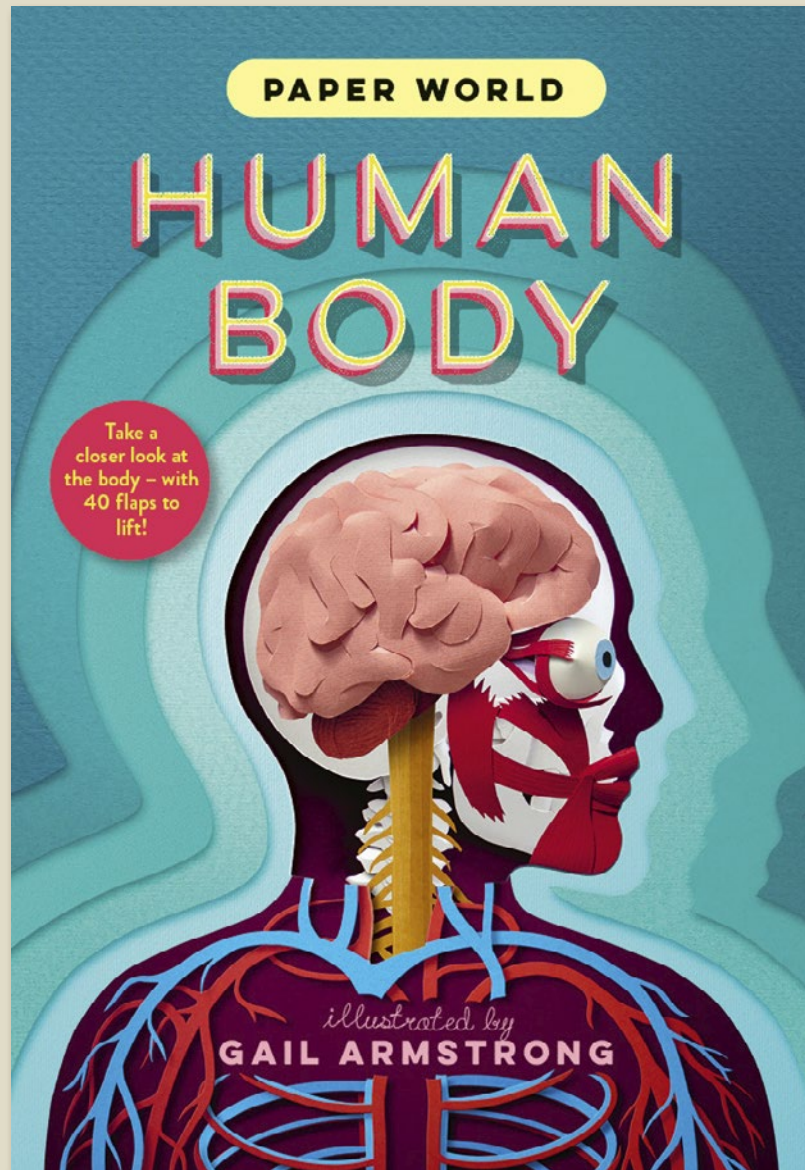




**Kustantaja**

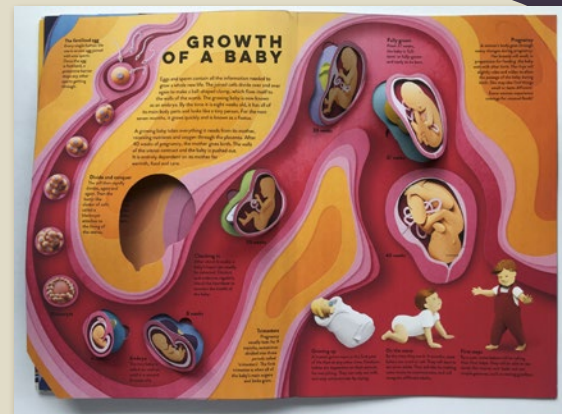
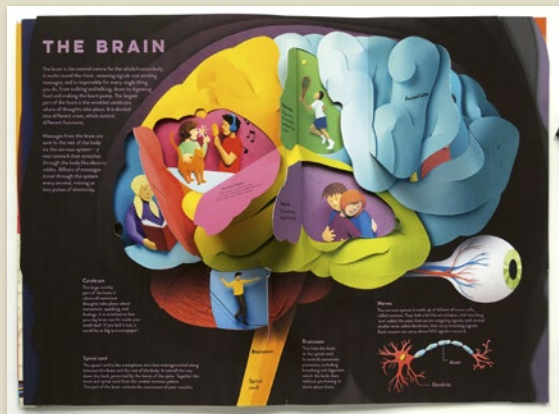
# Paper World: Human Body



## A paper-cut book about the body

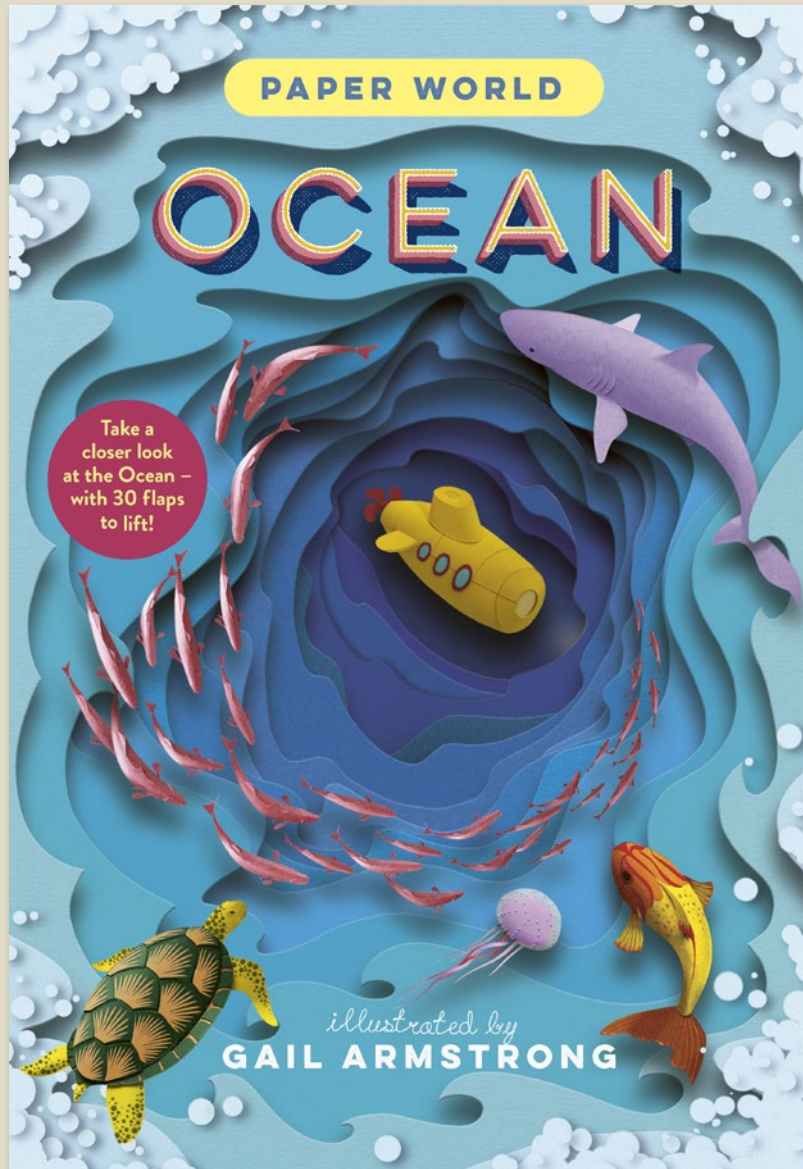
- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by award-winning British artist Gail Armstrong
- Deep die-cuts and integrated flaps on every spread provide a unique interactive look at the human body
- A fact-packed text reveals fascinating facts about the human body
- Striking cover design with a large die-cut through the cover and title page
- The Paper World series has sold over 100,000 copies worldwide
- Book 4 Paper World: Oceans coming 2024
- CONTENTS: Organs & Systems; Skeleton & Muscles; Heart & Lungs; Digestive System; Digestive Organs; The Senses; The Brain; Reproductive System; Growth of a Baby; Glossary
- Fact-checked by Dr Jennifer Paxton of the University of Edinburgh

# Paper World: Human Body



Pub Date	16/02/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800782365
H x W	330 x 225mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Gail Armstrong
Extent	30pp
Word Count	5500 words
Rights Available	World

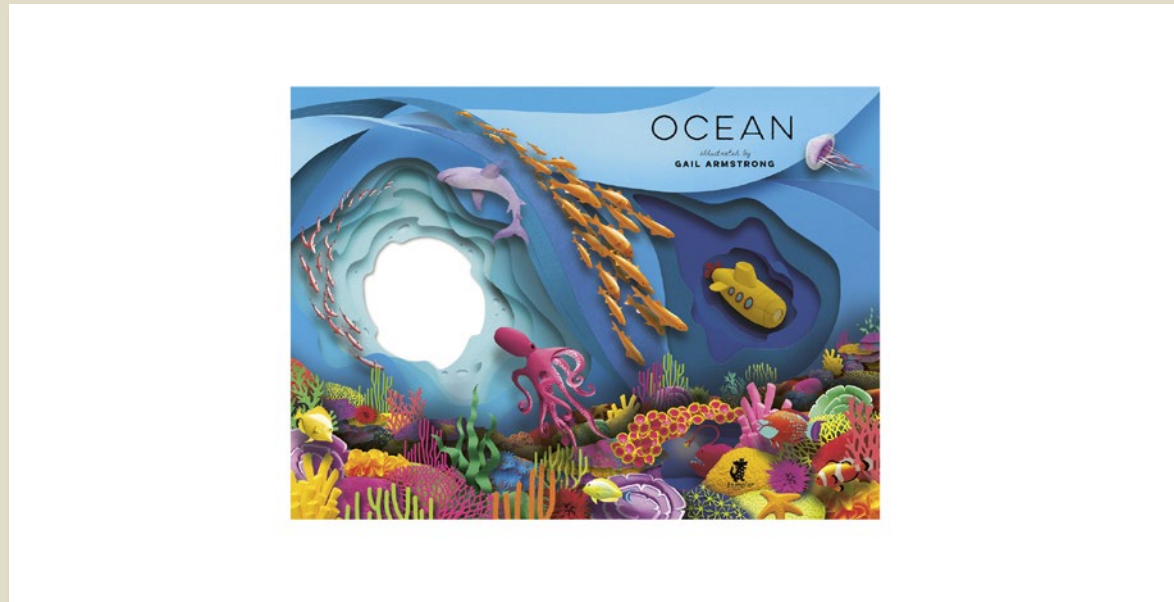
# Paper World: Ocean



## A one-of-a-kind paper-cut book all about our planet's oceans

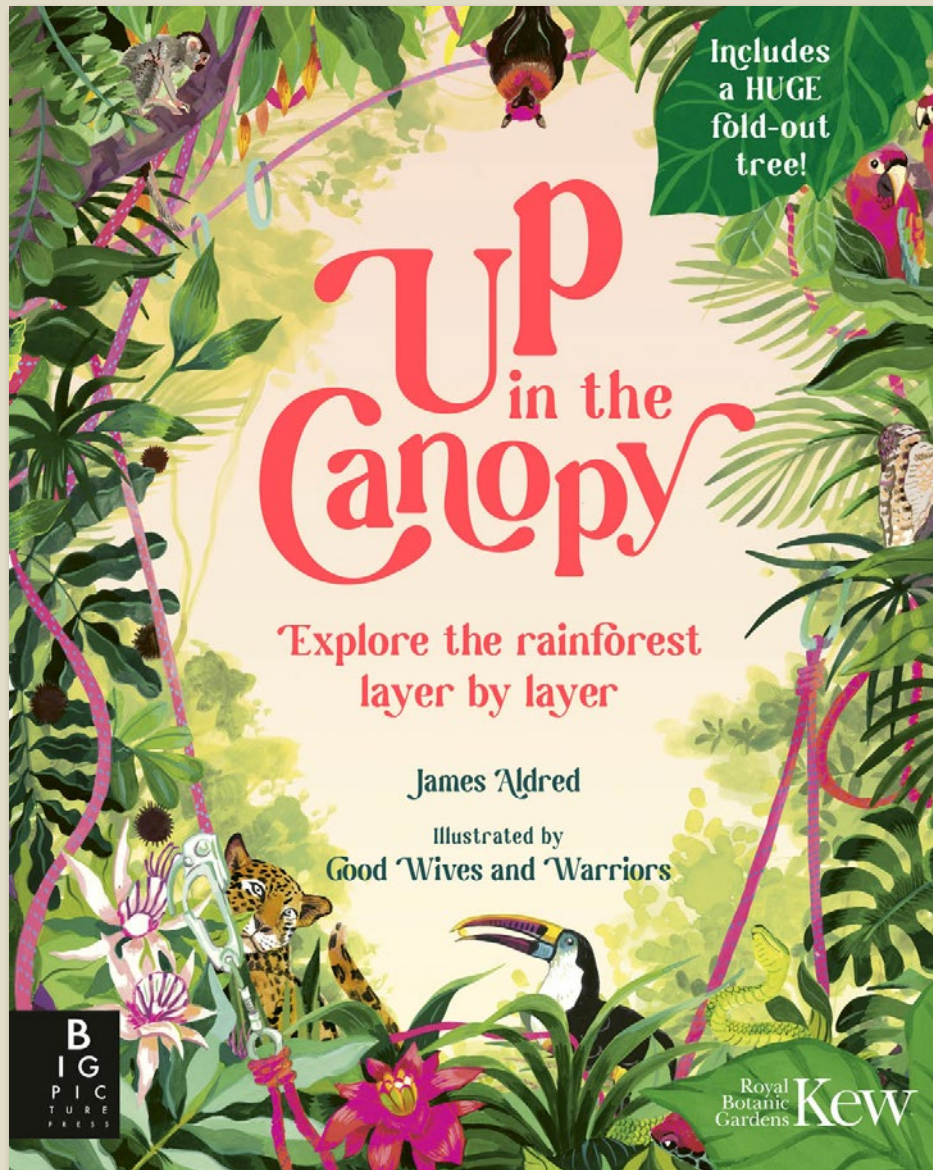
- The *Paper World* series has sold over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Contents: Water World; The Shore; Mangroves; Kelp Forest; Coral Reef; Ocean Zones; Ocean Depths; Polar Waters; Tides and Waves; Humans and the Ocean
- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by award-winning British artist Gail Armstrong
- Deep die-cuts and integrated flaps on every spread, with an incredible double-gatefold for the coral reef
- A fact-packed text reveals fascinating facts about the ocean - fact-checked by marine biologist Dr Helen Scales
- Striking cover design with a large die-cut through the cover and title page

# Paper World: Ocean



Pub Date	<b>29/02/2024</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800783317</b>
H x W	<b>330 x 225mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Ruth Symons</b>
Illustrator	<b>Gail Armstrong</b>
Extent	<b>30pp</b>
Word Count	<b>5500 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

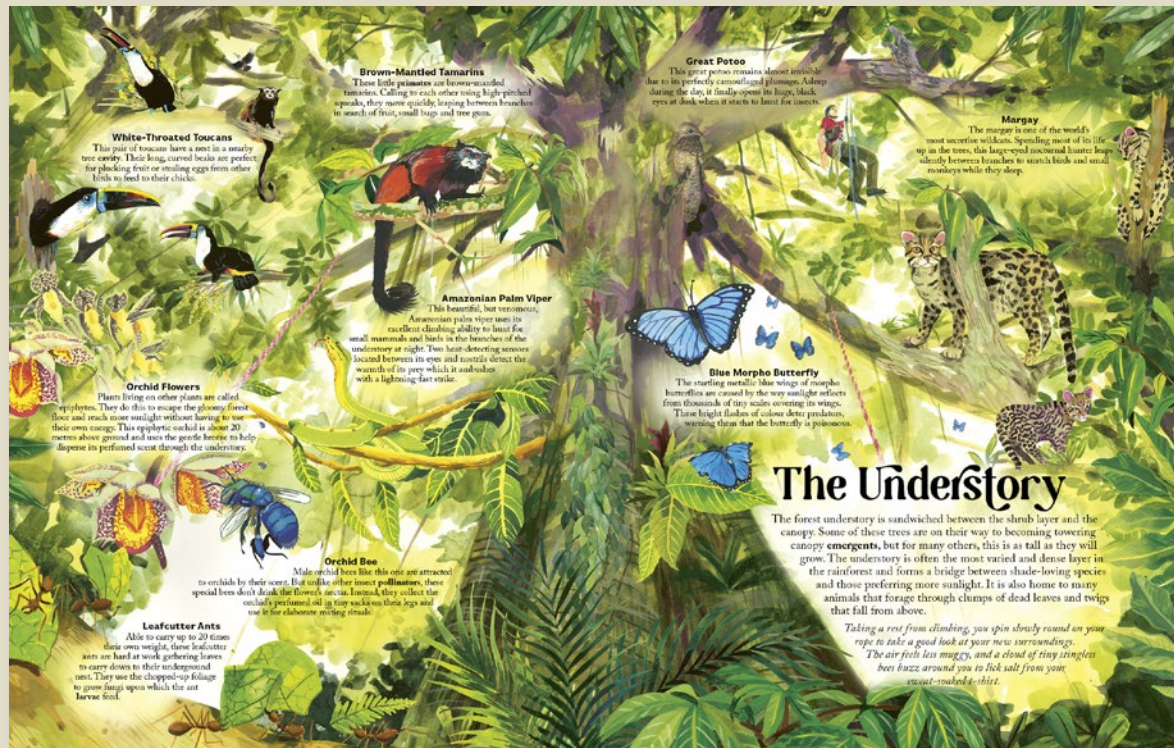
# Up in the Canopy



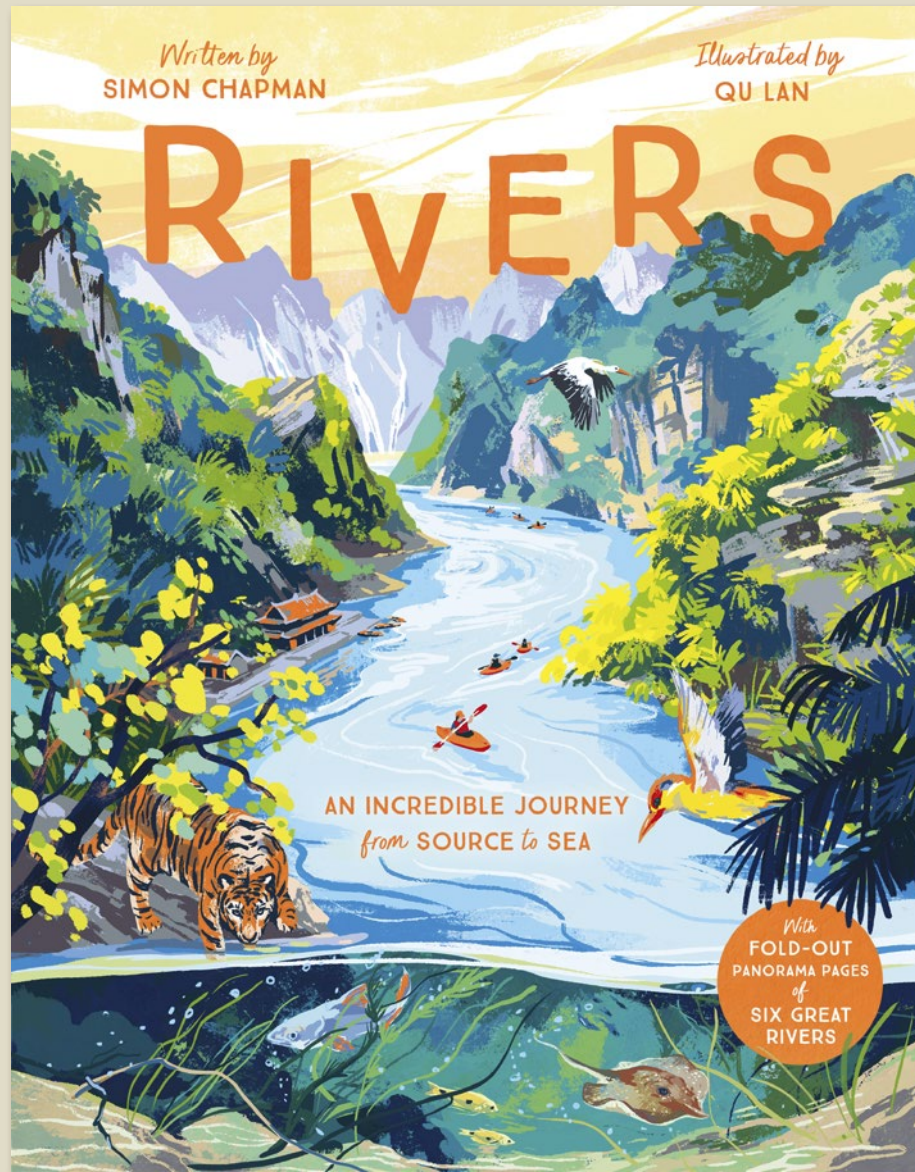
**Explore the jungle layer by layer with a huge fold-out surprise at the end.**

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

# Up in the Canopy



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



## 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?**

Each molecule of water (H<sub>2</sub>O) contains two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom bonded together. These molecules are then joined to one another and they flow together, 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 100 metres deep, three metres wide and flows at 1 metre per second. That's 100 tonnes of water every second!

**Water is HOT!**  
That river flows at a speed of about 1 metre per second! That's about how fast you can throw a ball when you're a child.

**Water is POWERFUL!**  
Because it is heavy and one flow usually means water can push with a lot of force, it can break through things like trees and rocks. It can also carve deep channels into the ground.

**Water is HOT!**  
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## Mangroves

**NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DELTA IN BORNIO, ASIA, one of the most beautiful and ecologically diverse places on earth.** The mangroves are a unique ecosystem that grows in coastal areas where the land meets the sea. They are a mix of trees, shrubs and ferns that have adapted to live in salty water. They are also home to a variety of animals, including birds, fish, and crocodiles.

**It is a mangrove forest that the UK uses to help the environment.** The mangroves are a unique ecosystem that grows in coastal areas where the land meets the sea. They are a mix of trees, shrubs and ferns that have adapted to live in salty water. They are also home to a variety of animals, including birds, fish, and crocodiles.

**Some amazing things people do with mangroves.** Some amazing things people do with mangroves. Some amazing things people do with mangroves. Some amazing things people do with mangroves.

## HEADING UPSTREAM: The Salmon Run

**IN OCTOBER AT THE ADAMS RIVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA,** hundreds of salmon are fighting their way upstream against the current to get to the spawning grounds where they were born. These great fish, though called headwaters to the Pacific Ocean, have been here for over 100 million years. They have been here for a long time, and they have been here for a long time.

**Thirty-four million salmon swim to the Adams River and hundreds of millions more are found around the Pacific Coast, from Alaska to Japan to Easter Island and the British Isles, from the USA to all over the world.**

**By the time they reach the ocean of the Pacific, the salmon have travelled through the river for a long time. They have been here for a long time, and they have been here for a long time.**

## 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 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 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.**

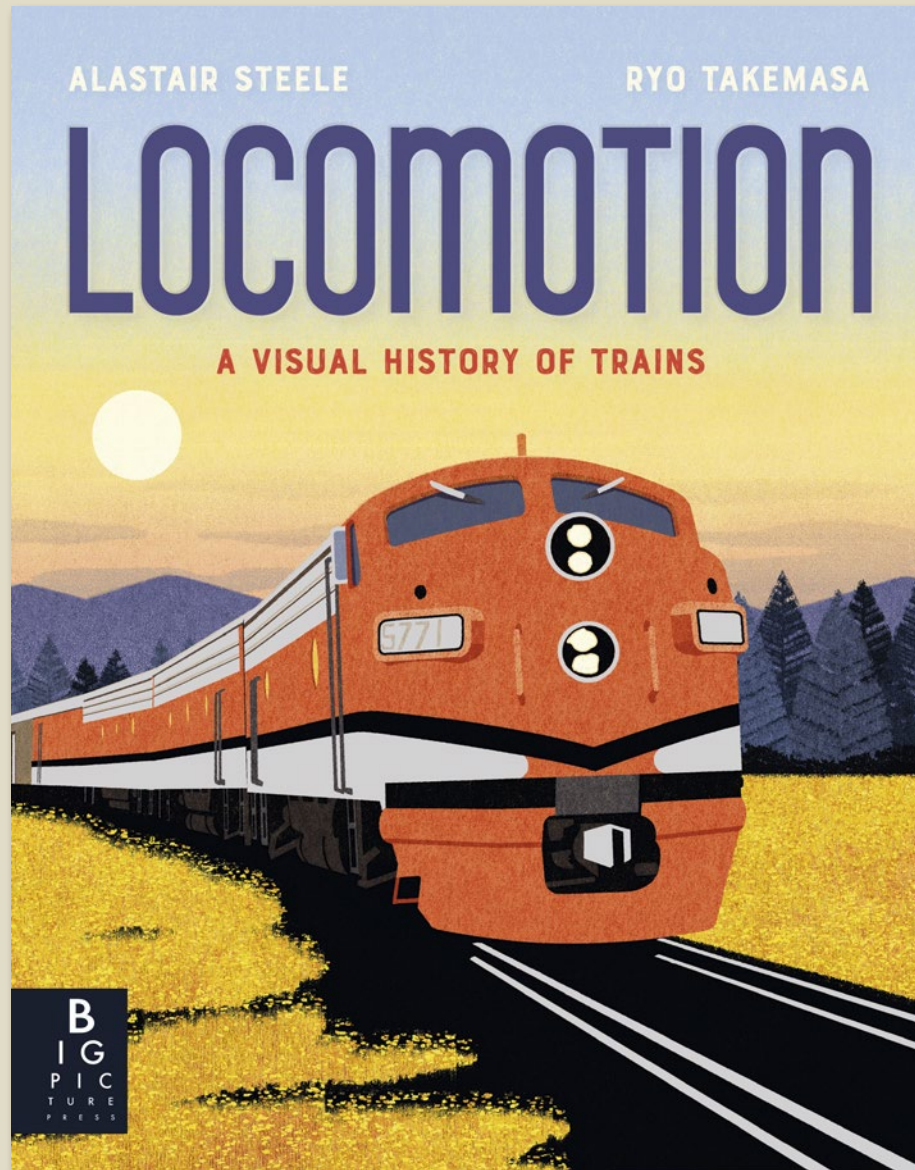
**Carrying 500,000 tons of tiny broken rock pieces, the floodwaters of the Colorado act like sandpaper, widening the riverbed deeper and washing away the valley sides.**

**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	<b>25/05/2023</b>
Pub Price	<b>£15.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787419926</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>
Illustrator	<b>Qu Lan</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>8000 words</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 us to travel, to transport our goods, and to transport people. It is amazing to think that they have only been around for a few decades.

Railways were first used in the 18th century. The first steam engine was built in 1769. It was used to pump water out of mines. In 1804, the first steam locomotive was built. It was used to transport coal. In 1825, the first railway was built. It was used to transport coal. In 1825, the first railway was built. It was used to transport coal.

### THE GAUGE

One of the most important things to think about when you think about railways is the gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails. It is important because it determines the size of the wheels on the locomotives and the size of the rails. There are two main types of gauge: standard gauge and narrow gauge. Standard gauge is 4 feet 8.5 inches. Narrow gauge is 3 feet 6 inches. There are also other types of gauge, such as broad gauge and metre gauge.

## 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 than others, but the one that really changed the course of history was the one designed by engineer Robert Stephenson. It was the one that was used on the first railway.

The first steam locomotive was built in 1804. It was used to transport coal. It was built by James Watt and Matthew Boulton. It was used to transport coal from the mines to the factory. It was the first of many.

## - RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small but very special railway. It is one of the few railways in the world that still uses narrow gauge. It is also one of the few railways in the world that still uses steam locomotives. It is a very special railway.

The Festiniog Railway was built in 1825. It was used to transport coal. It was built by James Watt and Matthew Boulton. It was used to transport coal from the mines to the factory. It was the first of many.

## 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 1879. It consisted of a small locomotive and three cars. It reached a speed of just 13km/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 201km/h.

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

## DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

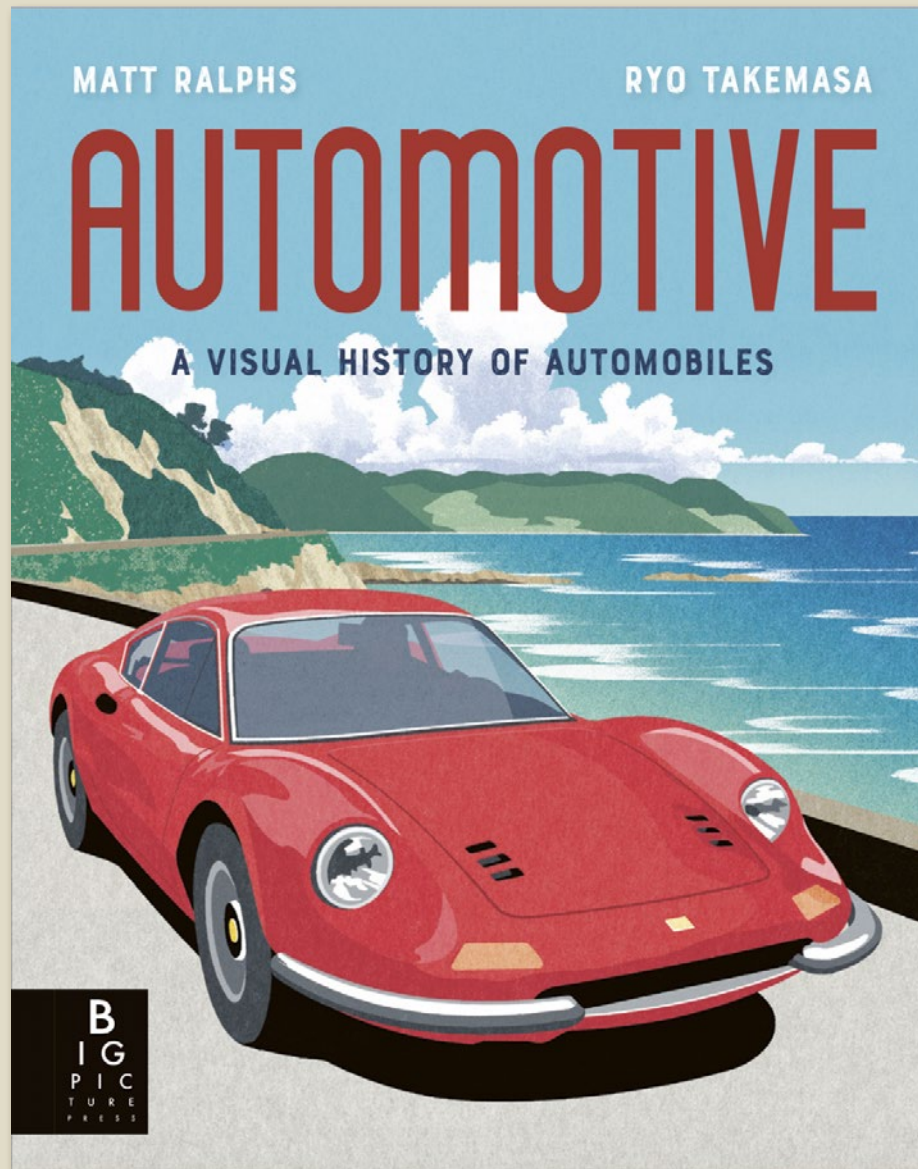
In a diesel locomotive, the power comes from an engine that burns diesel oil. While a steam locomotive needed two people to crew it and hours to attain the right steam pressure, a diesel locomotive could simply be switched on and driven away, making them much easier and much cheaper to run. Rudolf Diesel 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.

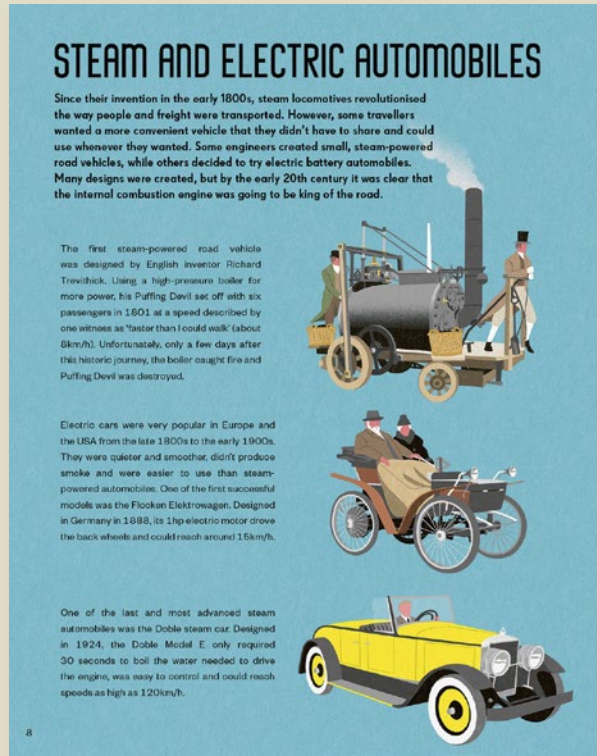
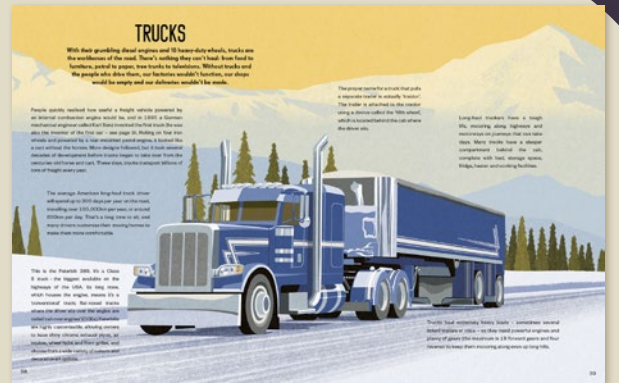
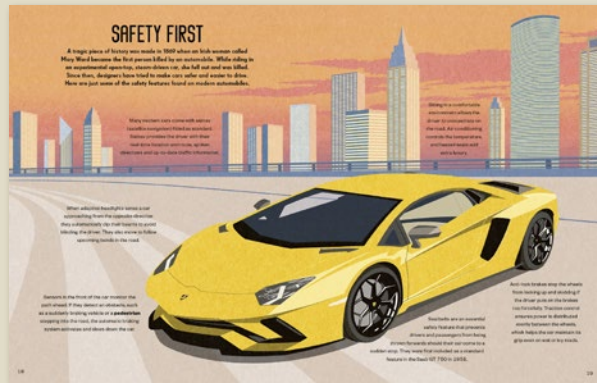
The Intercity 125 is one of the most successful diesel trains of all time. So named because it was designed to cruise at 125 mph (about 201km/h) when in service, it also holds the all-time speed record for diesel trains of 238km/h, which it reached in 1987.

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



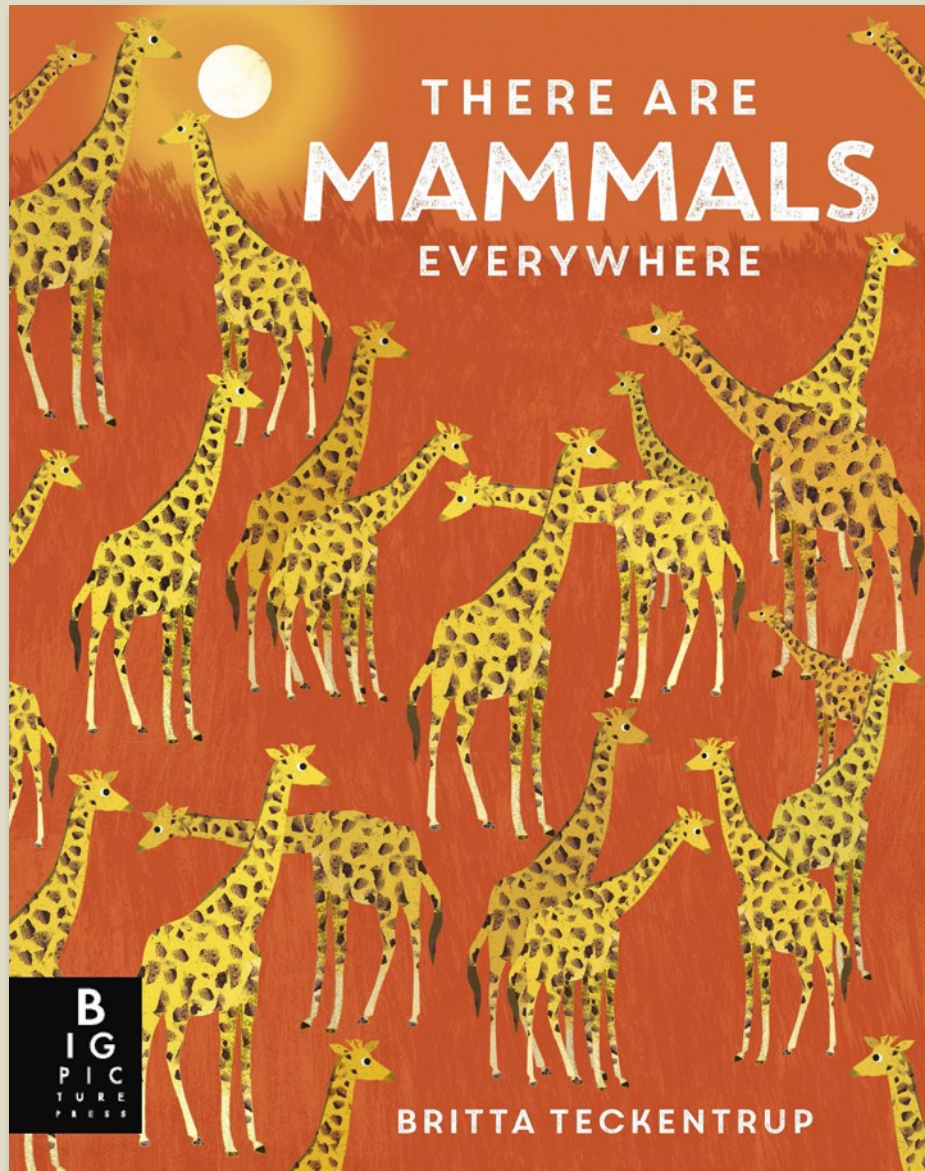
***Automotive*** celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

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

# 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 **skulllets** 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. Some mammals have a brain that is as big as a human's.

**BREATHING AIR**  
Mammals breathe air. They have lungs and a diaphragm. This means they can breathe in and out. Some mammals have a special way of breathing. For example, whales can hold their breath for a long time.

**BATA**  
Some mammals have a special way of breathing. For example, whales can hold their breath for a long time.

**CATS**  
Mammals have a special way of breathing. For example, whales can hold their breath for a long time.

**SEALS**  
Mammals have a special way of breathing. For example, whales can hold their breath for a long time.

**RECORD-BREAKERS**  
Mammals have a special way of breathing. For example, whales can hold their breath for a long time.

## MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny mammals with long, pointed snouts. They lived about 200 million years ago. Other mammals looked like fish and some of these grew much bigger than eels. When the dinosaurs died, mammals began to change and evolve into the cool range of creatures that live today.

**PROBOSCIDEANS**  
The earliest proboscideans were small, shrew-like mammals. They had long, pointed snouts. Over time, they grew much bigger and became elephants.

**PRIMATE**  
The earliest primates were small, shrew-like mammals. They had long, pointed snouts. Over time, they grew much bigger and became monkeys and apes.

**RODENT**  
The earliest rodents were small, shrew-like mammals. They had long, pointed snouts. Over time, they grew much bigger and became mice and rats.

**REPTILE**  
The earliest reptiles were small, shrew-like mammals. They had long, pointed snouts. Over time, they grew much bigger and became lizards and snakes.

**SAURIA**  
The earliest saurians were small, shrew-like mammals. They had long, pointed snouts. Over time, they grew much bigger and became lizards and snakes.

## 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. They can keep warm in the winter and cool in the summer. This means they can live in a wide range of habitats.

**BIG BRAINS**  
Mammals have big brains for their body size. This means they can think and learn. Some mammals have a brain that is as big as a human's.

**SEA OTTERS**  
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They have a special way of staying warm. They use their fur to trap air, which keeps them warm. They also use their fur to hold their young.

**SEA OTTERS (continued)**  
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They have a special way of staying warm. They use their fur to trap air, which keeps them warm. They also use their fur to hold their young.

**SEA OTTERS (continued)**  
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They have a special way of staying warm. They use their fur to trap air, which keeps them warm. They also use their fur to hold their young.

## 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.

**WHALES (continued)**  
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.

**WHALES (continued)**  
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.

**BEAVERS (continued)**  
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**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.

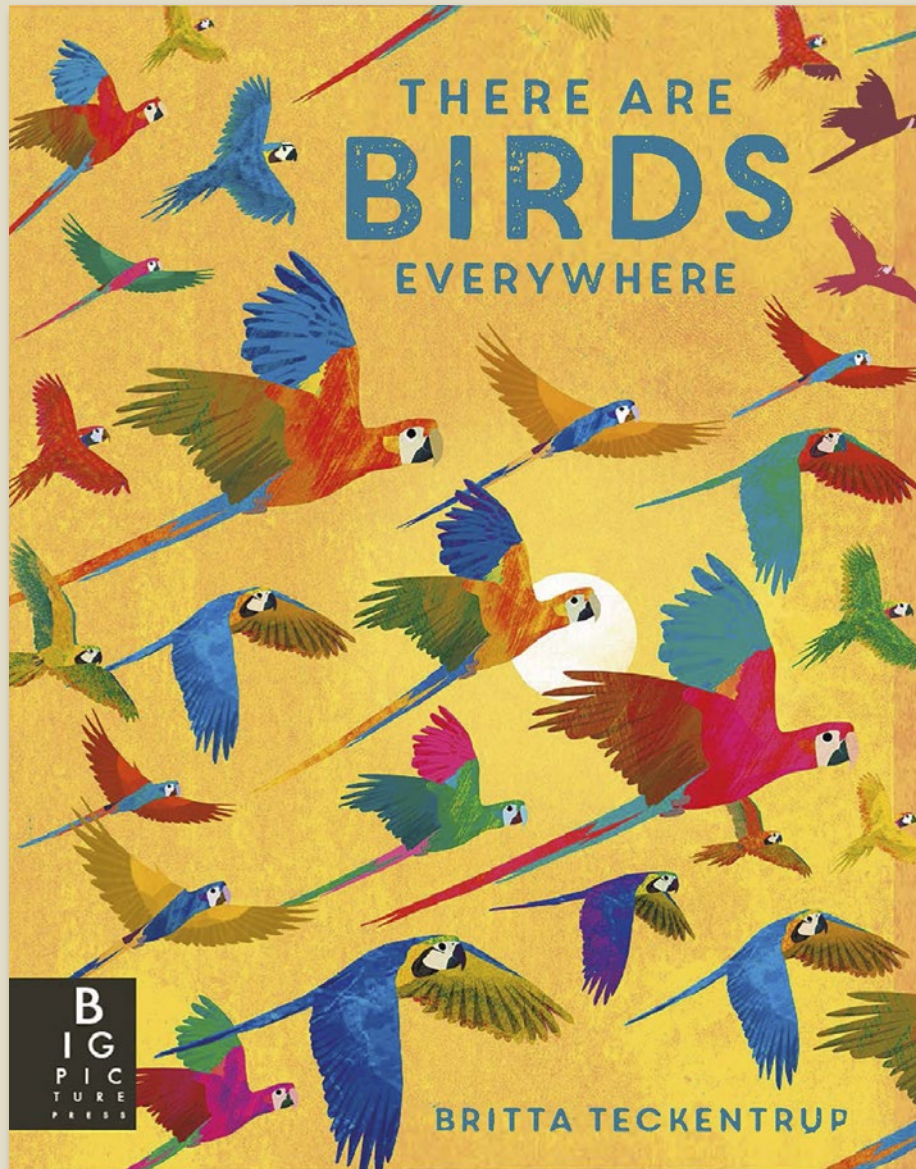
**DESERTS**  
Deserts are very dry habitats that experience extreme temperatures. **Bactrian camels** survive desert life by storing food and water as fat inside their two **humps**. They grow thick, shaggy fur for the icy winter, and shed it for the hot summer months.

**CAVES**  
Many species of bat 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!

**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 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

## IT'S A BIRD! (SO WHAT /S THAT?)

There are more than 10,000 species of bird around the world and they all have a beak, two legs, two wings and a feathered body. Unlike fish, birds lay eggs with a hard shell to protect the chick that grows inside. After a few weeks, the eggs hatch and the parents feed the chicks until they can take care of themselves.

**WHY BREATHE?**  
Birds breathe through their lungs. They have a special system of air sacs that allows them to breathe in and out very efficiently. This means they can fly for long periods of time without getting tired.

**WHY FLY WHEN IT'S FUN TO RUN?**  
Birds have wings that allow them to fly. This gives them a great way to escape from predators or to find food. Some birds, like the ostrich, can run very fast. Others, like the penguin, are adapted for life in the water.

**SENSES**  
Birds have very good eyesight and can see things from a long way off. They also have a very good sense of hearing. Some birds, like the owl, can see in the dark.

**FLYING FEET**  
Birds have special feet for flying. Their feet are strong and can hold them steady in the air. Some birds, like the hawk, have talons that they use to catch their prey.

**ADAPTATIONS**  
Birds have many adaptations that help them survive. Some have long necks to reach high into the sky for food. Others have long bills to pick up small insects or to drill holes in wood for nesting.

## BIRDS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Birds have been around for a really long time. Many dinosaurs had colourful feathers and, in some cases, wings. Some of them had evolved into birds. This means that birds are actually dinosaurs that have survived. They have been around for millions of years.

**THE HISTORY OF BIRDS**  
The first birds were small and looked like dinosaurs. They had long necks and small wings. Over time, they became better at flying. Some birds, like the penguin, have adapted to life in the water. Others, like the eagle, have adapted to life in the sky.

**ADAPTATIONS**  
Birds have many adaptations that help them survive. Some have long necks to reach high into the sky for food. Others have long bills to pick up small insects or to drill holes in wood for nesting.

**OTHER ADAPTATIONS**  
Some birds have special adaptations for life in the water. The penguin has a thick layer of fat to keep it warm. The duck has a special webbed foot that helps it swim. The fish-eating bird has a long, sharp beak that it uses to catch fish.

## WHERE DO BIRDS LIVE?

Birds need a safe home to raise their chicks, in a place where they can feel safe from predators. They can live in trees, in caves, in burrows and in the ground. Some birds, like the penguin, live in the water. Others, like the eagle, live in the sky.

**SECRET HOMES**  
Some birds have secret homes that are hidden from predators. They live in tree hollows, in burrows and in the ground. Some birds, like the penguin, live in the water. Others, like the eagle, live in the sky.

**MOUNTAIN BIRDS**  
Some birds live on mountains. They have special adaptations that help them survive in a cold, high-altitude environment. Some birds, like the penguin, live in the water. Others, like the eagle, live in the sky.

**KITCHEN CURFEWS**  
Some birds live in cities. They have special adaptations that help them survive in a busy, urban environment. Some birds, like the penguin, live in the water. Others, like the eagle, live in the sky.

**REST FOR NESTS**  
Birds need a safe place to rest and to raise their chicks. They can live in trees, in caves, in burrows and in the ground. Some birds, like the penguin, live in the water. Others, like the eagle, live in the sky.

**A PLACE TO PERCH**  
Some birds live in trees. They have special adaptations that help them survive in a high-altitude environment. Some birds, like the penguin, live in the water. Others, like the eagle, live in the sky.

**GROUND BIRDS**  
Some birds live on the ground. They have special adaptations that help them survive in a low-altitude environment. Some birds, like the penguin, live in the water. Others, like the eagle, live in the sky.

## WATER BIRDS

Birds from all over the world gather at the Andalusian coast in Spain, where the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea meet the land. Alongside rivers and wetlands, birds can find food in the shallow sea waters and rest before continuing their journeys to places where they will nest and lay their eggs.

**OCEAN HABITAT**  
Out at sea, there aren't many places to stop and rest, or to lay eggs. Many seabirds are long-distance travellers that have to fly for hours - or even days - dipping and diving to find food before they reach their coastal homes.

**COASTAL HABITAT**  
Coastal birds gather on Andalusian high cliffs, where they are safe from predators. They hunt fish in the sea, or pick up worms and shellfish that they find in the soft mud when the tide goes out.

**WETLAND HABITAT**  
Wetlands and rivers are home to many birds, but there's enough food for millions of migrating birds passing through, too. These weary travellers enjoy a well deserved rest before continuing their journeys.

**WETLAND HABITAT**  
There's a flash of bright yellow as some golden plovers fly past. These migrating birds nest in trees that grow alongside rivers and wetlands.

**WETLAND HABITAT**  
The skua is known as a 'pirate bird' because it attacks other seabirds and steals food from them.

**WETLAND HABITAT**  
Puffins are called 'parrots of the sea' because they stand upright and have colourful faces. They nest all the coast where they hunt slippery sand eels to feed to their chicks.

**WETLAND HABITAT**  
As it wades through water, the grebe's feet disturb little fish, frogs or bugs, which the bird snaps up with its long beak.

**WETLAND HABITAT**  
Air sacs beneath a gannet's chest feathers work like cushions to soften the blow as it hits the water. Gannets can plunge more than 15 metres into the salty water to catch fish.

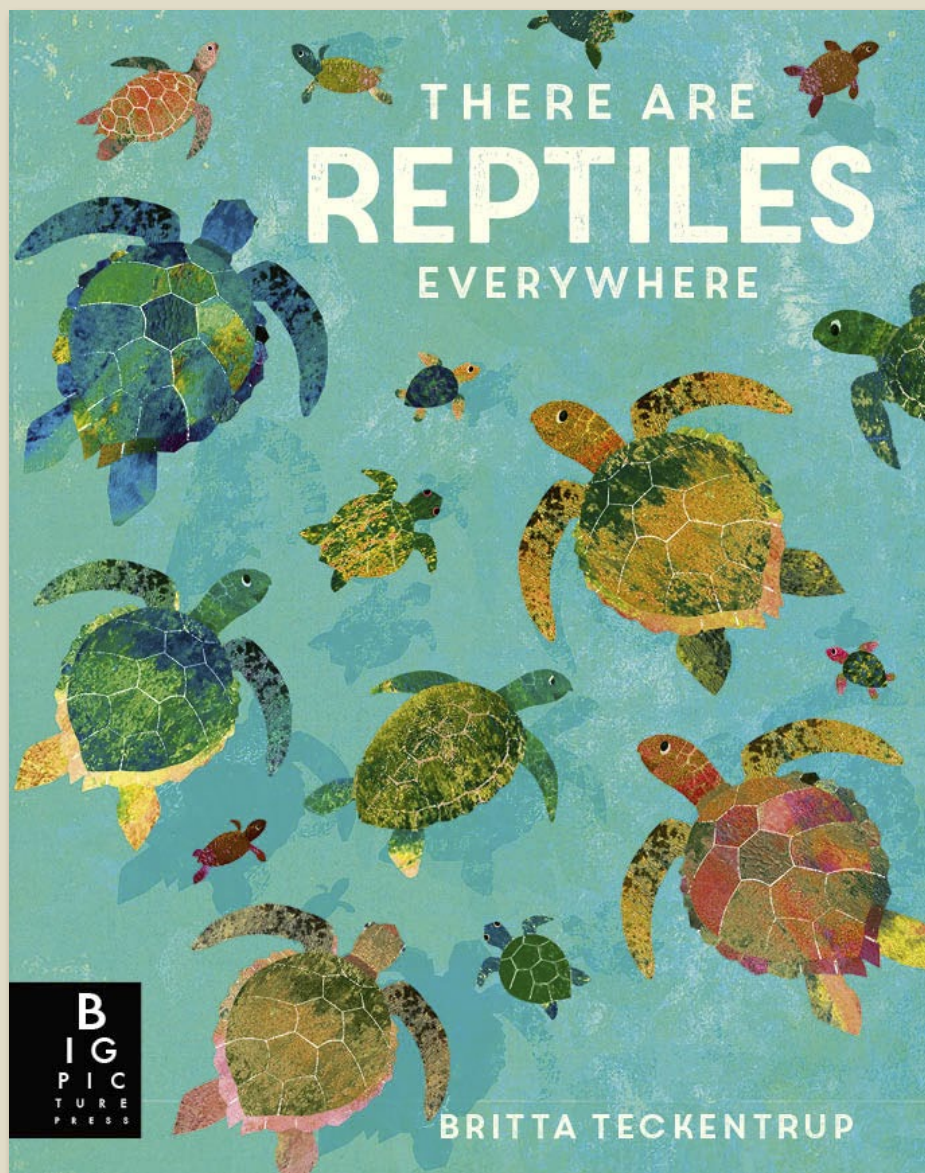
**WETLAND HABITAT**  
Tough shellfish are too hard for most birds to eat, but the oystercatcher has a strong, blunt beak that can easily crack open hard shells.

**WETLAND HABITAT**  
The black-winged stilt has longer legs for its size than any other bird. Long legs are useful when wading through shallow water looking for tiny insects to eat.

**CAN YOU FIND?**  
Marsh harriers nest on the ground, hidden by the tall reeds that grow in wetlands. They hunt mice, rats and voles as well as other birds. Can you find a harrier in its nest?

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Rights Available	World

# There are Reptiles Everywhere



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

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

# There are Reptiles Everywhere

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

Reptiles don't have fur or feathers. Instead, their skin is covered in scales or bony plates, or both. Their reptiles lay eggs, but some of them give birth to live babies. See the examples below.

**TURTLES AND TORTOISES**  
Turtles and tortoises are cold-blooded reptiles. They have a shell made of bony plates called scutes. They can live for a long time. Some turtles can swim, while tortoises are mostly land animals.

**COLD BLOOD**  
Reptiles are cold-blooded. This means they can't control their own body temperature. They have to rely on the sun to warm up and the shade to cool down.

**LUNG POWER**  
Reptiles have lungs. They breathe in and out. Some reptiles, like snakes, also have a special organ called a cloaca that can be used for both breathing and excretion.

**IT'S A BIG FAMILY!**  
Did you spot Anolis lizards and Phyllorhina, the velvet gecko?

The crocodile is the largest reptile in the world. It can grow up to 7 metres long and weigh up to 1,000 kilograms. It lives in water and on land.

The alligator is the second largest reptile in the world. It can grow up to 6 metres long and weigh up to 1,000 kilograms. It lives in water and on land.

## REPTILES HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Reptiles have been around for a long time. They were first seen in the fossil record about 300 million years ago. They were one of the first groups of animals to live on land.

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## WHERE DO REPTILES LIVE?

Reptiles live in many different places. Some live in the desert, some live in the rainforest, and some live in the water.

**DESERT REPTILES**  
Reptiles live in hot, dry deserts, where it's really warm and the plants are green. Snakes and lizards live in the desert. Some reptiles can survive for a long time without water.

**SIDEWINDERS**  
Sidewinders are a type of lizard that lives in the desert. They are called sidewinders because they move their bodies like a snake when they walk.

**COOLING DOWN**  
Reptiles don't have a way to cool down. They have to rely on the shade to keep cool. Some reptiles can survive for a long time without water.

**DEEP-SEA DIVING**  
Some reptiles live in the deep sea. They can survive for a long time without food. They have special adaptations that allow them to live in the deep sea.

**ARCTIC REPTILES**  
Some reptiles live in the Arctic. They can survive for a long time without food. They have special adaptations that allow them to live in the Arctic.

## RAINFOREST REPTILES

This is Borneo, a large island in Southeast Asia, and it's a reptile paradise. From the longest snake in the world to a flying dragon, more than 250 species of reptile live happily in the steamy heat of the rainforest. It's nice and warm, there's plenty of food and there are lots of places to hide.

**Asian forest tortoise**  
The fearless Asian forest tortoise protects her eggs by piling a mound of leaves on top. If a predator comes snooping around, she'll quickly add more leaves and stand on top to guard her babies.

**Orange-headed flying dragon**  
Watch out - this Draco lizard is on the move! Thin sheets of skin between its ribs act like a parachute as it glides to the next tree. Gliding is much faster than climbing up and down.

**Spiny terrapin**  
Wise spiny terrapins stay on their guard. They may have a hard, sharp-edged shell, but that's no defence against fierce neighbourhood predators like the saltwater crocodile.

**Saltwater crocodile**  
A saltwater crocodile lurks in the shadows. Its nostrils and eyes are on top of its head, so it can stay out of view while watching for something tasty to cruise by - like a nice, crunchy spiny terrapin.

**Blue coral snake**  
Beware a hungry blue coral snake! Its bright orange head and tail are a warning that it's very dangerous, with venom that can kill in minutes. Luckily, its favourite food isn't people, but other deadly snakes!

**False gharial**  
A strange sound can be heard in the rainforest. It's a colourful tokay gecko, named after the male's loud call of "to-kay-to-kay". He's calling out to attract a mate.

**False gharial**  
Anyone brave enough to put their head inside a false gharial's mouth would be able to count more than 80 razor-sharp, pointy teeth.

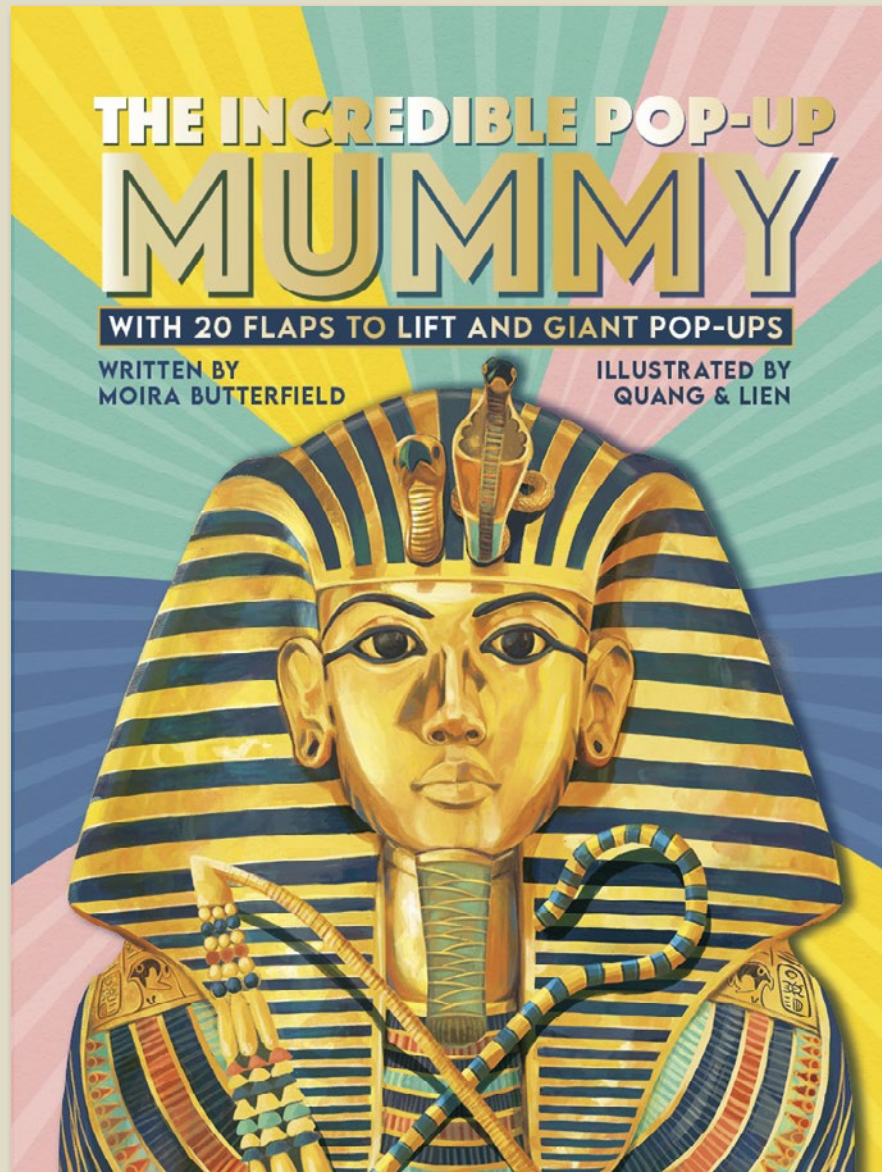
**Retained python**  
The world's longest snake is about to take a dip. It's a reticulated python and it can grow to a monstrous 10 metres long. Female pythons lay their eggs in hollow trees and look after them until they hatch.

**Tokay gecko**  
A strange sound can be heard in the rainforest. It's a colourful tokay gecko, named after the male's loud call of "to-kay-to-kay". He's calling out to attract a mate.

**Saltfin lizard**  
The saltfin lizard has a miraculous talent. When it takes fright, it heads to the river and runs across the water. It doesn't sink straight away because it runs so quickly and has big, wide feet that trap air beneath them.

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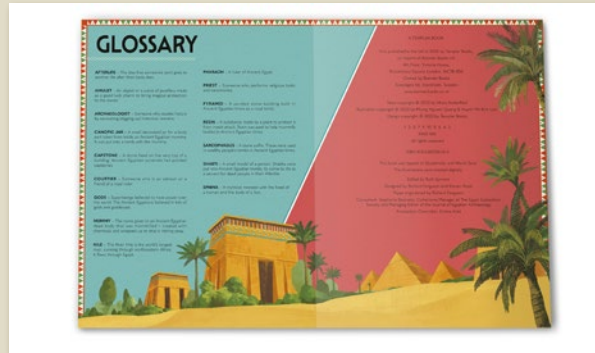
# The Incredible Pop-up Mummy



## A pop-up guide to Ancient Egyptian mummies

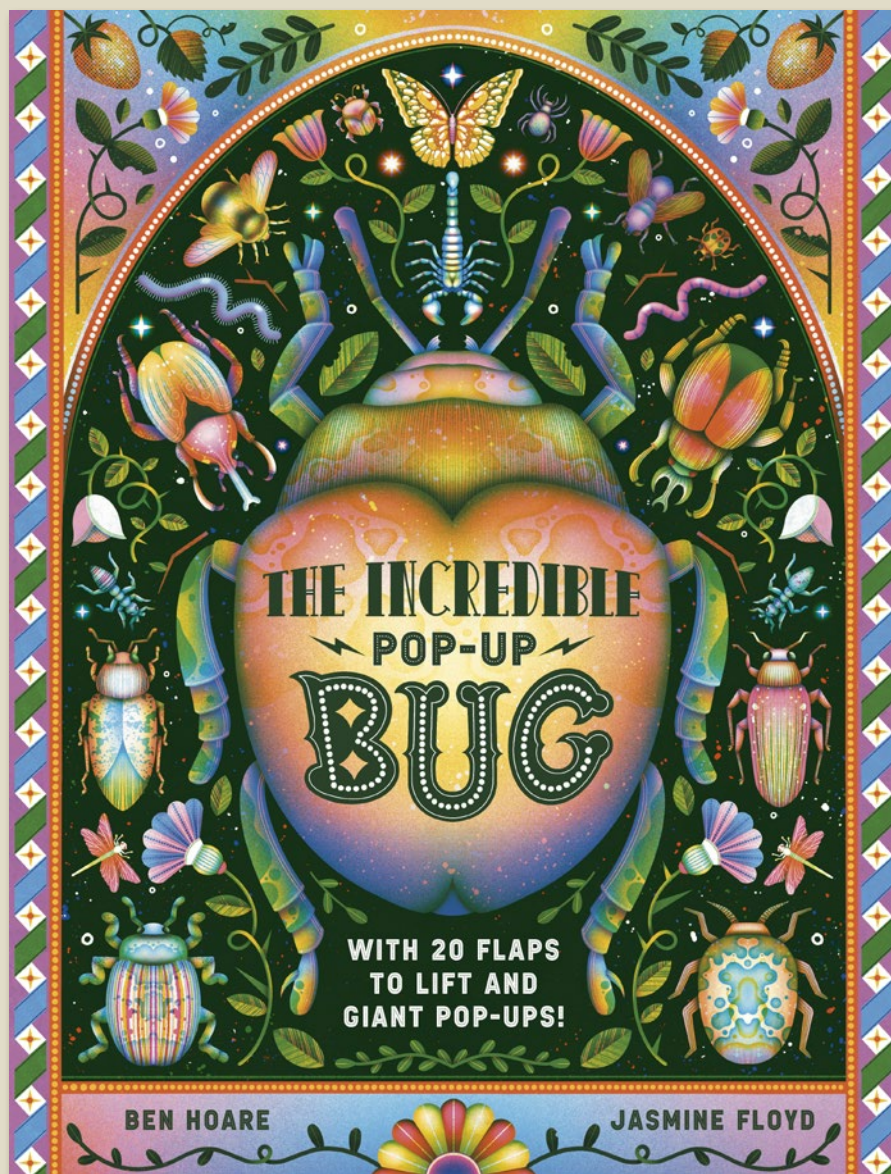
- Incredible paper-engineering - with flaps to lift on every page and three complex multi-layered pop-ups (The Great Pyramid; Tutankhamun's Death Mask; Tutankhamun's Tomb)
- A beautiful non-fiction novelty title to mark the centenary of Howard Carter's opening the tomb of Tutankhamun.
- Made in consultation with expert Egyptologist Stephanie Boonstra, Collections Manager at The Egypt Exploration Society and Managing Editor of the Journal of Egyptian Archaeology.
- Illustrated by award-winning Vietnamese illustration duo Quang and Lien
- Cover finish: gold foil + spot UV

# The Incredible Pop-up Mummy



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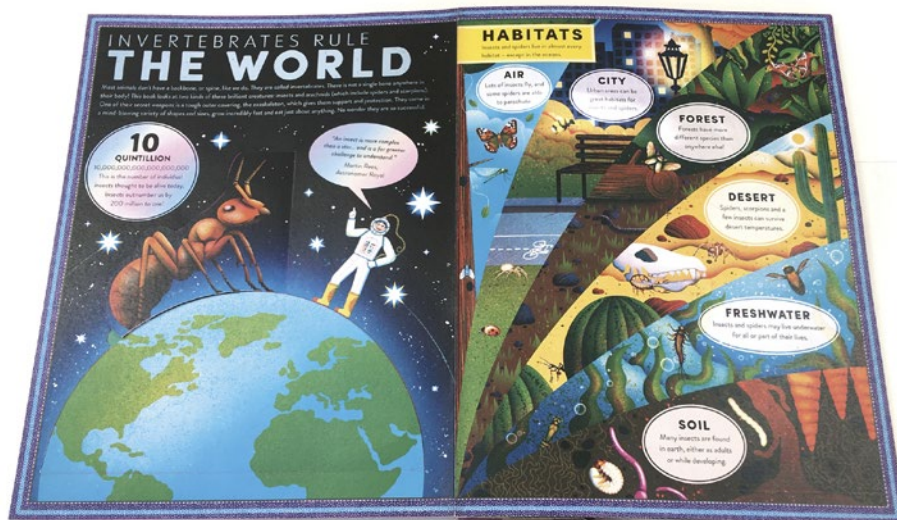
# The Incredible Pop-up Bug



## An intricate pop-up book bursting with beautiful bugs.

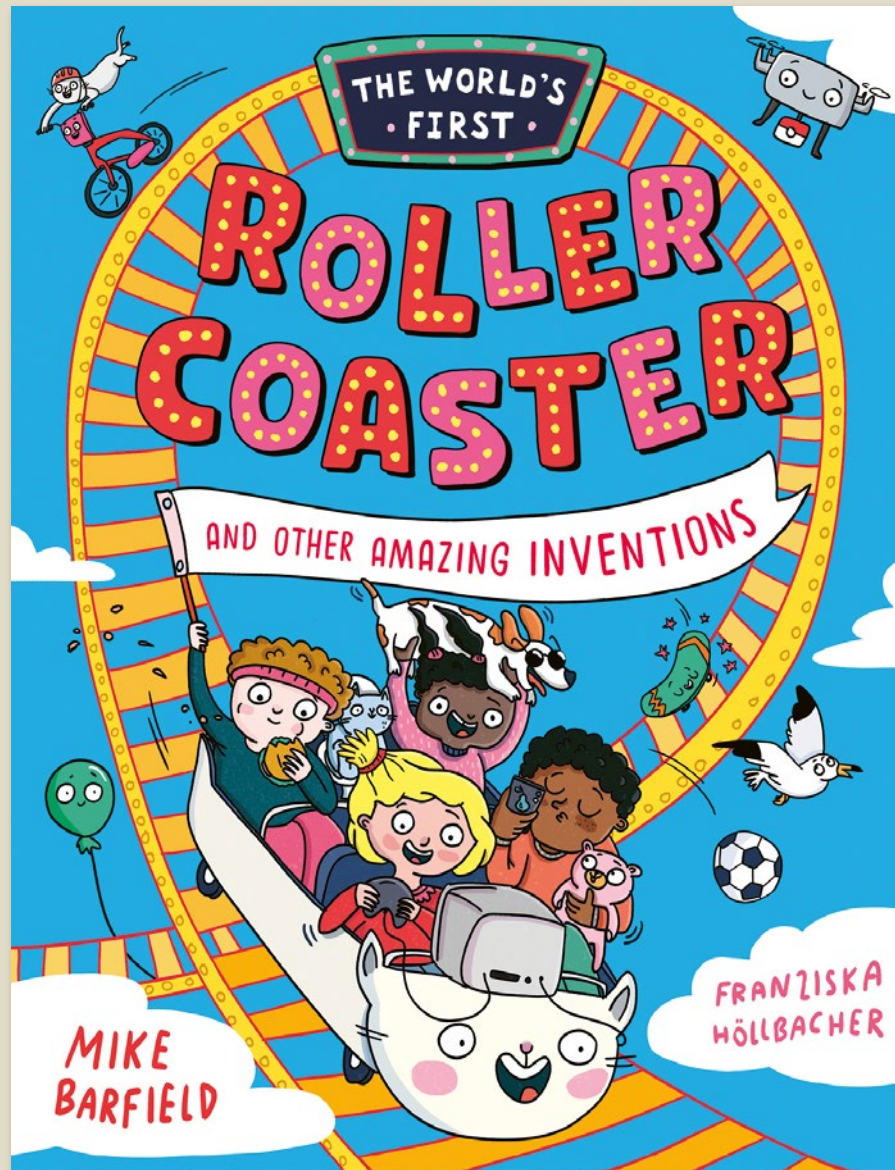
- Incredible paper-engineering - with 20 flaps to lift on every page and three complex multi-layered pop-ups (Rhinoceros beetle; Monarch butterfly; Red-knee tarantula).
- Written by Ben Hoare, an award-winning journalist who has written and edited books and magazines for DK, the BBC, London's Natural History Museum and many others. His books *An Anthology of Intriguing Animals* (2018) and *Wonders of Nature* (2019) are international bestsellers.
- Illustrated by rising star Jasmine Floyd.
- Cover finish: holographic foil + embossing + spot UV

# The Incredible Pop-up Bug



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Freight On Board	11/07/2024
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

## HIGHLY INVENTIVE

### DIÉBÉDO KÉRÉ

Called 'the man in yellow', Diébédo Kéré is an architect from Ghana who designs buildings that are both beautiful and useful. He has won many awards for his work.

But it has been a long journey - literally!

He grew up in a tiny village called Korhogo in Northern Ghana, West Africa. There was no school, but he was like the big family he played together in the village. He and his friends built houses side by side. When they were 10, they went to the city of Yamoussoukro to see the school and work. It was a great journey - and it isn't over yet!

## BULLET TRAIN

THE FASTEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD IS THE SHINKANSEN IN JAPAN. IT CAN TRAVEL AT 320 KM/H. IT'S A GREAT WAY TO GET FROM ONE CITY TO ANOTHER.

## WHATEVER NEXT? BULLET POINTS

HELLO, YELLOW!

HELLO, LO!

HELLO, KITTY!

## FLUSH TOILET

## WHATEVER NEXT? TAKE A SEAT

HELLO, GO!

SITTING PRETTY

TUM OR YUK?

IS IT ART?

## ROLLERCOASTER

HI! I'M GRAVITY. THE INVISIBLE FORCE THAT MAKES THINGS FALL.

YOU ONLY THINK!

NO SOUND, NO VIBRATION, NO FEELING!

AND YOU'RE HELPING THEM GO DOWN THE TRACK!

THE IDEA FOR ROLLERCOASTERS CAME FROM WHAT ICE SLIDERS BUILT FOR WINTER FUN IN RUSSIA. 400 YEARS AGO, PEOPLE RODE ON BLOCKS OF ICE!

IT'S A SLIPPERY SLIDER!

TODAY MANY COUNTRIES STILL CALL ROLLERCOASTERS RUSSIAN SLIDERS!

PEOPLE BEGAN BUILDING SLIDER AND BETTER WOODEN RIDES IN SEARCH OF THRILLS.

IS THIS THE BEST THING I'VE EVER DONE?

LEADS THE WAY, PENNSYLVANIA! USA BUILT THE FIRST STEEL ROLLERCOASTER.

THE WORLD'S FIRST ROLLERCOASTER WITH STEEL TUBES FOR TRACKS OPENED IN BUNYANSVILLE, USA, IN 1953.

IT'S A GREAT EXPERIENCE!

THE FIRST ROLLERCOASTER WITH STEEL TUBES FOR TRACKS OPENED IN BUNYANSVILLE, USA, IN 1953.

THERE ARE WELL OVER 2,000 ROLLERCOASTERS IN THE WORLD TODAY. AND TUBULAR STEEL TRACKS ALLOW DESIGNERS TO INCLUDE TIGHT BENDS THAT FLIP RIDERS UPSIDE DOWN (BUT NOT FOR LONG!).

THAT'S RIGHT! ROLLERCOASTERS CAN GO UP AND DOWN AND FLIP AND TURN AND DO ALL KINDS OF FUN THINGS!

## WHATEVER NEXT? ON A ROLL

WE HAVE LIFT OFF!

The forces felt by rollercoaster riders can be greater than those felt by astronauts during rocket launches, but for much briefer times.

2000M!

The world's fastest rollercoaster is the Formula Rossa in Abu Dhabi, Dubai. The cars reach a speed of 240 km/h in under five seconds!

GOING UP!

Rollercoaster fans have their own language. The floating feeling you get on hills is known as 'airtime'.

GOING LOOPY!

Rollercoaster loops are shaped like upside-down teardrops - not circles - as this makes them safer to ride.

SMILE PLEASE

Rollercoaster cameras have snapped some odd sights.

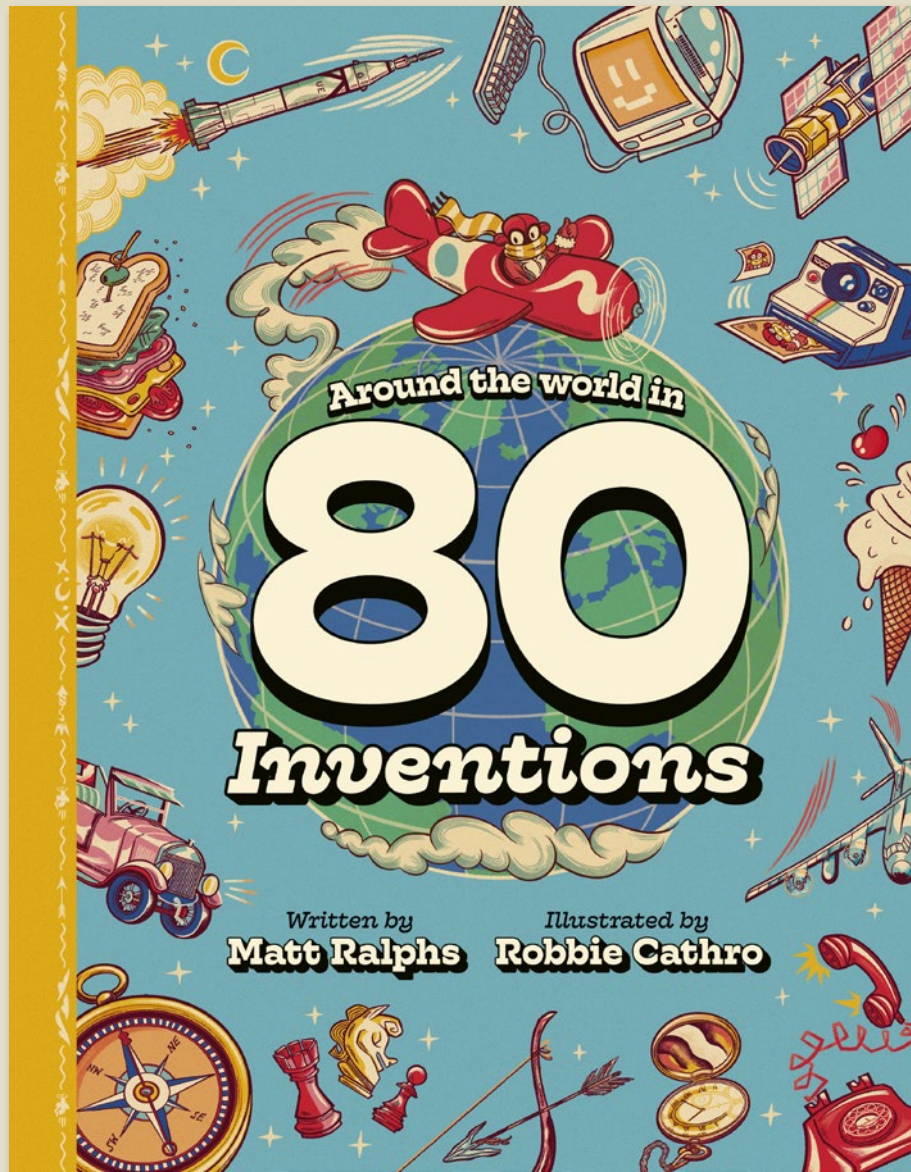
PLAYING JENGA

PUTTING ON MAKE UP

SLEEPING!

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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**f all the food items that have been invented, ice cream is probably the most popular. It's a treat that's enjoyed by people of all ages and in all climates. The first recorded recipe for ice cream was written in a Chinese text from the 10th century BC. It was made with snow and fruit. In the 17th century, a French chef named Lazzaro Spallanzani created a recipe for 'ice cream' that was made with snow and fruit. This was the first recipe for ice cream that we know of. In the 18th century, a French chef named Lazzaro Spallanzani created a recipe for 'ice cream' that was made with snow and fruit. This was the first recipe for ice cream that we know of.

**Easy Ice Cream**

15

## Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

**D**id you know that the first bicycle was invented in the 18th century? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. It was invented by a Frenchman named Sivard. The first bicycle was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a smaller back wheel. It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. It was invented by a Frenchman named Sivard. The first bicycle was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a smaller back wheel. It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. It was invented by a Frenchman named Sivard.

**Pedious Penny-Farthing**

## Camera

"Magicians"

24

**A**lthough it's often thought of as a simple device, the camera is a complex piece of technology. It was invented in the 17th century by a Frenchman named Nicéphore Niépce. The first camera was made of wood and had a lens on the front and a box on the back. It was called a 'camera obscura' and was used to project images onto a surface. The first camera was made of wood and had a lens on the front and a box on the back. It was called a 'camera obscura' and was used to project images onto a surface.

**Developed to Perfection**

## High-Speed Train

"No-speed" "No-stops"

25

**B**efore the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse or by ship. The first high-speed train was invented in the 19th century by a Frenchman named Marc Segnier. The first high-speed train was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a smaller back wheel. It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. It was invented by a Frenchman named Sivard.

**Marvelous Maglevs**

## Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

**Y**ou might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. It's a device that converts wind energy into electricity. The first wind turbine was invented in the 19th century by a Frenchman named Marc Segnier. The first wind turbine was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a smaller back wheel. It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. It was invented by a Frenchman named Sivard.

**Green Energy**

## Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

**W**hen you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a machine that can fly. The first helicopter was invented in the 19th century by a Frenchman named Marc Segnier. The first helicopter was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a smaller back wheel. It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. It was invented by a Frenchman named Sivard.

**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.

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Rights Available	World

# 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

# 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, meaning 'sounding together'. It is often a composer's lifetime piece because the size and cost of the orchestra is hard to pull off.

A symphony is often in four movements, with no set number of tracks. There are five movements, which are often arranged in the sequence of three quick movements, followed by a slow movement and a finale. However, composers varied with length, and the number of movements and timing varied over time.

**LEARNING TIP**  
Look for the conductor in the centre of the page, and the orchestra members around him. The conductor is the one who leads the orchestra, and the orchestra members are the ones who play the instruments.

**1800s**  
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

**1776**  
The first symphony with four movements was written by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in 1763. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

**1800s**  
The first symphony with four movements and a finale was written by Ludwig van Beethoven in 1800. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

**1872**  
The first symphony with four movements and a finale, and a slow movement, was written by Johannes Brahms in 1872. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

**1978**  
The first symphony with four movements and a finale, and a slow movement, and a finale, was written by Gustav Mahler in 1978. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

**Present**  
The first symphony with four movements and a finale, and a slow movement, and a finale, and a finale, was written by Gustav Mahler in 1978. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

## Richard Wagner

1813-1883

**To Listen or Not to Listen...**  
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Can we really think of Wagner as a composer who wrote operas, or is he a composer who wrote music for the stage? Wagner was a composer who wrote operas, and he was a composer who wrote music for the stage. He was a composer who wrote operas, and he was a composer who wrote music for the stage.

**Wagner had a lot to say and did things his way. He pushed music to its limits and revolutionised everything. He had to invent a new language.**

**Wagner's Sound**  
Wagner's music is often described as 'music for the stage'. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre, and it is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre, and it is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre.

**LISTEN!**  
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## George Gershwin

1898-1937

**George Gershwin's Sound**  
Gershwin was one of the most popular composers of the 20th century. He was a composer who wrote music for the stage, and he was a composer who wrote music for the stage. He was a composer who wrote music for the stage, and he was a composer who wrote music for the stage.

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## Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

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 first and foremost 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 15 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 (think Star Wars, but in the 1100s). That made her the 'influencer' of the time! She became a pen pal of popes, kings, emperors and cardinals, 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!

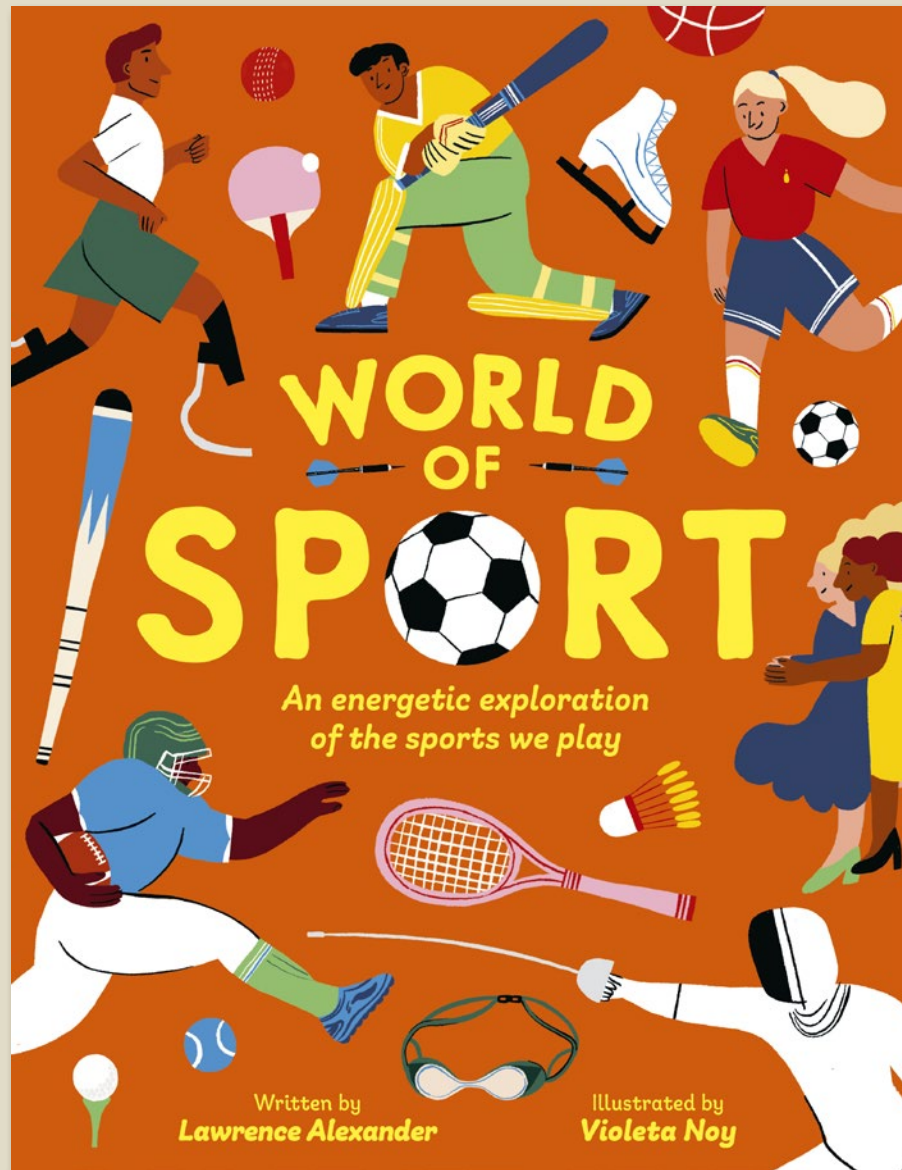
**Learning by Ear**  
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have 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 Bala-Ivona name even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the recordings in this album, released in 1985.

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

Pub Date	06/06/2024
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Illustrator	Michele Bruttomesso
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World

# World of Sport



**In this beautifully illustrated book, learn about the incredible variety of sports that are played around the world.**

- A lively, inspiring and fact-filled exploration of a globally unifying topic: sport! From ancient times to today, covering every corner of the world.
- Featuring extensive coverage of women's sports and sporting heroes, plus sports from different, lesser-known regions and cultures around the world.
- Positioned to publish in time for the 2024 Olympic Games.
- With vibrant, energetic illustrations from Violeta Noy, author and illustrator of *The Right One*.

# World of Sport

### TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS

Track and field sports take place outdoors on a running track. Track events are running competitions and in field events, athletes compete in jumping and throwing events.

#### JAVELIN

A javelin is a spear-like object used in the field event of the same name. The first javelin was made of wood and was used by the ancient Greeks. In 1906, the first javelin made of metal was used by the American athlete Jim Ryan.

#### LONG JUMP

The long jump is one of the field events. It was first recorded in ancient Greece. The first long jumper was the Greek athlete Pheidon of Elis, who jumped 18 metres in 480 BC. In 1906, the first long jumper to jump over 7 metres was the American athlete Alvin O'Rourke.

#### GALINA CHISTAKOVA

Soviet Union athlete Galina Chistakova was the first woman to win a gold medal in the long jump at the 1952 Olympics in Helsinki. She jumped 4.58 metres.

#### DISCUS

One of the field events is the discus. The word 'discus' is derived from the Greek word 'diskos', which means 'disc'. The first discus was made of wood and was used by the ancient Greeks. In 1906, the first discus made of metal was used by the American athlete William Miller.

#### JAM BLENZ

The first javelin to be made of metal was the Jam Blenz. It was invented by the American athlete Jim Ryan in 1906. It was made of wood and was used by the American athlete Jim Ryan.

### AMERICAN FOOTBALL

American football is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport and is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of eleven players each. The objective of the game is to advance the ball down the field and score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone.

#### AIM OF THE GAME

The aim of the game is to score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone. The game is played between two teams of eleven players each. The objective of the game is to advance the ball down the field and score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone.

#### THEY USE TEAM

They use 11 players on the field. The game is played between two teams of eleven players each. The objective of the game is to advance the ball down the field and score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone.

#### MAKING A PLAY

Making a play is a key part of the game. The game is played between two teams of eleven players each. The objective of the game is to advance the ball down the field and score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone.

#### THE PLAYERS

The players are divided into two groups: offensive and defensive. The offensive players are responsible for moving the ball down the field, while the defensive players are responsible for stopping the offensive players. The game is played between two teams of eleven players each. The objective of the game is to advance the ball down the field and score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone.

### RUGBY

Rugby is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport and is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of fifteen players each. The objective of the game is to advance the ball down the field and score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone.

#### THE HISTORY

Rugby is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport and is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of fifteen players each. The objective of the game is to advance the ball down the field and score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone.

#### THE PLAYERS

The players are divided into two groups: forwards and backs. The forwards are responsible for moving the ball down the field, while the backs are responsible for passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone. The game is played between two teams of fifteen players each. The objective of the game is to advance the ball down the field and score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone.

### BASEBALL

Baseball is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport and is played on a diamond-shaped field. The game is played between two teams of nine players each. The objective of the game is to advance the ball around the bases and score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone.

#### THE HISTORY

Baseball is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport and is played on a diamond-shaped field. The game is played between two teams of nine players each. The objective of the game is to advance the ball around the bases and score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone.

#### THE PLAYERS

The players are divided into two groups: infielders and outfielders. The infielders are responsible for moving the ball around the bases, while the outfielders are responsible for catching the ball. The game is played between two teams of nine players each. The objective of the game is to advance the ball around the bases and score points by passing the ball to a player in the end zone or by kicking it into the end zone.

### HOW SPORT BEGAN

People have always enjoyed getting together and competing to find out who's the strongest, fastest or best at something. Humans have been playing sport since ancient times.

#### WHAT WAS THE FIRST SPORT?

Can you see any ancient cave paintings on the map? We don't know for certain what the world's first sport was, but we can guess from these ancient artworks.

#### GRAND BEGINNINGS

The first competitive sport we know about was recorded in a famous story, the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, from 2100 BC. In it King Gilgamesh fights a wild man to see who is stronger.

**Pateca puripatka** was played in the ancient Mexican city of Teotihuacan as long ago as 1500 BC. It was a bit like hockey except the ball was on fire!

In **chunky**, played for centuries by Native Americans, a stone disc was rolled across the ground. Teams throw spears to predict where they thought it would land.

The ancient **Mayan ballgame** of **pitz** was invented sometime between 2,000 and 4,500 years ago. Competitors had to get a ball through a stone hoop without using their hands.

Some ancient Egyptian tomb paintings demonstrate wrestling positions.

During the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046-771 BC), archery was part of the education of wealthy men.

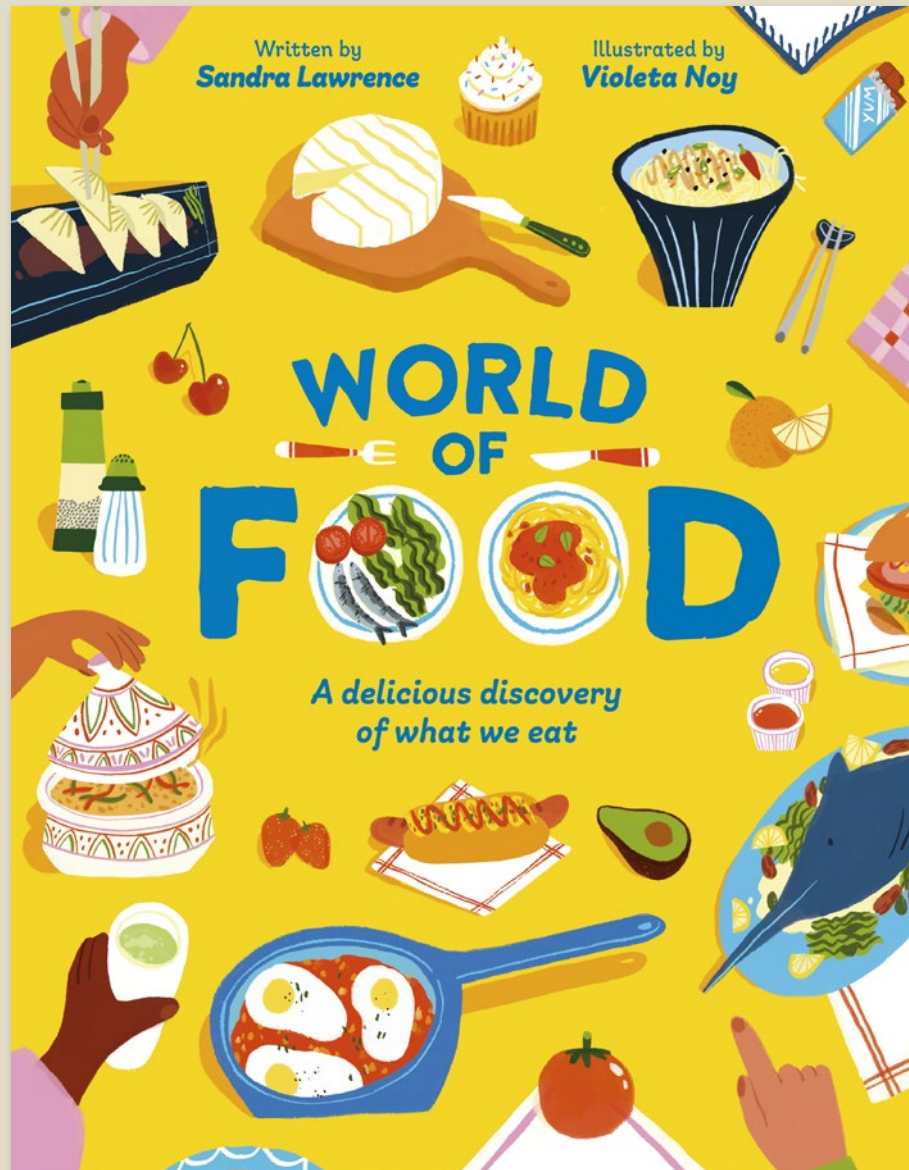
**Surfing** has been popular in the Pacific for hundreds of years. In Hawaii, chiefs competed in fierce competitions, and good surfers could win high social status.

**Stone pitz** hoops can still be seen in ruined Mayan ball courts in South America.

**In boat jousting**, two people in a boat would fight with long poles or 'maces'. Ancient Egyptian carvings show fishermen jousting. They tried to push each other into the river Nile!

The Māori of New Zealand participated in a competition known as the **Māori Games** - often between neighbouring villages. Men, women and children all competed in canoe races, athletics and martial arts.

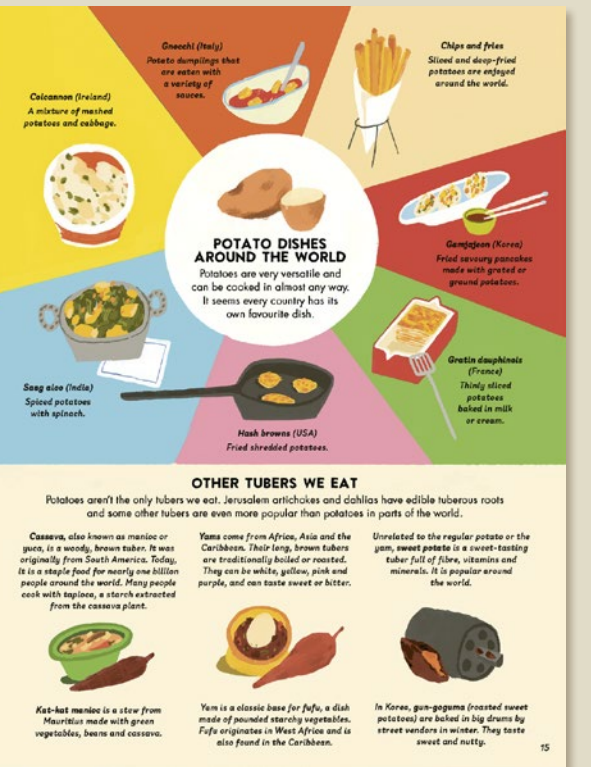
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ISBN	9781787416642
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Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lawrence Alexander
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10500 words
Rights Available	World



## A colourful celebration of food

- Sample contents: The Beginning of Cuisine; A Roman Banquet; The Vegetable Garden; Fruits and Nuts; A Feast of Fungi; A Cornucopia of Corn; Rice of Life; Where Meat Comes From; Salt and Pepper; Hot Hot Chillies; Chocolate; Sweets Around the World; Festive Foods; Is There Enough Food?
- Featuring more than 100 dishes and food traditions from around the world
- Includes information on sustainability and foods of the future
- Colourful, exuberant illustrations from Violeta Noy bring energy to the pages
- Cover finish: matt lam + spot UV





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Illustrator	Violeta Noy
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Rights Available	World

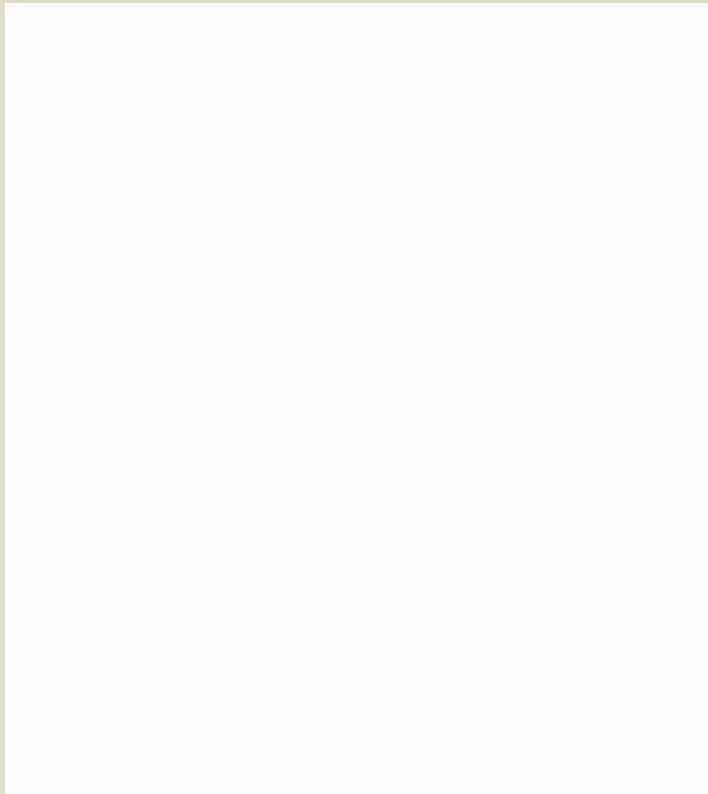
# The Snow Queen



**Award-winning illustrator Lesley Barnes brings a magical touch to this pop-up edition of 'the Snow Queen'.**

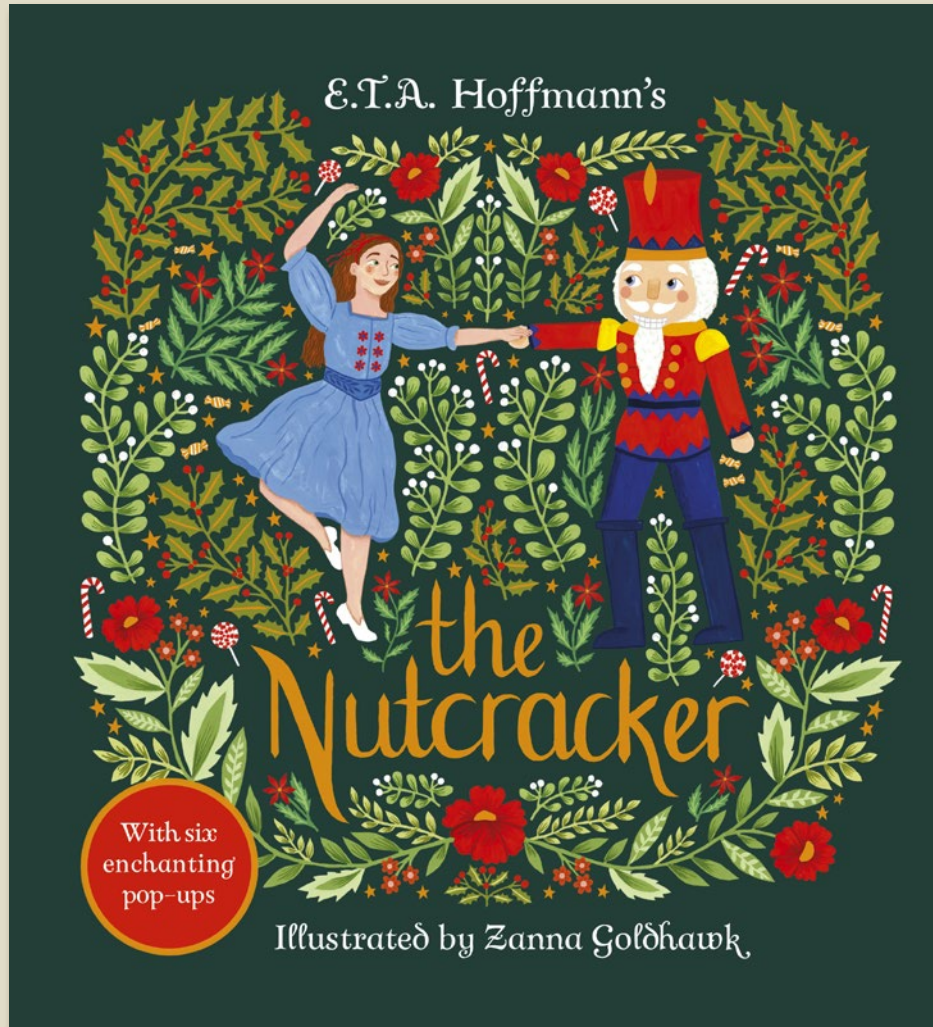
- Illustrations by Lesley Barnes, author and illustrator of *Jill and Dragon* and *Jill and Lion* (Tate).
- A beautifully produced gift edition for the Christmas market.
- Clever paper engineering from the renowned in-house team at Templar.
- Lesley Barnes has created product ranges for both the V&A and Tate Museums.
- 100% foil on the cover. Printed with gold ink on every pop-up page.

# The Snow Queen



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Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Lesley Barnes</b>
Illustrator	<b>Lesley Barnes</b>
Extent	<b>12pp</b>
Word Count	<b>1200 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# The Nutcracker



## A magical pop-up edition of *The Nutcracker*.

- Brought to life by intricate folk art by Zanna Goldhawk, illustrator of *Winter Tales*.
- E.T.A. Hoffmann's Christmas classic is retold with elegance by Steve Patschke, author of *Don't Look at it, Don't Touch It*.
- Clever paper engineering from the renowned in-house team at Templar.
- 100% foil on the cover.

# The Nutcracker



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Illustrator	<b>Zanna Goldhawk</b>
Extent	<b>12pp</b>
Word Count	<b>1200 words</b>
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# Kustantaja

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[bookshelf.bonnierbooks.co.uk/collections/Kustantaja](https://bookshelf.bonnierbooks.co.uk/collections/Kustantaja)