



LATAM SP - BBF24 - non-fiction

The Safari



Search for animals from A to Z in this bright and busy picture book that follows the story of one little frog on a trip around the globe!

- The follow-up title to *The Parade*
- Little ones will love this book, which combines learning the alphabet and first words with a search-and-find element
- The Parade WON the bronze award at the Right Start Awards 2022
- Gorgeous artwork by ARKET childrenswear designer and illustrator, Jana Glatt.
- Beautiful, larger format picture book is ideal for parents and children to read along together.
- Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books

The Safari



Pub Date	26/09/2024
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788060
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Jana Glatt
Extent	32pp
Word Count	500 words
Freight On Board	01/08/2024
Rights Available	World

Against the Odds



Meet the adventurers who have tried, failed and succeeded against the odds!

- *Alastair Humphreys's Great Adventurers* won the Stanford Travel and Teach Primary Book awards and has sold over 45,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Sample contents: , Junko Tabei, Juanita Harrison, Ffyona Campbell, Bernard Moitessier, Goran Kropp, Terry Fox, Matthew Henson, Frank Wild, Joe Simpson, Jack Swigert, Jeanne Baret, Robert Smalls, Zheng He, Emile Leray , Karen Darke, Beth French and Marianne Du Toit.
- Author Alastair Humphreys - National Geographic Adventurer of the Year 2012 - has hand-selected 20 inspiring adventurers and retold their stories in his own words

Against the Odds

JEANNE BARET

Small text describing the story of Jeanne Baret, a French explorer who traveled to the Americas.

INTO THE WILDERNESS
Small text describing her journey into the wilderness.

A MAN IN DISGUISE
Small text describing her disguise as a man.

- a clever disguise
- a man in disguise
- into the wilderness

A NEW LIFE

Small text describing the story of a man seeking a new life.

My Robert Smith's Story
Small text describing the story of Robert Smith.

JUNKO Tabei

Small text describing the story of Junko Tabei, a Japanese mountaineer.

Small text describing her achievements and the challenges she faced.

ROBERT SMALLS

Robert Smalls was born into slavery in 18th-century America, deep in the South. He was desperate for his family to escape to a better life. But the outbreak of the American Civil War seemed certain to end his hopes of freedom and safety.

As a child, Robert Smalls worked as an enslaved cotton picker on a plantation.

When he was 12, he was sent to Charleston as a labourer, working in a hotel and then as a lamplighter.

As a teen, he worked on the docks. He got to know the ships well and became a helmsman, in charge of steering the boat.

At 17, Robert got married and was desperate to buy his family's freedom. But for every \$15 he earned as an enslaved man, he was only allowed to keep a single dollar. This made it impossible to save the \$800 he needed. Robert was trapped, as his people had been for centuries, and he knew that if he wanted to be free, he would need to come up with a spectacular plan.

US CIVIL WAR 1861 - 1865

DREAMS OF FREEDOM
The American Civil War began in 1861 between the Southern States (the Confederacy) who wanted to keep slavery, and the Northern States (the Union) who did not.

In 1861, Robert was forced into service on a transport ship for the Confederate Army called the CSS Planter, delivering ammunition and supplies up and down the coast. The ship was led by Captain Bevela, with two other white officers and a crew of enslaved Black men.

The captain always wore a wide-brimmed straw hat to protect his head from the bright southern sun. This gave Robert the first glimmering of an idea...

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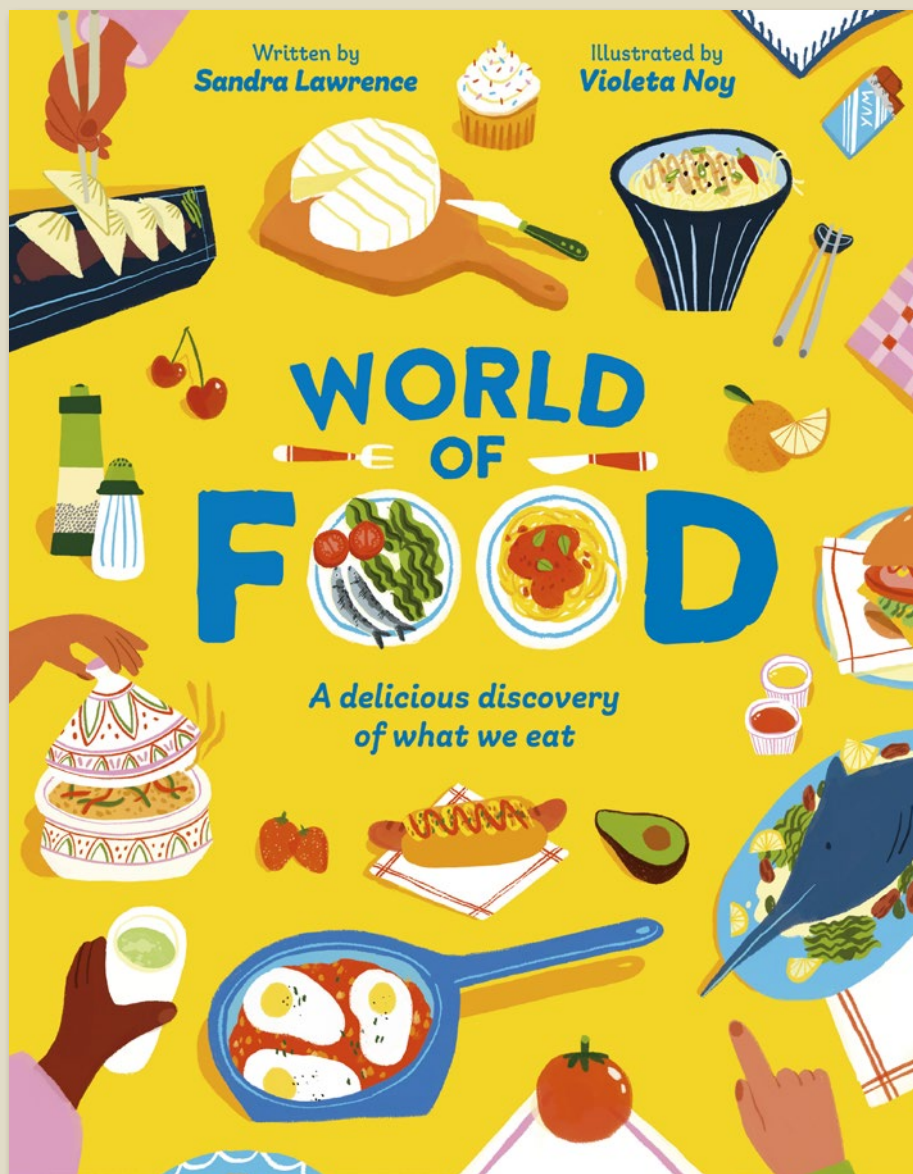


Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

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



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Rights Available	World



A colourful celebration of food, farming and dishes from around the world!

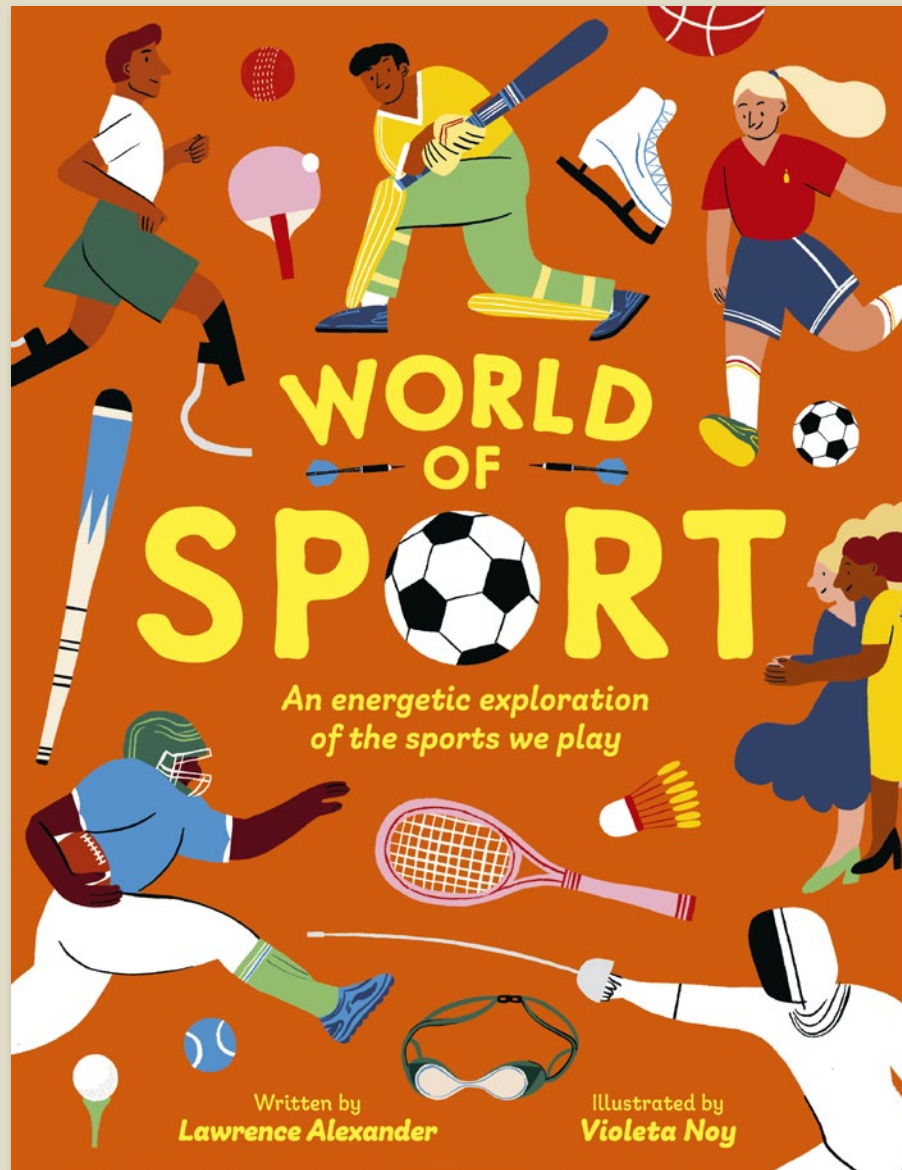
- Sample contents: The Beginning of Cuisine; A Roman Banquet; The Vegetable Garden; Fruits and Nuts; A Feast of Fungi; A Cornucopia of Corn; Rice of Life; Where Meat Comes From; Salt and Pepper; Hot Hot Chillies; Chocolate; Sweets Around the World; Festive Foods; Is There Enough Food?
- Featuring more 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

World of Food



Pub Date	07/11/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
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H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sandra Lawrence
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Files To Printer	10/06/2024
Freight On Board	22/08/2024
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
The javelin is a long, thin spear-like object used in track and field events. The first javelin was made of wood and was used in ancient Greece. Today, javelins are made of metal and have a pointed tip. The javelin was invented in the 19th century.

LONG JUMP
The long jump is a track and field event in which the athlete jumps as far as possible into a sandpit. The long jumper must take a running start before jumping. The long jump was first recorded in ancient Greece.

GALINA CHISTAKOVA
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won the gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. She is the only woman to have won the gold medal in the long jump at the Olympics.

DISCUS
One of the most beautiful events in the ancient world is called the Discobolus or 'discus thrower'. The statue is a Greek statue of a young man throwing a discus. The discus was first recorded in ancient Greece.

JAN SZENT
Jan Szent is a Hungarian athlete. He won the gold medal at the 1900 Paris Olympics. He is the only athlete to have won the gold medal in the long jump at the Olympics.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
American football is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport that involves running with the ball and passing it to other players. American football was first recorded in the 19th century.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by running with the ball or passing it to other players. The player who has the ball is called the quarterback. The player who is running with the ball is called the running back. The player who is passing the ball is called the passer.

MEET THE TEAM
There are 11 players on the field. The players are divided into two teams. The players are called the offense and the defense. The offense is the team that is running with the ball. The defense is the team that is trying to stop the offense.

MAKING A PLAY
Making a play is the most important part of the game. It is when the offense is running with the ball and the defense is trying to stop them. The play is called a play. The play is called a play because it is a play on the field.

FOR READY
One of the most important parts of the game is the ready. The ready is when the players are lined up on the field and the game is about to start. The ready is called a ready because it is a ready to start the game.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport that involves running with the ball and passing it to other players. Rugby was first recorded in the 19th century.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by running with the ball or passing it to other players. The player who has the ball is called the scrum half. The player who is running with the ball is called the wing. The player who is passing the ball is called the scrum half.

BASEBALL
Baseball is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport that involves hitting a ball with a bat and running the bases. Baseball was first recorded in the 19th century.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball with a bat and running the bases. The player who is hitting the ball is called the batter. The player who is running the bases is called the runner. The player who is catching the ball is called the catcher.

CRICKET
Cricket is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport that involves hitting a ball with a bat and running the bases. Cricket was first recorded in the 19th century.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball with a bat and running the bases. The player who is hitting the ball is called the batsman. The player who is running the bases is called the runner. The player who is catching the ball is called the wicket keeper.

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.

Patata puripatsha 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.

Sometimes rival cities settled disagreements with pitz instead of going to war.

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

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.

Mongolian cave paintings from 5,000 years ago show people wrestling in front of spectators.

The army of ancient Rome played harpastum, a dangerous sport a bit like rugby, as a way of training their soldiers.

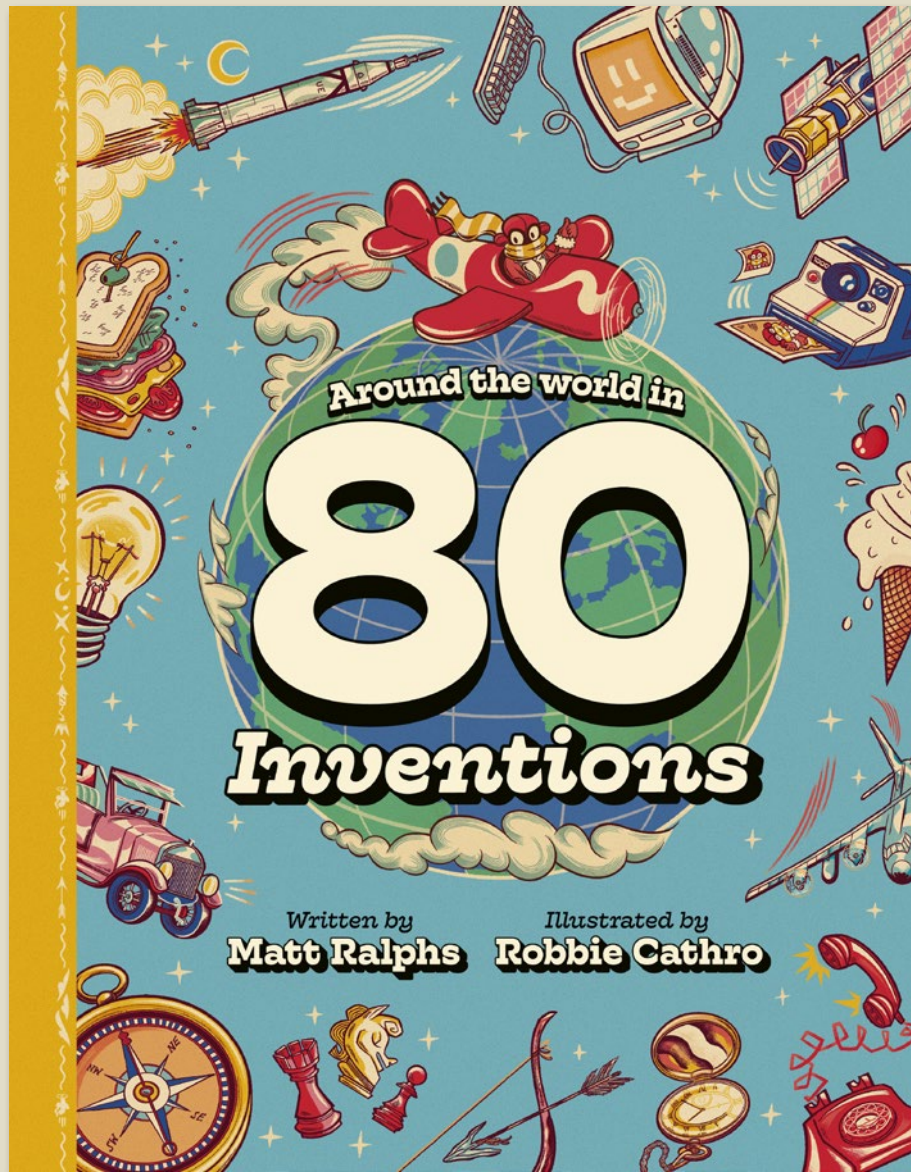
In boat jousting, two people in a boat would fight with long poles or 'maces'. Ancient Egyptian carvings show fishermen jousting. They tried to push each other into the river Nile!

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.

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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Rights Available	World

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 14

"Dreaming from dessert"

On the 13th of August 1686, we were given a little taste of heaven as the first ice cream was made in London. The recipe was a simple one: cream, sugar and fruit. It was a treat for the rich, but soon the recipe was passed on to the poor. The first ice cream parlour was opened in London in 1772. It was a small shop, but it was the beginning of a new industry. Today, there are over 100,000 ice cream parlours in the world. The most popular flavour is vanilla, but there are many others. Ice cream is a delicious treat that has been enjoyed for centuries.

Easy Ice Cream

1. Put the cream, sugar and fruit in a bowl. Whisk together. 2. Pour into an ice cream maker and churn for 20-30 minutes. 3. Turn out onto a flat surface and freeze for 2 hours. 4. Cut into slices and enjoy!

Ferocious Penny-Farthing

It gives the 1st of August, 1870, a new meaning. The first bicycle was invented in 1817. It was a simple wooden frame with two wheels of equal size. It was called a 'velocipede'. The first bicycle was made of wood and had a seat and handlebars. It was a simple but revolutionary invention that changed the way people moved.

Camera 24

"Tag along"

Around 1816, Joseph Nicéphore Niépce and his brother Claude invented the first camera. It was called a 'chambre noire'. It was a simple wooden box with a lens on one side and a piece of paper on the other. Light would pass through the lens and create an inverted image on the paper. This was the first step towards photography. The first photograph was made in 1826. It was a view from a window in a house in France. It was called 'View from the Window at Le Gras'. The camera has since become one of the most important inventions in the world.

Developed to Perfection

Many improvements to the camera have been made. The first camera was made of wood, but now they are made of metal and plastic. They are also much smaller and more portable. The camera has become an essential part of our lives. It allows us to capture memories and share them with others. The camera is a truly remarkable invention that has changed the way we see the world.

High-Speed Train 25

"No-speed" "No-speed"

By the 1970s, the Japanese had developed a high-speed train. It was called the Shinkansen. It was a sleek, aerodynamic train that could travel at speeds of up to 300 km/h. The Shinkansen was the first high-speed train in the world. It was a revolution in rail travel. The Shinkansen has since been copied by many other countries. Today, there are high-speed trains in many parts of the world. They are faster, more efficient and more comfortable than traditional trains. The high-speed train is a truly remarkable invention that has changed the way we travel.

Marvelous Maglevs

The Shinkansen was the first high-speed train, but it was not the only one. In 1984, the first maglev train was built in Japan. It was called the Transrapid. It was a train that ran on a magnetic levitation system. It was faster and more efficient than traditional trains. The maglev train is a truly remarkable invention that has the potential to revolutionize rail travel.

Wind Turbine 34

"Harnessing the power of wind"

You might think that wind turbines are a modern invention, but they have been around for centuries. The first wind turbine was built in 1890. It was a simple wooden structure with three blades. It was used to generate electricity. The wind turbine has since become one of the most important inventions in the world. It is a clean, renewable source of energy. Wind turbines are now being built in many parts of the world. They are a truly remarkable invention that has the potential to revolutionize the way we generate energy.

Green Energy

The wind turbine is a truly remarkable invention that has the potential to revolutionize the way we generate energy. It is a clean, renewable source of energy that is becoming increasingly popular. Wind turbines are now being built in many parts of the world. They are a truly remarkable invention that has the potential to revolutionize the way we generate energy.

Helicopter 35

"A surprising way to fly"

When you think of helicopters, you think of the rotor blades. But the helicopter is a truly remarkable invention that has the potential to revolutionize the way we travel. The first helicopter was built in 1907. It was a simple wooden structure with two rotors. It was used to transport people and cargo. The helicopter has since become one of the most important inventions in the world. It is a versatile mode of transport that can fly in and out of areas that other aircraft cannot. The helicopter is a truly remarkable invention that has the potential to revolutionize the way we travel.

Versatile VTOLs

The helicopter is a truly remarkable invention that has the potential to revolutionize the way we travel. It is a versatile mode of transport that can fly in and out of areas that other aircraft cannot. The helicopter is a truly remarkable invention that has the potential to revolutionize the way we travel.

Wheel 17

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round"

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.

Internet 18

"The world at your fingertips"

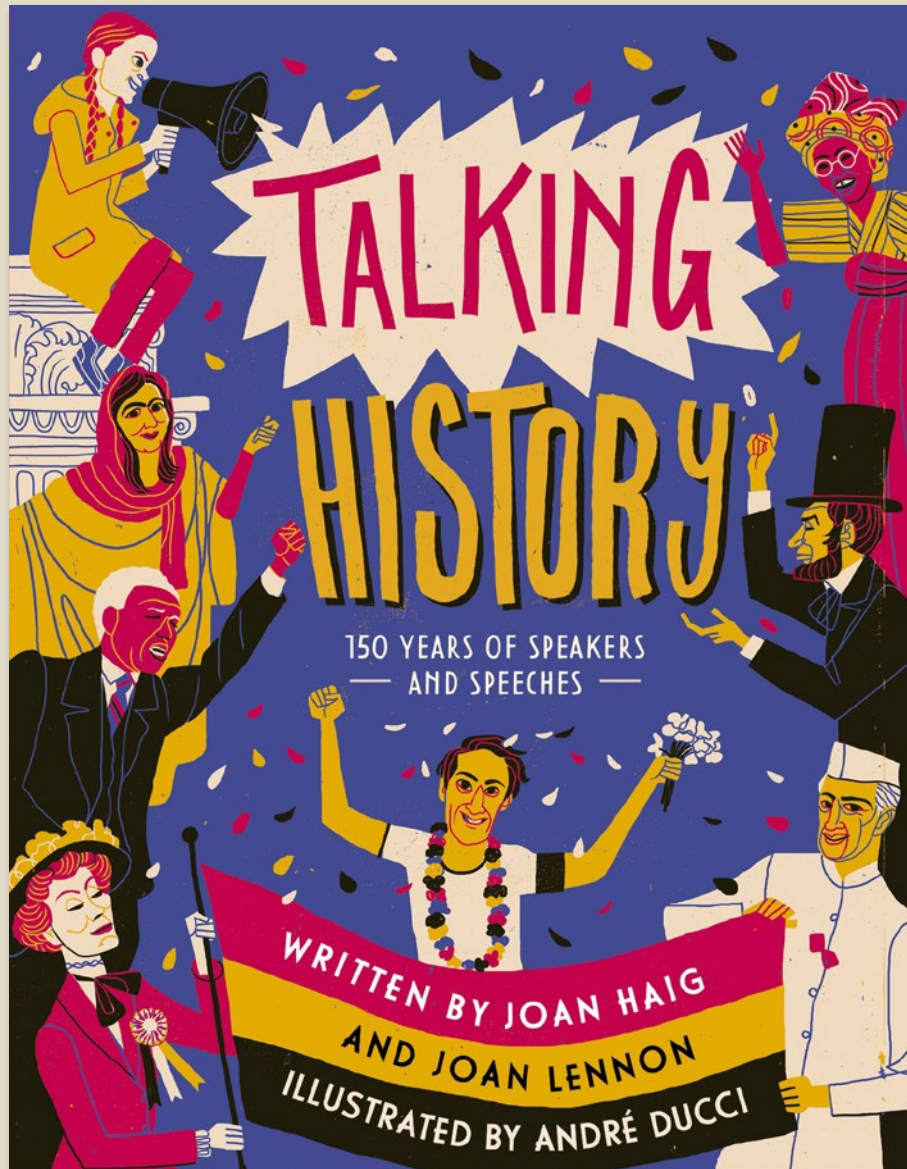
The invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947–1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when 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.

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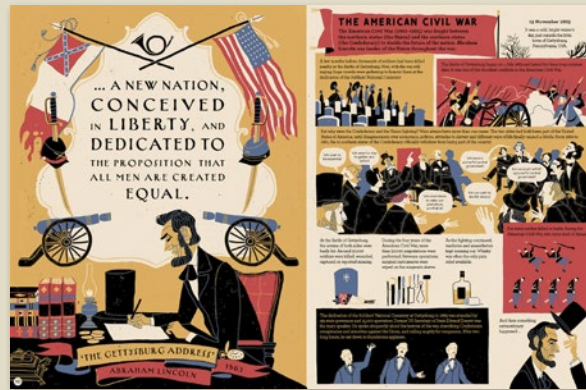
Talking History



150 years of world-changing speeches

- An accessible look at political and social history, and issues that remain pertinent today
- Contemporary design and illustrations from André Ducci accompany engaging text
- Authors are experienced children's writers and academics with expert knowledge on the topics discussed. In 2021, Joan Haig was selected as one of prestigious Scottish Book Trust's authors in residence, working with a school in Aberdeen
- Sample contents: Abraham Lincoln, 'The Gettysburg Address', 1863; Jawaharlal Nehru, 'A Tryst with Destiny', 1947; Nelson Mandela, 'Speech from the Dock', 1964; Harvey Milk, 'The Hope Speech', 1978; Angela Merkel, 'Address to 68th Session of the WHO', 2015 and Severn Cullis-Suzuki, 'Listen to the Children', 1992,

Talking History



In 1903, in the city of Manchester, UK, Emmeline Pankhurst and her eldest daughter Christabel founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). The organisation campaigned fearlessly for women's right to vote.

THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

This wasn't the first time that women in Britain had fought for the vote. Since the mid-nineteenth century, female campaigners called 'suffragists' had tried to win rights for women in society through peaceful petitions and, later on, by refusing to pay their taxes.

But this campaign was slow with few results. After years of unsuccessful peaceful protest by the suffragists, the WSPU decided that it was time for action - 'Deeds Not Words', as their motto said. Members of the WSPU took part in 'civil disobedience' to literally fight for their cause. They chained themselves to railings, hacked politicians' names off buildings, and smashed windows in public places, constantly clashing with the authorities. They were so determined to achieve their political aims that they deliberately took part in violence and vandalism to influence the public and the government.

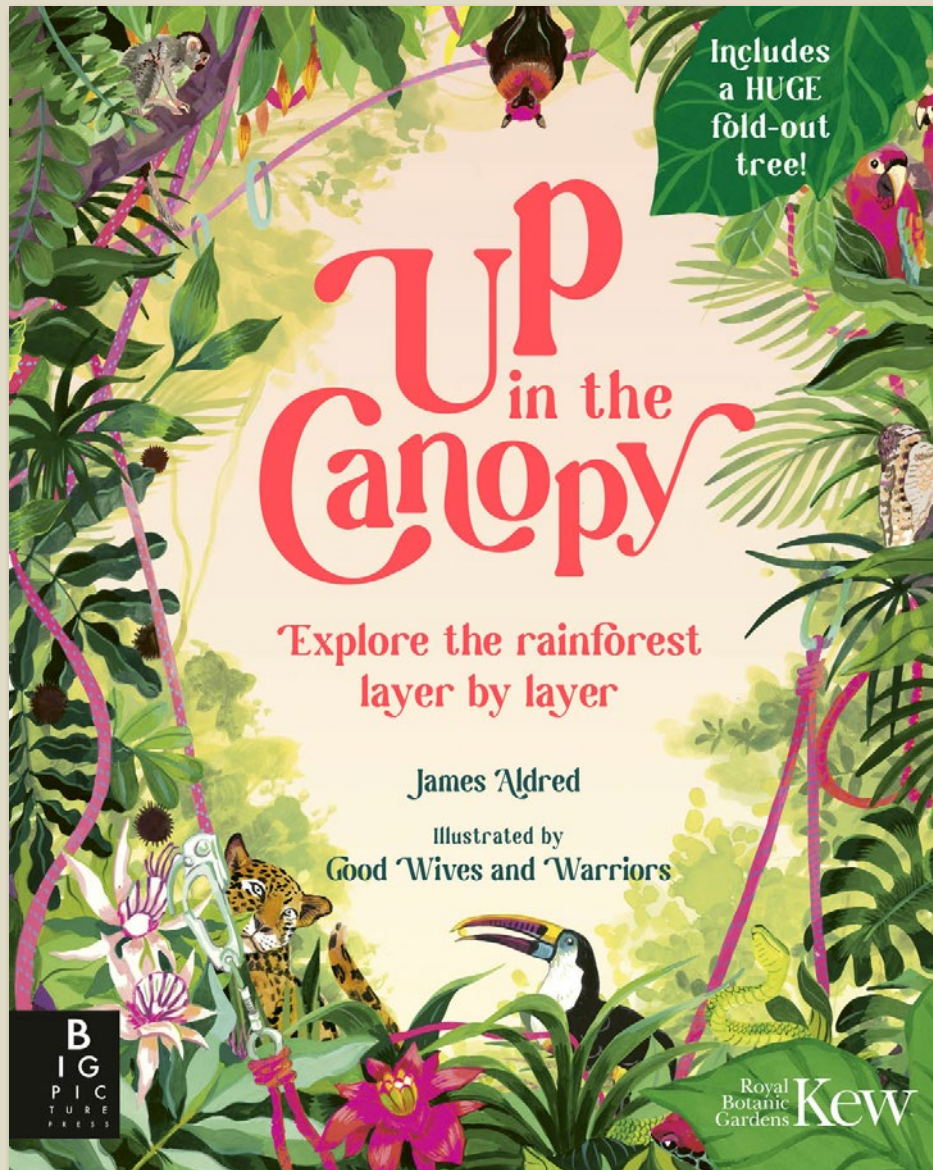
THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Around 1,000 suffragettes were imprisoned for their 'substance' behaviour. While in jail, some continued to fight by going on hunger strikes, refusing to eat or drink. At first, they were released to prevent them from starving, but, by 1910, prison wardens began to force-feed them. Women were badly hurt, prompting public outrage at what was seen as government torture. The government responded by passing the 1913 'Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act. Under this new law, when women on hunger strike became critically weak, they were sent home. As soon as they recovered, they were promptly returned to continue their sentence. It was dubbed the 'Cat and Mouse Act' because of the way a cat plays with its prey repeatedly letting it escape before catching it again.



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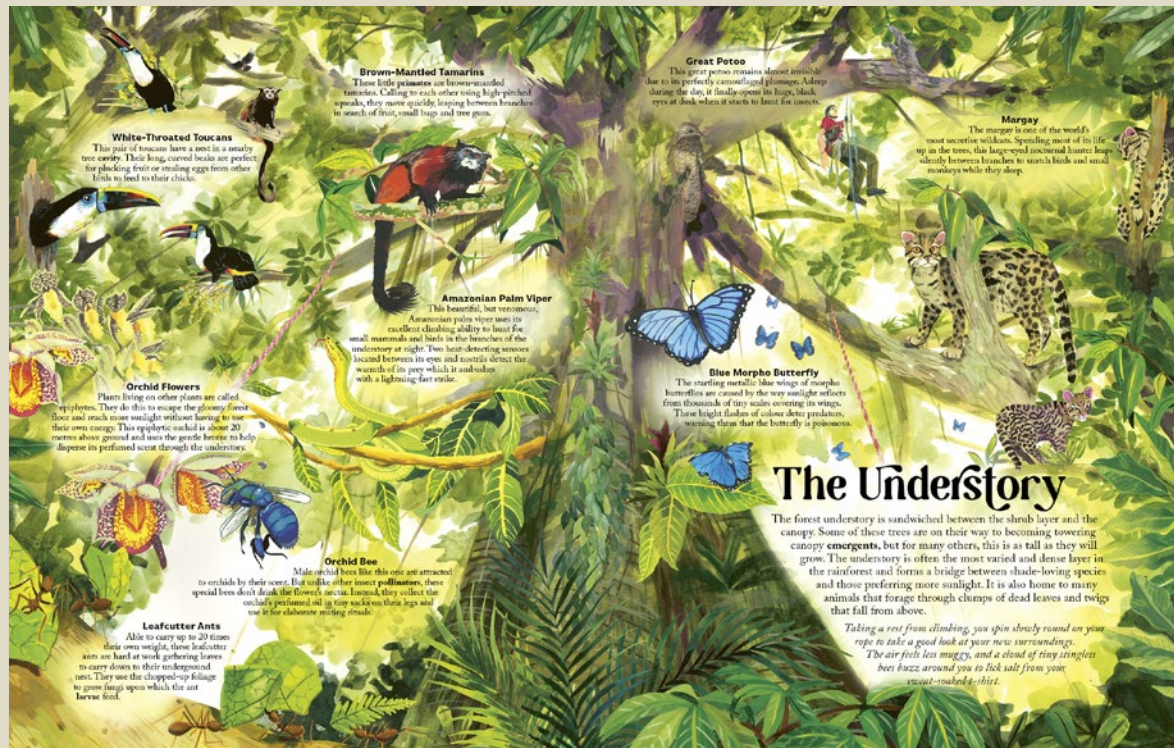
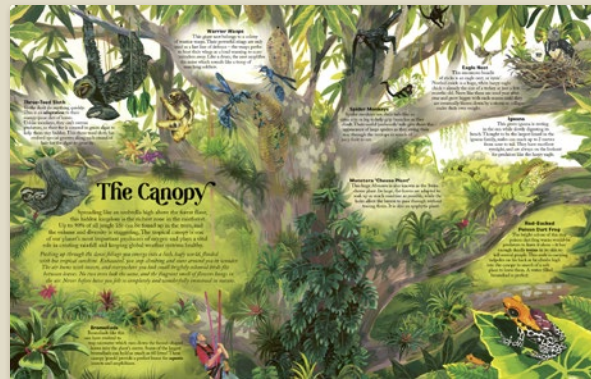
Up in the Canopy



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



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Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
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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 had come from the Greek, meaning 'sounding together'. It is often a composer's lifetime piece because the size and scale of the music make it hard to pull off.

A symphony is often in four movements, with no or a handful of repeats. There was no set format, and composers used their own devices. It has a variety of styles, ranging from the early classical to the late romantic. The word 'symphony' is often used to describe a large-scale work, but it can also refer to a single movement or a short piece. However, it usually refers to a large-scale work.

LEARNING TIP
Have a go at writing a short piece of music for a large group of players. Use the notes on the page to help you. You can also try writing a short piece of music for a large group of players. Use the notes on the page to help you.

1800s The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1776 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart wrote his first symphony in 1764. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1807 Ludwig van Beethoven wrote his first symphony in 1800. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1800s The symphony became a popular form of music in the 1800s. It was often performed in public halls and concert halls.

Present The symphony is still a popular form of music today. It is often performed in concert halls and on the radio.

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

Wagner had a lot to say and did things his way. He pushed music to its limits and revolutionized everything. He had to face a controversial figure.

1842 Wagner wrote his first opera, 'Die Feuerschiff', in 1842. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1848 Wagner wrote his second opera, 'Die Lorelei', in 1848. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1850 Wagner wrote his third opera, 'Die Walküre', in 1850. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1852 Wagner wrote his fourth opera, 'Die Götterdämmerung', in 1852. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1856 Wagner wrote his fifth opera, 'Die Valkyrie', in 1856. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1868 Wagner wrote his sixth opera, 'Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg', in 1868. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1870 Wagner wrote his seventh opera, 'Die Tristram und Isolde', in 1870. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1875 Wagner wrote his eighth opera, 'Die Parsifal', in 1875. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1883 Wagner wrote his ninth opera, 'Die Ring des Nibelungen', in 1883. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

LISTEN!
Richard Wagner was a German composer, conductor, and opera writer. He is best known for his operas, which are often performed in concert halls and on the radio.

Wagner's Sound
His music is often monophonic – a single line, a tune on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. He wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church. Her abbey consisted of 50 nuns who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun at the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an in-house choir, then, an abbey provided an ideal testing ground for new music. Music becomes a form of prayer, and having everyone sing the same line creates a powerful symbol of togetherness through faith.

George Gershwin

1898-1937

George Gershwin was a composer and pianist. He was known for his popular songs and piano pieces.

1914 Gershwin wrote his first popular song, 'Swanee', in 1914. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1919 Gershwin wrote his second popular song, 'Fingertips', in 1919. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1925 Gershwin wrote his third popular song, 'I Got a Crush on You', in 1925. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1928 Gershwin wrote his fourth popular song, 'The Man I Love', in 1928. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1929 Gershwin wrote his fifth popular song, 'They Can't Take That Away from Aladdin', in 1929. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1931 Gershwin wrote his sixth popular song, 'The World Is Waiting for the Morning After to Come', in 1931. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1934 Gershwin wrote his seventh popular song, 'The Man I Love', in 1934. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

1937 Gershwin wrote his eighth popular song, 'The Man I Love', in 1937. It was a single movement for a large group of players.

LISTEN!
George Gershwin was an American composer and pianist. He is best known for his popular songs, which are often performed in concert halls and on the radio.

Gershwin's Sound
His music is often monophonic – a single line, a tune on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. He wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church. Her abbey consisted of 50 nuns who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun at the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an in-house choir, then, an abbey provided an ideal testing ground for new music. Music becomes a form of prayer, and having everyone sing the same line creates a powerful symbol of togetherness through faith.

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 (deep breath!) a nun, diplomat, writer, leader, adviser, plant expert, scientist, public speaker... and a composer. But it all came back to faith. Hildegard became a nun aged 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-Icava name even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the standards in this album, released in 1985.

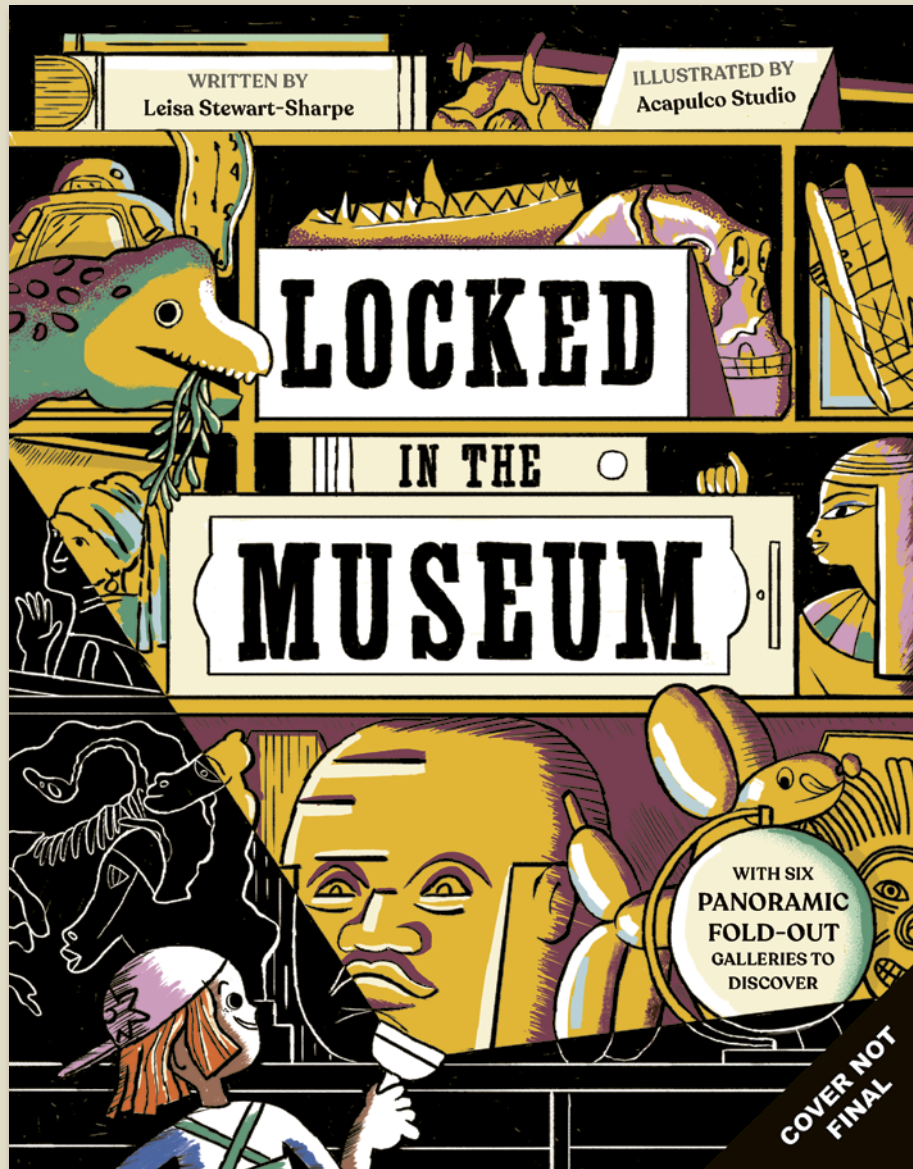
She sent me a letter!

And a botany book to me!

I'm scheduling that next tour!

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

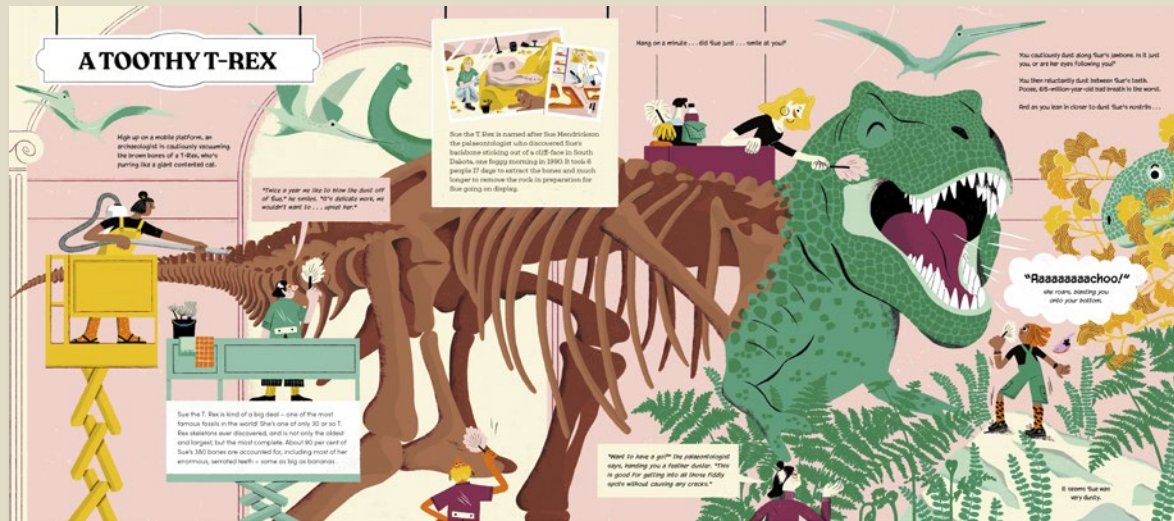
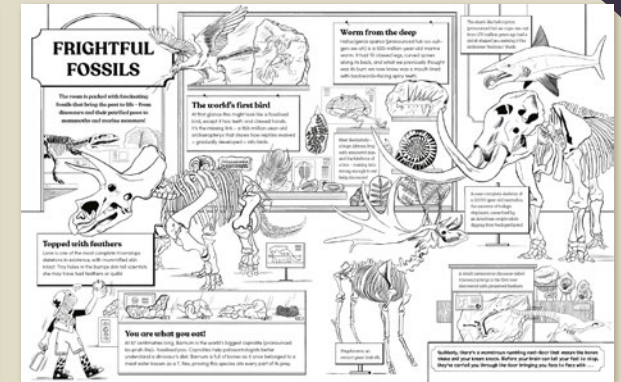
Locked in the Museum



What if, for one night only, some of the world's oldest, rarest, and most beautiful items could all be found under one roof? And what if that magical night was tonight, and you had the ticket to see them all. So, what are you waiting for? Welcome to the most marvellous museum.

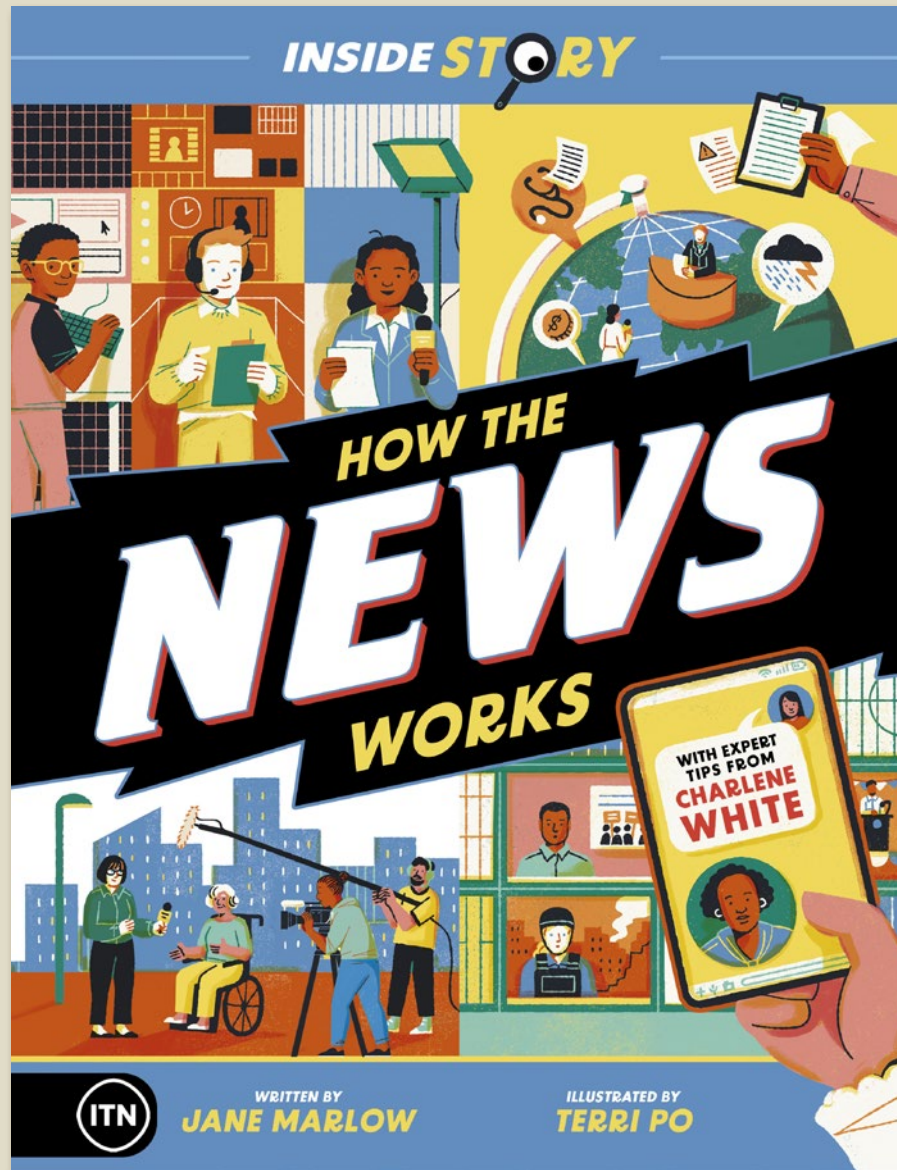
- A thrilling behind-the-scenes look at the inner workings of a museum, with 6 single page gatefolds.

Locked in the Museum



Pub Date	17/07/2025
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	18000 words
Translation Files	04/11/2024
Files To Printer	27/01/2025
Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the News Works



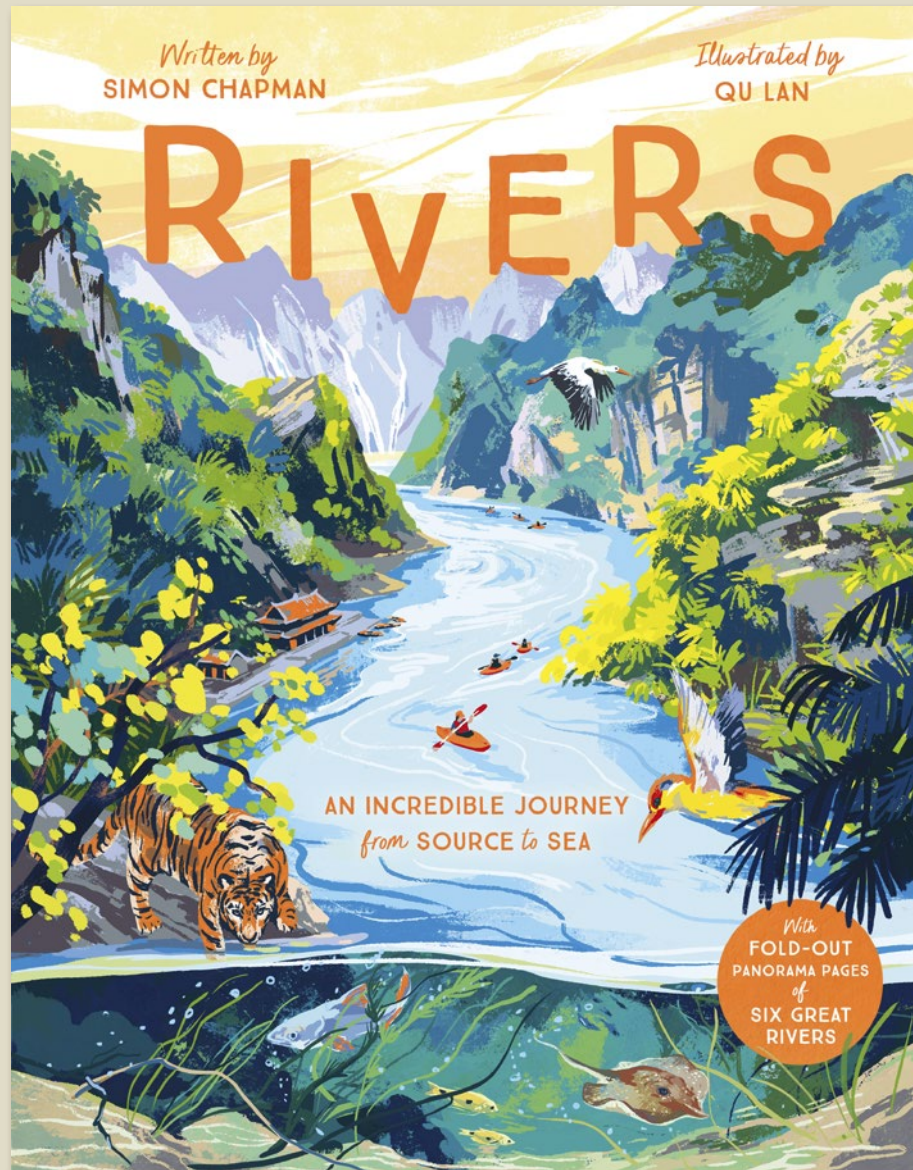
Get the inside story on today's most important topics and learn to navigate the news like a pro!

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

Inside Story: How the News Works



Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800782594
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	16/11/2023
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 (H₂O) contains two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom bonded together. These molecules are then moved and pushed around by the sun 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 deeper you are in the world, the heavier water can be. The weight of water makes it difficult to lift. In fact, you can't lift a cubic metre of water (1000 litres) without a crane.

Water is **SOFT**. This comes from a word of about 11 million years ago. Rivers in the past were very soft. Rivers in the future will be even softer.

Water is **POWERFUL**. Because it is heavy and can flow, water is a great force. It can carve a deep gorge or cut a deep channel. It can even move a mountain.

Water is the most abundant substance on Earth. It covers about 70% of the planet. It is essential for life. It is also a very good solvent. It can dissolve many different substances. This is why it is so important for life.

Water is **THE MOST ABUNDANT SUBSTANCE ON EARTH**. It covers about 70% of the planet. It is essential for life. It is also a very good solvent. It can dissolve many different substances. This is why it is so important for life.

Mangroves

NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DEES IN BORNHO, ASIA, one of the world's most beautiful mangrove forests. The trees are so tall and thin that they look like a forest of white. The ground is so soft and spongy that people can walk through it. The water is so clear that you can see the fish. The air is so fresh that it's like a breath of clean.

Mangroves are a type of plant that grows in coastal areas with salt water. They are important for the environment because they help to purify the water and provide a home for many different animals. They also help to protect the coast from erosion and flooding.

The mangroves in Bornho are particularly famous for their unique ecosystem. The trees are so tall and thin that they look like a forest of white. The ground is so soft and spongy that people can walk through it. The water is so clear that you can see the fish. The air is so fresh that it's like a breath of clean.

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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. Three years ago, they traveled downstream to the Pacific Ocean, where they have lived as ocean fish and fish for most of their lives. Now, they have to travel back upstream, fighting the current, to get to the spawning grounds. It's a long and difficult journey, but it's the only way to ensure that their species survives.

Salmon are anadromous fish, which means they live in the ocean and then return to fresh water to spawn. They are important for the ecosystem and for many people who enjoy eating them.

The salmon run in British Columbia is a spectacular sight. Thousands of salmon are seen swimming upstream, jumping over rocks, and fighting the current. It's a testament to their incredible strength and determination.

GORGES: The Grand Canyon

THE MOST FAMOUS GORGE IN THE WORLD, the Grand Canyon winds its way through the semi-desert of the Southwestern United States. It is 1,600 metres deep and over 400 kilometres long, carved by the Colorado River. The Plateau people of the Great Basin Desert area call it the 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 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.

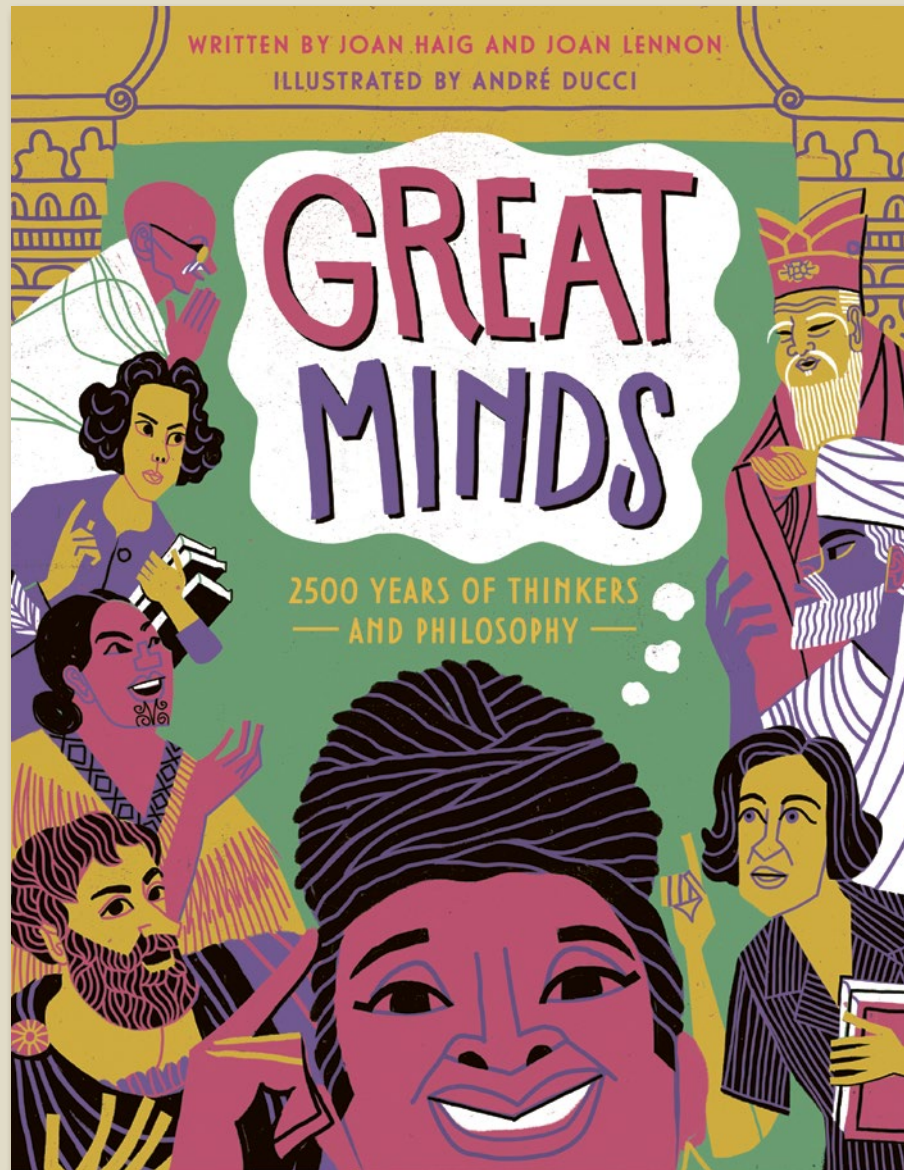
Carrying 500,000 tons of tiny broken rock pieces, the floodwaters of the Colorado act like sandpaper, wearing the riverbed deeper and washing away the valley sides.

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

"A PERFECT HELL OF WAVES"

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

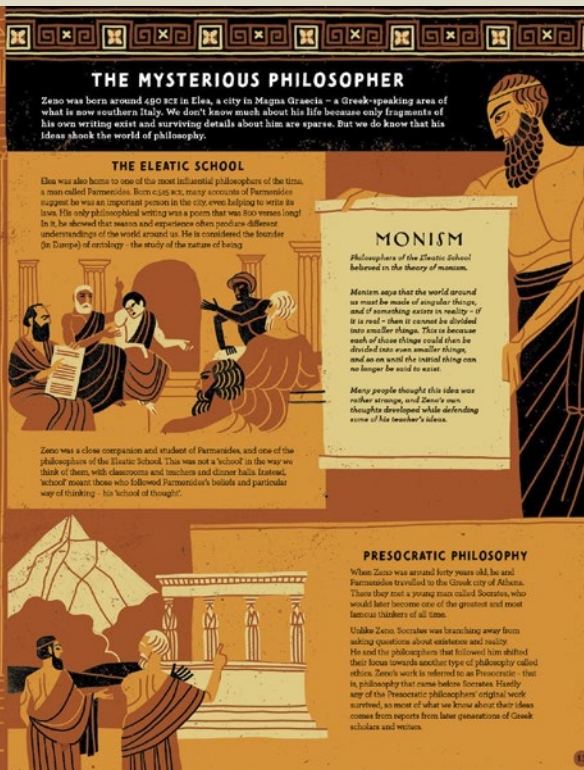
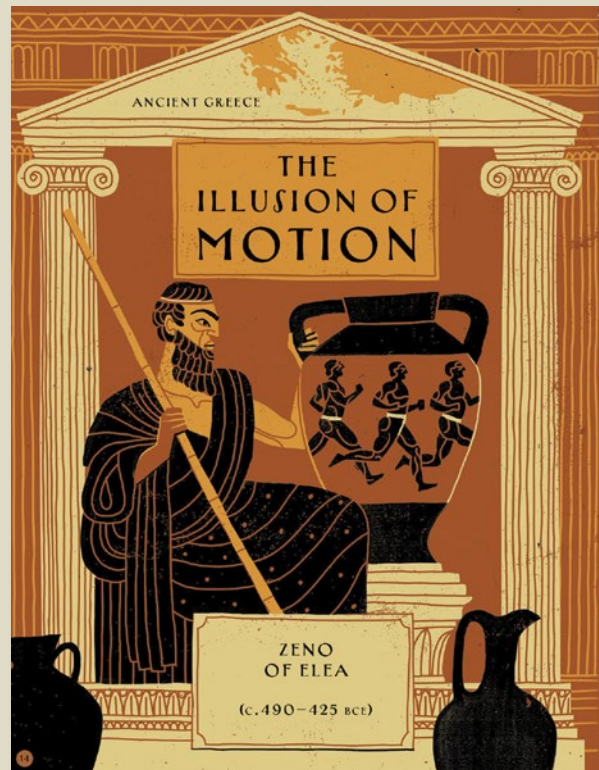
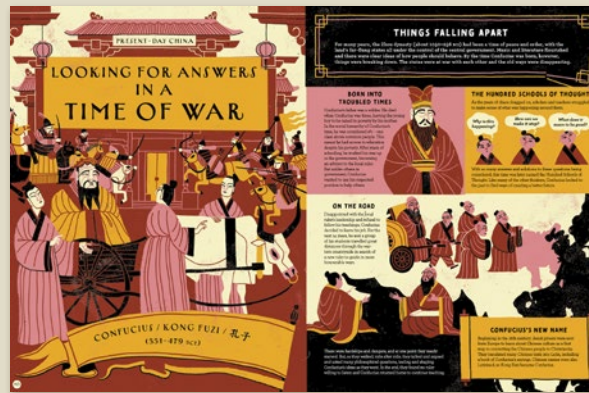
Pub Date	25/05/2023
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787419926
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Simon Chapman
Illustrator	Qu Lan
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World



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

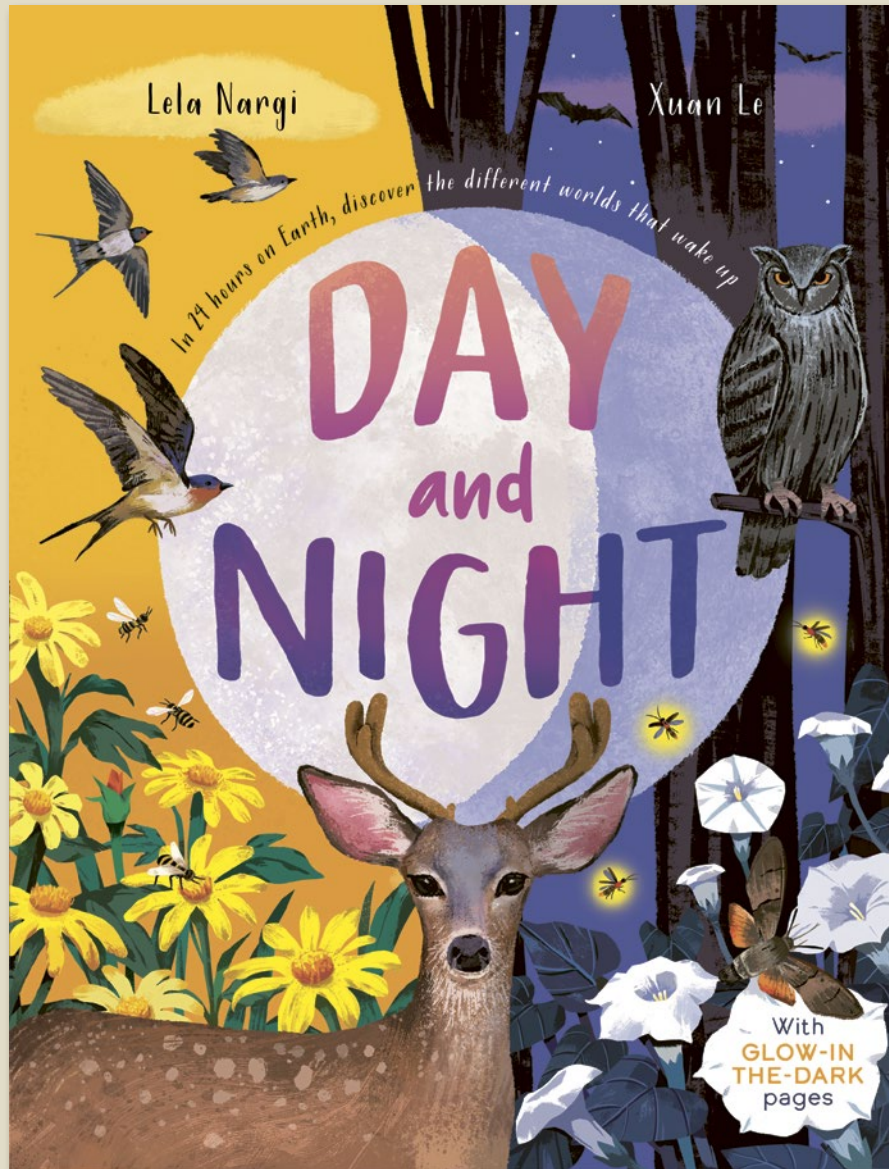
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7. 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 Oruka)13. People of the long white cloud (Maori philosophy)14. Animals and us (Mary Midgley)15. An accident at the crossroads (Kimberlé Crenshaw Williams)

Great Minds



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

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

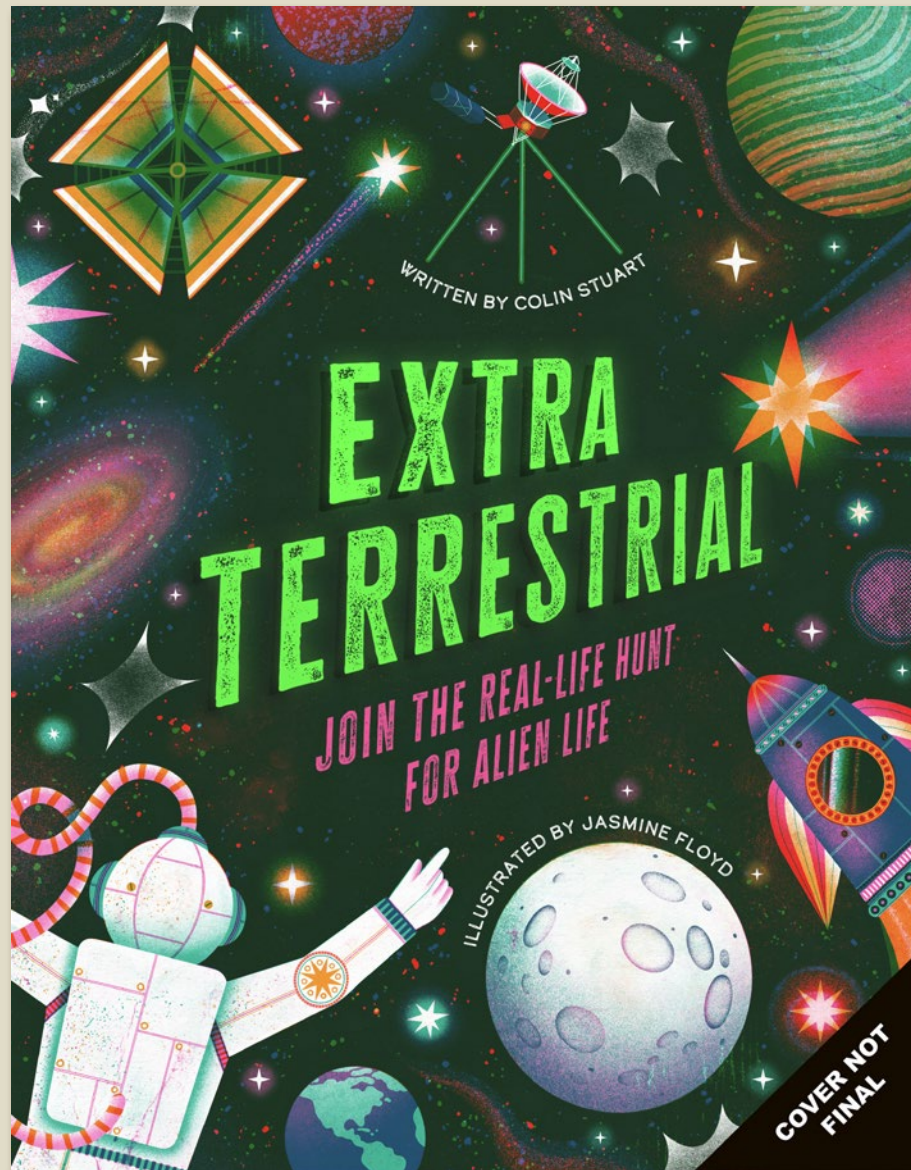
At the very north and south of Earth, days work differently. For six months of the year the sun never rises above the horizon. This is called the **POLAR NIGHT**, and it is dark all the time. For the other six months of the year, the sun never falls below the horizon. This is called the **MIDNIGHT SUN**,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

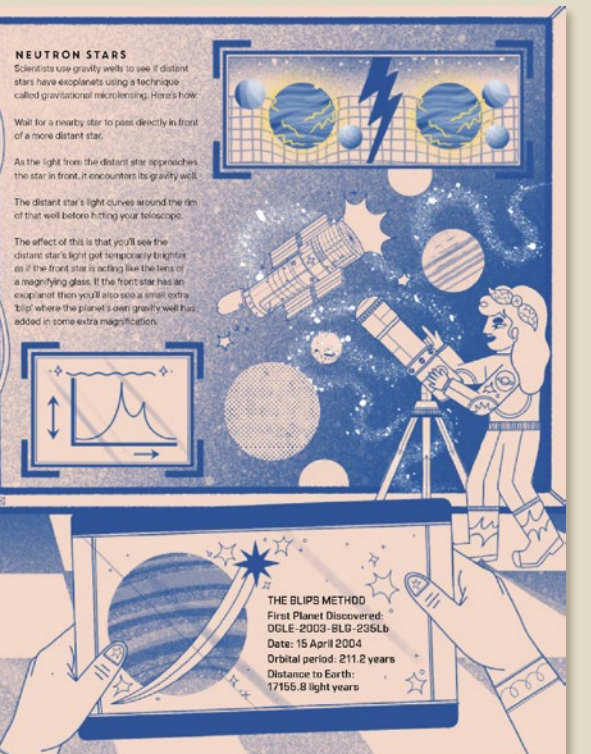
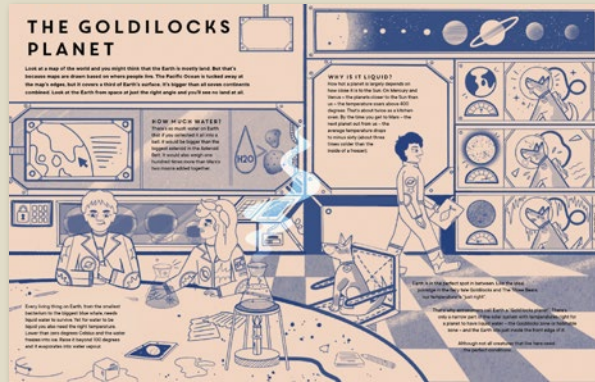
Extra Terrestrial



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

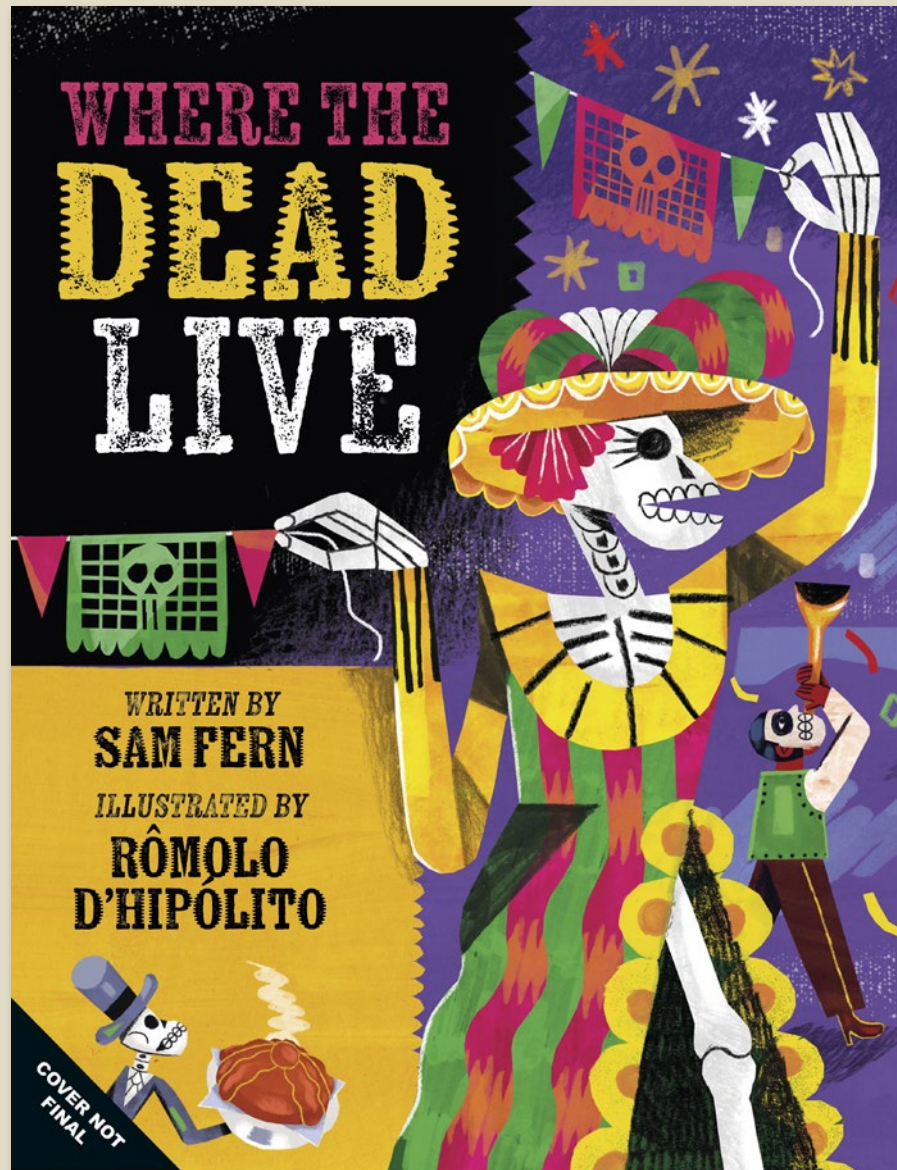
- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques): 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



Pub Date	11/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800784611
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Colin Stuart
Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	64pp
Word Count	9000 words
Translation Files	30/12/2024
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Where the Dead Live



An illustrated guide to the most wondrous and downright spooky homes for those without heartbeats

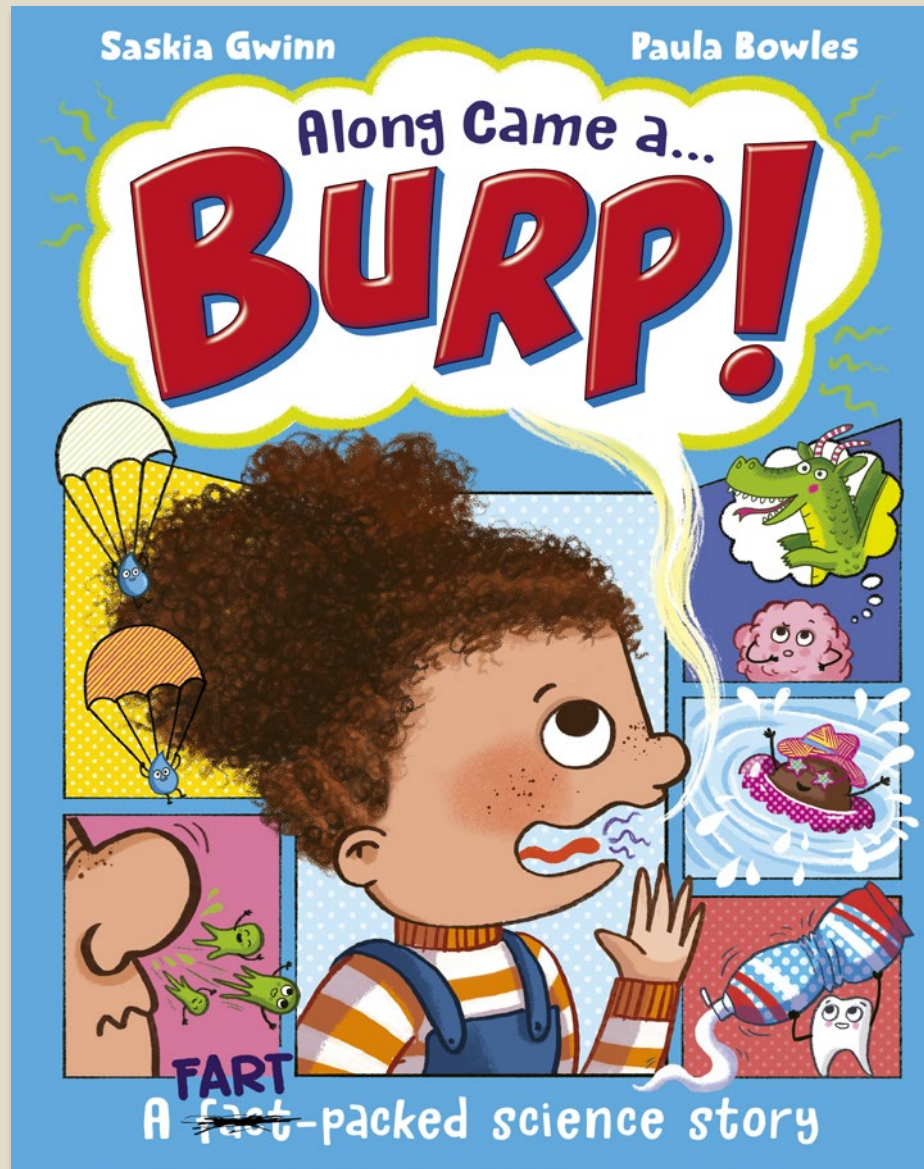
- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

Where the Dead Live



Pub Date	21/08/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788411
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sam Fern
Illustrator	Rômolo D'Hipólito
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Translation Files	09/12/2024
Files To Printer	31/03/2025
Freight On Board	05/06/2025
Rights Available	World

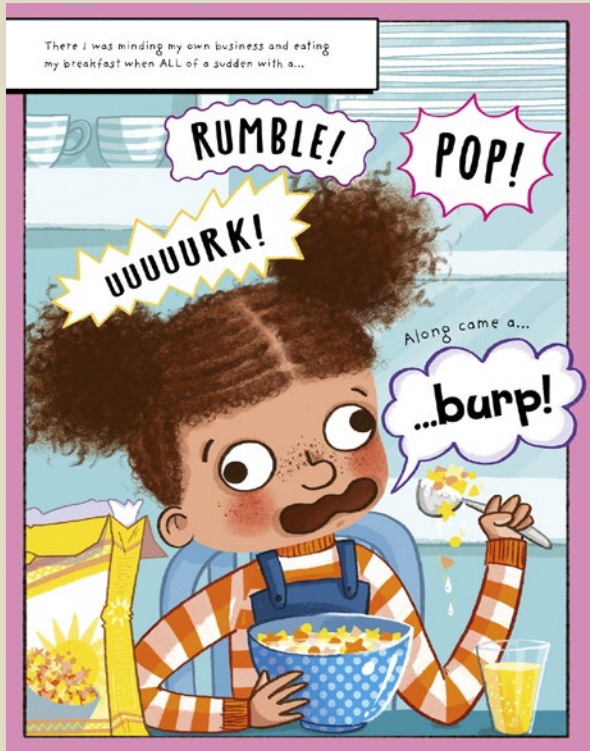
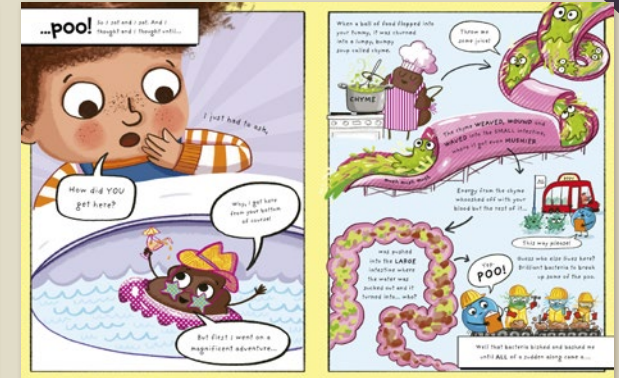
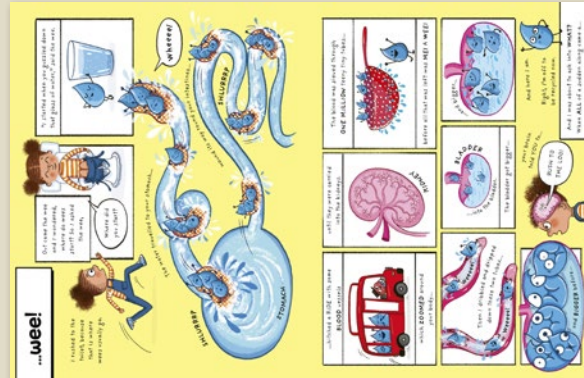
Along Came a... Burp!



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

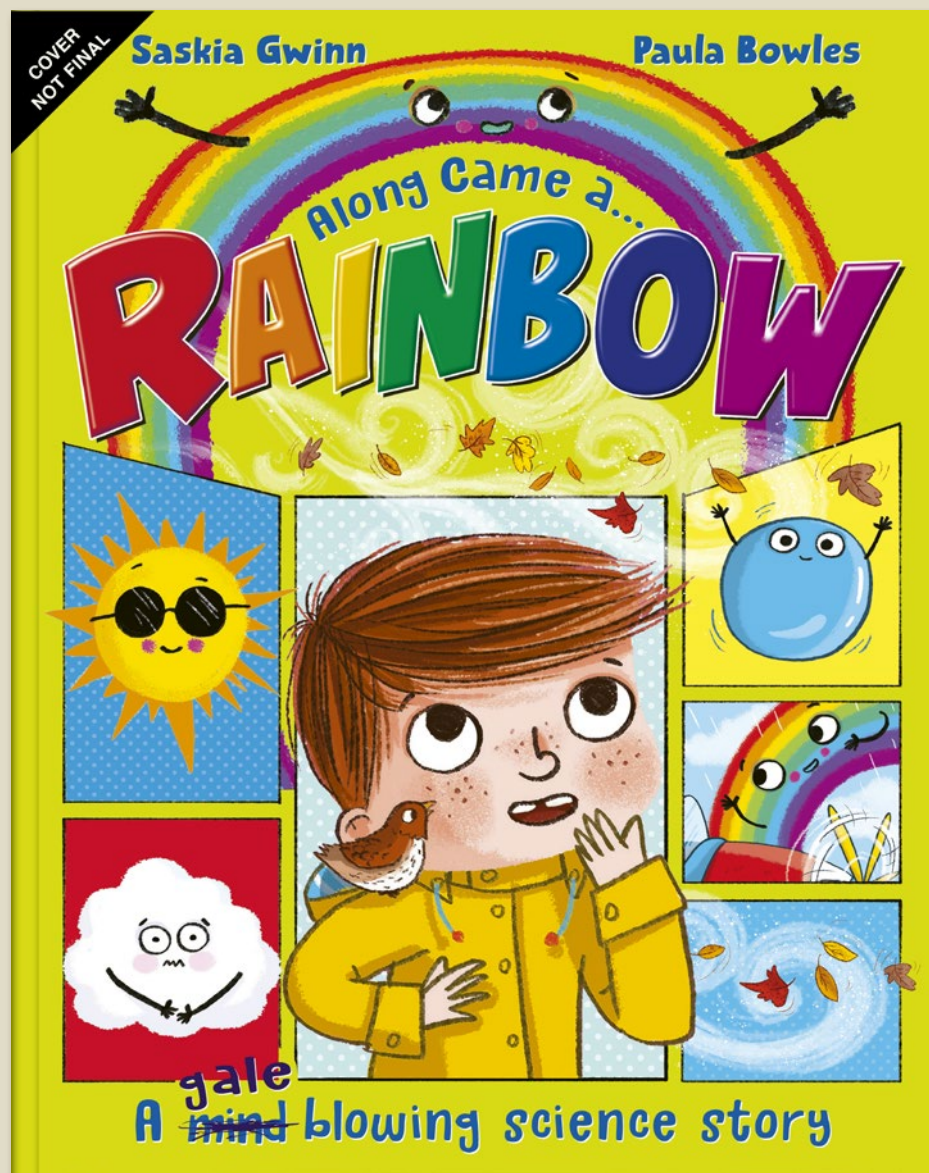
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly 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
ISBN	9781800785175
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2585 words
Freight On Board	18/04/2024
Rights Available	World

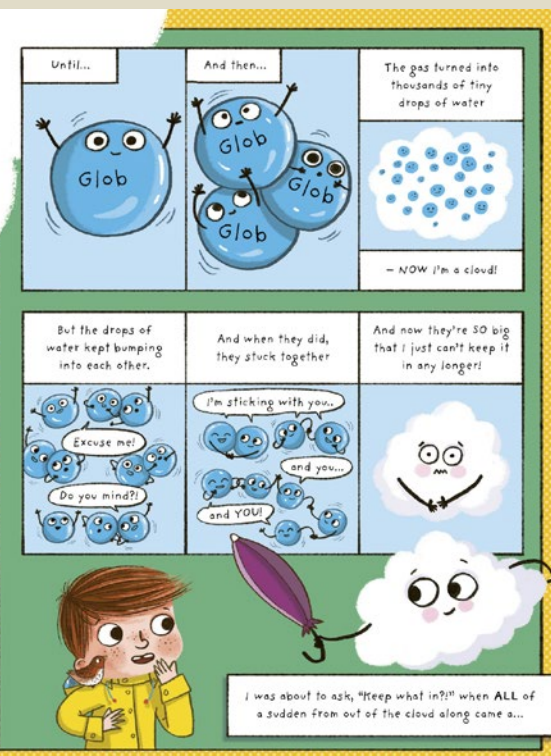
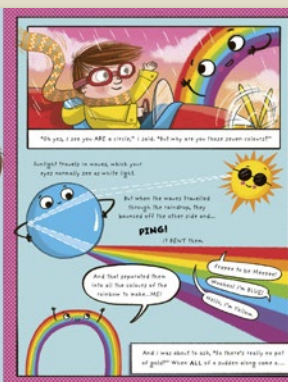
Along Came a... Rainbow!



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

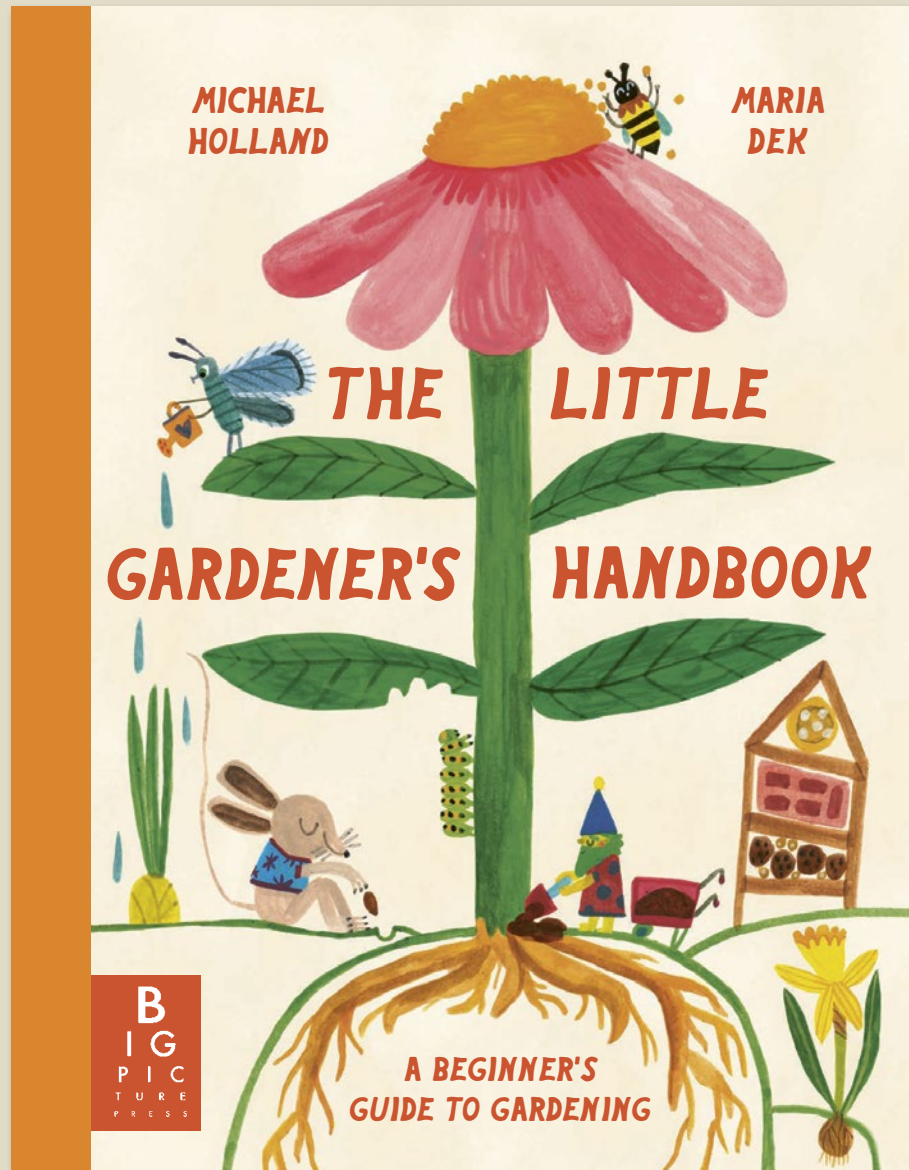
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly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



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785458
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2500 words
Translation Files	21/10/2024
Files To Printer	10/02/2025
Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World

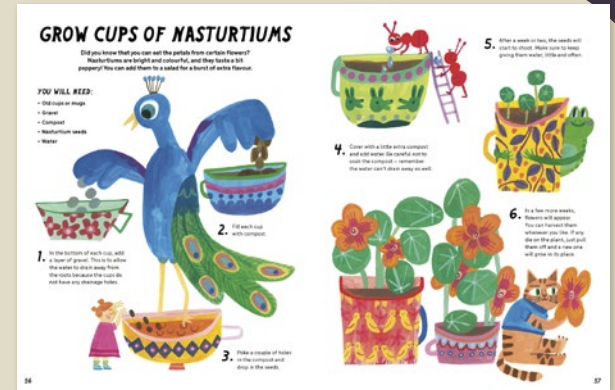
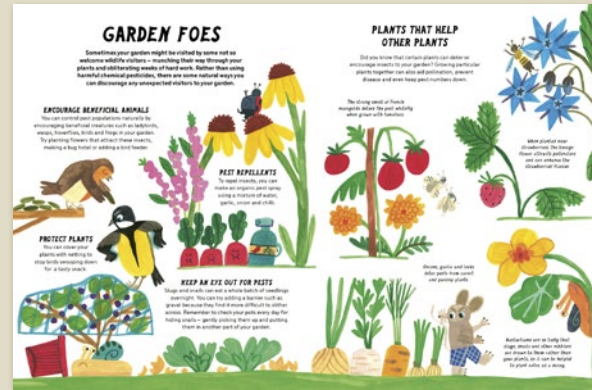
The Little Gardener's Handbook



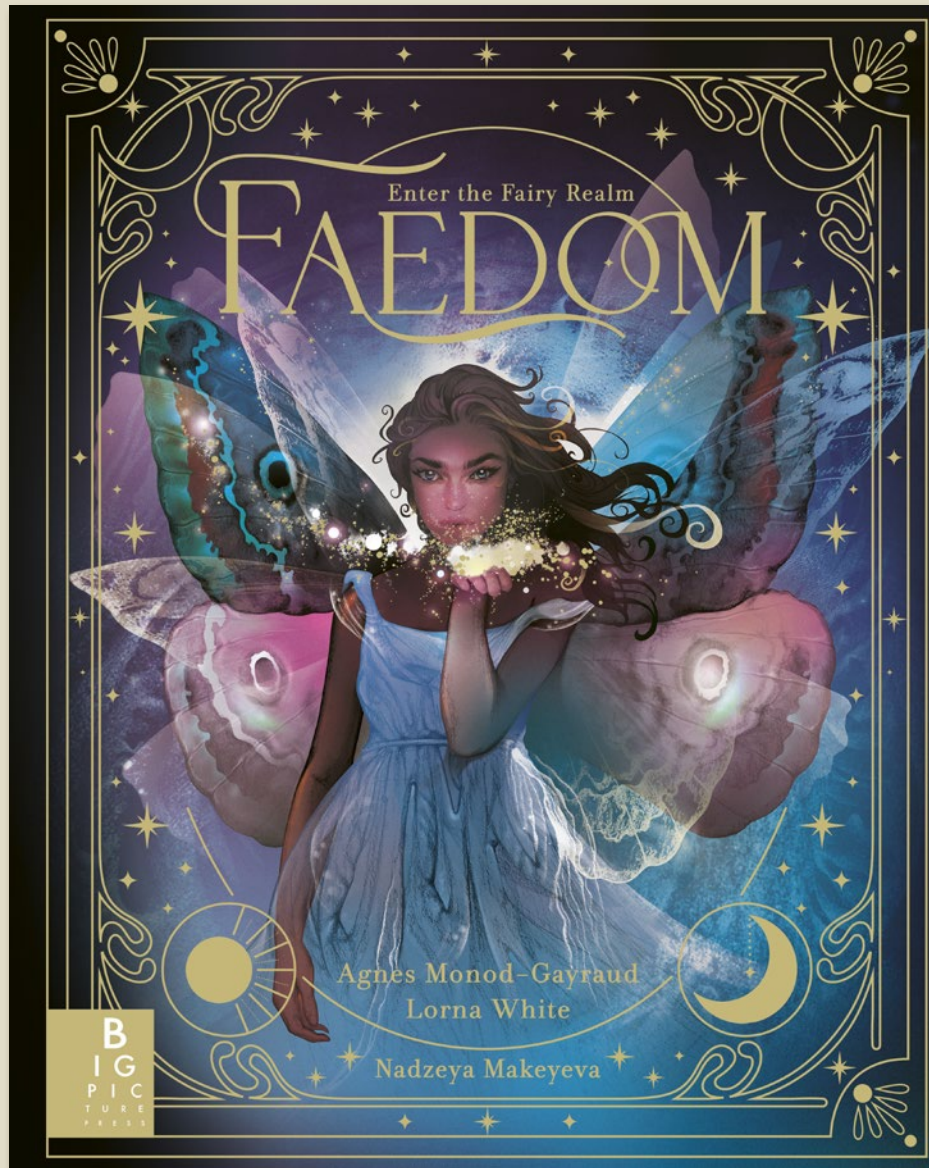
A vibrant introduction to gardening.

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

The Little Gardener's Handbook



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



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

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



Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£20.00
ISBN	9781800784956
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White
Illustrator	Nadzeya Makeyeva
Extent	96pp
Word Count	30000 words
Files To Printer	24/05/2024
Freight On Board	15/08/2024
Rights Available	World

BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



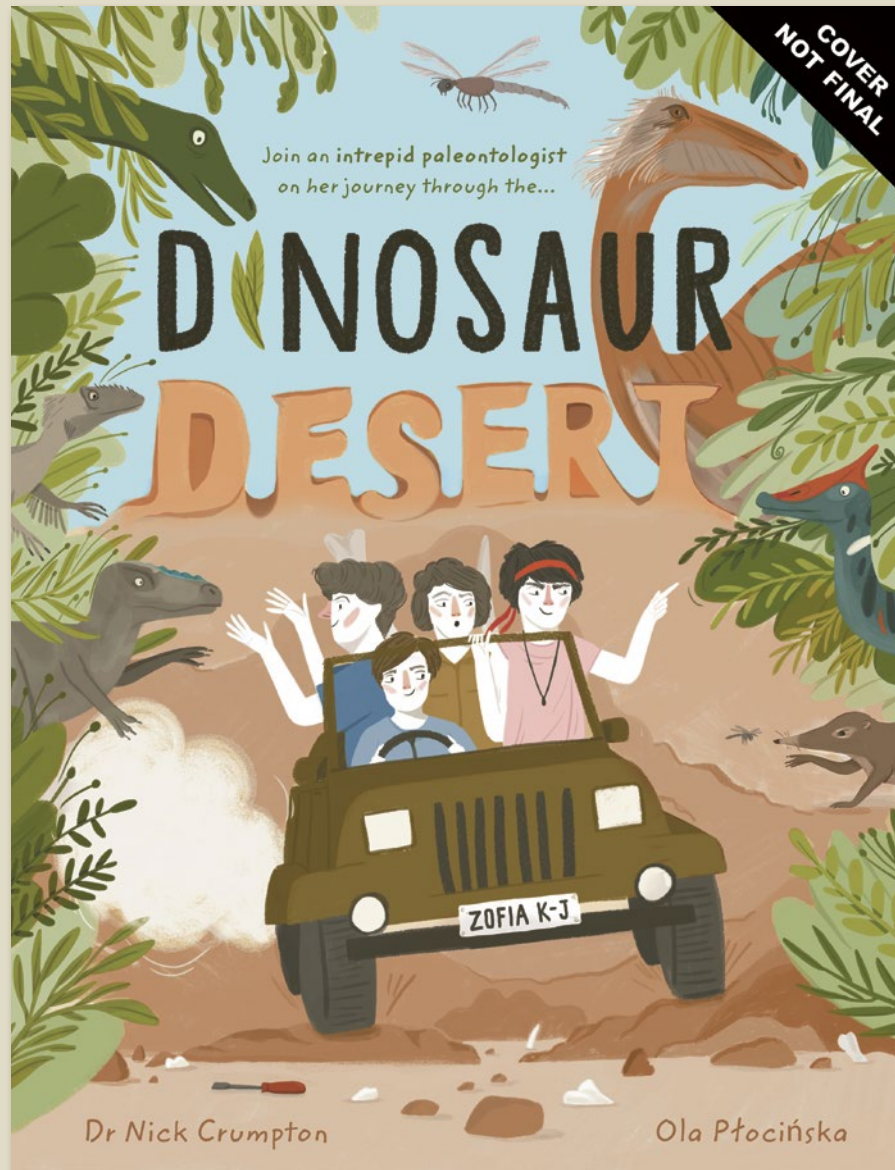
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

- Stunning watercolour artwork by the phenomenally talented natural history artist William Spring.
- Large format with 100% foil cover treatments makes this the ideal gift book.
- A poignant message with significance for today's world.
- Includes 50 beautiful creatures to marvel at.
- The perfect book for fans of *Hidden Planet* by Ben Rothery and *The Golden Mole* by Katherine Rundell.



Pub Date	01/08/2024
Pub Price	£18.99
ISBN	9781800786165
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	William Spring
Illustrator	William Spring
Extent	112pp
Word Count	25000 words
Freight On Board	30/05/2024
Rights Available	World

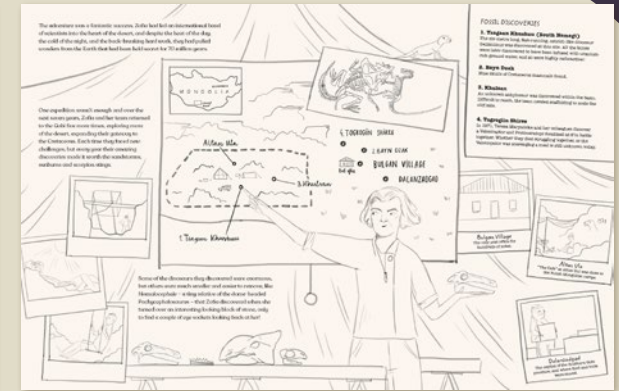
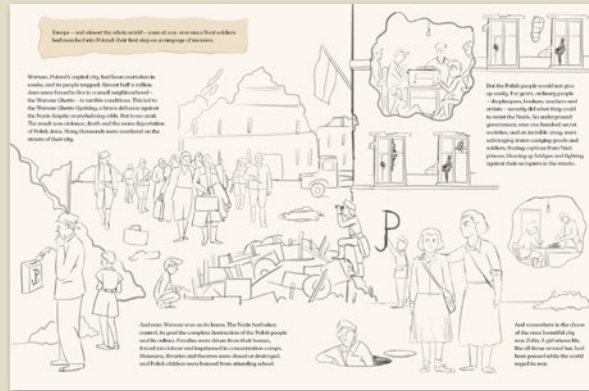
Dinosaur Desert



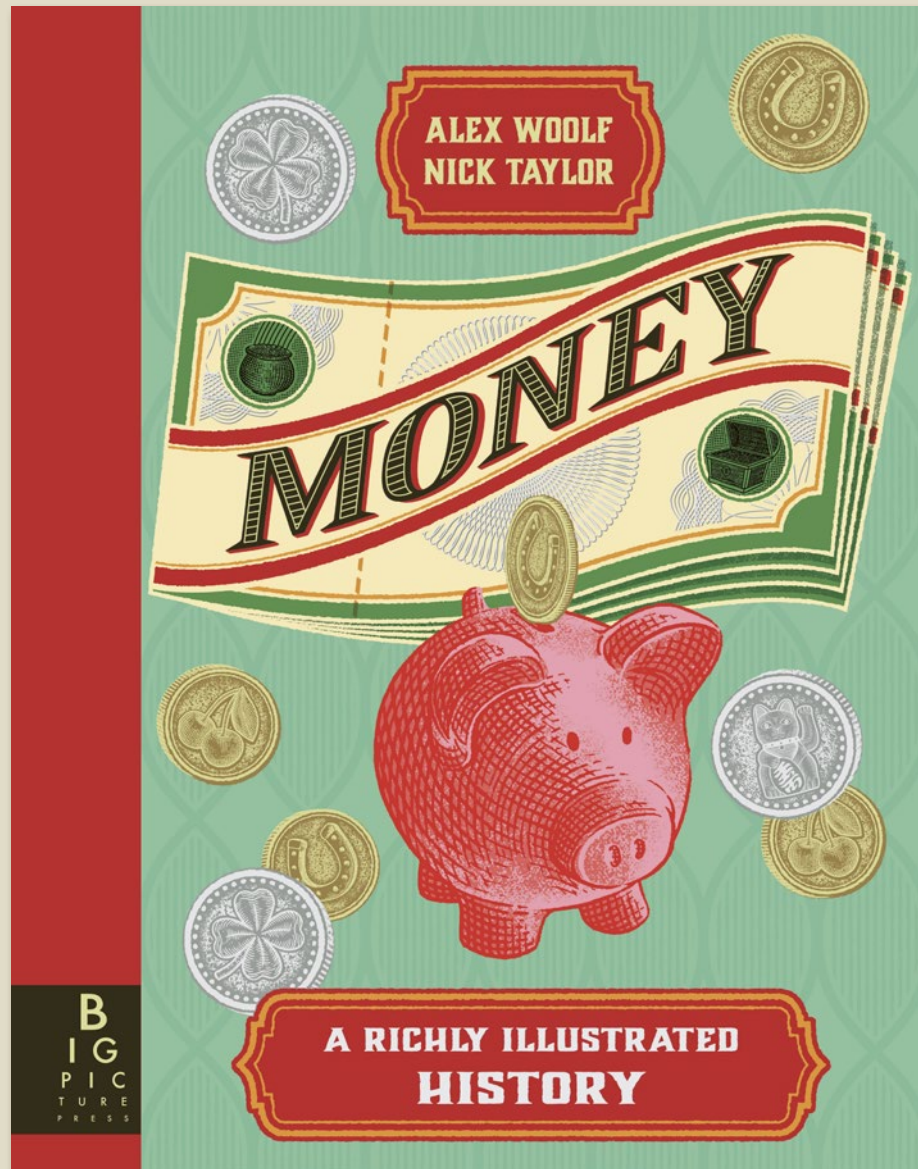
A dino-mite adventure story to inspire the next generation of scientists and explorers!

- Publishing on the 100th anniversary of Zofia Jaworowska's birth, the book has been created in collaboration with her family using extensive archive material.
- Beautifully illustrated by Polish artist Ola 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



Pub Date	17/04/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800786653
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Nick Crumpton
Illustrator	Ola Plocinska
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7800 words
Translation Files	05/08/2024
Files To Printer	25/11/2024
Freight On Board	13/02/2025
Rights Available	World



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

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

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

Money serves because it is traded, but this trade doesn't come out of nowhere. It has to be based on something. There are several reasons why money might be valued. Some money is traded because it is made of something valuable, such as gold or silver. This is called commodity money. Another kind is traded because it represents something valuable. This is called representative money. A third kind is traded simply because a government tells it is valuable. This is called fiat money.

COMMODITY MONEY

The earliest form of commodity money was cowrie shells. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Commodity money is made from things that have value on their own. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Commodity money is often used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak. It is also used in some parts of the world where there is no bank system.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

The earliest form of representative money was gold coins. They were made of gold and had a picture of a king or a queen on them. They were used in many parts of the world, including Europe and the Middle East. Representative money is made from things that have value on their own, but it is not the thing itself. It is a piece of paper or a metal coin that represents the thing. Representative money is often used in places where there is a government, and where the government is strong.

FIAT MONEY

Fiat money is a type of money that is not backed by anything. It is made by a government, and it is used in many parts of the world. Fiat money is made from paper or metal, and it has a picture of a king or a queen on it. Fiat money is used in places where there is a government, and where the government is strong.

LEGAL TENDER

Legal tender is a type of money that is accepted by law. It is made by a government, and it is used in many parts of the world. Legal tender is made from paper or metal, and it has a picture of a king or a queen on it. Legal tender is used in places where there is a government, and where the government is strong.

CASE

Cash is money in physical form - banknotes and coins. This is different from money in a bank account. Cash is used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Cash is often used in places where there is no bank system, or where the bank system is weak.

CURRENCY

A currency is a system of money generally used in a particular country or community. The value of money is determined by the amount of money in circulation. The value of money is also determined by the amount of goods and services that are available. The value of money is also determined by the amount of money that is held by banks and other financial institutions.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

To understand why money is useful, let's try to imagine a world without money. In such a world, the only way to get hold of the things you need would be to make or grow them, or steal them from other people. These people are called barter. Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money.

BARTER AND GIFTS

Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money. Gifts are a form of barter. When you give someone a gift, you are exchanging something of value for something of value. Gifts are often used in places where there is no money.

THE PEOPLES WITH BARTER

The people with barter are the people who do not use money. They exchange goods and services for other goods and services. They do not use money to buy things, and they do not use money to sell things. They use barter to get what they need.

CONSEQUENCE OF WANT

Want is the feeling that you need something. Want is the reason why we trade. We trade because we want something that we do not have. We trade to get what we want. Want is the reason why we use money. Money is used to buy things that we want.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The earliest forms of money were very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing process or machines to make money. People had to make it with their hands. They used things like cowrie shells, gold, and silver. These things were used as money because they were valuable and easy to carry.

COINAGE

Coinage is the process of making coins. Coins are made from metal, and they are used as money. Coins are easy to carry, and they are easy to use. Coins are used in many parts of the world.

WASP

Wasp is a type of money that is made from wasps. Wasps are used as money because they are valuable and easy to carry. Wasps are used in many parts of the world.

COMMODITY

Commodity is a type of money that is made from things that have value on their own. Commodity money is used in many parts of the world.

LEATHER MONEY

Leather money is a type of money that is made from leather. Leather money is used in many parts of the world.

GRAIN PRODUCTS

Grain products are a type of money that is made from grain. Grain products are used in many parts of the world.

QUIRKY CURRENCIES

Many unusual objects were used as money in the era before notes and coins. These included foodstuffs such as barley, rice, corn and wheat. The Chinese used tea bricks to pay for things, whereas the Aztecs used cacao beans, and the peoples of ancient Africa and the Middle East measured value in coffee beans. The Mesopotamians kept sacks of grain in protected barns, much like the banks of today. When stored carefully, these foods could provide a reasonable store of value. But a storm or a bad harvest could wipe out your wealth.

MONEY YOU CAN EAT

Some surprising foods have been used as units of exchange in different parts of the world. Here are some of them.

BUTTER

The Pilgrims of the island of Manx used butter as a unit of exchange. Butter was used to buy things, and it was also used to pay for things.

CHEESE

In the early 1800s, cheese was used as a unit of exchange in the island of Manx. Cheese was used to buy things, and it was also used to pay for things.

EELS

Dried and smoked eels were used as a unit of exchange in the island of Manx. Eels were used to buy things, and they were also used to pay for things.

COCONUTS

For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the coast of Papua, money is made from coconuts. Coconuts are used to buy things, and they are also used to pay for things.

EGGS

When Venetians were suffering from hyperinflation in the year 1500, they used eggs as a unit of exchange. Eggs were used to buy things, and they were also used to pay for things.

POTATO MASHERS

In ancient Cameroon, potato mashers were used as a currency. These heavy iron objects, called ensusbas, were shaped like a club.

KISSI PENNIES

The kissi penny was a currency used mainly in West Africa in the first half of the twentieth century. They were long iron rods, usually arranged in bundles of twenty. A cow could be bought for 30 or 40 bundles.

IRON SNAKES

The Lobi tribe of Burkina Faso used iron snakes as a currency. They would also attach them to their calves as a protection from snake bites and lightning.

KNIVES

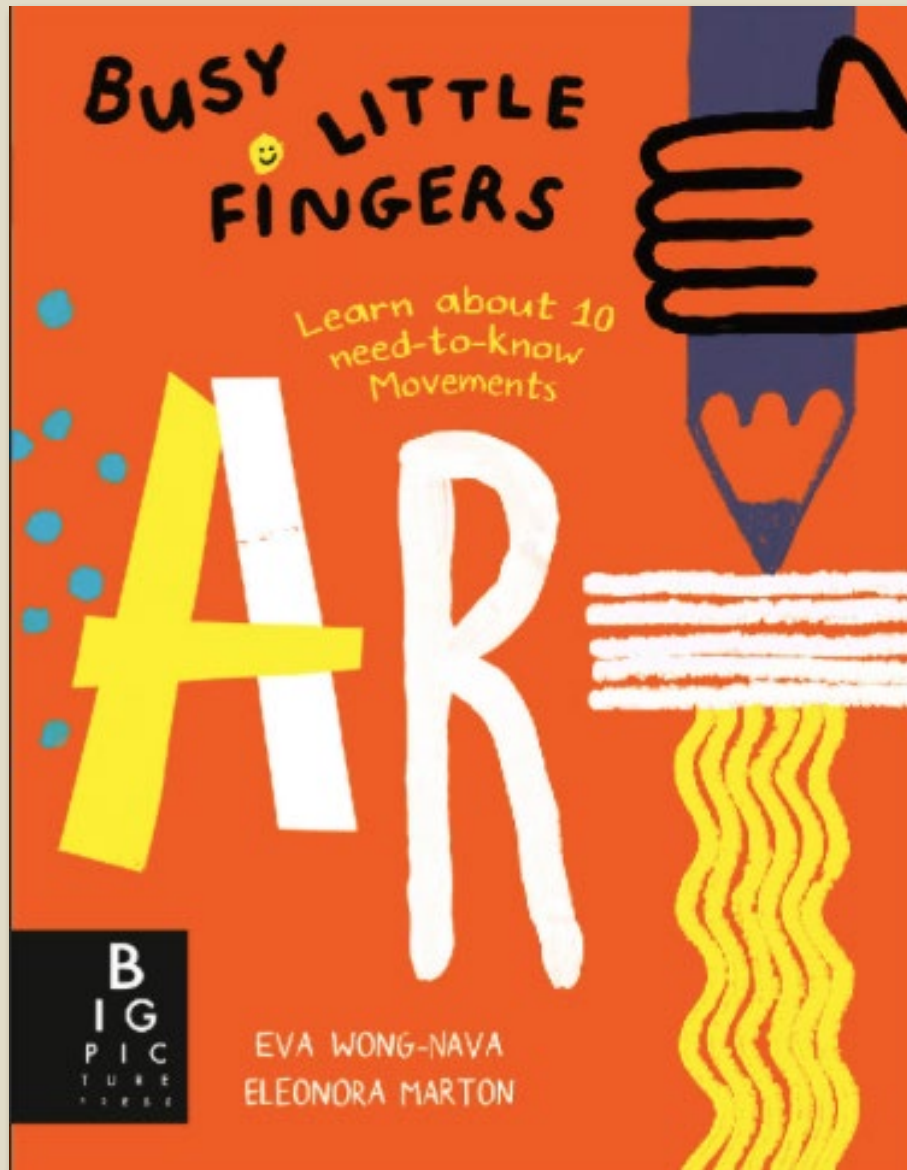
Large bronze knives circulated as currency in ancient China between 600 and 200 BCE. According to one story, this started when a prince who was running low on money to pay his troops allowed them to use their knives to pay for goods in the local village.

RAI STONES

The small Pacific island of Yap possesses the world's biggest money. Rai stones are huge discs of rock weighing up to 8 tonnes each. The stones are rarely moved, and are not used for day-to-day transactions, but they change hands as ceremonial gifts, to forge alliances, resolve conflicts or to apologise for wrongdoing.

Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800785700
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
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Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
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Freight On Board	17/07/2024
Rights Available	World

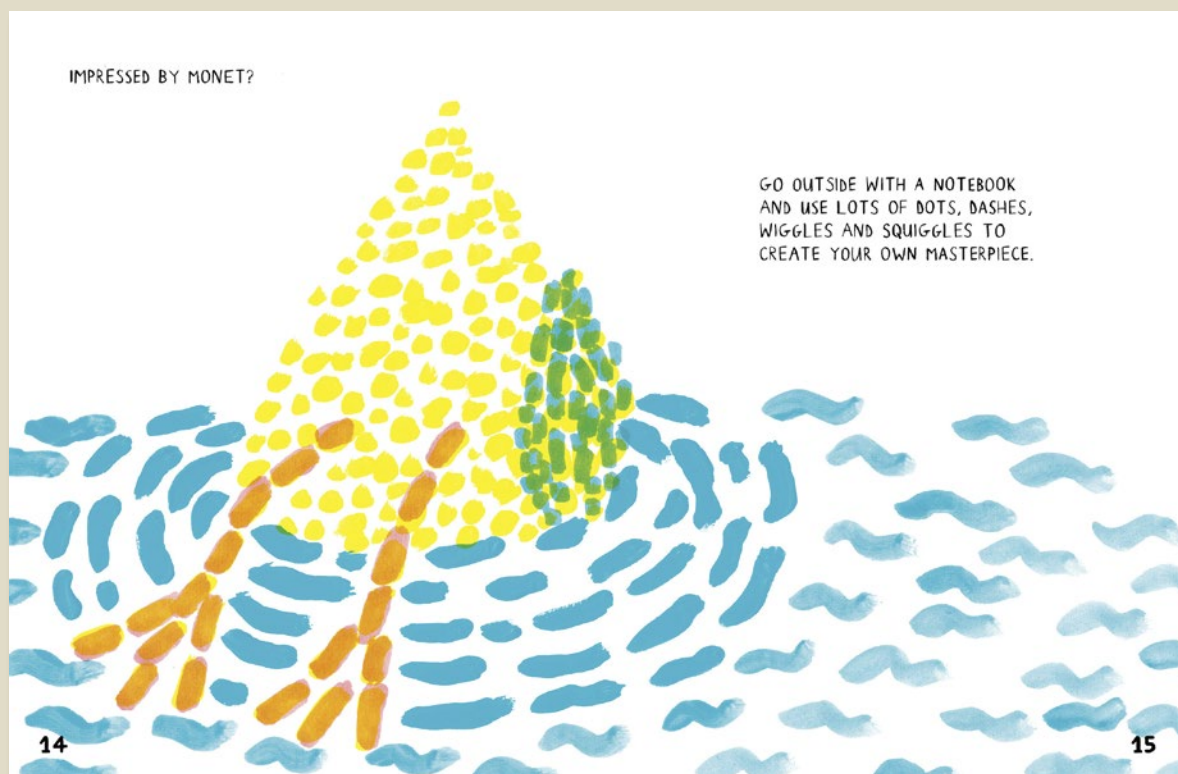
Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

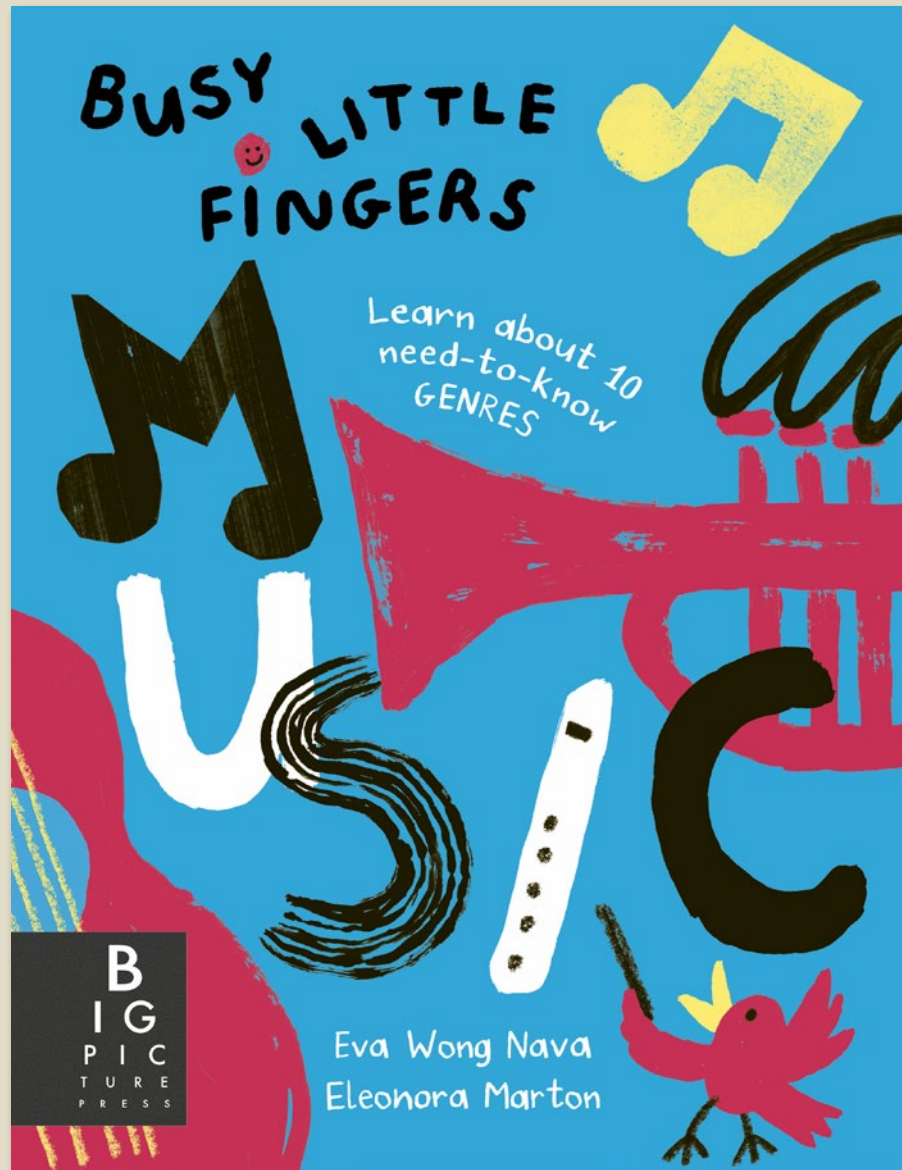
- Contents: Hello, Art World!; Mannerism; Impressionism; Cubism; Fauvism; Symbolism; Surrealism; Abstract Expressionism; Pop Art; Op Art; Contemporary Art; Make Your Mark!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Big Picture Press debut artist, Eleonora Marton

Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

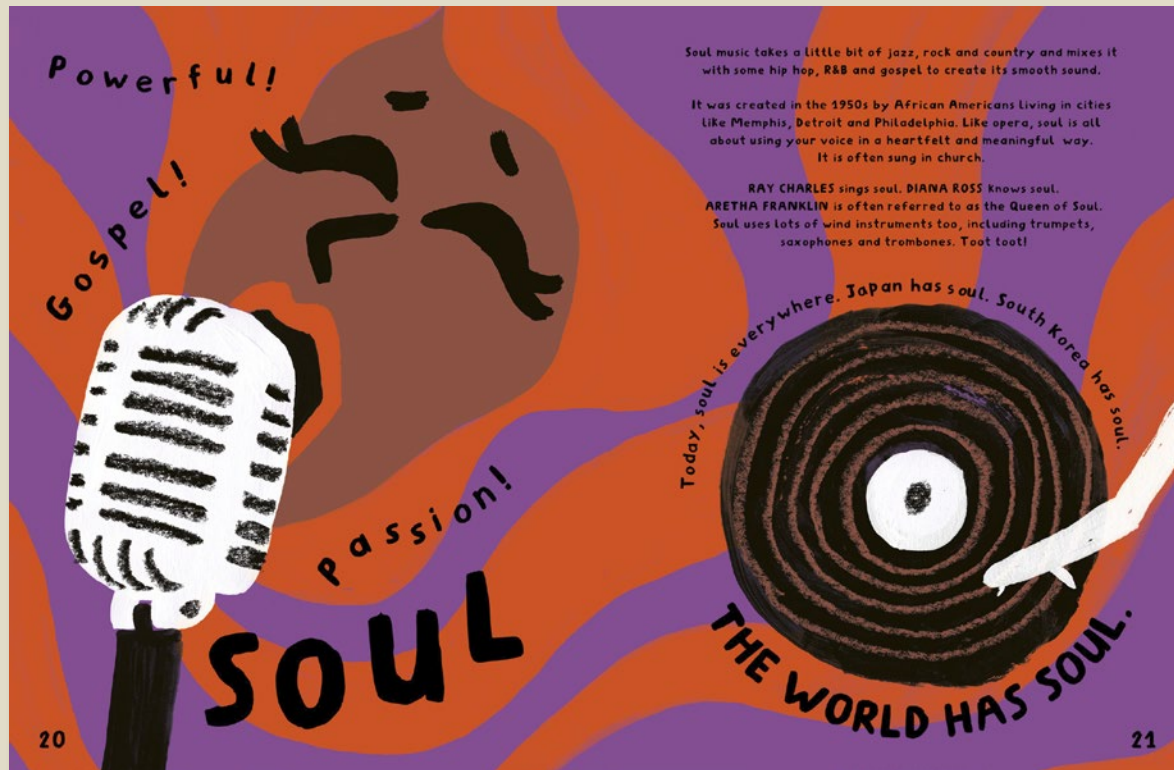
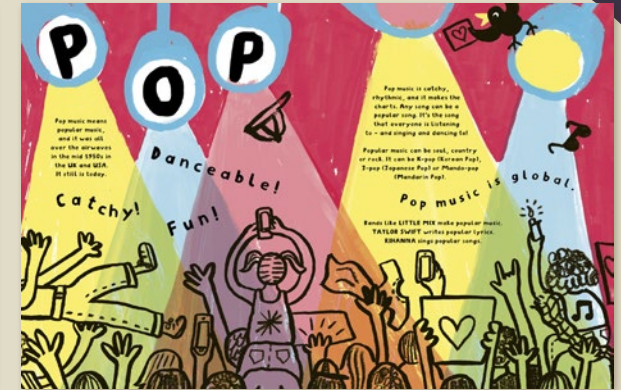
Busy Little Fingers: Music



This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at music, with lots for busy little fingers to try!

- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for busy little fingers!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Eleonora Marton, and expert text by children's author Eva Wong Nava
- Contents: Hello, Music!, Classical, Opera, Jazz, Soul, Blues, Folk, Country, Rock, Pop, Hip Hop
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**

Busy Little Fingers: Music



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800786455
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1560 words
Rights Available	World

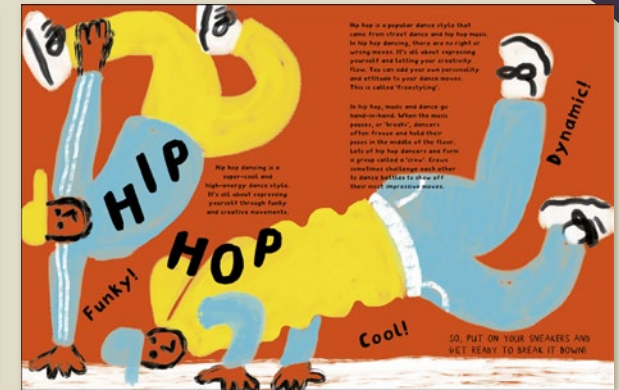
Busy Little Toes: Dance



Can you shuffle your feet like Fred Astaire? What do you need to know to learn ballet? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at dance, and is jam-packed with things for busy little toe-tappers to try!

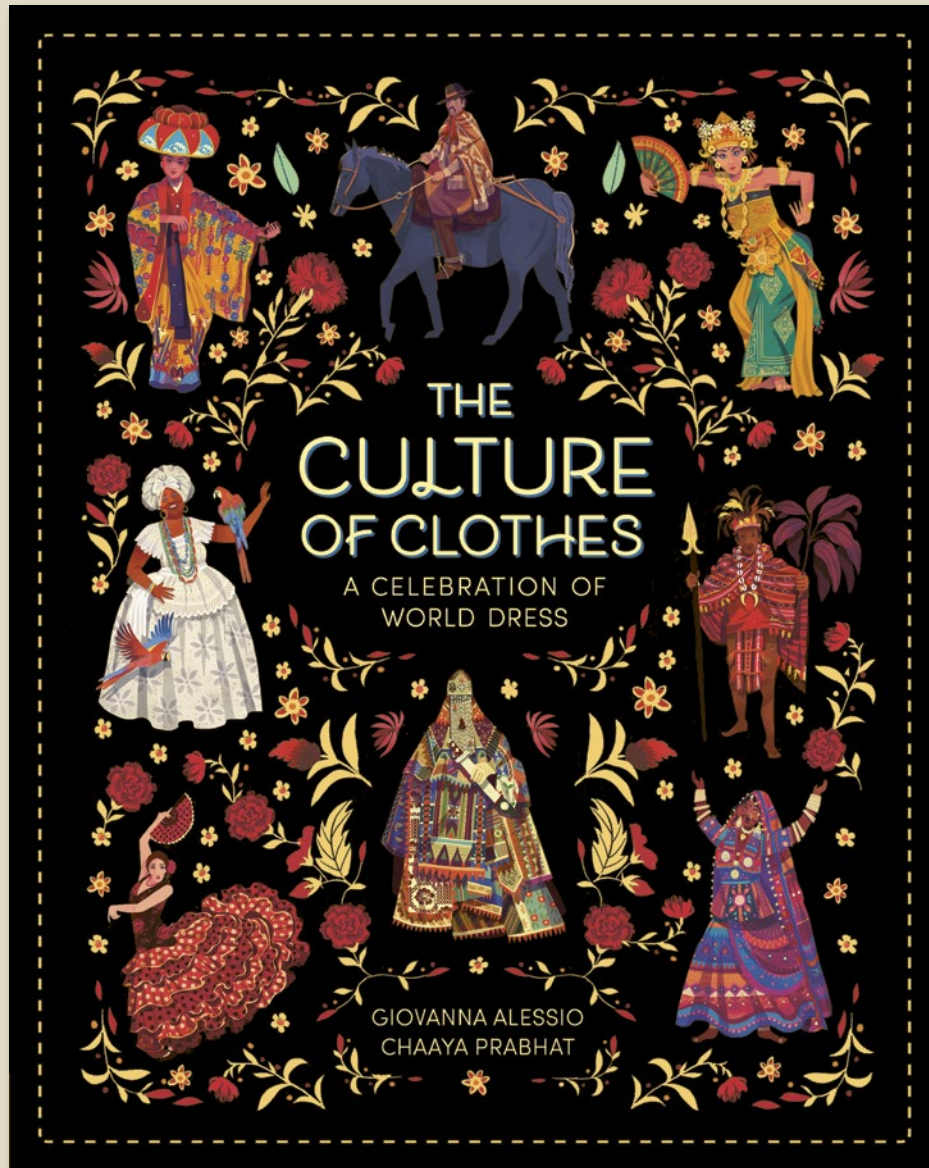
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for little readers
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Vibrant artwork by Eleonora Marton is full of life and movement

Busy Little Toes: Dance



Pub Date	12/06/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788169
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1500 words
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Files To Printer	20/01/2025
Freight On Board	27/03/2025
Rights Available	World

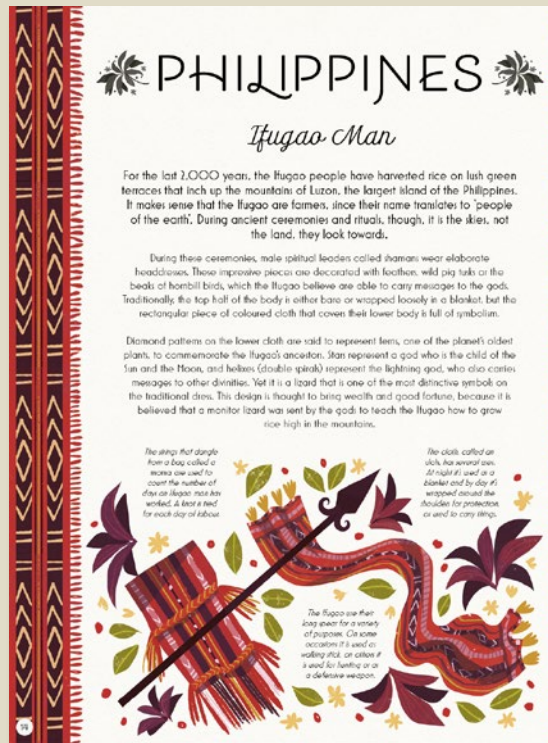
The Culture of Clothes



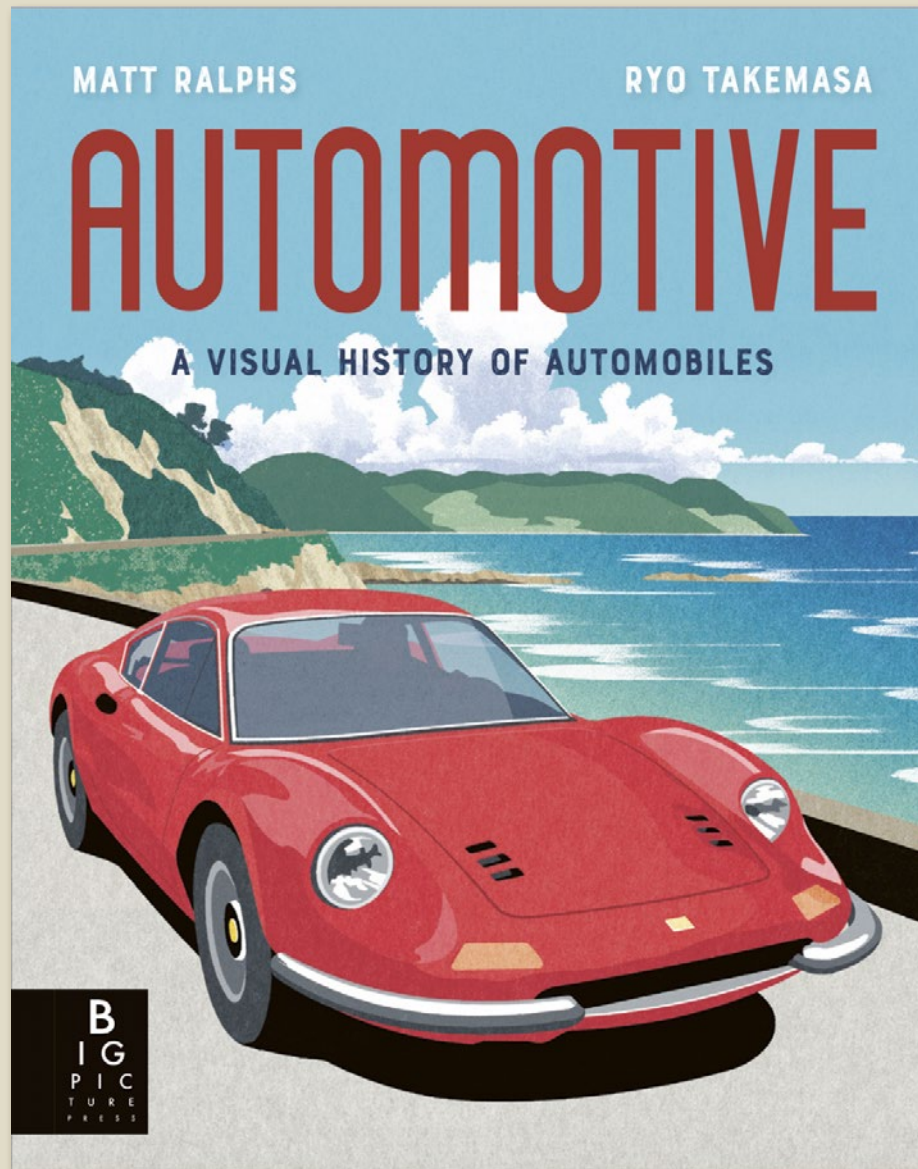
A colourful celebration of costumes and cultures from around the world.

- Beautiful folk-art style from Indian illustrator Chaaya Prabhat
- Giovanna Alessio is a writer and editor for National Geographic magazine
- Contents: Bali; China; India; Japan; South Korea; Philippines; Thailand; Mexico; Greenland; USA; Argentina; Peru; Panama; Brazil; Namibia; Mali; Kenya; Nigeria; Cameroon; Portugal; Germany; France; Spain; Czech Republic; Norway; New Zealand; Samoa; Papua New Guinea

The Culture of Clothes

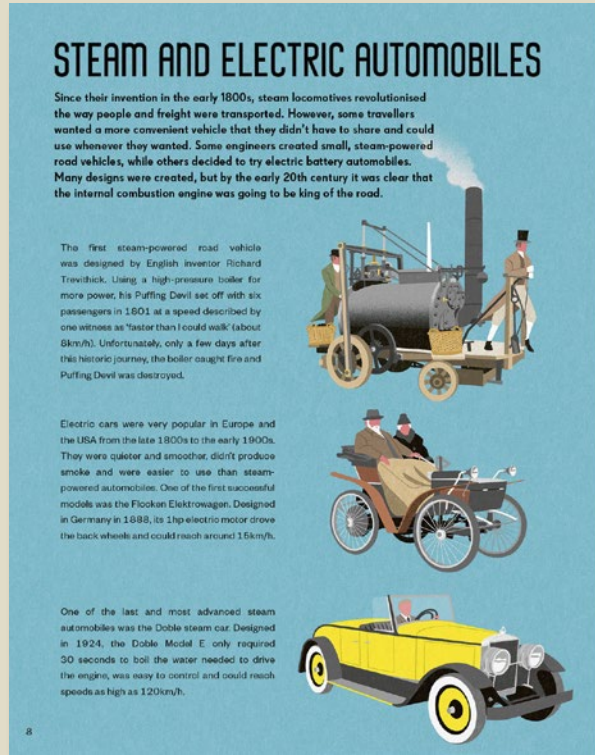
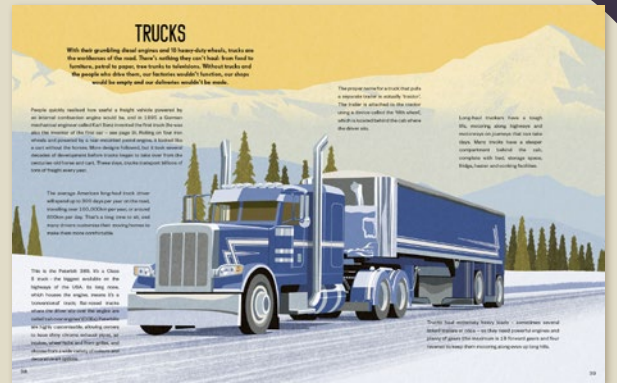
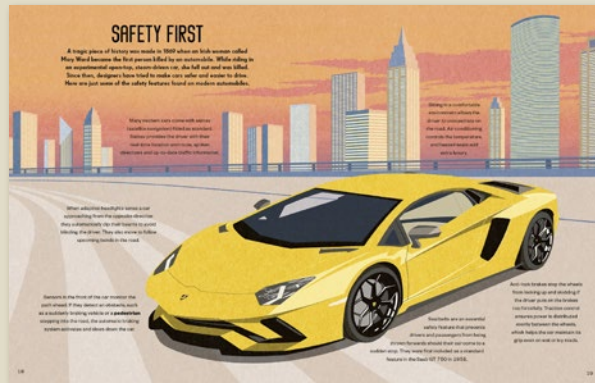


Pub Date	11/04/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800789265
H x W	302 x 241mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Giovanna Alessio
Illustrator	Chaaya Prabhat
Extent	80pp
Rights Available	World

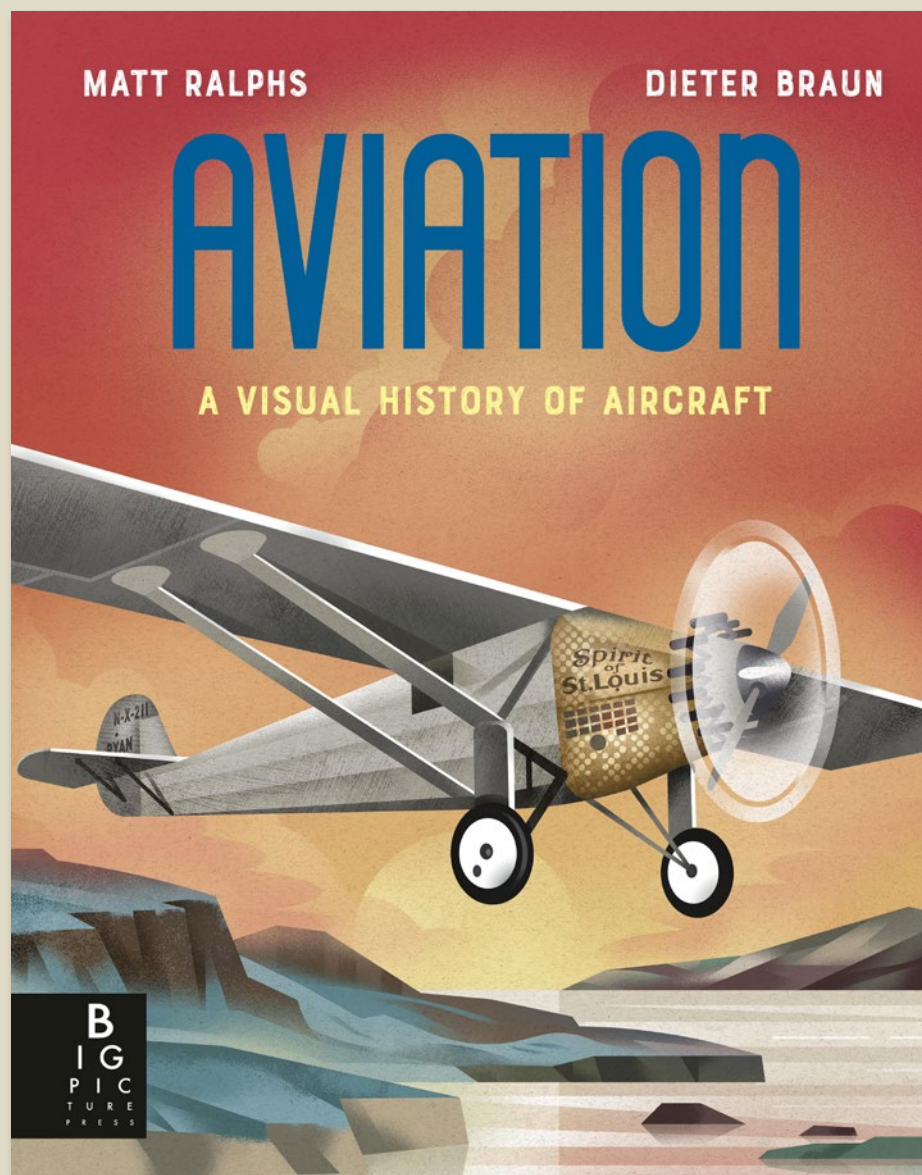


Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- 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



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

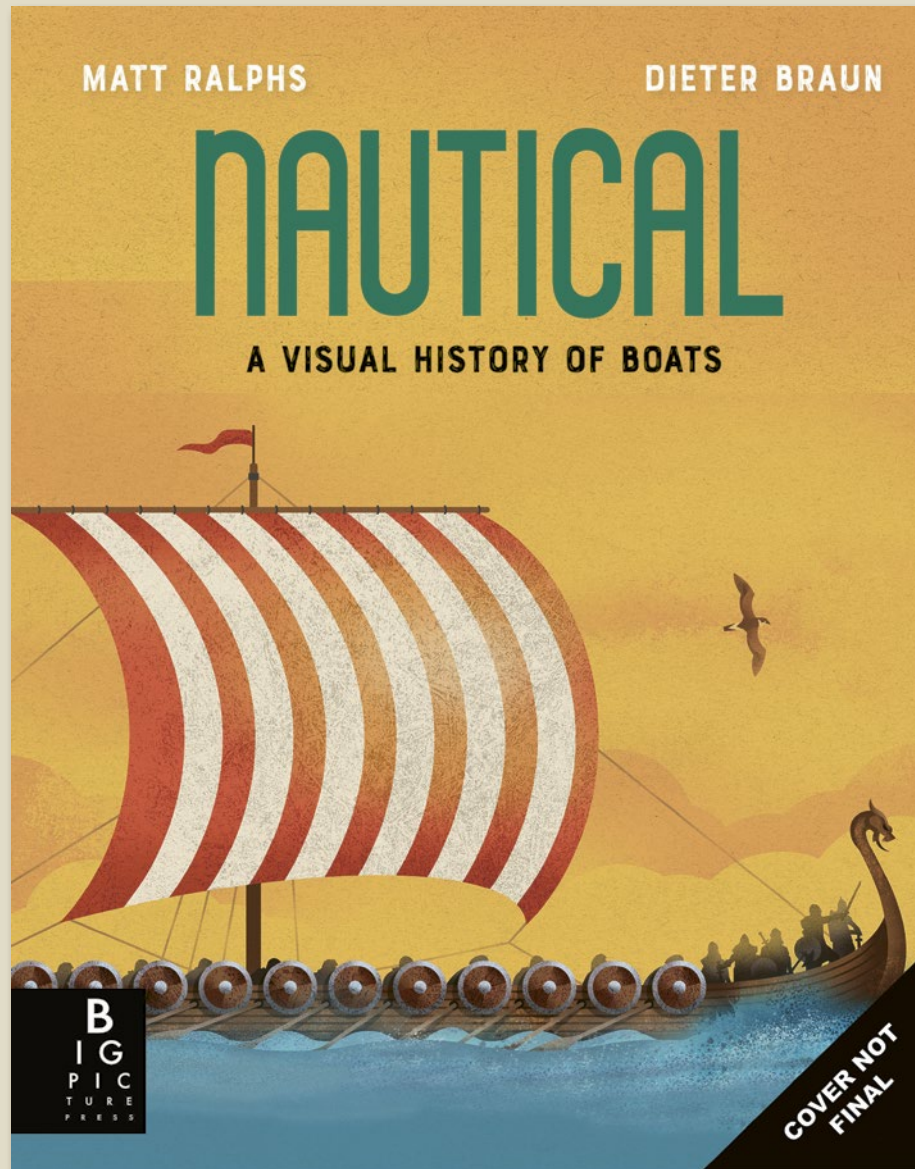
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once;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



CONTENTS

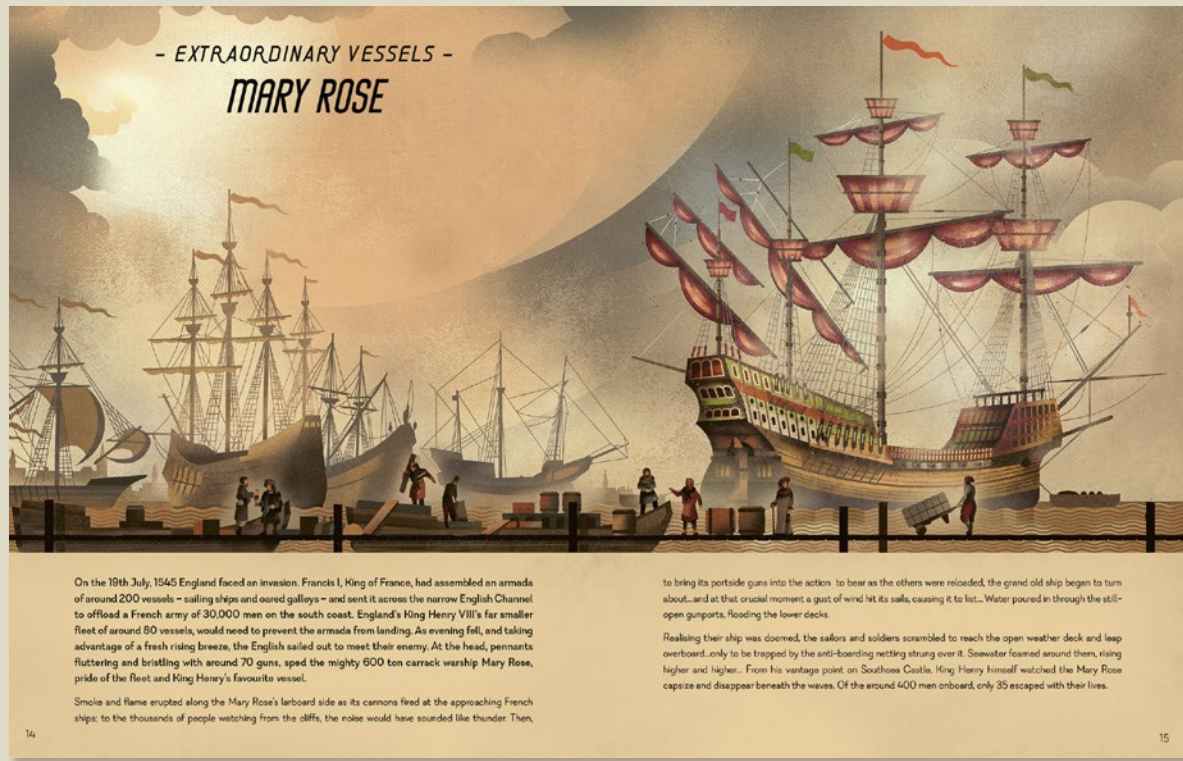
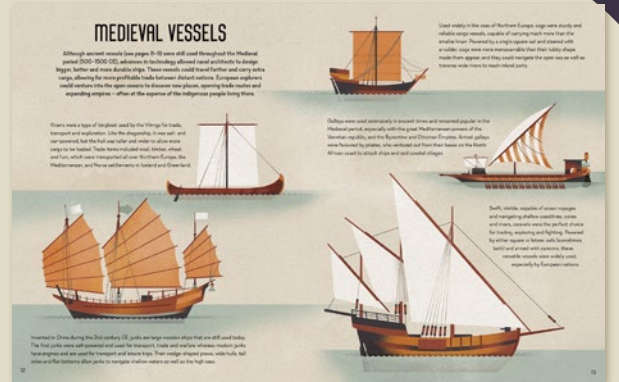
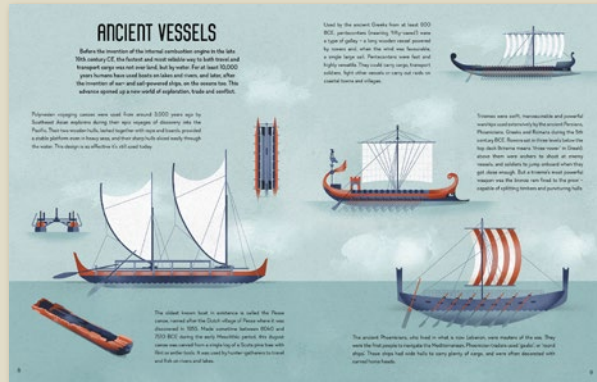
INTRODUCTION	6	AMAZING AIRCRAFT: CONCORDE	34
ANCIENT AVIATION	8	LIGHT AIRCRAFT	36
AMAZING AIRCRAFT: WRIGHT FLYER	10	AIR FORCE ONE	38
WOOD, CANVAS AND STRING	12	JETS AND ROCKETS	40
HOW PLANES FLY	14	AMAZING AIRCRAFT: BELL X-1	42
THE GOLDEN AGE OF FLIGHT	16	WEIRD PLANES	44
AMAZING AIRCRAFT: THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS	18	AMAZING AIRCRAFT: SR-71A BLACKBIRD	46
AIRSHIPS	20	HELICOPTERS	48
WAR IN THE AIR	22	AMAZING AIRCRAFT: HARRIER JUMP JET	50
AMAZING AIRCRAFT: SPITFIRE	24	CARGO AIRCRAFT	52
UNSUNG HEROINES	26	AMAZING AIRCRAFT: F-35 LIGHTNING II	54
AIRPORTS	28	THE FUTURE OF AVIATION	56
SEAPLANES	30	AVIATION TIMELINE	58
PROPELLER AIRLINERS	32	RECORD BREAKERS	60
JET AIRLINERS	33	GLOSSARY	62
		INDEX	64

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Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11154 words
Rights Available	World

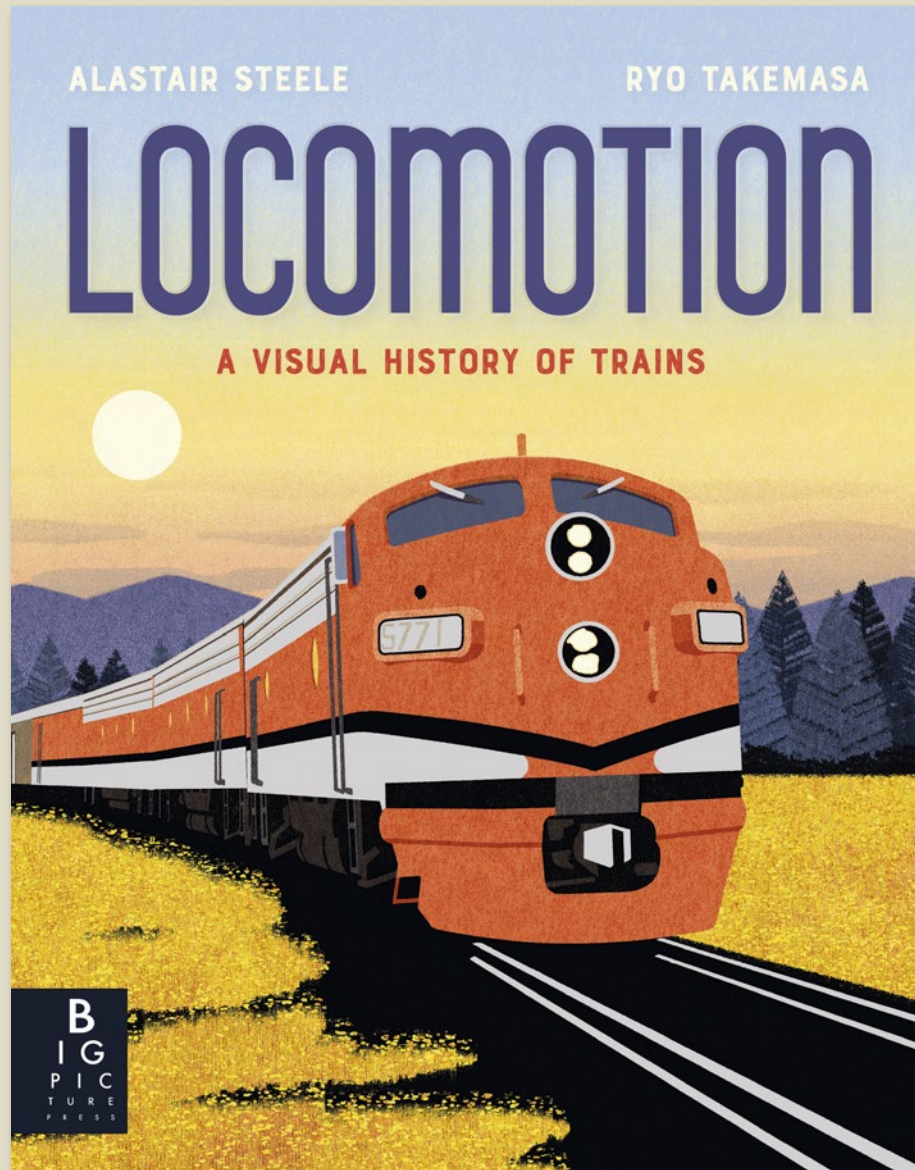


A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

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



Pub Date	05/06/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800787353
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Translation Files	23/09/2024
Files To Printer	13/01/2025
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World



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

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

Locomotion

THE FIRST RAILWAYS

Today, railways are commonplace in many parts of the world. They enable around one billion people, up across our continents, and transport goods and millions of passengers every single day. It is amazing to think that they have only been around for less than two hundred years.

Railways appeared long before the first steam engines were invented. These 'rudest' appeared in Europe during the 17th century and were designed to haul heavy loads. They were made of wood and iron. The earliest railways were used to transport coal, iron ore and limestone. The earliest railways were made of wood and iron. The earliest railways were made of wood and iron.

THE GAUGE

One of the earliest railways was built in Cornwall, England. The gauge in the distance between the rails was 4 feet 8 1/2 inches. By using the same gauge in different railways, the railways could connect. This has been the standard gauge ever since.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

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

One of the earliest steam locomotives was built in Cornwall, England. The gauge in the distance between the rails was 4 feet 8 1/2 inches. By using the same gauge in different railways, the railways could connect. This has been the standard gauge ever since.

- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a marvel of 19th century engineering. It was built in North Wales, UK, and is the only railway in the world that is still built to the original gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. It was built in 1825 and is still in operation today.

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. Consisting 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.

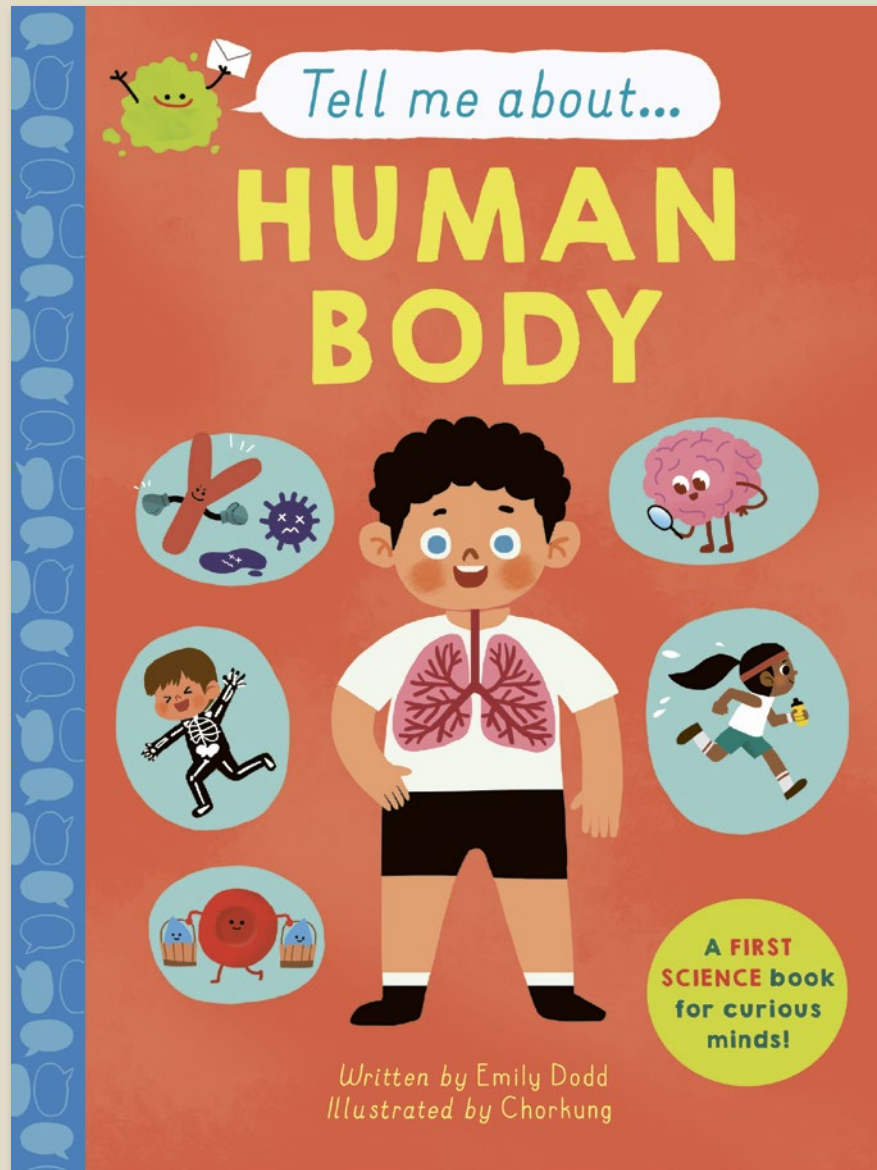
The famous DRG Class SVT 877 *Hamburg Flyer*, often referred to as the 'Flying Hamburger', was first put into service in 1933. Its smooth, rounded shape was influenced by Zeppelin airships allowing for minimal air resistance.

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.

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Author	Alastair Steele
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

Tell Me About: The Human Body



Big science for little readers

- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and CBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Brilliant body; The skin; Skeleton; Muscles, Brain; Thinking; Nervous system; Eyes; Ears; Mouth and Nose; Digestive System; Blood; Water; Pumping blood; Lungs and breathing; Immune system; Feelings; Helping your body

Tell Me About: The Human Body

Brilliant Body

So many amazing things are happening in your body right now! Let's take a look at just a few of them...

As you breathe, spongy bags called lungs are sucking air in and putting it into your blood.

When you run, stretchy cords called muscles pull bones back and forward. Your bones connect together in a structure called a skeleton. And your skin wraps everything up.

Tiny electrical signals are making your heart beat - to-beat-to-beat - to pump blood around your body.

Your body is made from lots of different parts that work together to do important jobs. These parts are called organs.

If you look at the pictures in this book, you're using organs called eyes. And when you think about all of this, you use an organ called the brain.

When you think or laugh or wiggle your toes, you use energy. The energy comes from the food you eat. The food goes into your blood and all around your body.

The Skin

Let's begin our body tour with your skin. This stretchy waterproof layer wraps around your body keeping germs out and keeping your insides... inside!

Your skin is full of sensors that help you to touch and feel things. You can feel pain and warmth and the tiny footpads of an insect crawling on your arm.

Did you know...? The skin is the biggest organ in the body!

Touch sensors help you to feel how hard to press when you lift it and hold objects - so you don't drop or squash them.

The top layer of your skin is dead! Underneath it, new skin is being made. It pushes the old skin upwards until it flakes off as dust. Yes, your skin becomes dust!

Your hair and nails are made from the same stuff as skin. It's called keratin.

Your skin cools your body too. One way it does this is by making little drops of liquid called sweat.

When sweat drops are warmed by a hot body, they float off into the air taking heat away with them!

Skeleton

The thing that gives your body its wonderful shape and height is a skeleton. It is made from 206 bones that join together at hinges called joints.

Full your fingers! The bones are the hard parts, and the joints are where your fingers bend.

Strong bony bones called cartilage make up some parts of the skeleton including your ears, your nose and sections of your ribs.

The skeleton protects your insides too. Your ribs make a cage around your lungs and heart and your skull is like a helmet, protecting your brain.

Inside your biggest bones is a juice called marrow. New blood is being made in the marrow. That's right, your bones can make blood!

Bones are full of tiny holes that make them light. But the pattern of the holes makes them really strong too.

Short stretchy cords called ligaments stick the bones to each other. Longer, stretchy cords called muscles pull the bones around so you can move.

Muscles

Muscles are stretchy cords that pull body parts to make them move. If you wiggle your eyebrows and stick out your tongue, you did it using muscles!

Muscles can pull, but they can't push so they need to work in teams. One muscle pulls a body part one way, and another muscle pulls it back again.

Great teamwork muscles!

1. Bend your arm. The set of muscles at the front of your arm, called triceps, pulled it up by getting shorter.

2. Now straighten your arm. Another set of muscles at the back of your arm, called biceps, pulled your arm down to straighten it.

The muscles that move your bones around are called skeletal muscles. But they're not the only muscles you have!

Cardiac muscles make your heart squash to pump blood.

Smooth muscles line the tubes in your body. They help push things through the tubes.

Did you know...? Muscles help you hold in pee until you're ready to let it go.

Pub Date	02/02/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787418097
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

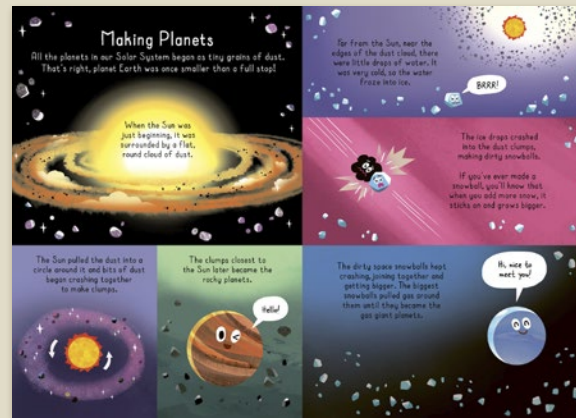
Tell Me About: Space



Big science for little readers.

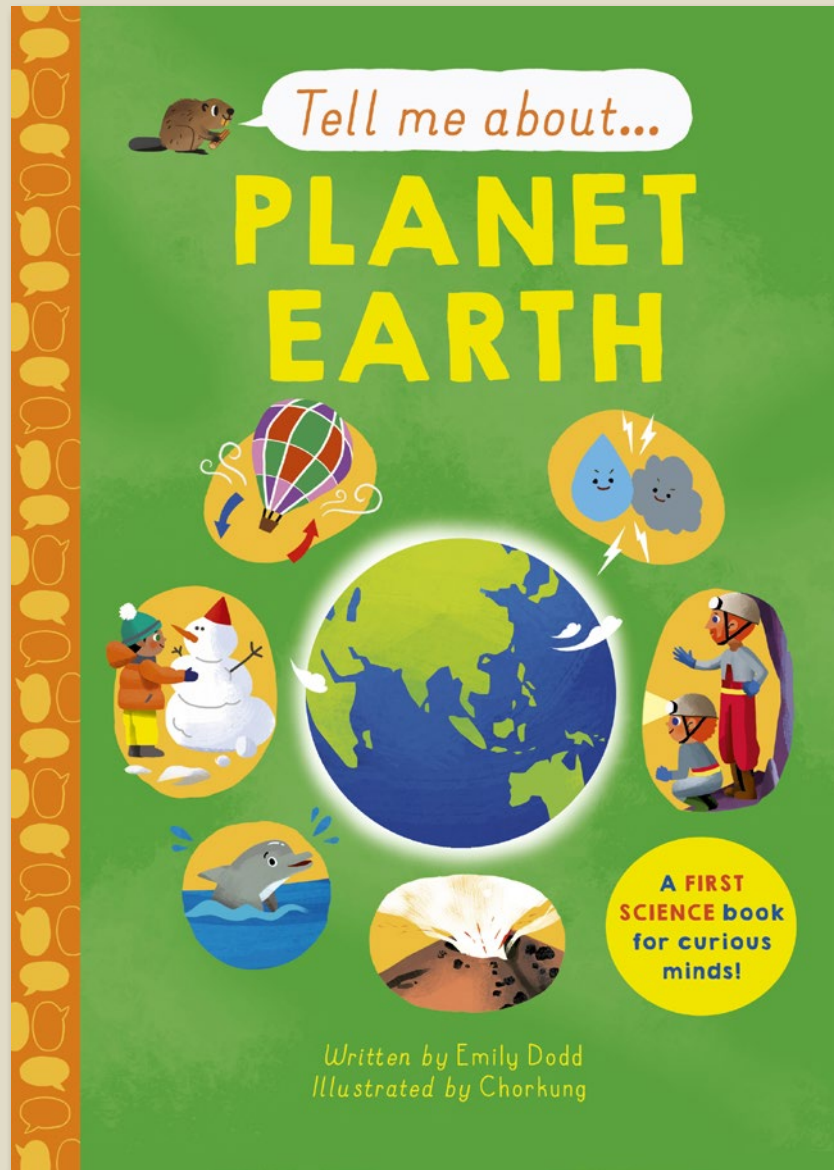
- The third title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at space for young children, featuring topics such as: planets and moons, the solar system, stars and galaxy, constellations, what's in the night sky, gravity, the big bang, going into space and much more!
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
- Cover finishes: matt lam + spot UV.

Tell Me About: Space



Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800783447
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2800 words
Rights Available	World

Tell Me About: Planet Earth



Big science for little readers.

- The fourth title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at earth science for young children, covering topics such as day and night, seasons and weather, biomes, physical landscapes, the water cycle, volcanoes and earthquakes, fossil fuels, carbon emissions and much more!
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
- Cover finishes: matt lam + spot UV.

Tell Me About: Planet Earth

Earth is Home

You live on a brilliant ball of spinning rock called Earth. It's a planet, travelling through space on a gigantic loop around a star called the Sun.

There's another ball of rock about a quarter of the size of Earth and you can see it in the night sky. It's called the Moon.

It takes a month for the Moon to travel around Earth on an oval path.

It takes a whole year to travel all the way around the Sun. So if you are five years old, you have circled the Sun five times already!

Earth travels around the Sun on an oval path but it also spins on the spot. The spin is why it gets dark at night.

Your home turns away from the Sun at night and by morning it has turned back towards the Sun once again. It takes 24 hours for a complete spin to happen, and we call that a whole day.

Caves

Caves are big holes carved into cliffs by waves hitting the rock. But they can also form underground as rain trickles through cracks in the rock.

That's right, tiny little rain droplets can make massive caves because they dissolve the rock away a little bit at a time.

Underground rivers flow through caves. They wear the floor of the cave down to make them even bigger.

Inside the cave, some droplets of rainwater evaporate. As the liquid water drops turn into gas, they leave behind the tiny bits of rock they were carrying. The bits of rock stick to the roof.

In a thousand years, all the drops of water will have left enough rock behind to make a shape about as long as your finger. This is called a stalactite.

The same thing happens as the water drops onto the floor of the cave too. The cave floor grows upwards into a wider opening, which is called a stalagmite.

Digging and Drilling

When humans dig useful rocks and metals out of the ground, it is called mining. People also drill long holes deep down into the rock to find little pockets of gas and a liquid called oil.

The oil and gas found deep underground were once tiny sea creatures. They sank to the bottom of the sea and got squashed over millions of years. They turned into a dark liquid called oil and a gas called methane.

Coal is a black rock that gives off lots of heat when it burns. It is made from leaves that took in swamps millions of years ago.

We can burn oil, coal and methane gas to make electricity and to power vehicles.

Most metals are hidden underground with other rocks. A few metals are found just as they are at the surface, including gold, silver and copper.

Metals can make lots of useful things including bikes, phones, computers and cars.

Oceans

If you flew out into space and looked back at Earth it would look blue. That's because two thirds of our planet's surface is covered in liquid water. It's mostly found in the oceans and seas.

Waves

Waves are made on the surface of the water as the wind pushes the sea.

Tides

The sea comes in at high tide and goes out at low tide. This happens twice every day because of the way Earth is spinning beneath the Moon.

That's right, the Moon makes our tides! Gravity is a pull that happens between Earth, the Moon and the Sun. It pulls on you too. When you jump, gravity pulls you back down to Earth.

Low tide

High tide

The oceans on planet Earth slowly change shape because the rock beneath them is moving. This creates underwater valleys, caves and mountains.

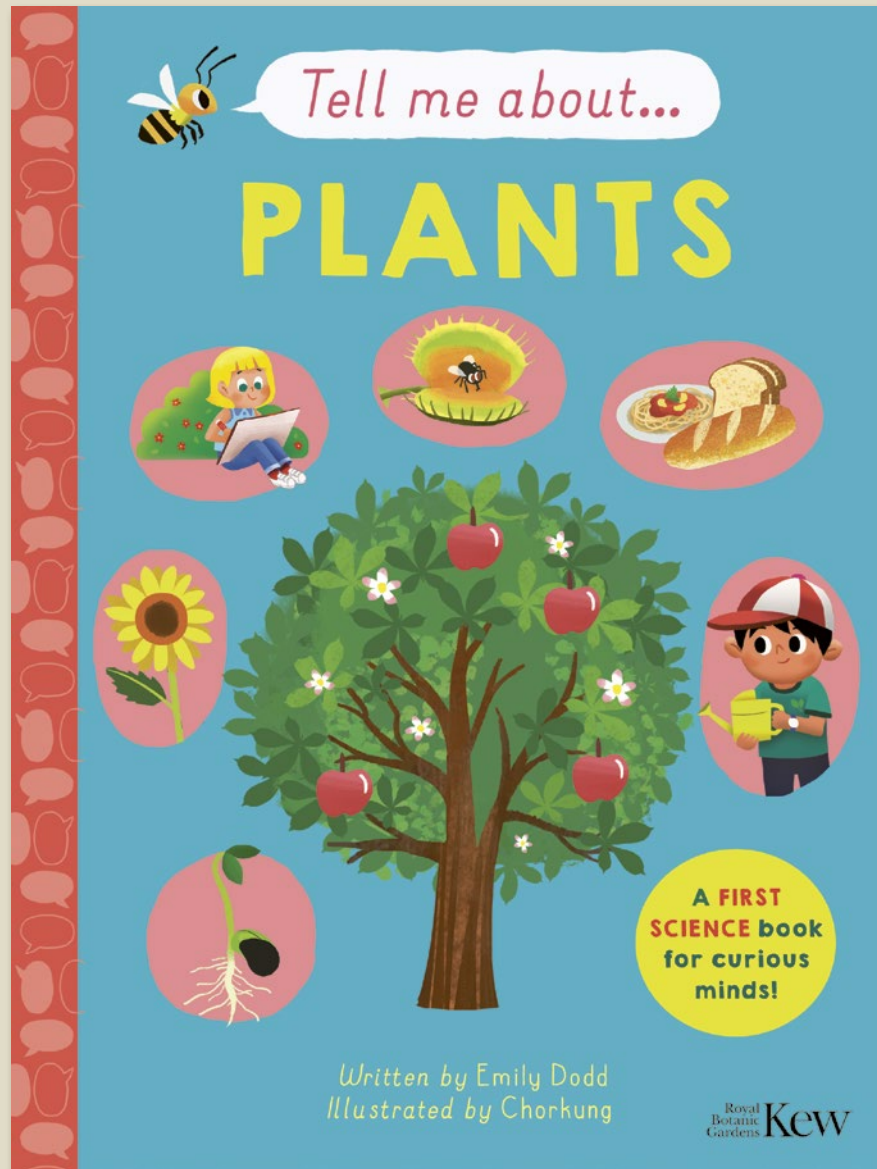
Mountain

Valley

Did you know...? Seawater is salty because of salt from rocks!

Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800783454
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Rights Available	World

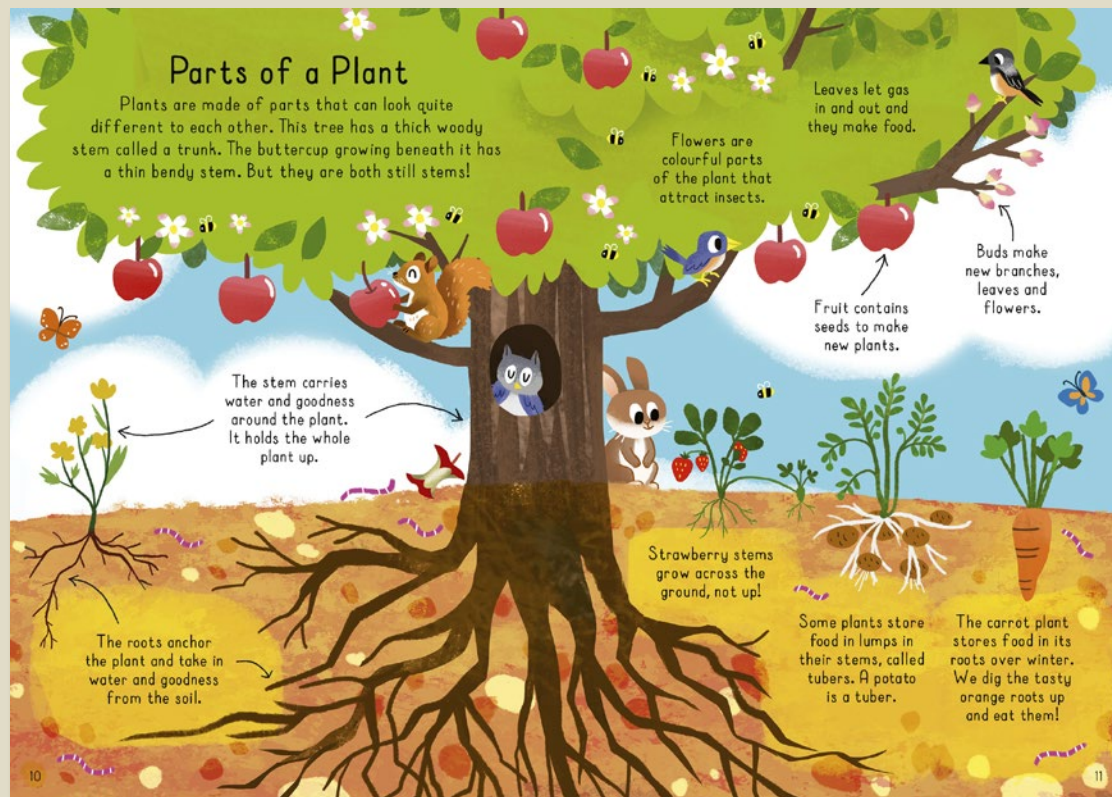
Tell Me About: Plants



Big science for little readers

- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung.
- Partnering with Kew Gardens for the UK edition. Kew are also acting as consultants.
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Plants are wonderful; Parts of a Plant; Flowers; Fruit; Getting Planted; Growing from a Seed; Drinking Water; Making Food from Sunlight; Leaves; Plant Families; Flowering Plants; Grasses; Trees and Seasons; Types of Tree; Plant Defences; Plant Attack!; Record Holders; Thank You Plants!; Glossary

Tell Me About: Plants



Pub Date	02/02/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787418080
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

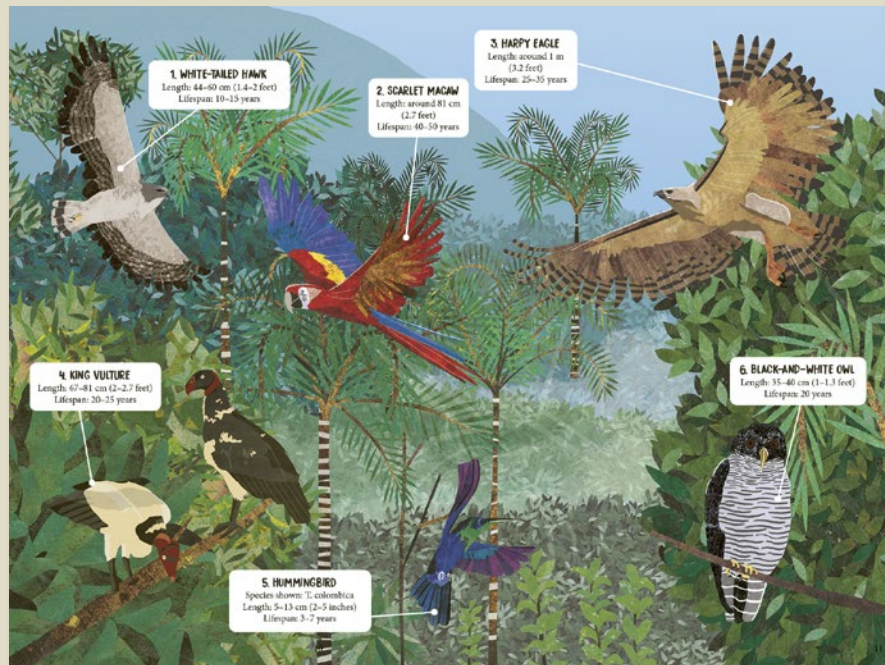
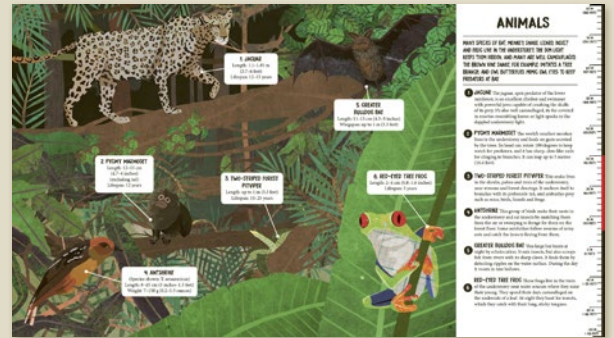
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

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

All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



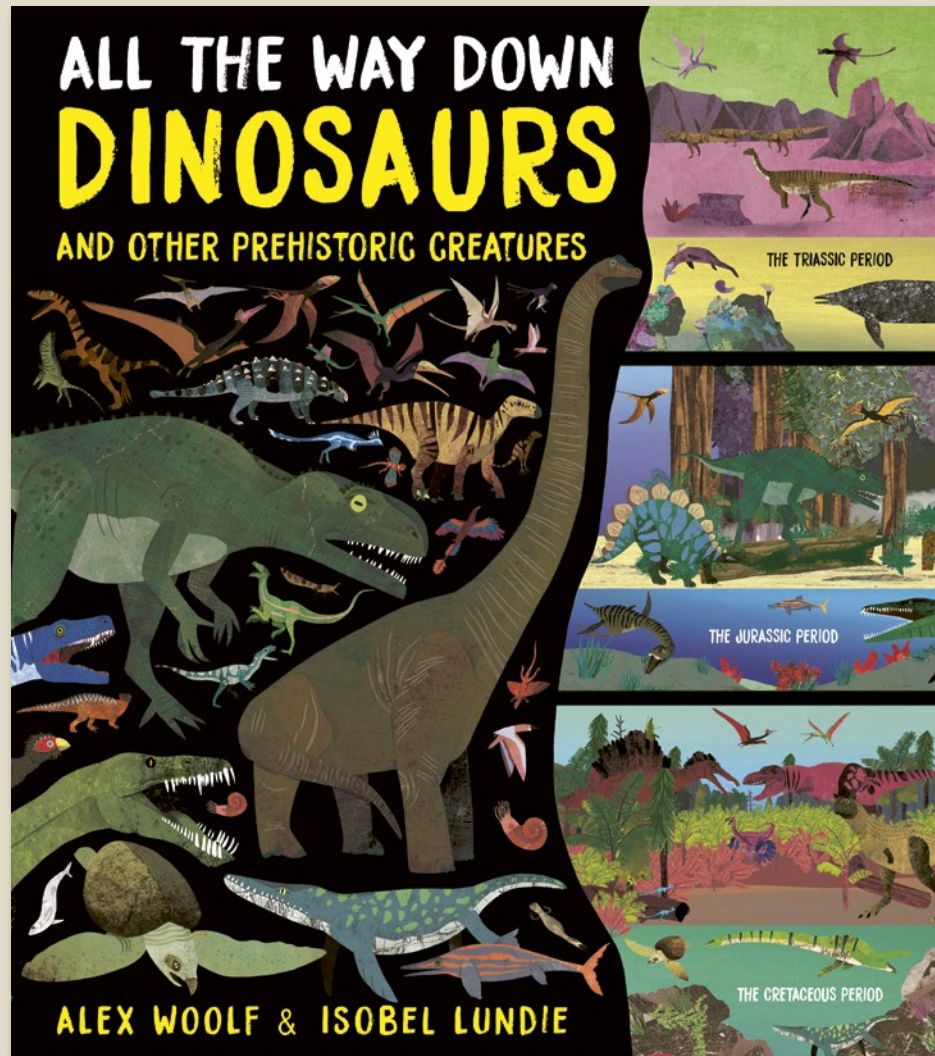
HIGH FLYERS

THE EMERGENT LAYER OF THE AMAZON RAINFOREST IS HOME TO MANY SPECIES OF BIRDS. AT THIS LEVEL, THEY HAVE PLENTY OF SPACE TO ROAM THE FOREST, SWOOPING TO FEED ON PREY OR VEGETATION, AND THEIR NESTS ARE LESS VULNERABLE TO PREDATORS THAN THEY WOULD BE LOWER DOWN. THE APEX PREDATORS OF THIS LAYER ARE THE HARPY EAGLE AND THE WHITE-TAILED HAWK.

- 1 WHITE-TAILED HAWK** This bird of prey likes to hunt in the emergent layer, where there are fewer trees than below to hinder its flight. It hovers in its site, scanning its surroundings, before swooping for its prey. It eats small mammals and reptiles, as well as birds and insects.
- 2 SCARLET MACAW** These large, colourful parrots live in the emergent layer and upper canopy. Here they have the space to fly at speeds of up to 56 km/h (35 mph). They mostly fly alone or in pairs, but sometimes as a flock. They feed on fruits and seeds.
- 3 HARPY EAGLE** These huge, fearsome raptors have wingspans of up to 2 m (6.6 feet), and 13-cm (5 inch) claws - longer than a grizzly bear's. They rest high up in kapok trees and prey on sloths and monkeys, in addition to other mammals, reptiles and birds.
- 4 KING VULTURE** These large scavenging birds have very sharp eyesight. They perch in the topmost branches of the emergent layer and search for carrion (animal remains) below. If they see any, they swoop down in groups of up to twelve and push other scavengers aside to get at the food.
- 5 HUMMINGBIRD** This family of birds are amazing flyers. They can hover in mid-air, fly backwards and even upside down. Beating their wings at up to a 1000 times a second, they dart from flower to flower among the treetops of the emergent layer, drinking nectar and eating insects.
- 6 BLACK-AND-WHITE OWL** This bird of prey hunts at night for large insects, as well as bats, rodents, birds and tree frogs. It builds its nest in the emergent layer to protect its eggs and chicks from climbing predators.

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

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

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

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures

DINOSAUR AND REPTILE BUILT FILE

THEY WERE DINOSAURS FIRST, THEN THEY BECAME REPTILES. THESE DINOSAURS WERE LARGER, BUT A FEW WERE SMALLER THAN OTHERS. THEY WERE THE FIRST TO BE KEPT IN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AS SPECIES OF DINOSAURS.

THEY WERE THE FIRST TO BE KEPT IN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AS SPECIES OF DINOSAURS.

THEY WERE THE FIRST TO BE KEPT IN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AS SPECIES OF DINOSAURS.

INTRODUCTION

The dinosaurs were a family of reptiles that flourished on Earth between around 230 and 66 million years ago. As we'll discover, dinosaurs came in many shapes and sizes, from ground sloths to the chicken-sized Microraptor.

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IN THE TREES

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ON THE GROUND - PREDATORS

THEY WERE THE FIRST TO BE KEPT IN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AS SPECIES OF DINOSAURS.

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ON THE GROUND - HERBIVORES

1. **HYPERODAPEDON**
Length: 1.3 m (4.3 ft)
Found in: Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America

2. **PISANOSAURUS**
Length: 1 m (3.3 ft)
Found in: Argentina

3. **AETOSAURUS**
Length: 2.4 m (7.9 ft)
Found in: Germany, North America and Greenland

4. **MUSSAURUS**
Length: 6 m (20 ft)
Found in: Argentina

5. **PLATEOSAURUS**
Length: 4.8–10 m (16–33 ft)
Found in: Europe, Greenland

6. **ASYLOSIAURUS**
Length: 2 m (6.6 ft)
Found in: England

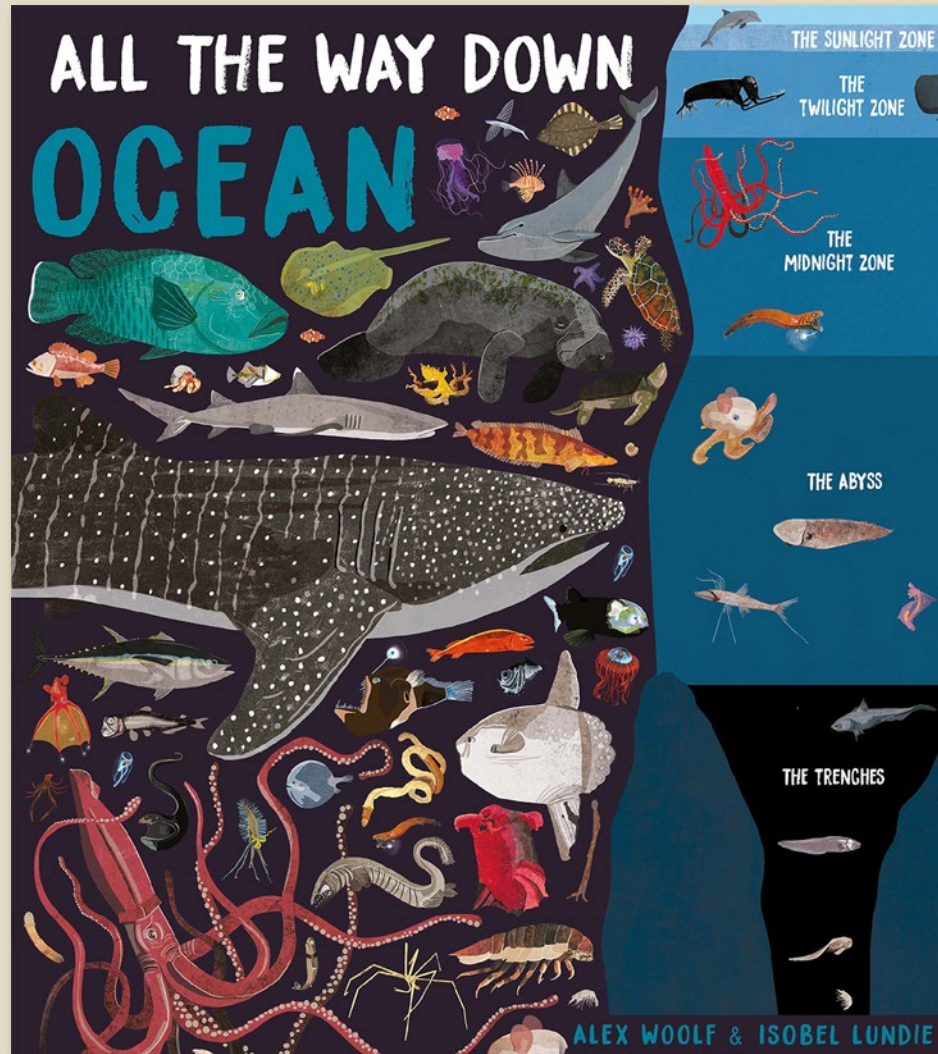
ON THE GROUND - HERBIVORES

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

- 1. HYPERODAPEDON (LIVED: 231–227 MYA)**
This weird-looking animal is a kind of rheuchosaur – a beaked reptile related to the dinosaurs. It had a scaly body and moved slowly, using its beak to cut through tough plants.
- 2. PISANOSAURUS (LIVED: 226–216 MYA)**
This small, lightly built plant-eater weighed less than 10 kg (22 lb). It had strong hind legs and could run away quickly if a predator came near. We don't know if it was a true dinosaur or a close cousin.
- 3. AETOSAURUS (LIVED: 228–209 MYA)**
This small, slow-moving, plant-eating archosaur had a long, slender body and short arms. Four rows of thick, bony plates covered its body, providing good protection against predators.
- 4. MUSSAURUS (LIVED: 215 MYA)**
'Moose Lizard', got its name because the first fossils discovered were tiny. We now know these were infants. It was a sauropodomorph dinosaur – a bipedal ancestor of the giant sauropods that walked on all fours.
- 5. PLATEOSAURUS (LIVED: 214–204 MYA)**
Plateosaurs was one of the biggest dinosaurs of the Triassic and another sauropodomorph. It had a small head on a long, flexible neck, short but muscular arms with large claws on its three fingers, and powerful hind legs.
- 6. ASYLOSIAURUS (LIVED: 203–201 MYA)**
This was one of the last sauropodomorph dinosaurs to walk on its hind legs. Its close cousins, the sauropods, all walked on four legs.

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Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11030 words
Rights Available	World

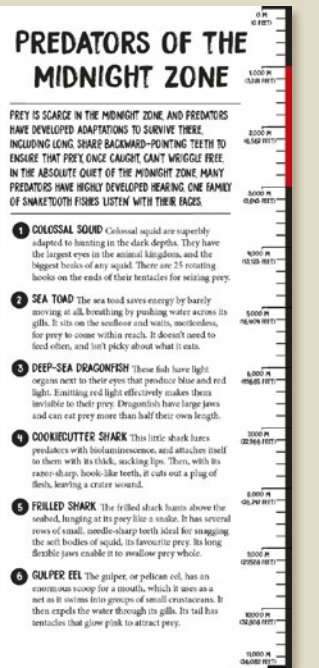
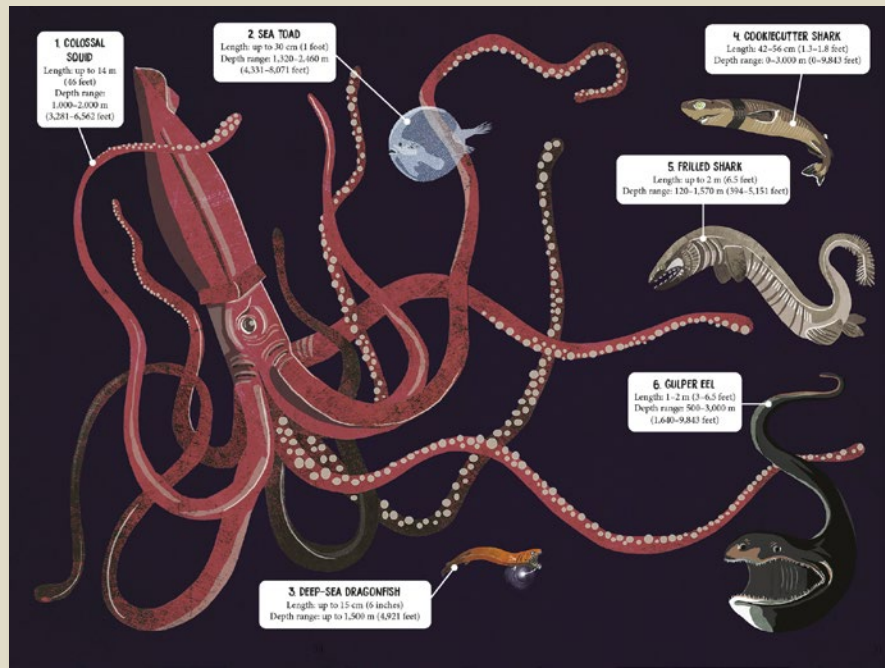
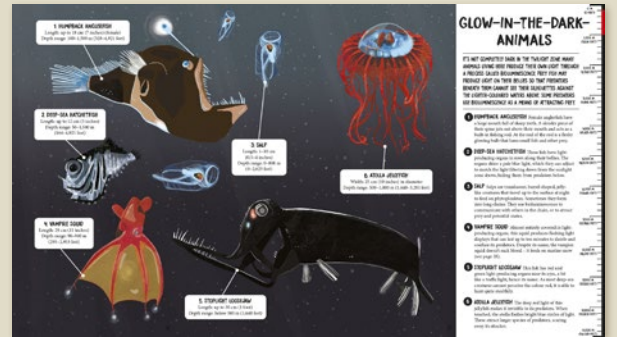
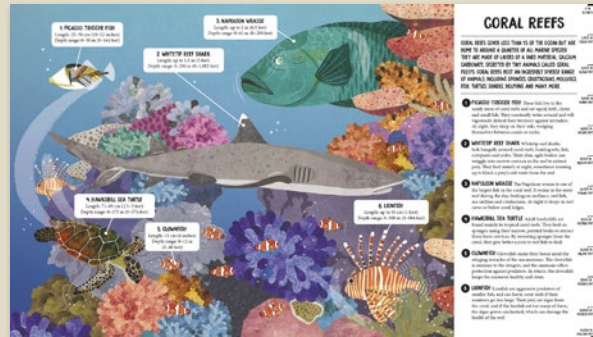
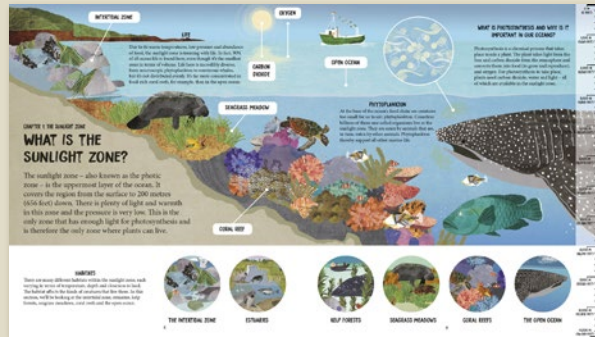
All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

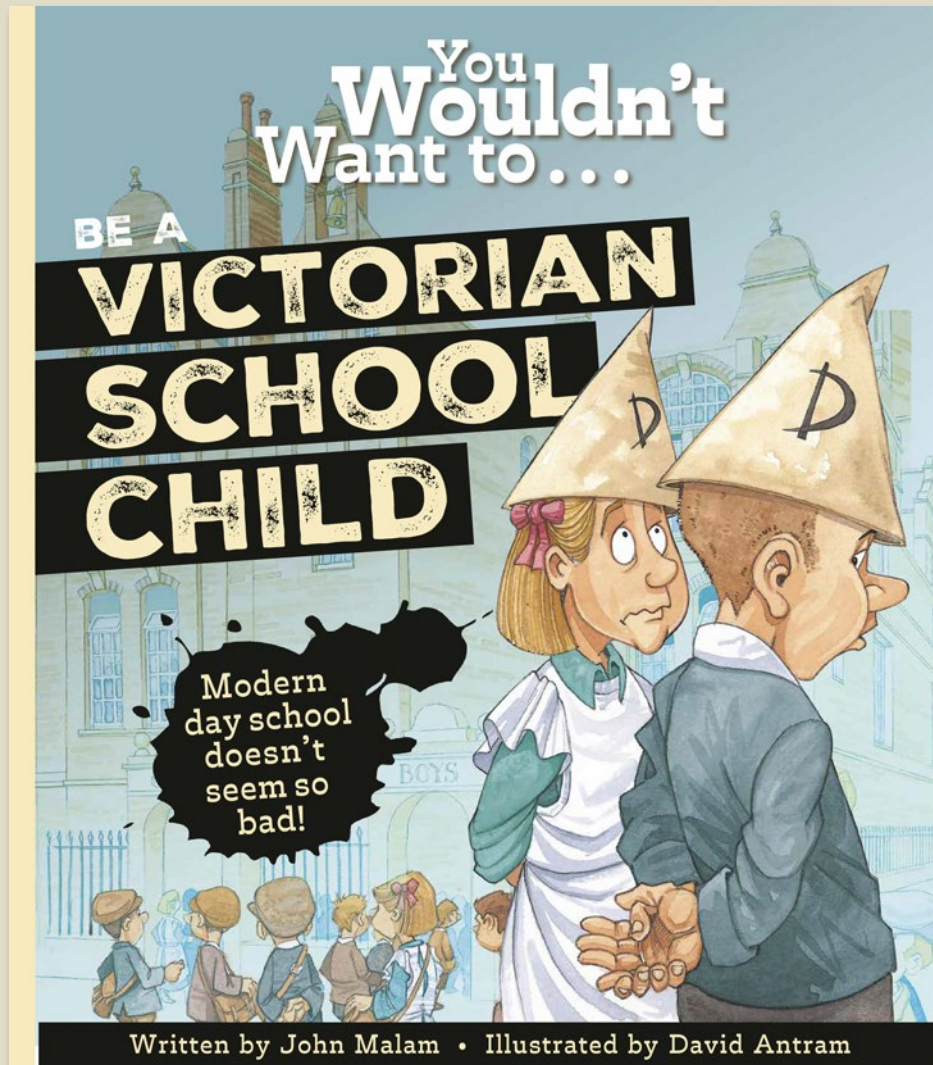
- An innovative information book that allows children to dive into the ocean depths and discover what life resides at each level.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the organisms that reside near its top to the creatures that dwell near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

All The Way Down: Ocean



Pub Date	10/01/2024
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800788855
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11636 words
Rights Available	World

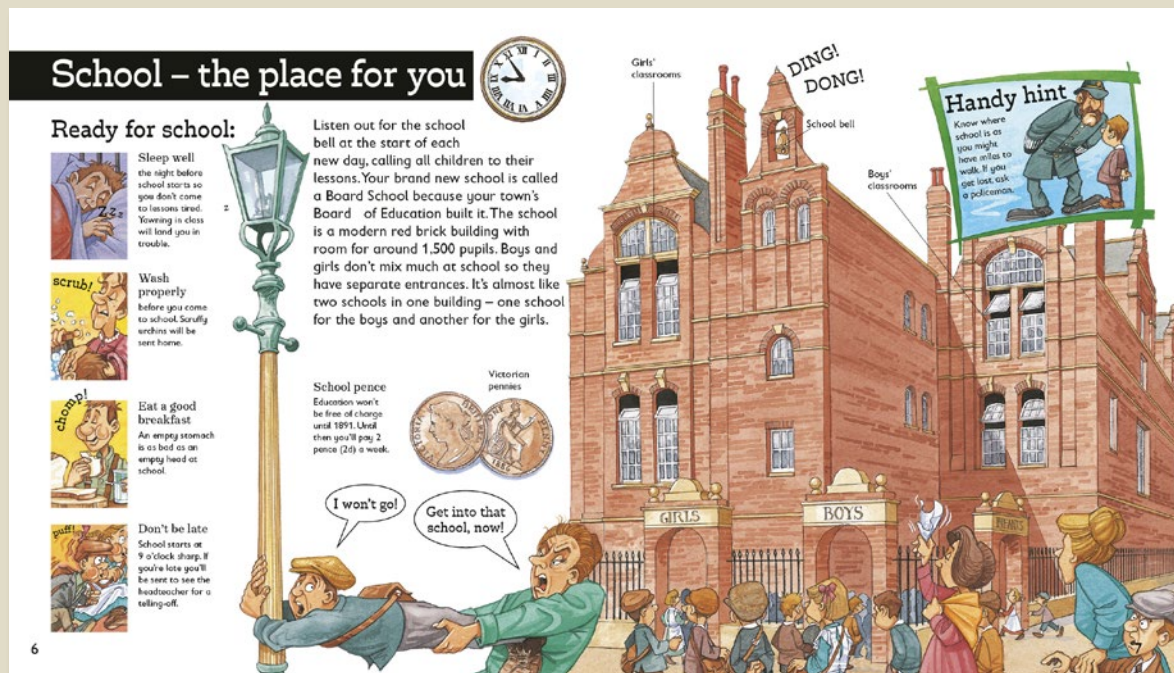
You Wouldn't Want To Be A Victorian Schoolchild!



The grisly history of Victorian school children!

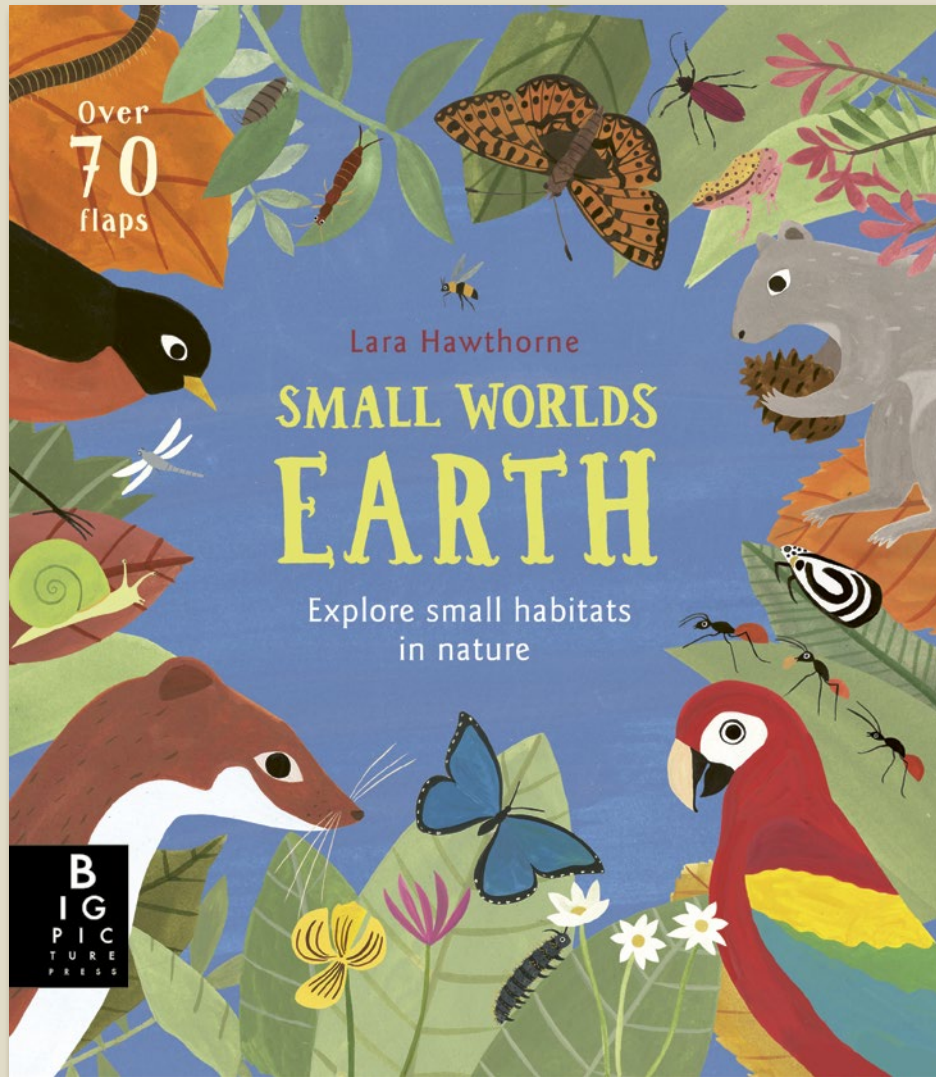
- The cruel history of Victorian schools - perfect for Horrible Histories fans
- Funny, foul and fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 Victorian curriculum.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be A Victorian Schoolchild!



Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800789036
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	John Malam
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4468 words
Rights Available	World

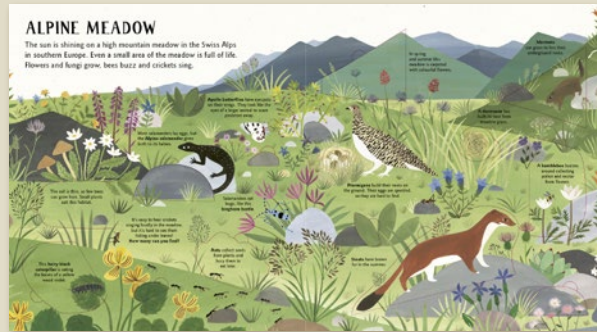
Small Worlds: Earth



This beautiful lift-the-flap book lets children explore small worlds in nature close-up.

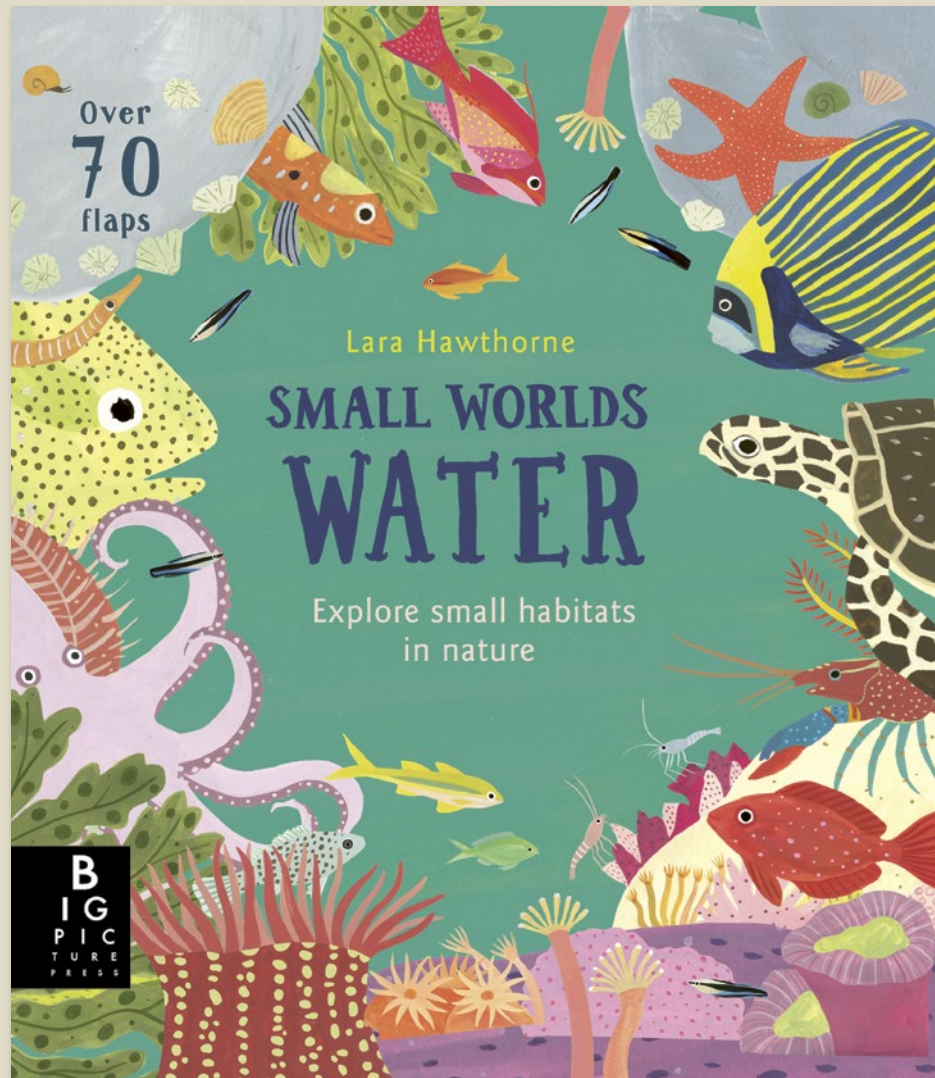
- A nature series illustrated by Lara Hawthorne, author and illustrator of *The Night Flower* and *Alba the Hundred Year Old Fish*
- a hands-on exploration of how small areas in the natural world act as habitats to a wide range of plant and animal life.
- Part of a two book series which includes *Small Worlds Earth* and *Small Worlds Water*.
- More than 70 flaps inside
- Lara Hawthorne was nominated for the CILIP Kate Greenaway Award and shortlisted the AOI's World Illustration Award for *The Night Flower*.

Small Worlds: Earth



Pub Date	01/10/2020
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787415638
H x W	260 x 236mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Lara Hawthorne
Extent	18pp
Word Count	2500 words
Rights Available	World

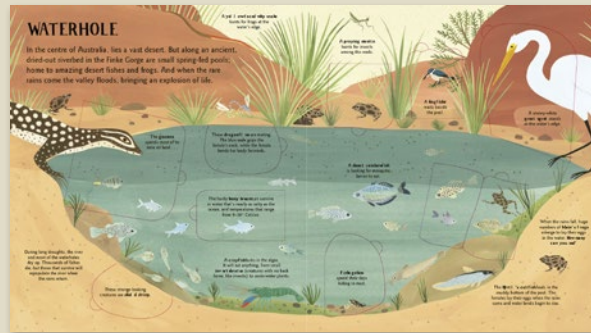
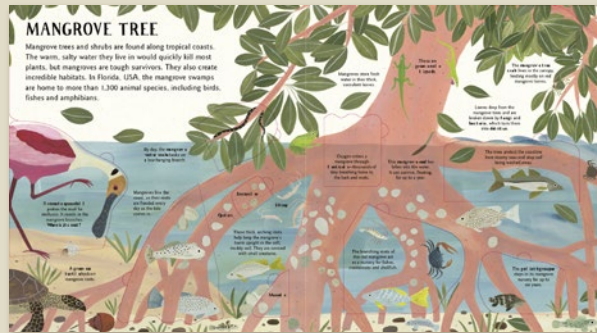
Small Worlds: Water



This beautiful lift-the-flap book lets children explore small worlds in nature close-up.

- A nature series illustrated by Lara Hawthorne, author and illustrator of *The Night Flower* and *Alba the Hundred Year Old Fish*.
- a hands-on exploration of how small areas in the natural world act as habitats to a wide range of plant and animal life.
- Flaps integrated with artwork and Lara Hawthorne's immersive illustrations give young readers a sense of exploring nature close-up and hands-on.
- Part of a two-book series which includes *Small Worlds Earth* and *Small Worlds Water*.
- More than 80 flaps inside

Small Worlds: Water



Pub Date	01/10/2020
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787415621
H x W	260 x 236mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Lara Hawthorne
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