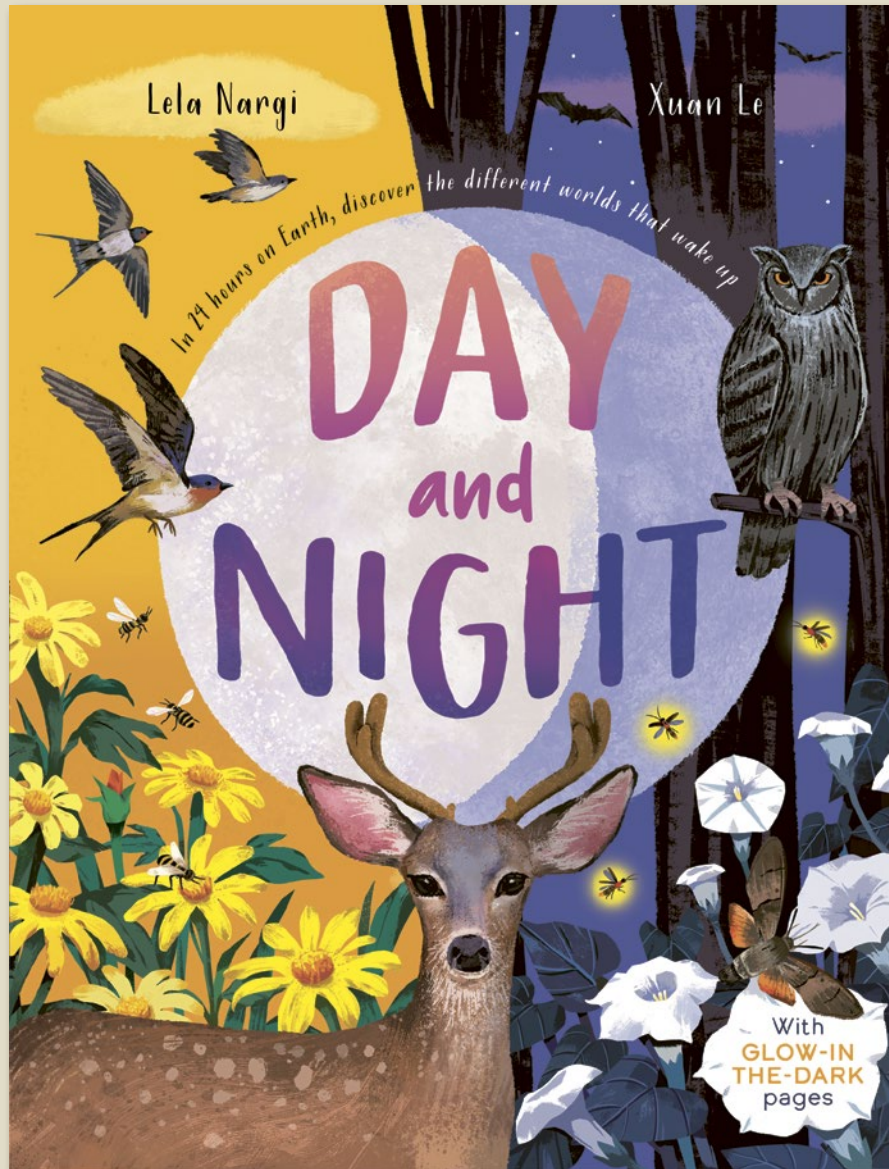




Italy - BBF25 - nonfiction

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

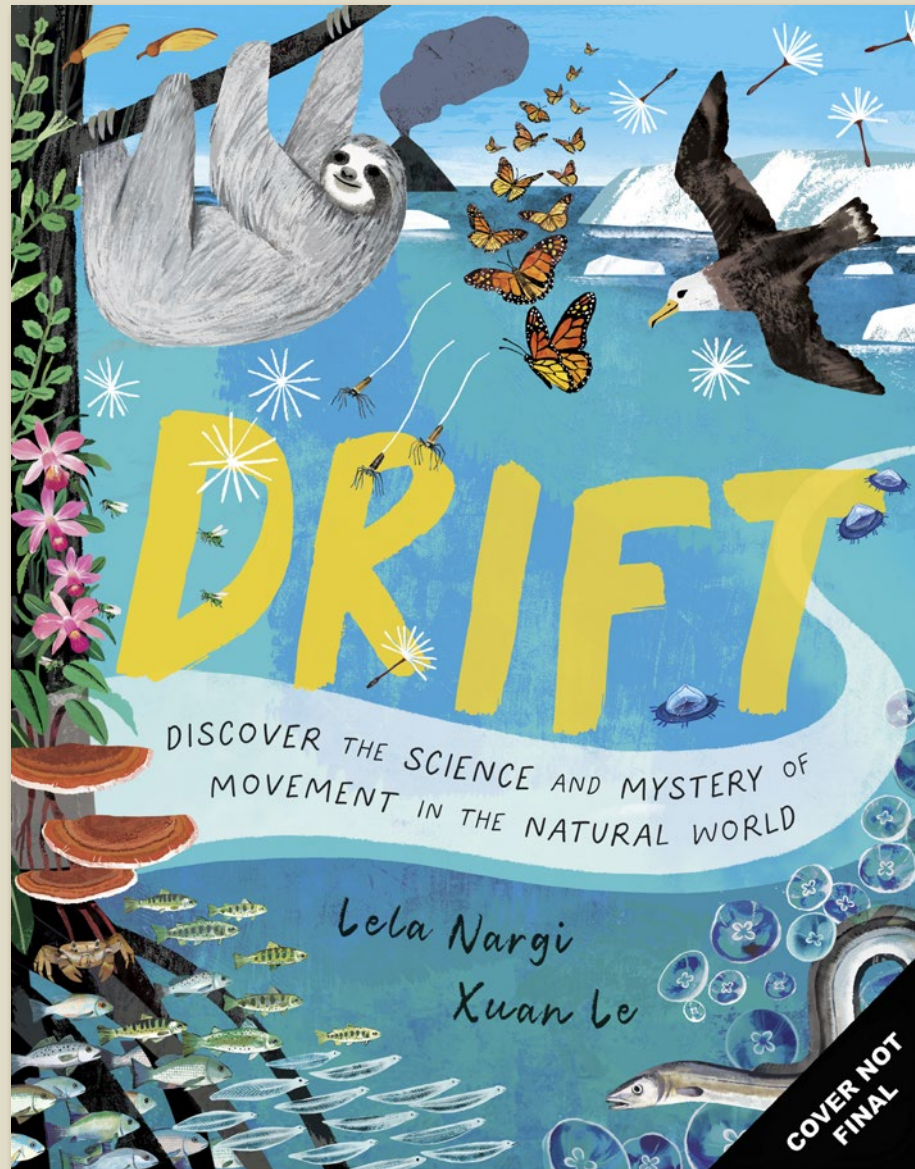
Polar night and midnight sun

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.

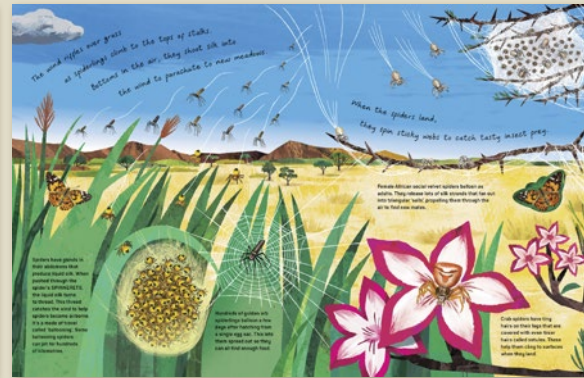
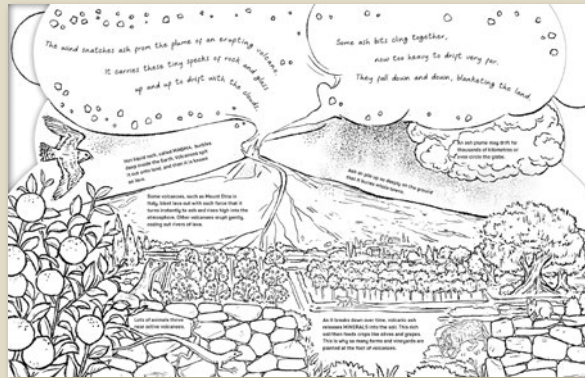
<h4>Dawn</h4> <p>Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p>	<h4>Sunrise</h4> <p>The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.</p>	<h4>Daytime</h4> <p>The period between sunrise and sunset, when the 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>	<h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</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>	<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 and plants that are active in twilight are called CREPUSCULAR.</p>		<p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p>	<p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</p>	<p>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</p>	<p>Animals that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p>

Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419346
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lela Nargi
Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Word Count	3000 words
Rights Available	World

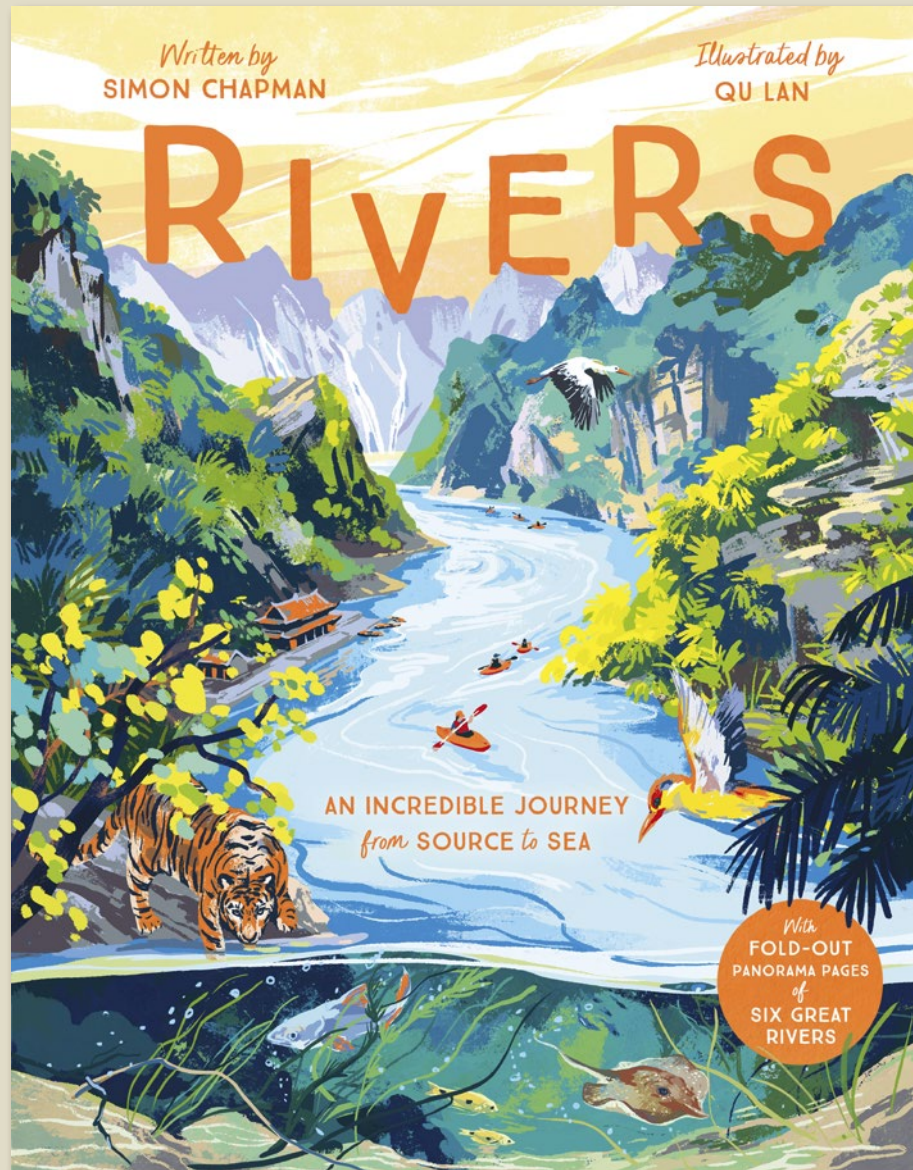


The science of movement in the natural world

- 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.



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



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?
Most molecules of water (H₂O) contain two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom bonded together. These molecules are then bound to one another by their own magnetic force, and because of this, water can change its shape.

Water is HEAVY!
One cubic metre weighs one tonne – about the same as a small car. The average river is about 100 metres deep, three metres wide and 100 metres long. At the mouth of one of these rivers, the weight of water is one thousand tonnes. That's a lot of water – nearly as much as a small car!

Water is LIGHT!
That's right! Water flows at a speed of around 10 metres per second! That's about how fast you can run. Rivers in the USA flow much faster than rivers in the UK.

Water is POWERFUL!
Because it is heavy and can flow very quickly, water can cut through a lot of rock. It can break through anything that is in its way. This is why rivers can carve deep canyons into the Earth.

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Mangroves

NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DEELS IN BORNEO, ASIA, one of the most beautiful and ecologically diverse places on Earth. The mangroves here are a mix of saltwater and freshwater. They are home to a wide variety of plants and animals, including birds, fish, and crocodiles.

It is a mangrove forest like this that has made the mangroves famous. The mangroves here are a mix of saltwater and freshwater. They are home to a wide variety of plants and animals, including birds, fish, and crocodiles.

HEADING UPSTREAM: The Salmon Run

IN OCTOBER AT THE ADAM'S RIVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, hundreds of salmon are fighting their way upstream against the current to get to the ocean where they were born. Three years ago, they migrated downstream to the Pacific Ocean, where they have lived on ocean fish and land fish for their lives. They are now heading back to their birthplace.

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 Paiute people of the Great Basin Desert area call it the Naibab, which means the 'mountain turned upside down'. But the Colorado is no great f! Mississippi or 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 at 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 touches 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.

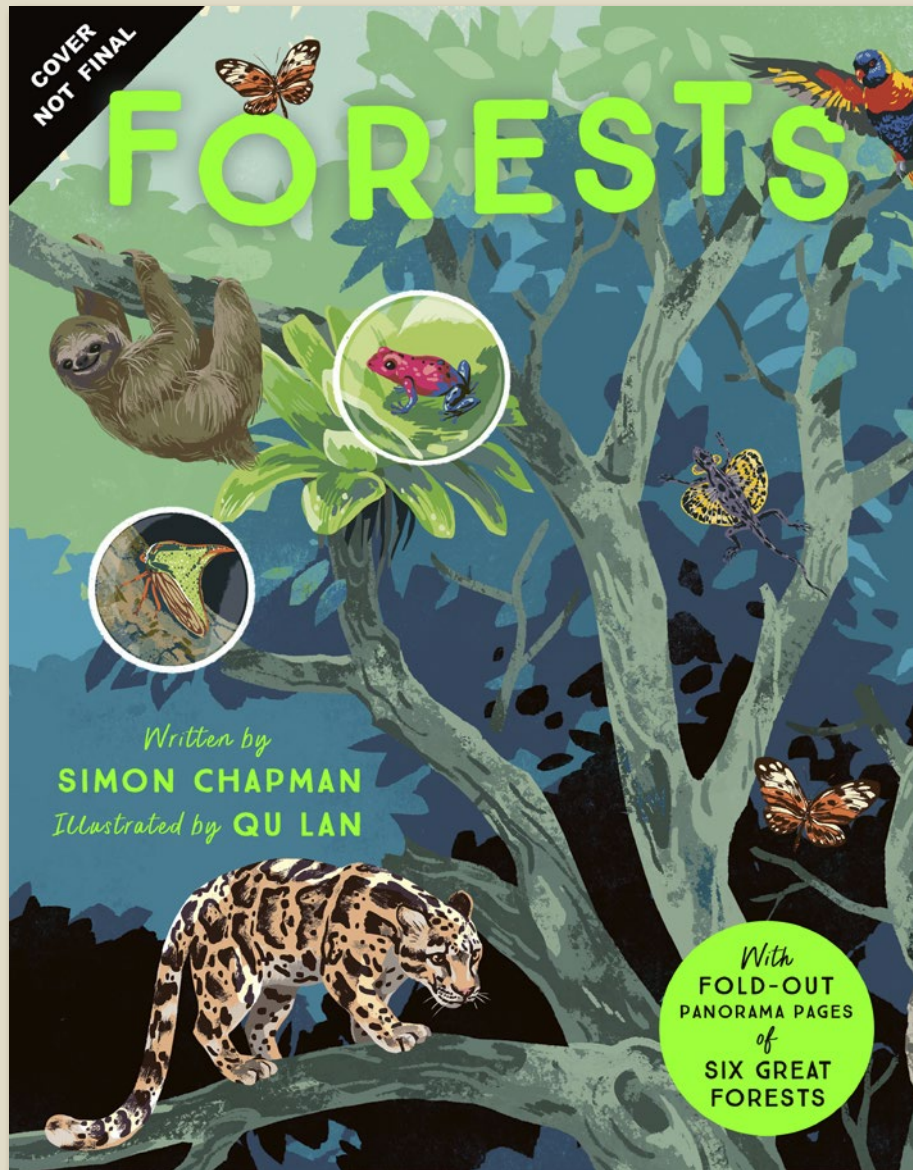
Carrying 500,000 tons of long broken rock pieces, the floodwaters of the Colorado act like sandpaper, widening the riverbed deeper and washing away the valley sides.

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

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

"A PERFECT HELL OF WAVES"
The Colorado River was first explored in 1869 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.

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



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, sending up a bright green glow. Forests are beautiful. They are the green heart of the planet. They are the lungs of the world. They are the homes of billions of animals. They are the most important places on Earth.

The beauty of forests and the way they work is something that has fascinated people for centuries. From the ancient Greeks to the modern scientists, we have been trying to understand how they work. And now, with the help of modern technology, we are beginning to see the forest from a new perspective.

Forests are not just trees. They are a complex system of life. They are the homes of billions of animals, from the smallest insects to the largest mammals. They are the lungs of the planet, taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. They are the water cycle, storing water in their leaves and releasing it into the atmosphere. They are the soil, protecting it from erosion and enriching it with nutrients.

But forests are also under threat. We are cutting them down at an alarming rate. We are burning them for energy. We are using them for agriculture. We are destroying them for cities and roads. If we continue to do this, we will be destroying the most important places on Earth.

It is time to stop. It is time to protect our forests. It is time to give them the same respect and care that we give to our parks and gardens. It is time to realize that forests are not just a resource. They are a treasure. They are a part of our world. And they are worth protecting.



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.

Plants in many forests around the world have adapted to cope with less than perfect conditions. These include the 'tango' 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.



Warm Temperate Forests

A STORM IS BREWING ABOVE AN AUSTRALIAN FOREST. The clouds are lowering. The lightning crackles. It seems as if rain is falling through the branches and pinging at the dead leaves that cover the ground. The air is charged with electricity and a thick mist of raindrops hangs in the air.

Lightning strikes. It is a long, jagged bolt of white fire. It strikes the ground and the trees. The forest is lit up. The ground is covered in a thick layer of rain. The trees are shaking. The leaves are falling. The forest is in a state of chaos.

TOO MANY WILDFIRES

Wildfires are becoming more common in Australia. This is because of a combination of factors. One is the increasing number of people living in the bush. Another is the increasing number of fires started by people. A third is the increasing number of fires started by lightning.

These fires are killing trees and animals. They are also destroying the forest. The forest is becoming a wasteland. The ground is covered in a thick layer of ash. The trees are dead. The forest is in a state of despair.

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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

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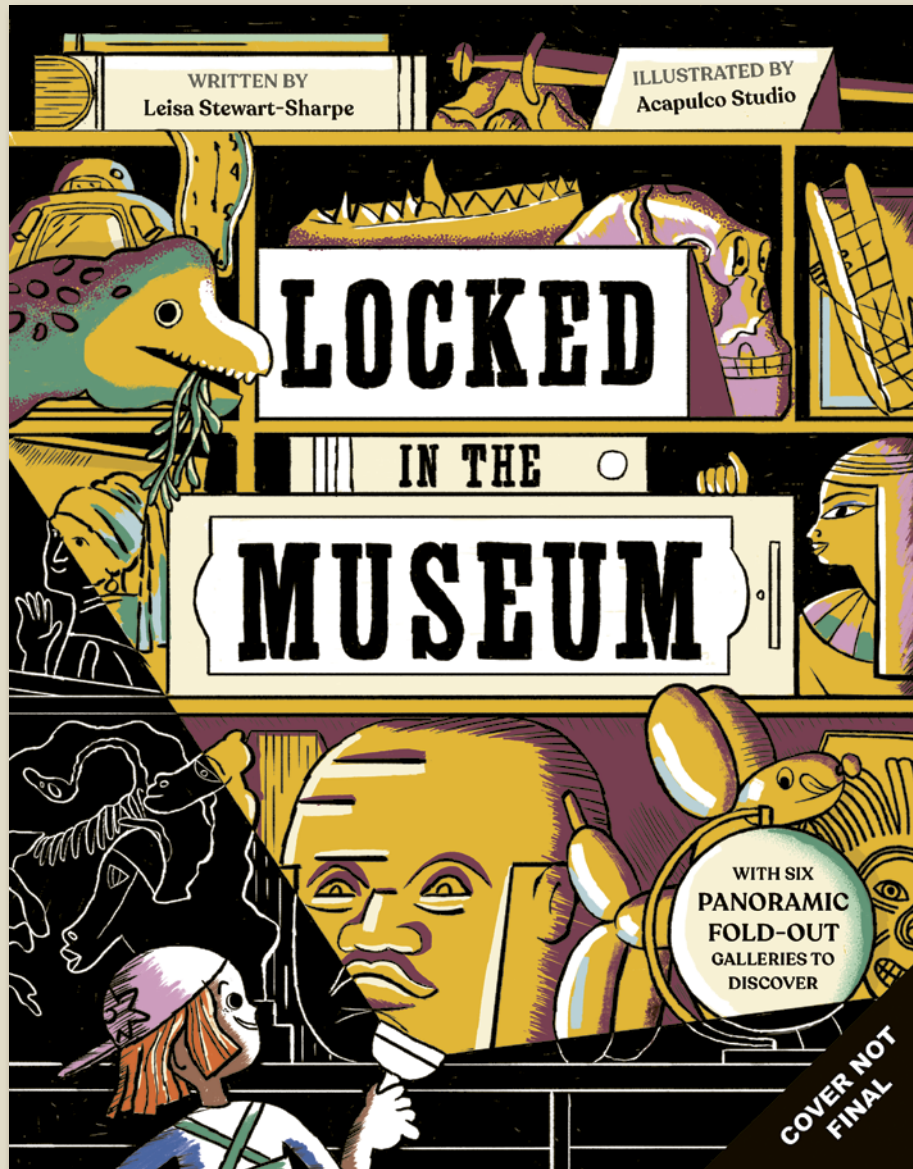
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Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781800788404
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Simon Chapman
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Translation Files	13/10/2025
Files To Printer	02/02/2026
Freight On Board	09/04/2026
Rights Available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

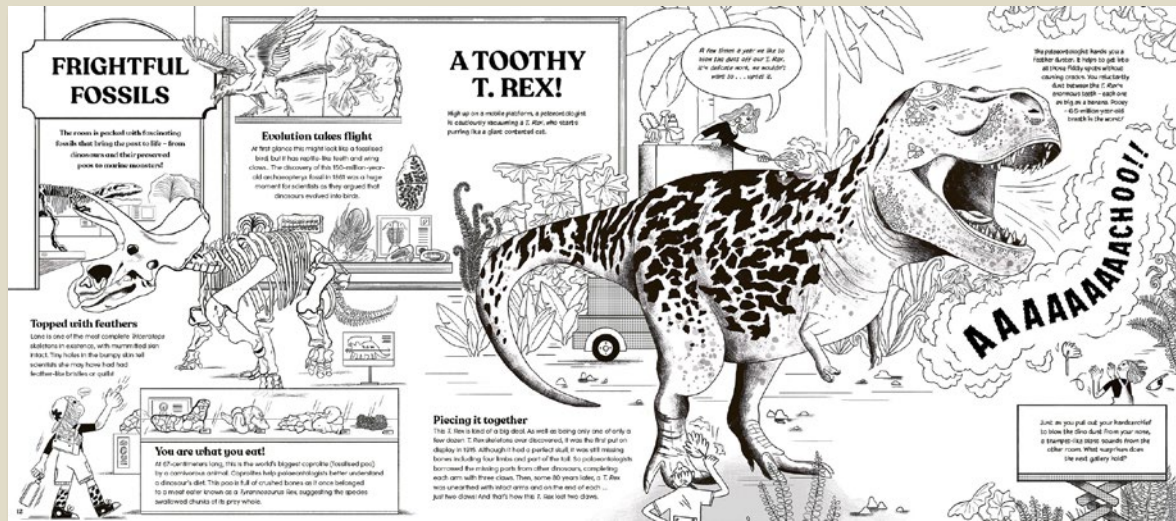
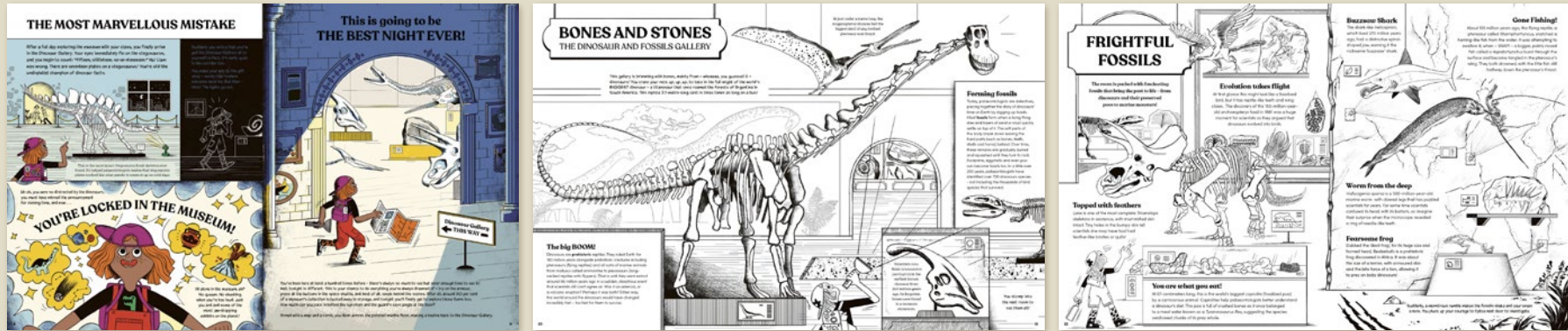
Locked in the Museum



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



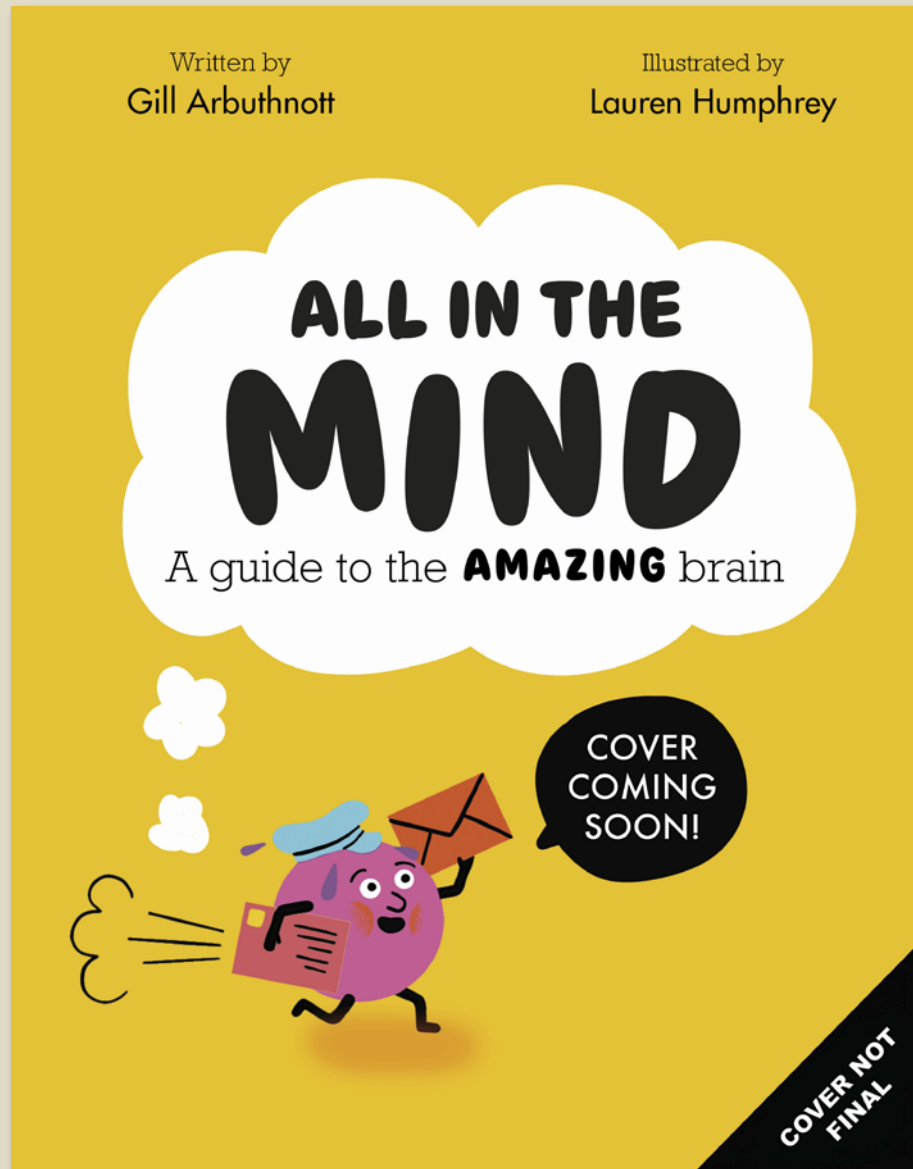
Discover 12 upheavals which changed the world forever.

- 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

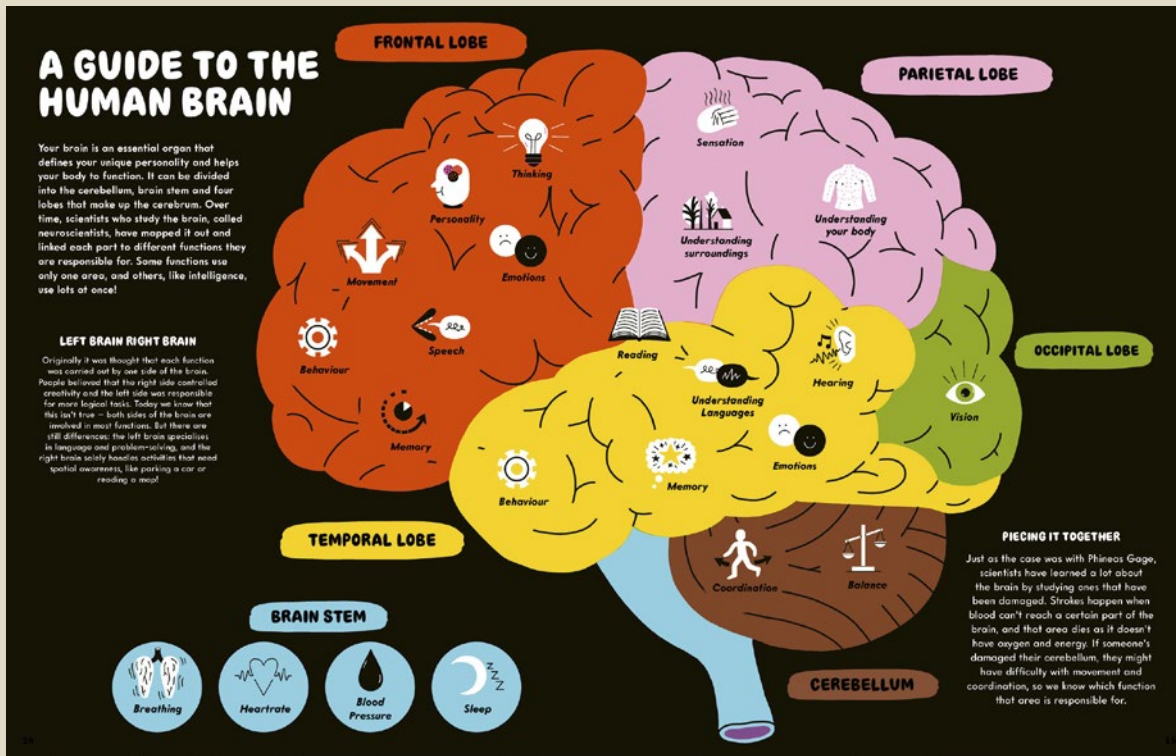
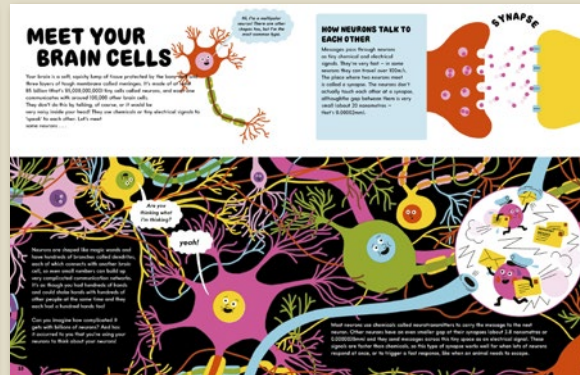
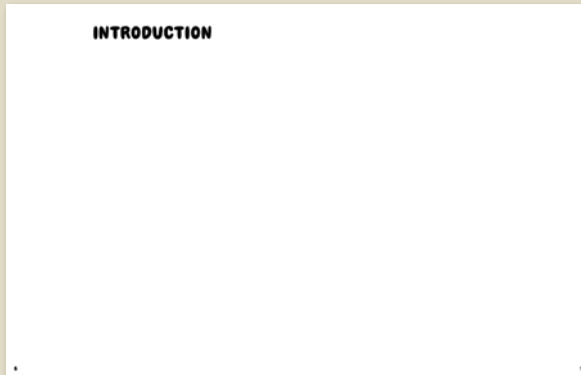
All in the Mind



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

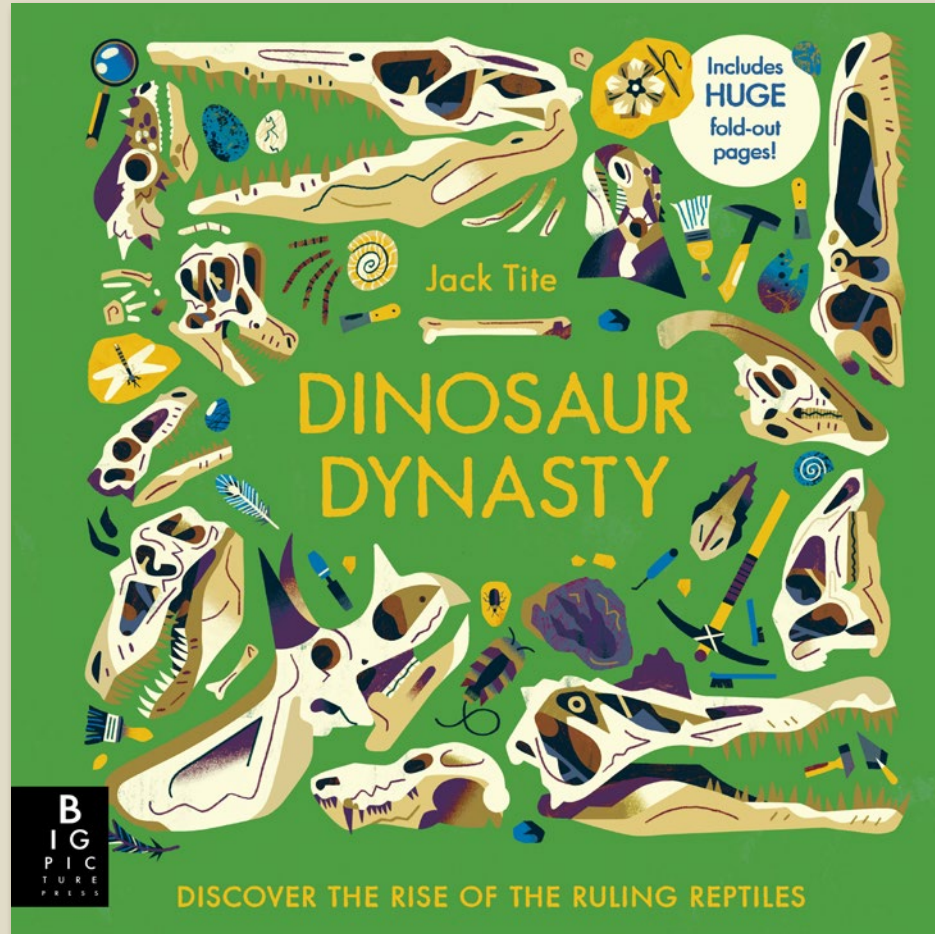
- A truly interactive first guide to the brain, *All in the Mind* includes mind bending puzzles and brain ‘tests’.
- Written by ex-biology teacher and acclaimed author of children’s non-fiction and fiction, Gill Arbuthnott.
- Illustrated by Lauren Humphrey who creates colourful, playful artwork for both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

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

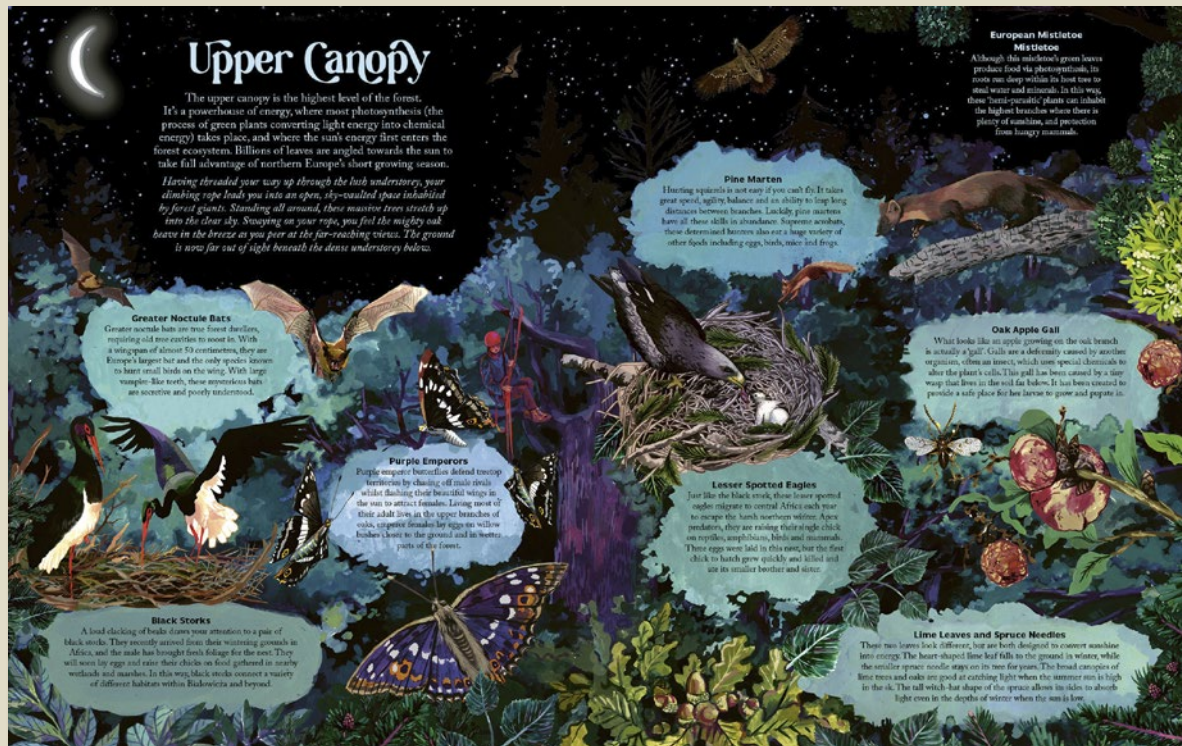
Under the Starlit Sky



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

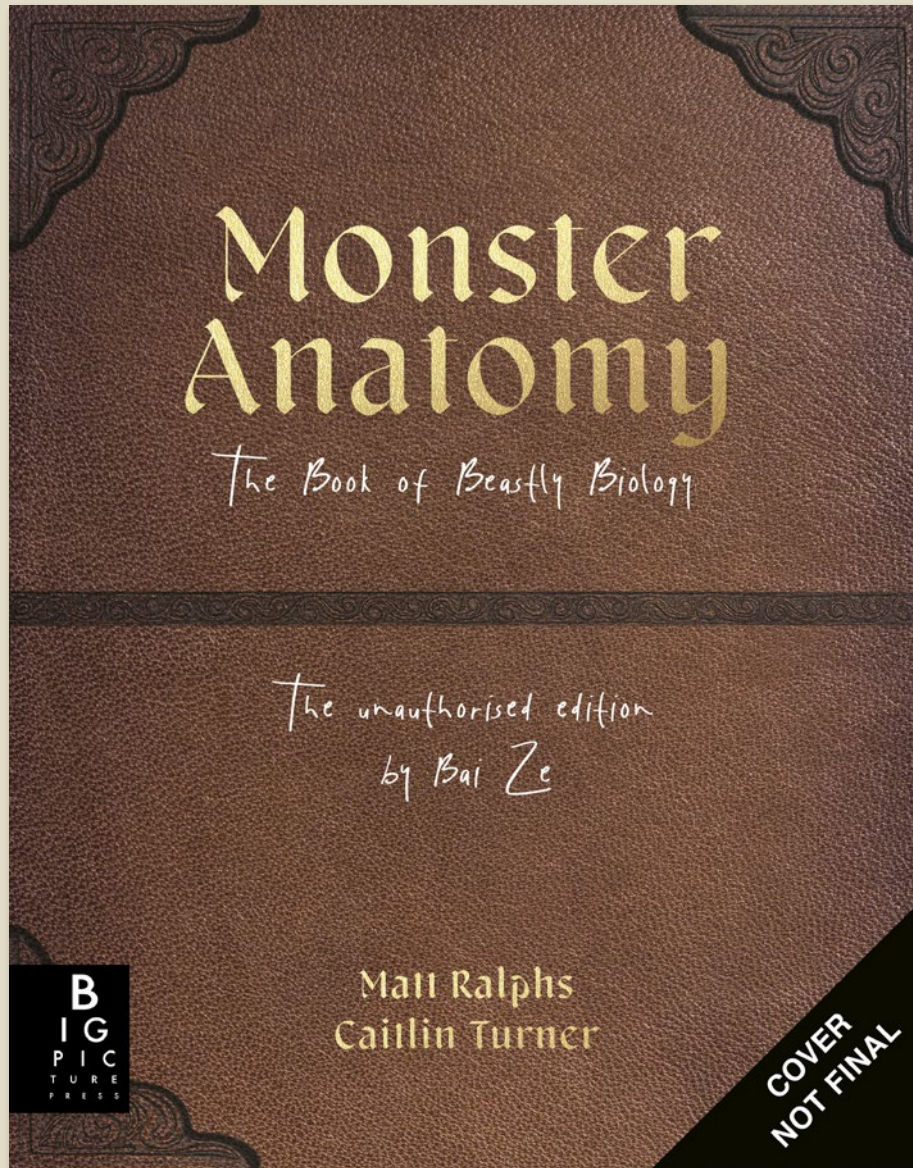
- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*
- Published in conjunction with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- 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

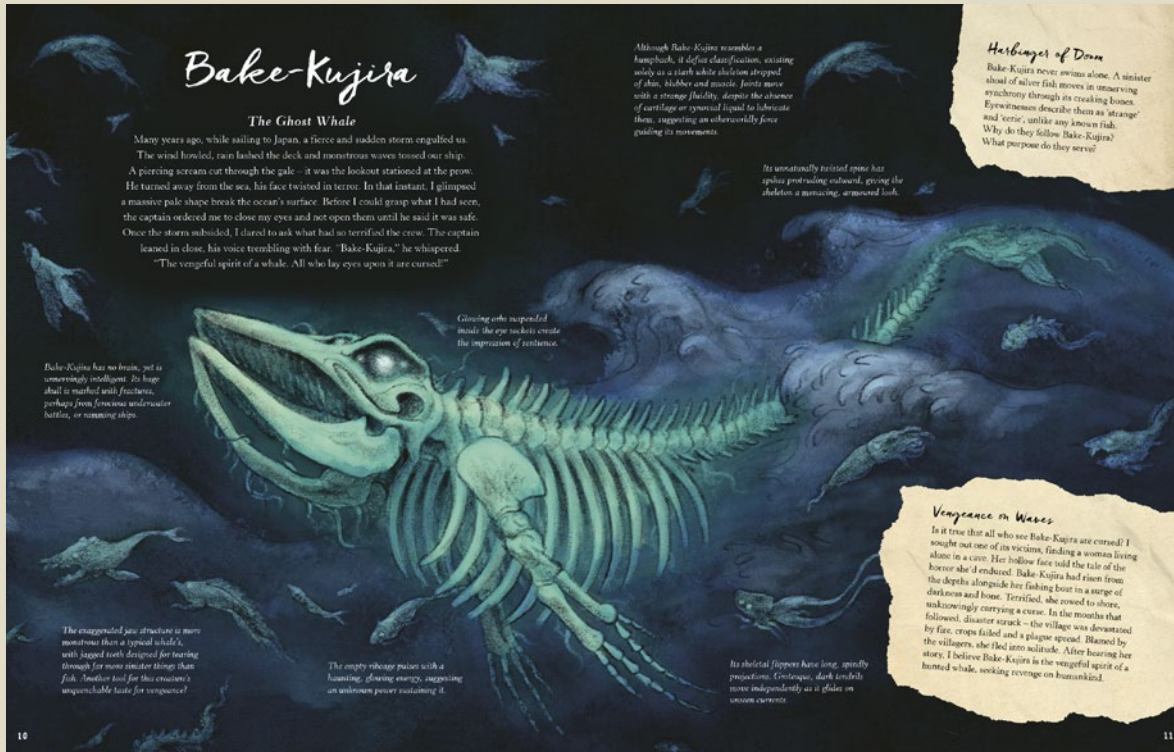
Monster Anatomy



***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.**

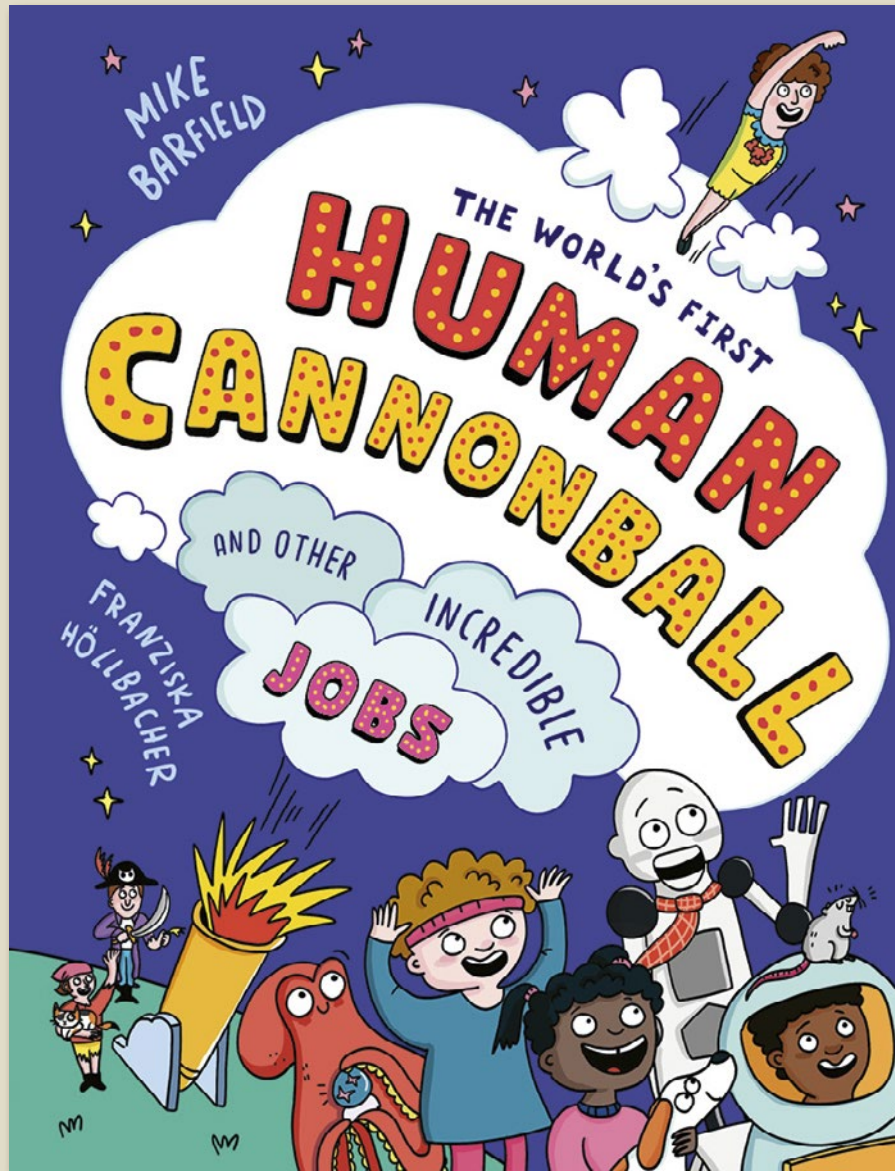
- Designed for readers of all ages, *Monster Anatomy* is a must-have for anyone fascinated by the fantastical, providing a deeper understanding and appreciation for the creatures that have haunted folklore for centuries
- This book is a must-have for monster and myth enthusiasts, perfect for fans of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

Monster Anatomy



Pub Date	04/06/2026
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781835870860
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Caitlin Turner
Extent	80pp
Translation Files	13/10/2025
Files To Printer	12/01/2026
Freight On Board	02/04/2026
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 Last Mammoth and Other Missing Marvels



Get ready for a **MAMMOTH** mystery tour through the world's most infamous missing marvels!

- An irresistible introduction to 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 Barfield is an award-winning author: Winner of the Blue Peter Award; Shortlisted for Sainsbury's Award; Shortlisted for Royal Society Young People's Book Prize; Shortlisted for the Association of Science Education prize AND MORE! Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Fun non-fiction edutainment for a younger age-range illustrated by the brilliant Franziska Höllbacher!öllbacher!öllbacher!

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

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...

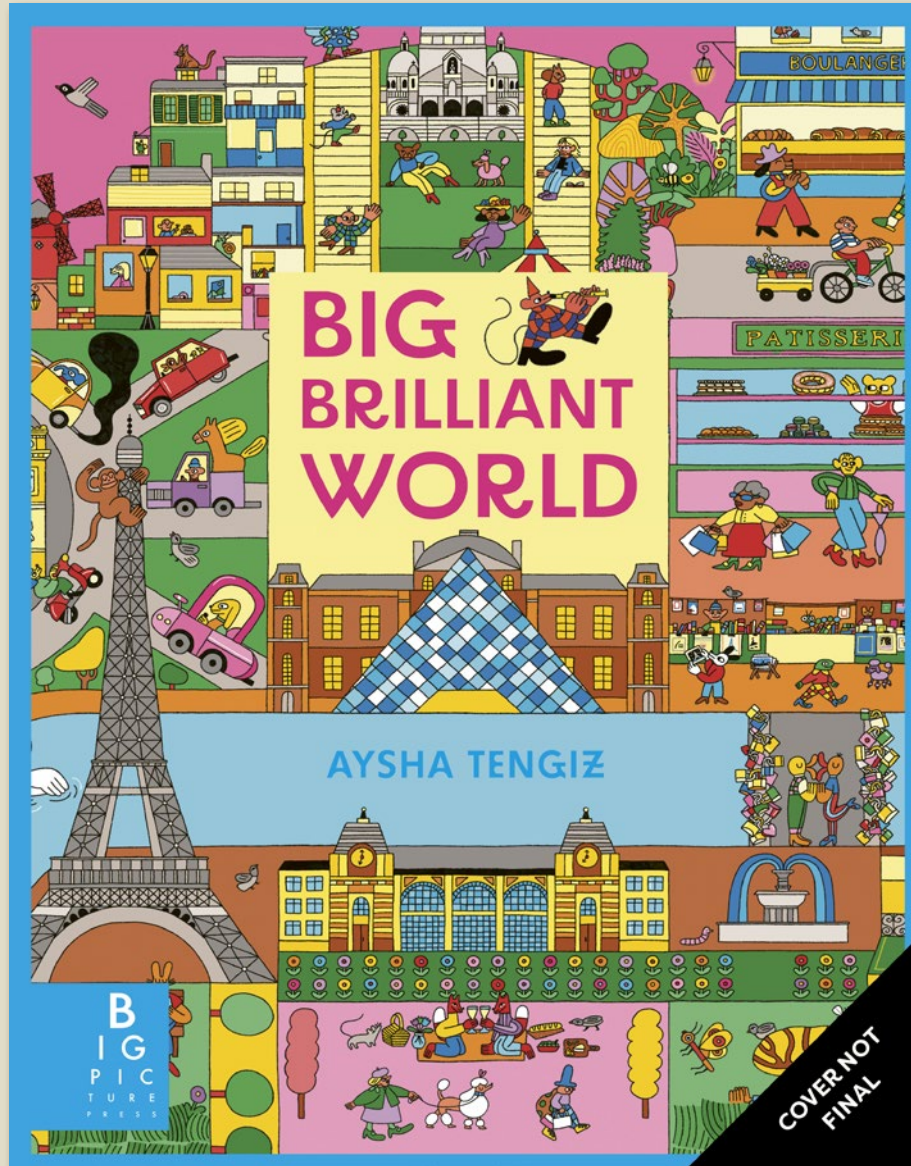
- Created in collaboration with the Royal Observatory Greenwich and experts from around the world, this book brings together scientific insight and cultural wisdom to uncover the universal language of the cosmos and the timeless stories that connect us all.
- Mariana Ruiz Johnson's vibrant, bold and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

Constellations



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

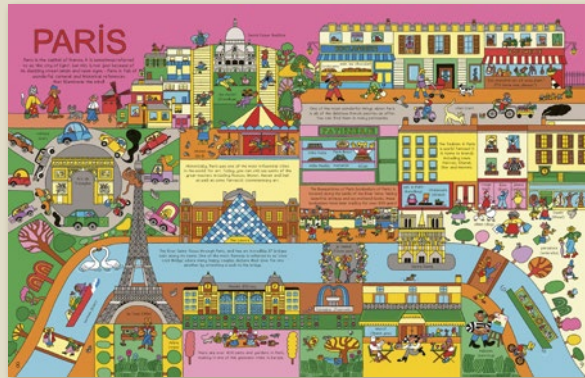
Big Brilliant World



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**

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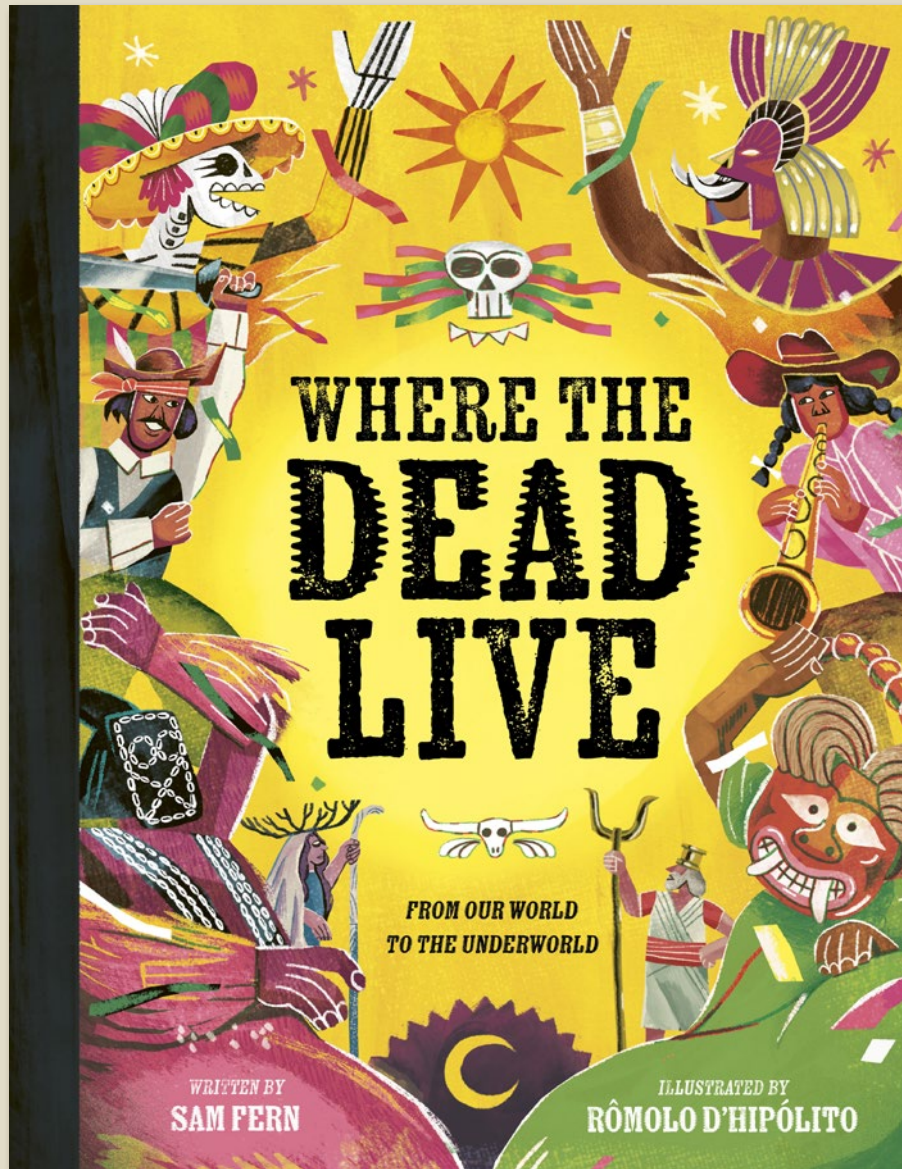
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Where the Dead Live



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

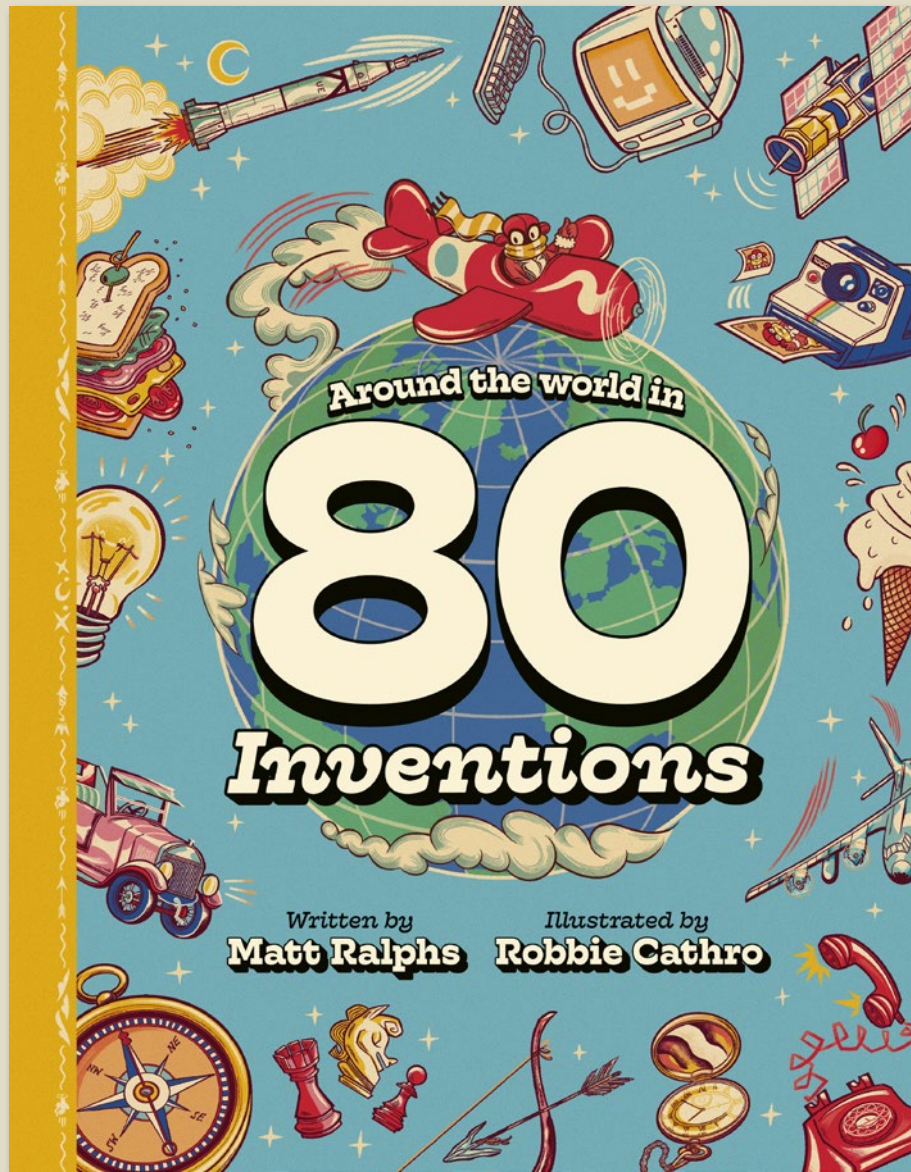
- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

Where the Dead Live



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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

One of the oldest sweet treats given back to us by the Ancient Greeks was honey. The Greeks used it to make a drink called 'ice cream' which was made of honey and water. The Romans used honey to make a drink called 'ice cream' which was made of honey and water. The British used honey to make a drink called 'ice cream' which was made of honey and water.

Easy Ice Cream

32

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

15

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in the 18th century? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. The first bicycle was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a smaller back wheel. The first bicycle was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a smaller back wheel.

Pedious Penny-Farthing

33

Camera

"Magicians"

24

Although it's often assumed to be a simple device for capturing a moment in time, the camera is a complex piece of technology. The first camera was invented in the 17th century and was called a 'camera obscura'. The first camera was invented in the 17th century and was called a 'camera obscura'.

Developed to Perfection

32

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" "No-stops"

25

Before the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse-drawn carriage or stagecoach. The first high-speed train was invented in the 19th century and was called the 'Great Eastern Railway'. The first high-speed train was invented in the 19th century and was called the 'Great Eastern Railway'.

Marvelous Maglevs

33

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might have seen a wind turbine on an island or in the distance and not realized that the power of wind has been harnessed for centuries. The first wind turbine was invented in the 19th century and was called the 'Windmill'. The first wind turbine was invented in the 19th century and was called the 'Windmill'.

Green Energy

42

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of helicopters, you probably think of the military or of a rescue helicopter. The first helicopter was invented in the 19th century and was called the 'Aerodrome'. The first helicopter was invented in the 19th century and was called the 'Aerodrome'.

Versatile VTOLs

43

Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round"

17

Can 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.

26

Internet

"The world at your fingertips"

18

The 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.

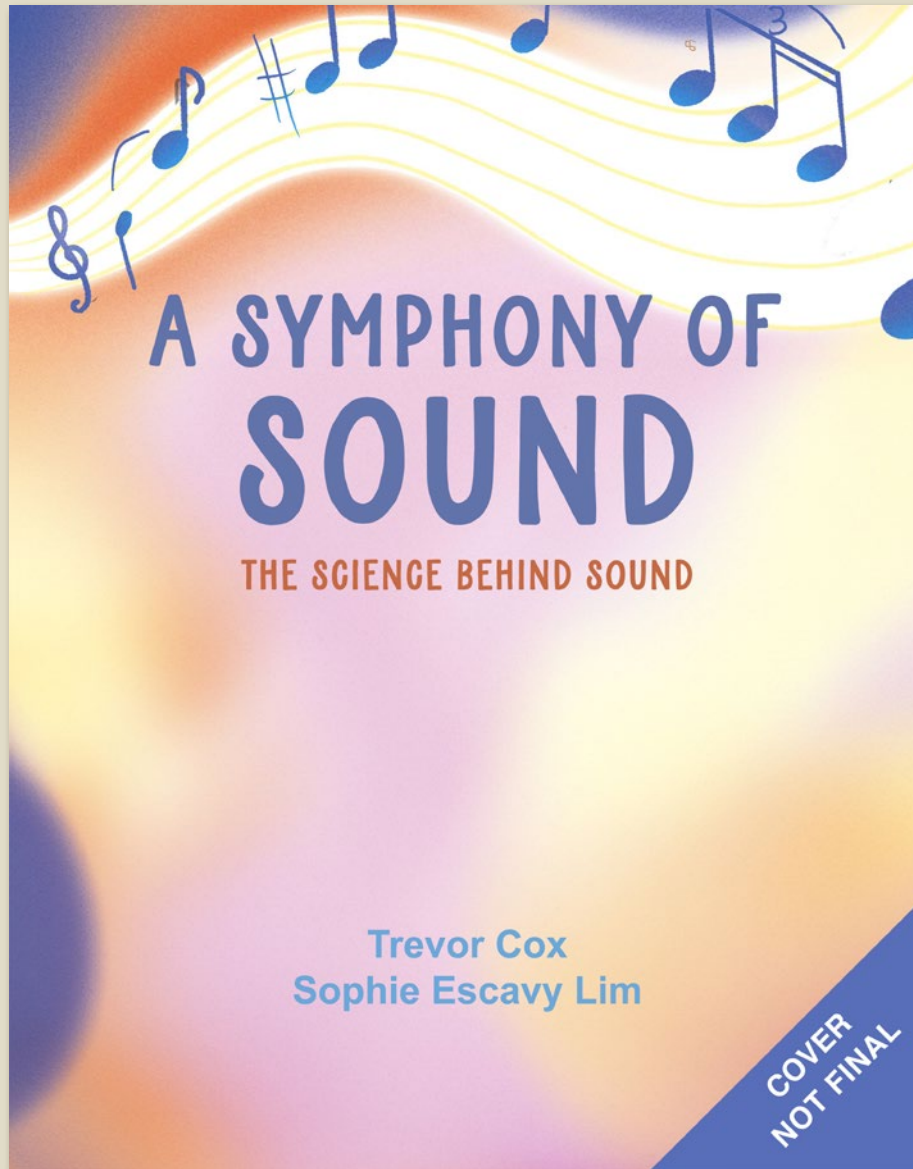
World Wide Web

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.

27

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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 FREQUENT

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

THINGS

As an instrument plays the same note with the same pitch, they sound different because the sound waves are different. A trumpet has a bright, clear sound, while a saxophone has a softer, more mellow sound. This is because of the different materials used to make them. A trumpet is made of brass, while a saxophone is made of wood. The different materials vibrate in different ways, which makes the sound waves different. When you listen to a sound, the ear picks up the sound waves and the brain works out what instrument is playing.

MIDDLE FREQUENCY RANGE

Human ears can hear sounds ranging in frequency from 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz. This is the audible frequency range. Your ears pick up sounds only over a part of this range.

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. It is to be expected the precise control of a hundred fast-moving muscles.

HOW A VOWEL SOUND IS MADE

When you make a vowel sound, you push the air out of your lungs into your mouth behind the tongue.

You make the shape of the tongue's surface in the throat. Your vocal cords have an oval shape when the tongue is raised. This causes your mouth to act as a tube and you can hear the sound of your voice.

This air that your vocal cords produced then goes into your mouth and out of your mouth.

In the throat, the air is pushed back and forth. This causes the vocal cords to vibrate. Each time the air is pushed back and forth, it makes a sound. This is the sound of your voice.

Each vowel sound is a particular result. When the tongue is raised, the air is pushed back and forth. This causes the vocal cords to vibrate. Each time the air is pushed back and forth, it makes a sound. This is the sound of your voice.

WHY DO SOME PEOPLE HAVE PROBLEMS OF THEIR OWN VOICES?

A number of different things can cause problems with the way you use your voice. When you talk, you use the muscles in your throat and mouth to make the sound waves that you hear. If these muscles are not working properly, you may have a problem with your voice. This is why it is so important to take care of your voice.

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.

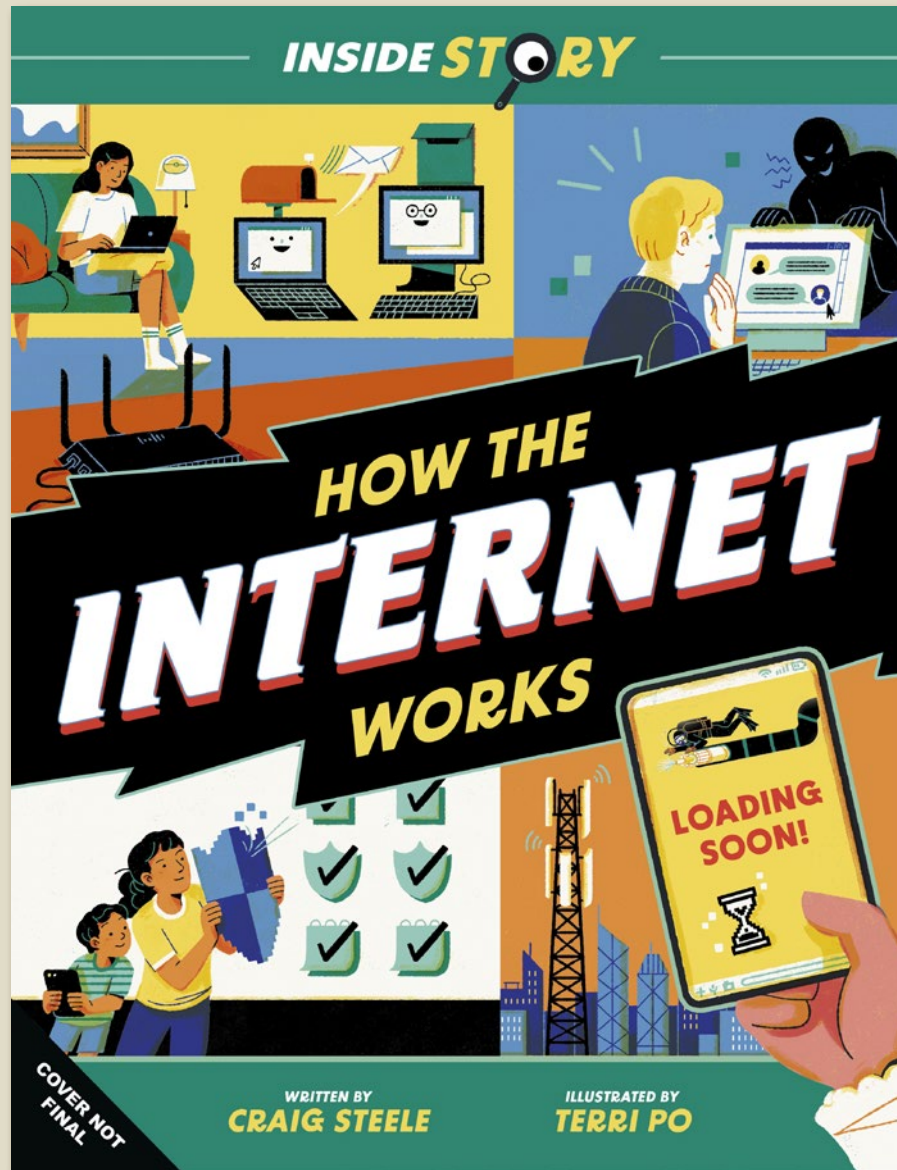
Depending on who's listening a barking dog can sound friendly or threatening.

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.

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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 cable or fibre. But the rest lies deep in the ground or high in the sky. In reality, before the data can travel, it has to be broken down into tiny packets. These packets are sent to a central location called a data centre, where they are stored until they can be sent to their destination. To keep the packets from getting lost, they are sent through a network of cables and routers. These cables and routers are connected to each other, forming a global network. This network is the backbone of the internet, and it's what allows you to access websites and use apps on your smartphone.

Cables
Fibre optic cables are made of thin strands of glass. They carry data as pulses of light. This is much faster than carrying data as electrical signals. Fibre optic cables are used for long-distance communication, like between continents. They are also used for short-distance communication, like between data centres.

5G Cell Towers
5G cell towers are the latest generation of mobile phone towers. They provide faster and more reliable mobile internet access. They are used for things like streaming video, downloading apps, and using smart devices.

Home Wi-Fi
Wi-Fi is a wireless networking technology that allows devices to connect to the internet. It uses radio waves to transmit data between a router and devices. This is how you can use your laptop, smartphone, or tablet to access the internet without a cable.

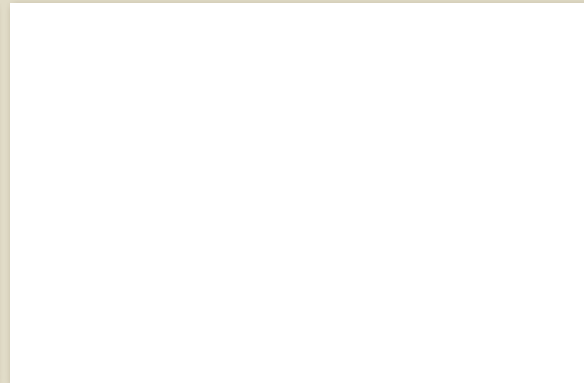
Data centres
Data centres are large buildings that store and process data. They are the backbone of the internet. They contain thousands of servers that store data and process requests. Data centres are kept cool and secure to ensure the data is safe and available.

Routers
Routers are devices that direct data packets to their destination. They are used to connect different networks together. Routers are essential for the internet to work, as they ensure that data is sent to the right place.

Satellites
Satellites are used to provide internet access in remote areas. They are in orbit around the Earth and can communicate with ground stations. This allows people in rural or remote areas to access the internet.

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. Examples include BT, Virgin Media, and Sky.

Internet Exchange Points
Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) are where different ISPs connect to each other. They allow data to be sent between different networks. IXPs are essential for the internet to work, as they ensure that data is sent to the right place.



HOW DATA IS SENT ACROSS THE INTERNET

Have you ever thought about how your messages, photos, and videos travel across the internet? It's a complex process, but it's all about data. Data is broken down into tiny packets, which are then sent to a central location called a data centre. From there, the packets are sent to their destination. This process is called data transmission. It involves a network of cables, routers, and servers. The data is sent in a specific order, and it's all managed by a central system. This system ensures that the data is sent to the right place and at the right time. It's what allows you to use the internet every day.

Data on a journey
Data travels through a network of cables and routers. It starts at a source, like a computer or smartphone, and is sent to a destination. The data is broken down into packets, which are then sent to a central location. From there, the packets are sent to their destination. This process is called data transmission.

Step 1 The data is broken down into tiny packets. These packets are then sent to a central location called a data centre.

Step 2 The data centre sends the packets to a network of cables and routers. The routers direct the packets to their destination.

Step 3 The packets are sent to their destination. This could be another computer, smartphone, or server.

Step 4 The destination receives the packets and reassembles them into the original data. This is how you can see your messages, photos, and videos.

INTERNET UPDATE
The internet is constantly changing. New technologies are being developed, and old ones are being replaced. This is how the internet stays up-to-date and continues to grow.

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.

Looks good to me!

JS

Menu

- 1...
- 2...
- 3...
- 4...

OK

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!

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 (or 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.

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

```
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
<button>Click Me!</button>
```

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.

```
h1 { color: red; font-size: 24px; }
p { color: blue; font-size: 16px; }
button { background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; }
```

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.

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.

```
UPDATE books SET stock = stock - 1 WHERE title = 'The Hobbit';
```

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.

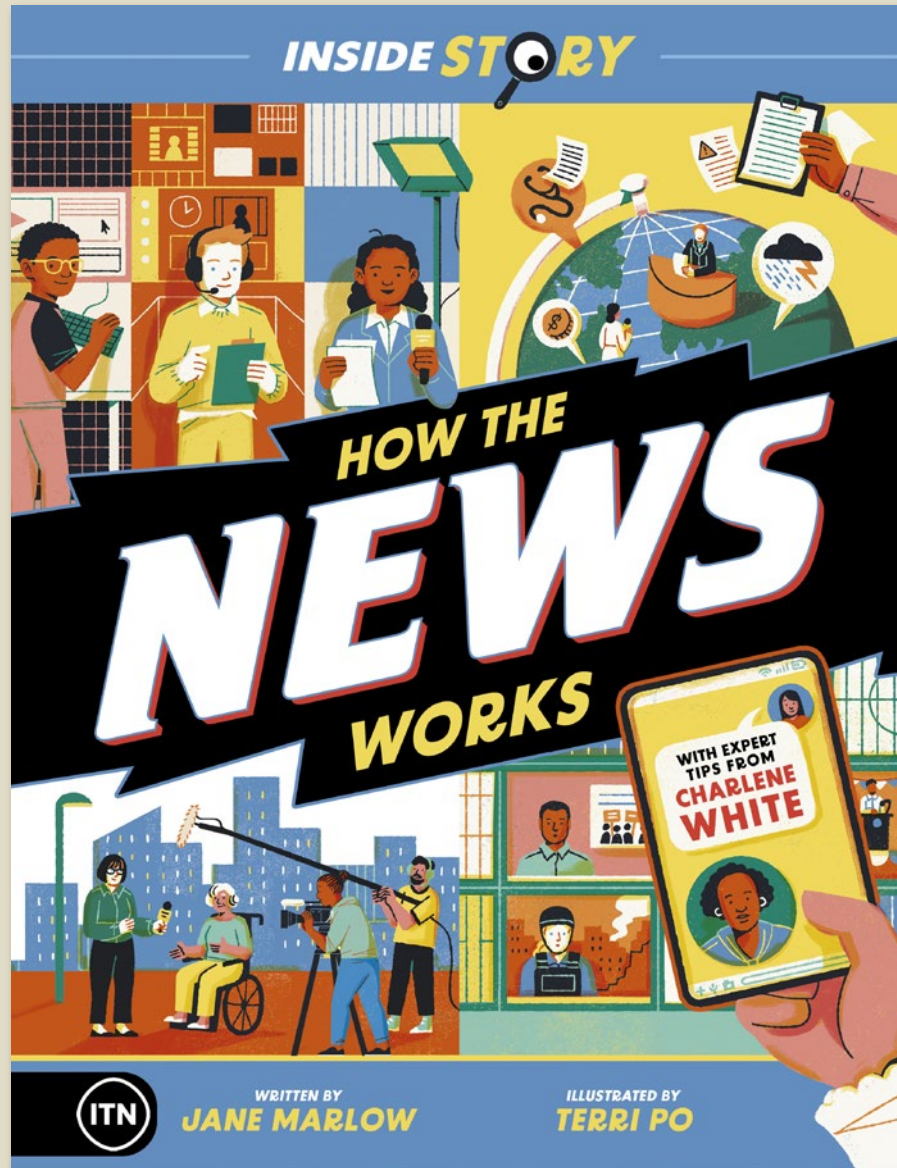
ON ASSIGNMENT
CHECK OUT SOME FRONT-END CODE

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

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

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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 not just what someone says. They've been known to lie.

Don't believe the bait!

The news is important because it tells us what's going on in the world. But there are some people who want to trick us. They make up stories that sound like the news but aren't. These are called fake news. You need to be careful when you see something like this. It might be a lie.

Types of fake news

There are many different types of fake news. Some are designed to make you feel a certain way, like angry or scared. Others are designed to make you believe something that isn't true. You need to be able to tell the difference between real news and fake news.

NEWS ALERT
CITRUS NEWS

How fake news creates mischief

Fake news is a big problem because it can make people believe things that aren't true. This can lead to bad decisions and even violence. You need to be able to tell the difference between real news and fake news.

Types of fake news

There are many different types of fake news. Some are designed to make you feel a certain way, like angry or scared. Others are designed to make you believe something that isn't true. You need to be able to tell the difference between real news and fake news.

NEWS ALERT
CITRUS NEWS

WELCOME TO THE NEWSROOM

You've probably seen news stories written by a reporter or a news anchor. But what do they do? They go out and find out what's going on in the world. They talk to people and take pictures. They then write up what they've found and show it to you on the news.

Meet our newsreader

The newsreader is the person who reads the news to you. They are usually a woman, but there are men newsreaders too. They are very important because they tell us what's going on in the world.

ON ASSIGNMENT

A newsreader's job is to read the news to you. But what do they do when they're not on the news? They go out and find out what's going on in the world. They talk to people and take pictures. They then write up what they've found and show it to you on the news.

And that's not all...

Newsreaders also have to be able to talk to people. They have to be able to answer questions and talk to people who are watching the news. They have to be able to talk to people who are watching the news.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS PROCESS

The news is made up of many different people. Each person has a different job to do. They all work together to make the news that you see on the news.

Editors

Editors are the people who decide what news stories to put on the news. They look at all the news stories that come in and decide which ones are the most important. They also decide which stories to put on the news.

On the road team

The on the road team are the people who go out and find out what's going on in the world. They talk to people and take pictures. They then write up what they've found and show it to you on the news.

On the road team

The on the road team are the people who go out and find out what's going on in the world. They talk to people and take pictures. They then write up what they've found and show it to you on the news.

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. The laws in some countries might be more strict than others. Some countries might not let you say what you think. 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 organisations 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 organisation is owned by someone who loves lots of money from selling lemonade. It might not be in its interest to write reports that criticise 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 criticises 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

INVESTING LOSING 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!

SCIENTISTS DON'T WANT YOU TO KNOW TIPS ONE VIEWER THINK

FLYING PIP SUITED

ON ASSIGNMENT
NEWSPAPERS VS. BROADCAST NEWS VS. ONLINE NEWS

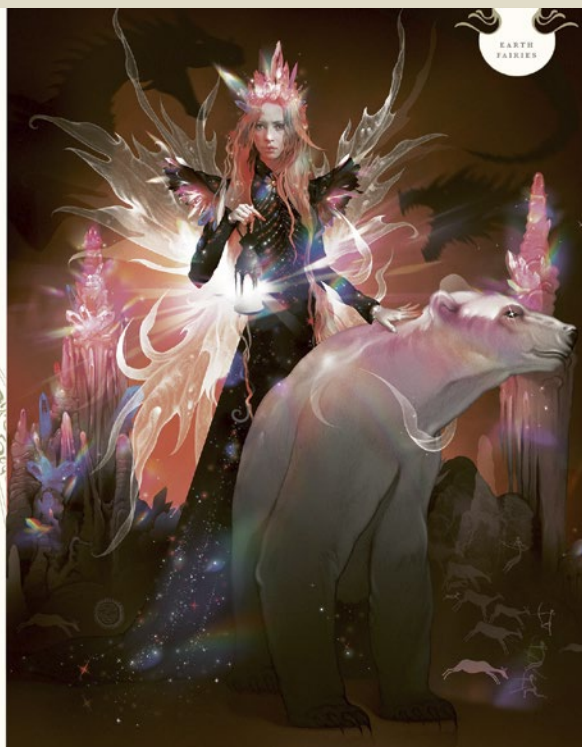
Find three versions of the same news story: one from a news organisation you know and trust, one from a news website you don't know and another in a print or online newspaper. Can you work out if they are fair and balanced or whether they have a specific point of view?

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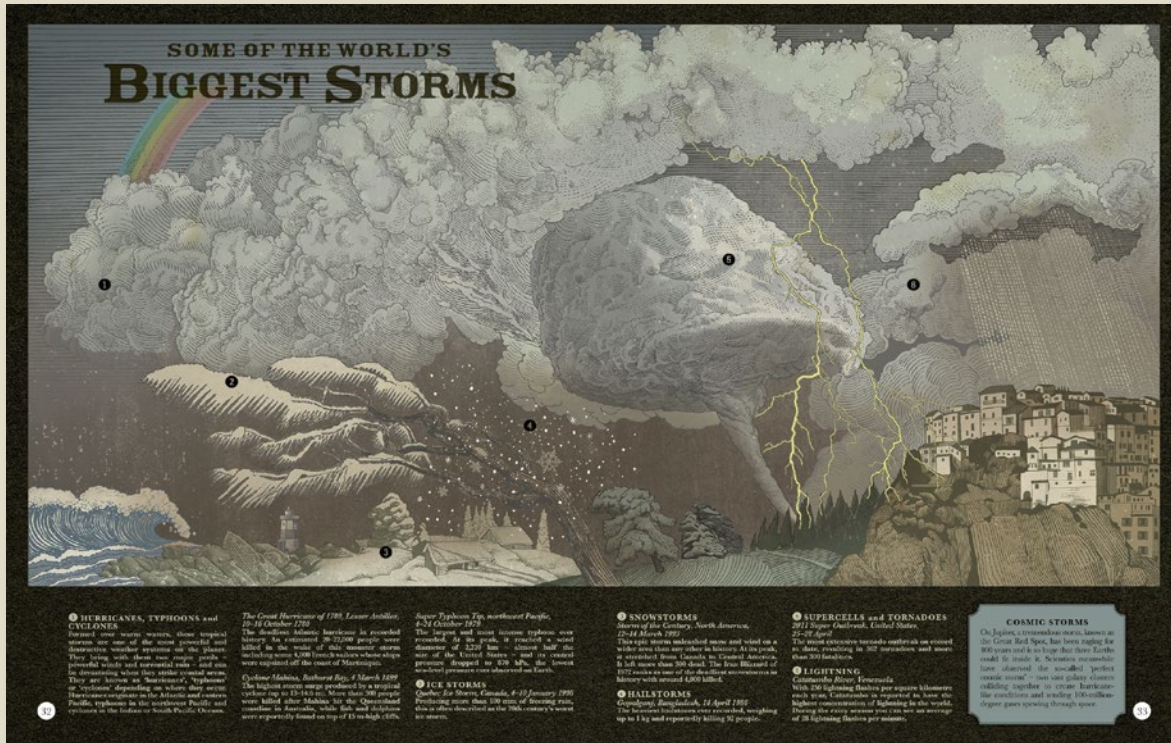
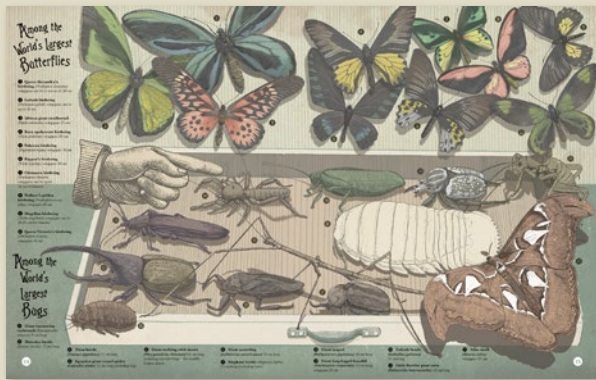
Explore the legendary world of fairies in this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

- 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**



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Pub Price	£20.00
ISBN	9781800784956
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
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Author	Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White
Illustrator	Nadzeyya Makeyeva
Extent	96pp
Word Count	30000 words
Rights Available	World

Hottest Desert, Fastest Rocket



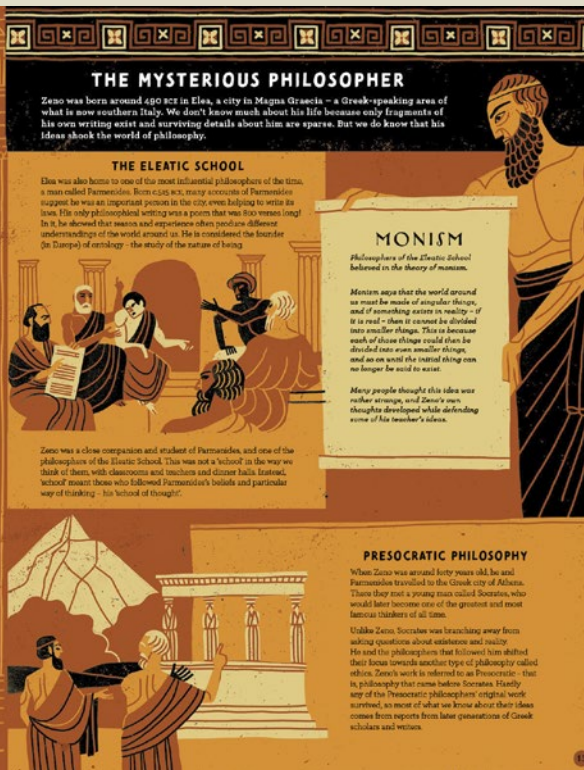
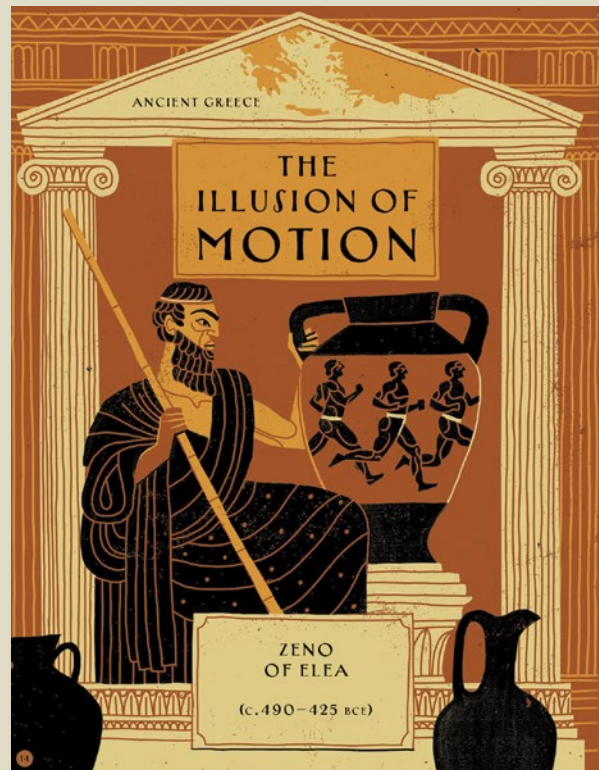
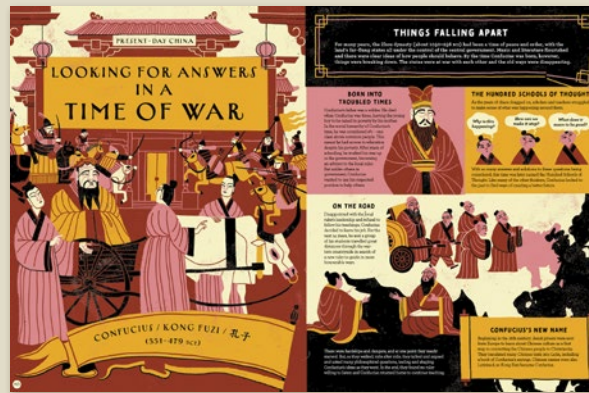
Pub Date	13/02/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
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Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Kate Baker
Illustrator	Page Tsou Studio
Extent	72pp
Rights Available	World



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

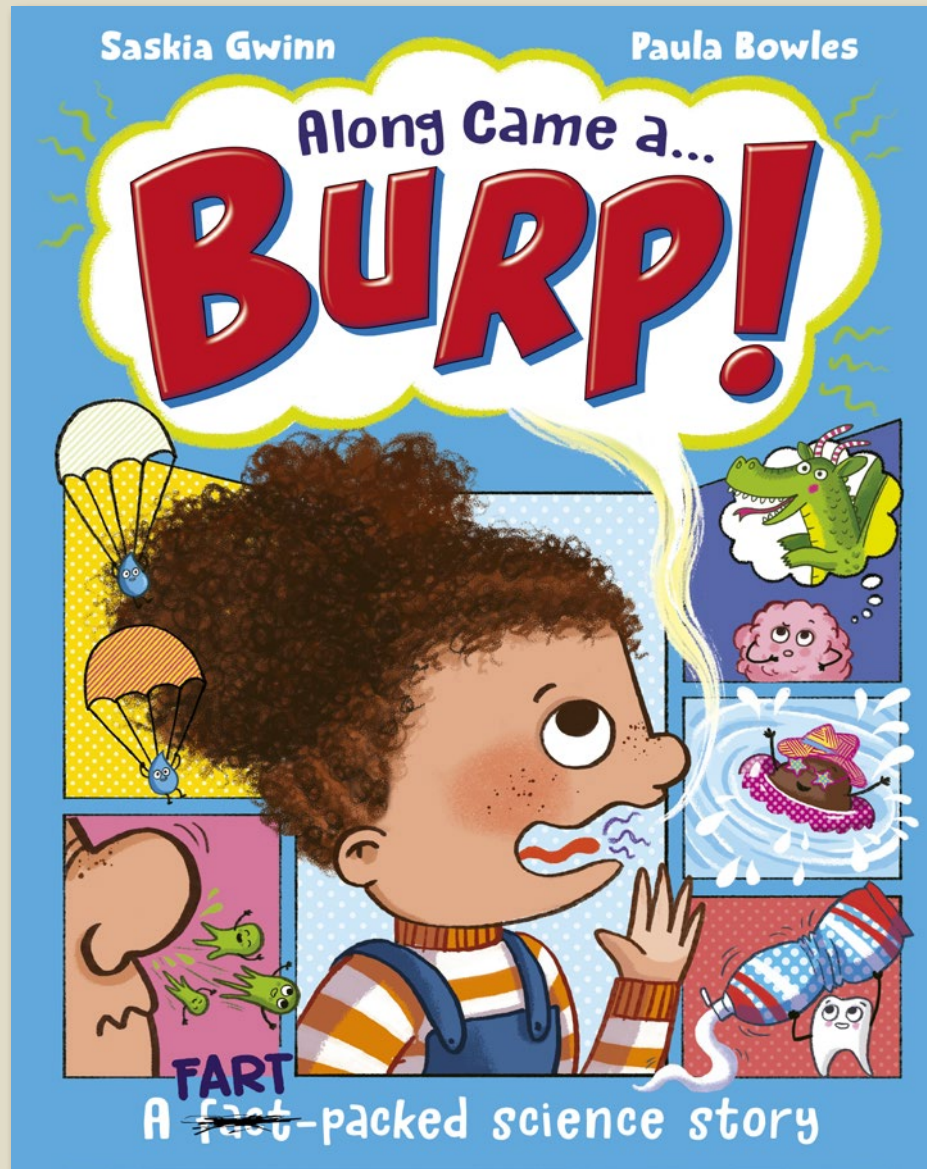
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7. 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



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Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Dritsas Haig Joan Lennon
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

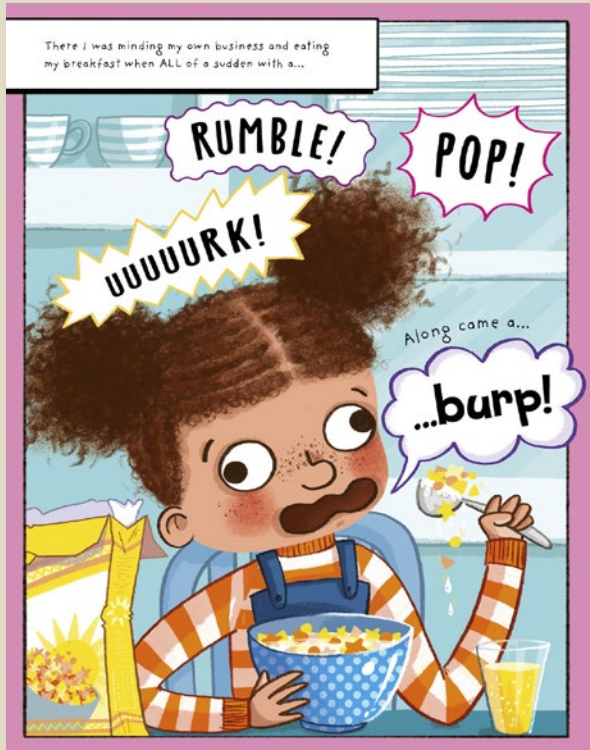
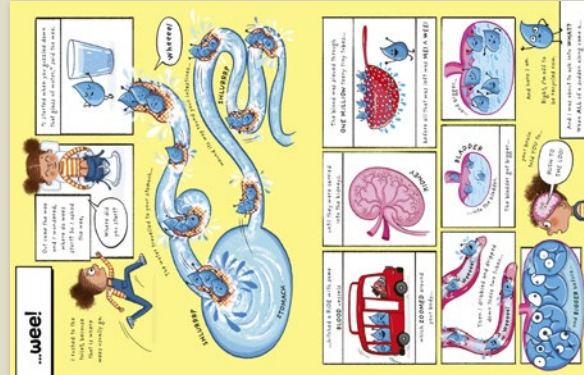
Along Came a... Burp!



A laugh-out-loud science storybook all about the human body!

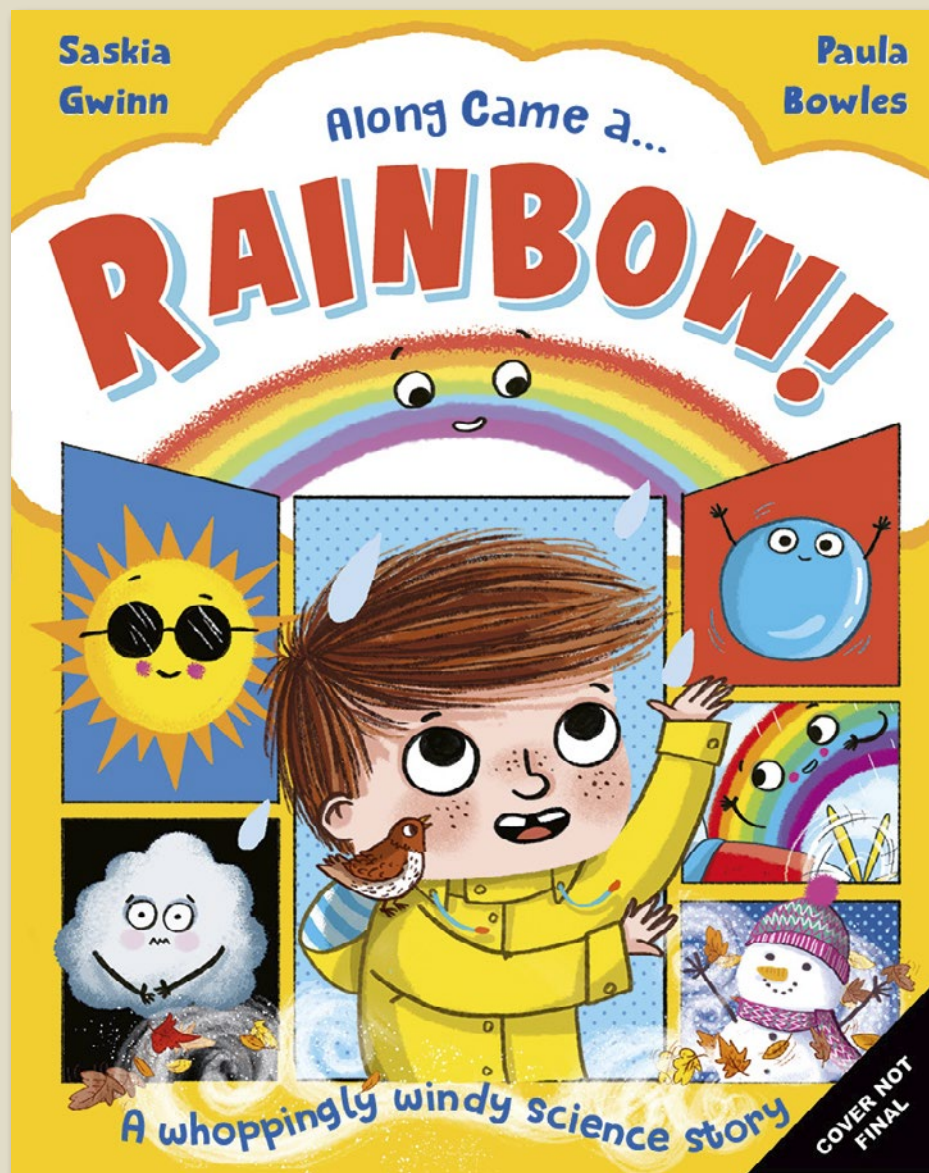
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly 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
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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
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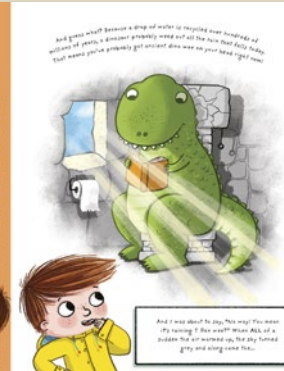
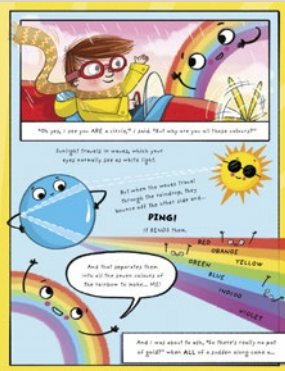
Along Came a... Rainbow!



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

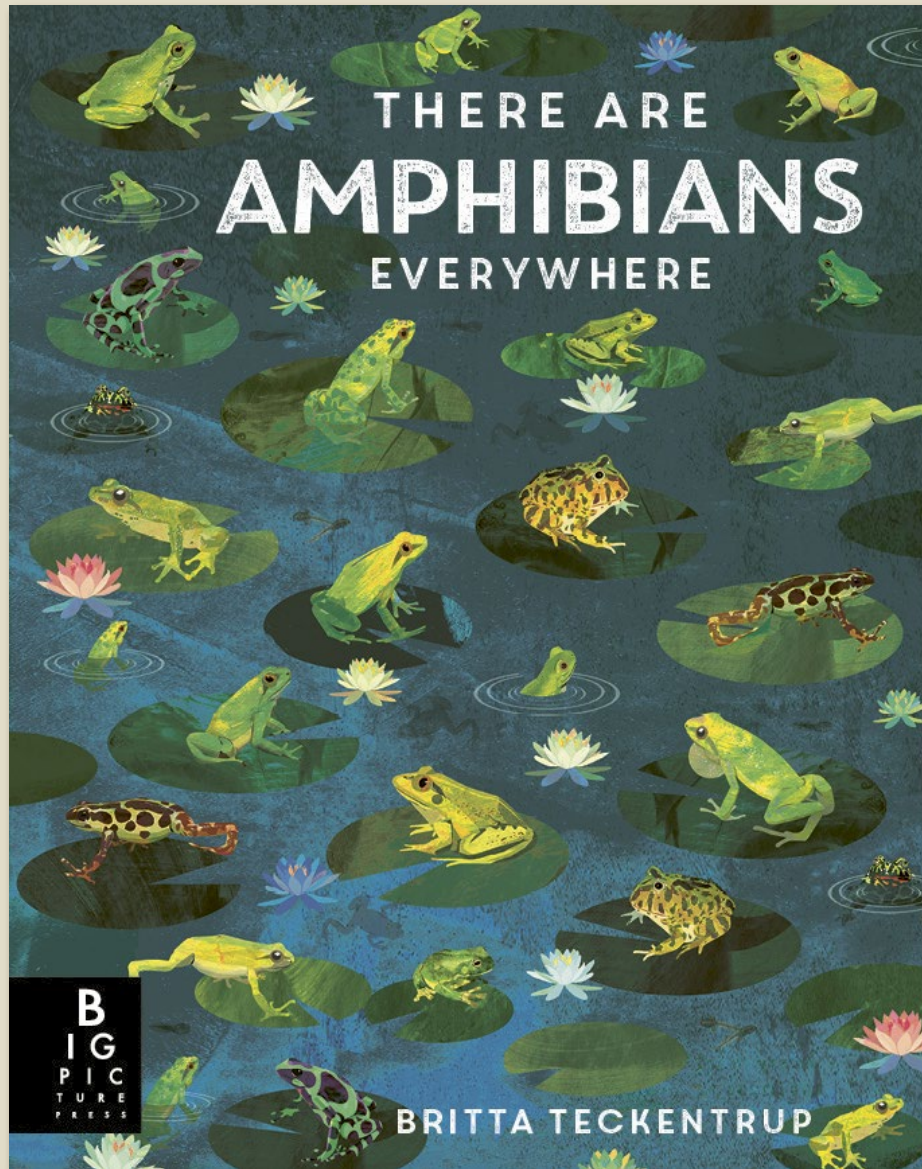
- A fun, fact-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to 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... Rainbow!



Pub Date	23/10/2025
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Author	Saskia Gwinn
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Extent	48pp
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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 smooth skin, while toads have bumpy skin. They can live in water or on land.

SALAMANDERS AND NEWTS
Salamanders and newts are called urodeles. They have two pairs of legs and a long tail. They can live in water or on land. Some salamanders have bright colors, while others are more camouflaged.

CAECILIANS
Caecilians are a group of amphibians that live in water or on land. They are worm-like and have no legs. They have a bony skeleton and a backbone.

SALTWATER SURVIVORS
Some amphibians can live in saltwater. They have special adaptations that allow them to survive in a salty environment. They can live in ponds, rivers and streams.

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 in both water and on land. They have long hind legs for jumping and a long tail for swimming. They can live in ponds, rivers and streams.

WATER-BORN TOADS
Water-born toads are amphibians that live in water. They have long hind legs for jumping and a long tail for swimming. They can live in ponds, rivers and streams.

LAND-BORN TOADS
Land-born toads are amphibians that live on land. They have long hind legs for jumping and a long tail for swimming. They can live in ponds, rivers and streams.

WATER-BORN TOADS
Water-born toads are amphibians that live in water. They have long hind legs for jumping and a long tail for swimming. They can live in ponds, rivers and streams.

LAND-BORN TOADS
Land-born toads are amphibians that live on land. They have long hind legs for jumping and a long tail for swimming. They can live in ponds, rivers and streams.

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 many different habitats. Some live in water, some live on land, and some live in both. They can live in ponds, rivers, streams, and even in deserts.

WATER-BORN TOADS
Water-born toads live in water. They have long hind legs for jumping and a long tail for swimming. They can live in ponds, rivers and streams.

LAND-BORN TOADS
Land-born toads live on land. They have long hind legs for jumping and a long tail for swimming. They can live in ponds, rivers and streams.

WATER-BORN TOADS
Water-born toads live in water. They have long hind legs for jumping and a long tail for swimming. They can live in ponds, rivers and streams.

LAND-BORN TOADS
Land-born toads live on land. They have long hind legs for jumping and a long tail for swimming. They can live in ponds, rivers and streams.

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 colorful 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.

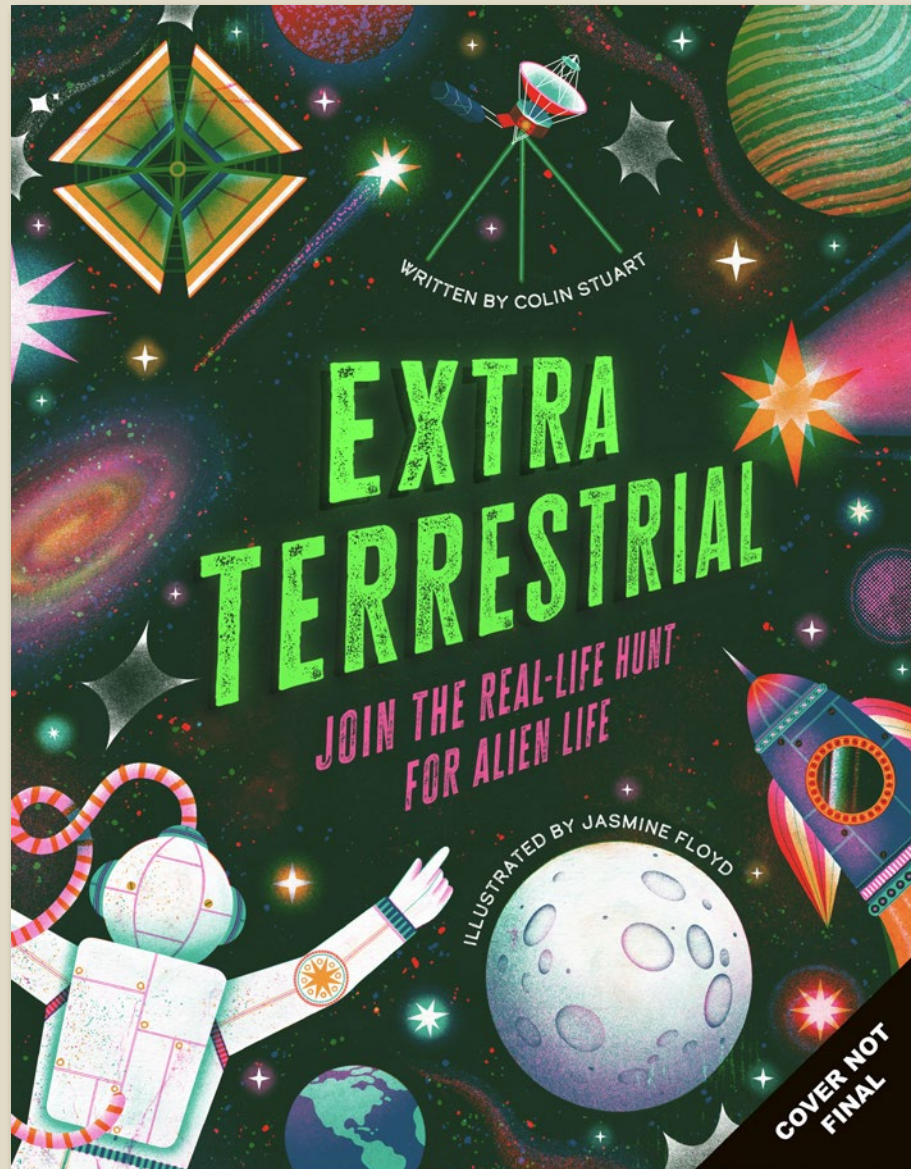
VISION
Many frogs and toads have large, colourful eyes which can see forwards, sideways and even backwards, helping them to find food using their eyesight! Caecilians have small eyes and mostly rely on their sense of smell to find food. The pupils of frog and toad eyes come in some amazing shapes and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

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Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Freight On Board	12/06/2025
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 the Earth is really hot. But that's because we are shown based on where people live. The Pacific Ocean is hidden away at the back of pages, but it covers a third of Earth's surface. It's bigger than all these continents combined. Look at the Earth from space and you see the ice at the poles.

WHY IS IT LIQUID?
The water on Earth is liquid because the Earth is just the right size and temperature to hold it. It's not too hot and it's not too cold. The planets closer to the Sun are too hot and the planets further away are too cold. The average temperature on Earth is just what we need to have liquid water. That's why we call it the Goldilocks Planet.

HOW MUCH WATER?
There is about 1.4 billion cubic kilometres of water on Earth. That's a lot of water! But it's not all in the oceans. There's also water in the atmosphere and on the ground. There's even water in the rocks. The Earth is really full of water. That's why we call it the Blue Planet.

EVERYTHING ON EARTH
From the smallest microorganism to the biggest blue whale, everything on Earth needs water to survive. That's why water is so important. It's the most important thing on Earth. Without it, life would be impossible. That's why we call it the Goldilocks Planet.

EXTREMOPHILES

A bacterium that can survive at 120 degrees Celsius is called a thermophilic bacterium. These are called extremophiles. They are found in places where most other organisms can't survive. They are found in volcanic vents, deep-sea hydrothermal vents, and in some of the most acidic and alkaline environments on Earth. These organisms are called extremophiles because they live in extreme conditions. They are found in places where most other organisms can't survive. They are found in volcanic vents, deep-sea hydrothermal vents, and in some of the most acidic and alkaline environments on Earth. These organisms are called extremophiles because they live in extreme conditions.

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENTS
There are many places on Earth where conditions are so extreme that most organisms can't survive. These are called hostile environments. They are found in volcanic vents, deep-sea hydrothermal vents, and in some of the most acidic and alkaline environments on Earth. These organisms are called extremophiles because they live in extreme conditions.

IDENTIFY
There are many different types of extremophiles. Some live in very hot environments, some in very cold, some in very acidic, and some in very alkaline. They are found in places where most other organisms can't survive. They are found in volcanic vents, deep-sea hydrothermal vents, and in some of the most acidic and alkaline environments on Earth. These organisms are called extremophiles because they live in extreme conditions.

WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE...

A TRIP TO JUPITER
The Jupiter Icy Moons Explorer (JIM) will visit the icy moons of Jupiter. It will study the atmosphere and surface of Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto. It will also study the magnetic fields of these moons. The JIM will be launched in 2025 and will arrive at Jupiter in 2031. It will spend about 3 years studying the moons of Jupiter.

OUTSIDE THE GOLDILOCKS ZONE
There are many places in the universe where conditions are so extreme that most organisms can't survive. These are called hostile environments. They are found in volcanic vents, deep-sea hydrothermal vents, and in some of the most acidic and alkaline environments on Earth. These organisms are called extremophiles because they live in extreme conditions.

THE RED PLANET
Mars is often called the Red Planet because of its reddish-orange color. It is the only planet in our solar system that has a thin atmosphere and polar ice caps. It is also the only planet in our solar system that has a day and night cycle. Mars is the only planet in our solar system that has been visited by humans. It is also the only planet in our solar system that has a rover on its 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 swirling 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).

Scientists think there could be trillions of exoplanets, some orbiting stars and some just floating freely in space.

Scientists have now found more than 5000 exoplanets, of all different shapes, sizes and types.

The first exoplanets were discovered in 1992, orbiting a pulsar (a dying star).

SECTION 2: HOW TO HUNT FOR ALIEN PLANETS

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, and planets 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).

Telescopes/satellites - somewhat representing the firefly/250 lighthouse analogy.

We could use the James Webb telescope, beaming lights onto a room-in, which shows a snapshot of an exoplanet - see image and text above. The exoplanet is simply a fuzzy blob!

To link the analogy visually, we could show some bright neon green fireflies in the foreground.

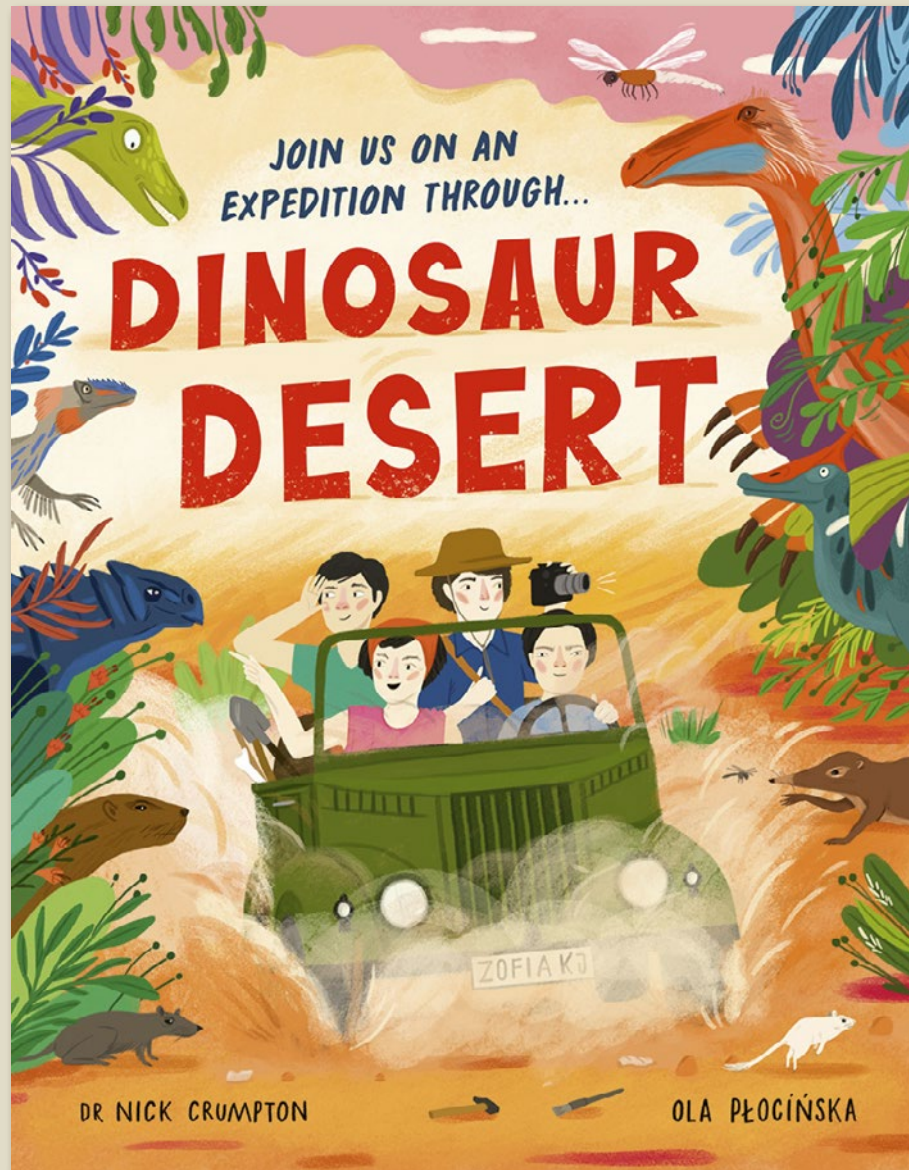
James Webb Telescope
[JWST] is one of the most powerful telescopes ever built, specifically designed to study exoplanets.

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, 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.

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Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	64pp
Word Count	9000 words
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Files To Printer	21/04/2026
Freight On Board	26/06/2026
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 Plocinska, 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



My name is Zofia Kielan...
I was born in 1925 in Sokolów Podlaski. 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 Żoliborz. I was very happy growing up there. I loved to read (sometimes even at parties). I 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.

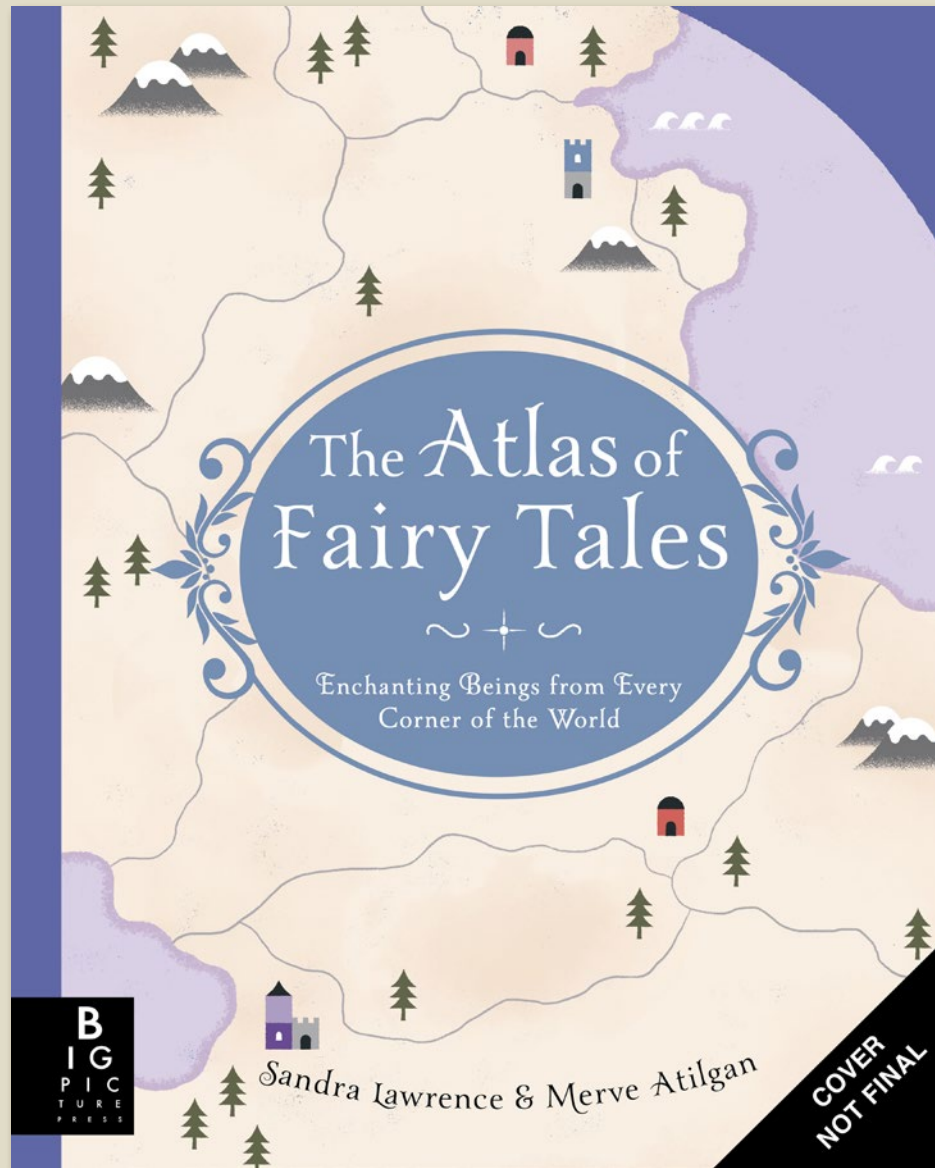


Jana joins the family
In 1941, I was so happy because Jana Piet joined our class and we became great friends. But then one day, Jana was separated from her family and had to leave her home. Could it be because her father was Jewish? And an important factory director from Płock? There was no question 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.



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ISBN	9781800786653
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Author	Nick Crumpton
Illustrator	Ola Plocinska
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Freight On Board	29/05/2025
Rights Available	World

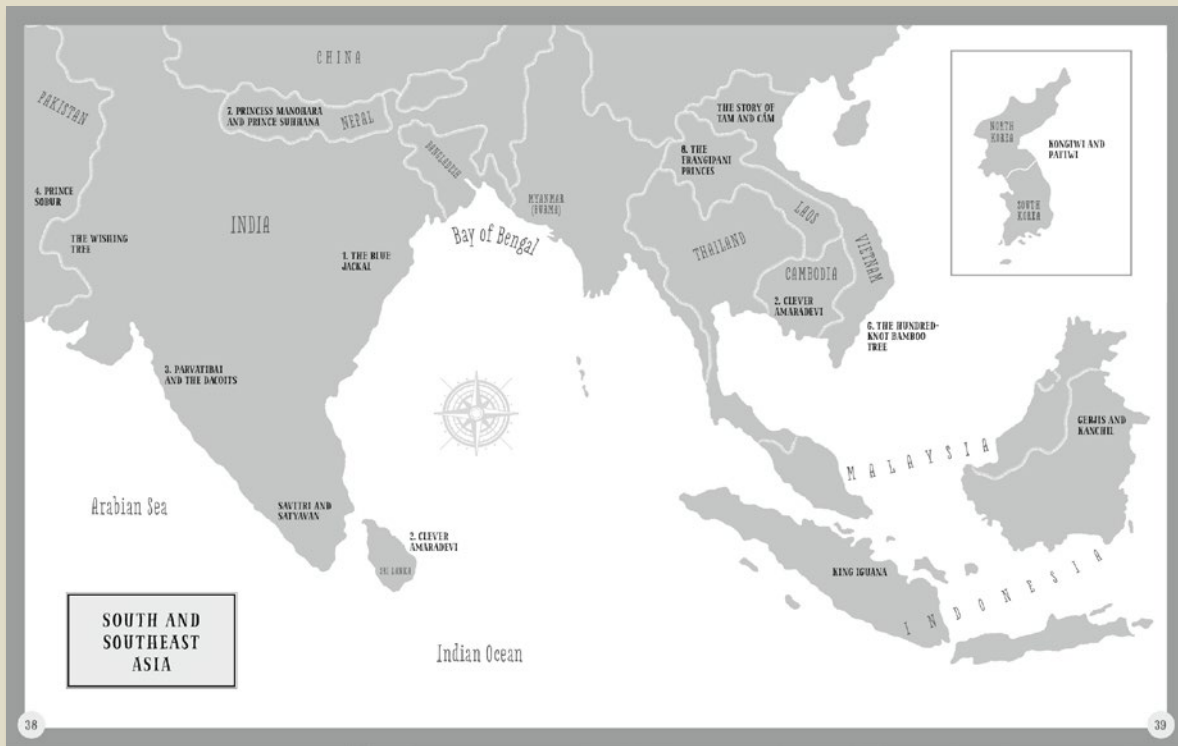
The Atlas of Fairy Tales



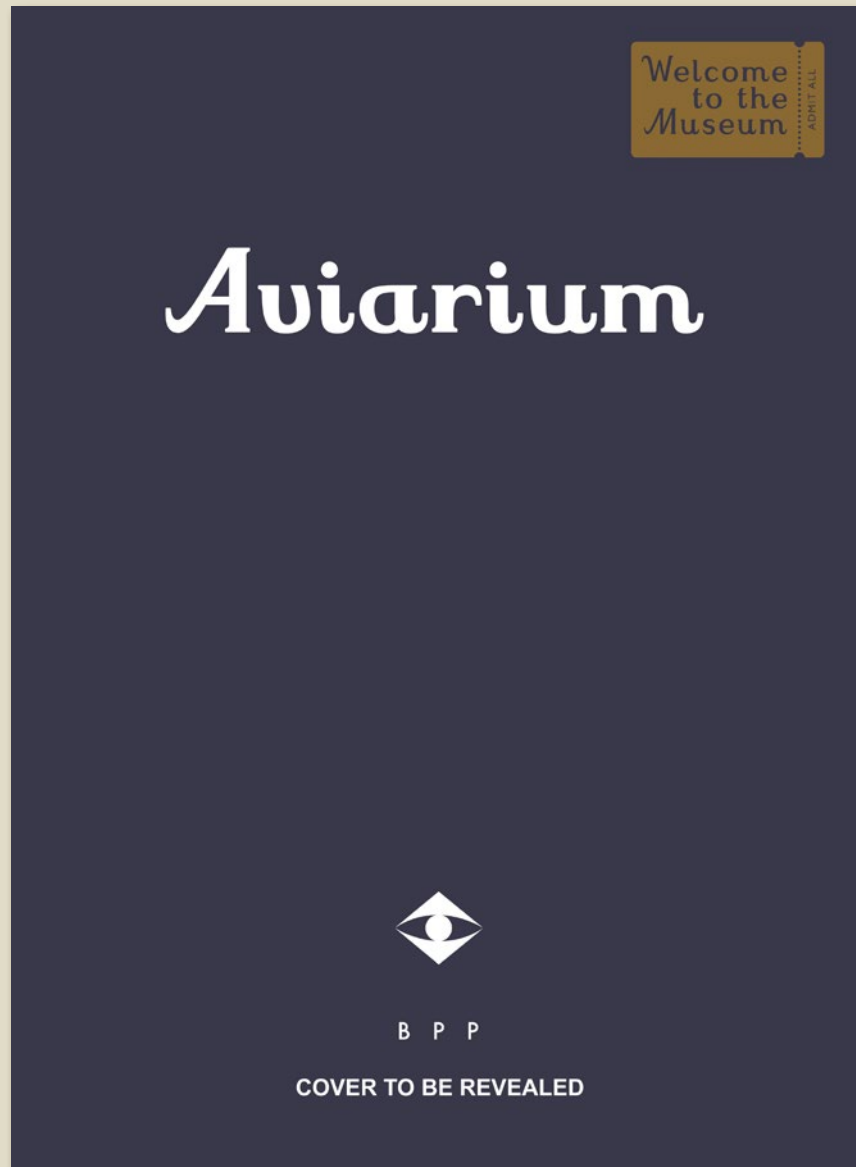
A beautifully illustrated atlas exploring the origins of fairy tales and folklore from diverse cultures around the world.

- 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	02/07/2026
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ISBN	9781800789951
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Author	Sandra Lawrence
Illustrator	Merve Atilgan
Extent	64pp
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Freight On Board	16/04/2026
Rights Available	World



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



Italy – BBF25 – nonfiction

Created by Cecilia Fanucci
cecilia.fanucci@bonnierbooks.co.uk

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