THE RAIN AND THE SUN'S RAYS,** and a rotting mulch of leaves and deadwood on the floor, forests are great places to live. Eight out of ten of all the Earth's land plant and animal species lives in one.

When there is not enough sun, rain or warmth, trees may still grow, but not as a forest. There might be open woodland with widely spaced bushes, grassland or even desert.

Different types of forest can grow on a single hill or mountain, depending on how much sun, wind and rain its slopes receive. Dense jungle may grow on one side of a valley where the sun shines and rich soil has built up while, on the other side, the trees are stunted through lack of light, water and nutrients.



## Warm Temperate Forests

**A STORM IS BREWING ABOVE AN AUSTRALIAN FOREST.** The clouds are lowering fast. The rain is coming. It comes pouring through the branches and piling up the dead leaves that cover the ground. The air is charged with electricity and a flash of lightning strikes. The forest is ready to burn.

**TOO MANY WILDFIRES**

Wildfires are a natural part of the life cycle of many forests. The trees have adapted to survive. The ground is covered with a thick layer of dead leaves and twigs. The rain is coming. It comes pouring through the branches and piling up the dead leaves that cover the ground. The air is charged with electricity and a flash of lightning strikes. The forest is ready to burn.



## PART ONE: What is a Forest?

**WITH A THICK LEAFY CANOPY ABOVE BLOCKING OUT THE FULL FORCE OF THE RAIN AND THE SUN'S RAYS,** and a rotting mulch of leaves and deadwood on the floor, forests are great places to live. Eight out of ten of all the Earth's land plant and animal species lives in one.

Forests cover nearly a third of all the land area of our planet, but what counts as a forest? Covered in trees – yes – but how tall do the trees have to be? How close together must they grow? And how large an area must they cover?

The United Nations says that to count as a forest, an area of at least half a hectare (about two-thirds the size of a football pitch) must have trees five metres tall covering over a tenth of the space.

To grow, a forest needs enough sunlight, water, warmth and soil nutrients. The type of forest that grows depends on the balance of these factors. With the right combination, trees will grow thick and tall, and all the other life that depends on them thrives.

## GROWING IN DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

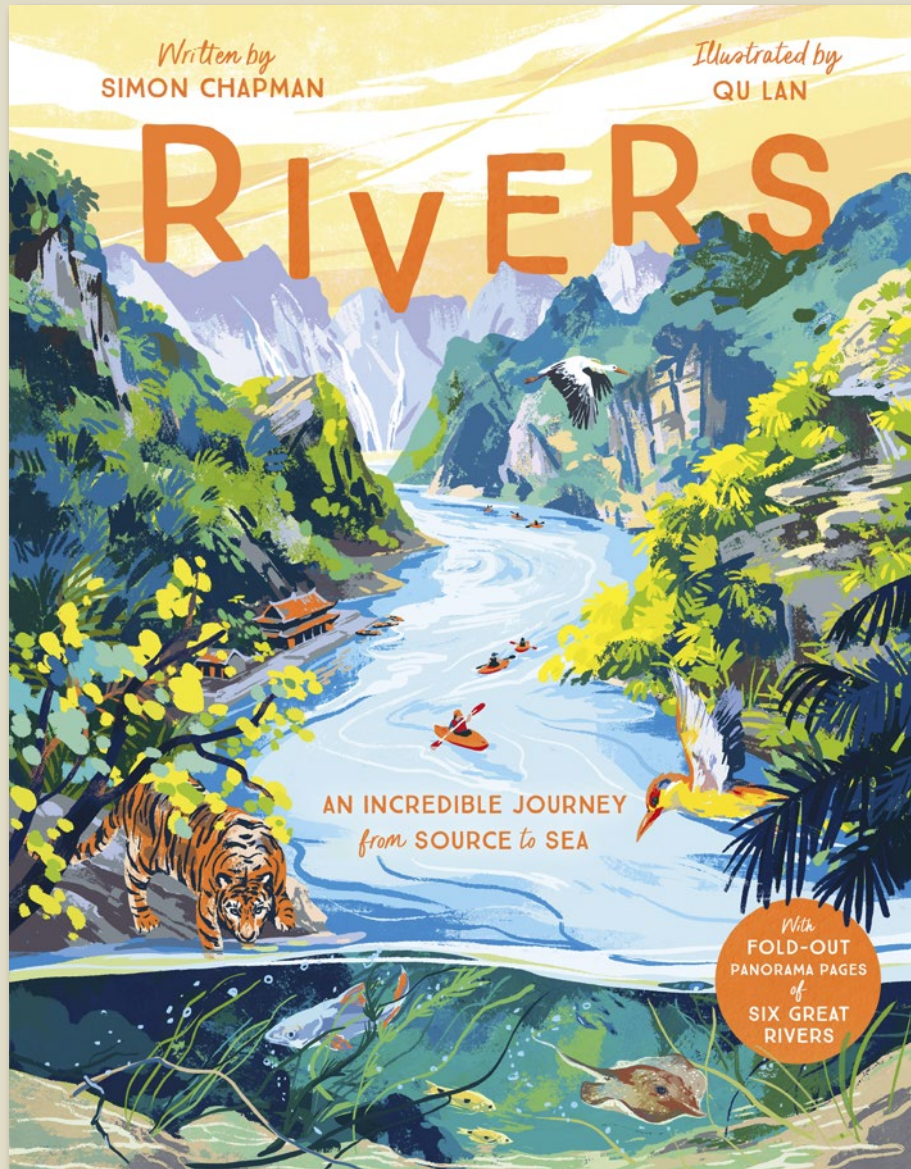
When there is not enough sun, rain or warmth, trees may still grow, but not as a forest. There might be open woodland with widely spaced bushes, grassland or even desert.

Plants in many forests around the world have adapted to cope with less than perfect conditions. These include the 'tundra' of the far north with its intensely cold winters and South America's Gran Chaco where for much of the year it is too hot and too dry for most plants to grow.

Different types of forest can grow on a single hill or mountain, depending on how much sun, wind and rain its slopes receive. Dense jungle may grow on one side of a valley where the sun shines and rich soil has built up while, on the other side, the trees are stunted through lack of light, water and nutrients.

To understand how these forests grow we must first understand how trees work.

Pub Date	<b>25/06/2026</b>
Pub Price	<b>£15.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800788404</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Simon Chapman</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>12000 words</b>
Translation Files	<b>13/10/2025</b>
Files To Printer	<b>02/02/2026</b>
Freight On Board	<b>09/04/2026</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



## An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

- A stunning look at geography, exploring the physical features of rivers, the unique wildlife they support and how they have shaped human history.
- Featuring 6 mighty rivers from around the world, one from each continent
- CONTENTS: A World of Rivers; Where do rivers get their water?; Source; Heading Downhill; Waterfalls; Underground Rivers; Gorges; Rapids; Dams; The Danube; Around the Bend; River Life; River Highway; The Ganges; Making Lakes; The Amazon; River City; The Murray; Extraordinary Rivers; Floating Islands of the Sudd; The Nile; Deltas; Estuaries; The Mississippi; Mangroves; Salmon Run
- Includes fold-out pages throughout
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + 5th colour

## Water

**WHAT IS WATER?**

Water is H<sub>2</sub>O. One molecule of water has two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom bonded together. These molecules are always bonded together and they stick together, and because of this, water can change its shape.

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## Mangroves

**NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DELTA IN BORNEO, ASIA, ONE OF THE MOST DIVERSE AND PRODUCTIVE ECOSYSTEMS ON EARTH EXISTS.**

This is the mangrove forest. The trees here have roots that grow down into the water. They have special leaves that can filter out salt from the water. This allows them to live in a salty environment. The mangroves are home to many different animals, including birds, fish, and crabs. They also help to protect the coast from erosion and flooding.

## HEADING UPSTREAM: The Salmon Run

**IN OCTOBER AT THE ADAMS RIVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, SALMON ARE AT THEIR MOST ACTIVE AS THEY FIGHT THEIR WAY UPSTREAM AGAINST THE CURRENT TO GET TO THE SPawning GROUNDS.**

Salmon are at their most active in October. They are fighting their way upstream against the current to get to the spawning grounds. This is a very difficult task because the river is so fast and the water is so cold. The salmon have to jump over rocks and swim against the current for miles. Only the strongest survive to reach the spawning grounds.

## GORGES: The Grand Canyon

**THE MOST FAMOUS GORGE IN THE WORLD, THE Grand Canyon winds its way through the semi-desert of the Southwestern United States. It is 1,600 metres deep and over 400 kilometres long, carved by the Colorado River.**

The Plateau people of the Great Basin Desert area call it the Naabab, which means the 'mountain turned upside down'. But the Colorado is no great thing in the Amazon. It is only 100 metres wide on average as it passes between the canyon's rock walls. So how did it cut so deeply into the earth?

*The River Colorado is only 25 metres wide at its narrowest point in the Grand Canyon. That's about the length of a town swimming pool. But at this point, the river is also at its deepest - 25 metres.*

Gorges are formed by waterfalls eroding backwards, caverns collapsing or by the sheer force of the water eroding through rock, and this takes time. Six million years in the case of the Grand Canyon.

The sedimentary rock that the Colorado River flows over is made of compacted sand and mud that was once on the bottom of the sea. This seabed was raised higher by the same earth movements that raised the land to form the nearby Rocky Mountains.

For most of the year the Colorado hardly erodes the rock beneath it. Virtually all of its downward cutting happens when snow in the Rockies melts each spring, swelling the river to many times its usual size.

Carrying 500,000 tons of tiny broken rock pieces, the floodwaters of the Colorado act like sandpaper, wearing the riverbed deeper and washing away the valley sides.

Water erodes hard and soft rock away at different rates, which has created the Grand Canyon's distinctive steps.

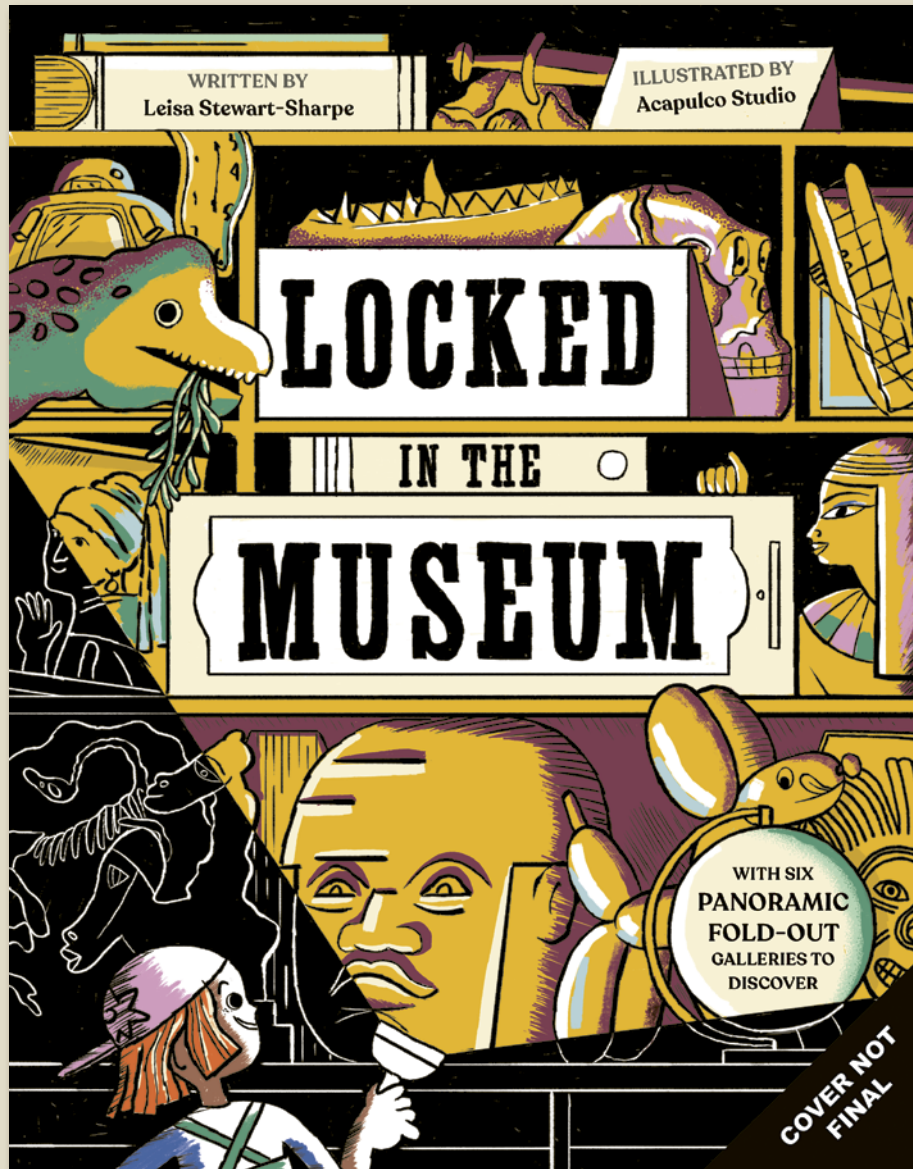
**“A PERFECT HELL OF WAVES”**

The Colorado River was first explored in 1859 by a 10-man expedition led by geologist Colonel John Wesley Powell. They set off in four wooden rowing boats, not knowing what they would discover. Over three months and 1500 kilometres they encountered hundreds of rapids, one of which they described as 'a perfect hell of waves'. After one of the boats was smashed to pieces, three of the team deserted to take their chances in the desert. They were never seen again. The three remaining boats made it through the canyon and Colonel Powell became famous for his achievement. Powell took another expedition through the Canyon in 1871, this time with cameras and equipment to map the river's course.

Swirling currents can cause rocks, pebbles and sediment to erode circular hollows called potholes in the riverbed.

Pub Date	25/05/2023
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787419926
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Simon Chapman
Illustrator	Qu Lan
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World

# Locked in the Museum

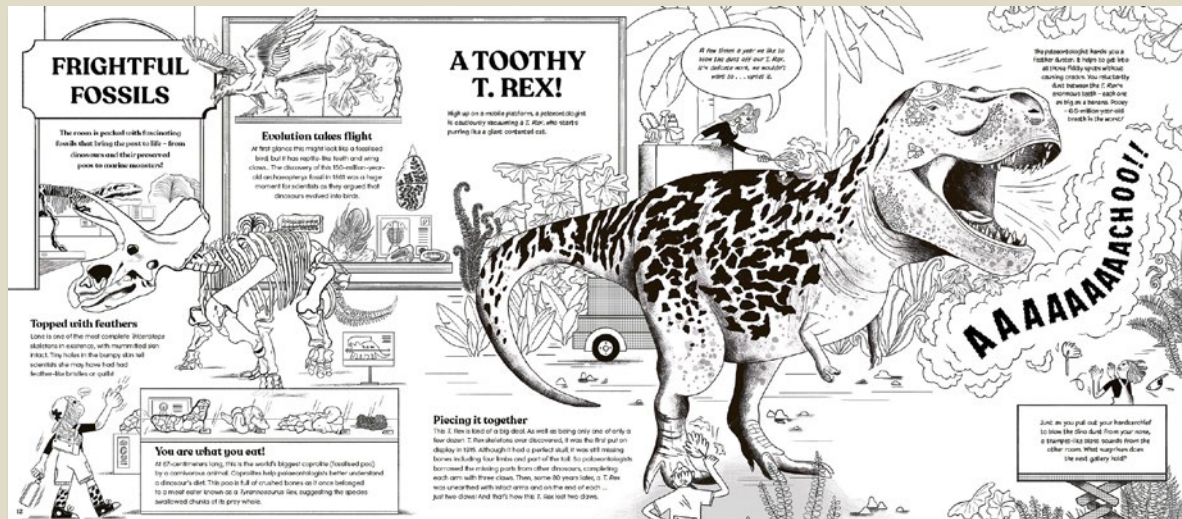
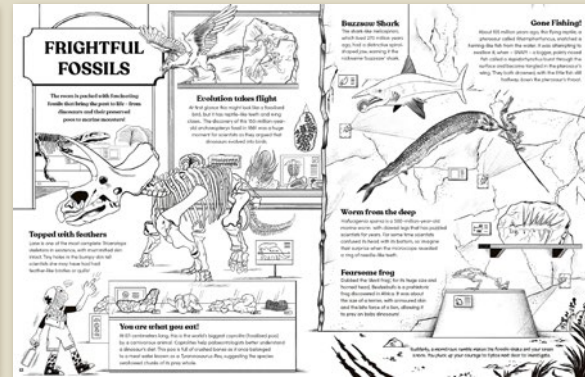
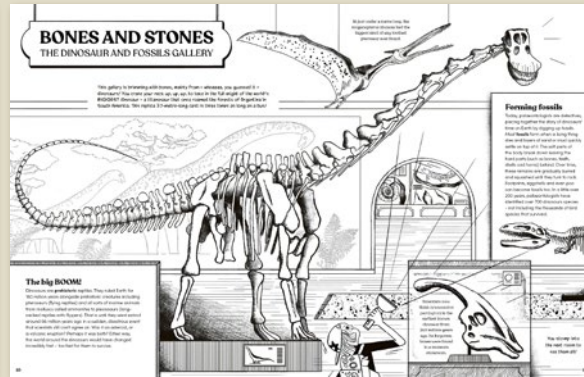


## An action-packed tour of the most marvellous museum in the world!

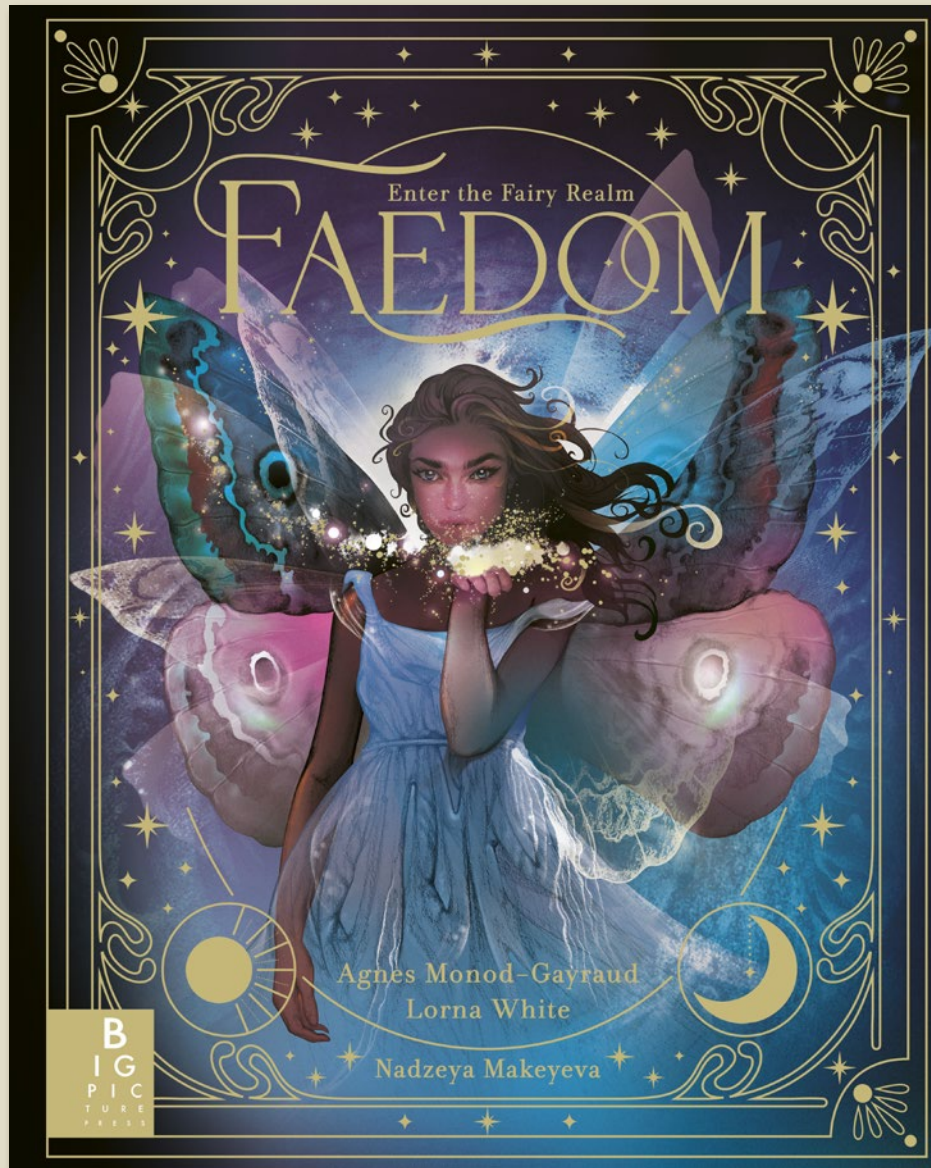
- A thrilling behind-the-scenes museum tour featuring six stunning gatefold scenes.
- Featuring artefacts from real-life museums around the world, the exhibits are organised into eight galleries: Dinosaurs and fossils, Nature, Human Origins, Ancient Civilisations, Art, Transport, Space, Science and Technology and Earth
- A fun and accessible cross curricular title perfect for curious kids who are interested in everything from ancient history and art, to STEM topics.
- Features a section on the challenges faced by modern museums and a glossary of tricky terms.
- Cover finishes: spot uv and emboss



# Locked in the Museum

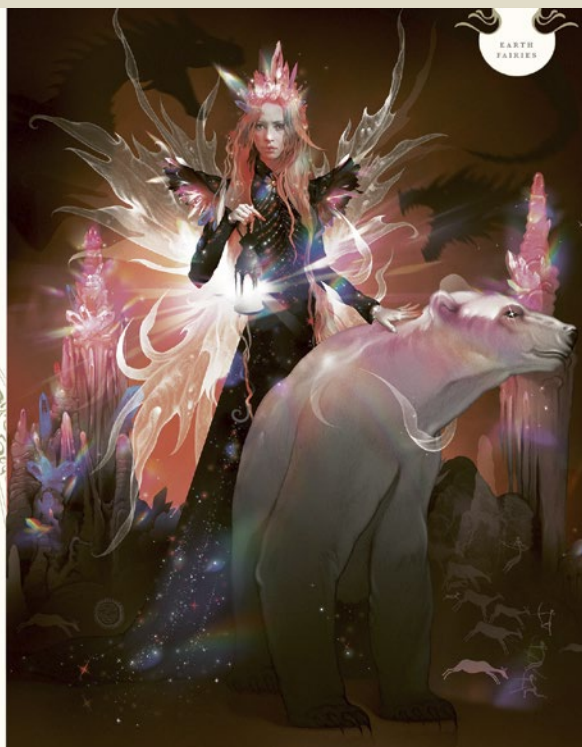


Pub Date	09/10/2025
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781800782105
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Leisa Stewart-Sharpe
Illustrator	Acapulco Studio
Extent	64pp
Word Count	15000 words
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	24/07/2025
Rights Available	World

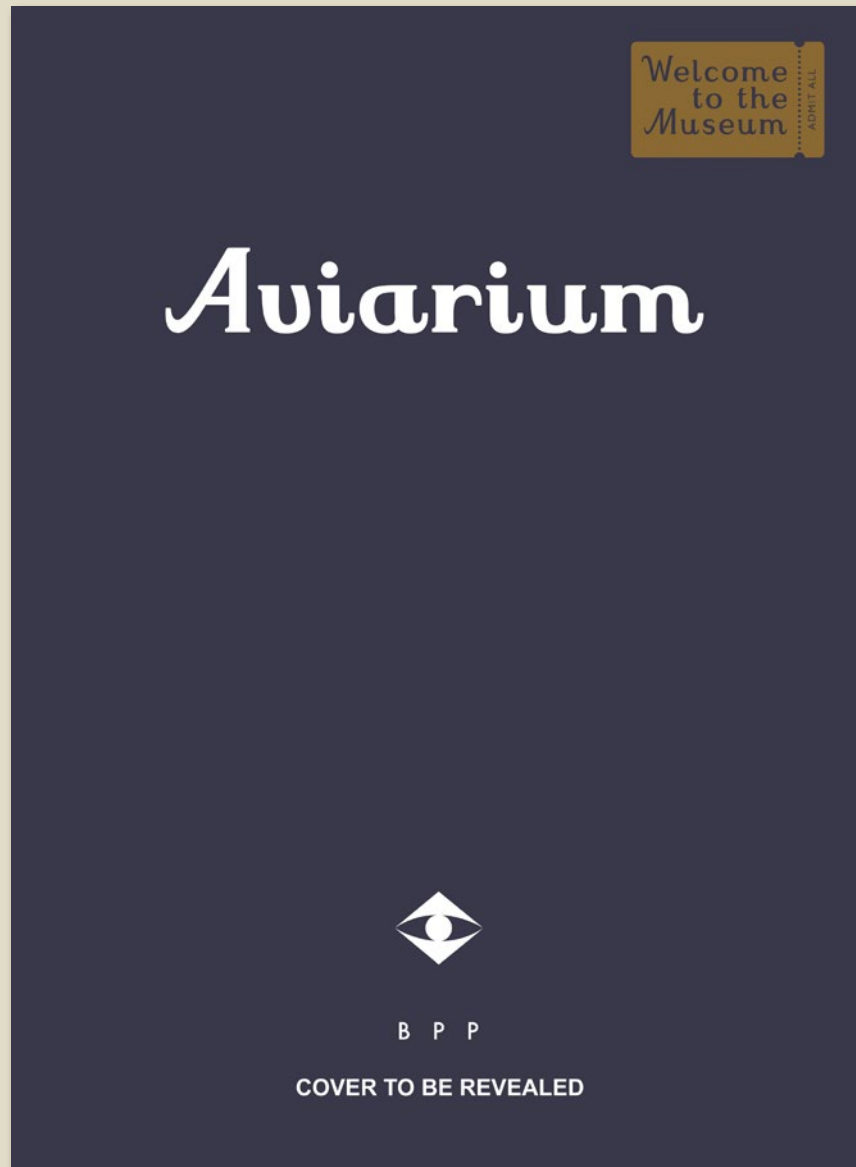


**Explore the legendary world of fairies in this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.**

- An incredible collection of fairies to be enjoyed by children and adults alike.
- *Faedom* also includes facts about the natural world including lunar cycles, astrology, crystal healing and herbology, bringing the world of fairies to life.
- Stunning ethereal artwork by debut talent Nadzeya Makeyeva.
- Large format and foil cover finish makes this the ideal gift.
- Agnes Monod-Gayraud is an award-winning translator and editor. Lorna White is a writer and researcher whose focus and expertise is in Ancient Mythology and Folklore.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



Pub Date	<b>24/10/2024</b>
Pub Price	<b>£20.00</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800784956</b>
H x W	<b>340 x 270mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White</b>
Illustrator	<b>Nadzeyya Makeyeva</b>
Extent	<b>96pp</b>
Word Count	<b>30000 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



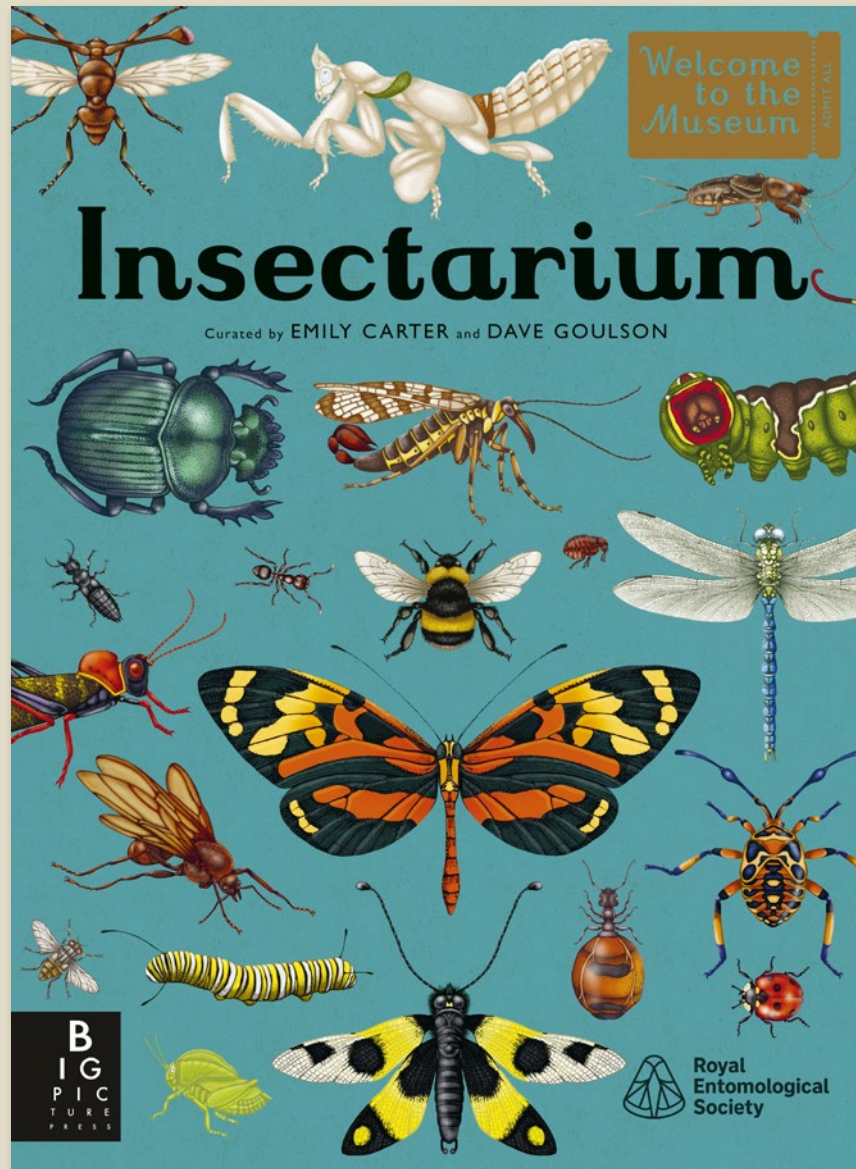
## Step into the Aviarium and explore the wonderful world of birds!

- A comprehensive overview of the world of birds. Chapters include: birds of prey, flightless birds, seabirds, water birds, tropical birds and garden birds
- Beautifully illustrated by nature artist Teagan White, illustrator of the best-selling *Oceanarium*
- Written by renowned British birder Dominic Couzens, author and journalist specialising in avian and natural history subjects. He contributes regularly to *Bird Watching* and *BBC Wildlife* magazines
- The Welcome to the Museum series has sold over 2 million copies worldwide



Pub Date	<b>05/03/2026</b>
Pub Price	<b>£25.00</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800787797</b>
H x W	<b>370 x 272mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Dominic Couzens</b>
Illustrator	<b>Teagan White</b>
Extent	<b>112pp</b>
Translation Files	<b>23/06/2025</b>
Files To Printer	<b>13/10/2025</b>
Freight On Board	<b>18/12/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Insectarium



The next instalment in the Welcome to the Museum series, *Insectarium* explores the fascinating world of insects.

- A new Welcome to the Museum book in the highly successful collection - more than two million copies sold worldwide
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter
- Environmental concerns and declining insect populations with potentially catastrophic consequences means that insects are a very popular and current topic of scientific investigation.

# Insectarium



## Mantises

Mantises are the most diverse group of the Dictyoptera order. Based most commonly on the bodies, their varying camouflage range from leaf-like to resembling leaves. Their heads and antennae are striking, however, as they are functioning mainly as weapons. They catch their prey – mostly other insects – with their raptorial legs which are equipped with spines of the spines. Caricatures that give a somewhat abstract feeling for the mantis as it is a predatory insect with their legs being going one in their common sense of going north. The mantis has long and slender antennae and their raptorial legs that look like they were made for the purpose of capturing their prey.

Curiously, a mantis is sometimes found to resemble a snake in its body and under the skin. This is due to the presence of a snake-like structure in the body of the mantis, which is a result of the mantis's body being so long and thin. The mantis is a highly successful predator and is found in a wide range of habitats, from tropical rainforests to temperate woodlands. After eating the mantis has a blackish-green color which is very similar to the color of the mantis when it is in its natural habitat. The mantis is a highly successful predator and is found in a wide range of habitats, from tropical rainforests to temperate woodlands.

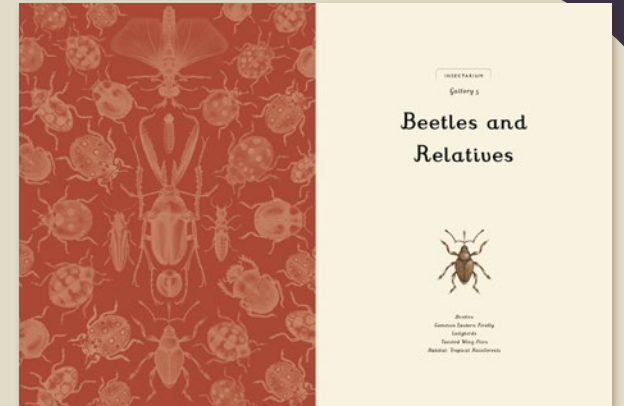
Key to plate  
1. European mantis  
2. Giant Asian hornet  
3. Common wasp  
4. Emerald cockroach wasp  
5. Tarantula hawk wasp  
6. Red velvet ant (female)  
7. Giant scoliid wasp  
8. Hymenoptera



## Habitat: Ponds, Streams and Rivers

So long as they are abundant freshwater habitats are other substantially rich in insects. The water surface and shoreline are also rich in insects, with many species of insects living in the water. The water surface is also rich in insects, with many species of insects living in the water. The water surface is also rich in insects, with many species of insects living in the water. The water surface is also rich in insects, with many species of insects living in the water.

Key to plate  
1. Dragonfly nymph  
2. Water penny larva  
3. Stonefly nymph  
4. Caddisfly nymph  
5. Mayfly nymph  
6. Water boatman  
7. Water penny pupa  
8. Stonefly pupa  
9. Caddisfly pupa  
10. Mayfly pupa  
11. Water boatman  
12. Water penny pupa  
13. Stonefly pupa  
14. Caddisfly pupa  
15. Mayfly pupa



## Beetles and Relatives



Beetles  
Common Bark Beetle  
Scarab  
Ground Squirrel  
Honey Bee  
Honey Bee



## Wasps

Wasps, bees and ants all belong to a highly successful group of insects known as the Hymenoptera, with 150,000 known species. The Hymenoptera contains most of the 'eusocial' insects – those that live in large nests with the majority of individuals being workers with just one, or a few, queens.

The earliest known wasps appeared about 200 million years ago in the Jurassic period and today more than 100,000 species of wasp have been identified. When most people think of a 'wasp' the common yellow and black social species (known as yellowjackets in North America) comes to mind – the type that tend to cause a nuisance at picnics. These are not typical wasps however. The large majority of known species of wasp are 'parasitoid' wasps, solitary insects that as larvae live on or in hosts (usually other insects). These wasps invariably kill their host, bursting from its corpse in a manner that almost certainly inspired the movie *Alien* (1979). Most parasitoids are small and easily overlooked, and so it is highly likely that huge numbers of species are yet to be discovered.

Most of the social wasps, such as yellowjackets, build nests from chewed up and regurgitated wood pulp. They create a light and strong papier mâché that is fashioned into an insulating paper ball containing sheets of hexagonal honeycomb-like cells. In social wasps, the egg-laying tube of the female has evolved into a sting, used particularly if the nest is under attack. The nests are typically short-lived, founded by a queen in early spring and dying out with the onset of autumn.

Wasps are much maligned, yet they serve many important functions as biocontrol agents and important pollinators.

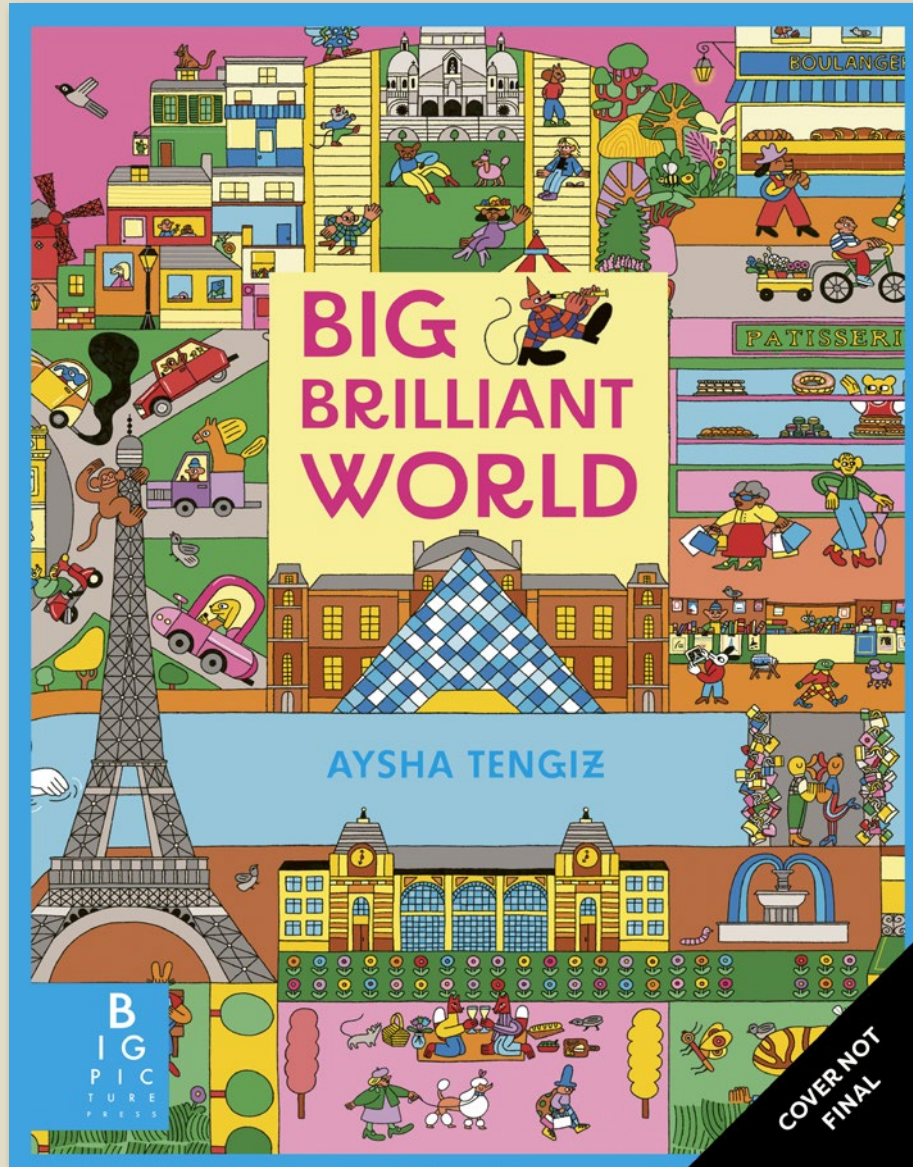
### Key to plate

- 1. European bee-wasp  
*Phaenocarpa nigripennis*  
Length: Up to 14mm  
A hardworking wasp, the bee-wasp specialises in feeding on honey bees, which are paralysed and stored in burrows underground for the offspring to consume. Many females may nest near one another in dense vegetation in sandy soil.
- 2. Giant Asian hornet  
*Vespa mandchurica*  
Length: Up to 45mm  
Sometimes known as the murder hornet, this is the largest hornet species and has a potent sting. It is from Asia, but recently colonised north-west North America. It is a feared predator commonly attacking and devastating honey bee colonies.
- 3. Common wasp  
*Vespa vulgaris*  
Length: Up to 13mm  
Nests are founded by a queen in spring and built of paper. They can grow to house several thousand workers by late summer. These wasps are important predators of crop pests.
- 4. Emerald cockroach wasp  
*Arriples complanatus*  
Length: Up to 22mm  
The cockroach nest has a similar identity. They are parasitoids of large cockroaches, stinging their prey in a particular part of its brain so that the cockroach loses the ability to let away, but is otherwise unharmed. The wasp then leads its victim by one of its antennae like a dog on a lead back to its lar where it lays an egg on the roach. The cockroach then stands helpless for days while it is consumed alive by the wasp's offspring.
- 5. Tarantula hawk wasp  
*Pimpla maculipes*  
Length: Up to 50mm  
These splendid blue-black insects have distinctive rusty orange wings. They prey on tarantulas which they paralyse, sting back to their nest and lay a single egg upon. The grub then burrows into the spider and eats it alive. Said to have one of the most painful stings of any insect, the tarantula hawk wasp is also one of the largest wasp species.
- 6. Red velvet ant (female)  
*Diaperella podiceps*  
Length: Up to 19mm  
The smallest female resembles hairy ants. Their bright colours warn of a powerful sting. Like ants are parasitoids eggs of this species are laid on the brood of various solitary wasps.
- 7. Giant scoliid wasp  
*Megaclypeus*  
Length: Up to 27mm  
Perhaps the largest wasp species, the giant scoliid is a parasitoid of other scoliid grubs parasitising an unknown grub with a sting. Laying an egg in it and then burying it for the emerging wasp grub to consume at its leisure.



Pub Date	26/09/2024
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800782563
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Dave Goulson
Illustrator	Emily Carter
Extent	112pp
Word Count	22000 words
Rights Available	World

# Big Brilliant World

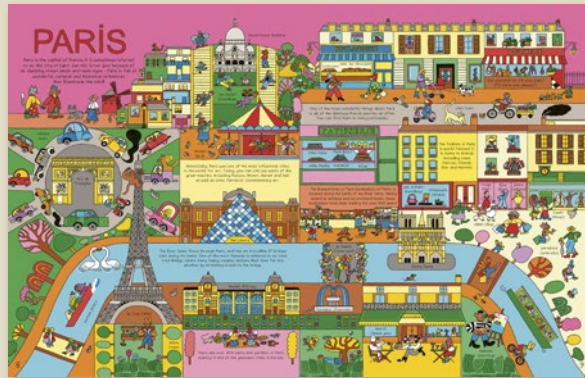


## *Big Brilliant World*

- A fun and educational way to encourage children to learn new vocabulary and discover 12 cities from around the world
- A vibrant, fun and engaging book that will appeal to design-conscious parents looking to keep children busy
- The opportunity to work with an exciting up-and-coming award-winning artist, who we would like to market as a 'new Mizielinski' for the Big Picture Press list
- Chic paperback format with flaps and spot UV makes this the ideal gift



# Big Brilliant World



Pub Date **05/03/2026**

Pub Price **£12.99**

ISBN **9781835870952**

H x W **300 x 235mm**

Binding **Paperback**

Age Range **5-7 years**

Author **Matt Ralphs**

Illustrator **Aysha Tengiz**

Extent **32pp**

Translation Files **23/06/2025**

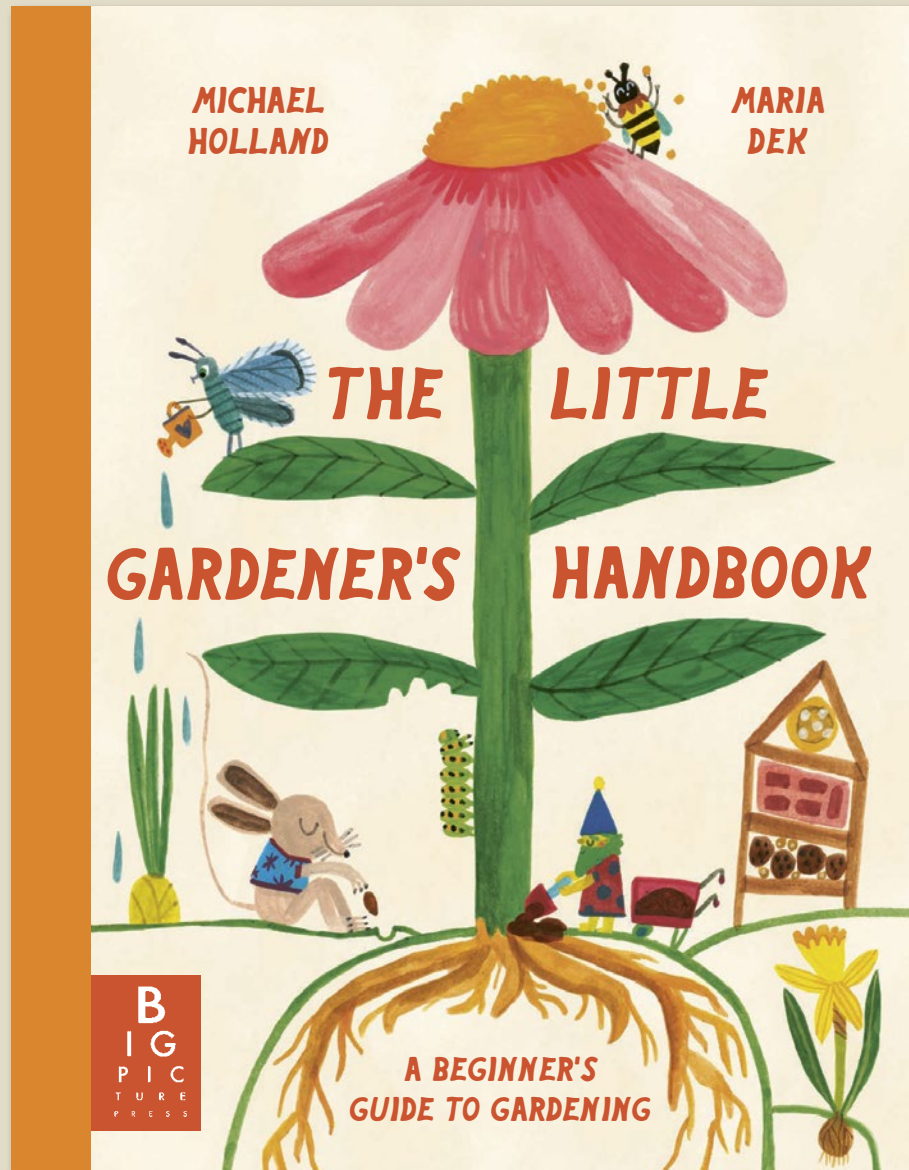
Files To Printer **18/09/2025**

Freight On **18/12/2025**

Board

Rights Available **World**

# The Little Gardener's Handbook



A vibrant introduction to gardening.

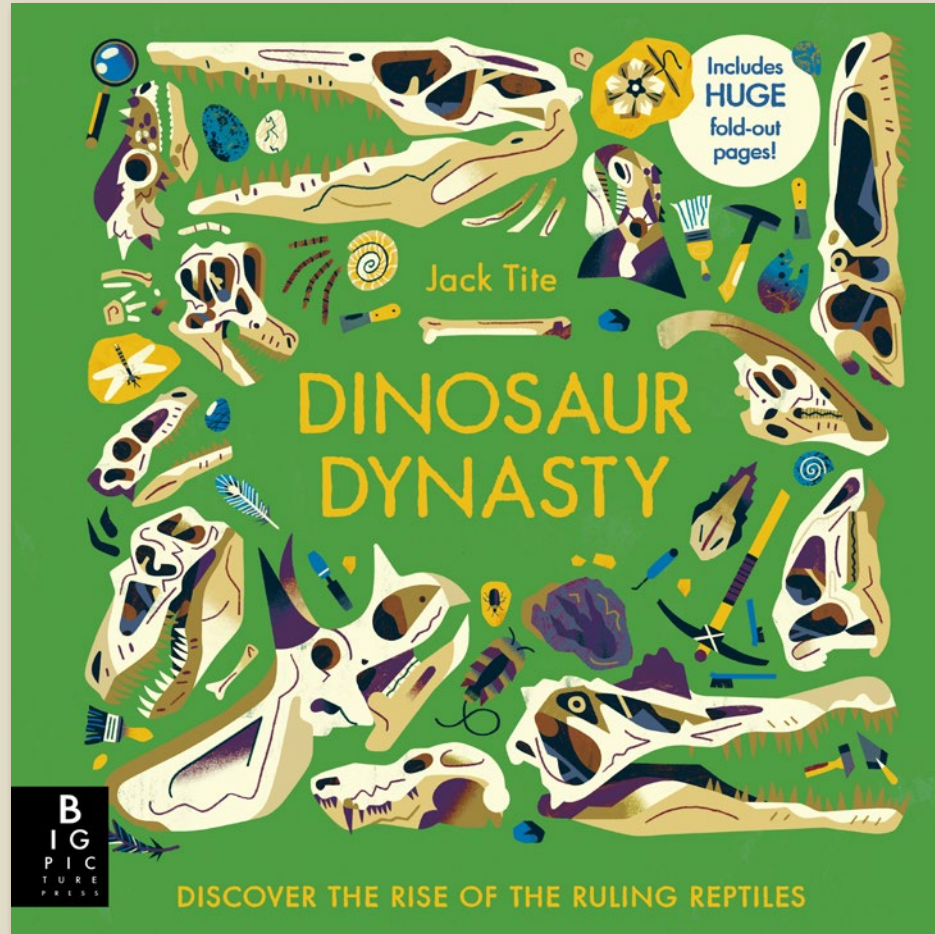
- A vibrant first introduction to gardening for ages 6+
- Includes DIY activities to try at home.
- Text by expert ecologist and educator, Michael Holland.
- Colourful, charming artwork by illustrator Maria Dek.
- Expanding the younger side of the Big Picture Press list.
- Gardening is a subject only growing in popularity.
- Arlin quarter binding and matt lam cover finishes.

# The Little Gardener's Handbook



Pub Date	25/04/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800786035
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Michael Holland
Illustrator	Maria Dek-Le-wandowska
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

# Dinosaur Dynasty



**Step back in time to when dinosaurs stalked the earth in this stylish non-fiction book by Jack Tite, the creator of *Mega Meltdown* and *Viking Voyagers*.**

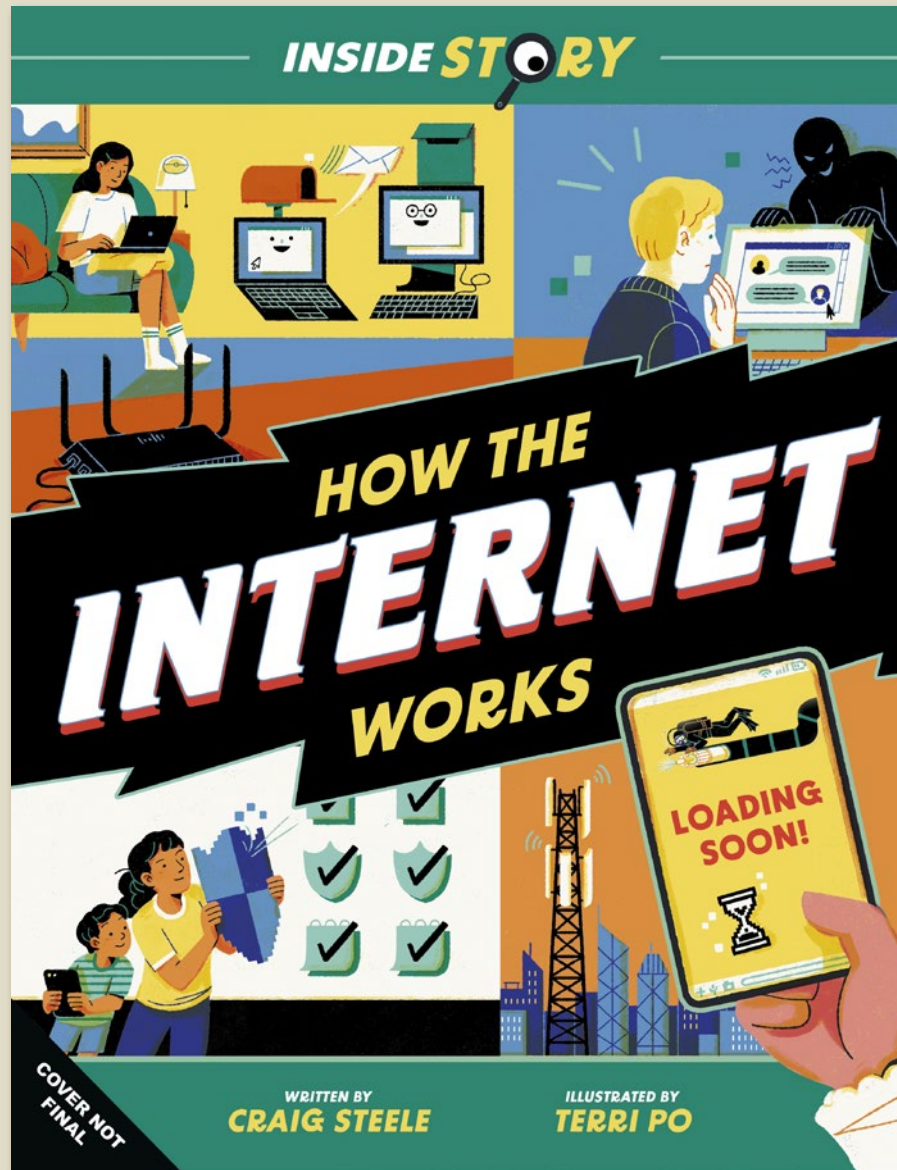
- The third stunning book from author-illustrator Jack Tite
- Large fold-out spreads provide additional details, creating an even more interactive and engaging reading experience for curious minds
- Fully illustrated in Jack Tite's striking contemporary style, this book combines lively, easy-to-read narration with fun facts and insights about each dinosaur's appearance, diet, and survival strategies, making complex information accessible to young readers

# Dinosaur Dynasty



Pub Date	<b>06/11/2025</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800789883</b>
H x W	<b>290 x 290mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Jack Tite</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>8500 words</b>
Translation Files	<b>21/04/2025</b>
Files To Printer	<b>16/06/2025</b>
Freight On Board	<b>21/08/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Inside Story: How the Internet Works



**Get the inside story on today's most important topics and learn to navigate the internet like a pro!**

- An all-encompassing guide to the internet, looking at how it's made and who by, how the internet plays a role in different areas of our lives (e.g. communication, entertainment, shopping and business), the latest issues surrounding the internet and how to work with parents and guardians to stay safe online.
- Written by an expert author - Craig Steele, a computer scientist and digital skills educator. Plus tips from other contacts in the industry who can provide first-hand knowledge.

# Inside Story: How the Internet Works

## THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

Some parts of the internet you can see easily, like your broadband router at home. But the rest lies deep in the infrastructure. It's made of cables, towers, data centres, and servers. It's a complex network that connects billions of devices around the world. To see the physical infrastructure of the internet, you need to look at the infrastructure.

**Cables**  
The backbone of the internet is a global network of cables. These cables carry data between continents and across the world. They are made of glass fibers that can carry a lot of data at once.

**5G Cell Towers**  
5G cell towers are the backbone of the internet. They provide high-speed internet access to mobile devices. They are located in urban areas and rural areas.

**Home Wi-Fi**  
Home Wi-Fi is the most common way to access the internet. It uses a router to connect devices to the internet. It is convenient and easy to use.

**Data centres**  
Data centres are where data is stored. They are large buildings that house thousands of servers. They are located in cool, dry places to keep the servers from overheating.

**Routers**  
Routers are devices that direct data between different parts of the network. They are located at the edge of the network and are responsible for getting data to the right place.

**Satellites**  
Satellites are used to provide internet access to remote areas. They are in orbit around the earth and can communicate with ground stations. They are used for things like weather forecasting and navigation.

**Internet Service Provider**  
An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a company that provides internet access to users. They own and maintain the infrastructure that connects users to the internet.

**Internet Exchange Points**  
Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) are where different ISPs meet to exchange traffic. They are located in major cities and are responsible for getting data to the right place.

## HOW DATA IS SENT ACROSS THE INTERNET

How does data get from your phone to a website? It's a journey that involves many steps. From the moment you click a link, data is sent from your device to a server. The server then sends the data back to your device. This process is called data transfer.

**Step 1** You click a link on a website. This sends a request to the server. The server then sends the data back to your device.

**Step 2** The data is sent from your device to a server. The server then sends the data back to your device.

**Step 3** The data is sent from the server to a router. The router then sends the data to the next router. This process is called routing.

**Step 4** The data is sent from the router to the destination. The destination then sends the data back to the router. This process is called delivery.

**INTERNET UPDATE**  
What's in an address?  
An IP address is a unique number that identifies a device on the internet. It is used to send data to the right place. It is made up of four numbers separated by dots. For example, 192.168.1.1.

**INTERNET UPDATE**  
What's in a domain?  
A domain name is a human-readable address for a website. It is used to find a website on the internet. For example, www.bonniebooks.co.uk.

## PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES FOR THE WEB

If you want to really understand how the web works, you need to explore the computer code behind each page. When you peek, you'll see that web developers use a combination of programming languages to create amazing websites. Different languages are used for specific jobs, helping all the parts of a website work together smoothly.

## Speaking the right language

Programming languages are divided into two types:

**FRONT-END LANGUAGES**  
are used to write the code that creates the parts of websites you see and interact with in your web browser. This includes the layout, design, buttons and menus.

**BACK-END LANGUAGES**  
are used to write the code that runs behind the scenes on the server. They handle important tasks like data storage, user logins and processing orders.

**HTML and CSS**  
Every web page uses two important front-end languages: HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). They are known as markup languages as they tell a computer how to mark up instructions for how a web page should look.

HTML is like the skeleton of a webpage - it's used to make the structure of the page and the things that go on it, including headings, images, paragraphs of text, and buttons.

CSS tells the instructions for how those different parts of the page should look, such as what fonts and colours should be used and where they should be used on the page.

**HTML**  
This HTML code creates a heading, a paragraph and a button.

**CSS**  
This CSS code adds style by setting the colour, font and button appearance. When the HTML and CSS are mixed together it creates a web page.

## Making websites interactive

JavaScript is the most popular front-end programming language. It brings web pages to life by making them interactive (reacting to users' actions). It can check if a form is filled out correctly, create menus that open and close, and upload photos or videos to posts. Anytime you interact with a web page - whether you click, press a button or type something in - that's JavaScript at work!

## Connecting to databases

Databases on servers store information that websites need, like users' account details and lists of products. Web developers use a back-end language called SQL (Structured Query Language) to request information from the database or to add, remove or update entries.

## Coding dynamic websites

PHP is another back-end programming language used on servers. Web developers love using PHP because it can automatically create web pages for them. Imagine an online bookshop with thousands of books to sell. Instead of making a separate webpage for each book, developers create a template page with spaces for the title, price and description. When a user clicks on a book, the PHP code runs alongside SQL commands to grab the correct details from the database, fill in the template and send the finished page back to the user.

When a customer orders a book, an SQL command is sent to the database to update the entry for that item, reducing the number of stock by one.

## ON ASSIGNMENT

CHECK OUT SOME FRONT-END CODE

Did you know you can peek behind any website to see its HTML and CSS code? Here's how to do it:

- Open a website that you trust in your browser. Always browse safely and with an adult's permission.
- Right-click on the page and select "inspect" or "View Page Source" from the menu.
- A panel will open, showing you the HTML and CSS code used to build that page!
- Explore the code to see how different elements are styled and structured.

## HOW DATA IS SENT ACROSS THE INTERNET

How does data get from your phone to a website? It's a journey that involves many steps. From the moment you click a link, data is sent from your device to a server. The server then sends the data back to your device. This process is called data transfer.

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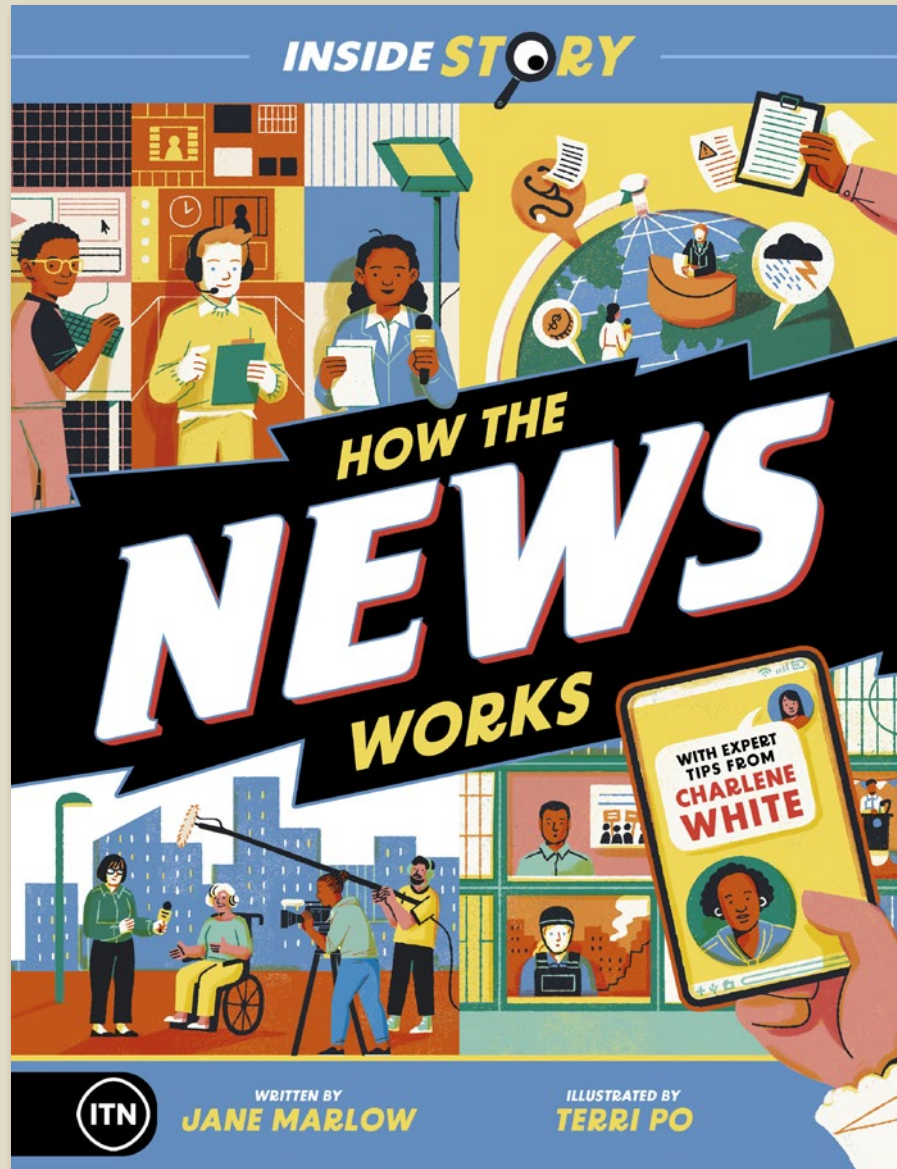
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Pub Date	15/01/2026
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800787988
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Craig Steele
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	05/05/2025
Files To Printer	25/08/2025
Freight On Board	30/10/2025
Rights Available	World

# Inside Story: How the News Works



**Get the inside story on today's most important topics and learn to navigate the news like a pro!**

- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by lived experiences of real journalists from across the news sector.
- News from a global perspective: look at key moments in news history and stories that shaped the world from Europe, America, China, Indonesia, India and more.



# Inside Story: How the News Works

## WHAT IS FAKE NEWS?

The most important thing about the news is that it's trustworthy. But what does that mean? It means that the news is based on facts and evidence, not on opinions or rumors. Fake news is news that is not based on facts and evidence. It is often spread on social media and can be very harmful.

**Don't believe the bait!**

It's easy to be fooled by fake news. It often looks like real news, with photos and videos. But if you see something that seems too good to be true, or too bad to be true, it's probably fake news. Always check the source and look for evidence before you believe anything.

## How fake news creates mischief

Fake news can be used to spread lies, create confusion, and even cause harm. It can be used to target specific groups of people, such as politicians or religious groups. Fake news can also be used to spread fear and panic.

**Types of fake news**

- Clickbait:** Fake news that is designed to get you to click on a link. It often uses sensational headlines and misleading images.
- Deepfakes:** Fake news that is created using artificial intelligence. It can be used to create realistic-looking videos and audio recordings of people saying things they never said.
- Impersonation:** Fake news that is created by someone who pretends to be someone else. This can be used to spread rumors or to cause harm.

**NEWS ALERT**  
CITRUS NEWS

## WELCOME TO THE NEWSROOM

You've probably seen news stories written by a reporter or a news anchor. But what happens behind the scenes? In a newsroom, reporters and editors work together to gather news, write stories, and edit them for publication. It's a fast-paced and exciting environment.

**Meet our newsreader**

Newsreaders are the people who read the news on television and radio. They are trained to read clearly and to deliver the news in a professional and unbiased way. They often have to read the news under a lot of pressure, and they have to be able to think quickly on their feet.

## ON ASSIGNMENT

Journalists go on assignment to gather news and to report on events. They often have to travel to different parts of the world and to spend a lot of time in the field. They have to be able to work in difficult conditions and to be able to think quickly on their feet.

**A newsreader's day behind the scenes**

Newsreaders have a busy day behind the scenes. They have to read the news, edit the news, and deliver the news. They often have to work long hours and to be able to think quickly on their feet.

**And that's not all...**

Newsreaders also have to be able to think quickly on their feet. They often have to read the news under a lot of pressure, and they have to be able to think quickly on their feet.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS PROCESS

The news process is a complex one, involving many different people and organizations. From the reporters who gather the news to the editors who edit the stories, everyone has a role to play in the news process.

**Editors**

Editors are the people who decide what news stories to publish and in what order. They often have to make difficult decisions about what to publish and what not to publish. They also have to be able to think quickly on their feet.

**On the road team**

On the road teams are the people who go out to gather news and to report on events. They often have to travel to different parts of the world and to spend a lot of time in the field. They have to be able to work in difficult conditions and to be able to think quickly on their feet.

## Different rules for different countries

Every country in the world has its own rules and laws about who can publish news and what they can say. Some countries might be more liberal than others. Some countries might not treat their news as being impartial, which is why it's important to know whether the news you're getting is balanced or if it supports a specific point of view.

**ASK ME ANYTHING**

IS IT ALWAYS WRONG FOR NEWS ORGANISATIONS TO HAVE AN OPINION?

Not necessarily - as long as you know what that opinion is. But this might take a bit of investigating as it's not always obvious. There's a place for opinionated news but it needs to be clear that a report or feature is commenting on a story rather than reporting it.

**Making your mind up**

Hearing a range of views about a topic can often help you form your own opinions. Sometimes it's easy to know what you think about things. Do you like strawberries? No. Do you think koolas are cute? Yes. Do you like going on holiday? Absolutely!

Other times, questions are more complicated and it's important to have as much information as possible before making your mind up. Is nuclear power good or bad? Should school exams be banned? Should 16-year-olds be allowed to vote?

The news often looks at these trickier questions, so it's essential to know if a news platform has a specific opinion about the issues they're covering. That way you can work out if you're only hearing one side of a story or if you need to look elsewhere to find a balanced view.

## It's my way or the highway!

Some news organizations make commitments to produce news that is impartial. Some examples are ITN, the BBC and the Associated Press. These values apply to all their platforms; whether you go to their social media pages, websites or watch them on TV, their content follows the same standards and rules.

But news platforms that aren't impartial can sometimes support the views of the person who owns them. Let's say a news organization is owned by someone who loves lots of money from selling lemonade. It might not be in its interest to write reports that criticize lemonade, even if they are true. In fact, it could be more likely to report news that shows lemonade in a good light and only criticizes other fizzy drinks.

Another big influence on news is politics. Just like the lemonade seller, news platforms might only publish positive news about a political group their owner supports and leave out negative facts and opinions. It's really important to make an informed decision on big topics like this, so it's a good idea to find another platform that reports the other side of the story too, or one that covers both.

**APPLE JUICE FAILS SAFETY STANDARDS**

INVESTIGATES LEMONADE TEST

ORANGE MAN BAD! SAYS WHISTLE BLOWER

ORANGE COOP SUSPECTED FOR TRICKS

**CITRUS NEWS**

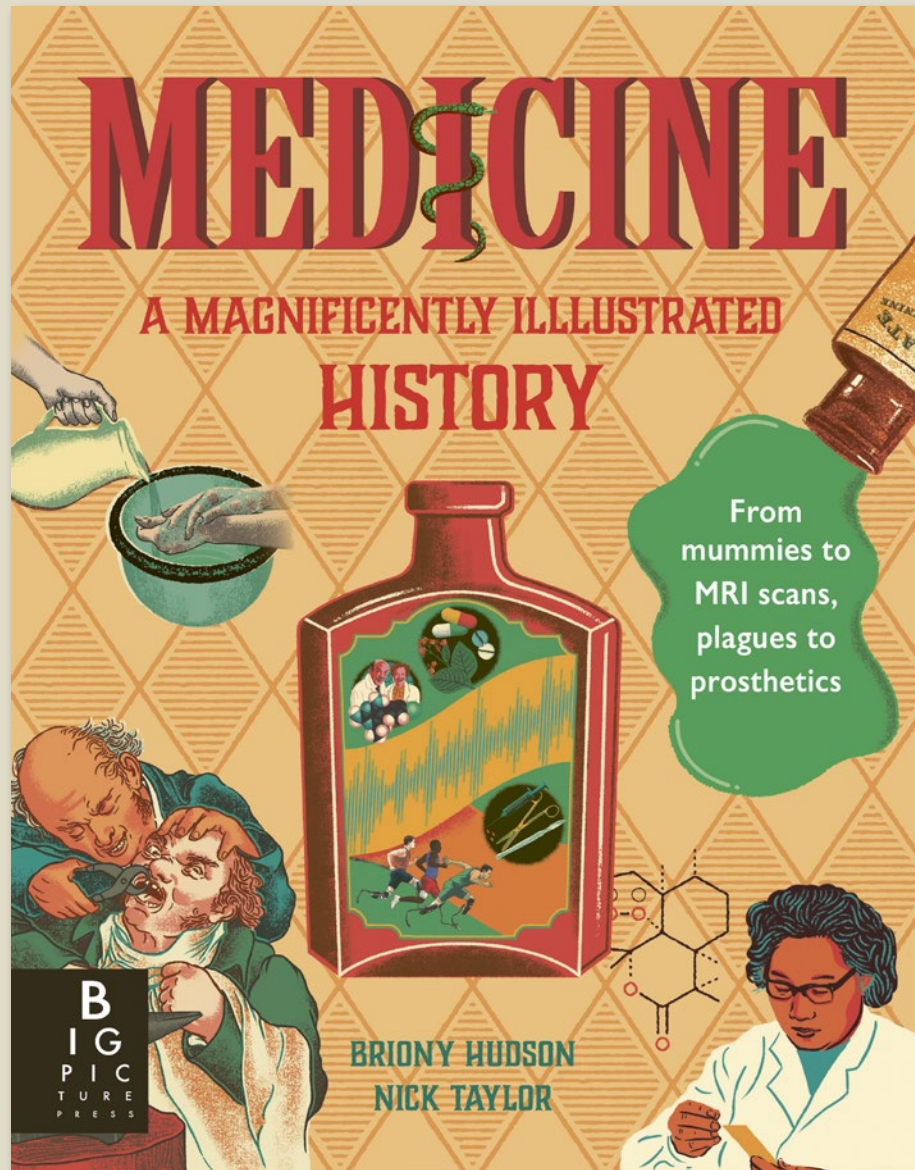
**NEWS ALERT**  
WHAT IS CLICKBAIT?

Clickbait describes a headline that is so outrageous or tempting that it makes you click through to read the whole story. The more clicks or views this content gets, the more money the owner makes from advertisers. They might look like real news stories but a headline about a celebrity that sounds a bit bonkers about trigger a warning to think more deeply about whether the story is true. Think about whether you want these stories to make more money through your clicks!

**ON ASSIGNMENT**  
NEWSPAPERS VS. BROADCAST NEWS VS. ONLINE NEWS

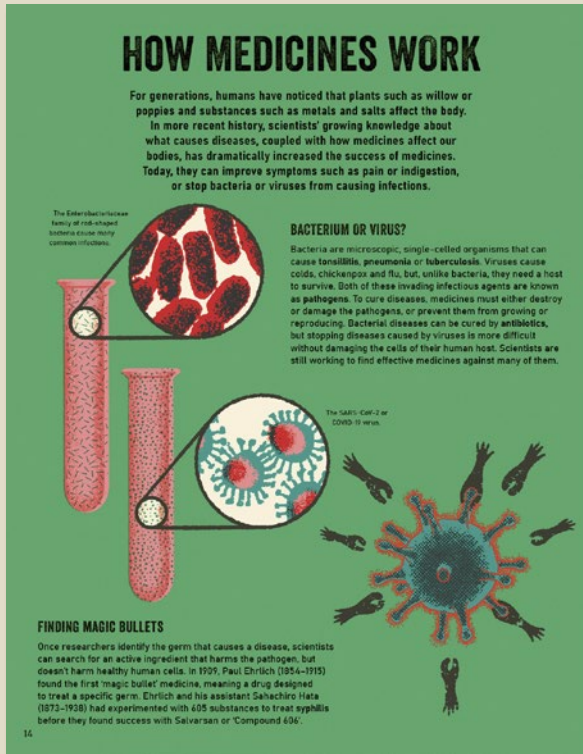
Find three versions of the same news story: one from a news organization you know and trust, one from a news website you don't know and another in a print or online newspaper. Can you work out if they are fair and balanced or whether they have a specific point of view?

Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800782594
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

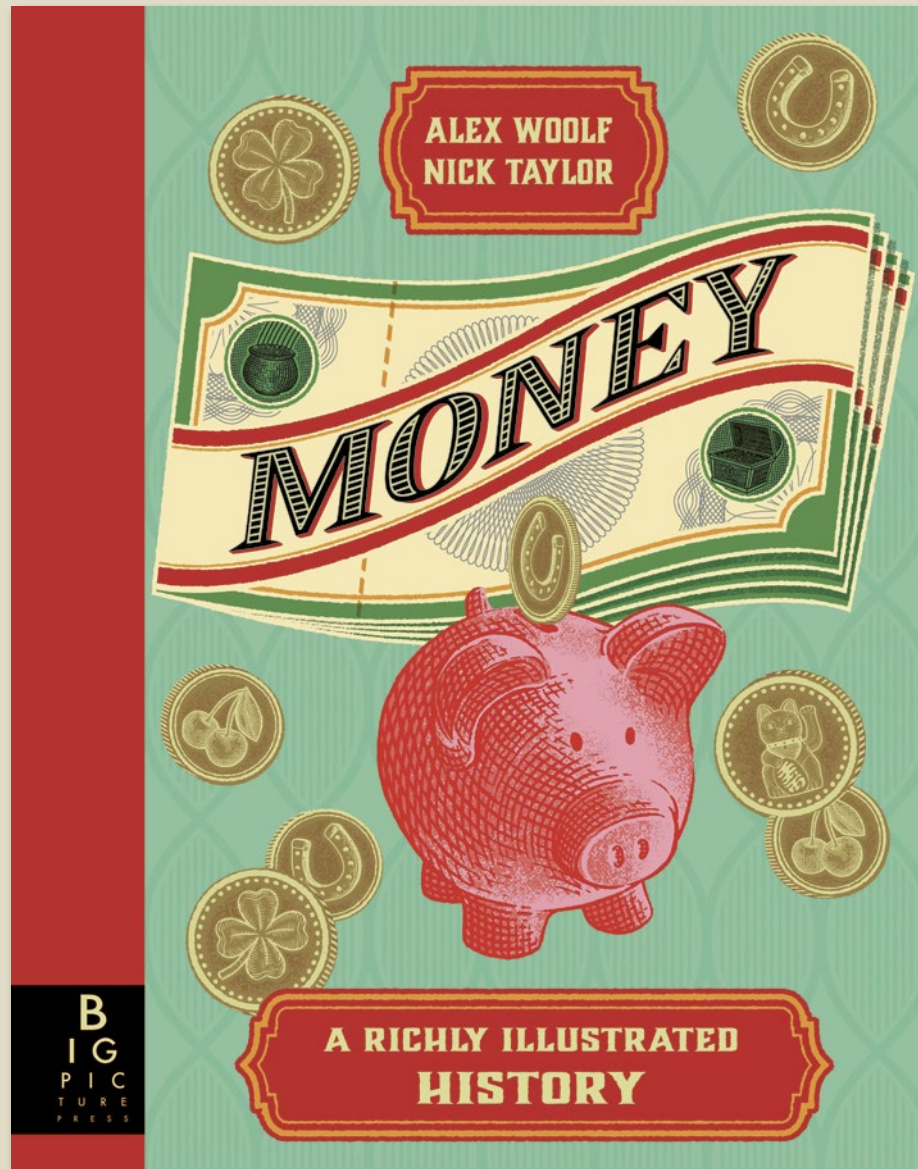


**An extraordinary visual history of medicine - now available in paperback.**

- Winner 2023 Information Book Award Judges' Choice for readers aged 13 to 16
- Expertly written by curator, lecturer and historian Briony Hudson
- Striking artwork from Aquila artist Nick Taylor is sure to make this title stand out from the crowd
- Perfect for students but also the ideal gift book for general interest readers
- Sample contents: The History of Medicine, Ancient Beliefs, Mental Health, How Medicines Work, Opening Up the Body, The Power of Plants, Making Medicines, Poisons, Hospitals Through History, Early Surgery, Plagues and Pandemics, Vaccination, D.I.Y. Medicine, Transplants, Prosthetics



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781835872765
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Briony Hudson
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	15000 words
Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World



**This visually extraordinary book presents the history of money as it has never been seen before - from coins to contactless, bankruptcy to billionaires**

- Vibrant illustrations and dynamic layouts will appeal to the audience
- Digestible and easy-to-understand text by expert children's author, Alex Woolf.
- A global topic with growing relevance in today's world. There is a significant lack of publishing for children on this subject.
- Pantone and 100% foil cover finishes.

## RICH AND POOR

### THE HISTORY OF WEALTH

Wealth is the difference in wealth between the richest and the poorest. The more equal a country is, the more wealth it has. The more unequal a country is, the more wealth it has. The more unequal a country is, the more wealth it has.

### WEALTH CONCENTRATION

The Gini coefficient is a measure of wealth inequality. It ranges from 0 to 1. A Gini coefficient of 0 represents perfect equality, while a Gini coefficient of 1 represents perfect inequality.

### CAUSES OF INEQUALITY

There are many reasons for wealth inequality. Some people have more skills than others. Some people have more connections than others. Some people have more luck than others.

### WHAT'S WRONG WITH WEALTH INEQUALITY?

Wealth inequality can lead to social and economic problems. It can lead to corruption, crime, and social unrest. It can also lead to a loss of trust in the government and the economy.

## GOLDEN YEARS

### AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

In the 1920s, the gold standard was widely adopted. This meant that countries agreed to fix their currencies to a certain amount of gold.

### THE COST OF WAR

World War I had a major impact on the gold standard. The cost of the war was enormous, and it led to a loss of confidence in the gold standard.

### THE HOORROR DISC

The Hoover Disc was a gold coin that was used to pay for the war. It was named after J. Edgar Hoover.

### BRITAIN WOODS

Britain was a major power in the world during the 1920s. It had a large empire and a strong economy.

## FROM COUNTERFEIT COINS TO FALSE NOTES

### FIRST COINS

The first coins were made of metal. They were used to buy and sell goods.

### FIRST NOTES

The first banknotes were made of paper. They were used to buy and sell goods.

### ALVES dos REIS MASTER COUNTERFEITER

Alves dos Reis was a famous counterfeiter. He made fake banknotes that were almost perfect.

## FINANCIAL MARKETS

At regular markets people buy and sell things like food and clothing. At financial markets, people trade money-related assets. These include stocks and bonds.

### THE FIRST BONDS

In the twelfth century, the government of Venice came up with a new way of raising money to fight a war. It offered its citizens certificates, known as prestiti, in exchange for a loan, promising to pay them back by a certain time, plus 5 per cent interest. These were the first government bonds.

### THE FIRST STOCKS

Founded in 1602, the Dutch East India Company was the first business to sell shares to the public. The money it raised from this funded its voyages to the East Indies, and it paid its shareholders out of the profits from its trade in enslaved people and spices. The shares were traded in the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, also established that year.

## THE DAILY NEWS

### NEW YORK CITY

# THE WALL STREET CRASH

### THE ROARING TWENTIES

The 1920s was boom time in the United States. There was a spirit of optimism in the country and it became fashionable to play the stock market. Share prices soon rocketed to a point where they represented a value far greater than the total worth of their companies' assets. This was now a mania - a period when everyone, from wealthy financiers to common investors, lost touch with reality and seemed to believe that prices could keep rising forever.

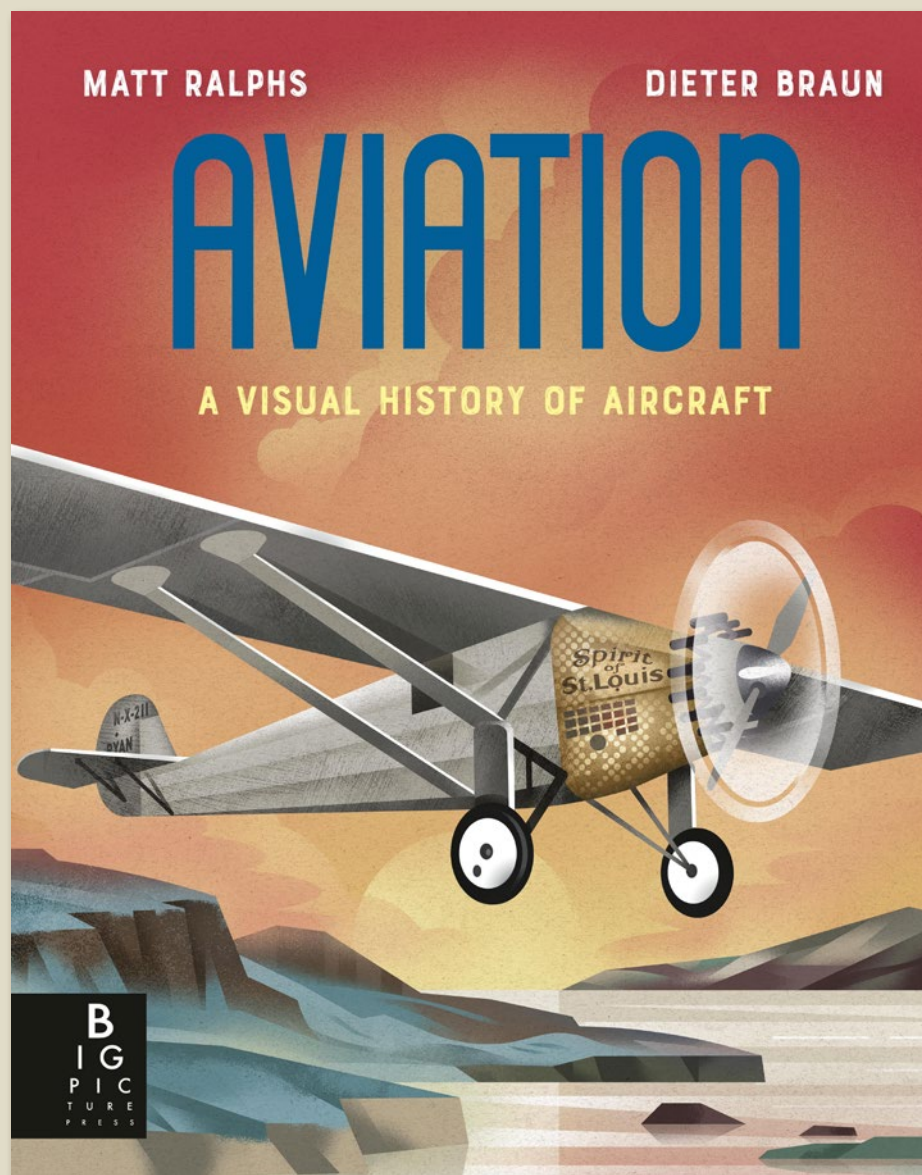
### AFTER EFFECTS

As a result of the crash, businesses were bankrupted, banks closed, millions lost their jobs and the world plunged into a deep and lasting economic depression. This had a big political impact. In Europe, extreme right-wing parties exploited the misery of mass unemployment, blaming 'foreigners' such as Jews. Germany's Nazi Party rose to power in 1933. The consequences for the world would be devastating.

### DISASTER

The crash occurred at the end of October 1929, during three calamitous days of trading at the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street when huge numbers of people decided collectively it was time to sell. Within those three days, billions of dollars were wiped off the value of American companies. And over the following years the market kept on falling. By 1932, stocks had lost nearly 90 per cent of their pre-crash value.

Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800785700
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World



***Aviation* celebrates the ingenuity of aeroplanes, biplanes, monoplanes and helicopters past, present and future.**

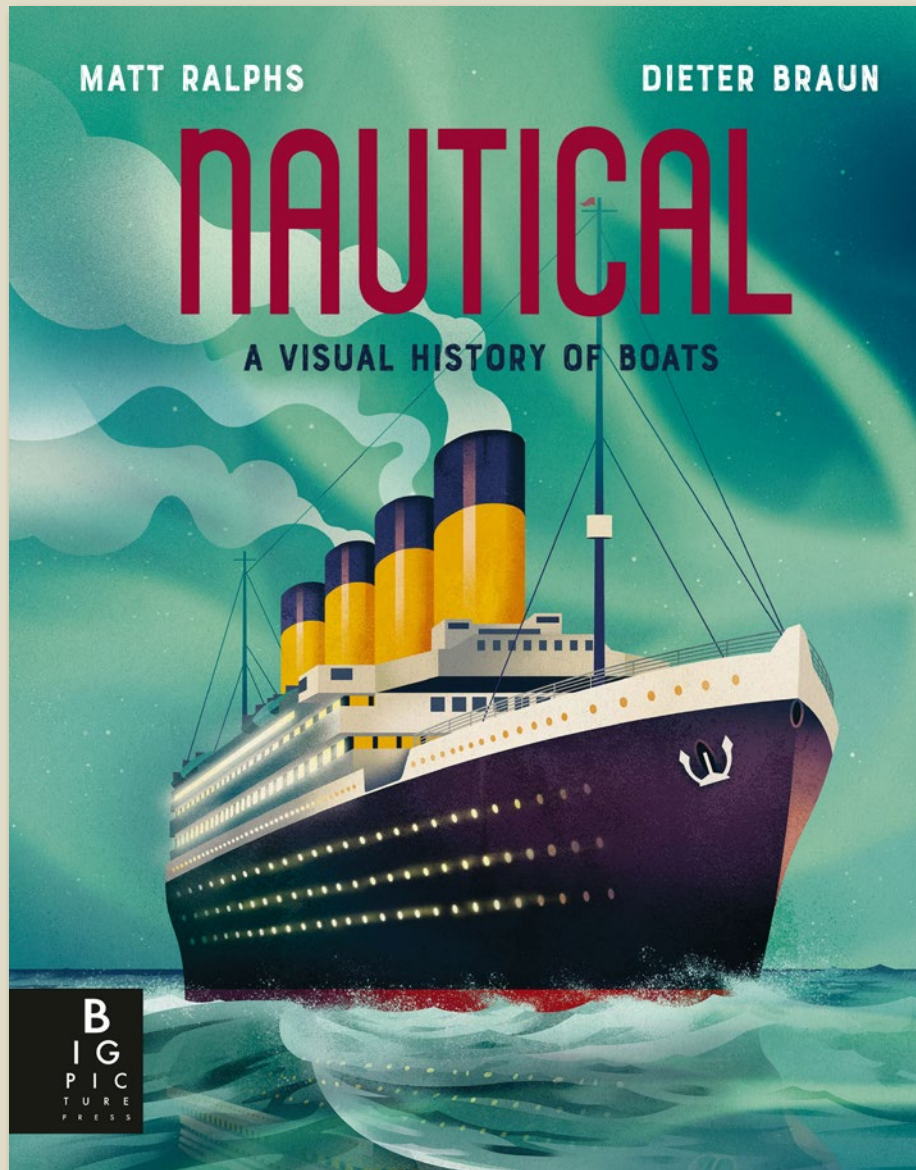
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once; Jets and Rockets; Weird Planes; Vertical Take Off and Helicopters; Cargo Planes; The Future of Flight; Record Breakers
- Perfect for plane lovers of all ages.
- Cover treatments: Uncoated and 100% foil.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



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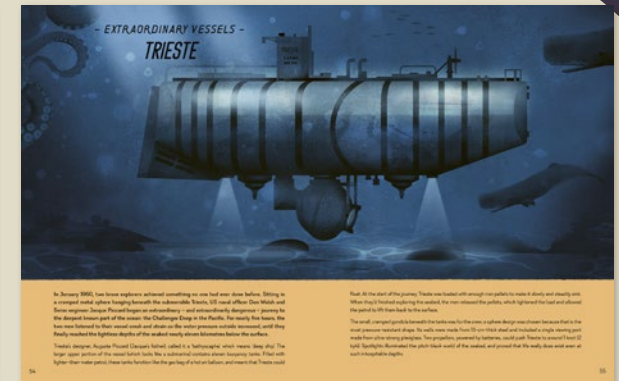
Pub Date	<b>14/03/2024</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800784918</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Matt Ralphs</b>
Illustrator	<b>Dieter Braun</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>11154 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



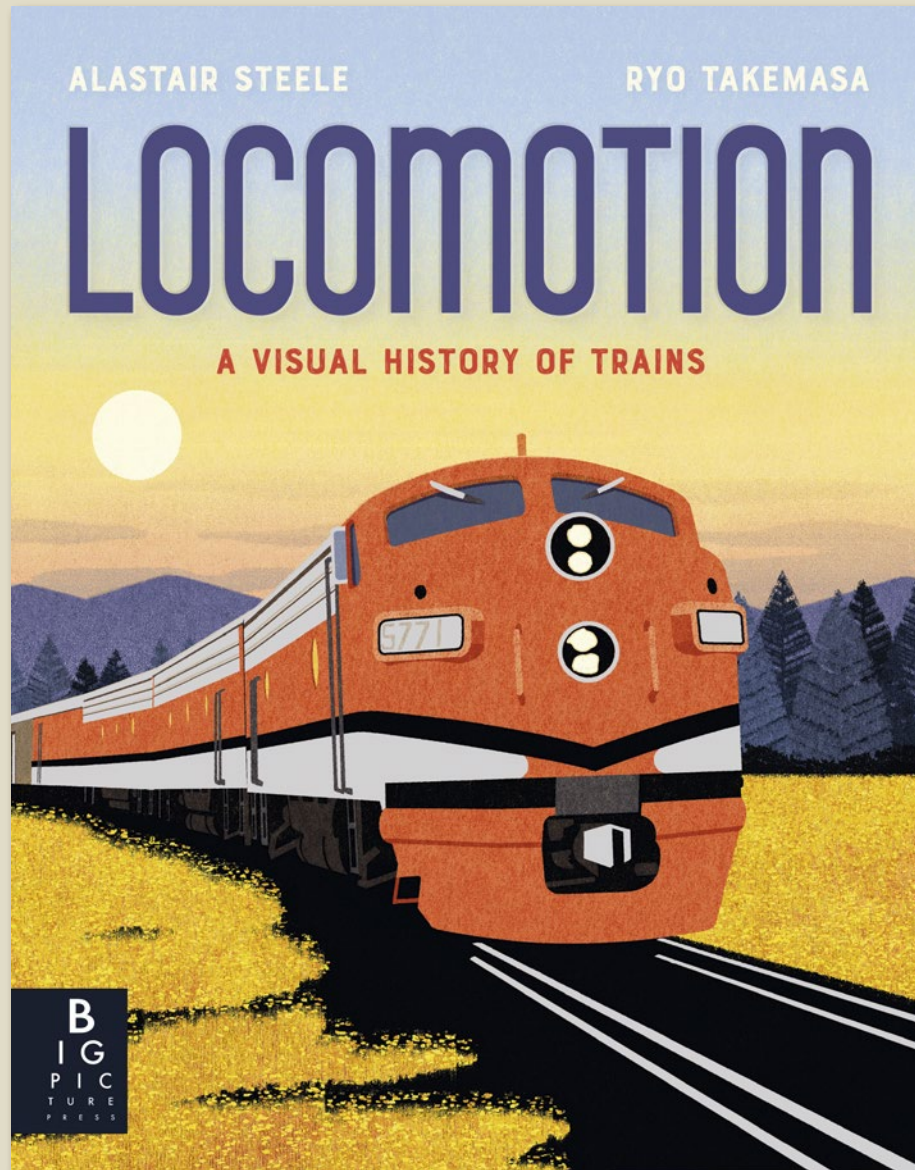
**A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.**

- The fourth and final book in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Perfect for boat lovers of all ages
- Cover treatments: uncoated plus 100% foil





Pub Date	<b>05/06/2025</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800787353</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Matt Ralphs</b>
Illustrator	<b>Dieter Braun</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>12000 words</b>
Freight On Board	<b>03/04/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



**A stunningly illustrated tribute for train lovers of all ages, celebrating the ingenuity of trains past, present and future.**

- Sample contents: The First Railways; Steam Locomotions; The Ffestiniog Railway; The Orient Express; Freight Trains; The Baikonur Cosmodrome; Mail by Rail; The California Zephyr; Mountain Railways; The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway; Trams; Sky Lines; Railways At War; The Princess Christian; High-speed Rail; The Shinkansen
- Beautiful artwork by multi award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa
- Stunning journey through the history of locomotives, suitable for all ages
- Expertly written by railway historian, Alastair Steele

# Locomotion

## THE FIRST RAILWAYS

Today, railways are commonplace in many parts of the world. They enable around one billion people to travel around the world, and transport goods and millions of passengers every single day. It is amazing to think that they have only been around as we know them for about two hundred years.

Railways were first used before the first steam engines were invented. These 'hobby' engines were used in the 17th century to pump water in mines, and were developed to haul heavy loads on the roads. The first railway was built in 1801 to transport iron ore from a mine to a blast furnace. The first steam engine was used in 1804 to haul the first passenger train.

The first steam engines were used in British mines during the 17th century to pump water in mines. In 1804, the first passenger train was built in Britain, and in 1825 the world's first steam locomotive was built for use on the Stockton and Darlington Railway.

Over the last 150 years, the technology of steam engines has improved. The first passenger train was built in 1825, and the first steam locomotive was built in 1804. The first steam engine was used in 1804 to haul the first passenger train.

Puffing Bluff was the first passenger train to be built in Britain. It was built in 1825, and was the first passenger train to be built in Britain. It was built in 1825, and was the first passenger train to be built in Britain.

## THE GAUGE

One of the most important things to get right when building a railway is the gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails. It is important to get this right because if the rails are too far apart, the train will not fit. If the rails are too close together, the train will not fit either. The gauge is usually 4 feet 8 1/2 inches, but it can be different in some countries. The gauge is usually 4 feet 8 1/2 inches, but it can be different in some countries.

## STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

Once the possibility of mass-produced engines had been realized, a whole host of locomotives were tried and tested around the world. Some proved to be better, others less suitable and some were even dangerous, but the arrival of one revolutionary design changed the course of history. Another, designed by engineer Robert Stephenson (George Stephenson's son - see page 51) was to provide the principles of design for the rest of the century of steam locomotives that followed.

It was the first steam engine to be built in Britain. It was built in 1804, and was the first steam engine to be built in Britain. It was built in 1804, and was the first steam engine to be built in Britain.

The first steam engine was used in 1804 to haul the first passenger train. It was built in 1804, and was the first steam engine to be built in Britain. It was built in 1804, and was the first steam engine to be built in Britain.

## - RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small but significant engineering feat. It was built in 1825, and was the first passenger train to be built in Britain. It was built in 1825, and was the first passenger train to be built in Britain.

The Festiniog Railway is a small but significant engineering feat. It was built in 1825, and was the first passenger train to be built in Britain. It was built in 1825, and was the first passenger train to be built in Britain.

## ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

The first electric train was tested as far back as 1837. Unlike steam trains, electric locomotives do not carry fuel on-board. Instead, they are powered by electricity which can be supplied from overhead lines, a third rail or in storage such as batteries. Because electric trains can be powered by renewable energy sources, they are considered less polluting than steam or diesel trains.

The first electric passenger train was presented by Werner von Siemens at an exhibition in Berlin in 1837. Consisting of a small locomotive and three cars, it reached a speed of just 13 km/h.

The ETR 200 is a record-breaking electric passenger train. It is widely considered one of the first ever high-speed trains and was put into service in 1936. In 1938, it broke the speed record for trains by reaching just over 201 km/h.

The ICE (Intercity Express) is one of Germany's most successful electric trains. The third generation ICE 3 can reach speeds of 300 km/h. Since 2018, it has run on entirely renewable energy sources.

## DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

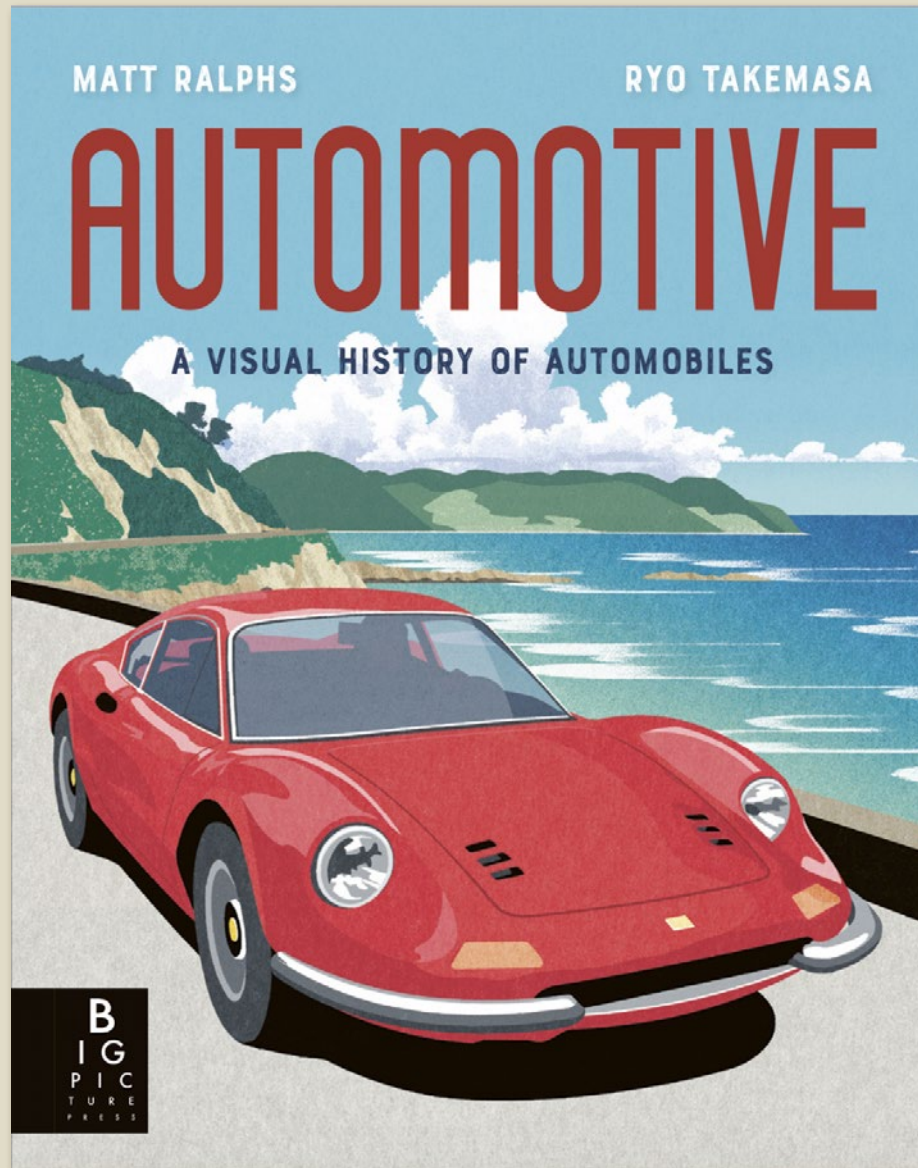
In a diesel locomotive, the power comes from an engine that burns diesel oil. While a steam locomotive needed two people to crew it and hours to attain the right steam pressure, a diesel locomotive could simply be switched on and driven away, making them much easier and much cheaper to run. Rudolf Diesel patented his first diesel engine in 1898, but it wasn't until around 1912 that they were first used in a locomotive.

The famous DRG Class SVT 877 *Hamburg Flyer*, often referred to as the 'Flying Hamburger', was first put into service in 1933. Its smooth, rounded shape was influenced by Zeppelin airships allowing for minimal air resistance.

The De10s, built in 1956, was considered the most powerful diesel locomotive in the world at that time.

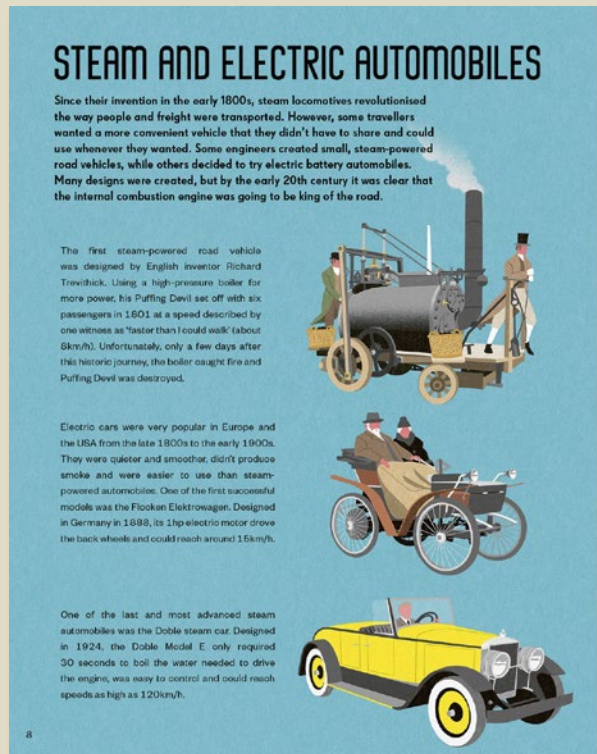
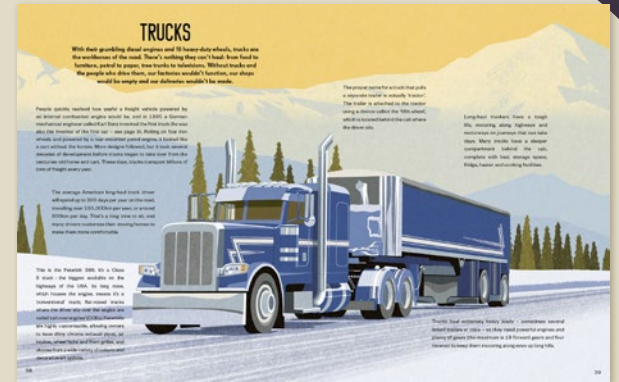
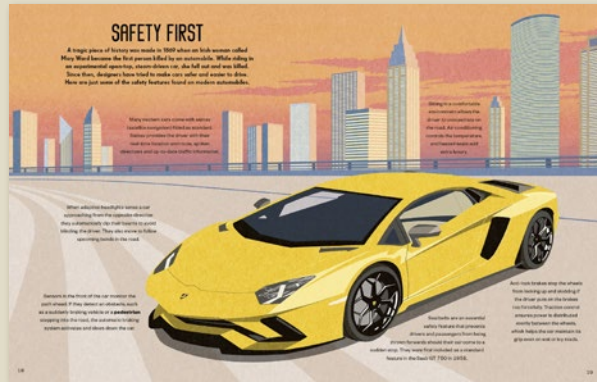
The Intercity 125 is one of the most successful diesel trains of all time. So named because it was designed to cruise at 125 mph (about 201 km/h) when in service, it also holds the all-time speed record for diesel trains of 238 km/h, which it reached in 1987.

Pub Date	03/03/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787417502
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alastair Steele
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World



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

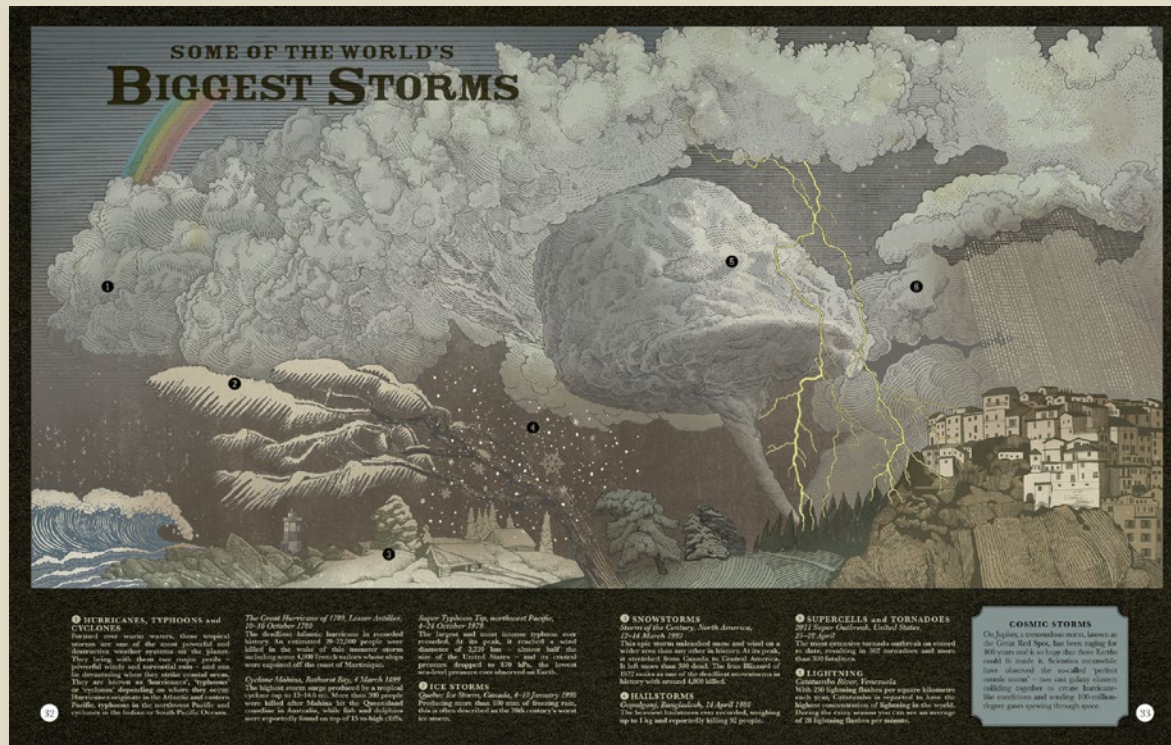
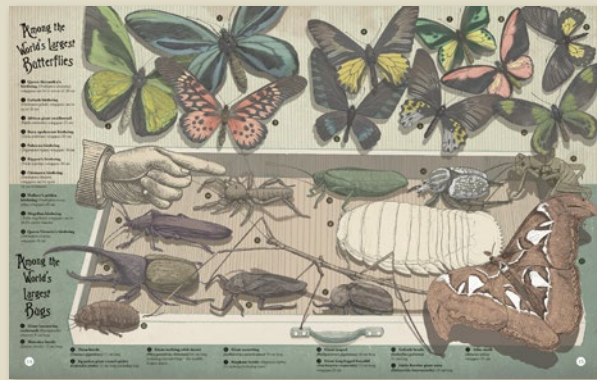
- Sample contents: Steam and Electric Automobiles, Early Engines, Monte Carlo Rally, Mass Production, Motorways, Motorbikes, Isle of Man TT, Daytona 500, Concept Cars, History of Formula One, Iconic Bridges, Trucks and Road Trains, Monster Truck Races, Hot Rods, Drag Races, Special Cars, Cars in War, 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



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

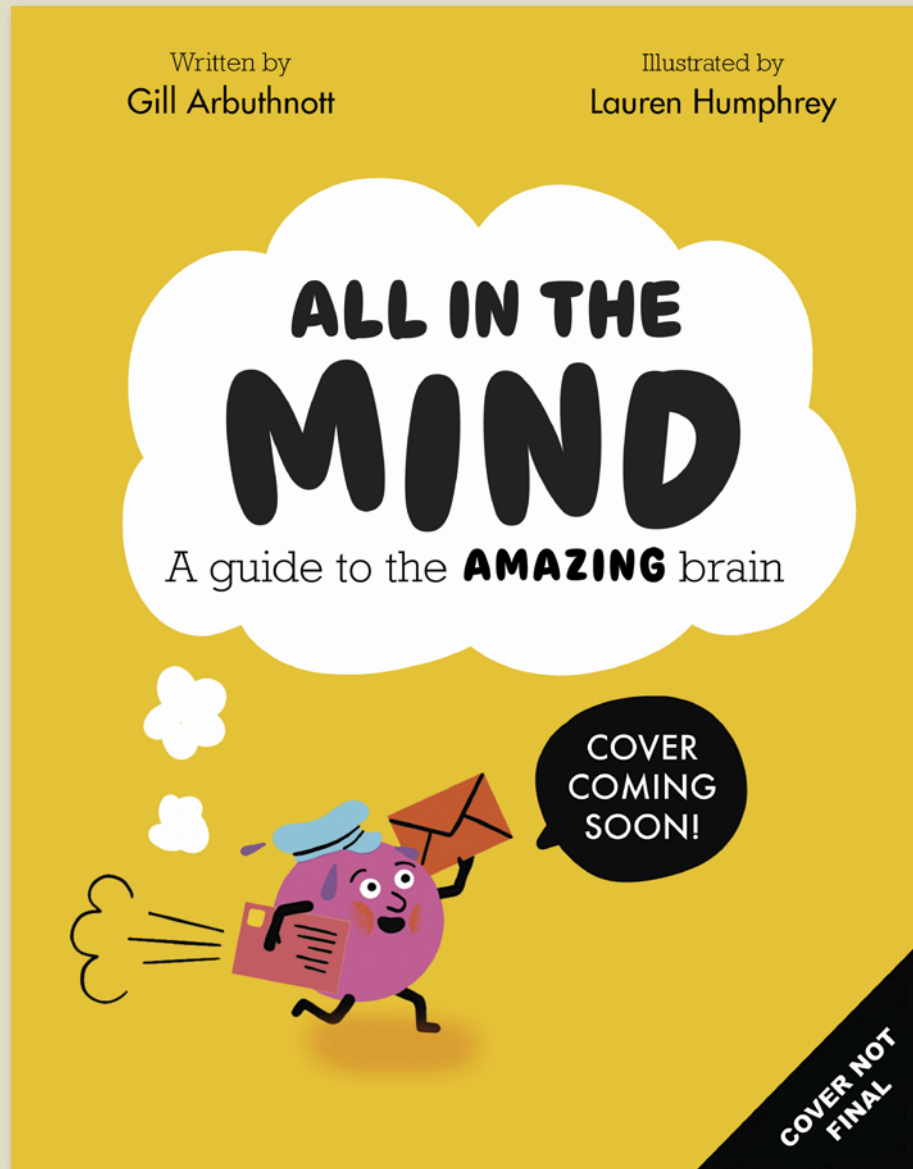


# Hottest Desert, Fastest Rocket



Pub Date	13/02/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781835871324
H x W	292 x 232mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Kate Baker
Illustrator	Page Tsou Studio
Extent	72pp
Rights Available	World

# All in the Mind

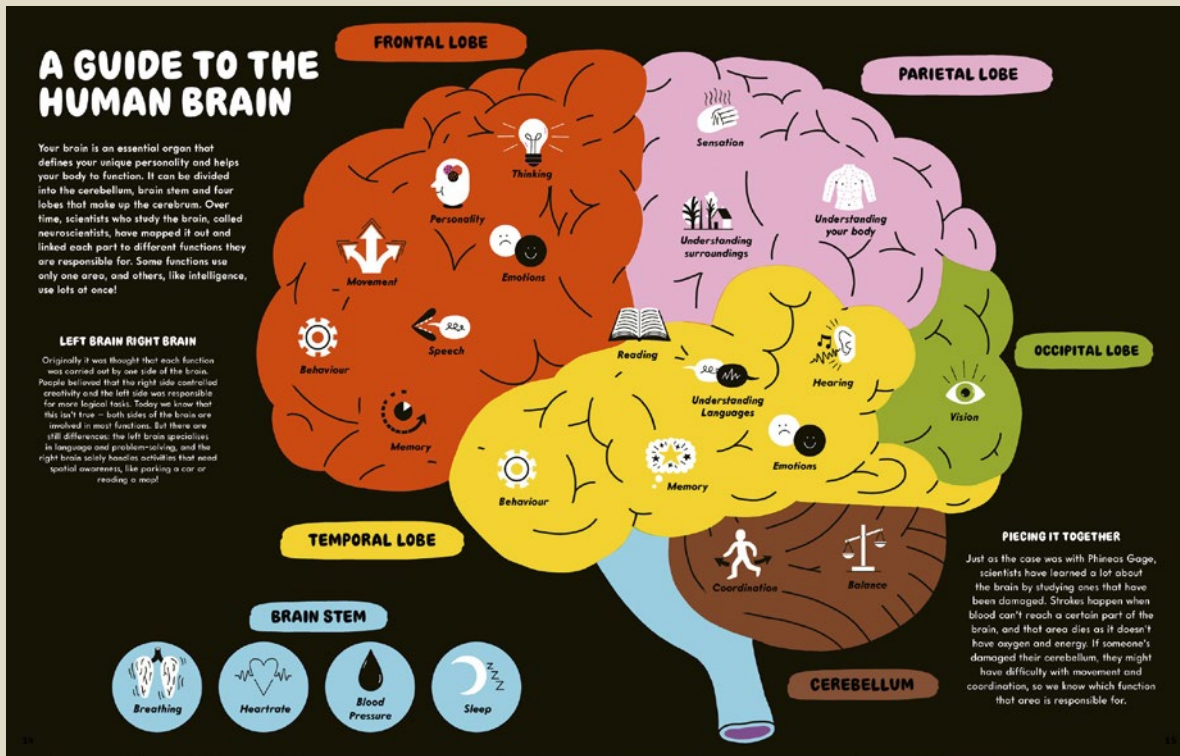
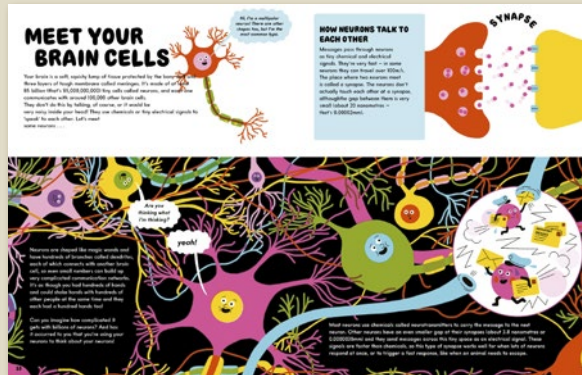


**Get microscopic and dive into the mind – learn all about the amazing brain!**

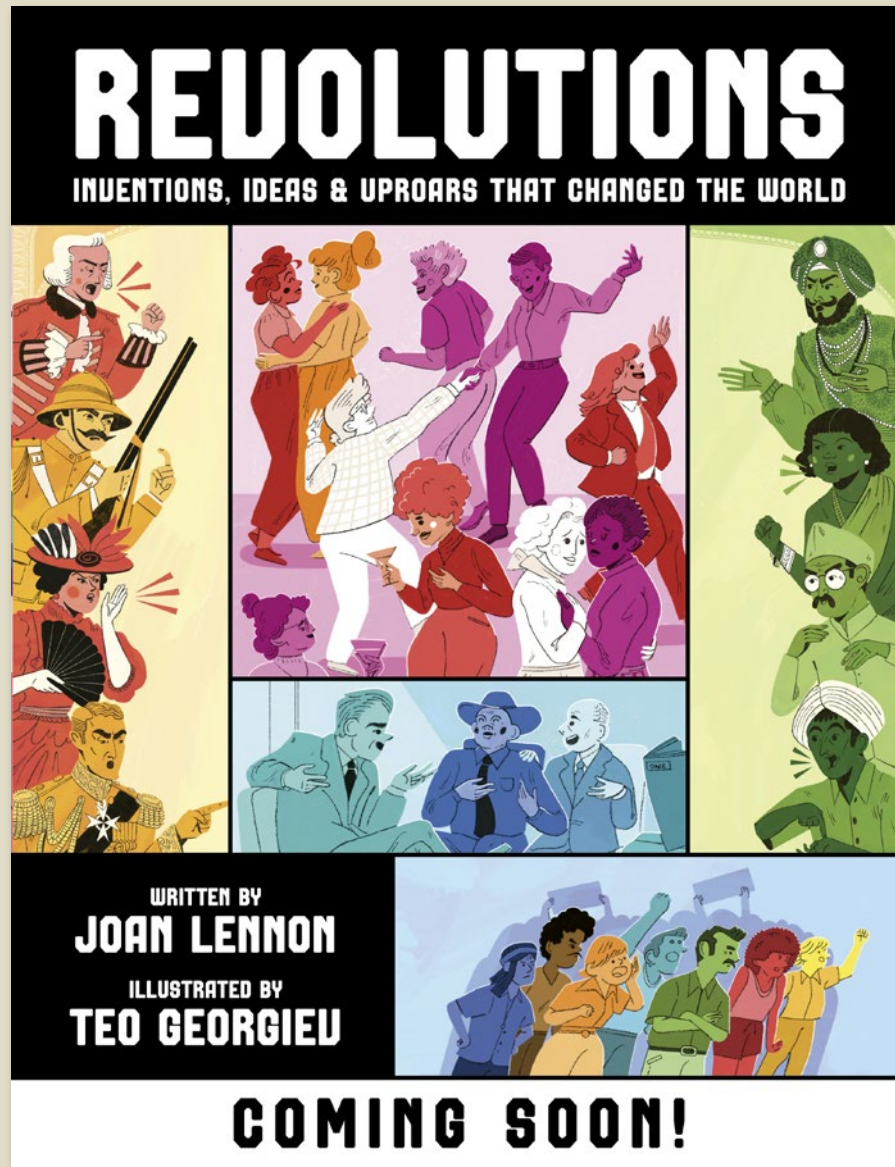
- A truly interactive first guide to the brain, *All in the Mind* includes mind bending puzzles and brain ‘tests’.
- Written by ex-biology teacher and acclaimed author of children’s non-fiction and fiction, Gill Arbuthnott.
- Illustrated by Lauren Humphrey who creates colourful, playful artwork for both children and adults inspired by vibrant cartoons.



# All in the Mind



Pub Date	21/05/2026
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781835871058
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Lauren Humphrey
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	18/08/2025
Files To Printer	29/12/2025
Freight On Board	05/03/2026
Rights Available	World

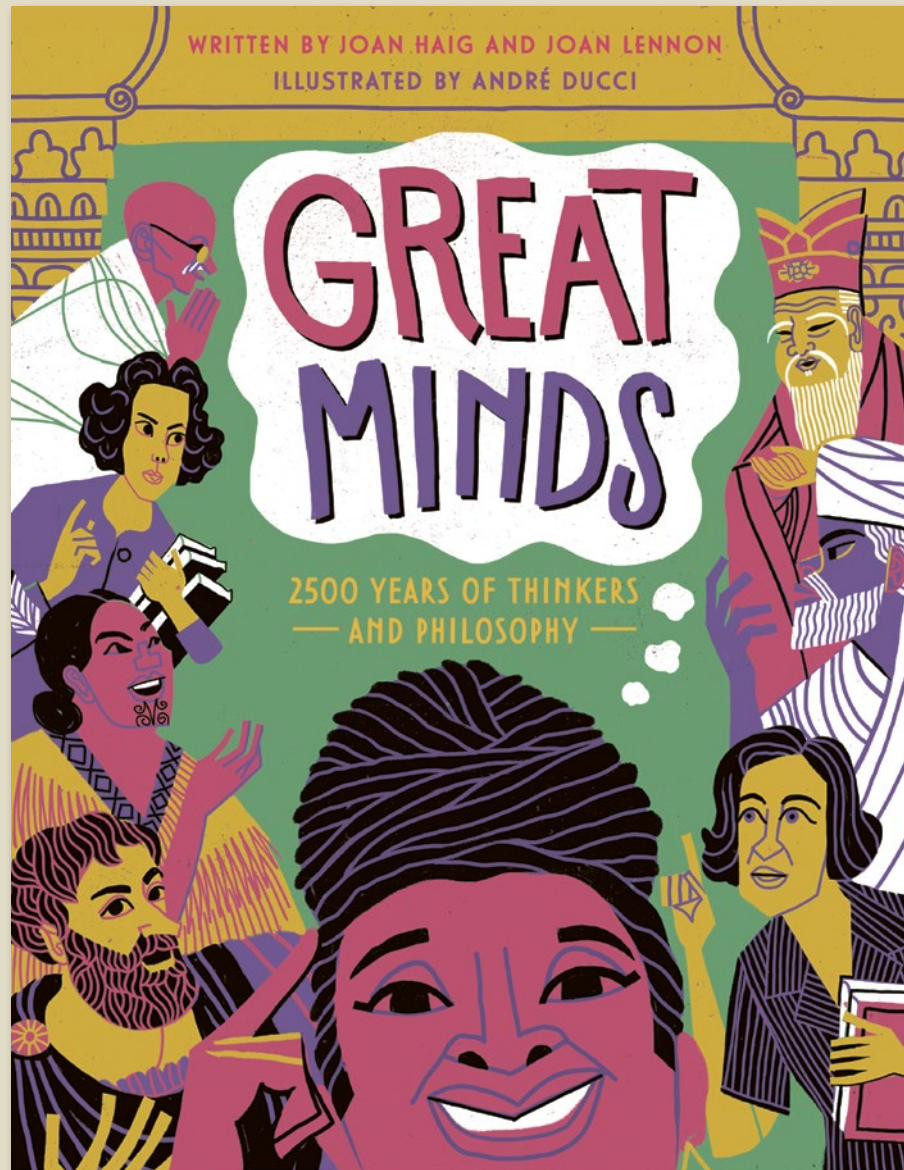


**Discover 12 upheavals which changed the world forever.**

- A thought-provoking exploration of the idea of revolution: how upheavals, ideas and technology have irreversibly changed the world.
- Content split into three distinct chapters: power struggles, social revolutions and new technology. Chapter openers discuss what the word “revolution” means in each of these contexts, while showing how the idea is linked across all areas.
- Written by long-time author and history enthusiast Joan Lennon, who is a Royal Literary Fund Fellow at Dundee University and regular contributor on The History Girls blog. Her previous non-fiction book *Talking History* was shortlisted for the SLA Information Book Award 2023 and longlisted for the UKLA Book Awards 2023 in the Information Books category.



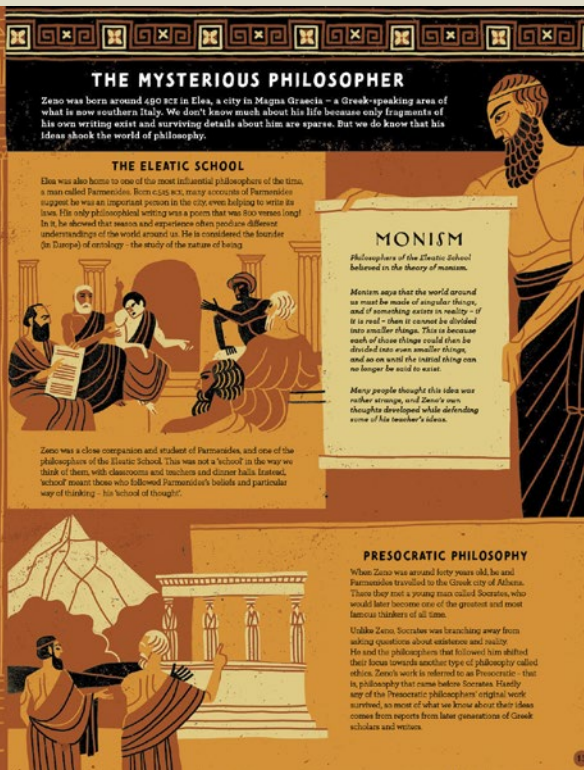
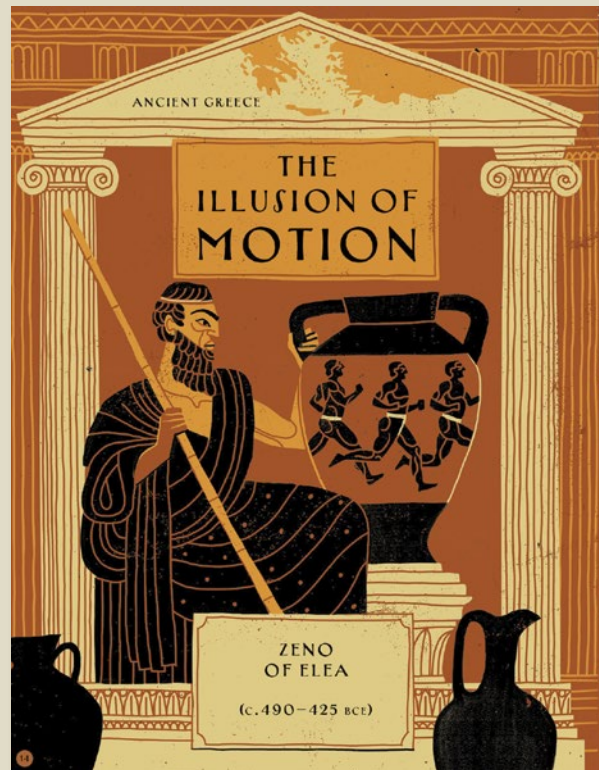
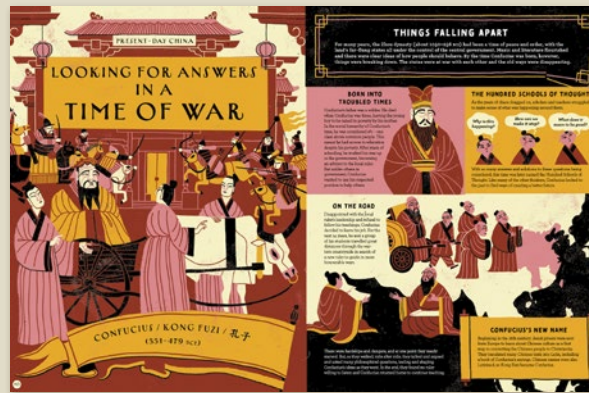
Pub Date	30/06/2026
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800789890
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Lennon
Illustrator	Teo Georgiev
Extent	80pp
Translation Files	18/10/2025
Files To Printer	07/02/2026
Freight On Board	14/04/2026
Rights Available	World



**Over 2500 years of incredible ideas from some of the world's greatest minds.**

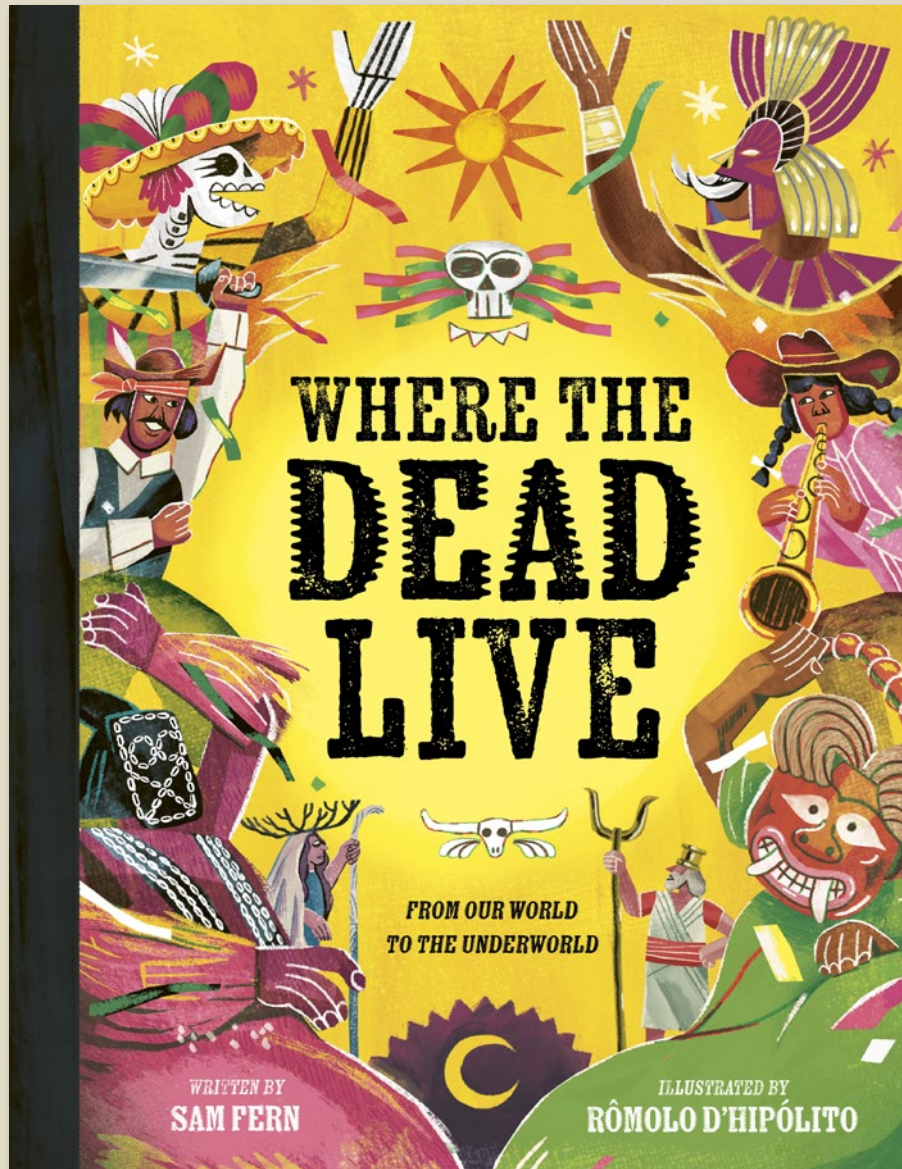
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7. To change the world (Karl Marx)8. Experiments with Truth (Gandhi)9. The existence of nothing (Nishida Kitaro)10. We are the symbol makers (Susanne Langer)11. The trolley problem (Philippa Foot)12. African philosophy (Henry Odera Orika)13. People of the long white cloud (Maori philosophy)14. Animals and us (Mary Midgley)15. An accident at the crossroads (Kimberlé Crenshaw Williams)

# Great Minds



Pub Date	14/09/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783539
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Dritsas Haig Joan Lennon
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

# Where the Dead Live



**An illustrated guide to the celebrations, customs and ancient mythologies of the afterlife.**

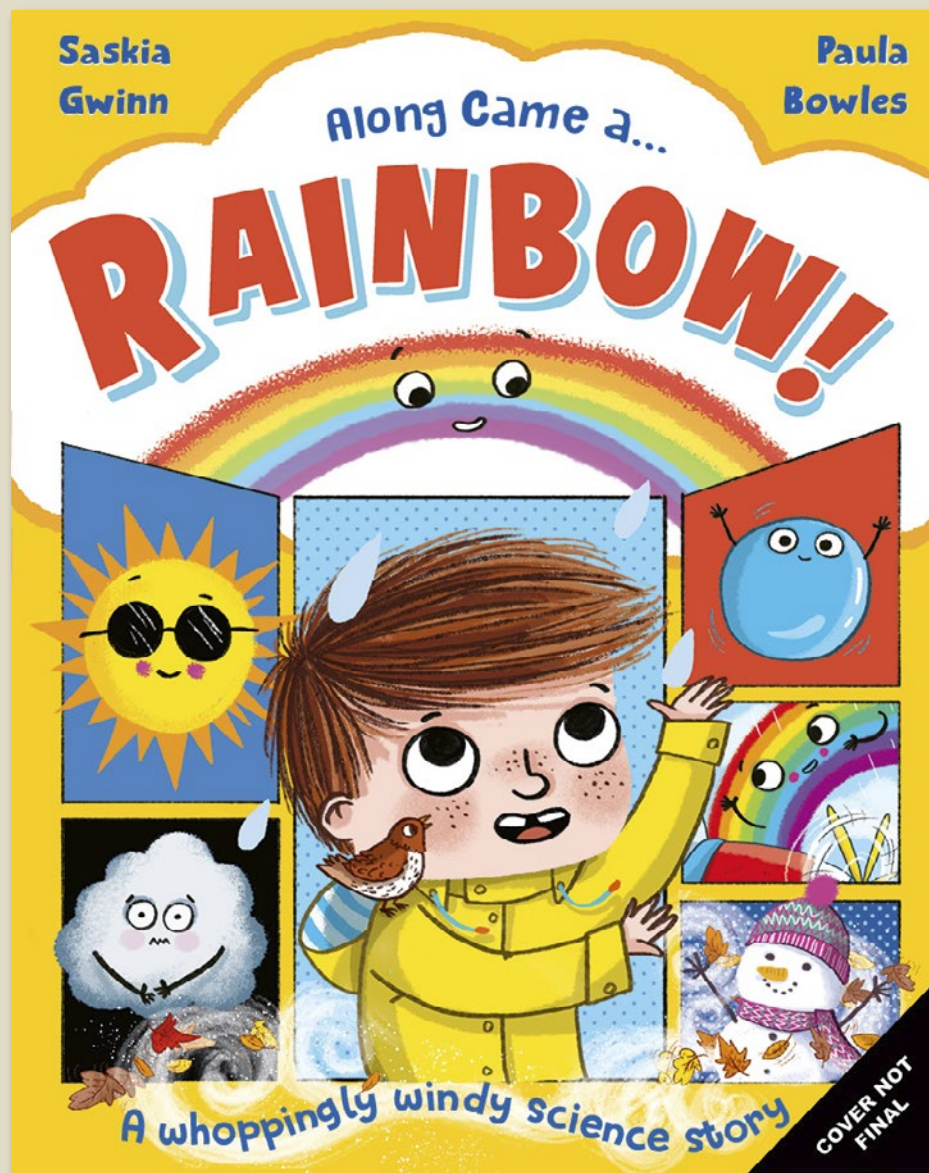
- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

# Where the Dead Live



Pub Date	28/08/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788411
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sam Fern
Illustrator	Rômolo D'Hipólito
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Files To Printer	07/04/2025
Freight On Board	12/06/2025
Rights Available	World

# Along Came a... Rainbow!



## A laugh-out-loud science story all about the weather!

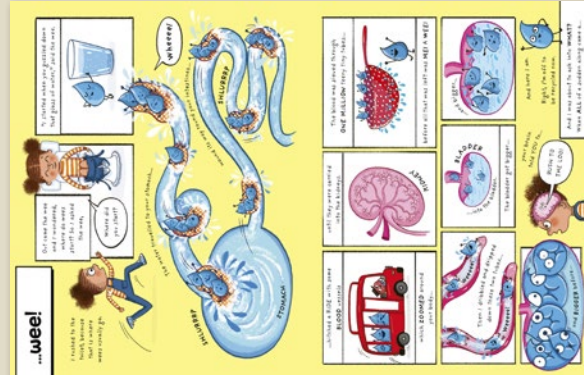
- A fun, fact-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to super-speedy sneezes. Paula was shortlisted for the Indie Book Awards 2023 and The Alligators Mouth Award 2023.
- With warm, funny text by rising-star Saskia Gwinn (author of *Scientists are Saving the World* and *I am Not the Easter Bunny*).







# Along Came a... Burp!



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785175
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2585 words
Rights Available	World

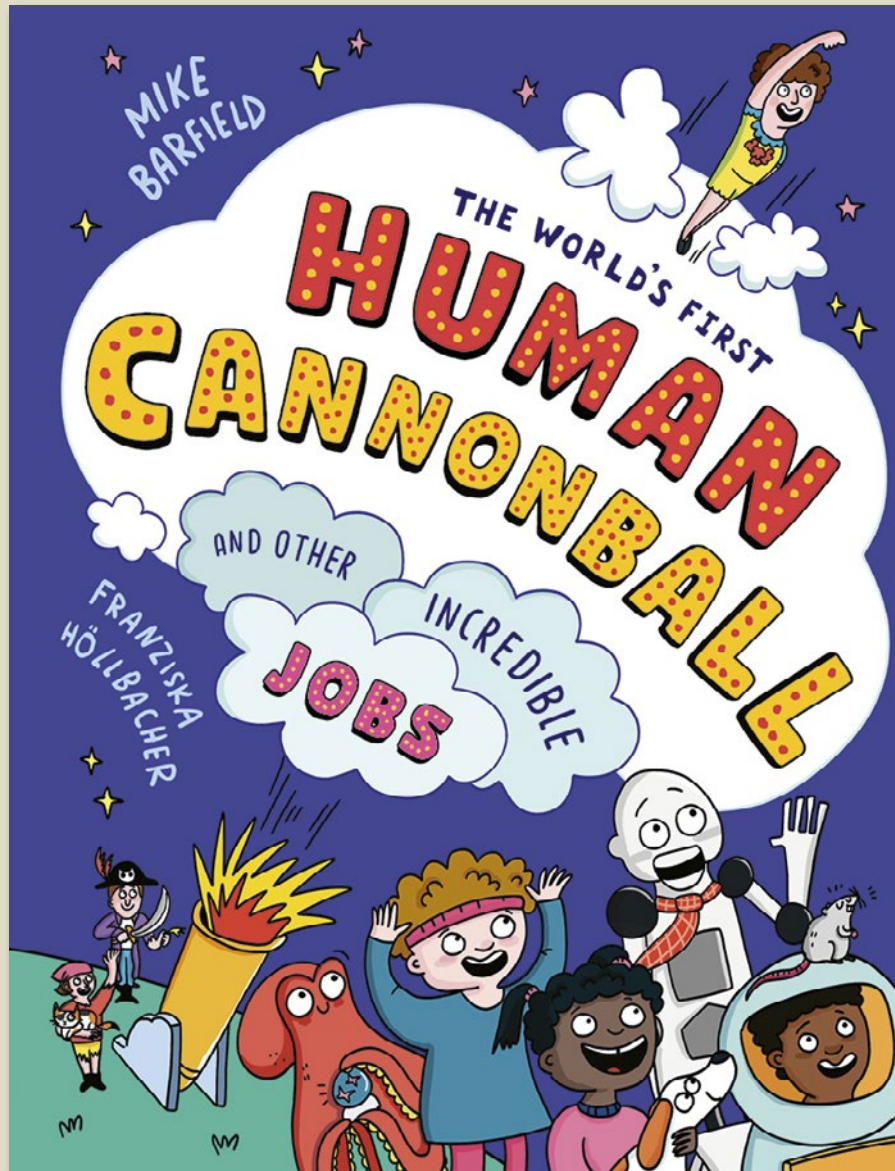


# The World's Last Mammoth and Other Missing Marvels



Pub Date	30/04/2026
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781783425259
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Translation Files	18/08/2025
Files To Printer	08/12/2025
Freight On Board	12/02/2026
Rights Available	World

# The World's First Human Cannonball



**Roll up, roll up! Get your tickets for a whirlwind tour through history's weirdest and wackiest jobs!**

- An irresistible exposé into the world of work from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo*, *a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book with Facts.
- Featuring the weirdest and wackiest jobs throughout the ages, this book is packed with facts for curious minds. Includes jobs in travel, science and sport, as well as the worst jobs in history... and some of the more curious jobs of today!

# The World's First Human Cannonball

### INTRODUCTION

Wells, and congratulations on winning the very important job of **READER-IN-CHIEF** of this book!

**READER-IN-CHIEF**  
YOUR PHOTO GOES HERE

It's an exciting position that comes with lots of great rewards!

The hours are flexible. You can skip to work at any time that suits you, day or night. All we ask is that you turn up on a Friday and bring a list of the forthcoming pages.

The great perks: **Complimentary** and **other** fantastic!

From ancient Egypt to modern times, the world has seen a lot of strange and wonderful things. How the strange to the impossible and even into space!

So grab a chair and get to work. We'll certainly pay you back in full and hope, too, you have a great time doing it.

### CHAPTER 1 GOING PLACES

Early human travel around in search of food, family, surviving was a job in itself. From our earliest days, there have been lots of different ways, past and present, that involve transport to reach. There's still a lot of different ways to get around, so here are our top five ways to get you going!

**LEAST EASY CHAIR**  
Banks that carry disabled people around the city streets were first made in 1818. The chairs were heavy, made with wood and were often uncomfortable.

**WORLD'S LONGEST SHIP**  
In 1970, the longest ship in the world was built. It was the longest ship ever made, and it took a long time to build.

**NEAREST LAND VEHICLE**  
The first motor vehicle was built in 1885. It was a small, two-wheeled vehicle that was powered by a steam engine.

**FIRST AIR STEWARDS**  
The first air steward was hired in 1914. He was a woman named Helen Gandy, and she was the first woman to work as an air stewardess.

### INCAN MESSENGER

For a long time, the Incas used a system of messengers to carry messages across their empire. These messengers were called **chasquis**, and they were trained to run long distances carrying messages on their backs.

The chasquis were organized into a network of relay stations. Each station had a chasqui who would take a message to the next station, where another chasqui would take it on. This system allowed messages to be delivered quickly and reliably across the vast Inca Empire.

### JUST THE JOB: GET THE MESSAGE

**MAKING IT**  
The first message was sent in 1859. It was a short message that said 'SOS'.

**WORK OFFICE**  
The first office was set up in 1494. It was a place where people would go to work and do their jobs.

**LEARNING ON**  
The first school was set up in 529. It was a place where children would go to learn and study.

**LET'S MEET THE BOSS**  
The first boss was a man named **Roberto**. He was the boss of a company that made shoes.

### CHARIOT RACER

Chariot racing was a popular sport in ancient Rome. It was a race where two teams of four horses would pull a chariot around a track. The teams would try to knock each other out of the race.

The chariots were made of wood and were very fast. The horses were trained to run in a circle, and the drivers would use whips to encourage them.

### JUST THE JOB: HORSE POWER!

**WORKING AROUND**  
Horses have been used for thousands of years to help people do their jobs. They were used to pull plows, carts, and other heavy loads.

**TAKE A BISH**  
A horse called **Bishop** was a champion of the 19th century. He was a very fast horse and won many races.

**BLACK BEAUTIES**  
The horses used by the British Cavalry were called **Black Beauties**. They were very strong and fast horses.

**SMALL WONDERS**  
The smallest horse ever recorded was a foal called **Whisper**. He was only 10 centimeters tall at birth.

**PICK UP AFTER YOUR HORSE!**

### RED FLAG LAD

Hi! I'll come to the point. I'm a pencil, and this story is true.

It takes place in Cayford, South London, in 1935.

This innocent-looking boy is working as a look-out.

He is looking out for police officers who are looking out for motor cars like the ones behind him.

It belongs to Henry Henson and hates going slowly.

But the law says he can't go faster than 27mph in town.

Plus, you're meant to have someone in front driving a red flag to warn people.

So, when the look-out spots the officer, he signals to the car driver to let the passenger out. Who is cheating, me!

The law does not say what size the flag needs to be!

The speed limit was raised soon after - and it set cars so much faster in the future. Don't they?

Well, I'm a pencil, and this story is true.

### JUST THE JOB: DRIVE TIME

**CHILL OUT!**  
Truckers supplying mines in northern Canada have to drive over frozen lakes and rivers. The trick is to never stop moving or you might break the ice. Eek!

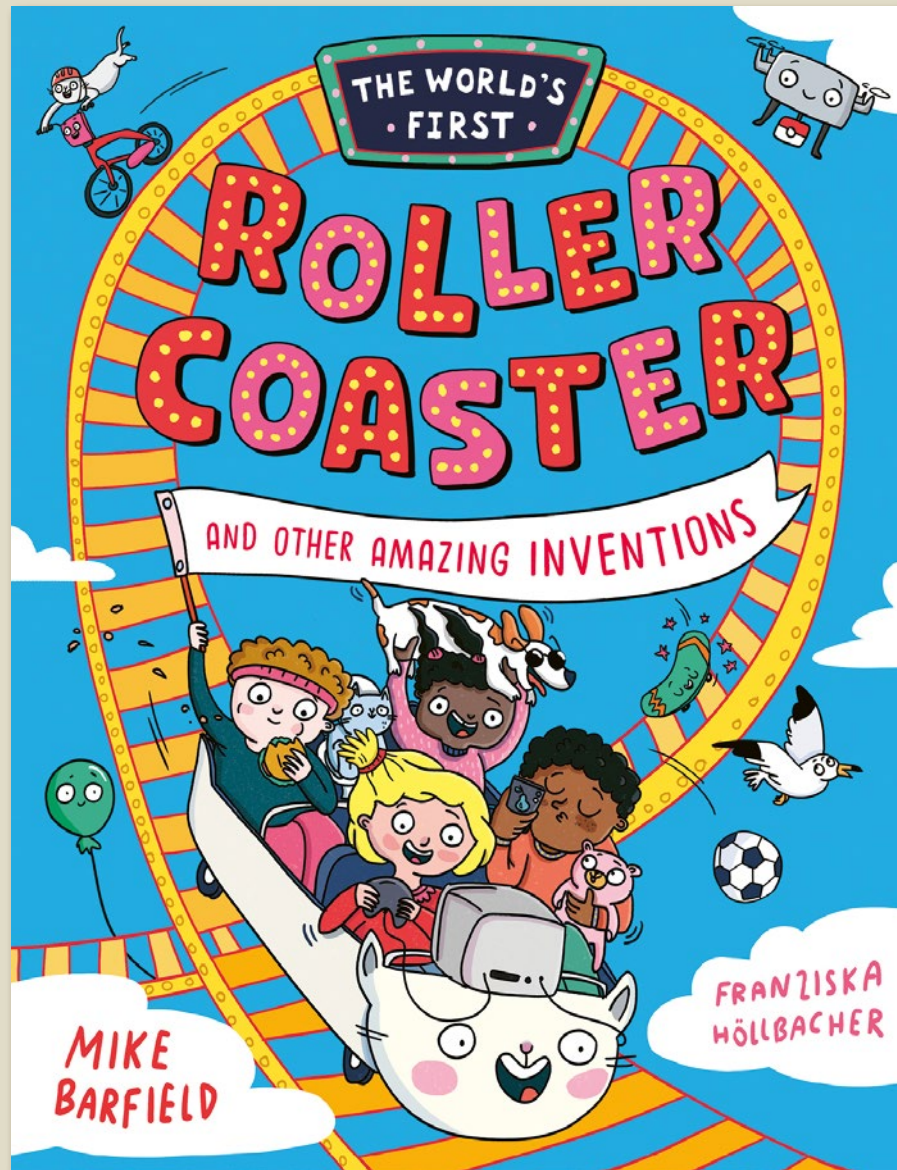
**HOP IT!**  
Truckers in the intense heat of the Australian outback hitch together several trailers to create huge 'road trains' that can't stop in a hurry. Kangaroos, keep out of their way!

**CLOWNING AROUND**  
German-born Lou Jacobs invented the one-person clown car in the 1950s. He could squeeze inside and drive it around despite being 1.85 m tall and the car just 90 cm long.

**QUACKERS!**  
Many cities have so-called 'duck tours' where special amphibious buses take sightseers through rivers, lakes and harbours, as well as on regular roads!

Pub Date	10/04/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783737
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Illustrator	Franziska Höllbacher
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

# The World's First Rollercoaster

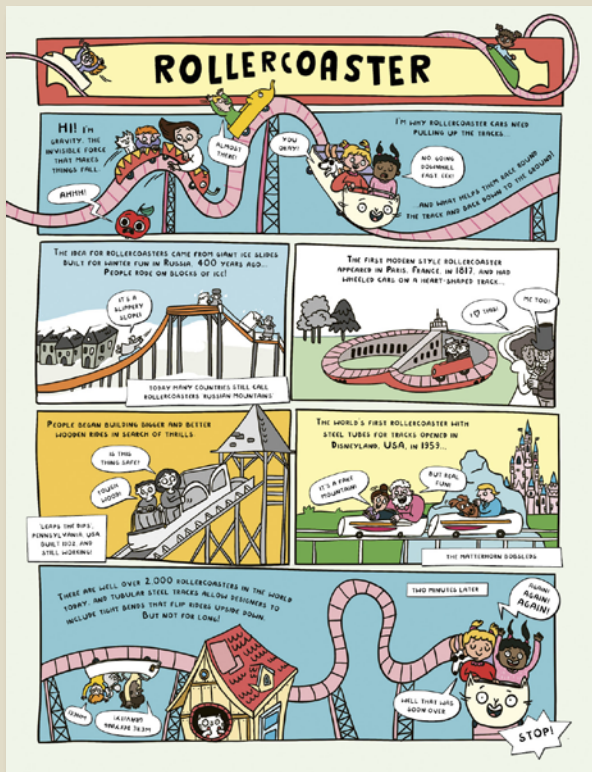
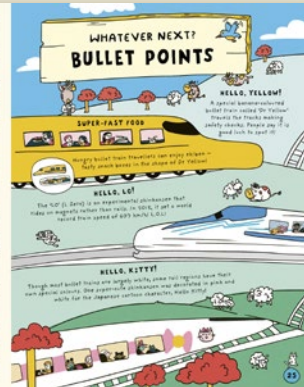


**Amazing inventions stories in comic-book form by Blue Peter Award-winner Mike Barfield.**

- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions in architecture, travel, the home, food, fashion, toys, sports, technology and more, this book is packed with facts for curious minds. Includes tips on sending in a patent and profiles of young inventors alongside greats such as Diebedo Kere, Bertha Benz, Percy Spencer, Momofuku Ando, Kano Jigoro and Jawed Karim.

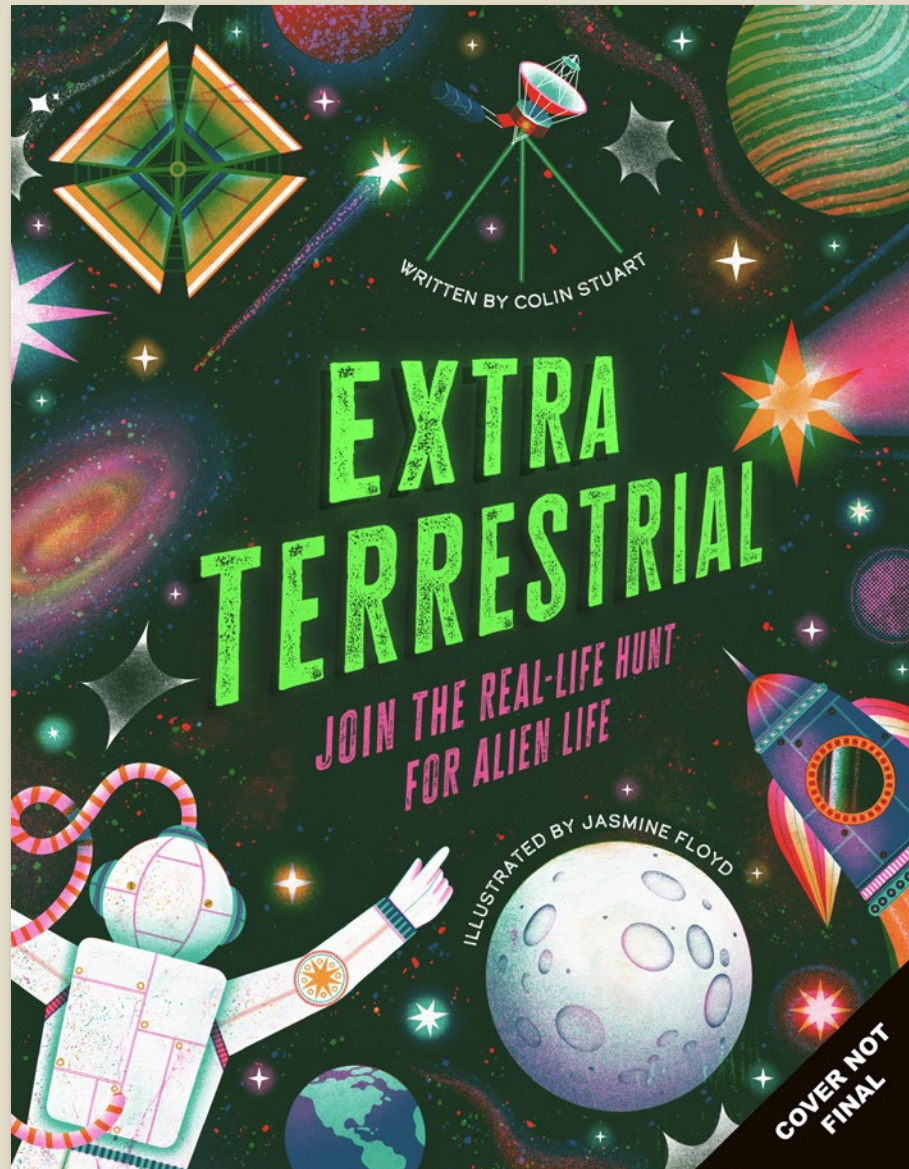


# The World's First Rollercoaster



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ISBN	9781800783720
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Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Illustrator	Franziska Höllbacher
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

# Extra Terrestrial



## Do aliens exist? Join the real-life hunt for alien life!

- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques): Alien Hunter's Toolkit / Section 3 (Types found): Exoplanet File / Section 4 (Alien life): Searching for Alien Life
- Illustrated by the wonderfully talented Jasmine Floyd known for her vibrant colours and psychedelic vibes!

# Extra Terrestrial

## THE GOLDILOCKS PLANET

Look at a map of the world and you might think that Earth is exactly here. But that's because we're always based on where people live. The Pacific Ocean is hidden away at the back of maps, but it covers a third of Earth's surface. It's bigger than all seven continents combined. Look at the Earth from space and you'll see the same at all.

**WHY IS IT LIQUID?**  
How did oceans form? It's because of the heat from the Sun. The heat from the Sun is so strong that it melts the rocks on the surface of the Earth. The heat from the Sun is so strong that it melts the rocks on the surface of the Earth. The heat from the Sun is so strong that it melts the rocks on the surface of the Earth.

**HOW MUCH WATER?**  
There's about 1.4 billion cubic kilometres of water on Earth. That's about 70% of the Earth's surface. The rest is land. The water on Earth is so much that it covers 70% of the Earth's surface. The rest is land. The water on Earth is so much that it covers 70% of the Earth's surface. The rest is land.

## EXTREMOPHILES

A bacterium that lives at a depth of 12 kilometres in the ocean is called an extremophile. These organisms are able to survive in conditions that would be deadly to most life forms. They are found in some of the most extreme environments on Earth.

**HOSTILE ENVIRONMENTS**  
Some organisms are able to survive in conditions that would be deadly to most life forms. They are found in some of the most extreme environments on Earth. These organisms are able to survive in conditions that would be deadly to most life forms. They are found in some of the most extreme environments on Earth.

**IDENTIFY**  
Some organisms are able to survive in conditions that would be deadly to most life forms. They are found in some of the most extreme environments on Earth. These organisms are able to survive in conditions that would be deadly to most life forms. They are found in some of the most extreme environments on Earth.

## WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE...

There's a lot of water on Earth. But there's also a lot of water on other planets. Some of these planets have more water than Earth. Some of these planets have less water than Earth. Some of these planets have the same amount of water as Earth.

**A TRIP TO JUPITER**  
Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system. It has a lot of water. Some of this water is in the form of clouds. Some of this water is in the form of rain. Some of this water is in the form of snow.

**OUTSIDE THE GOLDILOCKS ZONE**  
The Goldilocks zone is the area around a star where the temperature is just right for liquid water to exist. It's the area where life is most likely to exist. It's the area where life is most likely to exist.

**THE RED PLANET**  
Mars is the only planet in our solar system that has a solid surface. It's the only planet in our solar system that has a solid surface. It's the only planet in our solar system that has a solid surface.

## BEYOND OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

Space is big. Almost impossibly big. It contains more stars than the number of heartbeats in all of human history and we don't know if it ever ends. How do you even begin to search for life in such a vast and intimidating universe?

**THE MILKY WAY**  
Every star in the night sky is a distant sun within a group of stars called the Milky Way galaxy. Each one could have planets swarming around it in a solar system of its own. We call these exoplanets. The problem is that the distance to the nearest solar system is over four light years away, meaning a beam of light travelling at 300,000 kilometres per second would take a little over four years to get there. So sending a spacecraft for a closer look is currently out of the question (although there are tentative plans to try, see pp 58-59).

**THE FIREFLY AND THE LIGHTHOUSE**  
For now, you're left looking for exoplanets from afar, using big telescopes scattered around the world and lofted into space. But it's not simple stars we're looking for. We're looking for planets that are very dim. Seeing a distant exoplanet is like trying to spot the light from a firefly in the glare of 250 lighthouses, both placed on Earth's width away from you (12,750 kilometres).

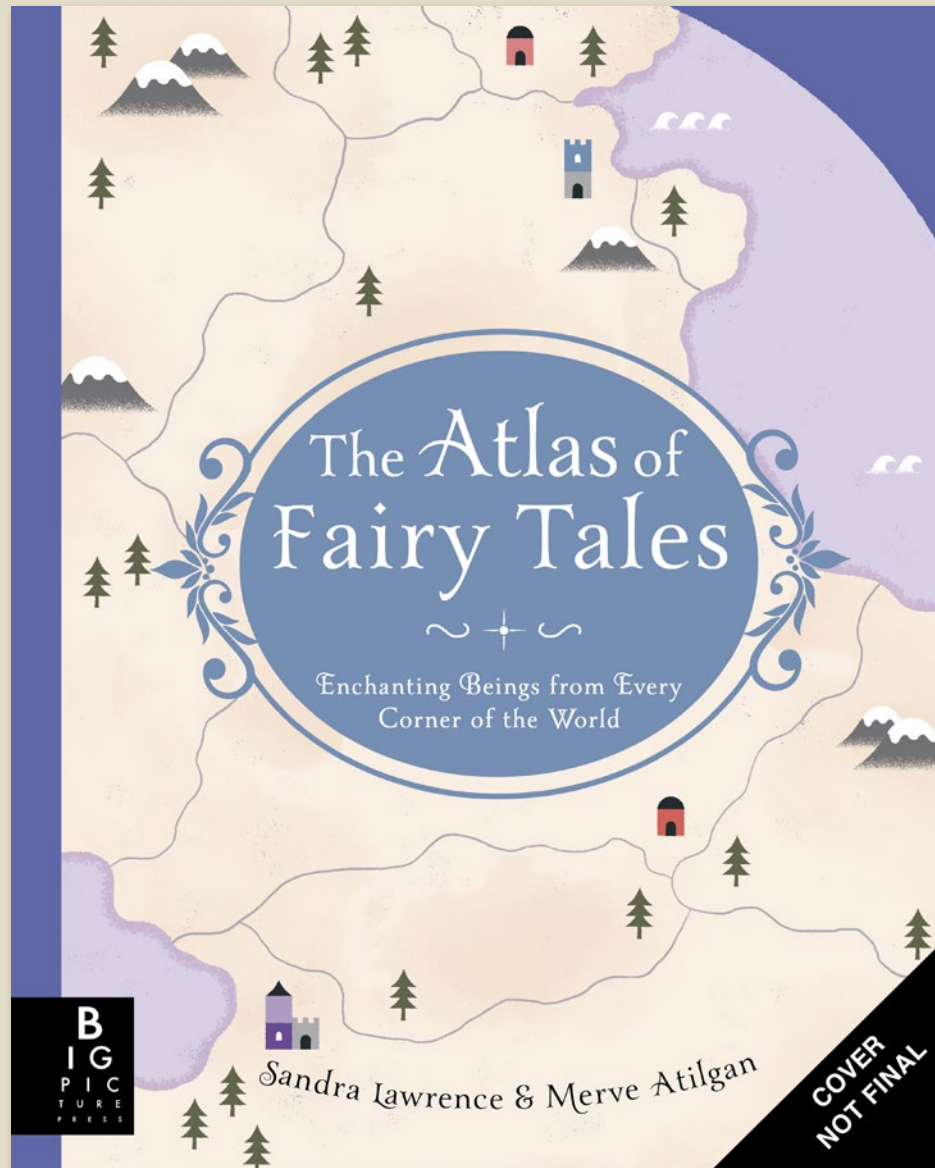
**ALIEN PLANET TOOLKIT**  
Simply pointing your telescope at a star and hoping to photograph its planets is almost impossible. Instead, astronomers turn into detectives, carefully and cleverly unravelling clues that a star has alien planets. Future alien planet explorers, like the time that you learned these techniques!

- Winks (page xx) when planets pass in front of stars, creating dips in the starlight, alerting astronomers to their presence.
- Wobbles (page xx) detect exoplanets that make their stars wobble.
- Wiggles (page xx) monitor a star's movement, which will be slightly different if a planet is orbiting it.
- Ticks (page xx) look at any changes in radio waves.
- Blips (page xx) detect when an exoplanet's gravity bends starlight.
- Snaps (page xx) use space telescopes to take photographs of exoplanets.

**SECTION 2: HOW TO HUNT FOR ALIEN PLANETS**

Pub Date	11/09/2026
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800784611
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Colin Stuart
Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	64pp
Word Count	9000 words
Translation Files	30/12/2025
Files To Printer	21/04/2026
Freight On Board	26/06/2026
Rights Available	World

# The Atlas of Fairy Tales



**A beautifully illustrated atlas exploring the origins of fairy tales and folklore from diverse cultures around the world.**

- Explore fairy tales and folklore from a wide array of cultures, offering a rich, diverse collection of stories that showcase the universal power of myth and storytelling
- Written by the author of *The Atlas of Monsters* and *The Atlas of Heroes*, ensuring a deep understanding of mythology, folklore and history with every page
- Featuring breathtaking, hand-drawn illustrations by Merve Atilgan that beautifully bring to life the mythical creatures and legendary heroes from around the world

# The Atlas of Fairy Tales



Pub Date	<b>02/07/2026</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800789951</b>
H x W	<b>340 x 270mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Sandra Lawrence</b>
Illustrator	<b>Merve Atilgan</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>20000 words</b>
Translation Files	<b>20/10/2025</b>
Files To Printer	<b>09/02/2026</b>
Freight On Board	<b>16/04/2026</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Little Explorers: Food



Take a bite into the tasty world of food, with more than 30 flaps to lift and explore!

- A new edition to the popular non-fiction series, *Little Explorers*, which has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide, this time exploring delicious food!
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift, revealing interesting and fun facts to help children engage with each topic.
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and approachable way -through bright, child-friendly artwork and accessible, bite sized text.
- Can be used as a tool to complement KS1 curriculum learning

# Little Explorers: Food

### FABULOUS FOOD!

Food can be grown in your kitchen, but what if it could? What if you could get it all in the average that helps you move, think and play before you eat just of food you need to get through almost food to eat.

**VITAMINS**  
Vitamins help your body work as it should. There are 13 known vitamins and they all have different jobs.

**MINERALS**  
Minerals are salt like elements that help the body work. There are an important group of minerals called calcium, iron and potassium.

**PROTEINS**  
Proteins are the building blocks that help your body grow. They come from eggs, meat and beans.

**DIETARY FIBRE**  
This is what is left of some grains, cereals, fruits and vegetables. It helps the body to move and it is important for the health of the gut.

**WATER**  
If you are ever thirsty and you are not drinking enough water, you will feel tired and you will not be able to think clearly.

**THE DIGESTION QUESTION**  
How does the food you eat turn into energy inside your body? How does it get to the places it needs to go? Together, the parts of your body that help break down and use food are called the digestive system.

**TEETH**  
The teeth in the mouth are used to chew food into small pieces that can be swallowed.

**ESOPHAGUS**  
Food travels down here from the mouth.

**SMALL INTESTINE**  
This is where most of the nutrients are absorbed.

**LARGE INTESTINE**  
This is where the body gets rid of the waste from the food.

### LET'S CELEBRATE!

Although food is important for our survival, it has become so much more than that. It's something that we enjoy. Food has even become a subject of many celebrations around the world!

**Diazi**  
Diaz is a festival of light celebrated in India. It is a time when people light up their homes with diyas.

**Lunar New Year**  
The beginning of a new lunar year is celebrated with food that is used to bring luck, health and happiness.

**Passover**  
The Jewish festival of Passover is celebrated in many countries. During the night, people do not eat anything made with leavened bread.

**Thanksgiving**  
In the United States, Thanksgiving is a time to give thanks for the good things in our life.

**Idol at Aiz**  
Idol at Aiz is a festival of food celebrated in India. It is a time when people eat different types of food.

**Happy birthday!**  
People celebrate their birthdays in different ways around the world. In many countries, there are birthday cakes with candles. In other countries, people eat special food.

### NOT FOR ME!

Some people's bodies can become sensitive to certain foods. These bodies react to try to get the food out of their system.

**Which foods cause an allergic reaction?**  
Different people can react to different things. Some common foods that can cause allergies are:

**Wheat**  
Wheat is a common allergen. It is found in many types of bread, pasta, and cereals.

**Milk**  
Milk is a common allergen. It is found in many types of dairy products.

**Eggs**  
Eggs are a common allergen. They are found in many types of baked goods and breakfast foods.

**Seafood**  
Seafood is a common allergen. It is found in many types of fish and shellfish.

**SOY**  
Soy is a common allergen. It is found in many types of soy products.

**PEANUTS**  
Peanuts are a common allergen. They are found in many types of nut products.

**FOOD PROBLEMS**  
The production of food can have an impact on our planet. With more and more people in the world, there is a lot of food being produced. This can have a big impact on the environment.

**The plastic problem**  
Plastic packaging is everywhere. It is used to keep food fresh and safe. But it is also a big problem for the environment. Plastic takes a long time to break down and it can harm animals and plants.

**Let's go!**  
Animals are an important part of our food system. They help us to produce food. But they also need to be taken care of. We need to make sure they are healthy and happy.

### FINDING FOOD

Usually, food appears in front of you at the dinner table. But how did it make its way there? Where does food come from? Many foods go on a journey from farms to factory to finished feast. Some food comes from much closer to home too!

**Fantastic farms**  
A farm is a place where animals might be used to produce food, and crops are grown there too. Some farms grow all sorts of fruits and vegetables. Some grow wheat. Others raise cows for milk and hens for eggs.

**Combine harvester**  
These machines cut and collect crops. They also separate the parts that can't be eaten from the parts that can.

**Orchard**  
An orchard is an area of land where lots of trees are planted to grow fruit.

**Tractor**  
The tractor is the most important machine on the farm. Different attachments can be added for different jobs.

**factory stop**  
Food grown on farms might go to a factory to be packaged up. It then travels to a supermarket. For people like you to buy and enjoy.

**In the garden**  
Some food is grown in your very own garden! People can grow delicious vegetables, such as carrots and cucumbers, and fruits, such as cherries and plums, at home. Local farms might grow food you like too.

**Buying food locally helps the environment. It cuts down on the kilometres the food needs to travel to get to its destination.**

**Busy bees**  
Bees are one of the planet's greatest helpers. Here's why...

Pub Date	02/01/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783256
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd.
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3000 words
Rights Available	World

# Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site

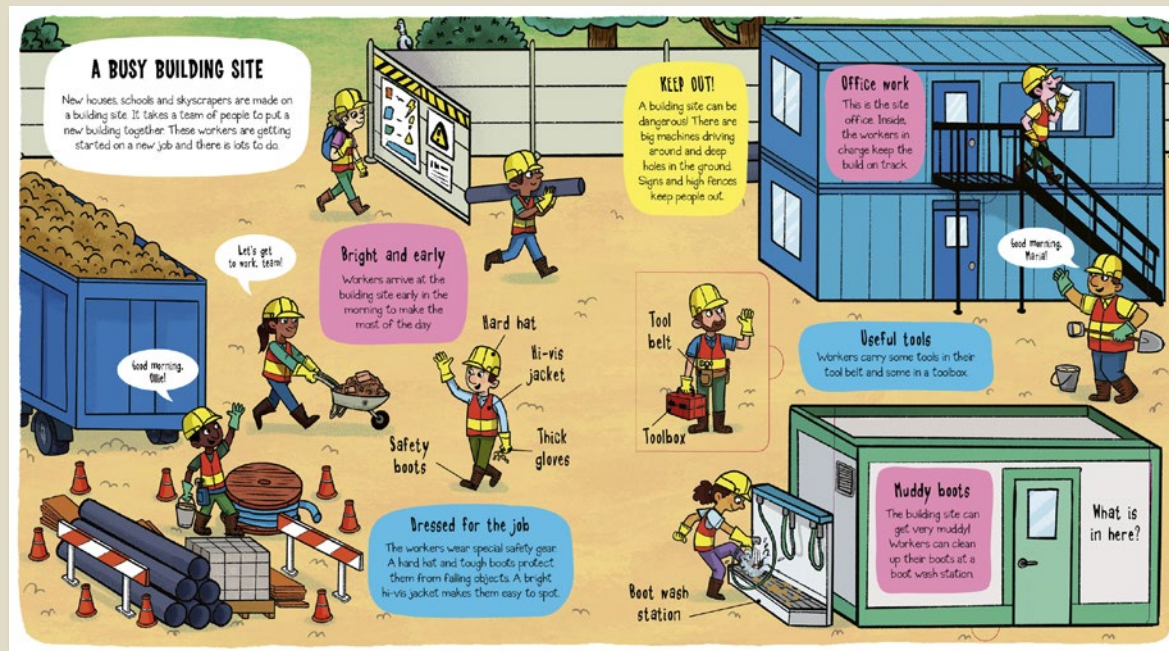
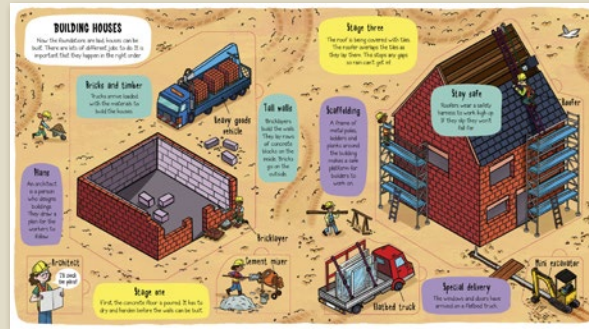
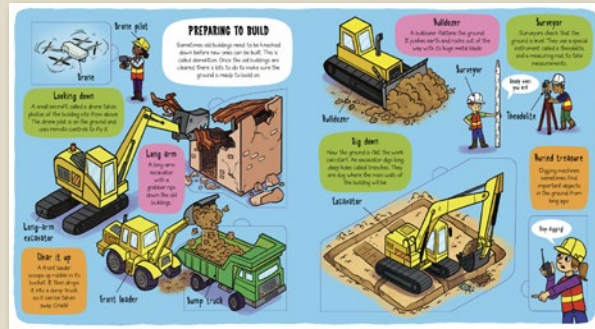


## Explore a building site with 30+ flaps

- New spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- This series explores familiar places we go. Future titles will explore a Fire Station and Airport.
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun, child-friendly artwork with a diverse range of people
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way
- Ideal for the littlest book lovers as well as those starting to read independently
- CONTENTS: Welcome to the Building Site; Preparing to Build; Building New Homes; Heat, Power and Water; A New Road; Building A Tower; Amazing Machines; Tidy-Up Time

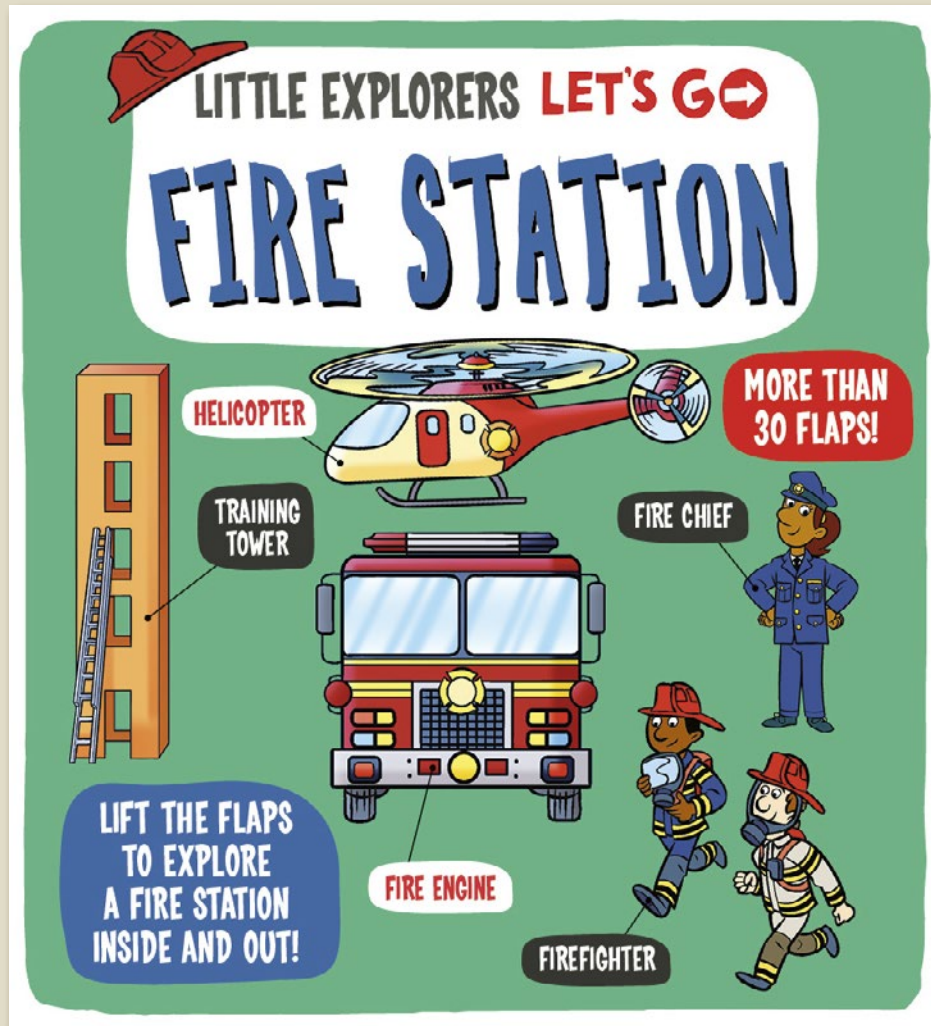


# Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800782181
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Catherine Ard
Illustrator	Ben Whitehouse
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

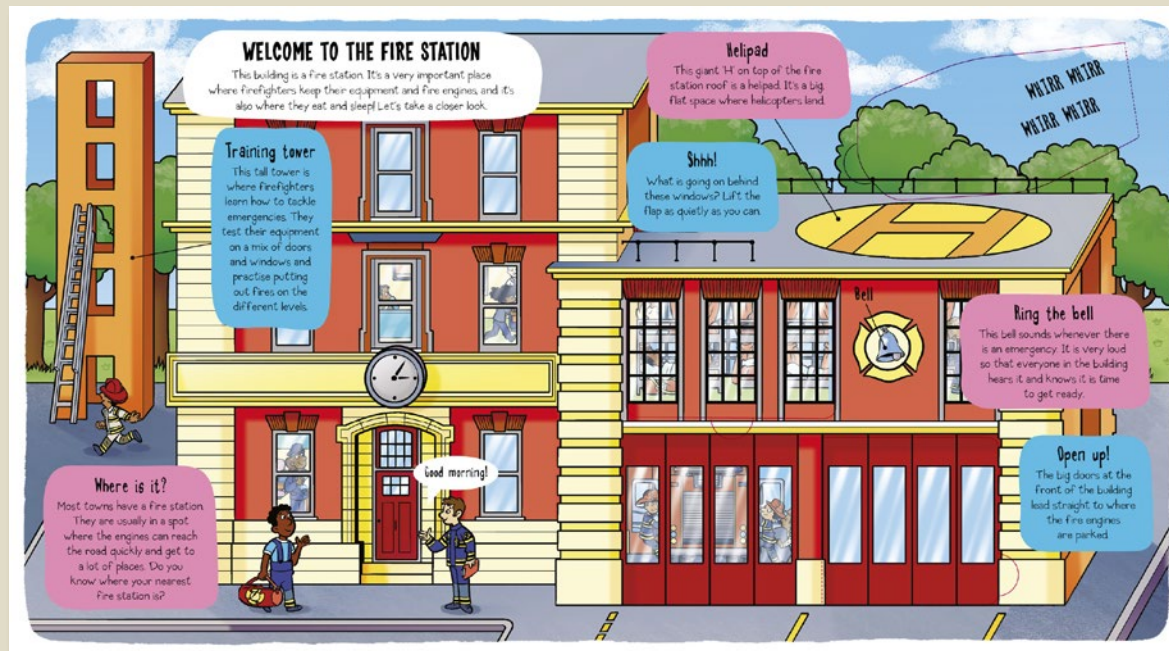
# Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



## Explore a busy fire station with 30+ flaps!

- Title 4 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly artwork features a range of diverse characters in each job role
- Introduces new concepts and tricky vocabulary in a fun, accessible way
- Perfect for the littlest book lovers as well as those just beginning to read

# Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800784987
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd.
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

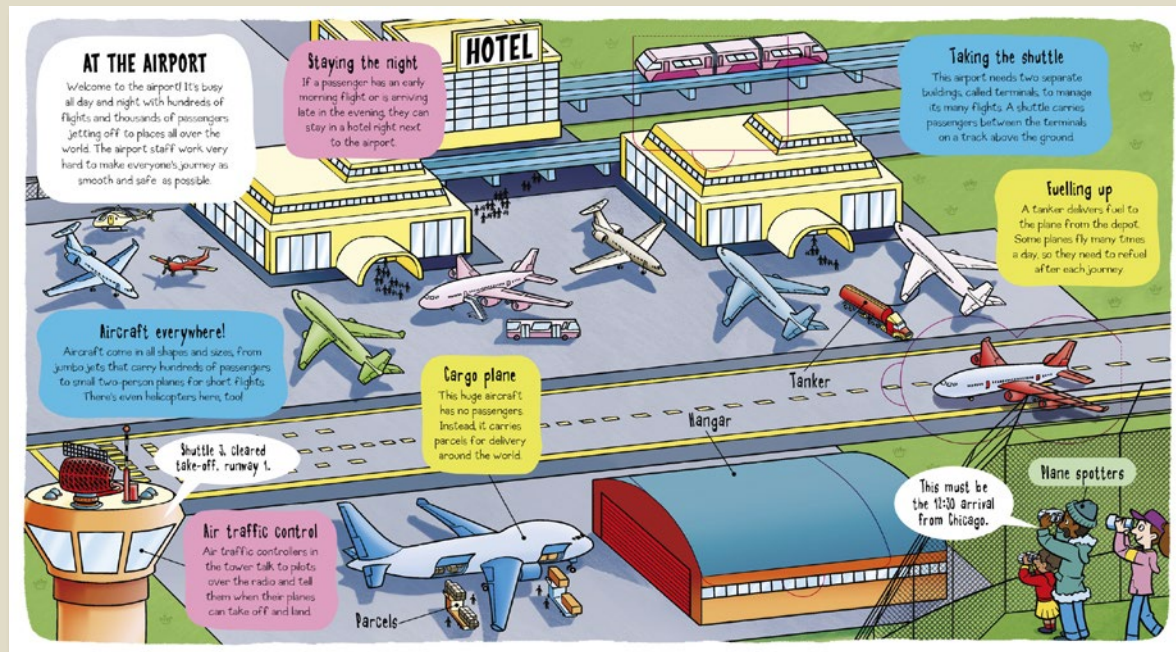
# Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



## Explore a bustling airport with 30+ flaps!

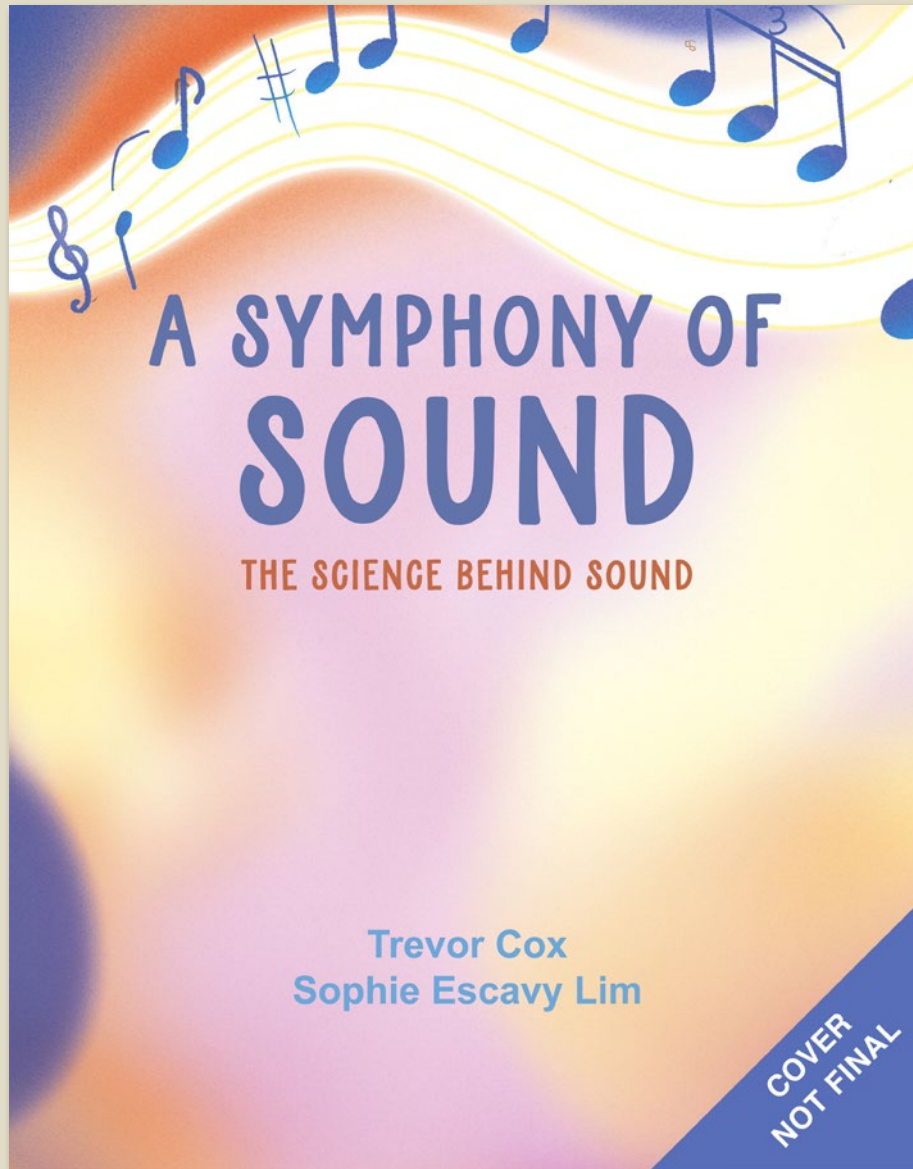
- Title 3 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly artwork features a range of diverse characters in each job role
- Introduces new concepts and tricky vocabulary in a fun, accessible way
- Perfect for the littlest book lovers as well as those just beginning to read

# Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800784970
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd.
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

# A Symphony of Sound



**A visual exploration of the science behind sound and music.**

- An visually extraordinary take on the subject of sound
- Perfect for primary schools (on KS2 curriculum), but also the ideal gift book for general interest readers
- Engaging text by Trevor Cox - a professor of acoustics and engineering at Salford University.

# A Symphony of Sound

## HIGH AND LOW

When we sing "Happy Birthday to You," we make the pitch of the musical notes go up and down by raising the voice. Pitch also helps us work out what is making a sound. A mouse makes a high-pitched squeak, while a lion makes a low-pitched roar. Knowing the difference is important for survival, because if it's a lion, it's time to run away!

### RICH AND FREQUENCY

Low-pitched sounds are usually made by larger things, and high-pitched sounds by smaller things. For example, a double bass has a low-pitched sound, while a piccolo has a high-pitched sound.

### THINGS

As an instrument plays the same note with the same pitch, they sound different. However, the double bass has a low-pitched sound, while the piccolo has a high-pitched sound. The difference between the two is the frequency of the sound. The higher the frequency, the higher the pitch, and the shorter the wavelength of the sound.

### DEPARTING WITH FEELING

As we use the pitch of our voice to express our feelings, we can use it to tell a story. For example, a high-pitched voice can sound happy, while a low-pitched voice can sound sad. The pitch of our voice can also tell us how we are feeling. For example, a high-pitched voice can sound excited, while a low-pitched voice can sound calm.

## SCIENTIFICALLY SPEAKING

A child typically says its first words when it is between 18 and 24 months old, and by the age of 3, they usually know a thousand different words. Because this happens very naturally for most children, speaking can seem like a very simple skill. In reality, however, speaking is a really challenging thing to do. It is to be expected that the process of learning a second language is more difficult.

### HOW A VOWEL SOUND IS MADE

When you make a vowel sound, you use the vocal cords in your throat to create a stream of air. This stream of air then passes through the vocal tract, which is made up of the nasal cavity, oral cavity, and pharynx. The shape of the vocal tract determines the sound that is produced.

### WHY DO SOME PEOPLE HAVE PROBLEMS WITH THEIR OWN VOICES?

Some people have problems with their voices because of the way their vocal cords are shaped. For example, some people have a larynx that is smaller than average, which can make it difficult to produce certain sounds. Other people have a larynx that is larger than average, which can make it difficult to produce other sounds.

### ROUND BITS

The pitch of a vowel sound can change over time. For example, the vowel sound 'a' in the word 'cat' starts at a low pitch and then rises to a higher pitch. This is called a 'rising intonation' and is used to express different emotions, such as surprise or excitement.

## A SOUND WALK

When we're out and about, we're often chatting to friends, sitting in a car, or listening to music on headphones. We see the world around us, but we barely hear it. A sound walk is a simple way to explore what we're missing. Try walking around your neighbourhood in silence and tuning into the different sounds around you. Notice how the sounds change as you move through different areas, and how they make you feel.

Birdsong can help reduce stress and anxiety, and improve focus. How many different birds can you hear?

Jack hammers can damage hearing, so construction workers need to wear hearing protection.

Church bells have been used to summon worshippers for about 1,500 years. They are also used to mark the time of day, and on special occasions.

Notice how the sound of footsteps in a subway changes as they move through the tunnel.

The sound of a street musician can make you want to dance around or roll your eyes, depending on your personal music taste!

## HEARING SOUND

Tree branches creak and leaves rustle in the wind. Tree songs change depending on the leaf types and wind speed.

Car noise may be a familiar sound, but over long periods it can create stress and even damage health.

People chatting in a café might make you smile because humans like to socialize and spend time with each other.

Large fountains can help hide unwanted sound, like cars. Small fountains create a soothing, trickling sound that reduces stress.

Depending on who's listening a barking dog can sound friendly or threatening.

Children playing in a park or playground creates sounds of laughter and squealing. It might remind you of some playful memories of your own.

Sound walking was popularised by Canadian composer and environmentalist Murray Schafer in the 1970s. He saw it as a way for people to connect to the sounds around them and become more aware of the problems created by noise pollution.

Pub Date	06/08/2026
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783249
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Trevor Cox
Extent	64pp
Word Count	15000 words
Translation Files	24/11/2025
Files To Printer	16/03/2026
Freight On Board	21/05/2026
Rights Available	World

# Constellations



**Look up at the night sky - what do you see? A world of sparkling lights, patterns woven through the darkness and stories unfolding in the stars...**

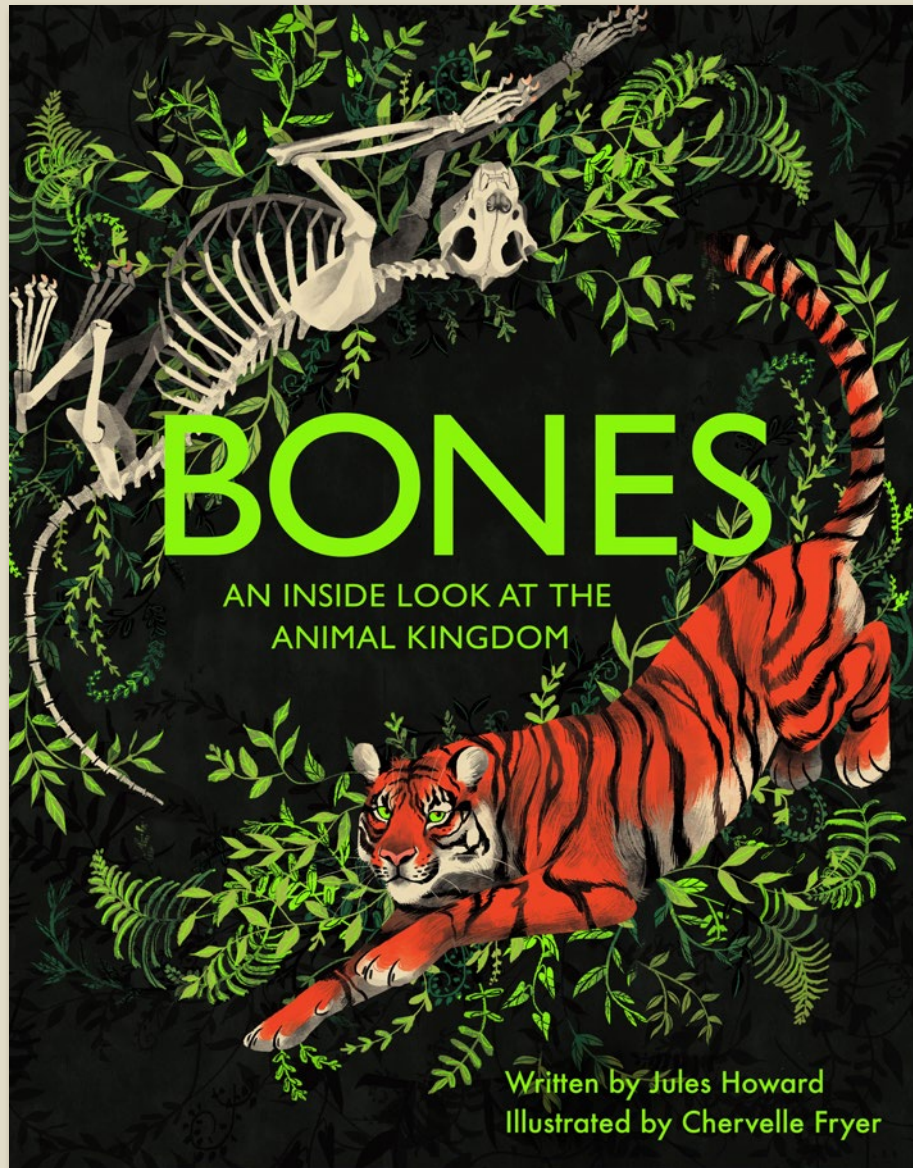
- Created in collaboration with the Royal Observatory Greenwich and experts from around the world, this book brings together scientific insight and cultural wisdom to uncover the universal language of the cosmos and the timeless stories that connect us all.
- Mariana Ruiz Johnson's vibrant, bold and graphic illustrations beautifully complement the stories, making each page a visual celebration of cultural heritage.



# Constellations



Pub Date	<b>27/08/2026</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781835872437</b>
H × W	<b>300 × 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Extent	<b>96pp</b>
Translation Files	<b>15/12/2025</b>
Files To Printer	<b>06/04/2026</b>
Freight On Board	<b>11/06/2026</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



**Discover the secrets of animal skeletons with this fascinating inside look at the animal kingdom.**

- An in-depth look at the skeletons of the world's most amazing creatures, revealing the secrets of how animals run, jump, swim and fly.
- Written by zoologist and non-fiction author Jules Howard.
- Featuring beautifully detailed illustrations by Chervelle Fryer.
- Cover treatments are matt lam, spot UV and 100% neon pantone

## RED HOWLER MONKEY

*Alouatta seniculus*

The howler monkey is 10% of the mass (weight) of a full adult mammal in nature. Weighed around 8 kg, the howler will use exactly opposed to its body weight. Ostriches that can average such a low body weight probably eat.

In the jungle, howlers are herbivores (eat only plants). They are omnivores. They eat a variety of fruits, leaves, flowers, and bark. They are also known to eat small insects and lizards. They are also known to eat small mammals and birds.

As a result of their herbivorous diet, the red howler monkey has a large gut and a large cecum. The gut is very long, allowing them to eat for a long time and store food. Because the cecum is so large, it is also the site of the most active fermentation of plant material. The red howler monkey has a very long and complex digestive system. The red howler monkey has a very long and complex digestive system.

24 | DIGGING | EUROPEAN MOLE

Ostriches possess a stride length of up to 5 metres (16 ft).

## OSTRICH

*Struthio camelus*

Though the ostrich is celebrated as the fastest animal to run, the ostrich is the fastest animal to run, and this is not true. Ostriches regularly reach speeds of up to 70 kilometres per hour (44 miles per hour) as they move away from predators. They are the fastest running bird on the planet.

As with bones, ostriches have a small skull and a small brain. The skull is very light, and the brain is very small. The ostrich has a very long neck, and the skull is very light. The ostrich has a very long neck, and the skull is very light.

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## GLOSSARY

**Amphibian**  
An animal that can live both on land and in water.

**Arthropod**  
An animal with a hard outer shell (exoskeleton) and jointed legs.

**Cartilage**  
A flexible, tough tissue that connects bones in a joint.

**Chitin**  
A hard, protective outer layer found in many invertebrates.

**Endoskeleton**  
An internal skeleton made of bone or cartilage.

**Exoskeleton**  
An external skeleton made of chitin or calcium carbonate.

**Fish**  
An aquatic vertebrate with gills and a backbone.

**Invertebrate**  
An animal without a backbone.

**Mollusk**  
A soft-bodied animal, often with a shell.

**Nerve**  
A bundle of fibers that carries electrical signals in the body.

**Reptile**  
A cold-blooded vertebrate with scales and a backbone.

**Shell**  
A hard, protective outer layer for many animals.

**Vertebrate**  
An animal with a backbone.

**Amniote**  
A vertebrate that develops in an amniotic sac.

**Amniotic sac**  
A fluid-filled sac that surrounds the embryo in a vertebrate.

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## EUROPEAN MOLE

*Talpa europaea*

The most celebrated mole bone is their extended wrist (sesamoid) bone, which has become almost claw-like. In life, this strong sixth finger is covered with skin. Unlike true fingers, it has no joints. This unusual adaptation extends the surface area of the paw whilst adding strength and extra firmness to the digging blades. Mole paws are, quite literally, like giant shovels.

Moles are one of a few mammals to have had their sesamoid bones adapted in such a way. Others include pandas (for grasping) and elephants (for bearing weight). Sesamoids are the goat bones for acquiring new fingers, it seems.

Males are highly adapted to detect and then kill prey: moorly beetles and earthworms. Unlike other small mammals, mole skills have a large empty space at the front in which are found unusual arrangements of curly bones called tuberosities that improve the mole's sense of smell. Their teeth are sharp, especially the large upper canine used to bite and paralyse their invertebrate (worm-like) prey, which they carry to special underground larders. Moles can eat around half of their body weight in worms and other invertebrates each day.

Though you may never have considered them so, moles are extremely well-matched. They possess enlarged, levershaped arm bones in their forearms which allow more space for the great muscles required to push through their subterranean habitat.

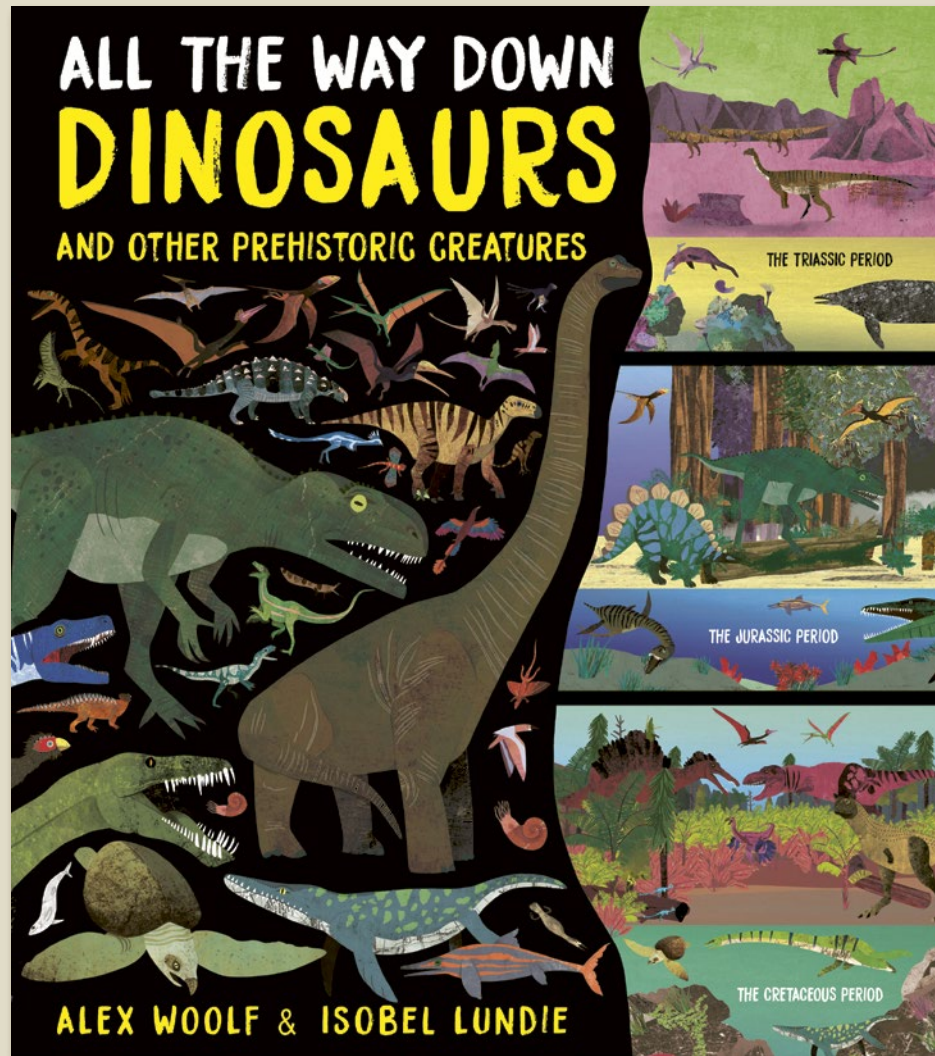
The eye holes (orbits) are dramatically reduced - eyes serve no purpose in a world without light.

The five front claws are permanently turned outwards.

24 | DIGGING | EUROPEAN MOLE

Pub Date	10/04/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781835872024
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jules Howard
Illustrator	Chervelle Fryer
Extent	80pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

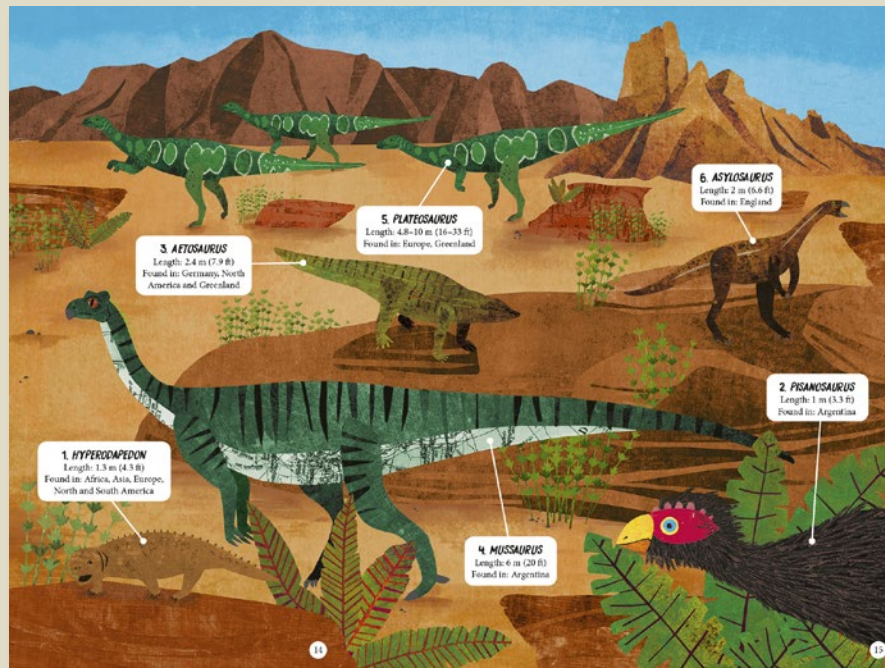
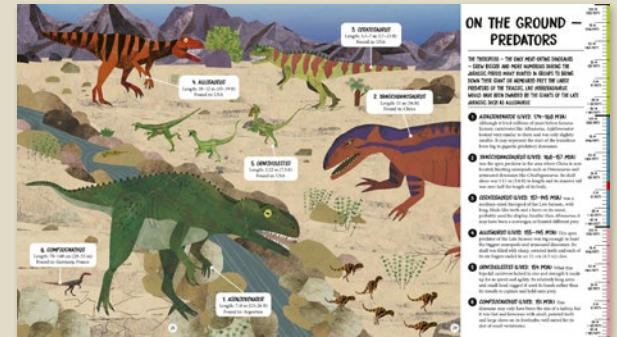
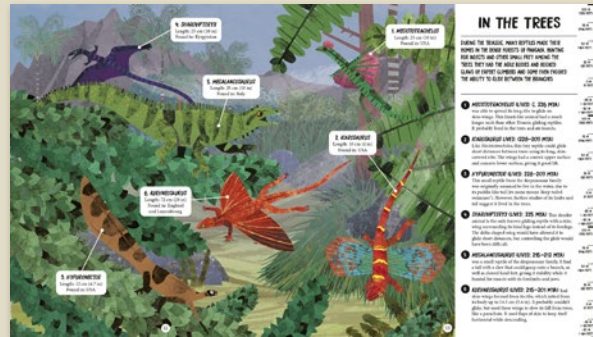
# All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



## An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

- An innovative information book that allows children to travel back in time to the time when dinosaurs ruled, discovering what life resides at each level.
- Special material includes a ruler running down the side of each spread keep track of the different depths.
- Engaging STEM-focused non-fiction book for dinosaur lovers aged 7-8 years old.

# All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



## ON THE GROUND - HERBIVORES

THE FIRST DINOSAURS APPEARED AROUND 230 MILLION YEARS AGO. THEY WERE SMALL CREATURES DARTING AROUND ON THEIR HANDS. LESS THE DINOSAURS FORMED TWO MAIN GROUPS: THE SAGRISCHIA (LIZARD-HIPPED) AND THE ORNITHISCHIA (BIRD-HIPPED). BIRD-HIPPED DINOSAURS WERE MOSTLY PLANT-EATERS. LIZARD-HIPPED DINOSAURS INCLUDED BOTH MEAT-EATERS AND PLANT-EATERS.

- 1. HYPERODAPEDON (LIVED: 231-227 MYA)**  
This weird-looking animal is a kind of stethoceras - a beaked reptile related to the dinosaurs. It had a scaly body and moved slowly, using its beak to cut through tough plants.
- 2. PISANGSAURUS (LIVED: 226-216 MYA)**  
This small, lightly built plant-eater weighed less than 10 kg (22 lb). It had strong hind legs and could run away quickly if a predator came near. We don't know if it was a true dinosaur or a close cousin.
- 3. AETOSAURUS (LIVED: 228-209 MYA)**  
This small, slow-moving, plant-eating archosaur had a long, slender body and short arms. Four rows of thick, bony plates covered its body, providing good protection against predators.
- 4. MUSSAURUS (LIVED: 215 MYA)**  
'Moose Lizard' got its name because the first fossils discovered were tiny. We now know these were infants. It was a sauropodomorph dinosaur - a bipedal ancestor of the giant sauropods that walked on all fours.
- 5. PLATEOSAURUS (LIVED: 214-204 MYA)**  
Plateosaurus was one of the bigger dinosaurs of the Triassic and another sauropodomorph. It had a small head on a long, flexible neck, short but muscular arms with large claws on its three fingers, and powerful hind legs.
- 6. ASYLOSIAURUS (LIVED: 208-201 MYA)**  
This was one of the last sauropodomorph dinosaurs to walk on its hind legs. Its close cousin, the sauropods, all walked on four legs.

Pub Date	28/07/2022
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800789012
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11030 words
Rights Available	World

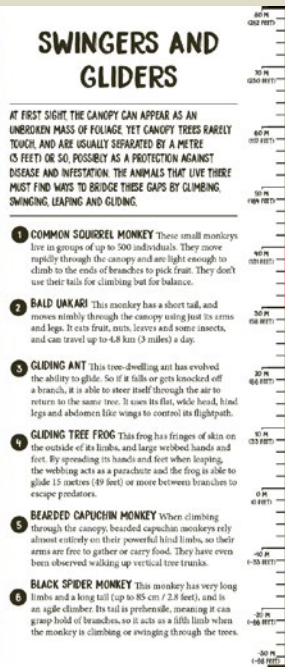
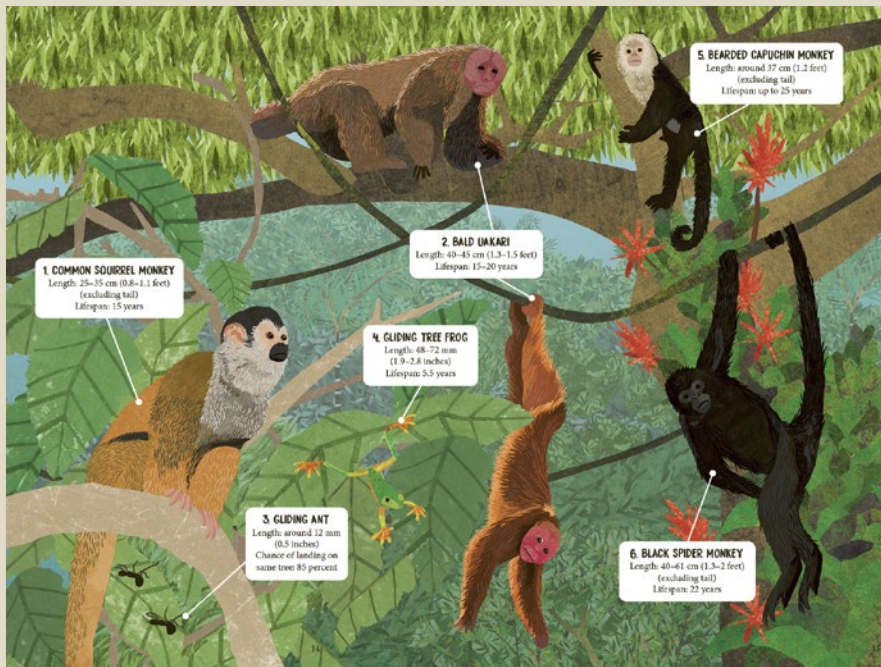
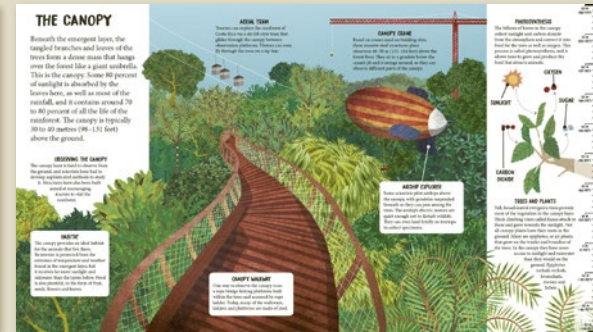
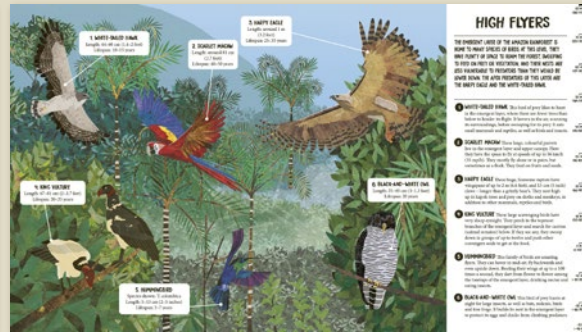
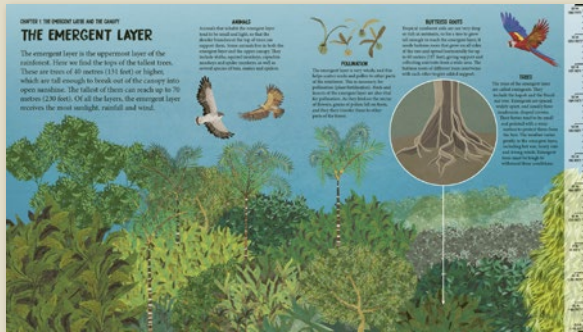
# All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



## An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

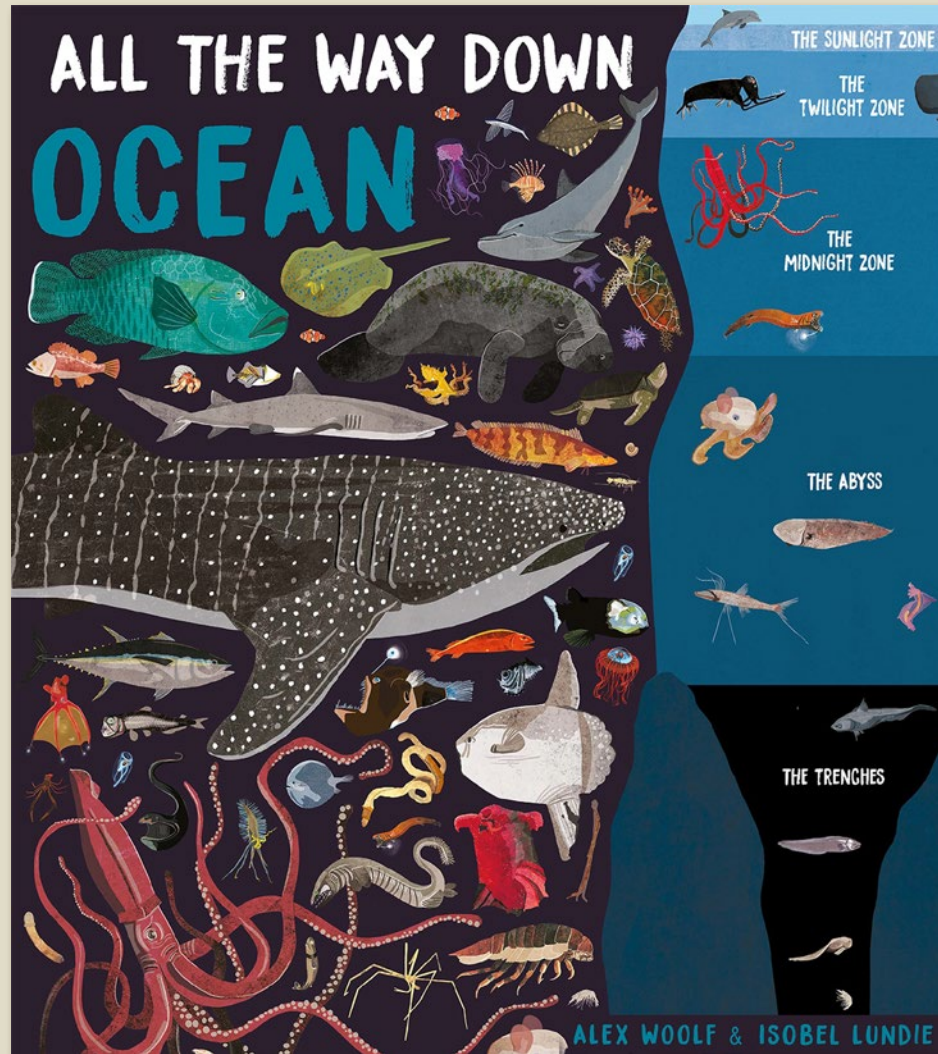
- Each spread features colourful and eye-catching illustrations of different animal and plant species, plus easy-to-digest, bite-sized facts.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the animals that swoop across the tallest trees to the creatures that dwell near the bottom.
- Engaging STEM non-fiction book for aspiring conservationists and scientists aged 7-9 years old.

# All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



Pub Date	28/04/2021
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788947
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11097 words
Rights Available	World

# All The Way Down: Ocean

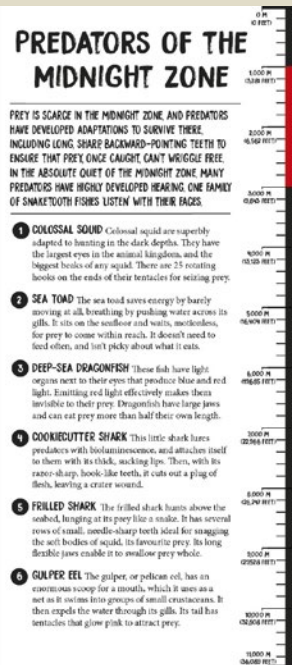
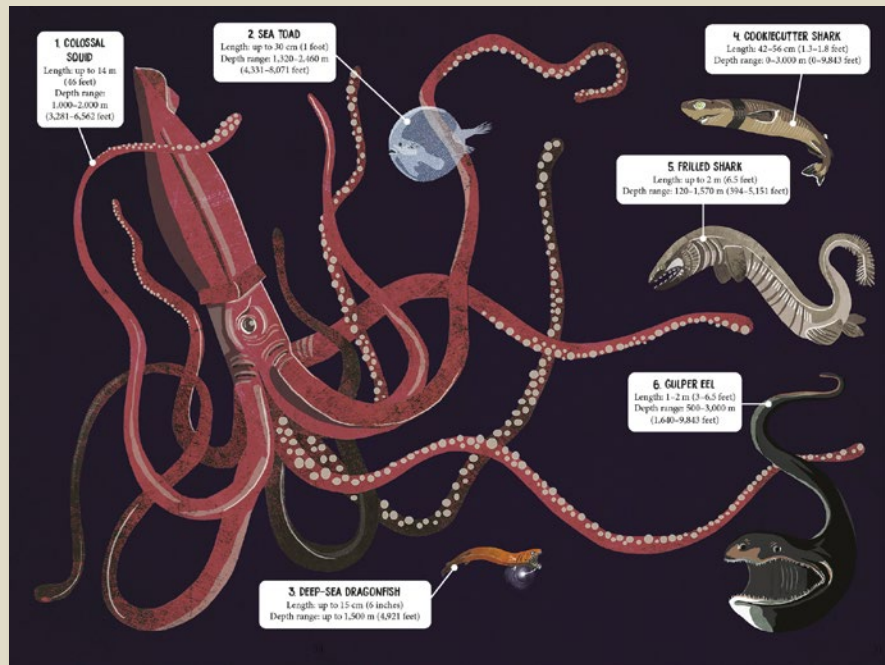
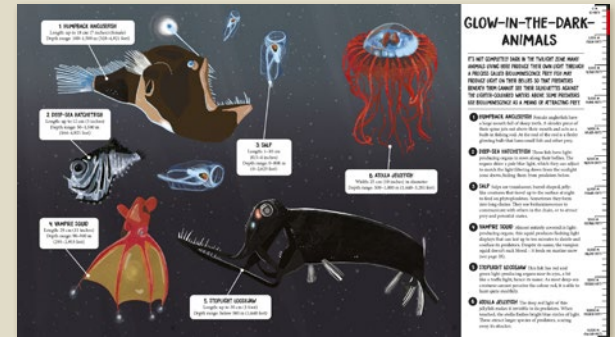
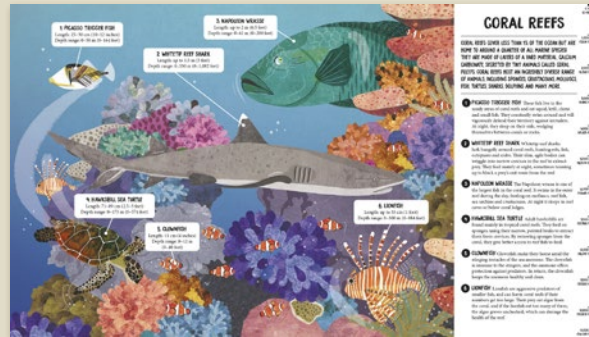
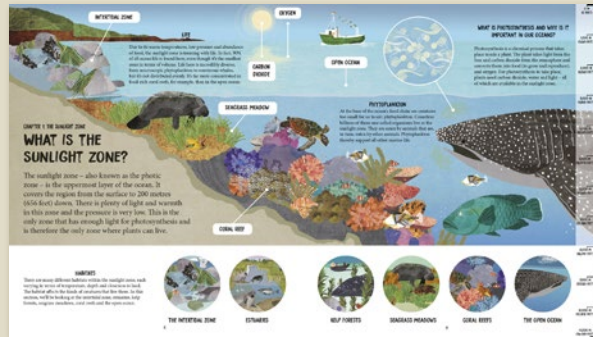


## An ingenious exploration of our oceans

- An innovative information book that allows children to dive into the ocean depths and discover what life resides at each level.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the organisms that reside near its top to the creatures that dwell near the bottom.
- Engaging STEM non-fiction book for children 7-9 years old and aspiring scientists.

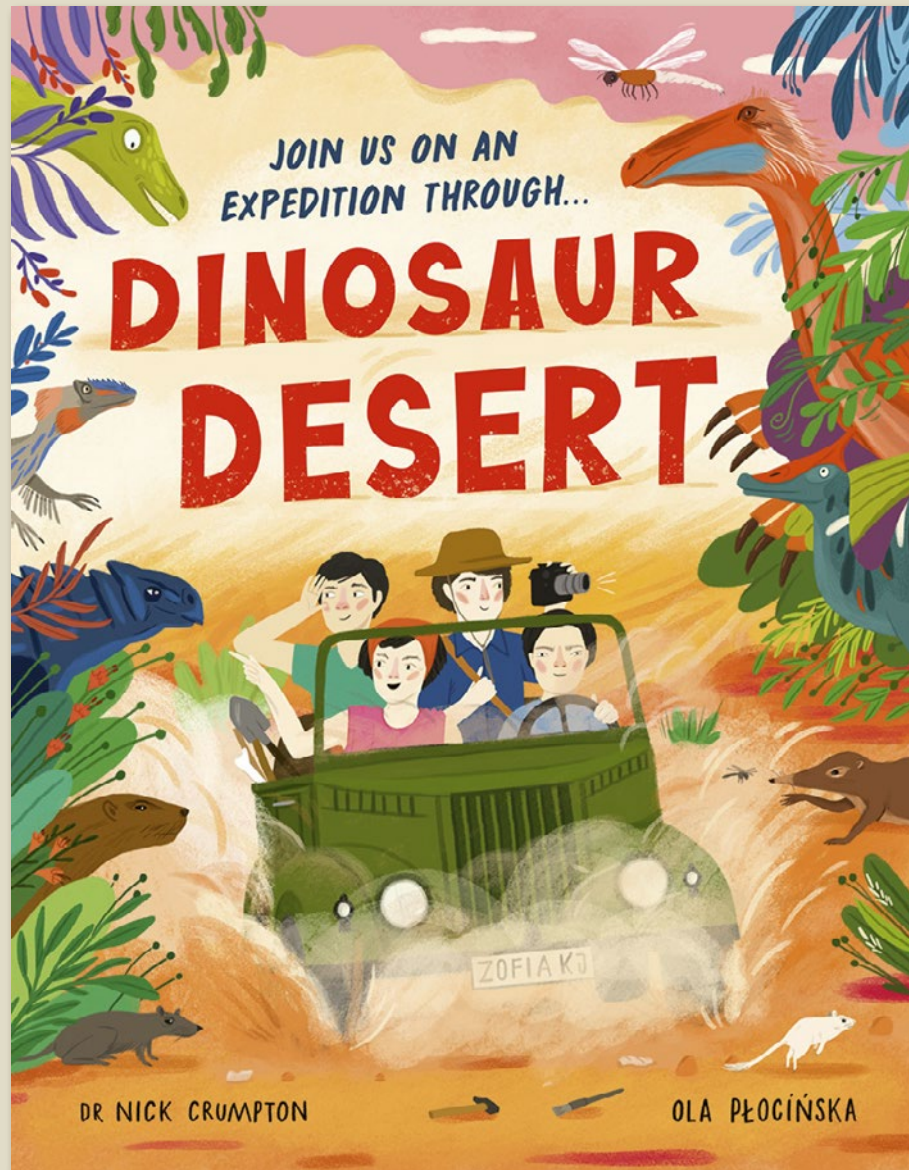


# All The Way Down: Ocean



Pub Date	06/03/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788855
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11636 words
Files To Printer	14/10/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World

# Dinosaur Desert



**A dino-mite  
adventure story  
to inspire the  
next generation  
of scientists and  
explorers!**

- Publishing on the 100th anniversary of Zofia Jaworowska's birth, the book has been created in collaboration with her family using extensive archive material.
- Beautifully illustrated by Polish artist Ola Płocińska, the book includes a mix of graphic novel spreads, kit lists and wonderful scenes of the Gobi Desert as well as detailed information on how to find fossils to inspire budding palaeontologists.

# Dinosaur Desert



The sun beams down on the sky, but it always looks like it's going to rain. The weather is so hot that it's like a furnace. The air is full of dust and sand, and it's so hot that it's like a furnace. The air is full of dust and sand, and it's so hot that it's like a furnace.



There are many different dinosaurs. Some are big and some are small. Some are fast and some are slow. Some are friendly and some are not. Some are from long ago and some are from now.

There are many different planets. Some are big and some are small. Some are hot and some are cold. Some are dry and some are wet. Some are empty and some are full.

There are many different people. Some are from different countries. Some are from different times. Some are from different places. Some are from different people.



FROM ONE WAR TO ANOTHER

A NEW GERMAN CHALLENGER

DEVALUATING LOSS

POLISH RESISTANCE

WITLES INVADERS POLAND

STRIKES IN POLAND

1950



There are many different people. Some are from different countries. Some are from different times. Some are from different places. Some are from different people.

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There are many different people. Some are from different countries. Some are from different times. Some are from different places. Some are from different people.



**My name is Zofia Kielan...**  
I was born in 1925 in Sokolow Podlasko. These are my parents: Franciszek and Maria, and my sister Krystyna.



**Move to Warsaw**  
In 1934, my dad got a job in Warsaw so we all moved to a district called Zoliborz. I was very happy growing up there. I loved to read (sometimes even at parties) and often squabbled with Krystyna...



**Fun at scout camp**  
Krystyna and I spent our summer vacations as part of the Polish Scouting Movement. We loved spending time outdoors, camping, and learning how to start fires!



**Poland is invaded!**  
When the Nazis stormed my city in 1939, I was only 14. My world was turned upside down.

**Polish Resistance**  
I was proud to serve as a medic as part of the Polish resistance. I was in the Grey Ranks and Krystyna joined "Help to the Soldiers". We were on the front line of battles being waged in our city.



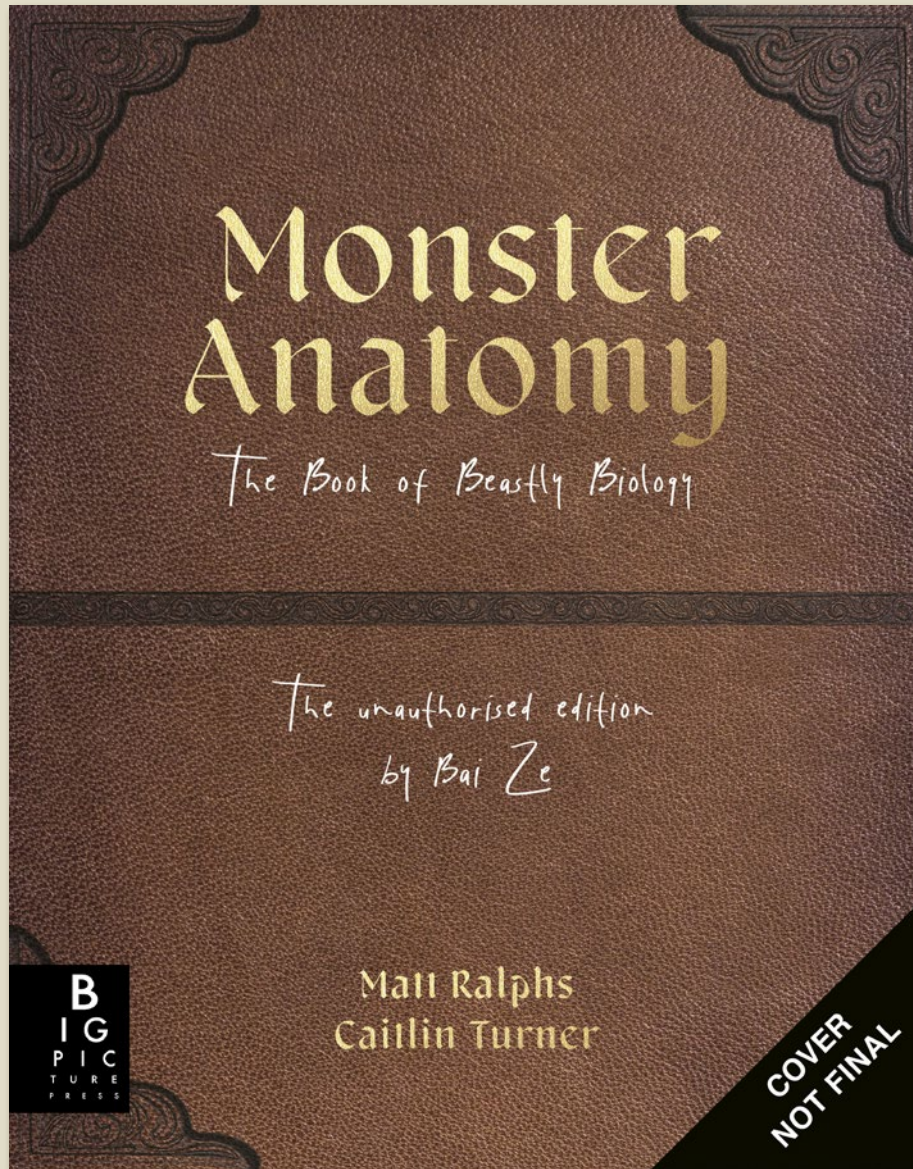
**Secret Studies**  
We weren't allowed to go to school but we kept on with our studies in secret, hidden in people's houses. If we had been discovered, we would have been shot! In my secret classes, reading my ancient biology textbook, I could escape the bullets and soldiers. I forgot the danger and the fear and travelled in my mind to worlds before dictators, before nations, before wars.

**Jana joins the family**  
In 1941, I was so happy because Jana Piet joined our class and we became great friends. But then one day, Jana was separated from her family and had to leave her home. Could it be because her father was Jewish? And an important factory director from Ploch? There was no question of what we should do. Jana came to live with us. My parents were so scared because keeping her safe was a crime in the eyes of the Nazis.



Pub Date	31/07/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800786653
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Nick Crumpton
Illustrator	Ola Plocinska
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7800 words
Freight On Board	29/05/2025
Rights Available	World

# Monster Anatomy



***Monster Anatomy* is a visually stunning and informative exploration of mythical creatures, offering unique insights into their anatomy, origins and the legends that brought them to life.**

- Designed for readers of all ages, *Monster Anatomy* is a must-have for anyone fascinated by the fantastical, providing a deeper understanding and appreciation for the creatures that have haunted folklore for centuries
- This book is a must-have for monster and myth enthusiasts, perfect for fans of Big Picture Press's *The Atlas of Monsters*, *Terra Ultima* and Templar's Ology series





# Finland – BBF25 – non-fiction

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Updated 29 March 2025

[bookshelf.bonnierbooks.co.uk/collections/Finland---BBF25---non-fiction](https://bookshelf.bonnierbooks.co.uk/collections/Finland---BBF25---non-fiction)