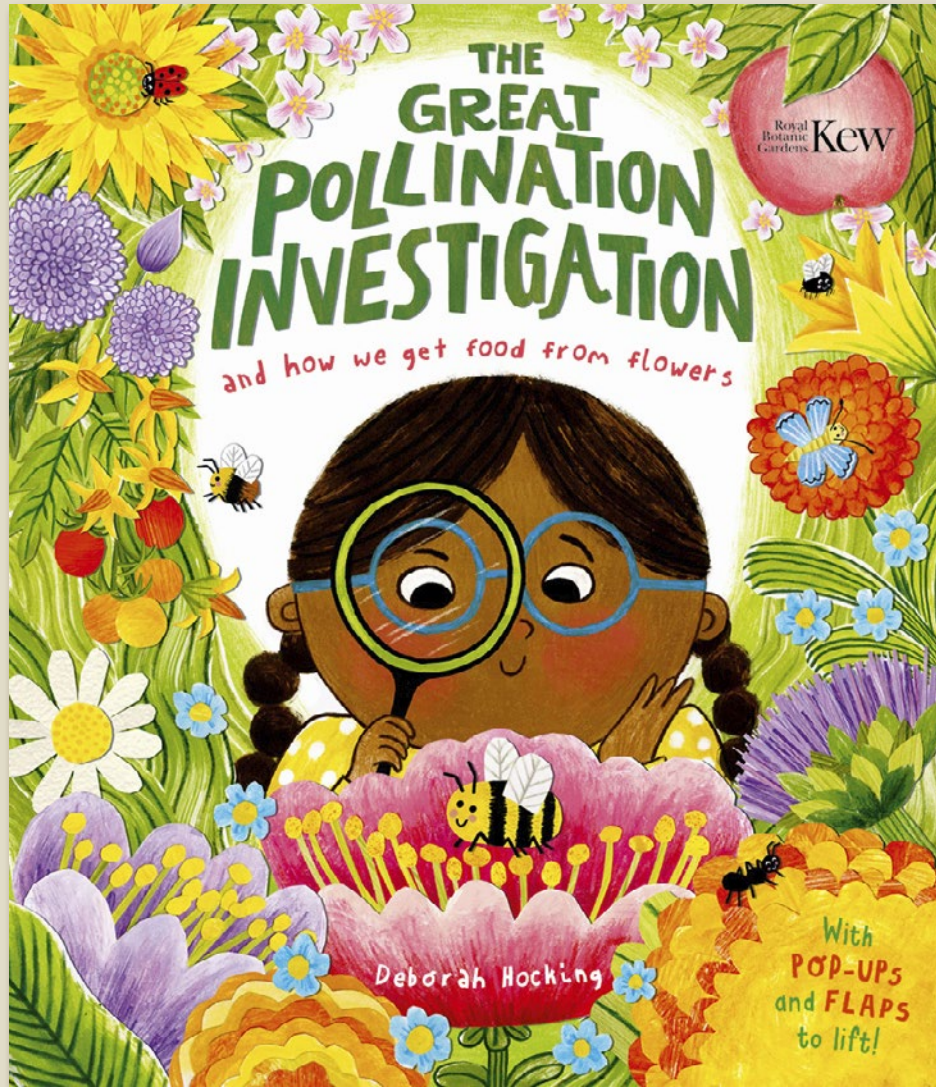




**LATAM SP - BBF25 - non-fiction**

# The Great Pollination Investigation



## A pollination investigation!

- A fun narrative story packed with facts, including information on the pollination process, flower anatomy, animal pollinators, fertilisation, fruits and vegetables
- Covers scientific information that supports the curriculum
- Flaps on every spread help readers engage with the information
- Includes instructions on how to make a pollination wand and a pollination investigation project
- Checked by the experts at the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
- Cover treatment: Matt lam and Spot UV

# The Great Pollination Investigation



Pub Date	<b>22/05/2025</b>
Pub Price	<b>£14.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800788138</b>
H x W	<b>287 x 247mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Deborah Hocking</b>
Illustrator	<b>Deborah Hocking</b>
Extent	<b>32pp</b>
Word Count	<b>2300 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



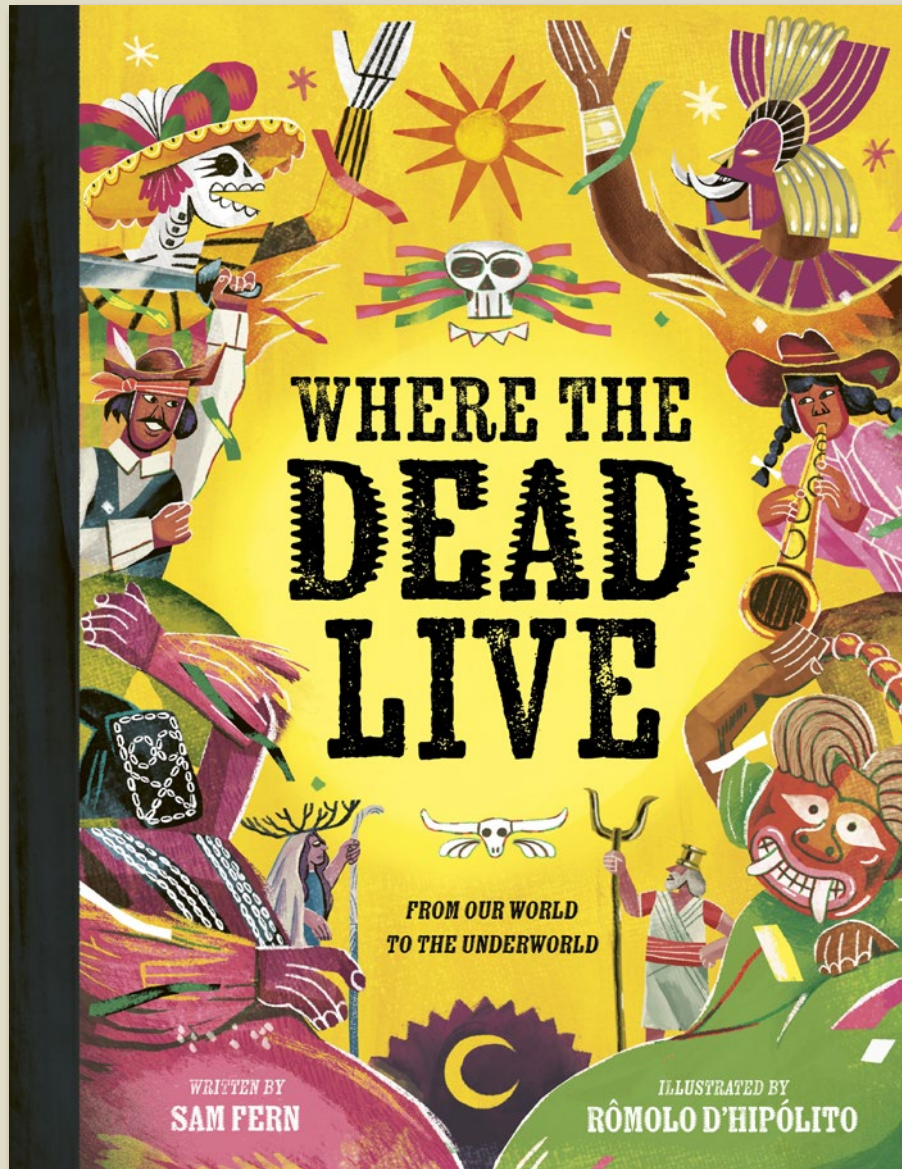
## Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

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



Pub Date	31/07/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787415065
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jonathan Litton Laura Knowles
Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
Extent	80pp
Word Count	16500 words
Freight On Board	27/05/2025
Rights Available	World

# Where the Dead Live



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

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

# Where the Dead Live



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

# Constellations



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

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

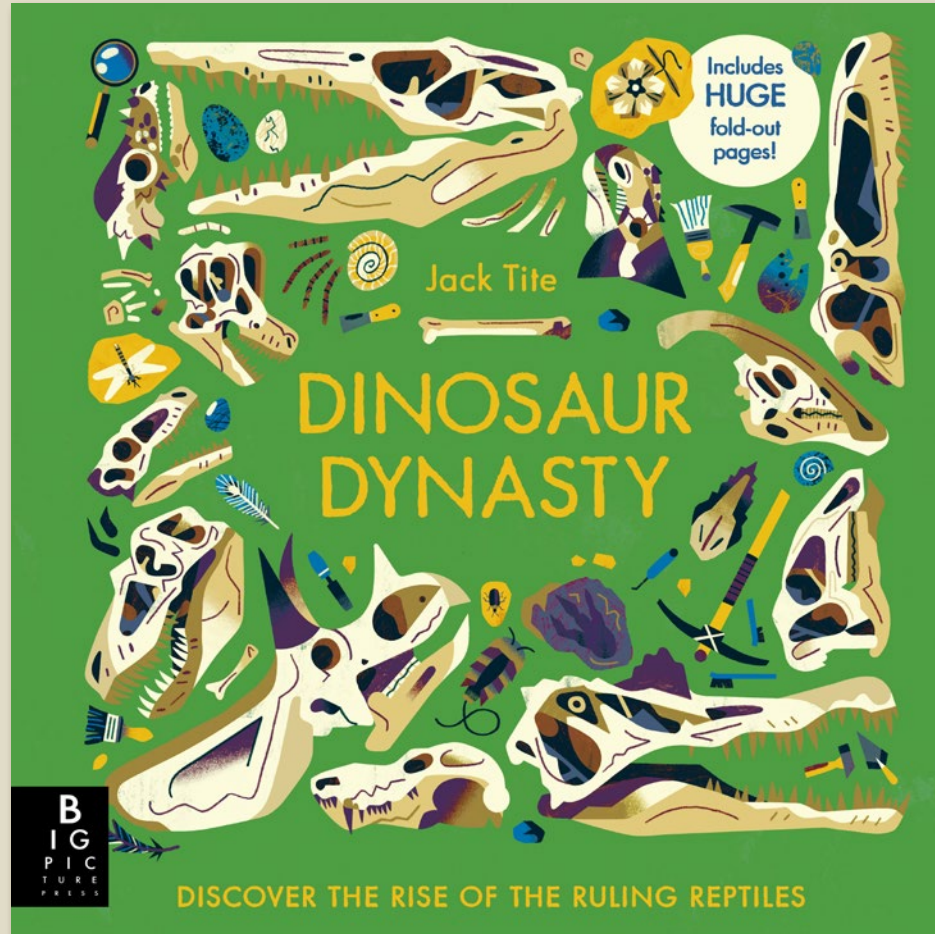


# Constellations



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

# Dinosaur Dynasty



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

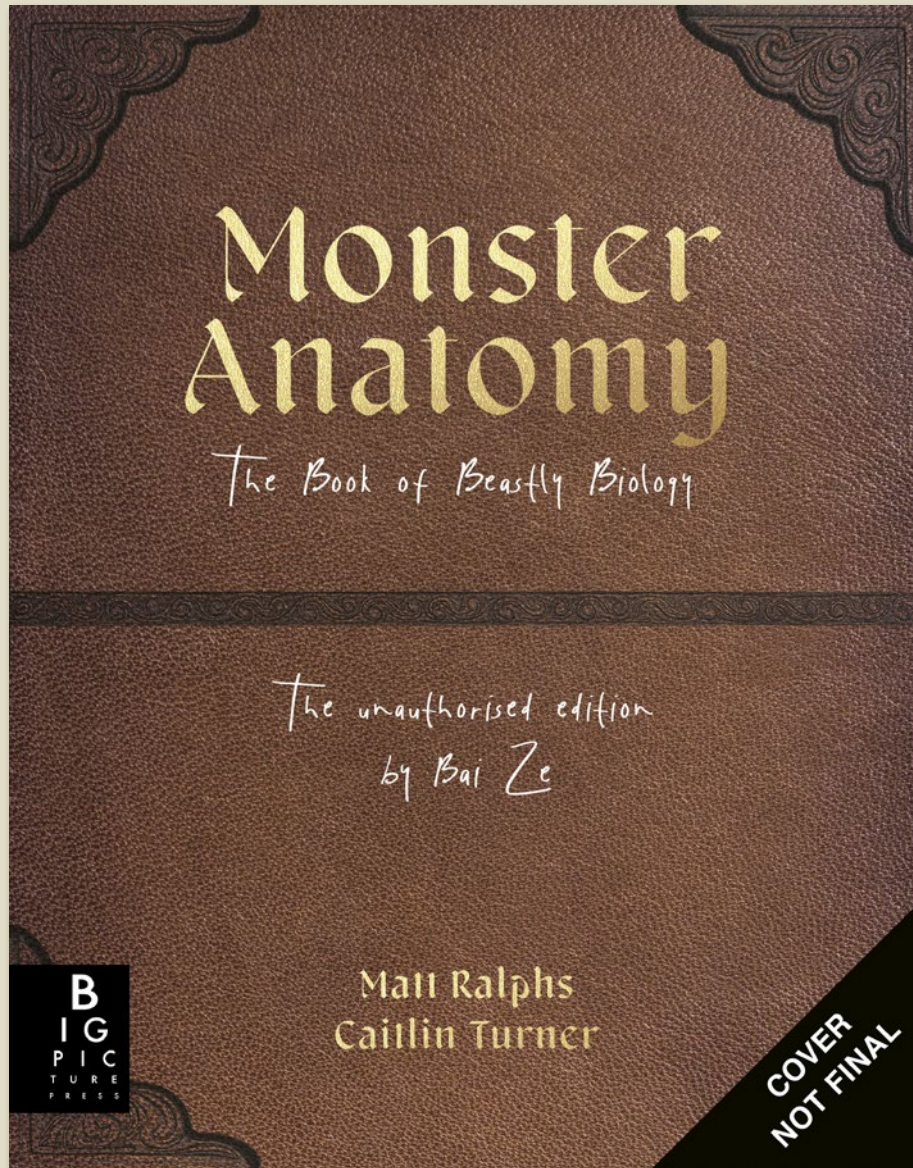
- The third stunning book from author-illustrator Jack Tite
- Large fold-out spreads provide additional details, creating an even more interactive and engaging reading experience for curious minds
- Fully illustrated in Jack Tite's striking contemporary style, this book combines lively, easy-to-read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

# Dinosaur Dynasty



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

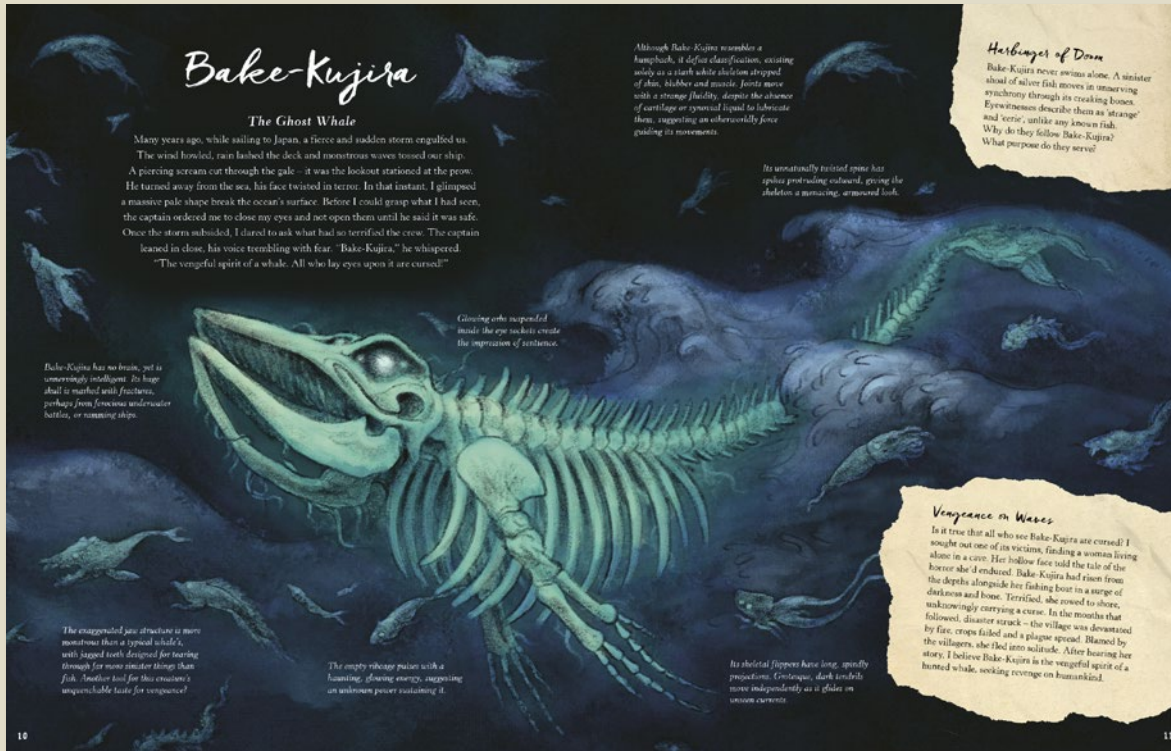
# Monster Anatomy



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

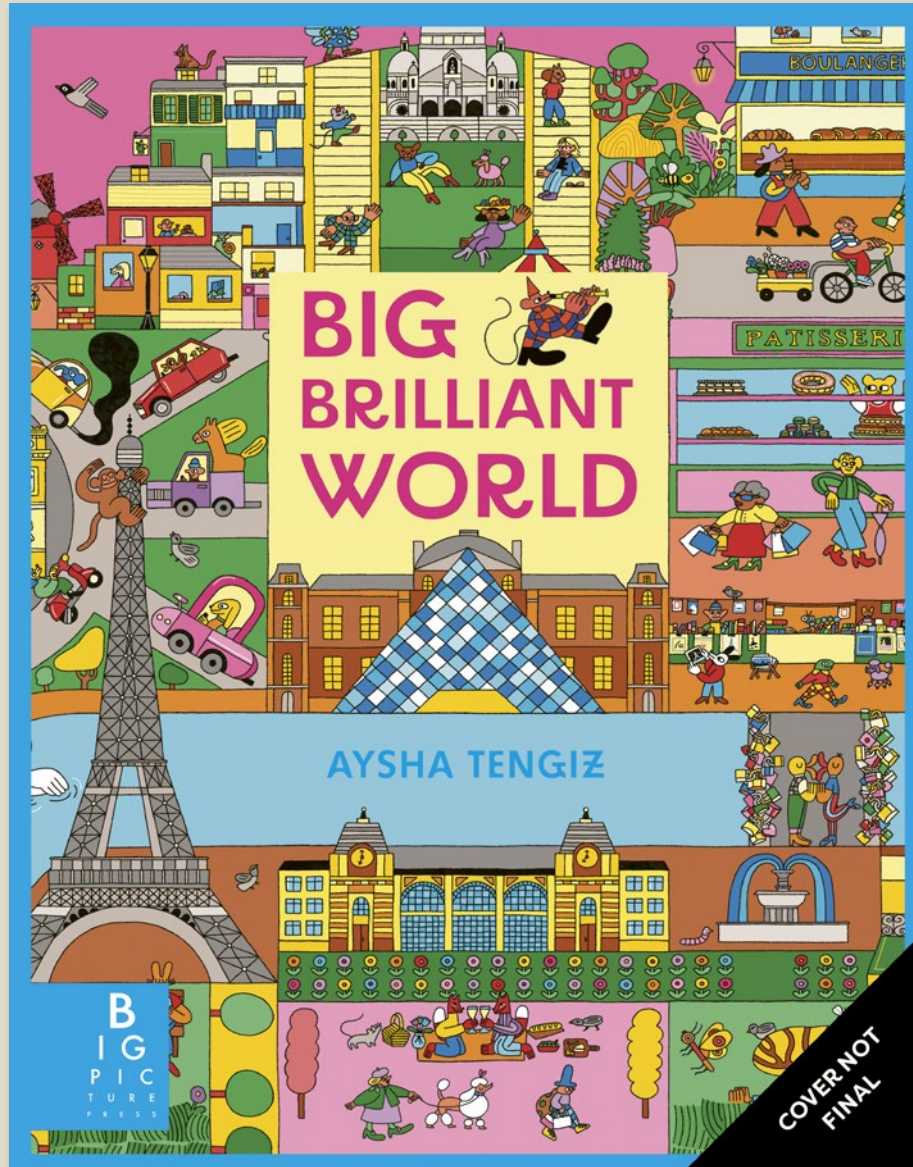
- Designed for readers of all ages, *Monster Anatomy* is a must-have for anyone fascinated by the fantastical, providing a deeper understanding and appreciation for the creatures that have haunted folklore for centuries
- This book is a must-have for monster and myth enthusiasts, perfect for fans of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

# Monster Anatomy



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

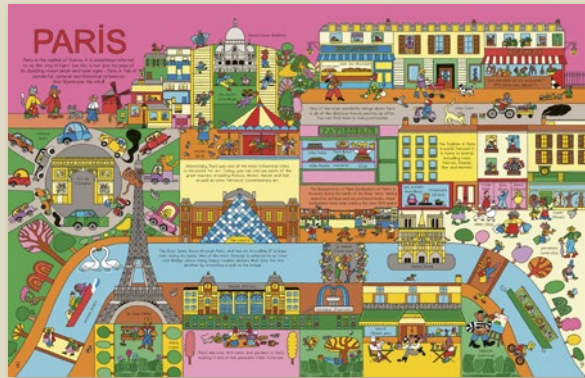
# Big Brilliant World



## *Big Brilliant World*

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

# Big Brilliant World



Pub Date **05/03/2026**

Pub Price **£12.99**

ISBN **9781835870952**

H x W **300 x 235mm**

Binding **Paperback**

Age Range **5-7 years**

Author **Matt Ralphs**

Illustrator **Aysha Tengiz**

Extent **32pp**

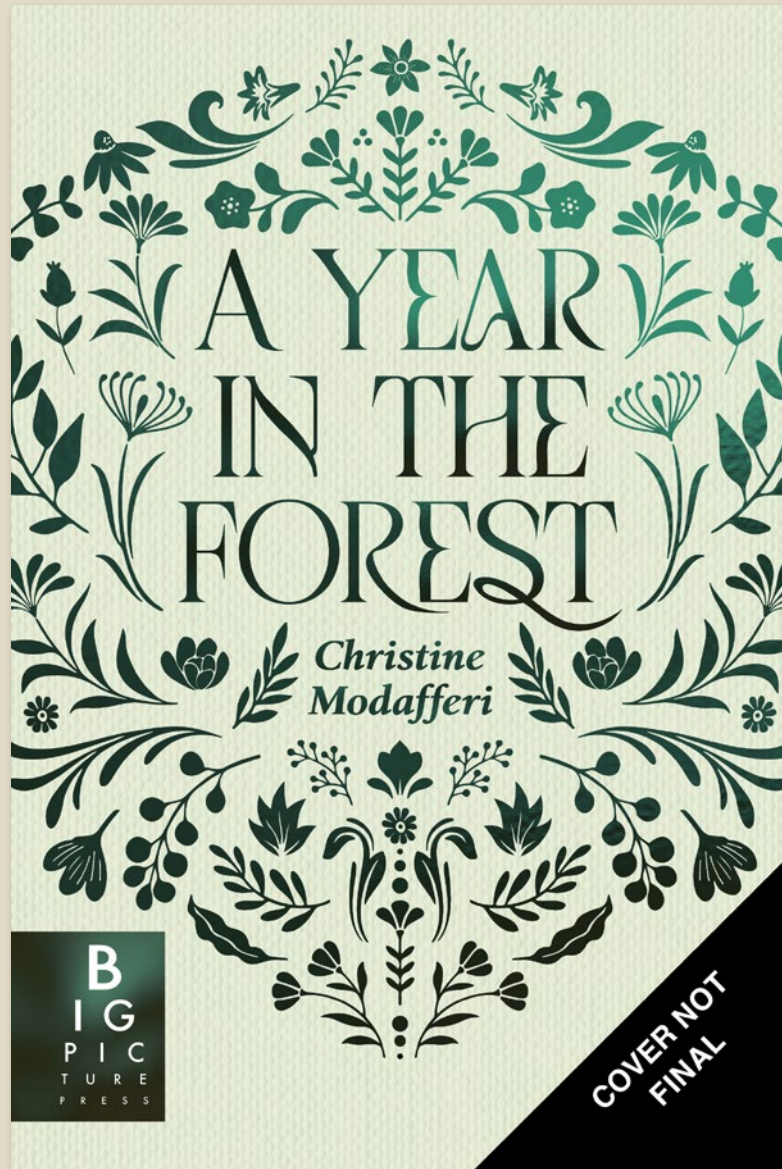
Translation Files **23/06/2025**

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

Freight On Board **18/12/2025**

Rights Available **World**

# A Year in the Forest



**This beautifully crafted year-round treasury offers 365 pages of facts, stories, activities, poems and creative prompts, celebrating the wonders of the forest and providing a meaningful way for all ages to connect with nature throughout the year.**

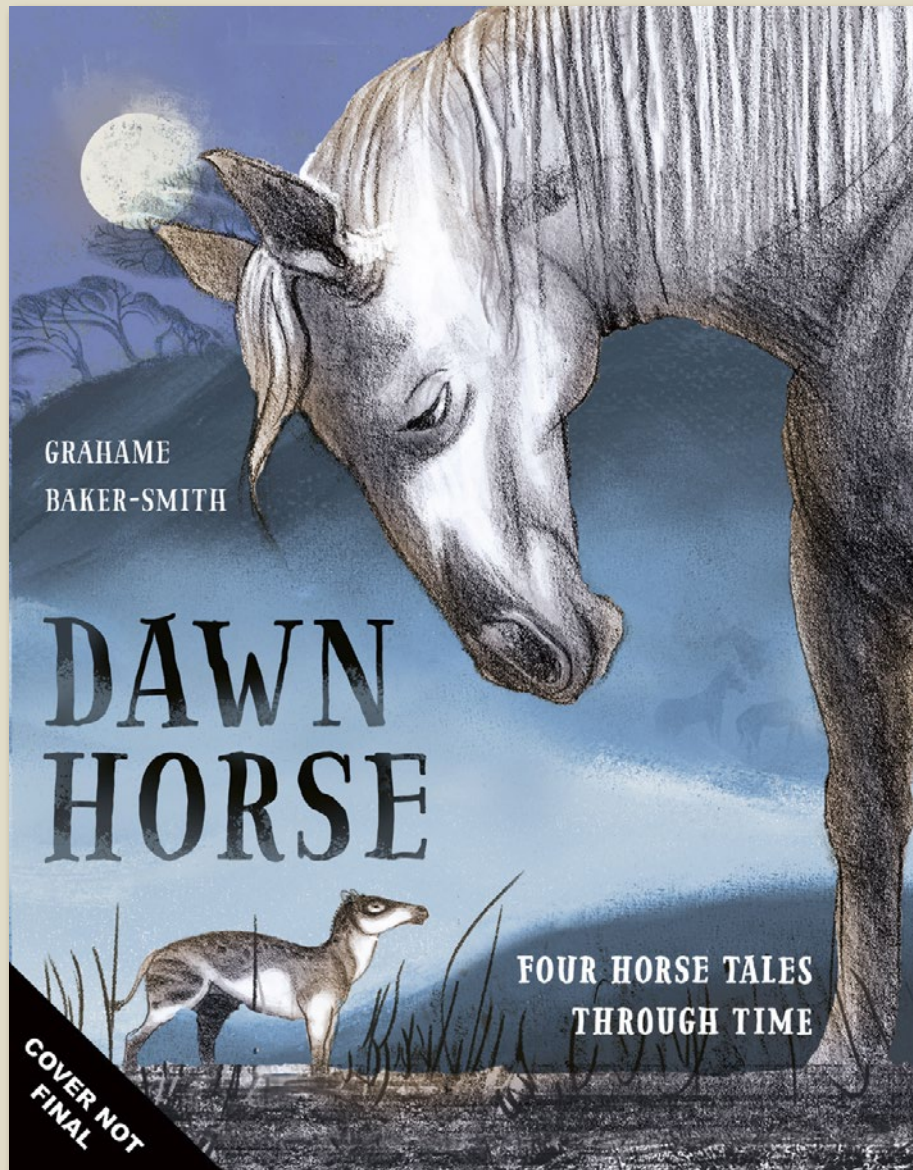
- With 365 pages of facts, stories and activities, this book provides daily inspiration and learning opportunities, making it a perfect companion for all year round



# A Year in the Forest

Pub Date	<b>03/09/2026</b>
Pub Price	<b>£20.00</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800788176</b>
H × W	<b>234 × 153mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>Adult</b>
Author	<b>Christine Modafferi</b>
Illustrator	<b>Magdalena Konecná</b>
Extent	<b>384pp</b>
Word Count	<b>20000 words</b>
Translation Files	<b>22/12/2025</b>
Files To Printer	<b>13/04/2026</b>
Freight On Board	<b>18/06/2026</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Dawn Horse



## Discover the incredible story of a horse through time...

- Grahame Baker-Smith is a self-taught award-winning artist from Oxford with an incredible talent for illustrating evolutionary history and the wonders of nature.
- Award-winning books include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FArTHER* which won the Kate Greenaway medal in 2011, and *The Rhythm of the Rain* which won the English 4-11 Picture Book Award.
- Perfect for horse lovers, history enthusiasts and anyone fascinated by the evolution of our world.

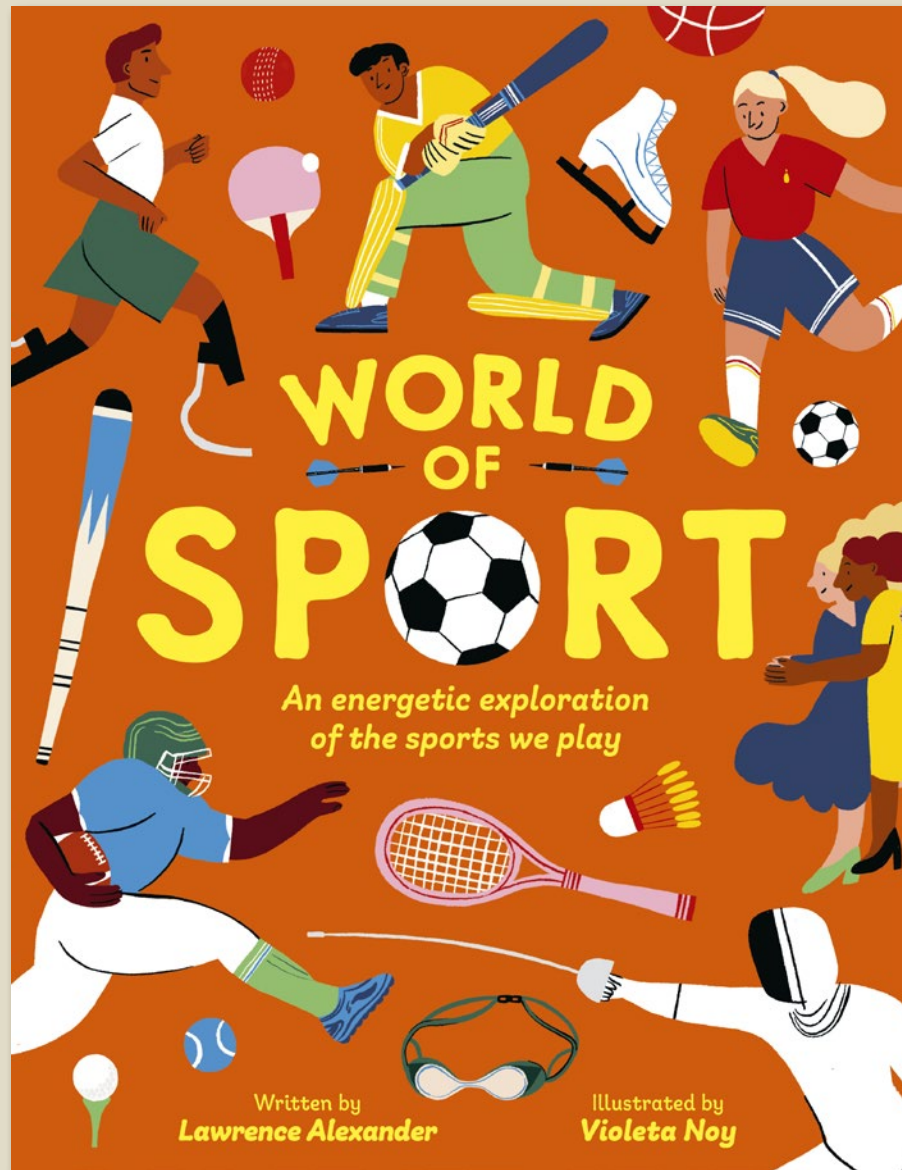






Pub Date	07/11/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781835870556
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sandra Lawrence
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

# 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. Both events are exciting 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 had a stone head. Today, javelins are made of metal and have a pointed tip. The javelin was invented in Greece around 700 BC.

**LONG JUMP**  
The long jump is a track and field event where athletes compete to jump the furthest distance. The long jump was first recorded in ancient Greece around 700 BC.

**GALINA CHISTAKOVA**  
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won the gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics with a jump of 15.66 metres.

**DISCUS**  
One of the oldest sports known to man, the discus is a flat, circular object that is thrown. The discus was first used in ancient Greece around 700 BC.

**JAN SZENTI**  
Jan Szeñi is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won the gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics with a throw of 46.41 metres.

**AMERICAN FOOTBALL**  
American football is a team sport that is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of eleven players each. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 yards long and 53 1/3 yards wide.

**AIM OF THE GAME**  
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts. The team that scores the most points at the end of the game wins.

**MEET THE TEAM**  
There are 11 players on the field. The players are divided into two teams: the offense and the defense. The offense is the team that is trying to score points, and the defense is the team that is trying to stop the offense from scoring.

**MAKING A PLAY**  
The offense starts each play by snapping the ball to the quarterback. The quarterback then either passes the ball to a receiver or runs with the ball himself. The defense is trying to stop the offense from scoring.

**FOR READY**  
One of the most important parts of the game is the huddle. The huddle is where the players meet to discuss strategy and to get ready for the next play.

**RUGBY**  
Rugby is a team sport that is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of fifteen players each. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 metres long and 70 metres wide.

**AIM OF THE GAME**  
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts. The team that scores the most points at the end of the game wins.

**BASEBALL**  
Baseball is a team sport that is played on a diamond-shaped field. The game is played between two teams of nine players each. The game is played on a diamond-shaped field that is 90 metres long and 27 metres wide.

**AIM OF THE GAME**  
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field of play. The team that scores the most runs at the end of the game wins.

**CRICKET**  
Cricket is a team sport that is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of eleven players each. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 metres long and 70 metres wide.

**AIM OF THE GAME**  
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field of play. The team that scores the most runs at the end of the game wins.

**Boccia**  
Boccia is a team sport that is played on a rectangular court. The game is played between two teams of three players each. The game is played on a rectangular court that is 12 metres long and 6 metres wide.

**AIM OF THE GAME**  
The aim of the game is to score points by rolling the ball into the opponent's goalposts. The team that scores the most points at the end of the game wins.

**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.

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

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

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

**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.

Pub Date	06/06/2024
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781787416642
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lawrence Alexander
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10500 words
Rights Available	World

# Raising the Roof



## A cool introduction to classical music

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



# Raising the Roof

## SYMPHONY

The symphony has changed over the centuries, but it is essentially an extended piece of classical or 'major' group of pieces. The word itself comes from the Greek word *symphonos*, which means 'in tune'.

**LISTENING TIP**  
 Listen to the first movement of a symphony. It is the opening of a large-scale work, usually in a major key, and is often the longest. It is usually in a 4/4 time signature and is often in a 3/4 or 4/4 time signature.

**1800s**  
 The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement work in a major key, usually in a 4/4 time signature.

**1700s**  
 The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement work in a major key, usually in a 4/4 time signature.

**1775**  
 The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement work in a major key, usually in a 4/4 time signature.

**1800s**  
 The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement work in a major key, usually in a 4/4 time signature.

**1872**  
 The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement work in a major key, usually in a 4/4 time signature.

**1748**  
 The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement work in a major key, usually in a 4/4 time signature.

**1800s**  
 The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement work in a major key, usually in a 4/4 time signature.

**Present**  
 The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement work in a major key, usually in a 4/4 time signature.

## Richard Wagner

Wagner had a lot to say and all things he says he pushed music to its limits and revolutionized everything. Let's take a chronological look.

**1813-1882**  
 Wagner was born in Leipzig, Germany. He was a composer, conductor, and opera theorist. He is best known for his operas, which are characterized by their length and complexity. He was a pioneer of the concept of the 'Gesamtkunstwerk', or 'total work of art', which sought to combine music, drama, and visual arts into a single, unified experience.

**To Listen or Not to Listen...**  
 Wagner's music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. Wagner 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 of the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an intonator 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.

**LISTEN!**  
 Wagner's music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. Wagner 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 of the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an intonator 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

Who made great and failed?

**LISTEN!**  
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## 1098-1179 Hildegard of Bingen

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

**Music was just one part of a lifetime of interests.** Hildegard of Bingen - named after the German town she came from - was (deep breath) a nun, diplomat, writer, leader, adviser, plant expert, scientist, public speaker... and a composer. But it all came back to faith. Hildegard became a nun aged 12 and later created her own monastery with 18 sisters. As if that wasn't enough, Hildegard then developed her own language and alphabet, possibly to help bring her nuns together. She used her talents - for music and for words - to unite people. It was all ultimately about expression. Hildegard wrote books on natural history, plants and medicine, and was even the first person to write a morality play, a drama where good battles evil (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 archbishops, and was herself a major public leader: she went on at least four public speaking tours of Germany. This was bold stuff, given that women of the time were not allowed to travel as preacher-teachers, she was in many ways an early feminist, championing the rights of women and dealing with men on an equal footing. No wonder why, in the centuries after her death, Hildegard was considered for sainthood by no less than four different popes!

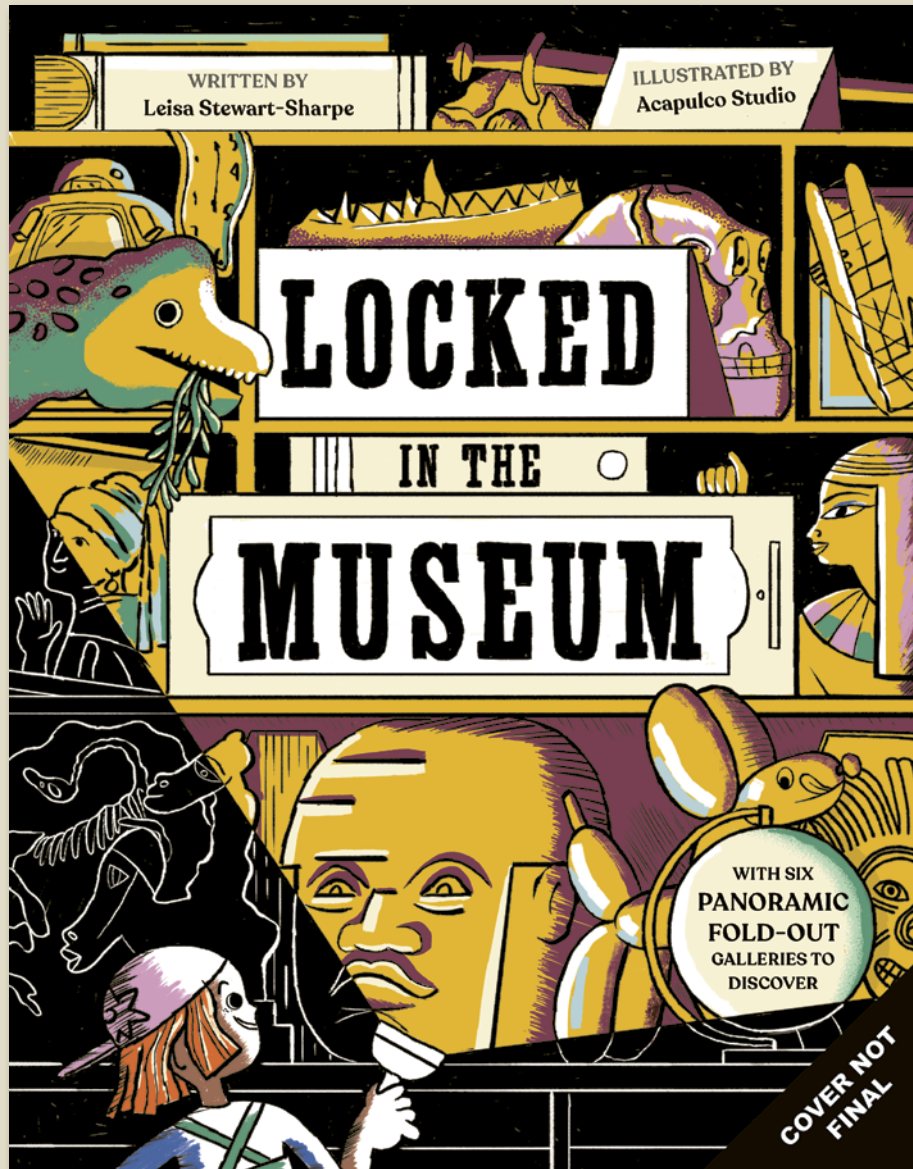
**Learning by Ear**  
 The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to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

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

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

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

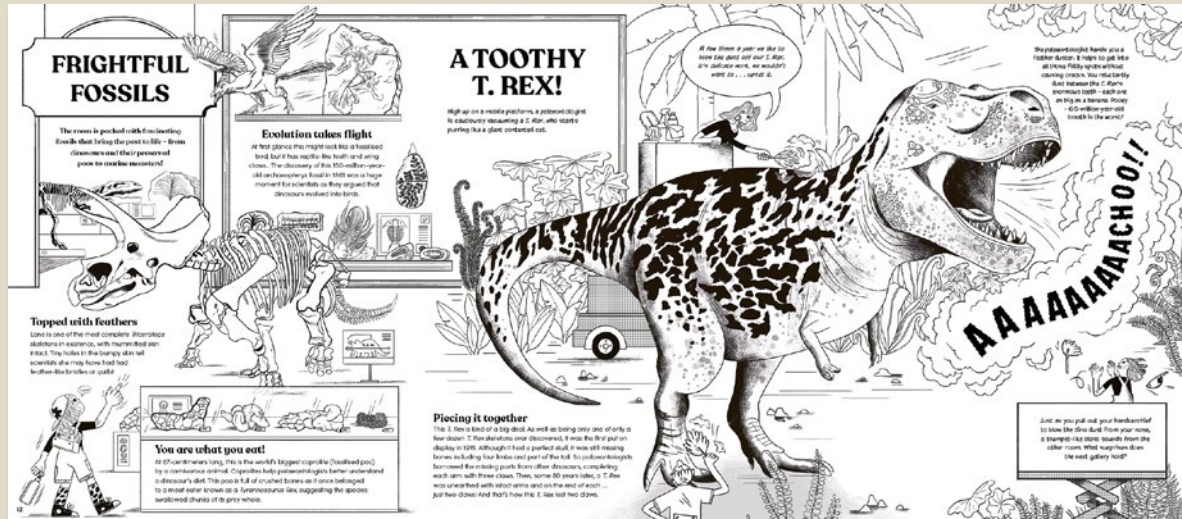
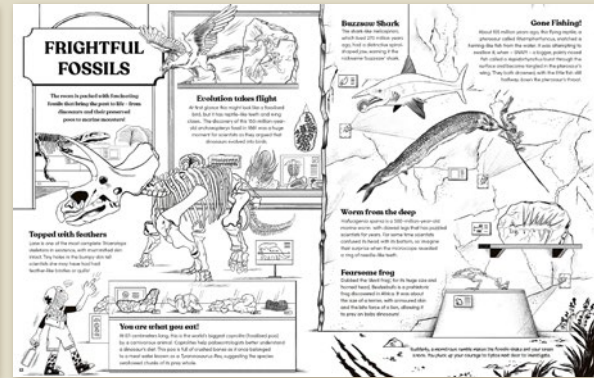
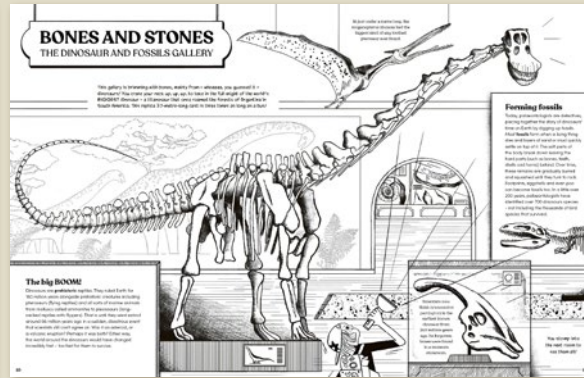
# Locked in the Museum



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

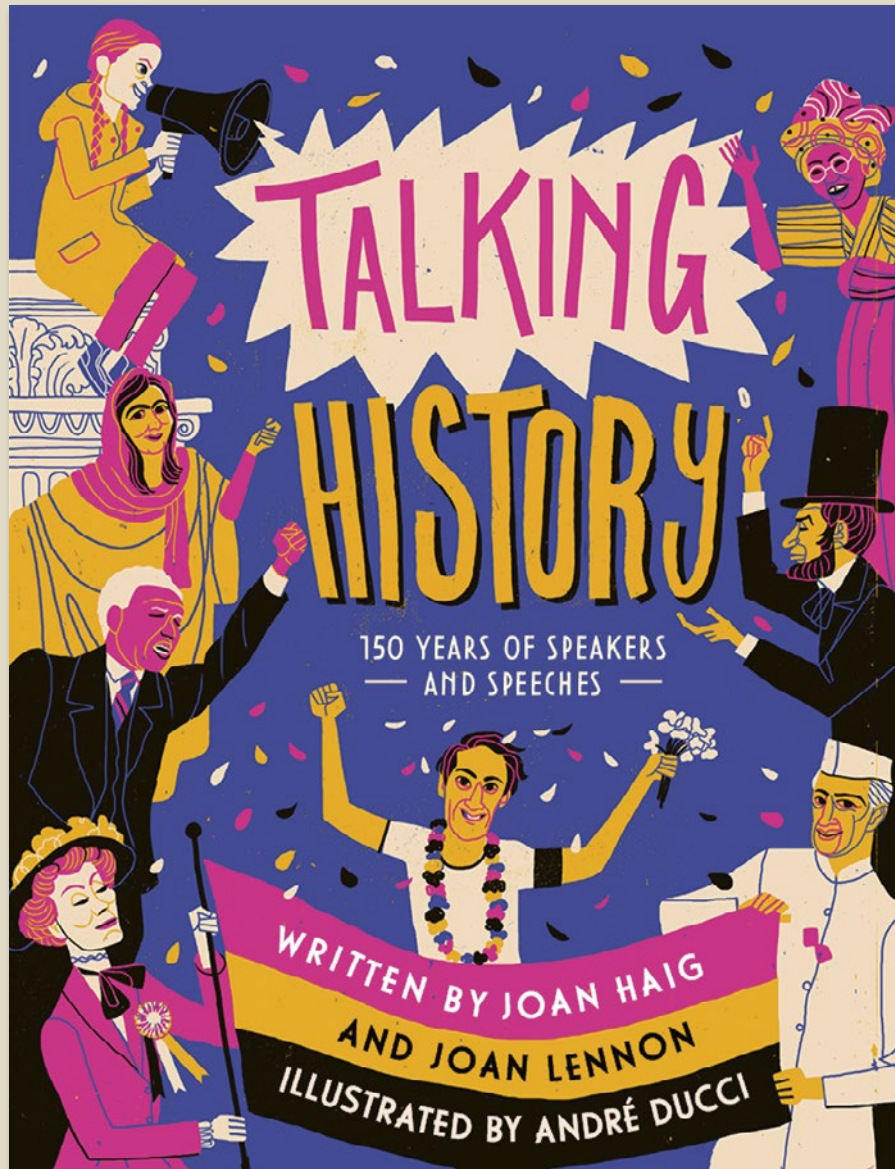
- A thrilling behind-the-scenes museum tour featuring six stunning gatefold scenes.
- Featuring artefacts from real-life museums around the world, the exhibits are organised into eight galleries: Dinosaurs and fossils, Nature, Human Origins, Ancient Civilisations, Art, Transport, Space, Science and Technology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

# Locked in the Museum



Pub Date	23/10/2025
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781800782105
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Leisa Stewart-Sharpe
Illustrator	Acapulco Studio
Extent	64pp
Word Count	15000 words
Files To Printer	05/05/2025
Freight On Board	07/08/2025
Rights Available	World

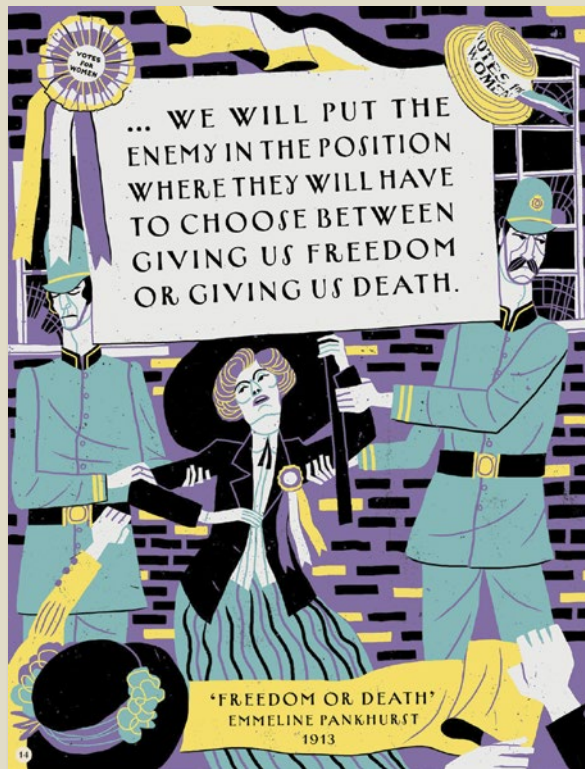
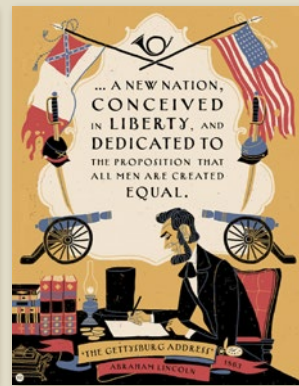
# Talking History



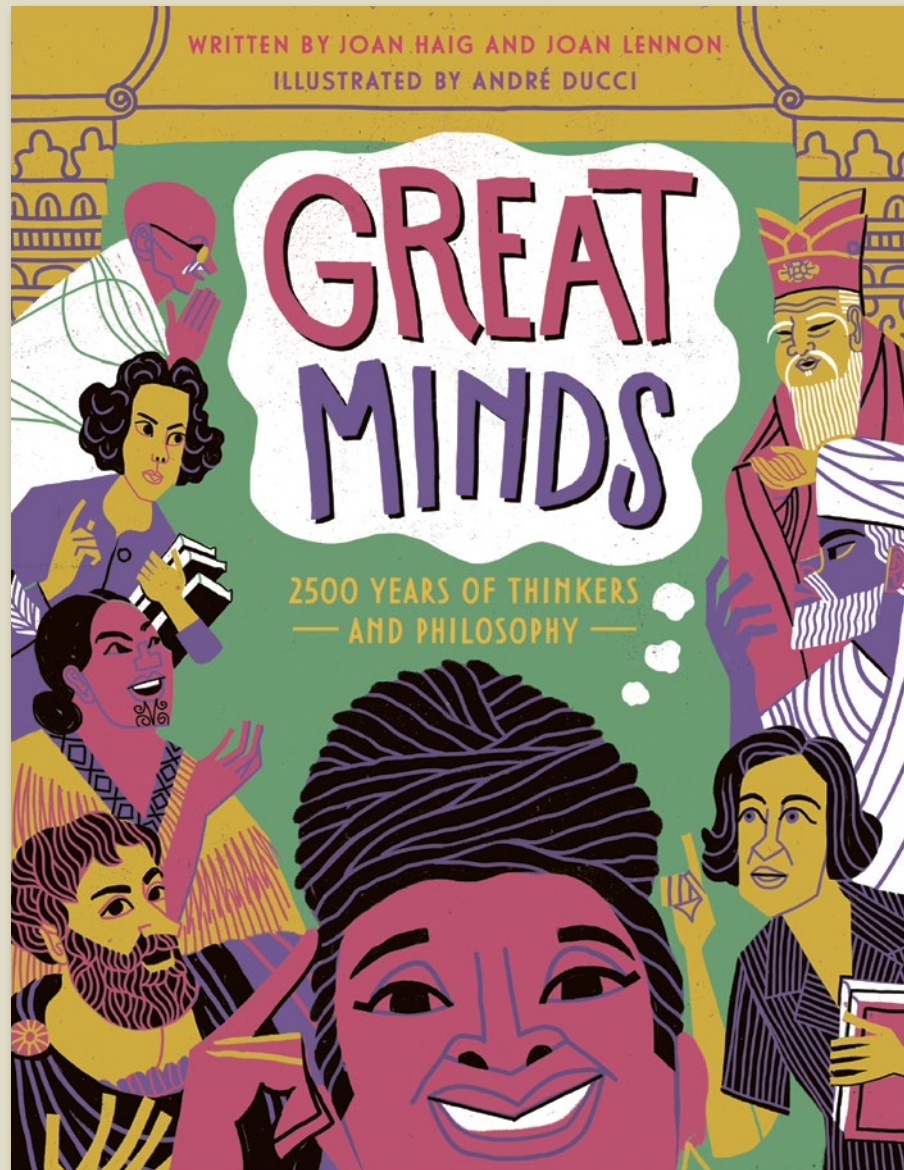
## 150 years of world-changing speeches

- 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



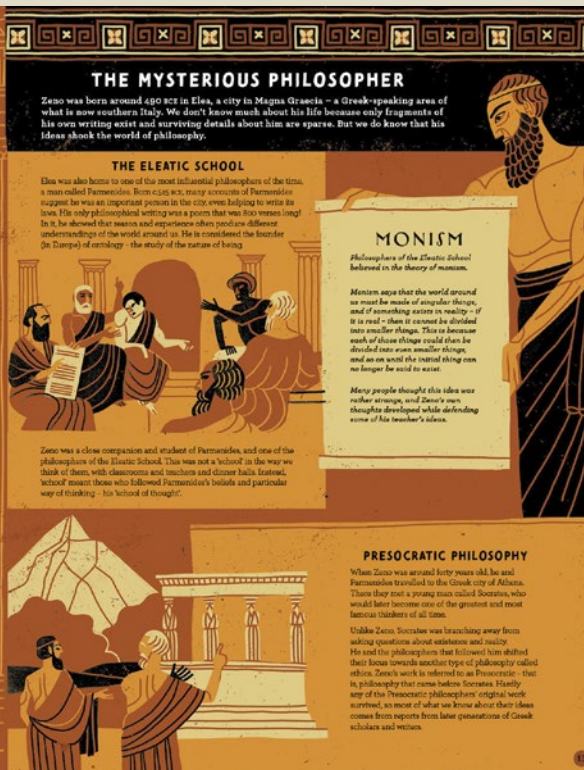
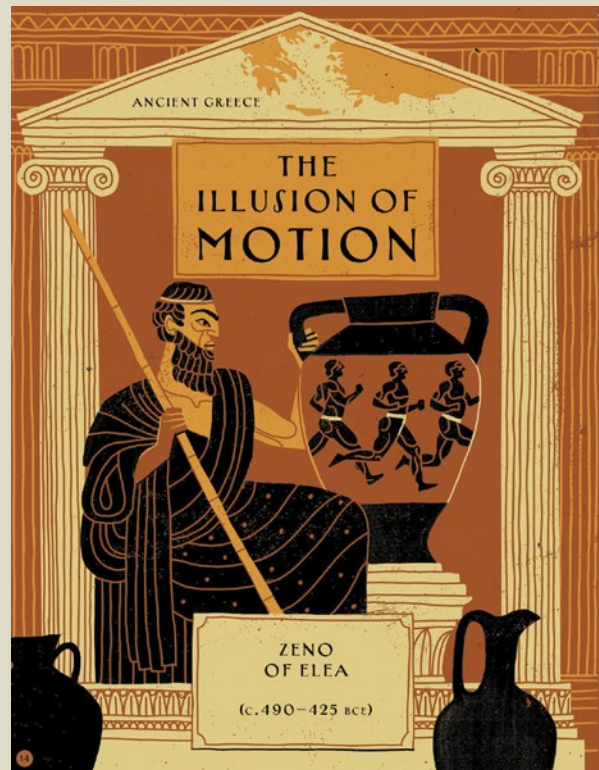
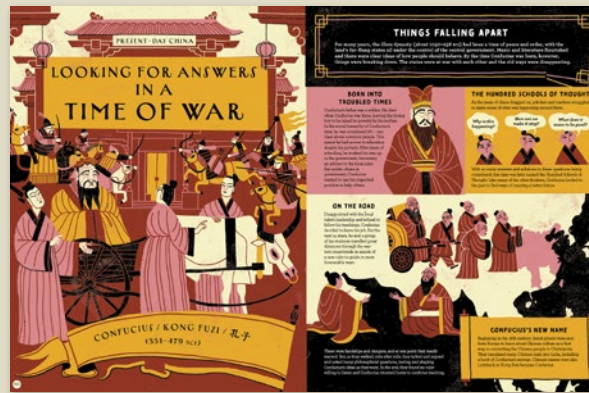
Pub Date	13/02/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781835872963
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Lennon Joan Dritsas Haig
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World



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

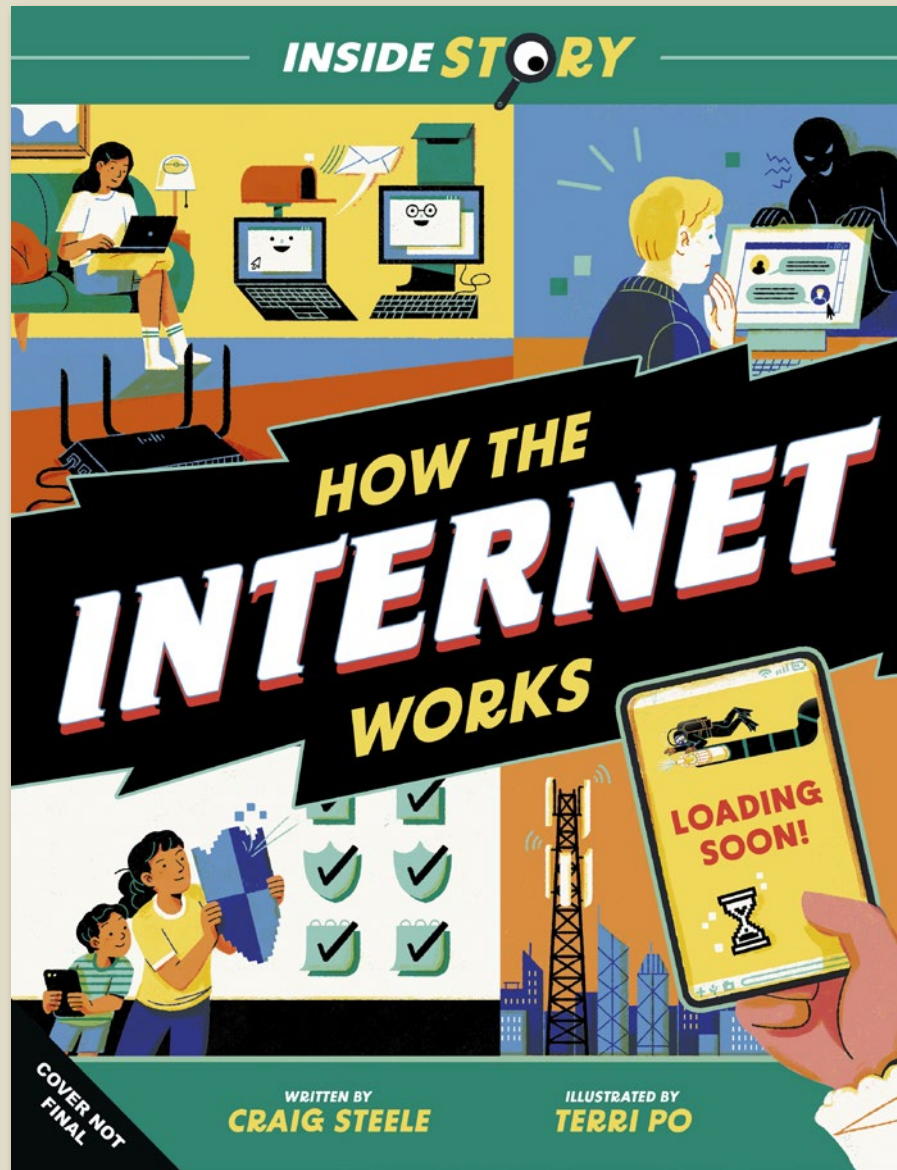
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7.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

# Great Minds



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Author	Joan Dritsas Haig Joan Lennon
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

# Inside Story: How the Internet Works



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

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



# Inside Story: How the Internet Works

## THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

Some parts of the internet you can see easily, like your broadband router at home. But the rest lies deep in the infrastructure. It's made of cables, towers, data centres, and satellites. Before the internet, there were long lines of cables, and it was slow. Now, it's fast and everywhere. It's a global network of computers and servers that connect people from all over the world. To learn the physical infrastructure of the internet, we've put together this infographic to help you understand it.

**Cables**  
The backbone of the internet is a global network of cables. These cables carry data between continents and across the world. They are made of glass fibers that transmit light signals. The cables are buried underground or laid on the ocean floor. They connect major cities and data centres around the world.

**5G Cell Towers**  
5G cell towers are the backbone of the internet. They provide high-speed internet access to mobile devices. They are located in urban areas and rural areas. They connect to a central server and then to the internet. They are essential for streaming video, downloading files, and using apps.

**Data centres**  
Data centres are the heart of the internet. They store and process data. They are made up of thousands of servers. They are located in cool, dry places. They are connected to a global network of cables and towers. They are essential for the internet to work.

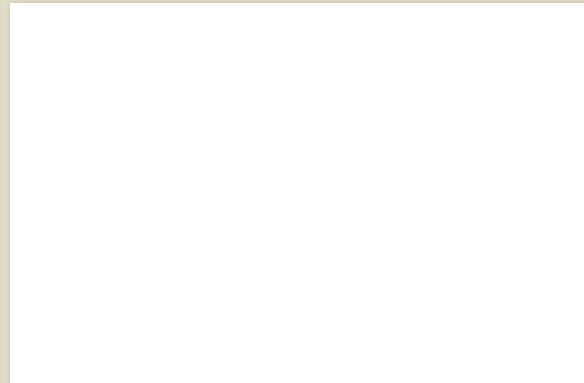
**Routers**  
Routers are the traffic lights of the internet. They direct data from one place to another. They are located at the intersections of cables and towers. They are essential for the internet to work.

**Home Wi-Fi**  
Home Wi-Fi is the most common way to access the internet. It uses a router to connect your devices to the internet. It is convenient and easy to use. It is essential for many people's lives.

**Internet Service Provider**  
Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are the companies that provide internet access. They own and operate the infrastructure. They charge a fee for their services. They are essential for the internet to work.

**Internet Exchange Points**  
Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) are the places where different ISPs meet. They exchange data between themselves. They are essential for the internet to work.

**Satellites**  
Satellites are used to provide internet access in remote areas. They are in space and can reach anywhere on the globe. They are essential for the internet to work.



## HOW DATA IS SENT ACROSS THE INTERNET

Have you ever thought about how the internet works? How does it get your data from one place to another? It's a complex process, but it's all about data. Data is the information that is sent across the internet. It's made up of small pieces of information called packets. These packets travel through a network of cables and towers. They are sent from one computer to another. They are essential for the internet to work.

**Data on a journey**  
Data is sent across the internet in small pieces called packets. These packets travel through a network of cables and towers. They are sent from one computer to another. They are essential for the internet to work.

**Step 1** You type a URL into your browser. The browser sends a request to the server. The server sends back the data. The browser displays the page.

**Step 2** The browser sends a request to the server. The server sends back the data. The browser displays the page.

**Step 3** The browser sends a request to the server. The server sends back the data. The browser displays the page.

**Step 4** The browser sends a request to the server. The server sends back the data. The browser displays the page.

**INTERNET UPDATE**  
The internet is always changing. New data is added all the time. The internet is always updating itself. It's essential for the internet to work.

## PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES FOR THE WEB

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

## Making websites interactive

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

## Speaking the right language

Programming languages are divided into two types:

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

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

## Connecting to databases

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

## Coding dynamic websites

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

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

## HTML and CSS

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

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

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

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

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

## ON ASSIGNMENT

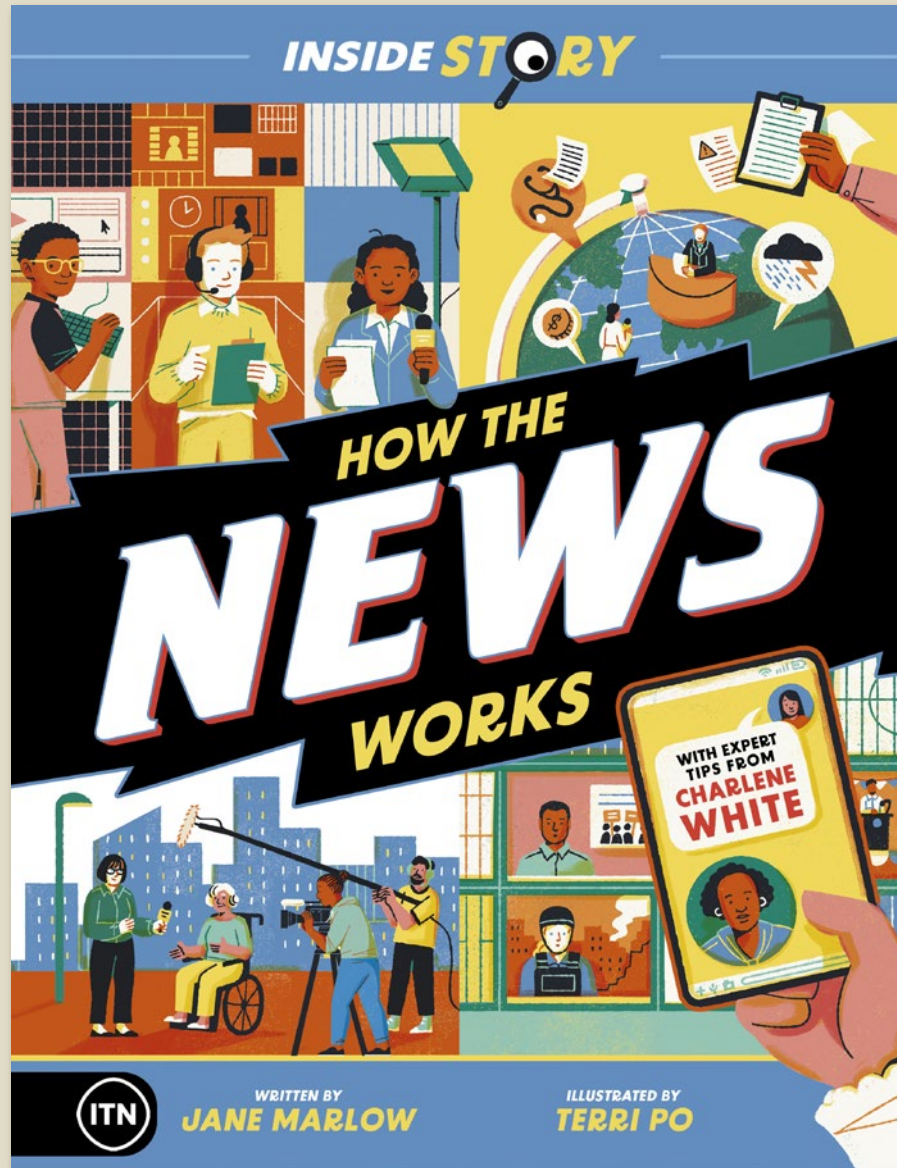
CHECK OUT SOME FRONT-END CODE

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

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

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Author	Craig Steele
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	05/05/2025
Files To Printer	25/08/2025
Freight On Board	30/10/2025
Rights Available	World

# Inside Story: How the News Works



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

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

# Inside Story: How the News Works

## WHAT IS FAKE NEWS?

The most important thing about fake news is that it's not real. It's made up. Fake news can be used to trick you into believing things that are not true. It can be used to spread lies, to make you feel bad about yourself, or to make you do things that are dangerous. Fake news can be used to make you believe things that are not true. It can be used to spread lies, to make you feel bad about yourself, or to make you do things that are dangerous.

### Don't believe the bait!

Be careful not to be tricked by fake news. Fake news is often designed to get you to click on a link or to share something on social media. But if you click on a link or share something, you might be giving fake news a boost. So, be careful! Don't believe the bait!

## How fake news creates mischief

Fake news can be used to spread lies, to make you feel bad about yourself, or to make you do things that are dangerous. Fake news can be used to make you believe things that are not true. It can be used to spread lies, to make you feel bad about yourself, or to make you do things that are dangerous.

### Types of fake news

There are many different types of fake news. Some are designed to make you feel bad about yourself, while others are designed to make you do things that are dangerous. Fake news can be used to spread lies, to make you feel bad about yourself, or to make you do things that are dangerous.

## NEWS ALERT

**GETTING FAKE NEWS**

## WELCOME TO THE NEWSROOM

You've probably seen news stories written by a reporter or a news anchor. But how do they get their stories? What do they do in the newsroom? This is a guide to the newsroom, showing you what it's like to work there.

## ON ASSIGNMENT

Journalists go on assignment to report on news stories. They go to the scene of the story, talk to people, and take photos. This is a guide to what it's like to go on assignment.

### A newsreader's day behind the scenes

Newsreaders are the people who read the news on the radio and TV. They have a very busy day, starting early in the morning and working late into the night. This is a guide to what it's like to be a newsreader.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS PROCESS

The news process is a complex one, involving many different people and jobs. This is a guide to who's who in the news process.

### Editors

Editors are the people who decide what news stories to publish. They look at the stories that reporters have written and decide which ones are the most important and interesting.

### On the road team

On the road teams are the people who go to the scene of the story to report on it. They take photos, talk to people, and write stories. This is a guide to what it's like to be on the road team.

## On the road team

On the road teams are the people who go to the scene of the story to report on it. They take photos, talk to people, and write stories. This is a guide to what it's like to be on the road team.

## Different rules for different countries

Every country in the world has its own rules and laws about who can publish news and what they can say. This is a guide to the different rules for different countries.

### ASK ME ANYTHING

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

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

### Making your mind up

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

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

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

## It's my way or the highway!

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

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

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

### APPLE JUICE FAILS SAFETY STANDARDS

### INVESTING LOSING TEST

### ORANGE MAN BAD? SAYS WHISTLE BLOWER

### ORANGE COOP SUSPECTED FOR TRICKS

## CITRUS NEWS

## NEWS ALERT

**WHAT IS CLICKBAIT?**

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

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

### FLYING PIP SUITED

## ON ASSIGNMENT

**NEWSPAPERS VS. BROADCAST NEWS VS. ONLINE NEWS**

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

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H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

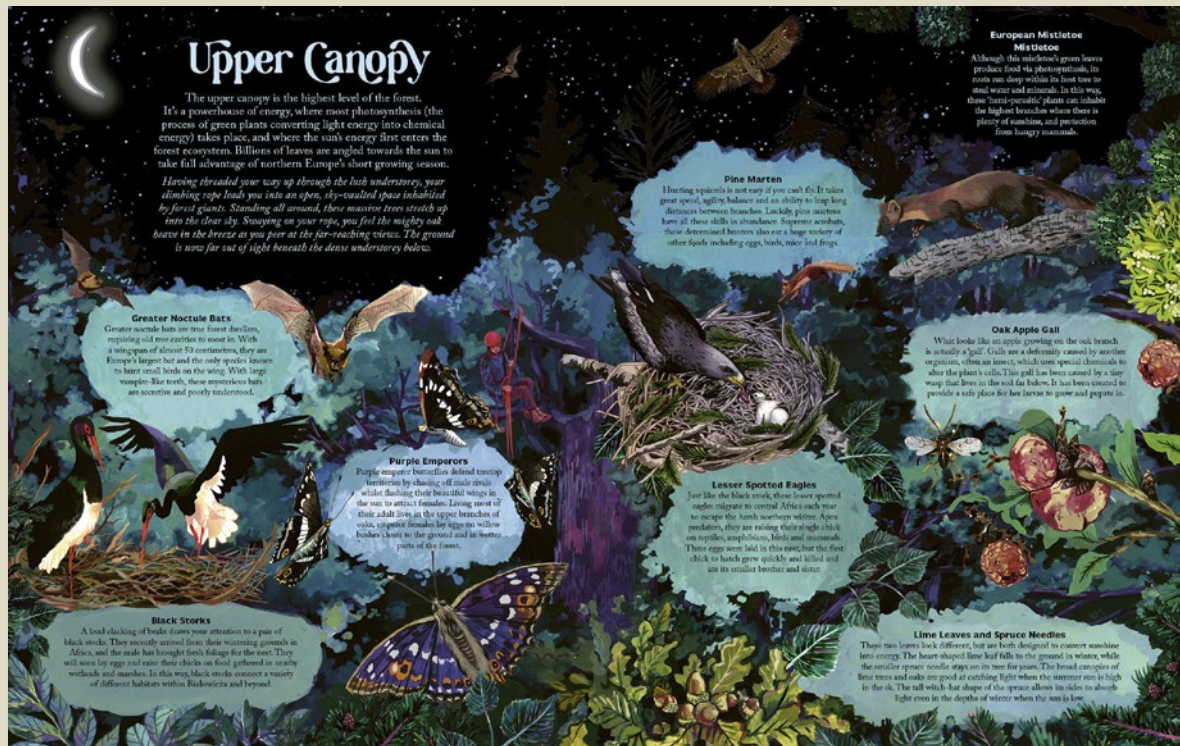
# Under the Starlit Sky



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

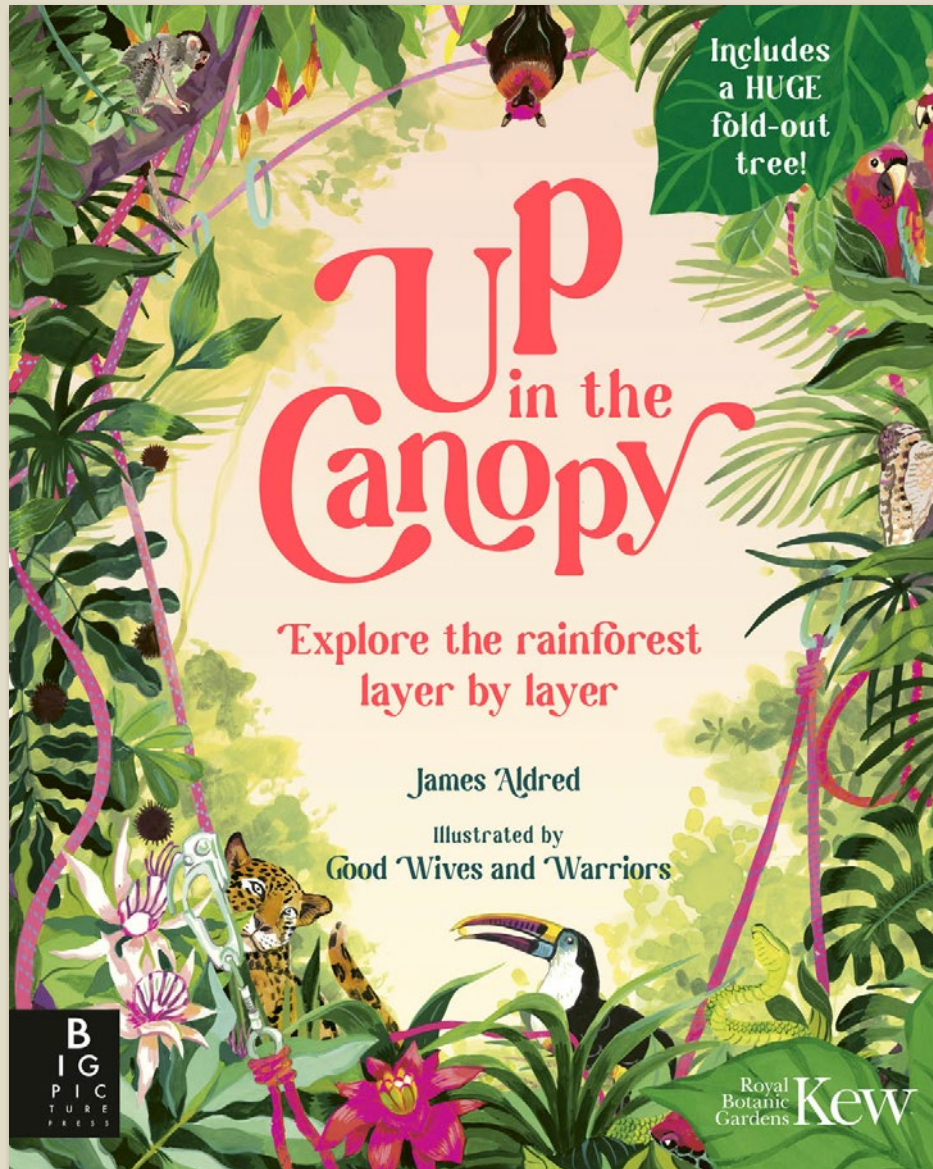
- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*
- Published in conjunction with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
-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

# Under the Starlit Sky



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

# Up in the Canopy



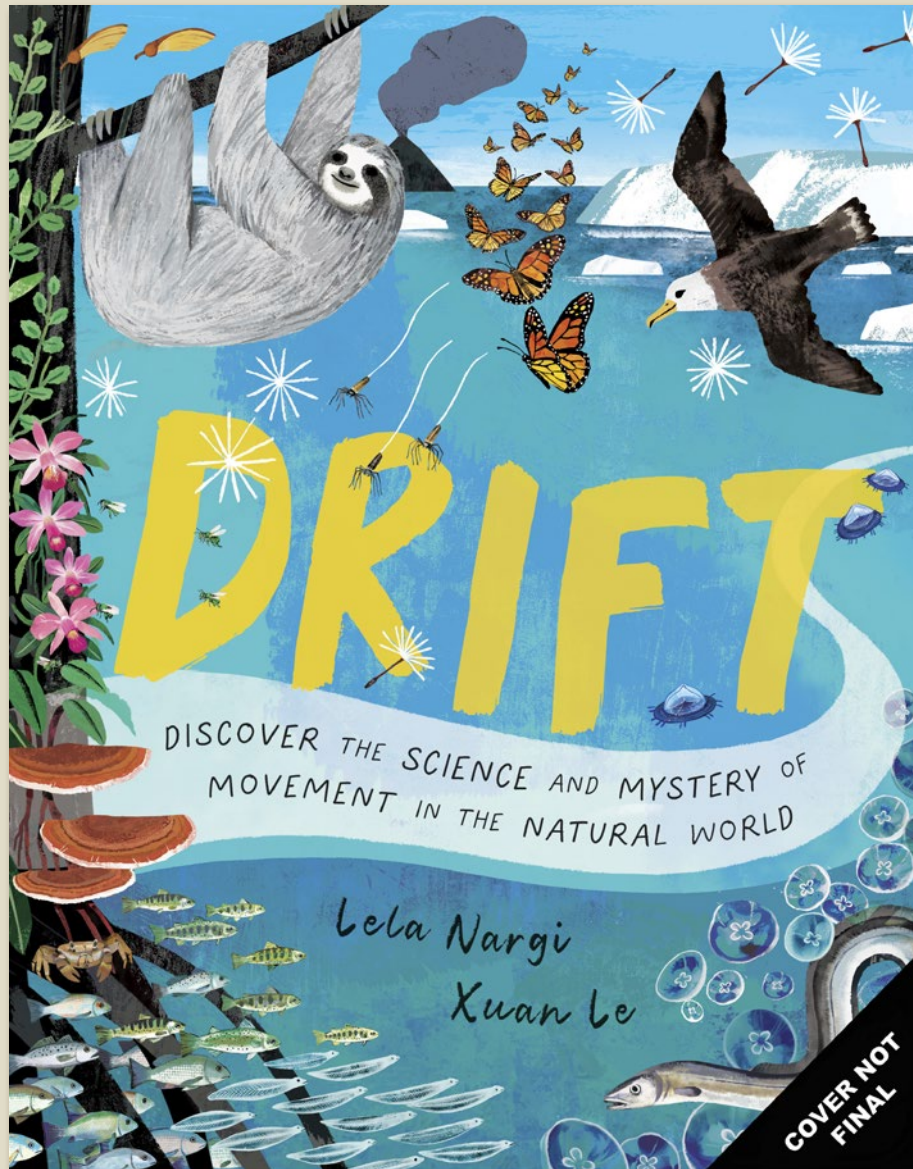
**Explore the jungle layer by layer with a huge fold-out surprise at the end.**

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

# Up in the Canopy



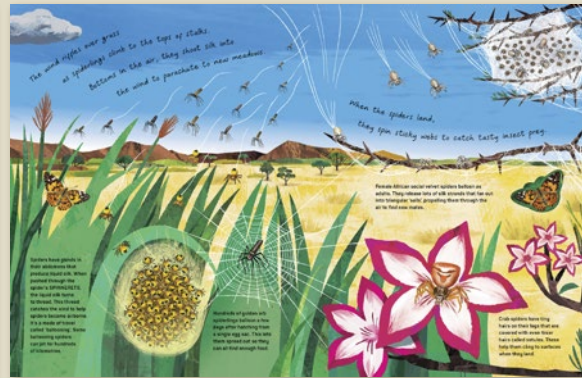
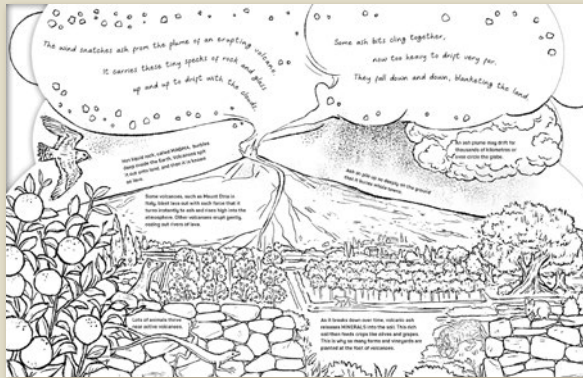
Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781835870945
H x W	300 x 238mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4319 words
Freight On Board	09/08/2024
Rights Available	World



## The science of movement in the natural world

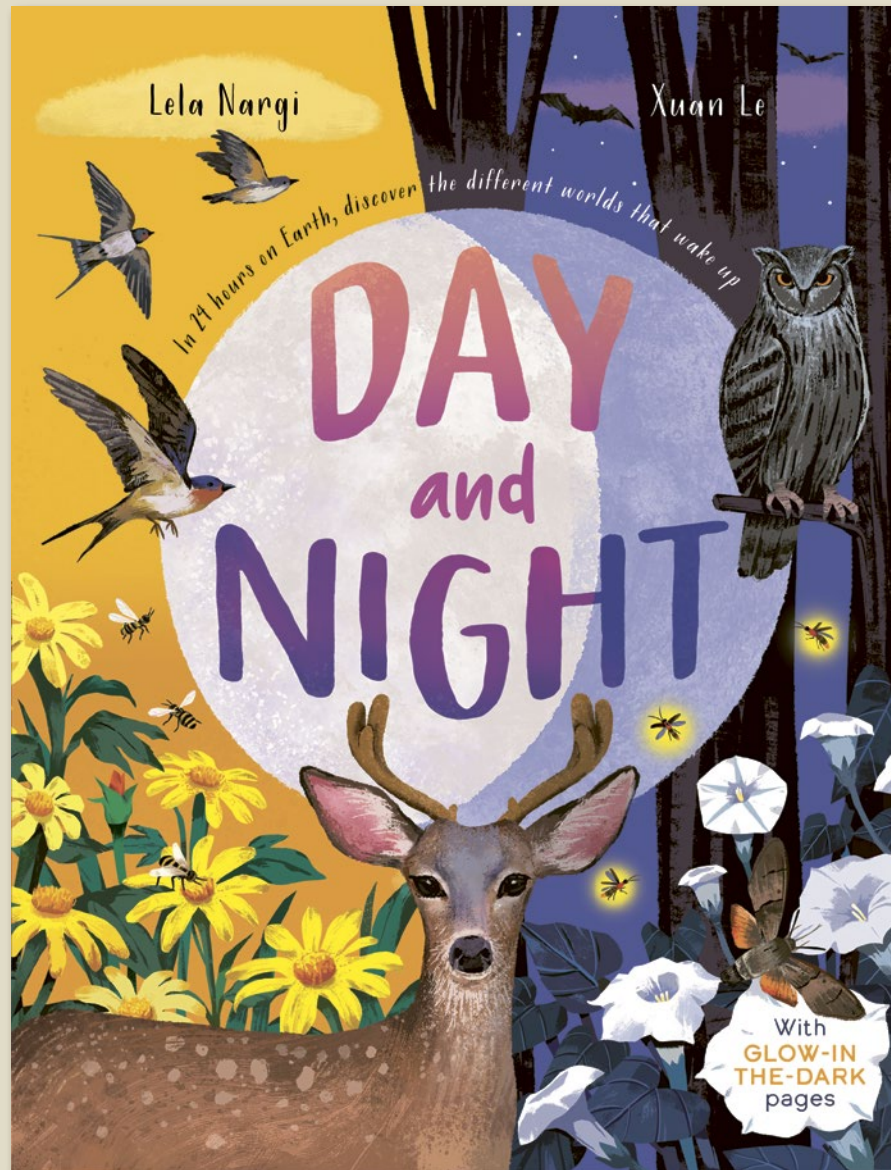
- Die-cuts on every spread lead the reader through the book, providing a sense of movement
- With a lyrical story and captions, this book can be read on two levels
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV
- Sample contents: AIR: Parachuting Spiders, Volcanic Ash Cloud, Migrating Butterflies, Birds; LAND: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





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

# Day and Night



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

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

# Day and Night



## A Guide to Day and Night

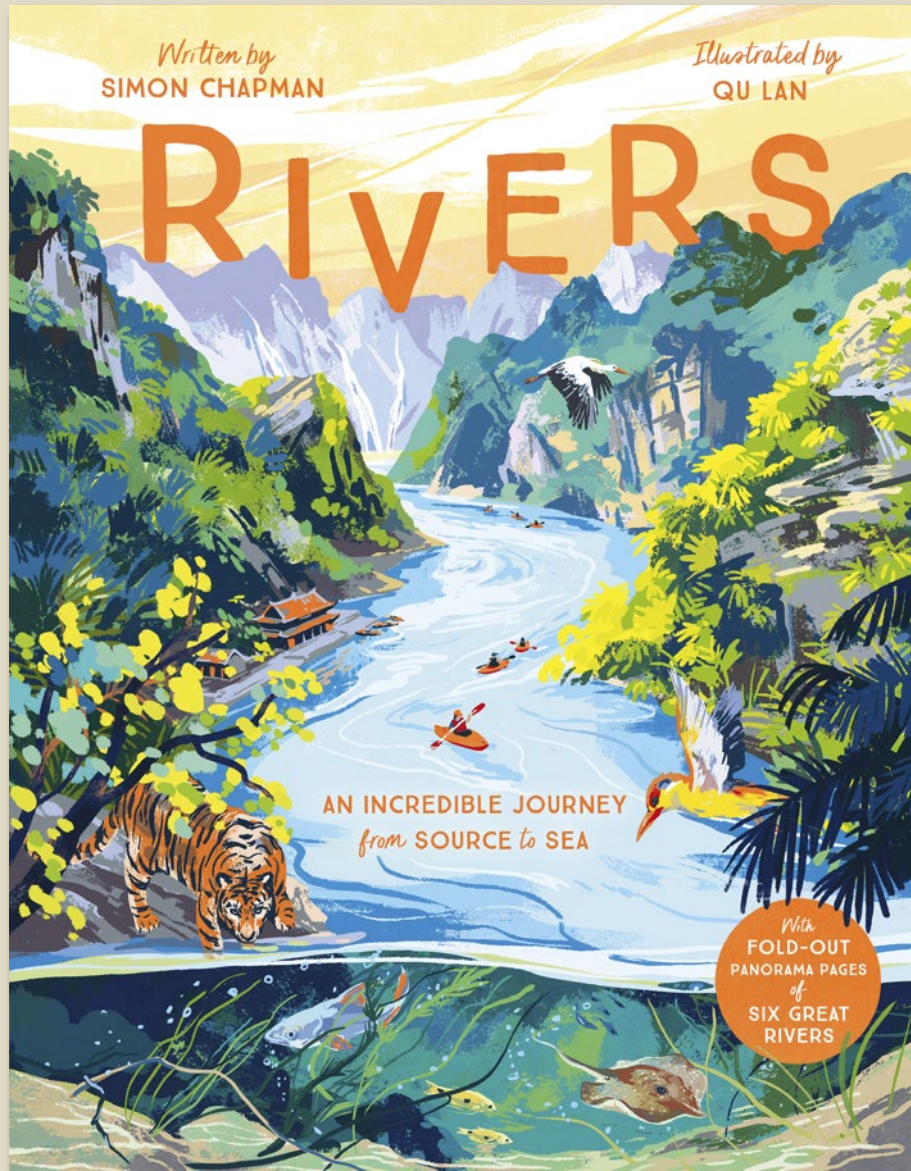
### Polar night and midnight sun

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

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

Time of Day	Description	Animal/Plant Activity
Dawn	Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.	Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called <b>CREPUSCULAR</b> .
Sunrise	The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.	
Daytime	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.	Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called <b>DIURNAL</b> .
Sunset	The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.	<b>DIURNAL</b> animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.
Dusk	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.	<b>CREPUSCULAR</b> animals and plants are active again.
Night	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.	Animals that are active at night are called <b>NOCTURNAL</b> .

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Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lela Nargi
Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Word Count	3000 words
Rights Available	World



## An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

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

## Water

**WHAT IS WATER?**

Water is H<sub>2</sub>O. One molecule consists of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom bonded together. These molecules are then joined and squeezed together to form a liquid. Because of this, water can change its shape.

**Water is HOT!** One molecule would be vibrating about the same as a small car. The higher the temperature, the more the molecules vibrate. The speed of water molecules is measured in degrees Celsius (°C). At 100°C, water is very hot.

**Water is COLD!** This river flows at a speed of about 10 metres per second. That's about how fast you can run. Rivers flow faster than you can run.

**Water is FLOWING!** Because it is heavy and can flow, water always moves downhill. The force of gravity pulls it down. It can flow over rocks, through cracks, or under the ground.

**Water is CLEAR!** Water is a colourless liquid. It is made up of tiny molecules that are too small to see. That's why water looks clear. But if you look closely, you can see tiny particles of dust or other things in it.

**Water is WET!** Water is a liquid. It can flow and it can splash. It can be used to wash, to drink, and to grow things. It is essential for life on Earth.

**Water is BLUE!** Water is a colourless liquid. It is made up of tiny molecules that are too small to see. That's why water looks clear. But if you look closely, you can see tiny particles of dust or other things in it.

## Mangroves

**NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DELTA IN BORNIO, ASIA, ONE OF THE MOST DIVERSE AND VIBRANT ECOSYSTEMS ON EARTH EXISTS.** The mangroves are a unique type of wetland that grows in coastal areas. They are found in the delta of the East Mangrove River in Borneo, Asia. The mangroves are a unique type of wetland that grows in coastal areas. They are found in the delta of the East Mangrove River in Borneo, Asia.

**It's the mangroves, called the 'Red Trees', that hold the water in place. The roots of the mangroves are called prop roots. They are called prop roots because they look like they are supporting the tree. The roots of the mangroves are called prop roots. They are called prop roots because they look like they are supporting the tree.**

**Some amazing things happen in the mangroves. The mangroves are a unique type of wetland that grows in coastal areas. They are found in the delta of the East Mangrove River in Borneo, Asia.**

## HEADING UPSTREAM: The Salmon Run

**IN OCTOBER AT THE ADAMS RIVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, SALMON ARE AT THE TOP OF THEIR GAME. THEY ARE FIGHTING THEIR WAY UPSTREAM AGAINST THE CURRENT TO GET TO THE FISH LADDER AT THE ADAMS RIVER. THEY HAVE TO GET THROUGH THE FISH LADDER TO GET TO THE ADAMS RIVER. THEY HAVE TO GET THROUGH THE FISH LADDER TO GET TO THE ADAMS RIVER.**

**They have to get through the fish ladder to get to the Adams River. They have to get through the fish ladder to get to the Adams River.**

## GORGES: The Grand Canyon

**THE MOST FAMOUS GORGE IN THE WORLD,** the Grand Canyon winds its way through the semi-desert of the Southwestern United States. It is 1,600 metres deep and over 400 kilometres long, carved by the Colorado River. The Paiute people of the Great Basin Desert area call it the Naibab, which means the 'mountain turned upside down'. But the Colorado is no great thing. 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, widening the riverbed deeper and washing away the valley sides.**

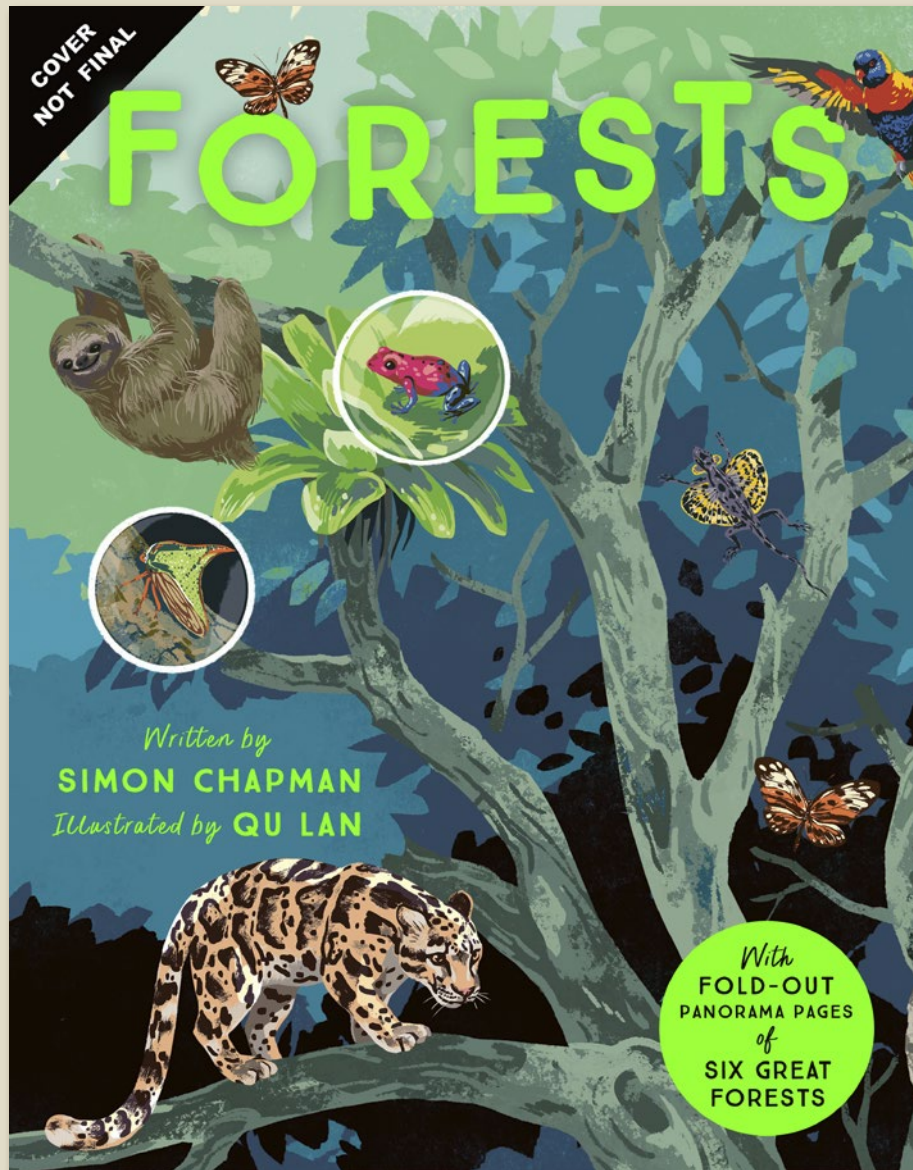
**Water erodes hard and soft rock away at different rates, which has created the Grand Canyon's distinctive steps.**

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

**"A PERFECT HELL OF WAVES"**

The Colorado River was first explored in 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.

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Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Simon Chapman</b>
Illustrator	<b>Qu Lan</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>8000 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



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

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



## A World of Forests

**A MASS OF TREES GROWS UP A HILLSIDE,** their roots tapping in the ground. Rain of sunlight pours through the high canopy of leaves, sending up a bright green glow. Forests are beautiful. They are the green heart of the planet. They are the lungs of the planet. They are the homes of millions of animals. They are the most important places on Earth.

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

Forests are not just a collection of trees. They are a complex system of life. From the smallest insects to the largest mammals, every creature has its place in the forest. And the forest is not just a place of life. It is also a place of beauty. The colors of the leaves, the sounds of the birds, the smell of the earth – all these things make the forest a special place. And that is why we should all care about forests. They are not just a part of the world. They are the world.



## PART ONE: What is a Forest?

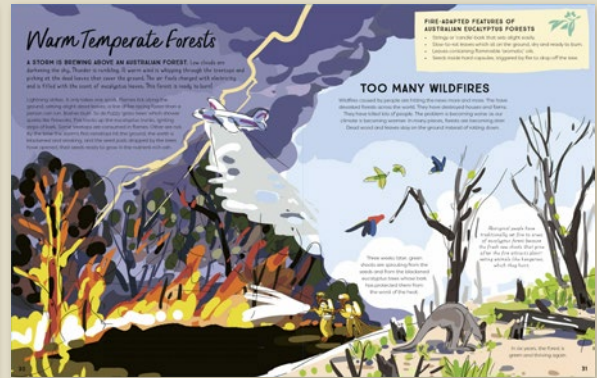
**WITH A THICK LEAFY CANOPY ABOVE BLOCKING OUT THE FULL FORCE OF THE RAIN AND THE SUN'S RAYS,** and a rotting mulch of leaves and deadwood on the floor, forests are great places to live. Eight out of ten of all the Earth's land plant and animal species lives in one.

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

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

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

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



## Warm Temperate Forests

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

Wildfires are a natural part of the life cycle of many forests. They help to clear the ground and return nutrients to the soil. They also help to spread seeds and create new habitats. But in some places, fires can become too big and too frequent. This is especially true in Australia, where the forests are often very dry and the fires can be very intense.

There are many different types of warm temperate forests around the world. Each one has its own unique plants and animals. And each one has its own special challenges. Understanding these forests is important because they are some of the most beautiful and most important places on Earth.



## PART ONE: What is a Forest?

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

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

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

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

## GROWING IN DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

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

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Files To Printer	<b>02/02/2026</b>
Freight On Board	<b>09/04/2026</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# 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 and the first woman to cross the Andes mountains.



**INTO THE WILDERNESS**

**A MAN IN DISGUISE**

Small text describing her journey and the challenges she faced.



## A CLEVER DISGUISE

Small text describing the story of a man in disguise.



**A NEW LIFE**

Small text describing the man's new life.



**Was Robert Smith's legend?**

Small text describing Robert Smith's legend.

## JUNKO Tabei

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

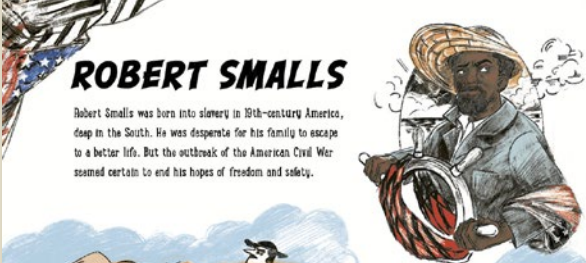


Small text describing her journey and the challenges she faced.



## 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.

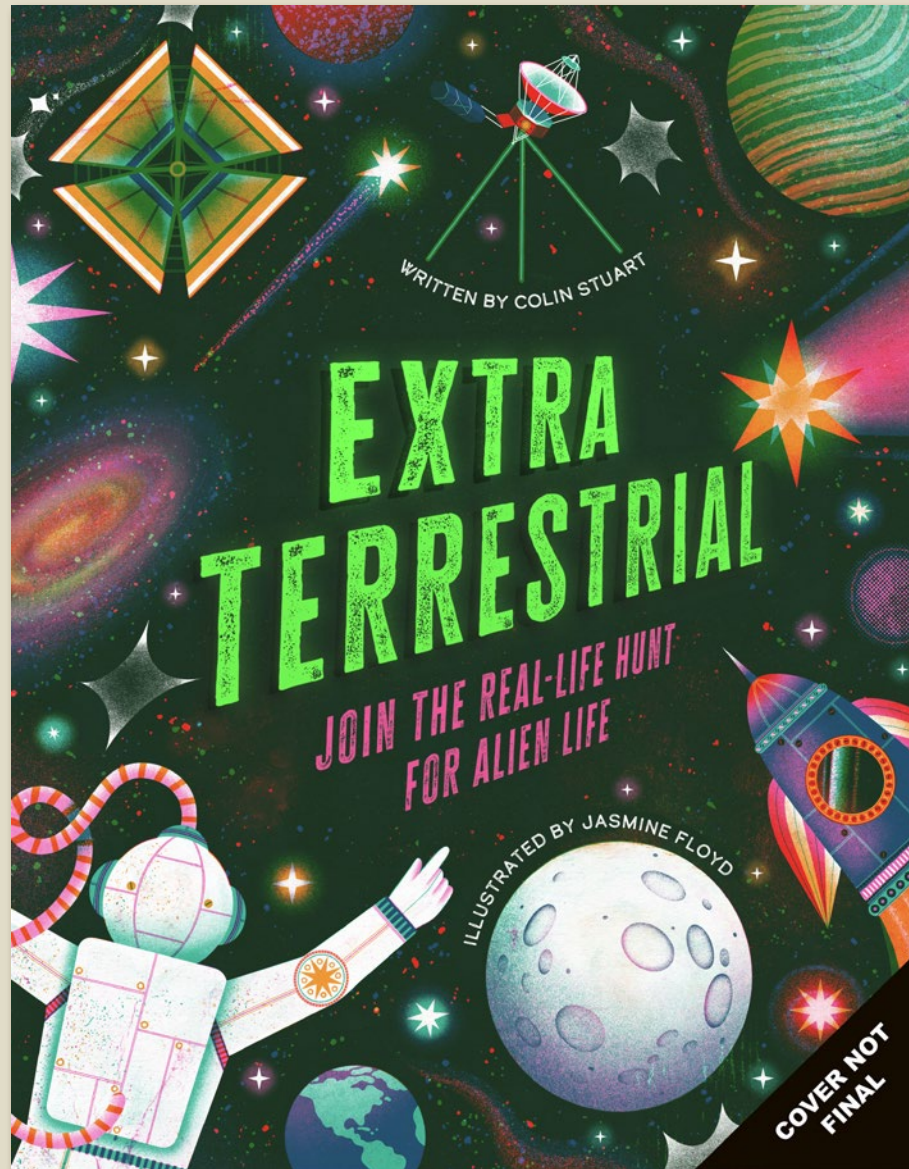
In 1861, Robert was forced into service on a transport ship for the Confederate Army called the CSS Planter, delivering ammunition and supplies up and down the coast. The ship was led by Captain Bevela, with two other white officers and a crew of enslaved Black men.

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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Illustrator	Pola Mai
Extent	96pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

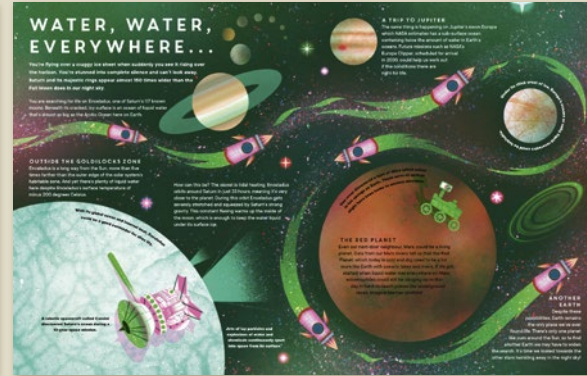
# Extra Terrestrial



## 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

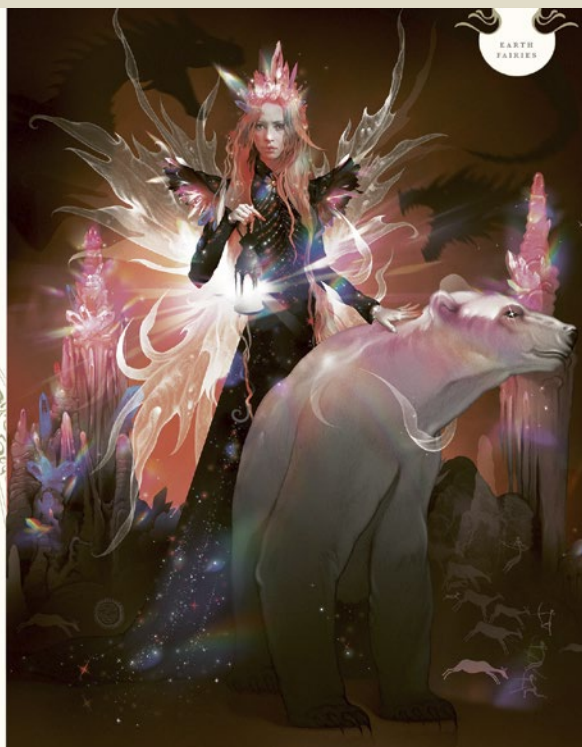


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Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	64pp
Word Count	9000 words
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Files To Printer	21/04/2026
Freight On Board	26/06/2026
Rights Available	World



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

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



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

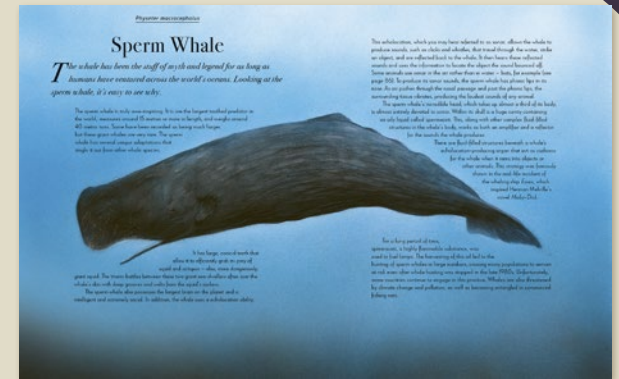
## BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



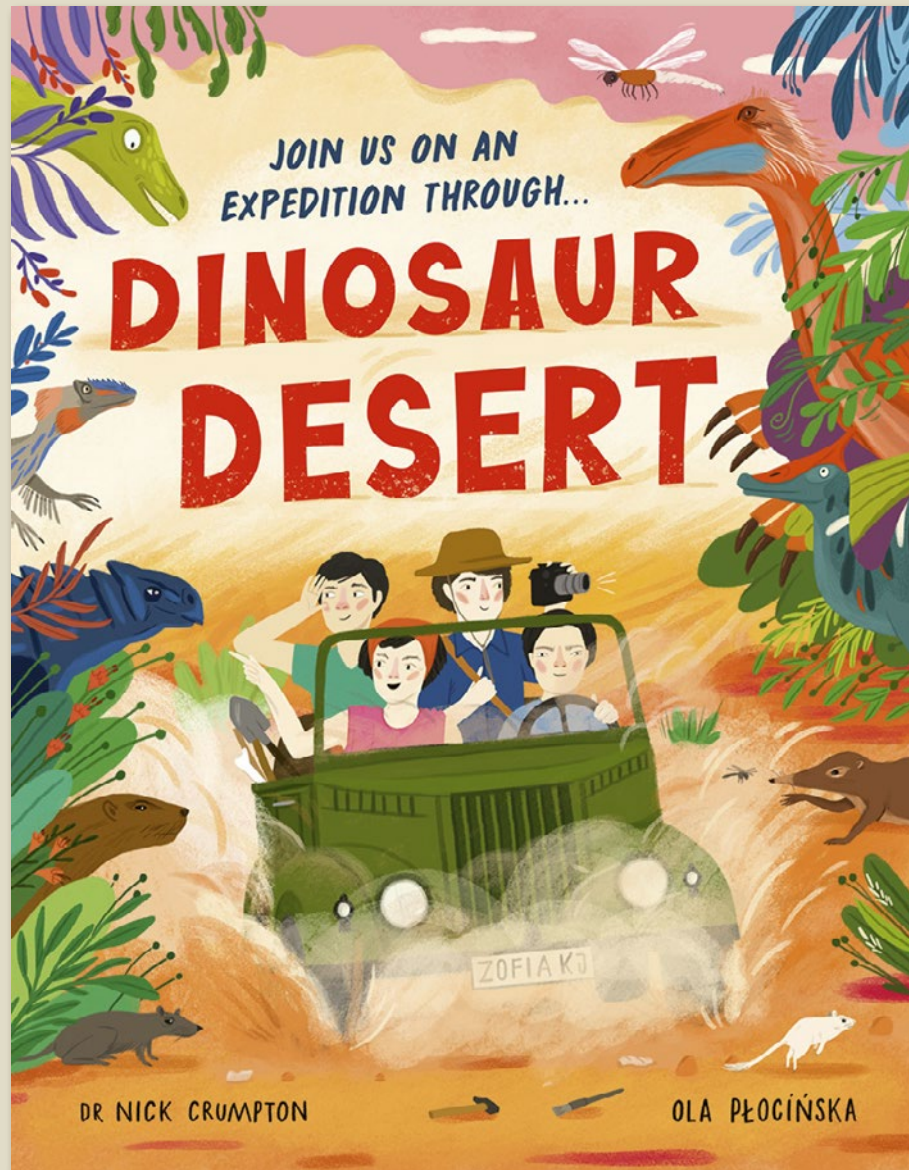
**All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.**

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

# Dinosaur Desert



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

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



# Dinosaur Desert



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

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

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

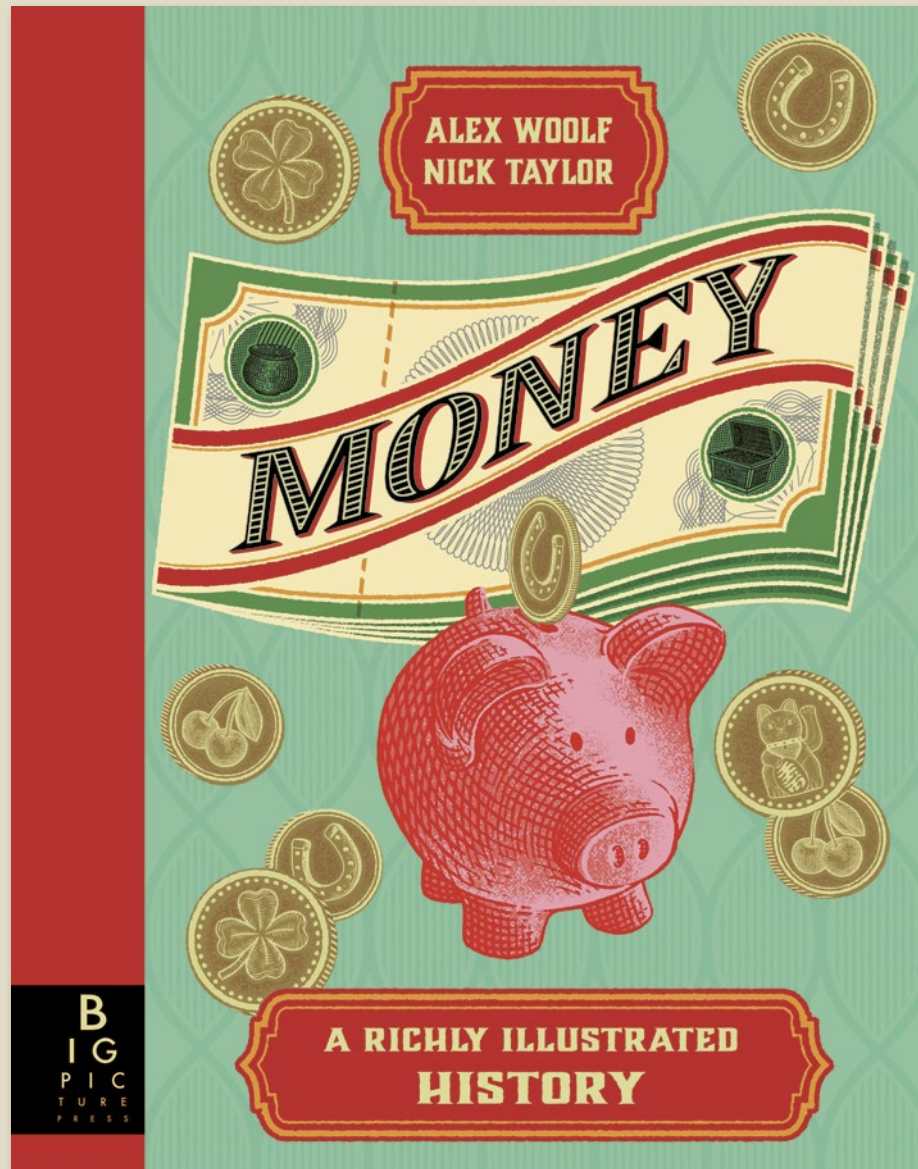
**Poland is invaded!**  
When the Nazis stormed my city in 1939, I was only 14. My world was turned upside down.

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

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

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

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Author	Nick Crumpton
Illustrator	Ola Plocinska
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7800 words
Freight On Board	29/05/2025
Rights Available	World



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

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

## RICH AND POOR

**WEALTH CONCENTRATION**

It's all good money, but some of it has more of it than others. This has always been true. The more equal societies in history were and are better governed, more stable and more free. Wealthy people have been known to hoard their money rather than invest it, which means they've missed out on the growth of the economy. It's not just the rich who have been hoarding their money. Some people have made a habit of not spending their money, which means they've missed out on the growth of the economy. It's not just the rich who have been hoarding their money. Some people have made a habit of not spending their money, which means they've missed out on the growth of the economy.

**THE HISTORY OF WEALTH**

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**WHAT'S WRONG WITH WEALTH INEQUALITY?**

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## GOLDEN YEARS

**AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM**

In the 1920s, the gold standard was finally adopted by most countries. This meant that all countries had to use gold as the basis of their currencies. This was a big step towards international trade and investment. It also meant that all countries had to use gold as the basis of their currencies. This was a big step towards international trade and investment.

**THE COST OF WAR**

World War I had a huge impact on the world. It led to the end of the gold standard and the start of the fiat money system. This was a big step towards international trade and investment. It also meant that all countries had to use gold as the basis of their currencies. This was a big step towards international trade and investment.

**THE HOOR DUCKS**

In the 1920s, the gold standard was finally adopted by most countries. This meant that all countries had to use gold as the basis of their currencies. This was a big step towards international trade and investment. It also meant that all countries had to use gold as the basis of their currencies. This was a big step towards international trade and investment.

## FROM COUNTERFEIT COINS TO FALSE NOTES

**ALVES dos REIS MASTER COUNTERFEITER**

For as long as money has existed, people have tried to forge it. But the technology has advanced so much that it's now almost impossible to tell the difference between real and fake money. This is a big problem for governments and banks. They need to find ways to protect themselves from counterfeiters.

**FIRST FORGES**

The first forges were made of metal. They were made by hand and were very crude. They were made by hand and were very crude. They were made by hand and were very crude. They were made by hand and were very crude.

**THE BANK OF PORTUGAL**

The Bank of Portugal was the first to issue paper money. This was a big step towards international trade and investment. It also meant that all countries had to use gold as the basis of their currencies. This was a big step towards international trade and investment.

## FINANCIAL MARKETS

At regular markets people buy and sell things like food and clothing. At financial markets, people trade money-related assets. These include stocks and bonds. Stocks are shares in a company that the company sells to raise capital. Shareholders are paid dividends (regular sums paid out of the company's profits). Bonds are certificates issued by a government or corporation, promising to repay borrowed money at a fixed rate of interest. Financial markets can be physical places, like the New York Stock Exchange, or they can take place online.

**THE FIRST BONDS**

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

**THE FIRST STOCKS**

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

## THE DAILY NEWS

OCTOBER 1929 NEW YORK CITY

# THE WALL STREET CRASH

FINANCIAL MARKETS CAN BE VOLATILE. A RUMOR OR A MINOR PIECE OF ECONOMIC NEWS CAN CAUSE BIG SWINGS IN PRICES. THE DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY OR AVOID LOSING IT IS A POWERFUL ONE, AND A HERD INSTINCT CAN SOMETIMES TAKE OVER WITH PEOPLE STAMPEDING TO BUY OR SELL. THE MOST SPECTACULAR EXAMPLE OF THIS WAS THE WALL STREET CRASH OF 1929.

**THE ROARING TWENTIES**

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

**AFTER EFFECTS**

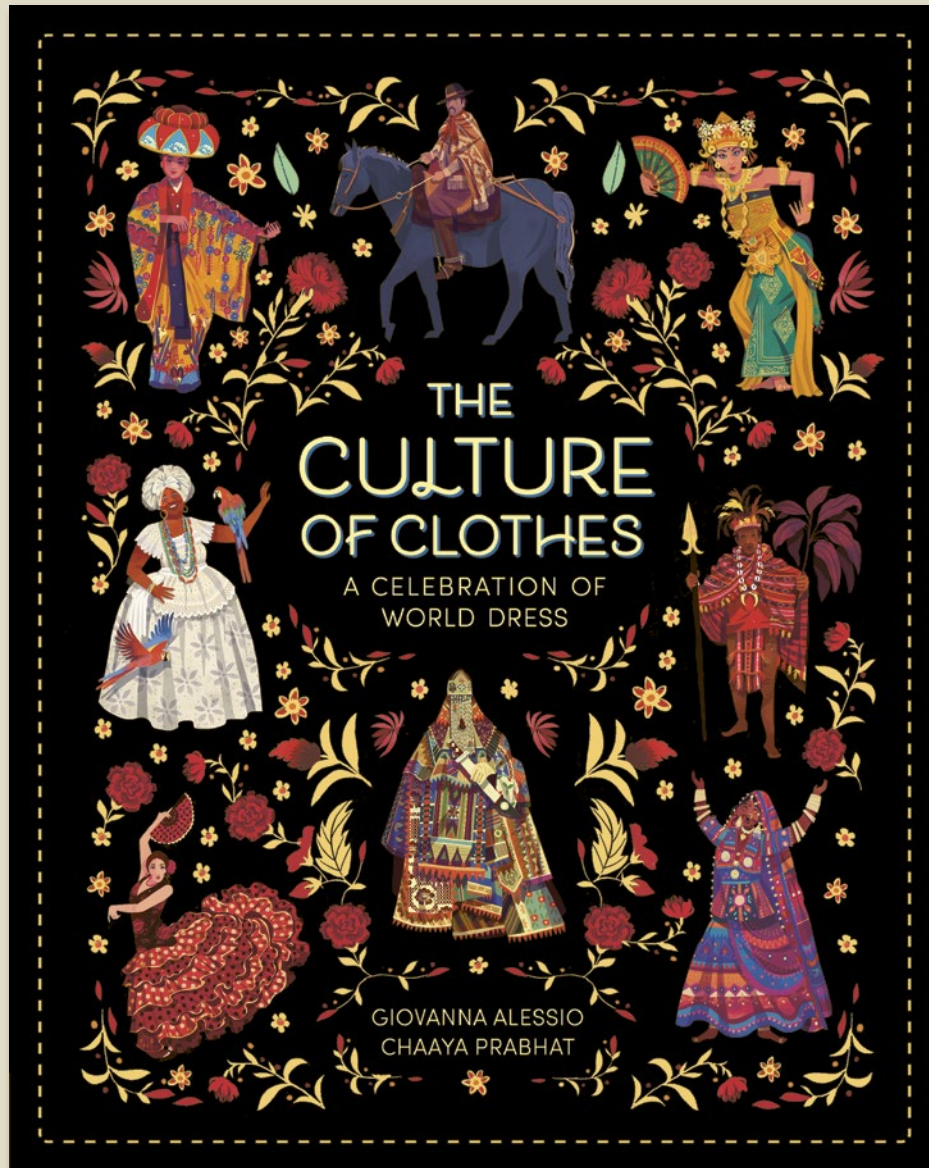
As a result of the crash, businesses were bankrupted, banks closed, millions lost their jobs and the world plunged into a deep and lasting economic depression. This had a big political impact. In Europe, extreme right-wing parties exploited the misery of mass unemployment, blaming 'foreigners' such as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

**DISASTER**

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

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Illustrator	Nick Taylor
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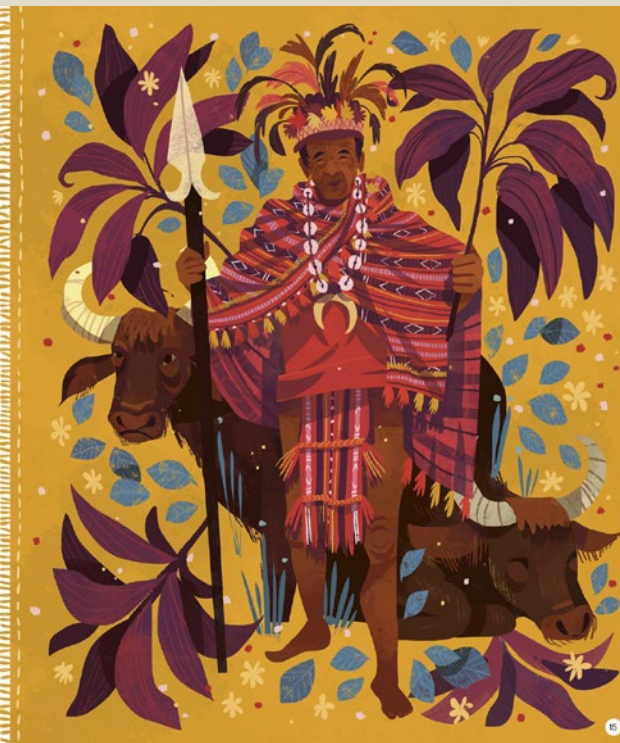
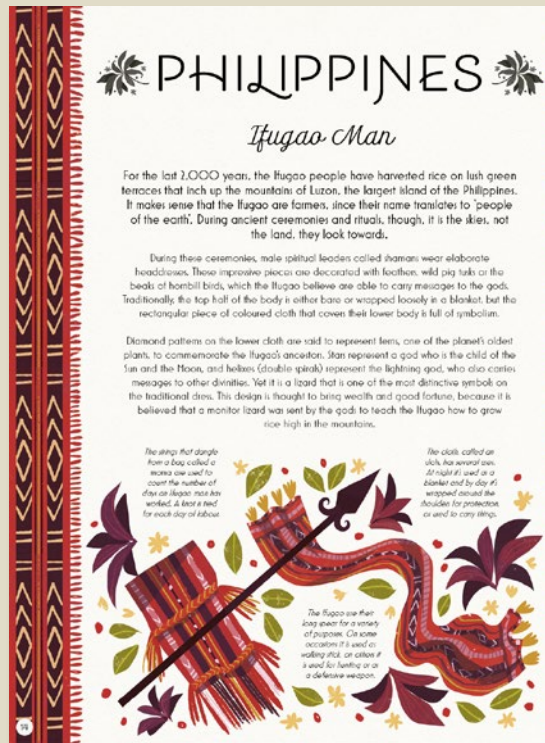
# The Culture of Clothes



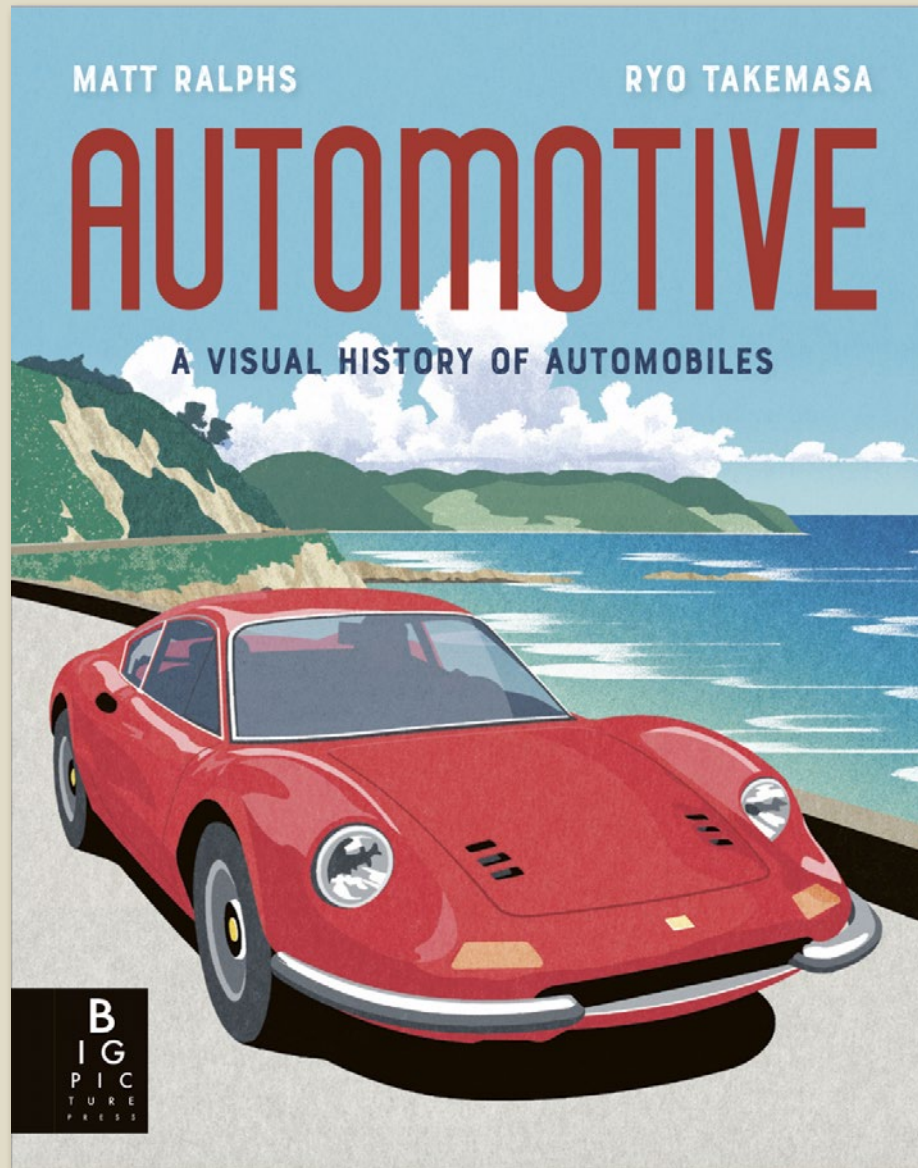
**A colourful celebration of costumes and cultures from around the world.**

- 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

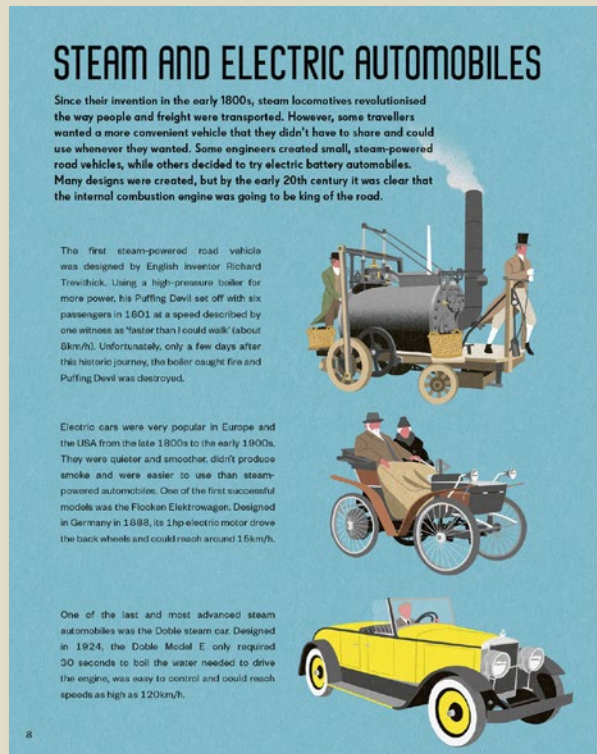
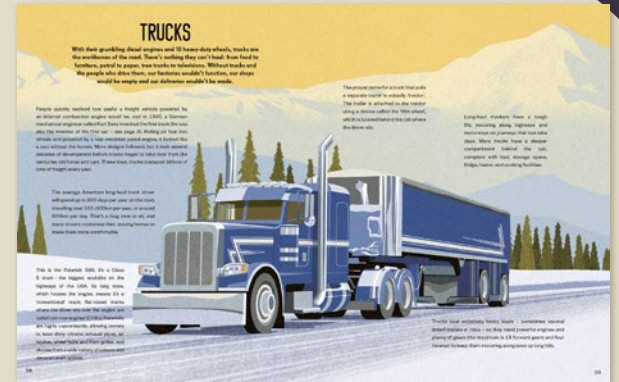
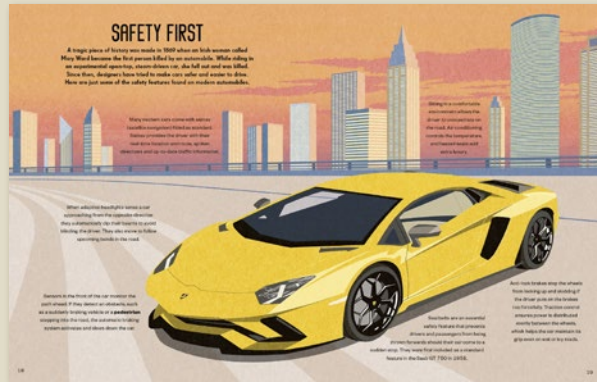


Pub Date	11/04/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800789265
H x W	302 x 241mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Giovanna Alessio
Illustrator	Chaaya Prabhat
Extent	80pp
Rights Available	World

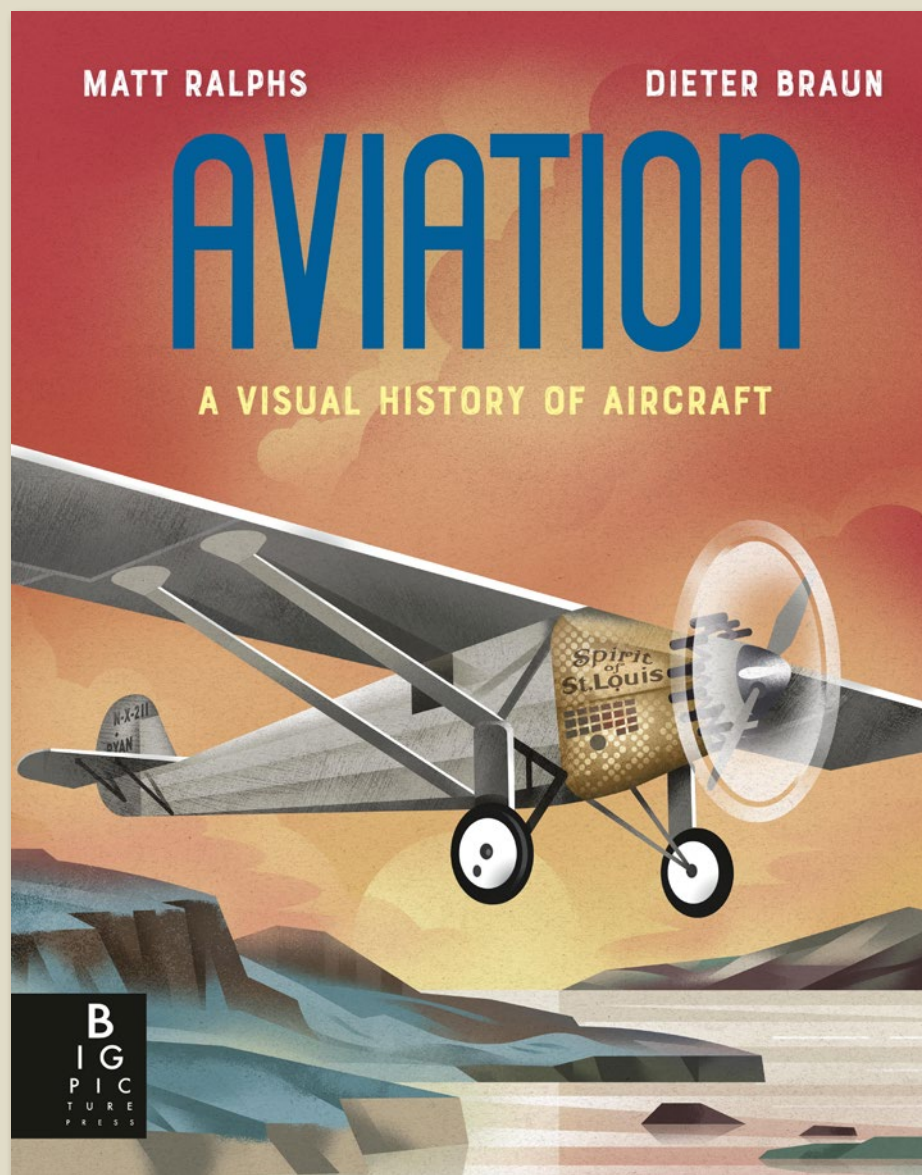


***Automotive*** celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- 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



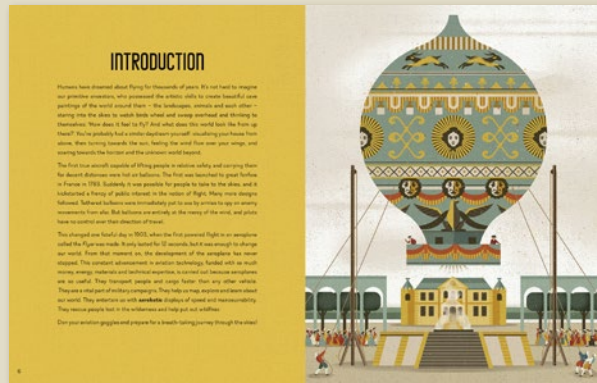
Pub Date	13/04/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783171
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11813 words
Rights Available	World



***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**

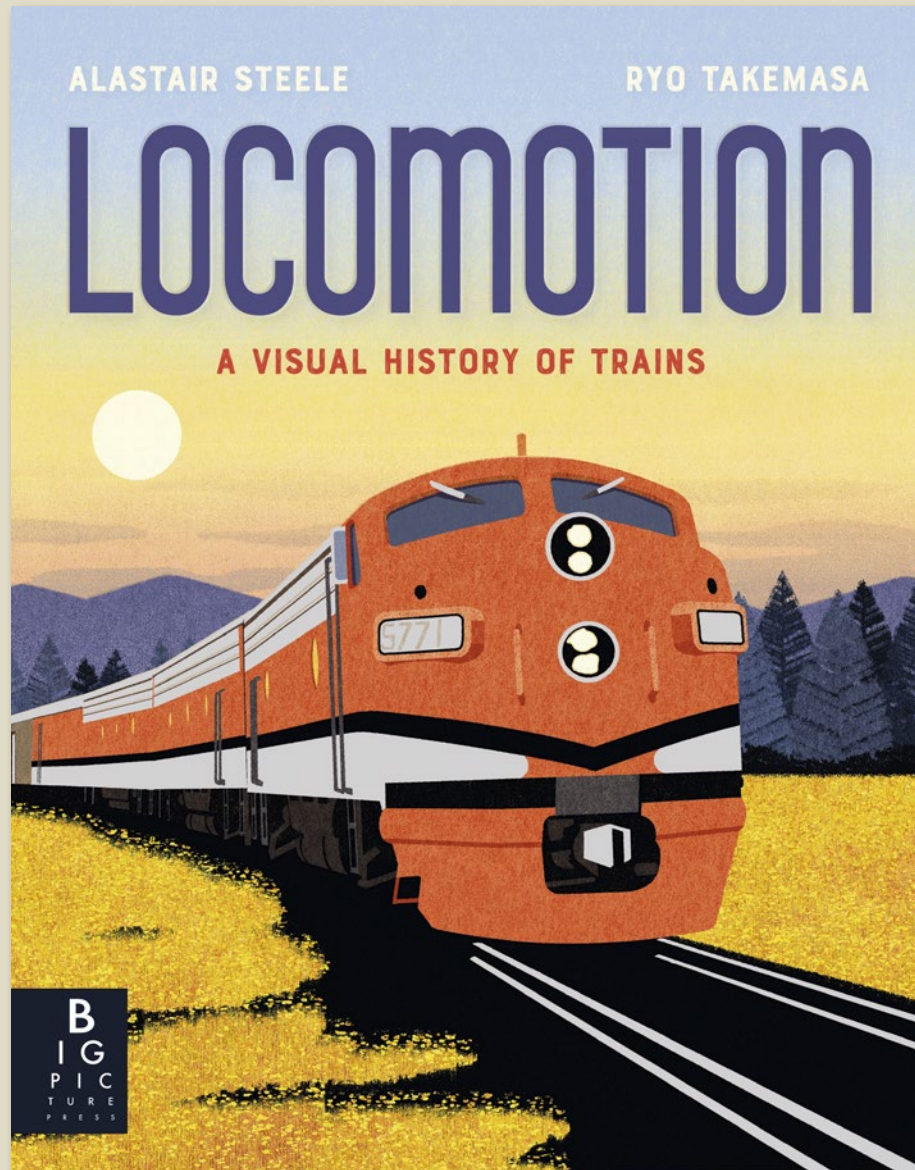




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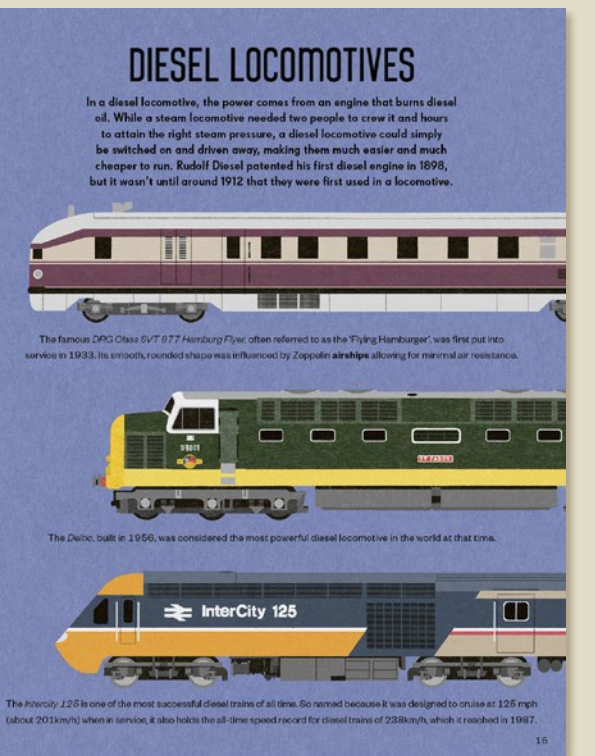
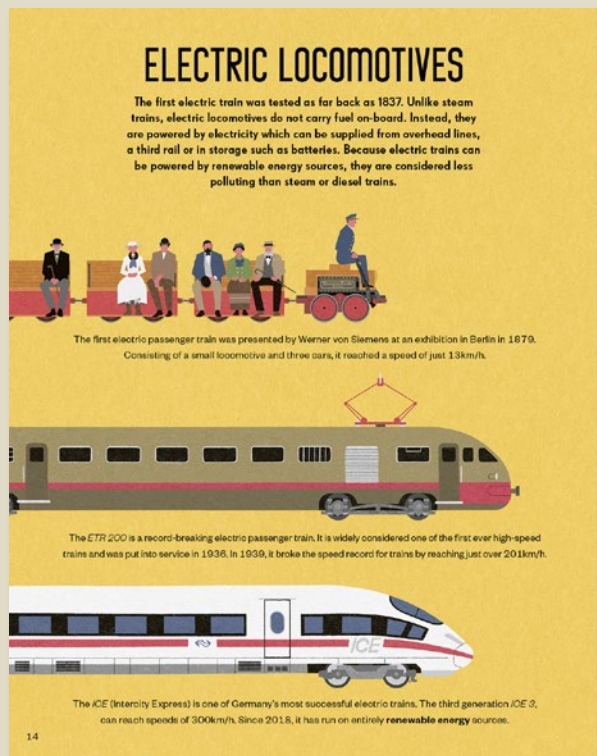
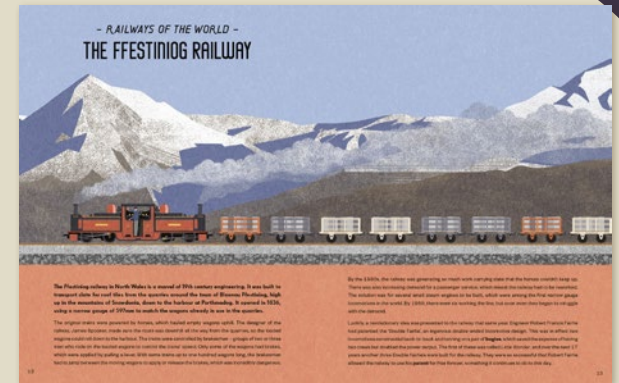
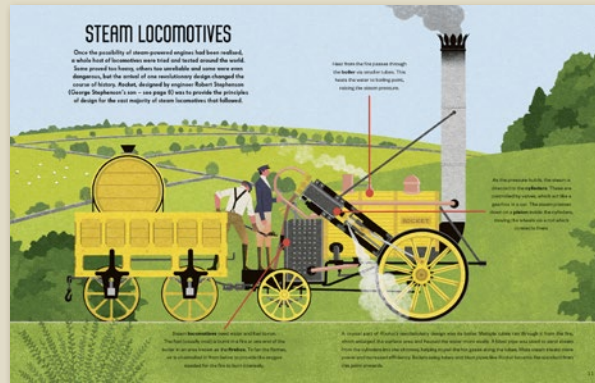
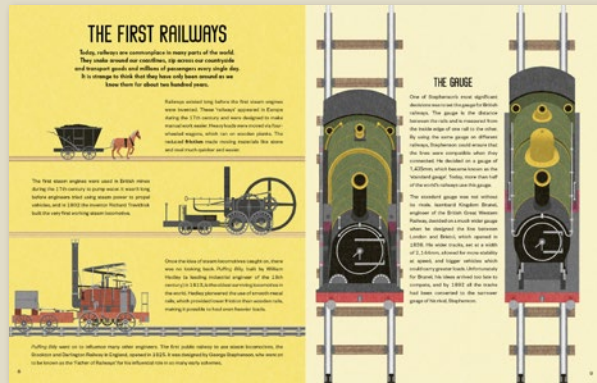
Pub Date	<b>14/03/2024</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800784918</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Matt Ralphs</b>
Illustrator	<b>Dieter Braun</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>11154 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



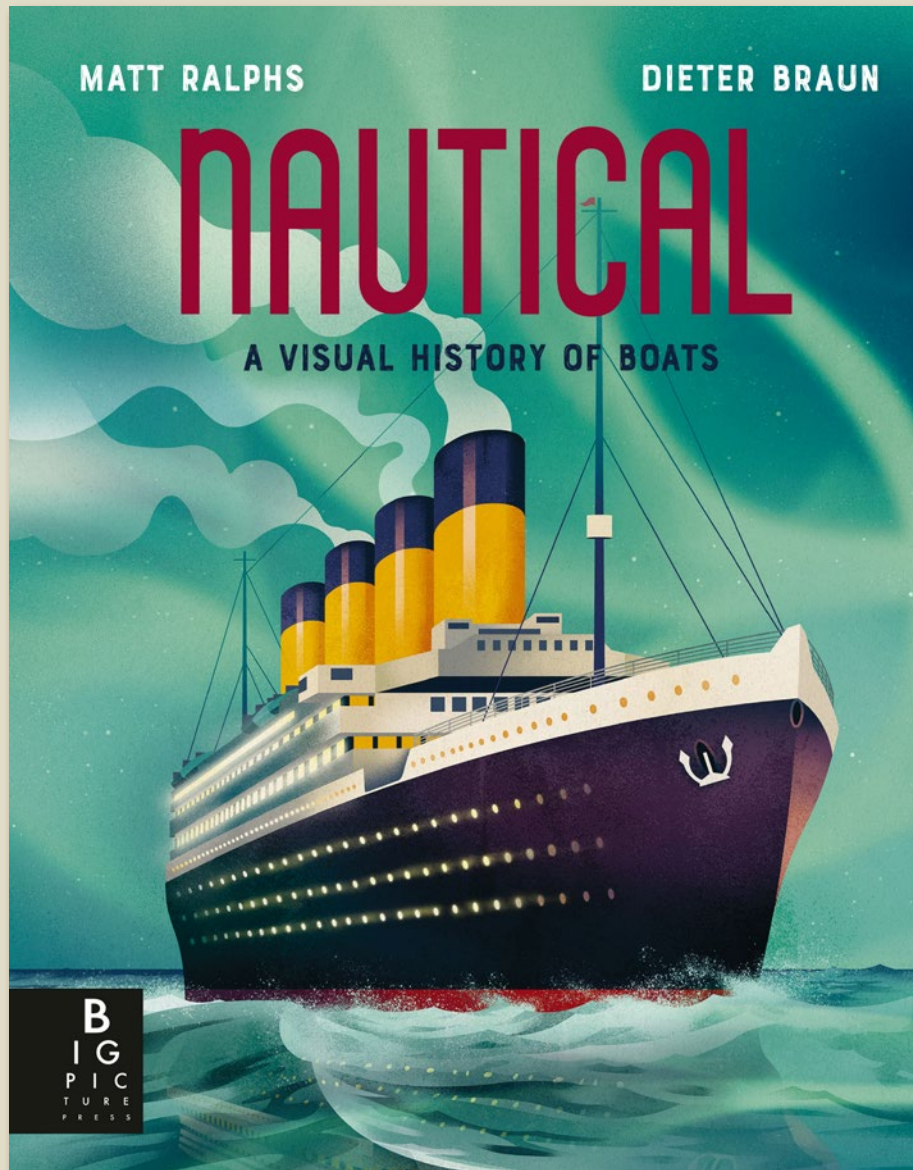
**A stunningly illustrated tribute for train lovers of all ages, celebrating the ingenuity of trains past, present and future.**

- 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

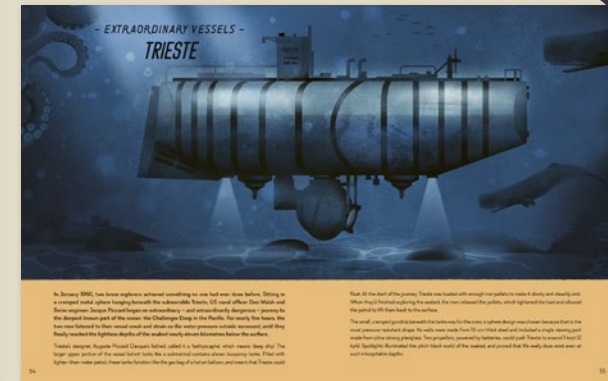


Pub Date	03/03/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787417502
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alastair Steele
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World



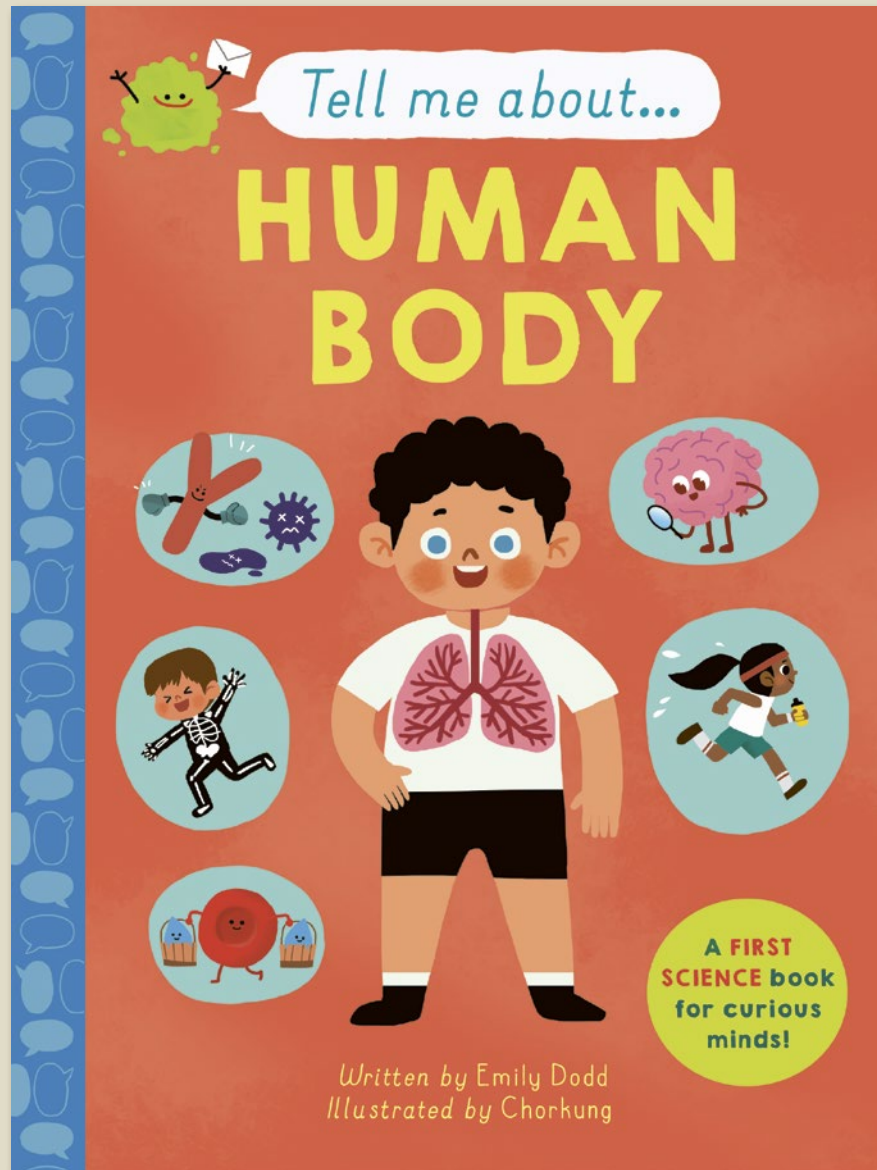
**A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.**

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



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

# 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!

Skeletal muscles help you to move parts of your body.

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

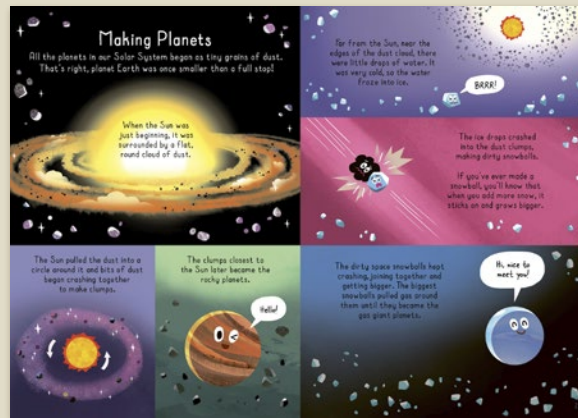


## Big science for little readers.

- 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.

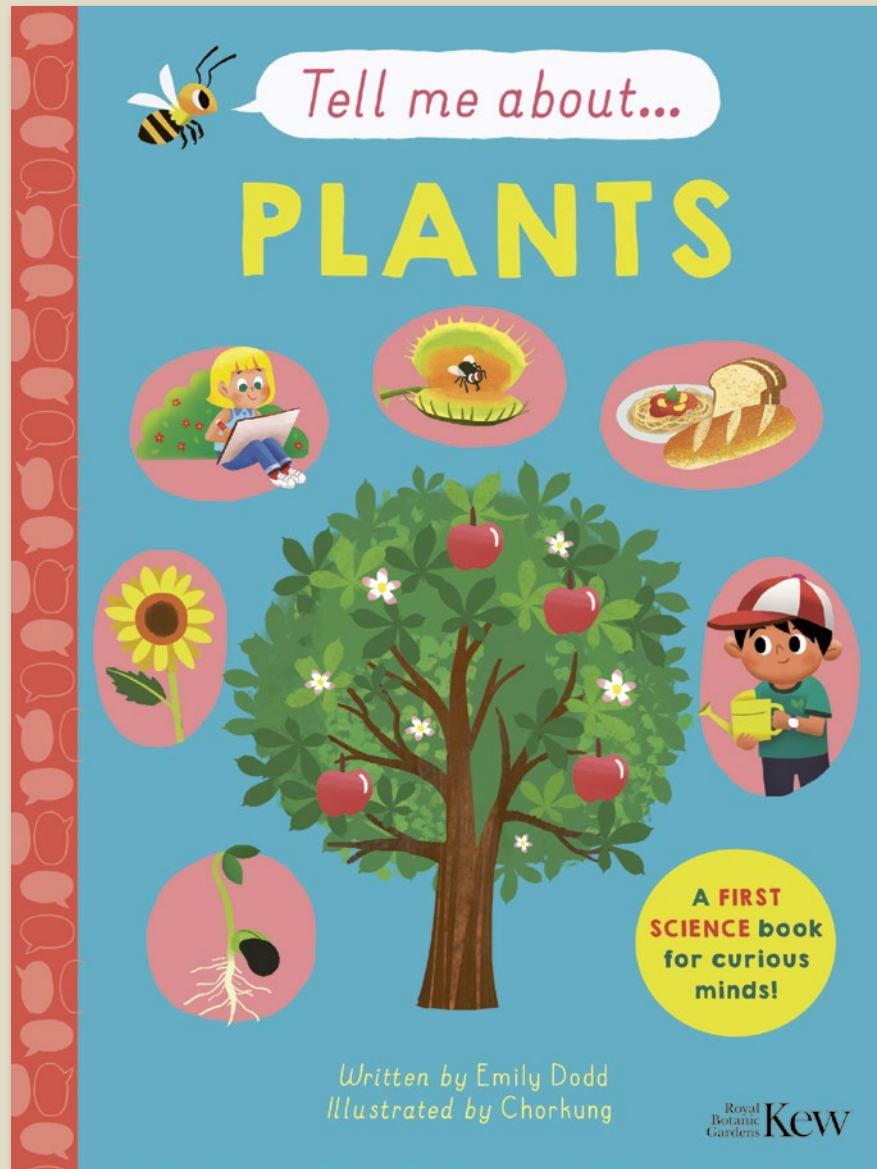


# Tell Me About: Space



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

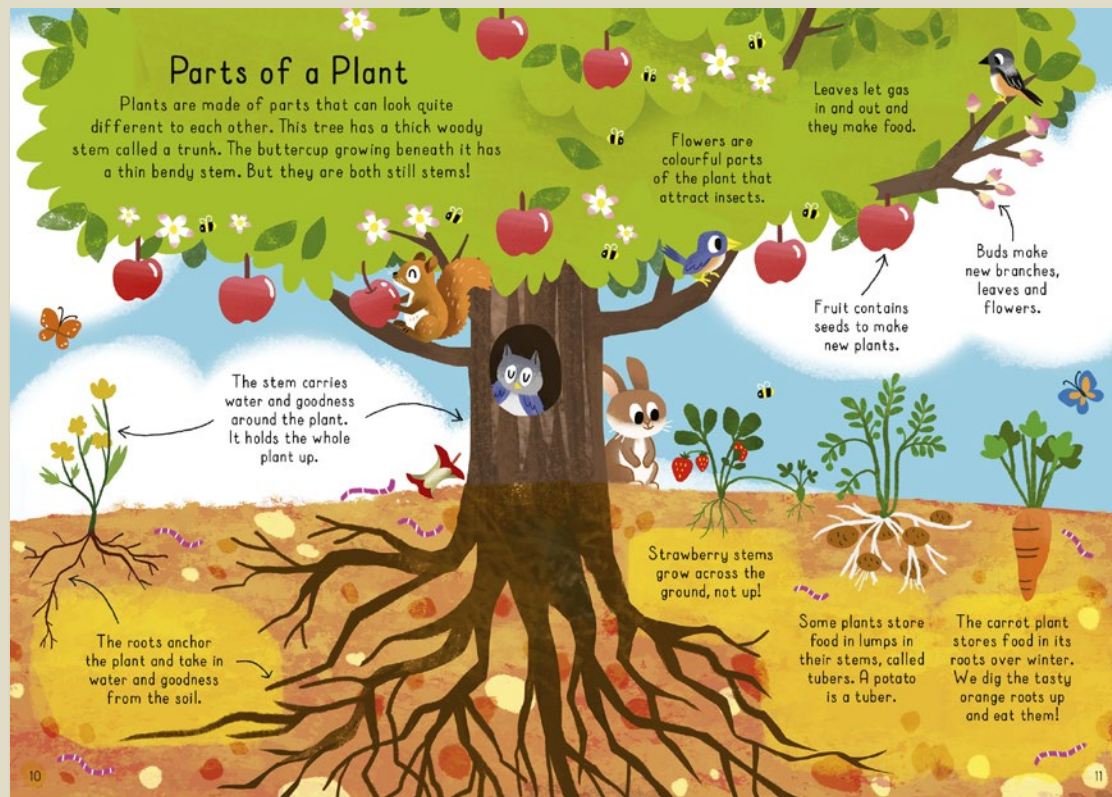
# Tell Me About: Plants



## 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

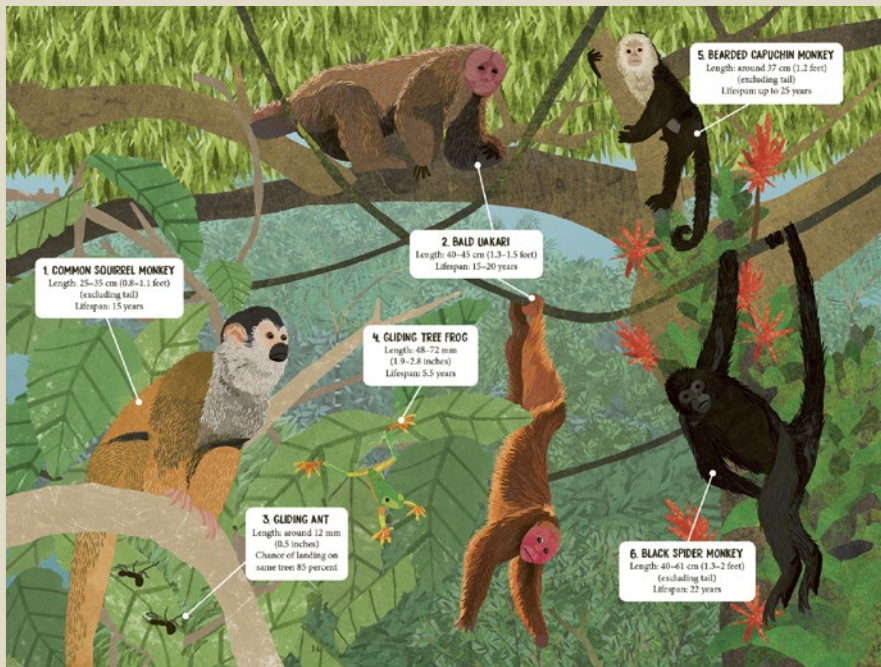
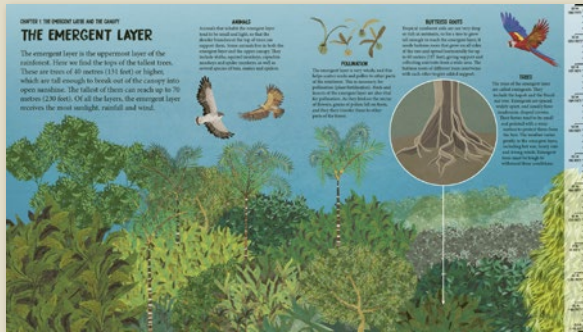
# All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



## An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

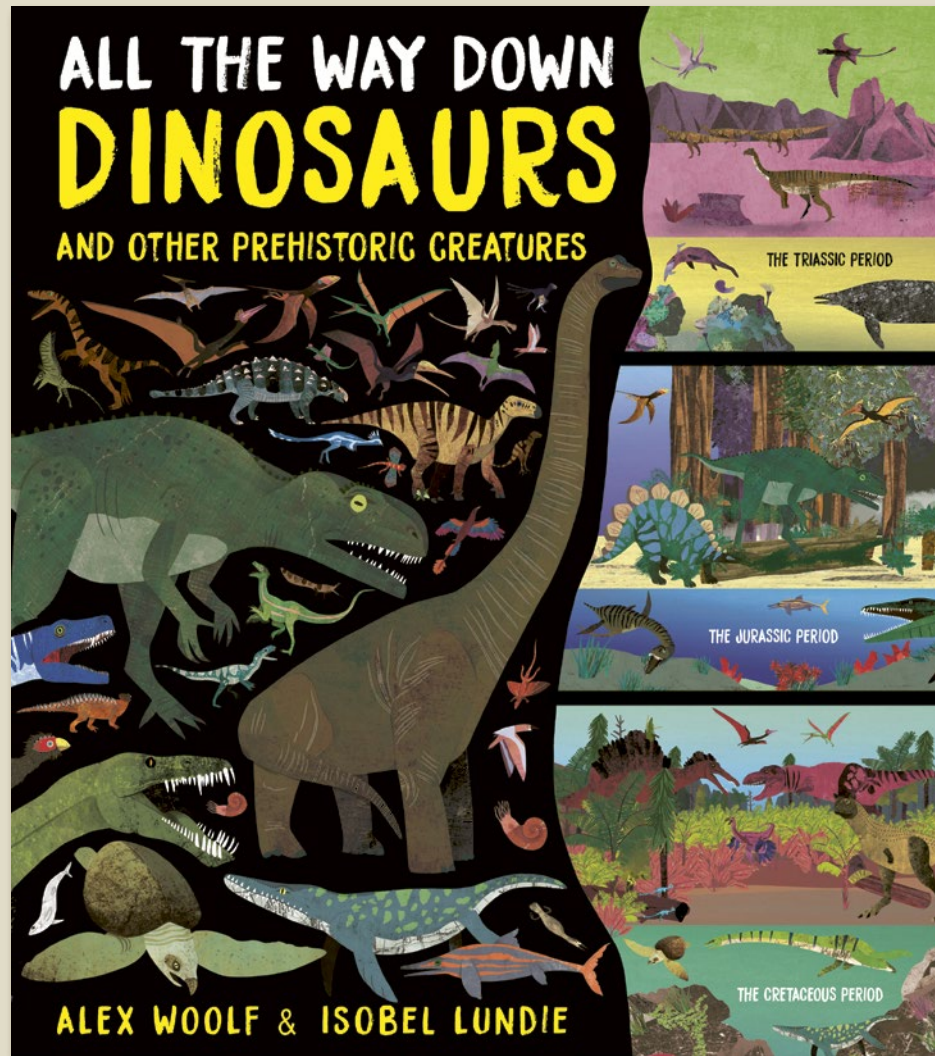
- Each spread features colourful and eye-catching illustrations of different animal and plant species, plus easy-to-digest, bite-sized facts.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the animals that swoop across the tallest trees to the creatures 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



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

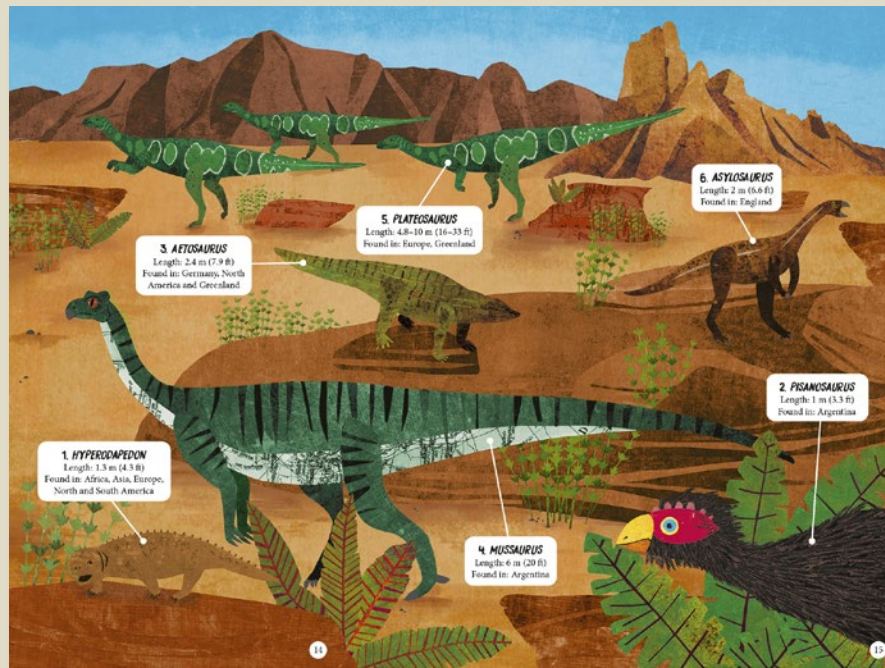
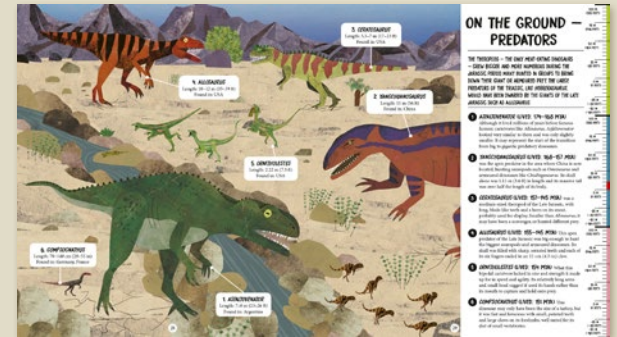
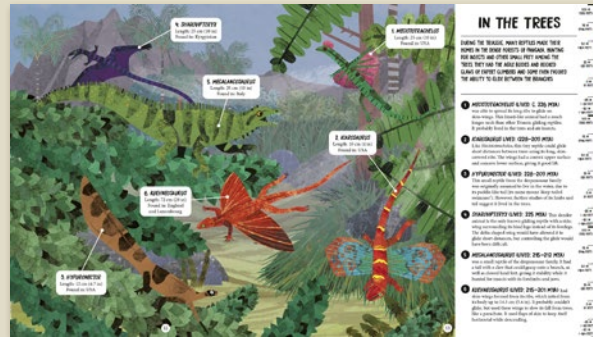
# All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



## An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

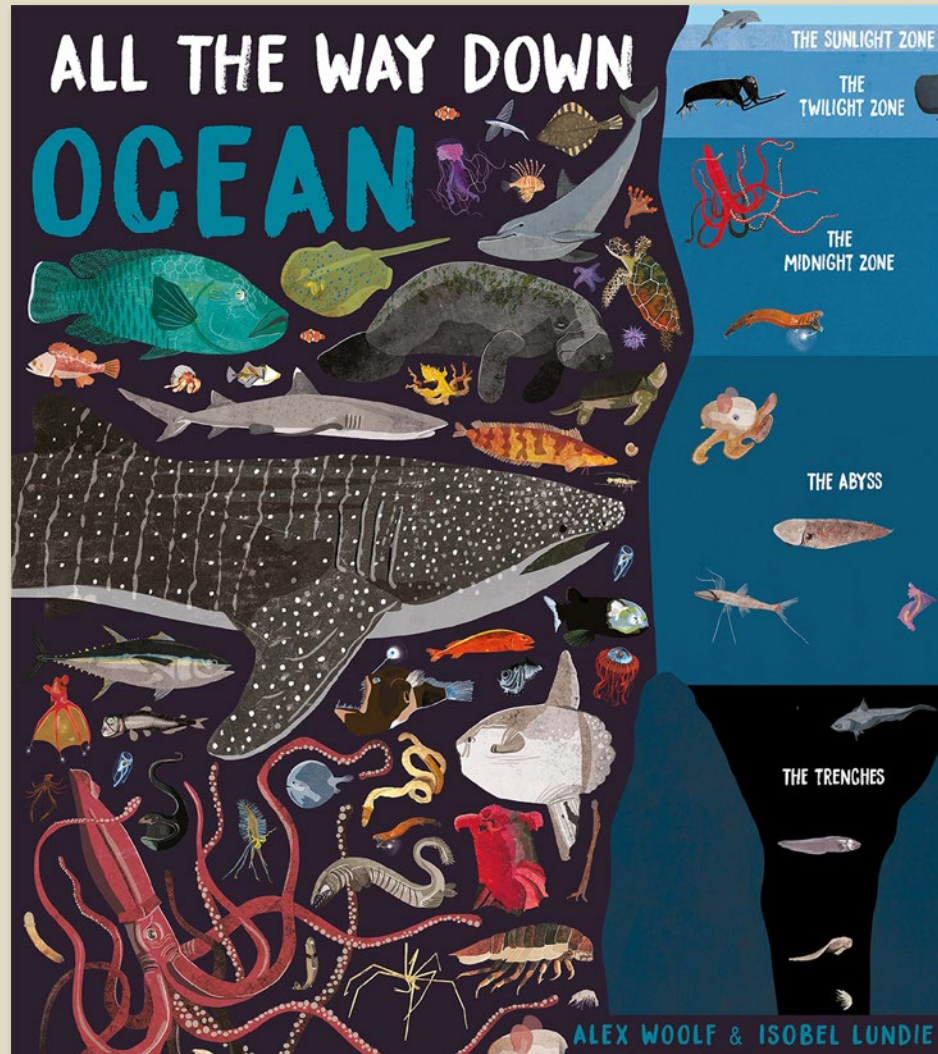
- An innovative information book that allows children to travel back in time to the time when dinosaurs ruled, discovering what life resides at each level.
- Special material includes a ruler running down the side of each spread keep track of the different depths.
- Engaging STEM-focused non-fiction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

# All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



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

# All The Way Down: Ocean

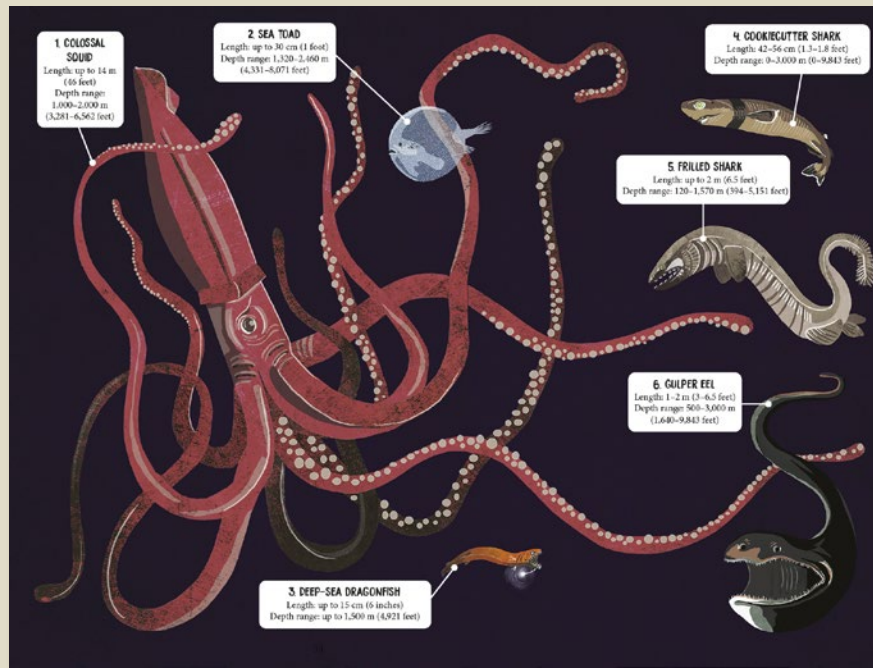
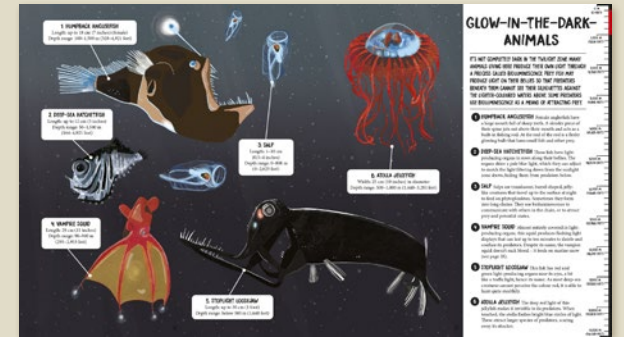
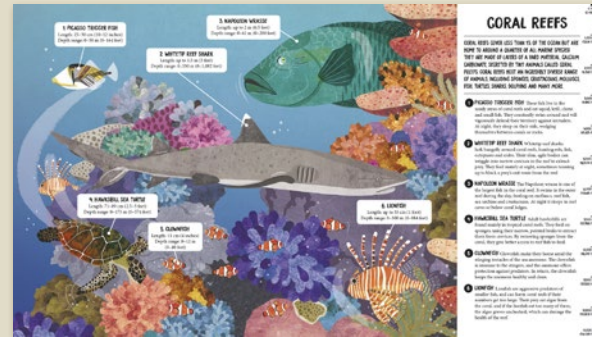
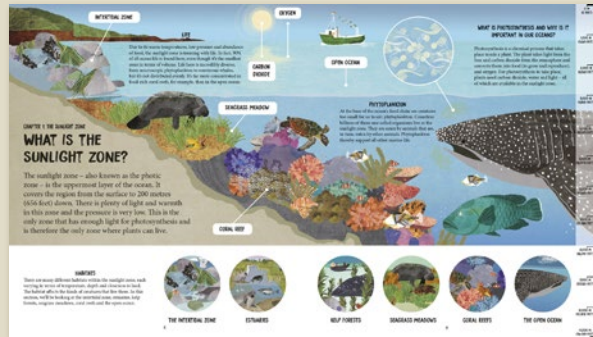


## An ingenious exploration of our oceans

- 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



**PREDATORS OF THE MIDNIGHT ZONE**

PREY IS SCARCE IN THE MIDNIGHT ZONE, AND PREDATORS HAVE DEVELOPED ADAPTATIONS TO SURVIVE THERE. INCLUDING LONG, SHARP BACKWARD-POINTING TEETH TO ENSURE THAT PREY ONCE CAUGHT CAN'T WIGGLE FREE. IN THE ABSOLUTE QUIET OF THE MIDNIGHT ZONE, MANY PREDATORS HAVE HIGHLY DEVELOPED HEARING. ONE FAMILY OF SNAKE-TOOTH FISHES LISTEN WITH THEIR FACES.

**1. COLOSSAL SQUID** Colossal squid are superbly adapted to hunting in the dark depths. They have the largest eyes in the animal kingdom, and the biggest beaks of any squid. There are 25 rotating hooks on the ends of their tentacles for seizing prey.

**2. SEA TOAD** The sea toad saves energy by barely moving at all, breathing by pushing water across its gills. It sits on the seafloor and waits, motionless, for prey to come within reach. It doesn't need to feed often, and isn't picky about what it eats.

**3. DEEP-SEA DRAGONFISH** These fish have light organs next to their eyes that produce blue and red light. Emitting red light effectively makes them invisible to their prey. Dragonfishes have large jaws and can eat prey more than half their own length.

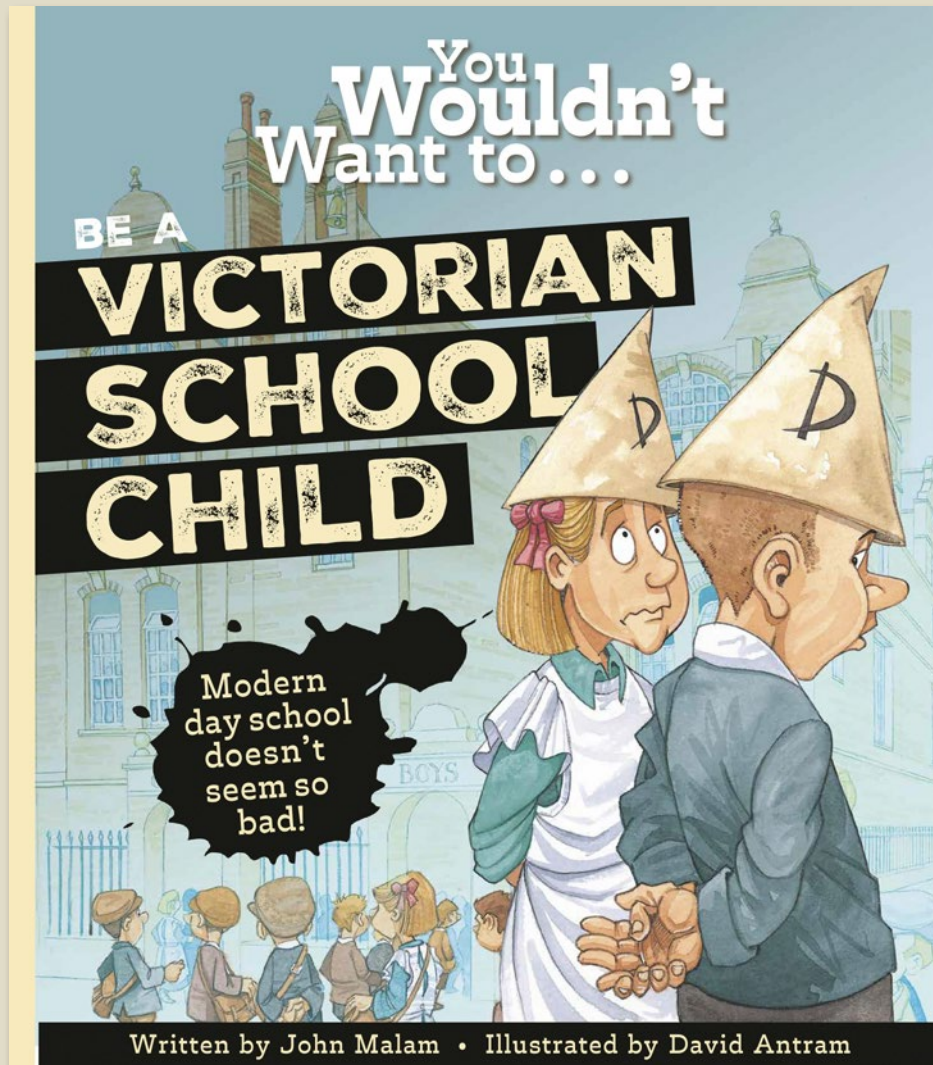
**4. COOKIECUTTER SHARK** This little shark has predators with bioluminescence, and attaches itself to them with its thick, sucking lips. Then, with its razor-sharp, hook-like teeth, it cuts out a plug of flesh, leaving a crater wound.

**5. FRILLED SHARK** The frilled shark hunts above the seabed, lunging at its prey like a snake. It has several rows of small, needle-sharp teeth ideal for snagging the soft bodies of squid, its favourite prey. Its long, flexible jaws enable it to swallow prey whole.

**6. GULPER EEL** The gulper, or pelican eel, has an enormous esophagus for a mouth, which it uses as a net as it swims into groups of small crustaceans. It then expels the water through its gills. Its tail has tentacles that glow pink to attract prey.

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

# 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!

## No blots! The writing lesson

**What you will need:** Each lesson lasts about half an hour. When the writing lesson starts, you are told to get ready for the writing lesson. You'll need a ruler and pencil, a pen and a sheet of paper and a ruler some neat, straight lines on it. A teacher fills a tray of inkwells with black ink and gives one to each child in the class. Clear the teacher as she writes a sentence on the blackboard. You must copy it word for word in your best handwriting into your copybook.

**Copybooks:** These are small books in which you write your copywork. They are usually made of wood or leather and have a cover with a picture on it.

**Ruler and pencil:** These are used to draw straight lines on your paper.

**Pen and ink:** The pen is used to write the words and the ink is used to fill the inkwells. You must use the pen to write the words in your copybook.

## Times tables! The arithmetic lesson

Teachers will tell you that arithmetic is the most important of the three Rs, but you may not agree with them. They want you to be able to add and subtract, divide and multiply. None of all they want you to do sums in your head, which is why it's called mental arithmetic. You'll also learn about:

**It's all part of the lesson:**

- Algebra:** You'll get your own sheet of algebra problems. You can do them at home or in class.
- Mental arithmetic:** This is the most important part of the lesson. You'll have to do sums in your head.
- Maths book:** This is where you write down your answers.
- Know your numbers:** You'll have to know your numbers up to 100.
- Real life:** You'll learn how to use arithmetic in real life.

**Teacher's tip:** To be a good mathematician, you must be able to do sums in your head. You'll also learn about fractions, percentages, decimals and something called interest, which is very important if you want to make lots of money when you start work. And if you think this is too difficult, just wait until the teacher starts filling your head with algebra and geometry!

**Handy hint:** Remember to always check your work. If you get a question wrong, you should try to find out why you got it wrong.

**Other lessons:** You'll also learn about other subjects like history, geography and science.

## What is it? The object lesson

The world is a big place, but you've probably never been further than the edge of your town. That's why you have an object lesson, when your teacher tells you about the world you live in. The school has a specimen cabinet, which is a wooden box filled with lots of objects, from rocks and minerals to dead insects and dried plants. In the object lesson, you learn what things are made from, how they work and what they feel and smell like. It's a science lesson.

**Other lessons:** You'll also learn about other subjects like history, geography and science.

**Handy hint:** Remember to always check your work. If you get a question wrong, you should try to find out why you got it wrong.

## School – the place for you

**Ready for school:**

- Sleep well:** The night before school starts so you don't come to lessons tired. Yawning in class will land you in trouble.
- Wash properly:** Before you come to school. Scruffy children will be sent home.
- Eat a good breakfast:** An empty stomach is an enemy of an empty head at school.
- Don't be late:** School starts at 9 o'clock sharp. If you're late you'll be sent to see the headteacher for a talking-off.

**Listen out for the school bell at the start of each new day, calling all children to their lessons. Your brand new school is called a Board School because your town's Board of Education built it. The school is a modern red brick building with room for around 1,500 pupils. Boys and girls don't mix much at school so they have separate entrances. It's almost like two schools in one building – one school for the boys and another for the girls.**

**School pence:** Education won't be free of charge until 1891. Until then you'll pay 2 pence (2d) a week.

**Victorian pennies:** These are the coins used for school pence.

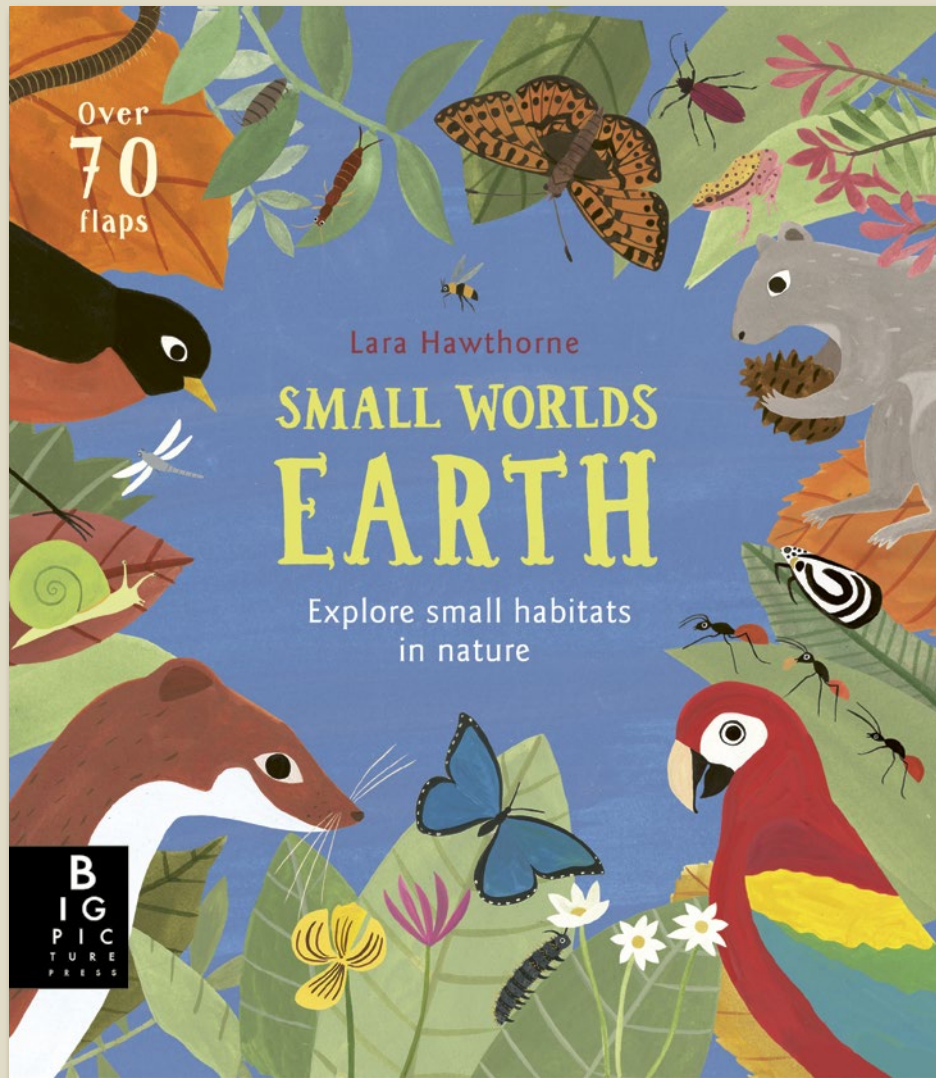
**Handy hint:** Know where school is as you might have miles to walk. If you get lost, ask a policeman.

**Girls' classrooms**, **Boys' classrooms**, **School bell**, **DING! DONG!**

**I won't go!** **Get into that school, now!**

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

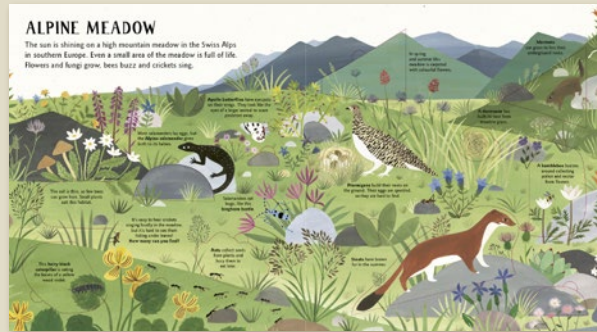
# Small Worlds: Earth



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

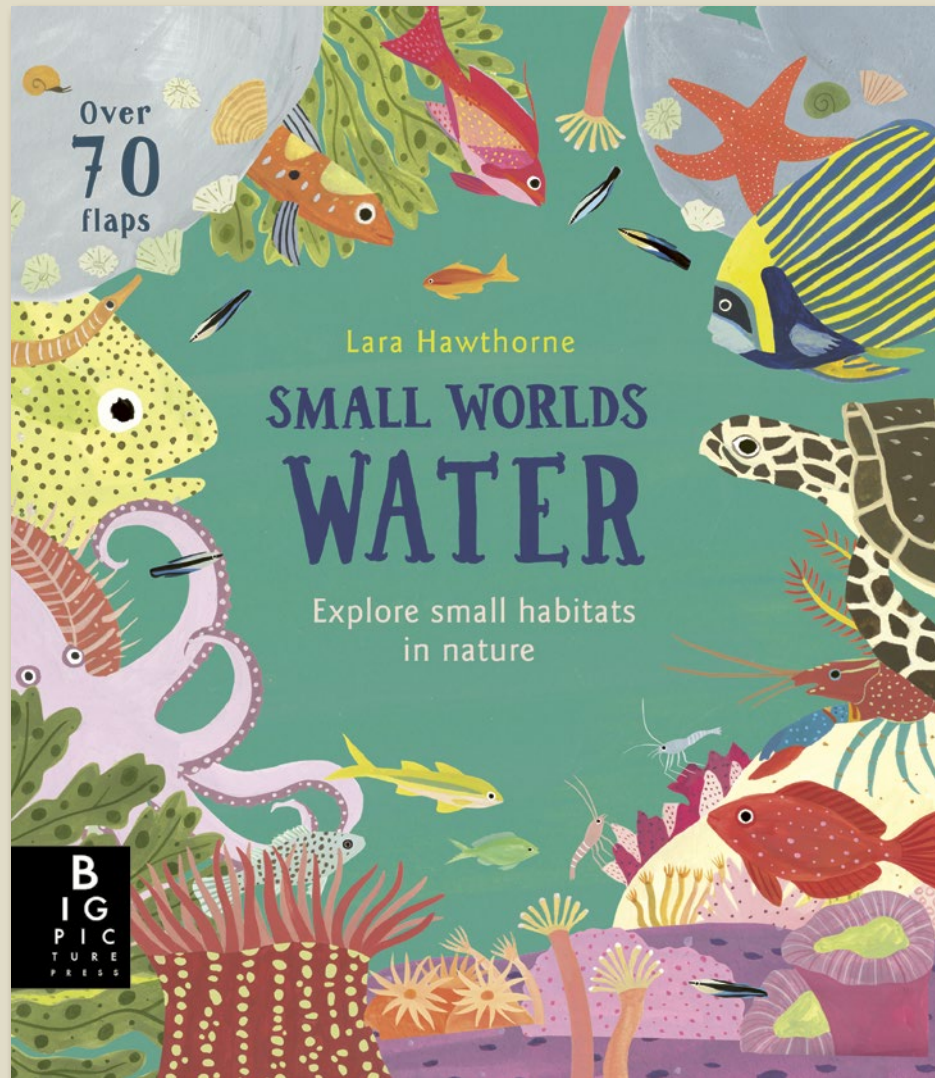
- A nature series illustrated by Lara Hawthorne, author and illustrator of *The Night Flower* and *Alba the Hundred Year Old Fish*
- a hands-on exploration of how small areas in the natural world act as habitats to a wide range of plant and animal life.
- Part of a two book series which includes *Small 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	<b>01/10/2020</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787415638</b>
H x W	<b>260 x 236mm</b>
Binding	<b>Board Book</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Camilla De La Bedoyere</b>
Illustrator	<b>Lara Hawthorne</b>
Extent	<b>18pp</b>
Word Count	<b>2500 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

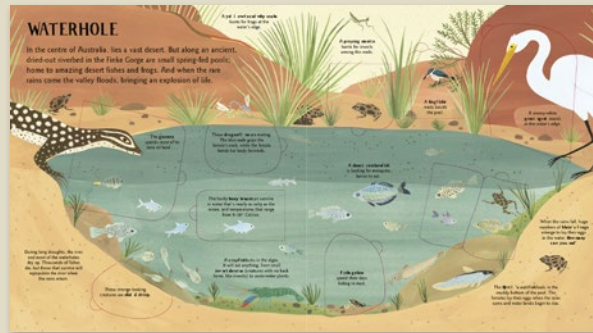
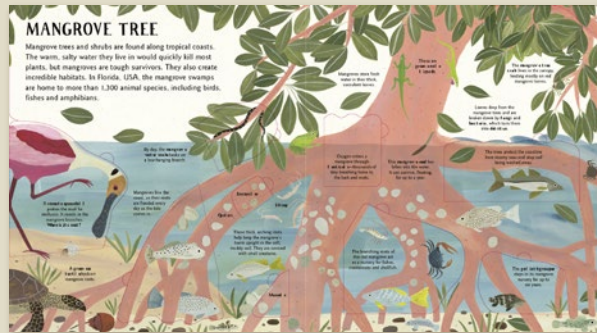
# Small Worlds: Water



**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

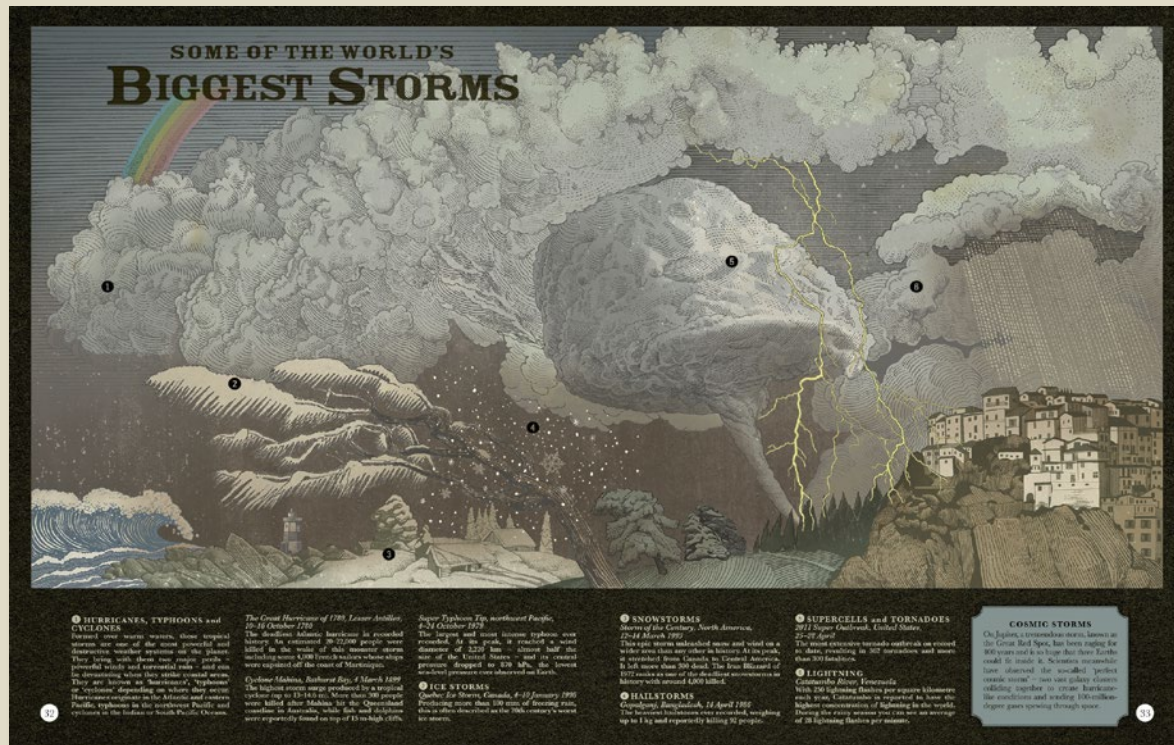
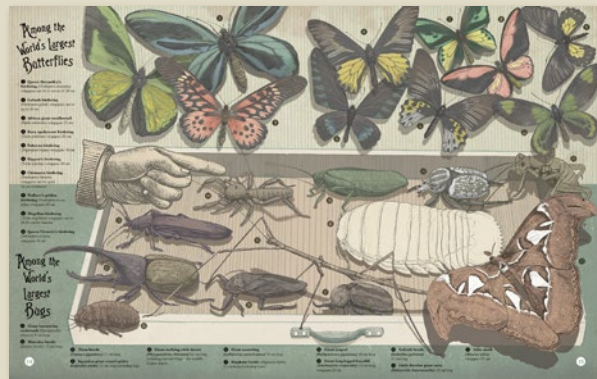


Pub Date	01/10/2020
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787415621
H x W	260 x 236mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Lara Hawthorne
Extent	18pp
Word Count	2500 words
Rights Available	World



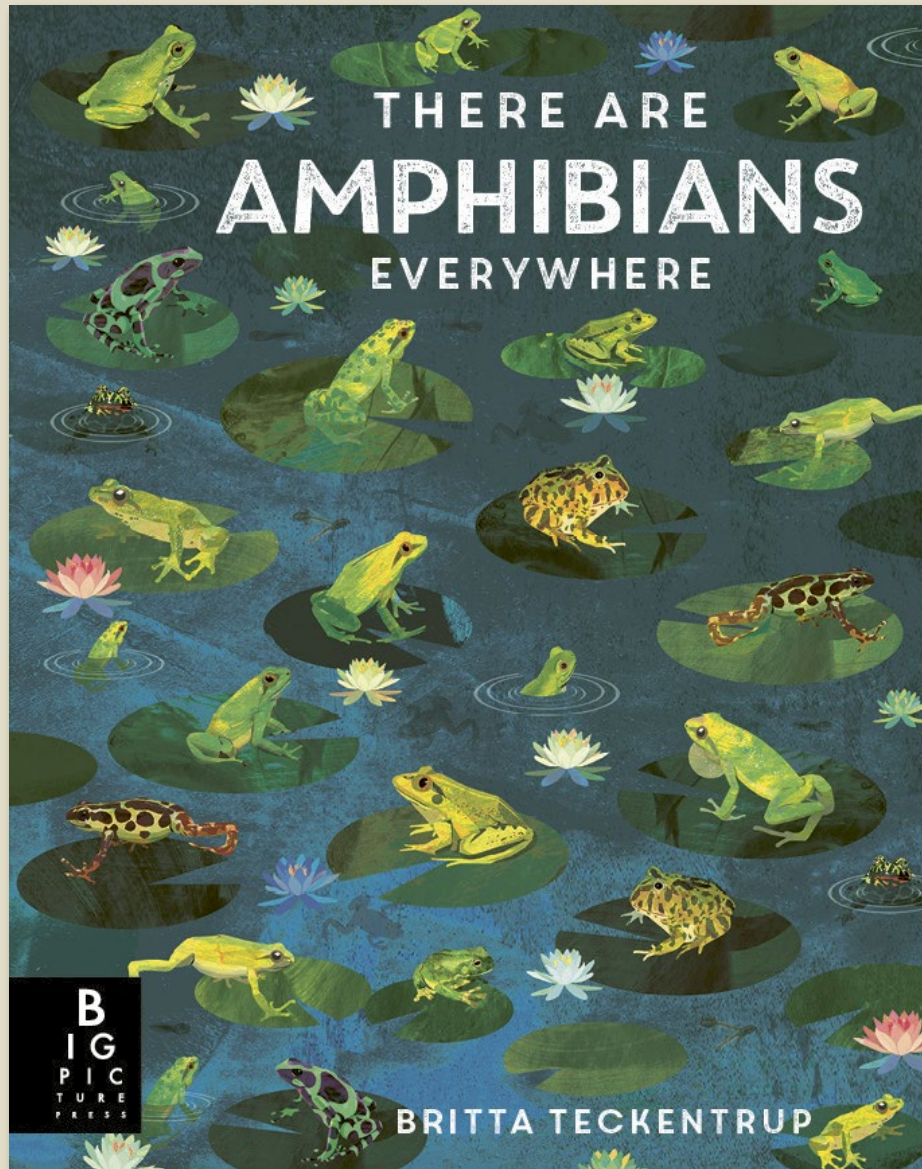


# Hottest Desert, Fastest Rocket



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

# There Are Amphibians Everywhere



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

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

# There Are Amphibians Everywhere

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

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

**FROGS AND TOADS**  
Frogs and toads belong to a group of animals called anurans. Most frogs and toads have long hind legs that help them jump. Frogs have smooth skin, while toads have bumpy skin. They can live in water or on land.

**SALAMANDERS AND NEWTS**  
Salamanders and newts have two pairs of legs. They can live in water or on land. Some salamanders have bright colors, while newts have dark colors. They have smooth skin.

**CAECILIANS**  
Caecilians are amphibians that live in water or on land. They have no legs and no eyes. They have a long, worm-like body. They have smooth skin.

**SALTWATER SURVIVORS**  
Some amphibians can live in saltwater. They have special adaptations that help them survive in a salty environment. They have special glands in their skin that help them get rid of excess salt.

## AMPHIBIANS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

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

**SEMI-AQUATIC TOADS**  
Semi-aquatic toads are amphibians that live in both water and on land. They have long hind legs for jumping and a long tail for swimming. They can live in ponds, streams, and lakes.

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

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

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

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

## WHERE DO AMPHIBIANS LIVE?

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

**FROGS AND TOADS**  
Frogs and toads can live in many different habitats. Some live in ponds and streams, while others live in forests and mountains. They can live in water or on land.

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

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

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

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

## HOW DO AMPHIBIANS LIVE?

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SENSSES

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

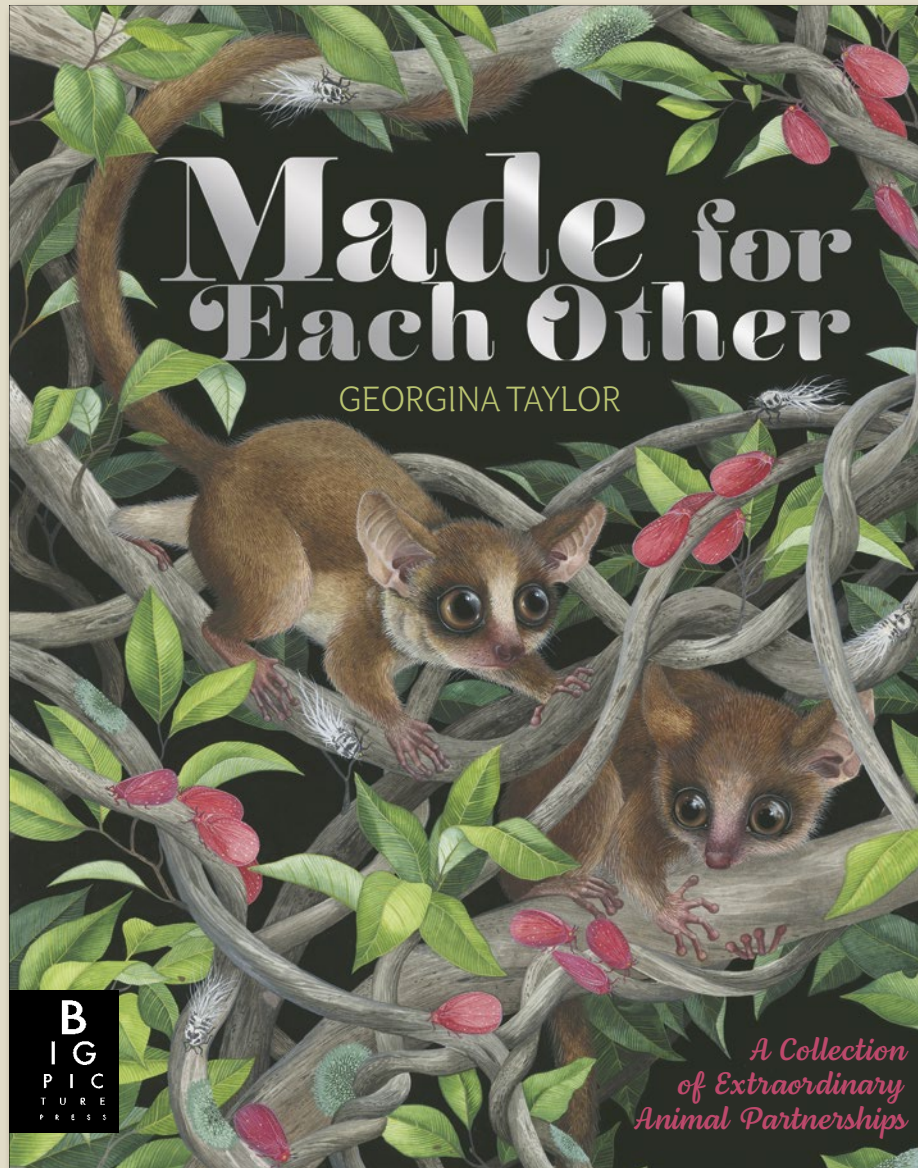
**VISION**  
Many frogs and toads have large, colourful eyes which can see forwards, sideways and even backwards, helping them to find food using their eyesight! Caecilians have small eyes and mostly rely on their sense of smell to find food. The pupils of frog and toad eyes come in some amazing shapes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

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

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

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

# Made for Each Other



**Marvel at the wonders of nature in this book that explores symbiotic relationships between organisms.**

- Breathtaking watercolour artwork by new talent Georgina Taylor
- A classic BPP offering that draws comparisons to Katie Scott and the bestselling Welcome to the Museum series
- A poignant message about the benefits of working together
- Four sections: Sea, Forest, Savannah and Jungle
- 100% gold foil + arlin cover treatment adds to the luxe feeling of this title

# Made for Each Other



## Aldabra Giant Tortoises & Seychelles Magpie Robins

**F**ormed in the tropical Indian Ocean, the Aldabra Islands are a collection of 27 islands, each with its own unique character. The islands are home to a wide range of life, from the Aldabra giant tortoise to the Seychelles magpie robin. This book explores the unique relationship between these two species, showing how they have adapted to their environment and how they have evolved over time.



## Marine Iguanas & Sally Lightfoot Crabs

**B**orned by volcanic activity, marine iguanas and Sally Lightfoot crabs are unique to the Galapagos Islands. This book explores the relationship between these two species, showing how they have adapted to their environment and how they have evolved over time. It also discusses the impact of climate change on these species and the importance of conservation efforts.



## Capuchin Monkeys & Balsa Tree Flowers

**W**hen beautiful capuchin monkeys are in the company of balsa tree flowers, a special pair is formed. This book explores the relationship between these two species, showing how they have adapted to their environment and how they have evolved over time. It also discusses the impact of climate change on these species and the importance of conservation efforts.



## Ruby Throated Hummingbirds & Cardinal Flowers

**A** glimmer of ruby red streaks across the sky, gone in a flash. Reaching speeds of up to 64 kilometres per hour, the ruby-throated hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) moves so quickly it appears as little more than a blur of wings to the human eye. Although it is one of the smallest birds on Earth, it takes a huge amount of energy to keep the hummingbird moving at such pace – and this tiny creature needs to consume almost double its body weight in food each day.

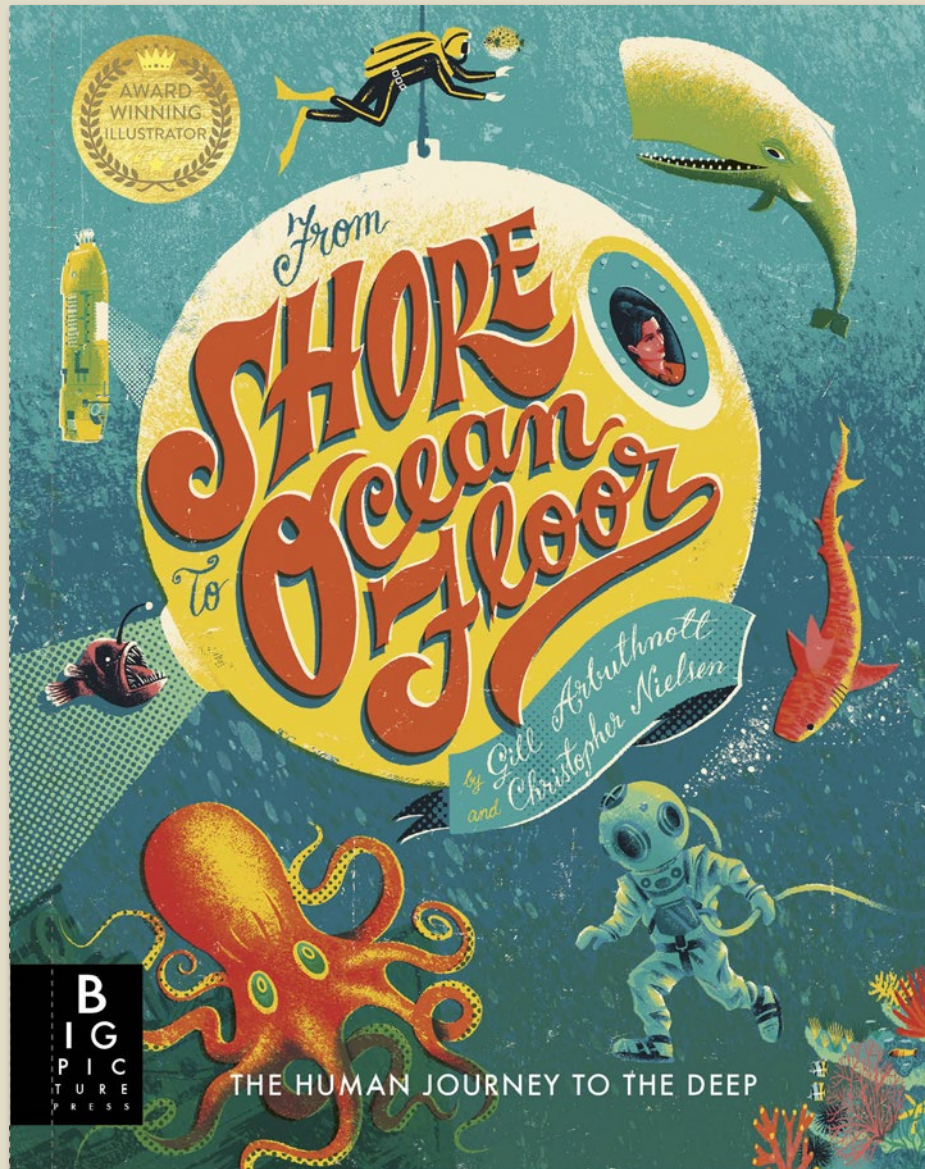
The cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) is a favourite source of nectar for the ruby-throated hummingbird. The flower's vibrant red colouring is not only attractive to this little bird, but their deep tubular shape is also perfectly suited for long, slightly

curved beaks. Like two pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, the ruby-throated hummingbird and the cardinal flower are an exact fit.

In fact, cardinal flowers are so well-adapted to suit the feeding habits of ruby-throated hummingbirds, they don't even offer a platform for animals to rest on whilst they feed. The hummingbirds don't need one – they can hover in the air. Their wings beat at unimaginable speeds of 40 to 80 times per second, producing their distinctive 'hum'. In return for food, the hummingbirds pollinate the cardinal flowers. Because of the symbiotic adaptation of these flowers, the ruby-throated hummingbird and the cardinal flower have become almost entirely dependent on each other for survival.

Pub Date	21/01/2021
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787414242
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Georgina Taylor
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

# From Shore to Ocean Floor



**From sandy beaches to mysterious, inky depths, this beautiful book is the story of ocean exploration.**

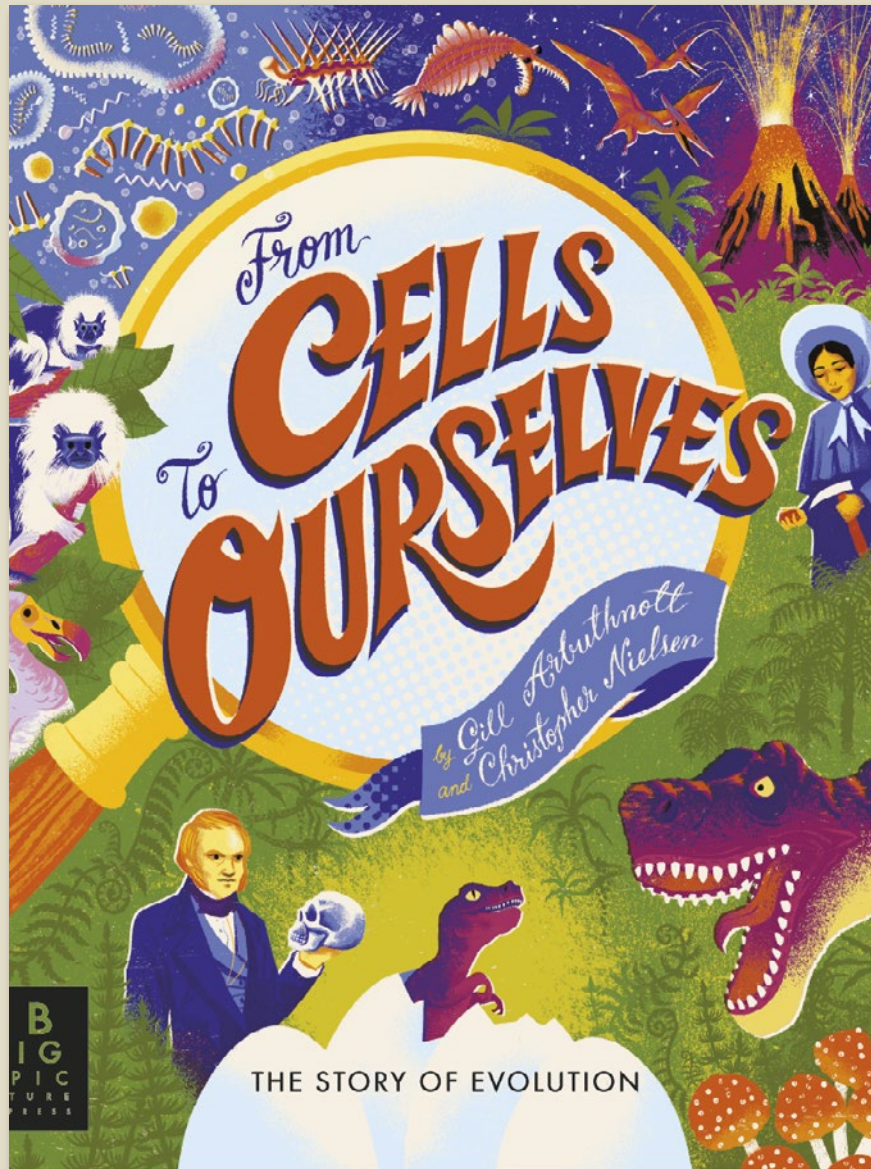
- Sequel to *Balloon to the Moon*, winner of the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a narrative journey through one of the world's most fascinating stories of exploration
- Gill Arbuthnott is a former secondary school science teacher.
- Made in consultation with the Maritime Museum.

# From Shore to Ocean Floor



Pub Date	30/09/2021
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787418349
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

# From Cells to Ourselves



*From the Big Bang to the abundance of life that surrounds us today, this beautiful book is the story of evolution, from the very first cells to ourselves.*

- The third title in the *Balloon to the Moon* series, which won the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards 2019
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a journey through one of the most fascinating subjects in natural history
- Gill Arbutnott is a former secondary school science teacher.
- Cover treatments: 100% foil, uncoated varnish



# From Cells to Ourselves

## HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

**THE 1920s** American chemist Stanley Miller and British physicist James Watson conducted the first experiment to show how life might have begun. They used a mixture of gases thought to be present in the early atmosphere and a spark to simulate lightning. This produced amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and enzymes.

**1953** American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for making all the cells in our body.

**THE FIRST CELLS** The first organisms were single cells called prokaryotes. They had a nucleus, but no other organelles. They were made up of about 2 billion years ago. They were made up of about 2 billion years ago. They were made up of about 2 billion years ago.

**1857** The first microorganism was discovered by the Dutch scientist Antonie van Leeuwenhoek. He used a microscope to see them. He was the first to see them. He was the first to see them.

**1858** Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace proposed the theory of evolution. They said that all life on Earth has evolved from a common ancestor. They said that all life on Earth has evolved from a common ancestor.

**1928** The first antibiotic, penicillin, was discovered by the British scientist Alexander Fleming. It was the first antibiotic. It was the first antibiotic.

**1953** The first DNA replication experiment was conducted by the American scientists Matthew Meselson and Franklin Stahl. They showed that DNA is made up of two strands. They showed that DNA is made up of two strands.

**1961** The first human gene was identified by the British scientist R. B. Sturtevant. It was the first human gene. It was the first human gene.

**1973** The first recombinant DNA molecule was created by the American scientists Paul Berg, Herbert Boyer, and Stanley Cohen. It was the first recombinant DNA molecule. It was the first recombinant DNA molecule.

**1981** The first AIDS case was reported by the American doctors Dr. Robert Gallo and Dr. Luc Montagnier. It was the first AIDS case. It was the first AIDS case.

**1996** The first human embryo was created by the British scientists Dr. Robert Edwards and Dr. Patrick Steptoe. It was the first human embryo. It was the first human embryo.

**2003** The first human genome was sequenced by the American scientists Dr. Francis Collins and Dr. Eric Lander. It was the first human genome. It was the first human genome.

**2012** The first CRISPR gene editing technology was developed by the Chinese scientists Dr. Jennifer Doudna and Dr. Emmanuelle Charpentier. It was the first CRISPR gene editing technology. It was the first CRISPR gene editing technology.

**2017** The first human embryo was created using CRISPR gene editing technology by the Chinese scientists Dr. He Jiankui. It was the first human embryo. It was the first human embryo.

**2018** The first human embryo was created using CRISPR gene editing technology by the Chinese scientists Dr. He Jiankui. It was the first human embryo. It was the first human embryo.

## THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

In the 19th century, scientists discovered, investigated and named many species of dinosaurs. But for a long time, these dinosaurs remained hidden.

**MARY ANNING (1799-1847)** Mary Anning was a fossil collector and geologist. She was the first to find and name the Ichthyosaurus. She was the first to find and name the Ichthyosaurus.

**WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861)** William Buckland was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to find and name the Megalosaurus. He was the first to find and name the Megalosaurus.

**RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892)** Richard Owen was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to find and name the Dinosauria. He was the first to find and name the Dinosauria.

**OSBORN MARTELL (1790-1852)** Osborn Martell was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to find and name the Pterodactylus. He was the first to find and name the Pterodactylus.

**THE GREAT OCEAN WALKER** The Great Ocean Walker was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to find and name the Spinosaurus. He was the first to find and name the Spinosaurus.

## THE END OF THE DINOSAUR AGE

For a long time, people believed that the dinosaurs were the only animals that ever lived on Earth. But in the 19th century, scientists discovered that there were many other animals that lived on Earth at the same time as the dinosaurs.

**1830** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered by the English geologist William Buckland. It was the first fossil of a dinosaur. It was the first fossil of a dinosaur.

**1841** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered by the English geologist William Buckland. It was the first fossil of a dinosaur. It was the first fossil of a dinosaur.

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**1848** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered by the English geologist William Buckland. It was the first fossil of a dinosaur. It was the first fossil of a dinosaur.

**1849** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered by the English geologist William Buckland. It was the first fossil of a dinosaur. It was the first fossil of a dinosaur.

**1850** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered by the English geologist William Buckland. It was the first fossil of a dinosaur. It was the first fossil of a dinosaur.

## EARLY IDEAS ABOUT EVOLUTION

How long is a million seconds? Have you been alive for one billion seconds? What was happening a million days ago? We find it very difficult to comprehend these huge numbers. If we don't have a feel for how long a million seconds is, how can we possibly comprehend time spans of millions or billions of years? This is one reason why some people have a problem with evolution. The idea that single, primitive cells evolved into all the species that have ever lived seems incredible, unless you get to grips with the timespans involved.

**In ancient Greece, philosopher Anaximander suggested that one type of animal could change into another, while Empedocles thought that new types of living things could be made from a range of parts that already existed.**

**No, no. We're one quarter of there. Half a cow's body, a duck of fish, and a wandering pair of eyes.**

**I'm willing you, humans were definitely once fish!**

**There's NO WAY he's getting two elephants on that boat.**

**Yeah, two. Perhaps they came later.**

**Theologians Gregory of Nazianzus and Augustine both thought that although God had created all the original animals and plants, new types had developed from them. Their ideas were in response to the practical problems that would have arisen from trying to get two of everything into the Ark.**

**The naturalist George-Louis Leclerc proposed a way for the Earth to have formed from debris in space. Although he believed in spontaneous generation, he thought that animals could change as they migrated to different conditions. This has been explained by the discovery of elephant fossils in North America, and mammoth fossils in Siberia, although living elephants are today only found in Africa and South Asia. He suggested the American ones had become extinct, while the mammoths had changed as they migrated south.**

**I've got it!**

**Erasmus Darwin was Charles Darwin's grandfather. He was a doctor, poet and naturalist, and in his book Zoonomia, or 'The Laws of Organic Life', he was one of the first people to propose a theory of evolution. He never hit on the idea of natural selection, but did recognise the importance of sexual selection (see page 59) and realised it could cause changes in species.**

## GRADUAL CHANGES

In the early 1800s Jean-Baptiste Lamarck, inventor of the terms 'invertebrate' and 'biology', was the first person to develop a coherent theory of the development of life on Earth and its evolution. He believed that life had originated by spontaneous generation, rather than creation by deity, and had then become more complex and varied over many generations. Lamarck suggested how this could happen. His idea is often called the 'Theory of Evolution by Acquired Characteristics'. In simple terms, he thought that the more an animal used an organ during its lifetime, the more well-developed it would become and that these changes could be inherited by offspring if both parents had the same developments.

### THE EVOLUTION OF THE GIRAFFE'S NECK, ACCORDING TO LAMARCK:

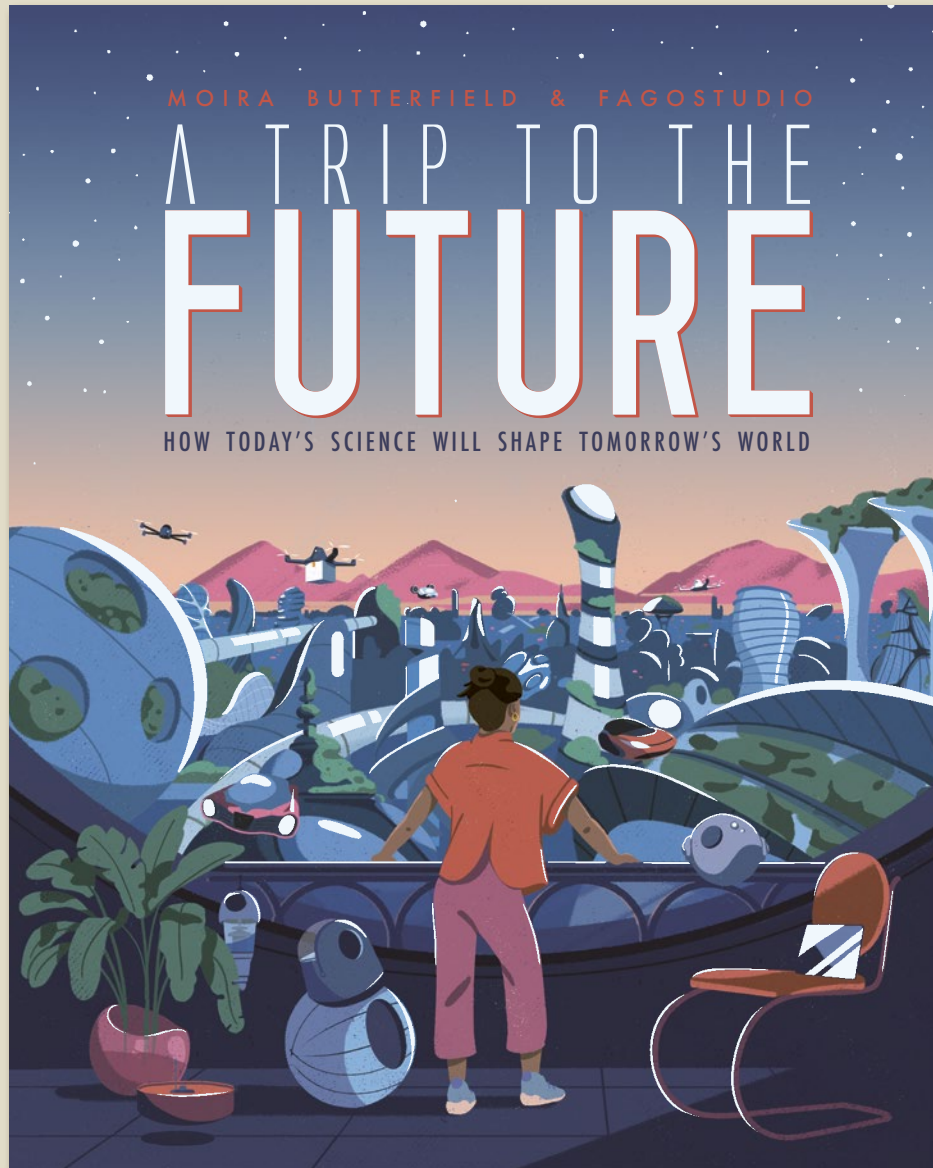
- 1) Early giraffes had short necks.
- 2) Giraffes reach upward to graze on leaves.
- 3) This stretches their necks very slightly over their lifetimes.
- 4) The next generation of giraffes inherits these slightly longer necks.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at modern, long-necked giraffes. Lamarck was not suggesting that their necks suddenly shoot out like telescopic poles!

### THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:

- 1) Early penguins had wings with which they could fly.
- 2) Penguins spend most of their time swimming and very little flying.
- 3) Their wings become smaller, with smaller feathers, from lack of flying.
- 4) The next generation of penguins inherits these smaller, more flipper-like wings.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at the modern penguin, which can no longer fly and whose wings are now adapted to help it swim instead.

Pub Date	15/02/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
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H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

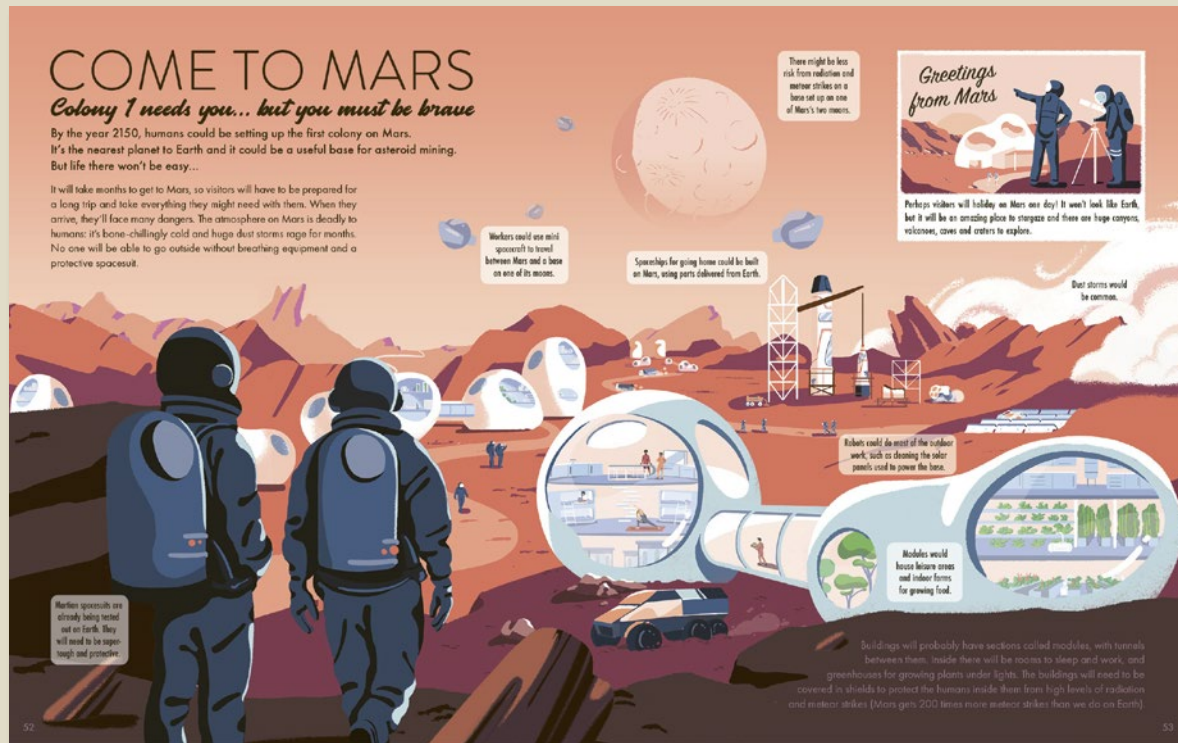
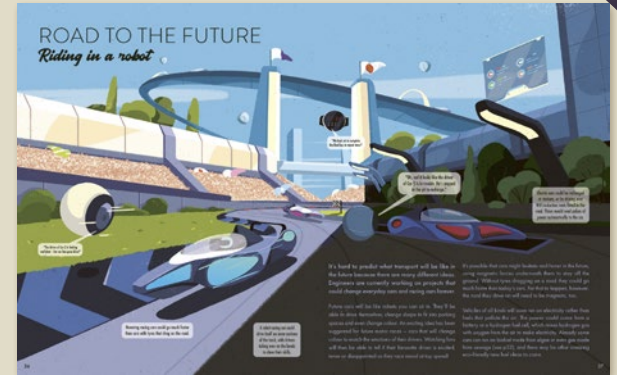
# A Trip to the Future



## Take a trip to the future in this one-of-a-kind science book!

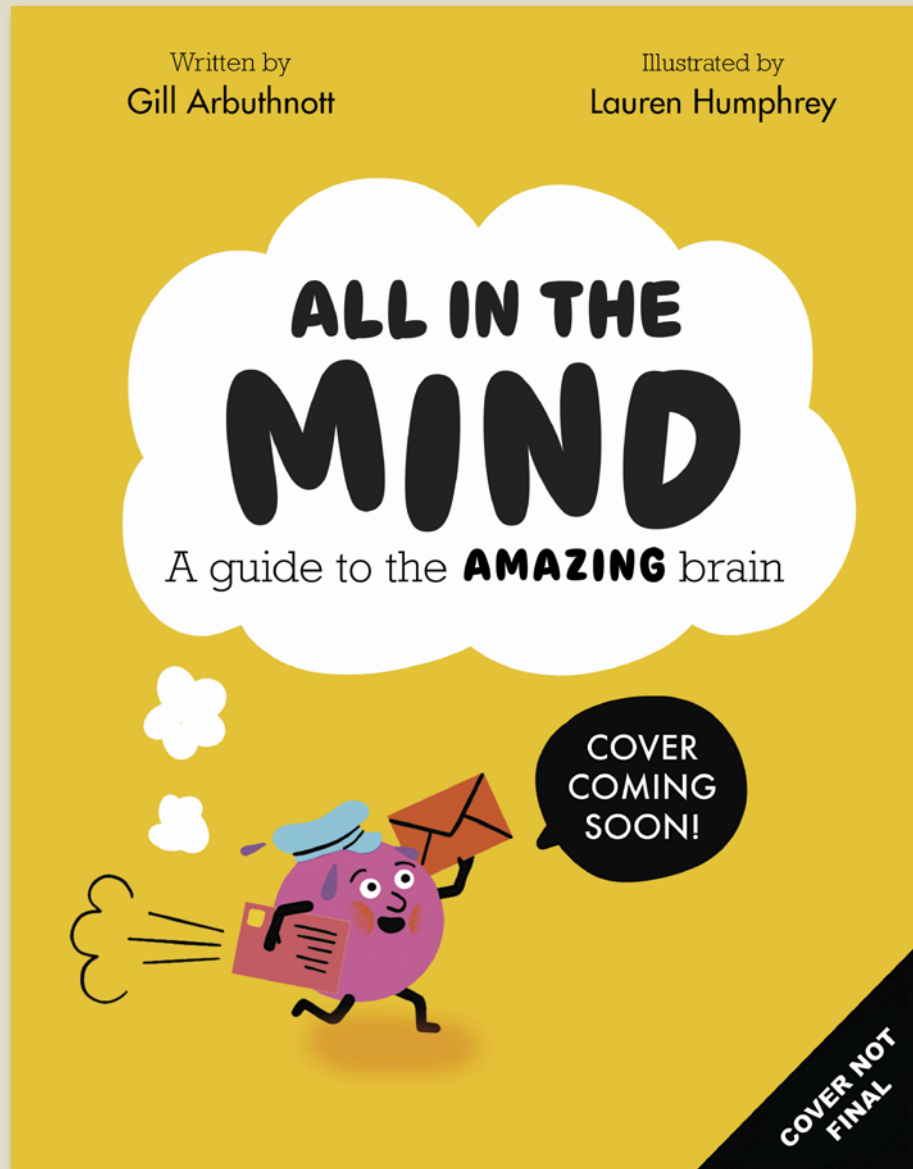
- Shortlisted for ASE Book of the Year
- Sample contents: Home Smart Home; T-Shirt, Change Colour!; Braininternet!; Park in the Sky; Bionic Robotic; Supersports; Androids; Recycling Plant; Animal Conservation; Floating Cities; Future Cars; Solar Sails; Space Elevators; Space Hotels; Asteroid Mines; Mars Settlements; Space Garden; Terraforming
- Timely and topical in its coverage of the problems facing our planet: this book explores how humans may be able to reverse water shortages, pollution and climate change
- Concise text, written in consultation with experts from a range of fields.
- Illustrations by collective Fago Studio evoke classic comics with a futuristic touch!

# A Trip to the Future



Pub Date	<b>09/07/2020</b>
Pub Price	<b>£14.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787415751</b>
H x W	<b>302 x 241mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Moira Butterfield</b>
Illustrator	<b>FagoStudio</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>10000 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

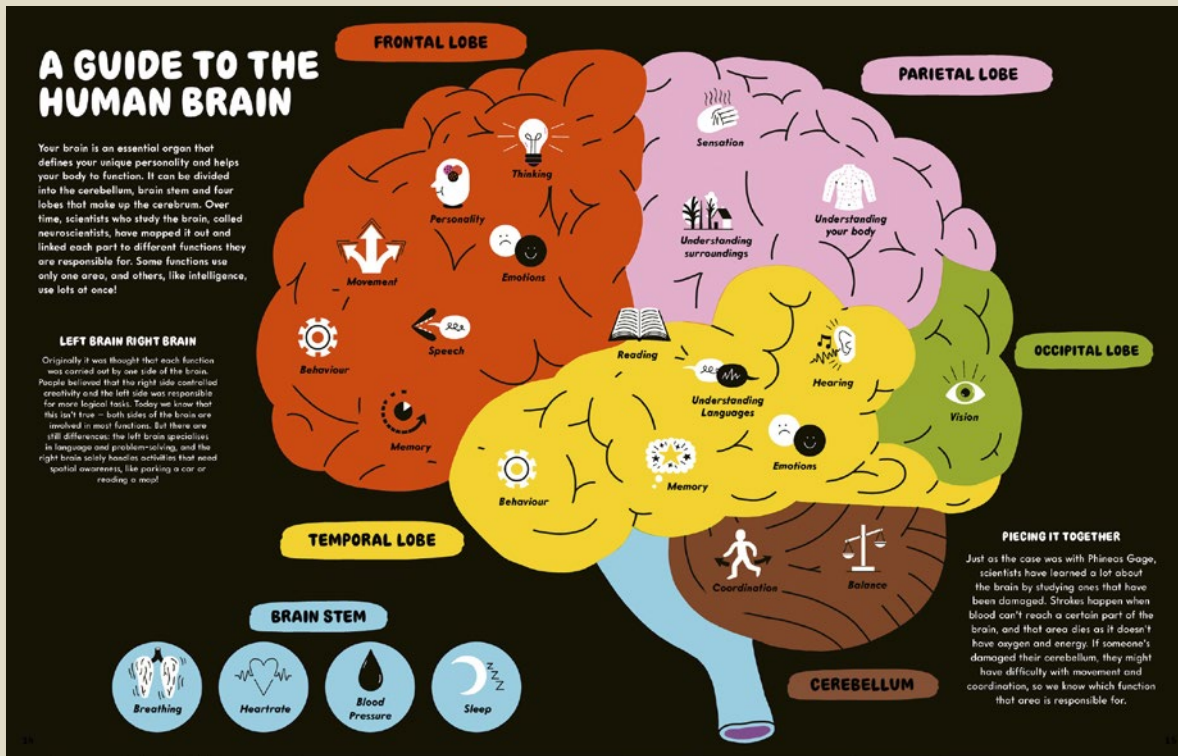
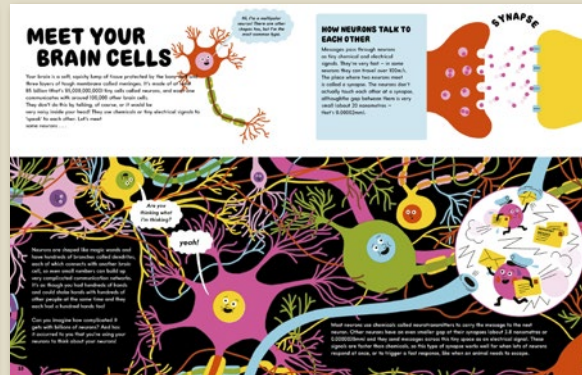
# All in the Mind



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

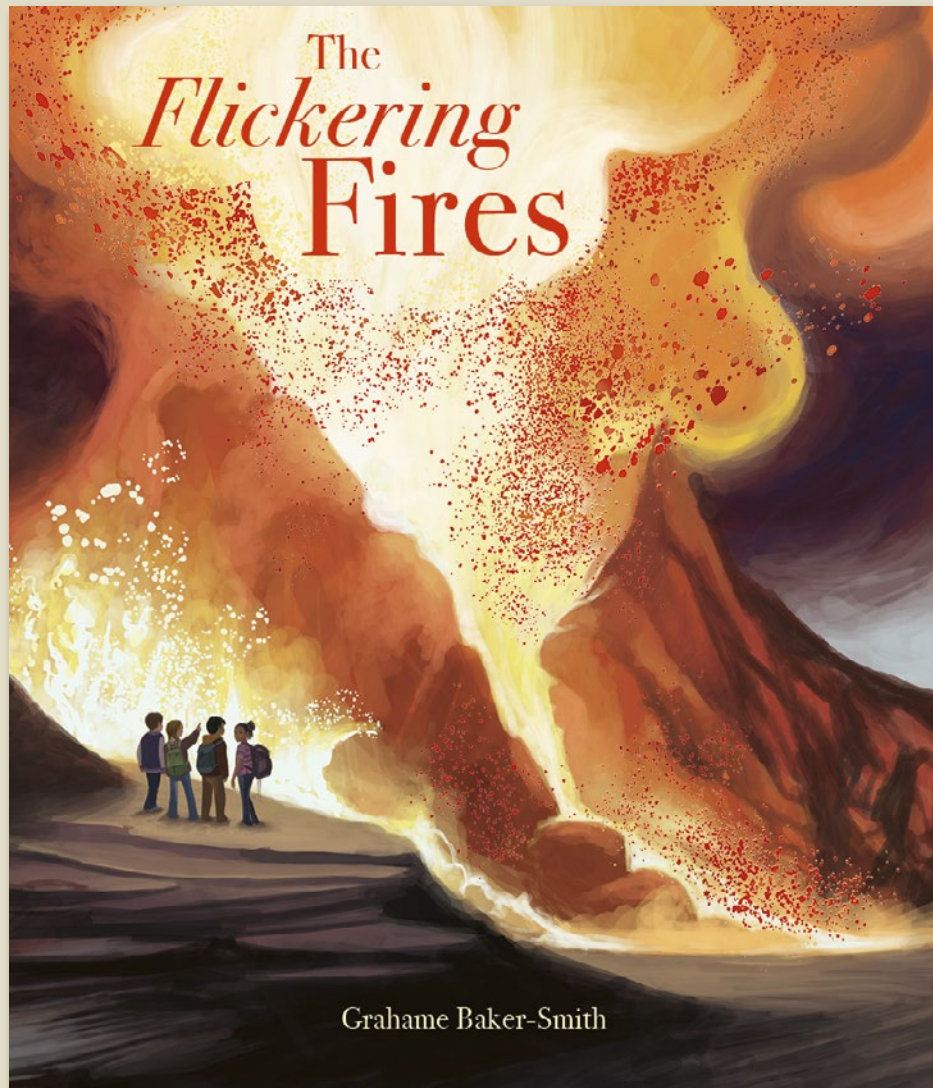
- A truly interactive first guide to the brain, *All in the Mind* includes mind bending puzzles and brain ‘tests’.
- Written by ex-biology teacher and acclaimed author of children’s non-fiction and fiction, Gill Arbuthnott.
- Illustrated by Lauren Humphrey who creates colourful, playful artwork for both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

# All in the Mind



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

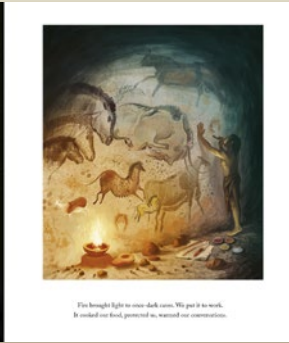
# The Flickering Fires



**A journey through life's elemental forces by Greenaway award-winner Grahame Baker-Smith.**

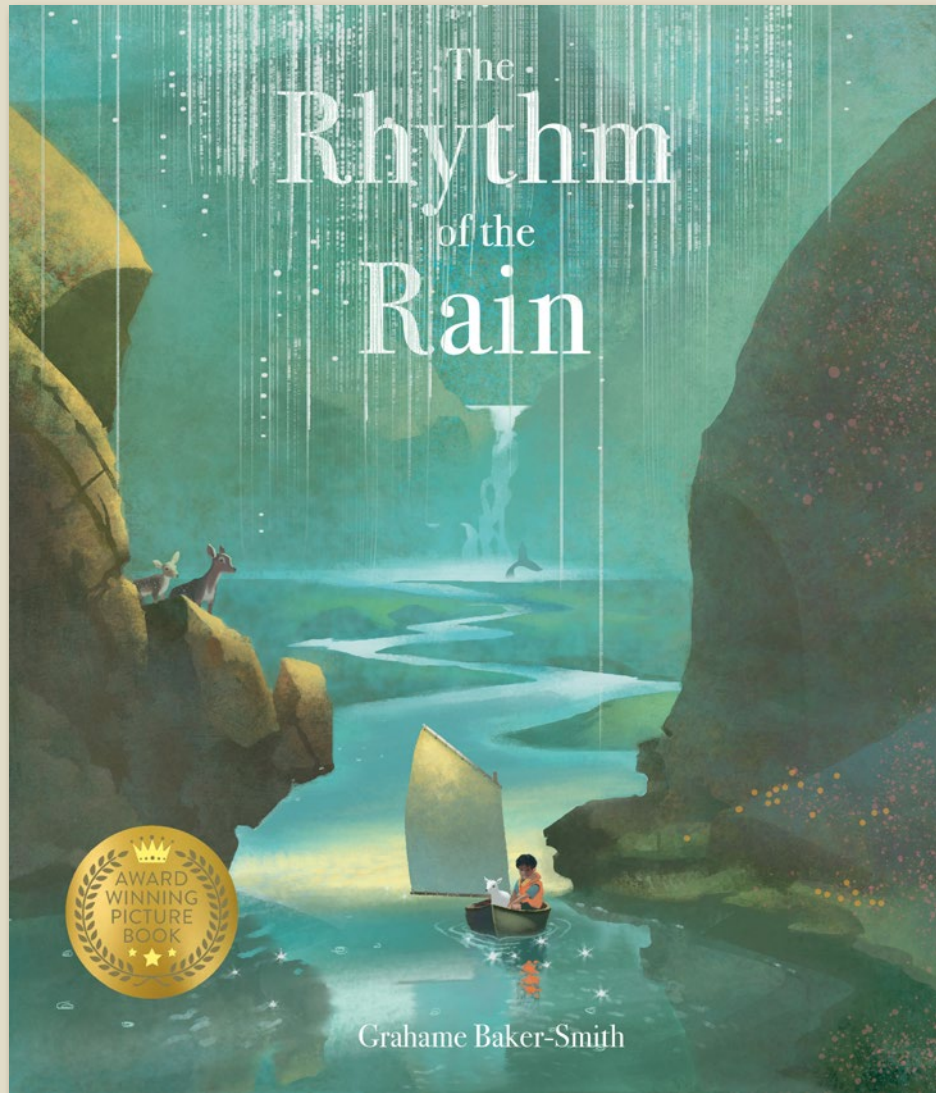
- Narrative non-fiction that explores the extraordinary impact of fire in our world.
- The final book in *The Elements* series, which has sold over 180,000 copies worldwide (as of November 2023).
- Award-winning books include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FArTHER* which won the Kate Greenaway medal in 2011, and the first title in this series; *The Rhythm of the Rain* which won the English 4-11 Picture Book Award.

# The Flickering Fires



Pub Date	<b>06/11/2025</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800782341</b>
H x W	<b>287 x 247mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Grahame Baker-Smith</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Files To Printer	<b>16/06/2025</b>
Freight On Board	<b>04/09/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# The Rhythm of the Rain

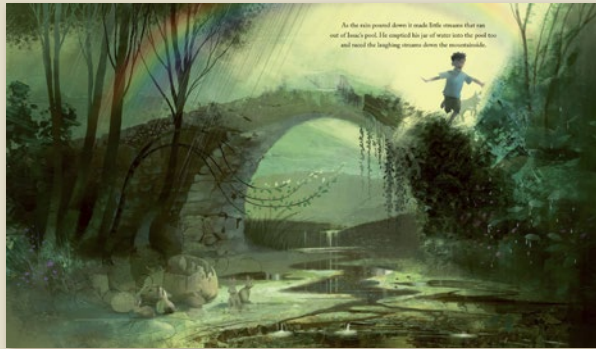


**A breathtaking non-fiction picture book about the water cycle.**

- New picture book from the award-winning and much loved Grahame Baker-Smith
- Softer and younger illustration style from Grahame
- Grahame has illustrated three picture books for Templar: the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FARTHER* which won the Kate Greenaway medal in 2011, and *The Winter's Child*
- A gorgeous foiled cover that imitated the effect of heavy rain
- Narrative non-fiction that closely follows the water cycle.

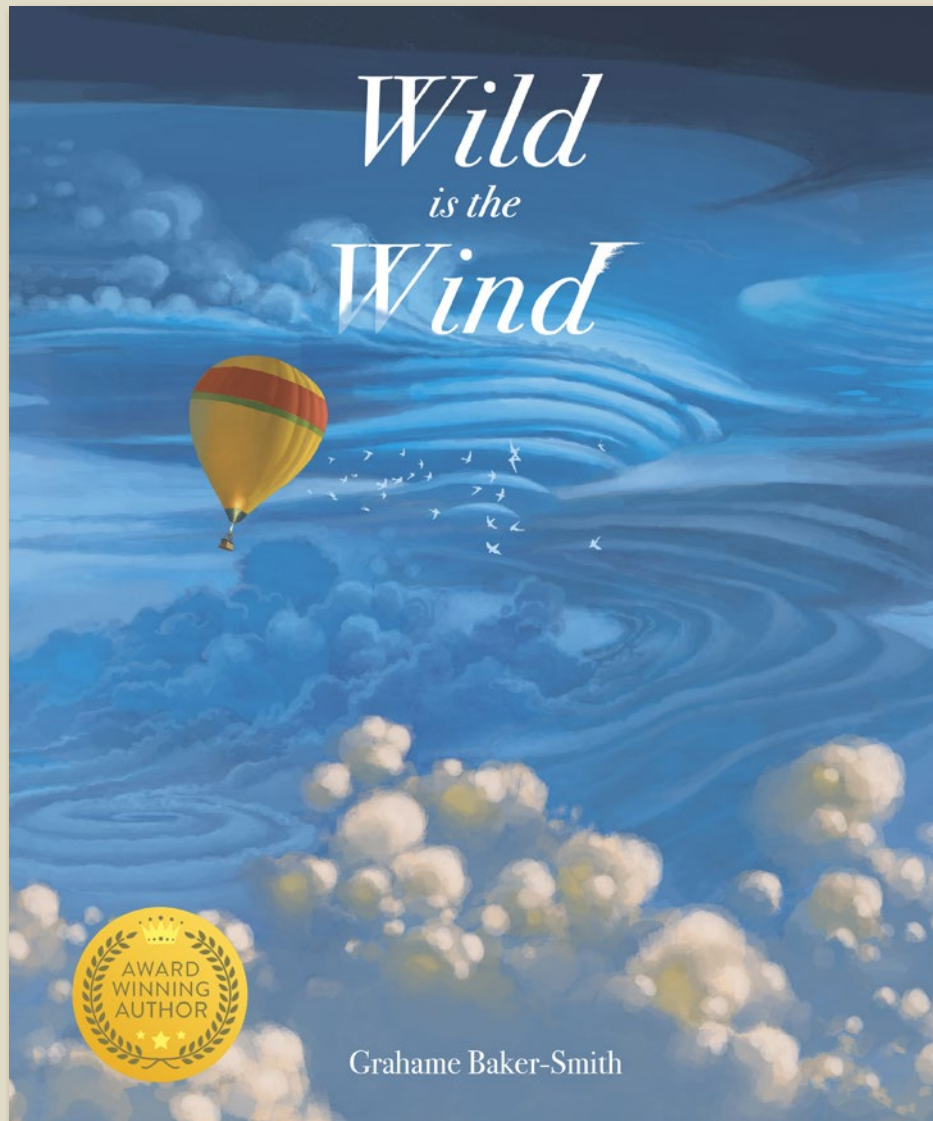


# The Rhythm of the Rain



Pub Date	<b>04/10/2018</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787410152</b>
H x W	<b>287 x 247mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Grahame Baker-Smith</b>
Illustrator	<b>Grahame Baker-Smith</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

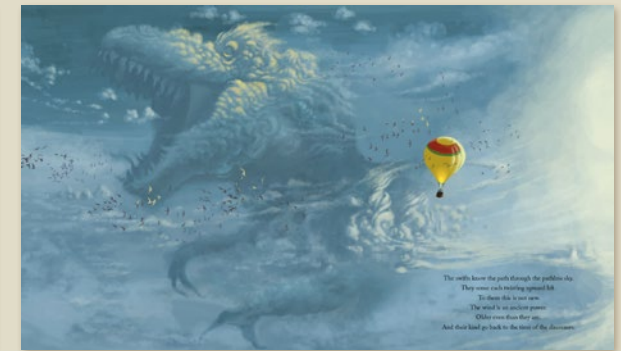
# Wild is the Wind



**Follow the extraordinary path of the wind around the globe.**

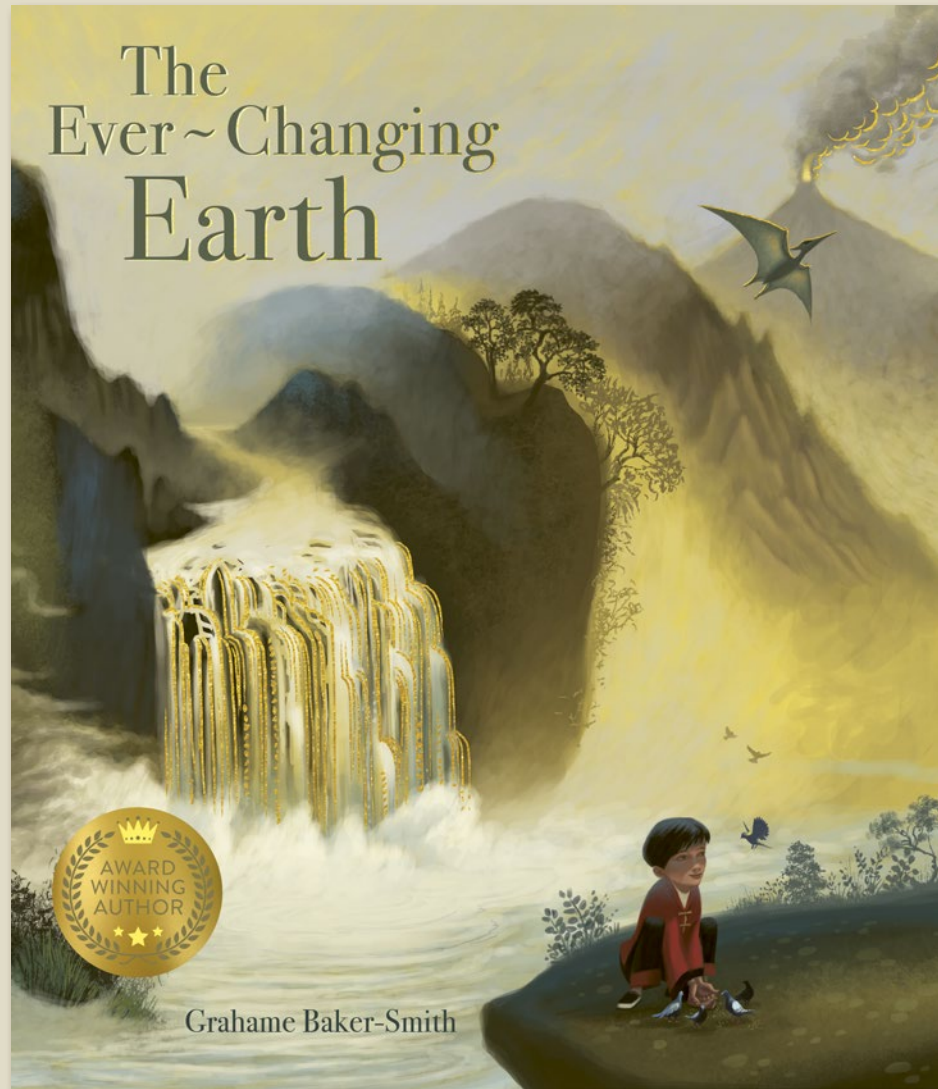
- Previous books from Grahame published by Templar include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FARThER* which won the Kate Greenaway medal in 2011, and the first title in this series; *The Rhythm of the Rain* which won the English 4-11 Picture Book Awards.
- *The Rhythm of the Rain* has sold over 83,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- There will be four titles in the series when completed, one book for each element of air, earth, fire and water.
- Narrative non-fiction that follows the extraordinary migratory journey of a swift as it follows the path of the wind across the world

# Wild is the Wind



Pub Date	<b>29/09/2022</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787416864</b>
H x W	<b>287 x 247mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Grahame Baker-Smith</b>
Illustrator	<b>Grahame Baker-Smith</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Word Count	<b>600 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

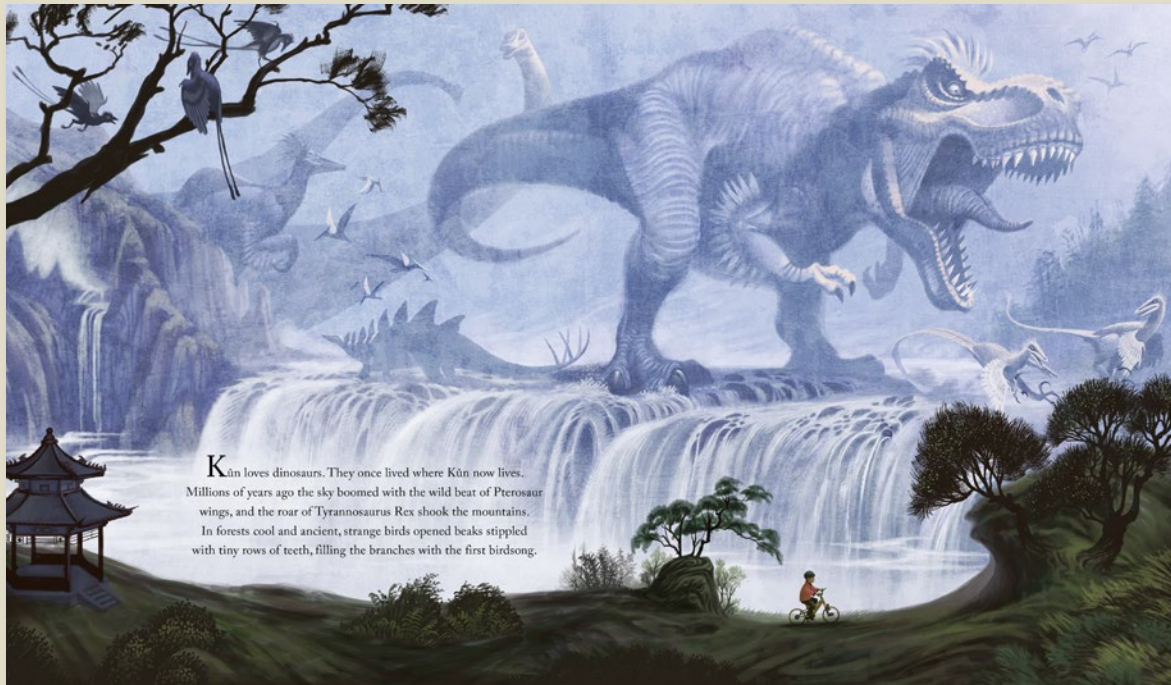
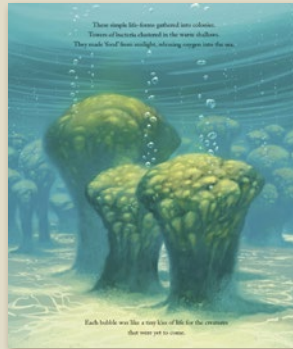
# The Ever-changing Earth



## A spell-binding journey through the evolution of planet Earth.

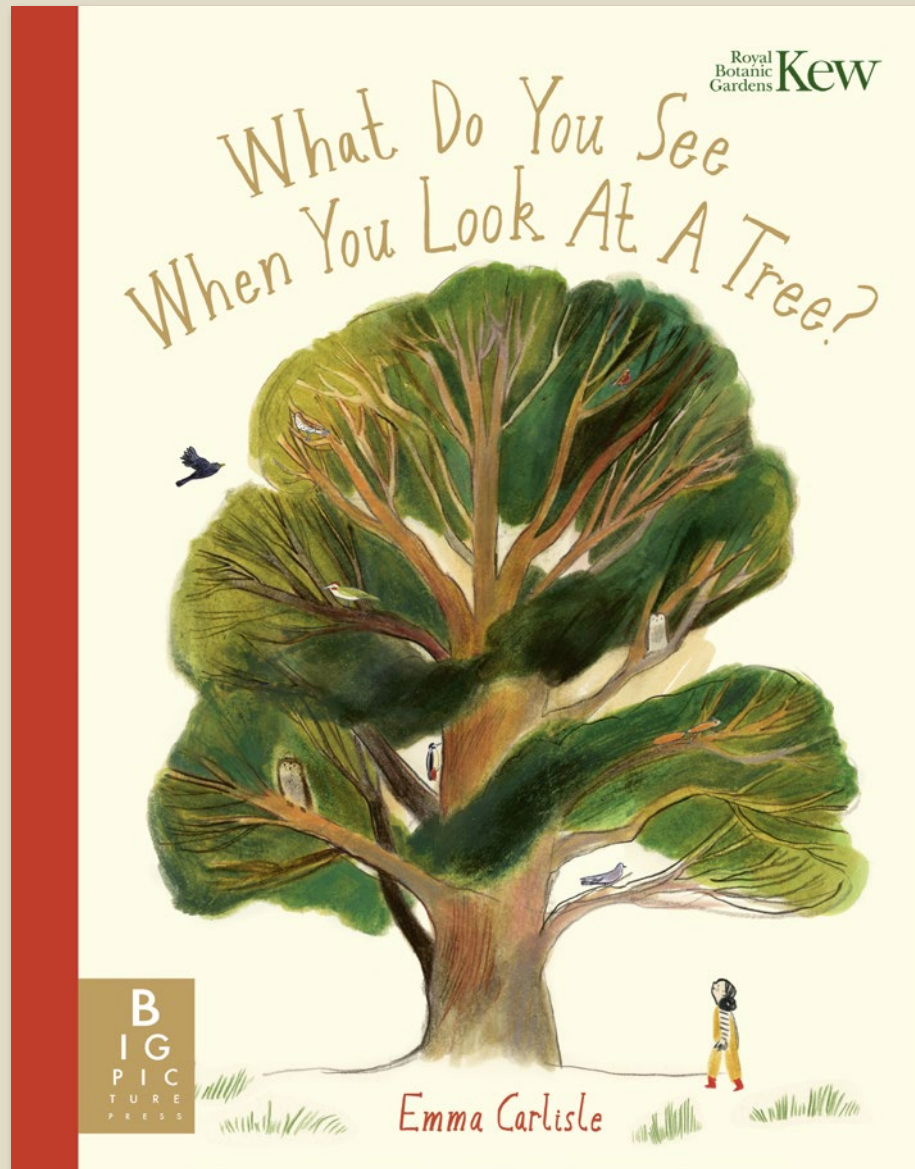
- Previous books from Grahame published by Templar include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FARThER* which won the Kate Greenaway medal in 2011, and the first title in this series; *The Rhythm of the Rain* which won the English 4-11 Picture Book Awards.
- *The Rhythm of the Rain* has sold over 83,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Narrative non-fiction that follows an extraordinary journey across planet Earth
- The fourth title in Grahame's *Elements* series will be published in 2024 - *The Flickering Fires*.

# The Ever-changing Earth



Pub Date	<b>26/10/2023</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800782327</b>
H x W	<b>287 x 247mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Grahame Baker-Smith</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

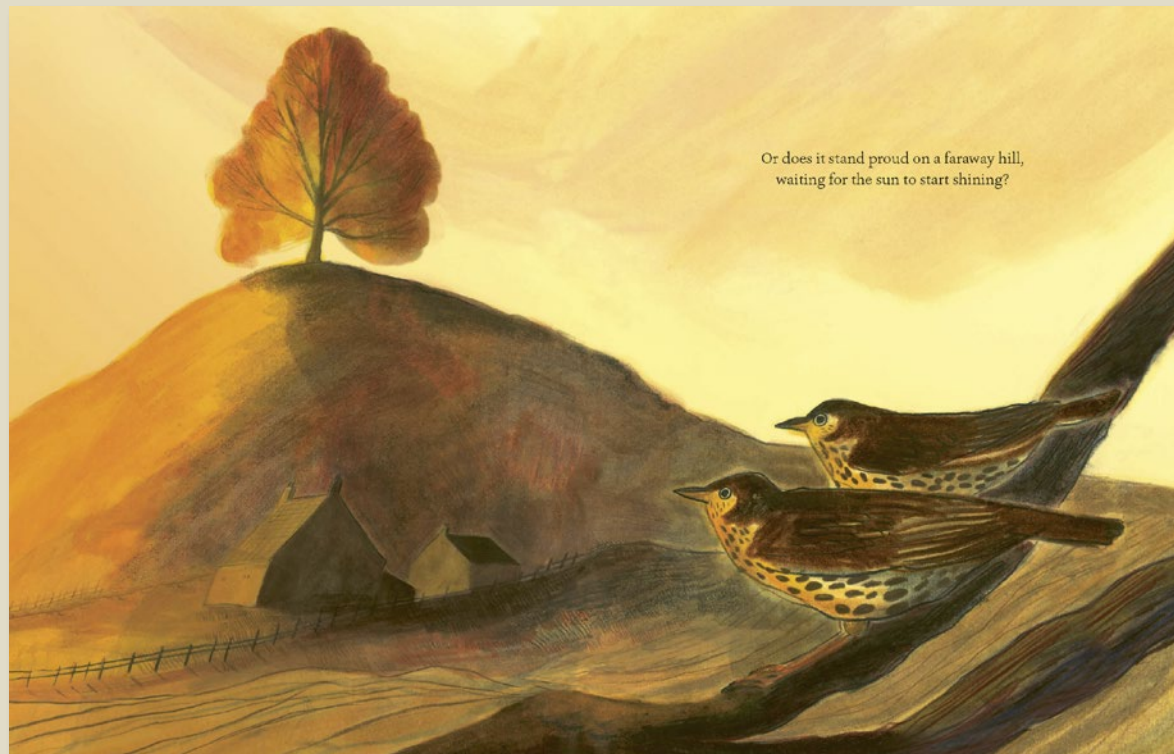
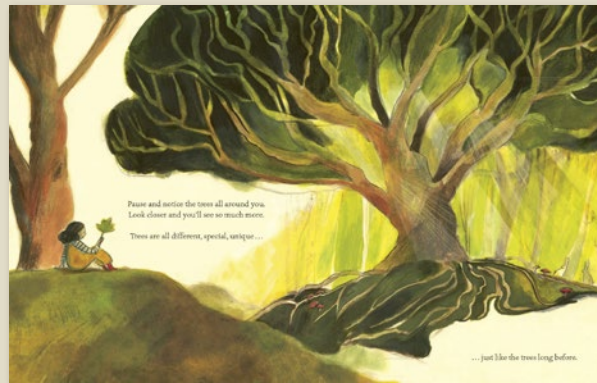
# What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?



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

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

# What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?



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





# How Many Ways Can You Cook An Egg?

## Apple and Sultana Pancakes with Cinnamon Butter

**MAKES 8 PANCAKES**

1. Peel and core the apples, then grate into the largest size of the large grater and rub the other size mesh fine. Then the sultanas with the cinnamon and set to one side. Add the ground ginger to a large measuring bowl with the drained sultanas.

2. To make the butter, melt the egg and milk in the frying pan, then stir in a good pinch of the baking powder, sugar (2 cubes), plus salt and sultanas (from step 1), and mix together.

3. Take one of the butter (Cinnamon) about 1.5cm (½ inch) thick, and use with the cinnamon sultanas. For the sultanas of butter top a new slice you can a medium heat.

4. Using a milk add the batter to the pan. The pan should be about the size of a Big Potato. Turn the flap down to medium, and use the sultanas to brush the surface of the pan. When the top is looking nice and golden, flip over and cook for 2-3 minutes. Flip the pan over again, and repeat.

**HEALTHY TIP** These pancakes are not only great with apples, but you can also mix them with other fruits to match the season. Puffed grains, like overnight oats, become a natural choice with sultanas – once you know the texture of those sultanas is possible, you can really have a lot of fun. Experiment with different types in the future too, like making or ground ginger.

## Apple, Onion and Sage Relish

**MAKES A LITTLE BITTING FOR A DAY**

1. Finely chop the onion, the apple, the onion, the sage, the pepper, the salt, and the sugar.

2. Add the onion, apple, onion, sage, pepper, salt, and sugar to a bowl.

3. Add the onion, apple, onion, sage, pepper, salt, and sugar to a bowl.

4. Add the onion, apple, onion, sage, pepper, salt, and sugar to a bowl.

5. Add the onion, apple, onion, sage, pepper, salt, and sugar to a bowl.

**HEALTHY TIP** The sultanas in this recipe are not only great with apples, but you can also mix them with other fruits to match the season. Puffed grains, like overnight oats, become a natural choice with sultanas – once you know the texture of those sultanas is possible, you can really have a lot of fun. Experiment with different types in the future too, like making or ground ginger.

## SWEETCORN FRITTERS

**MAKES 10 FRITTERS**

1. In a large measuring bowl, add the corn, spring onions, sweetcorn, salt, and egg. Stir well.

2. For a new twist, you can add a medium bowl, and use the oil to fry the fritters. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over.

3. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over.

4. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over.

5. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over.

**HEALTHY TIP** These fritters are not only great with apples, but you can also mix them with other fruits to match the season. Puffed grains, like overnight oats, become a natural choice with sultanas – once you know the texture of those sultanas is possible, you can really have a lot of fun. Experiment with different types in the future too, like making or ground ginger.

## MEXICAN STREET CORN

**MAKES 10 LITTLE PEOPLE**

1. Peel the corn, and use the oil to fry the corn. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over.

2. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over.

3. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over.

4. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over.

5. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over. Fry for 2-3 minutes, and then flip over.

**HEALTHY TIP** These fritters are not only great with apples, but you can also mix them with other fruits to match the season. Puffed grains, like overnight oats, become a natural choice with sultanas – once you know the texture of those sultanas is possible, you can really have a lot of fun. Experiment with different types in the future too, like making or ground ginger.

## All About Apples

Although some apples are in season all year round, many of them are at their best when the leaves on the trees start to turn brown and the temperature cools. Crunchy, shiny, crisp, juicy apples make a welcome change to the often heavy, warming food of the colder months. But apples baked into pies and puddings are soft and comforting and are a delicious way to greet the autumn season.

Experiment with combining a couple of different apples when cooking for more interesting flavours. If you're able, shopping at loose-pick green-grocers means you can buy a wider variety.

**MOST TART**

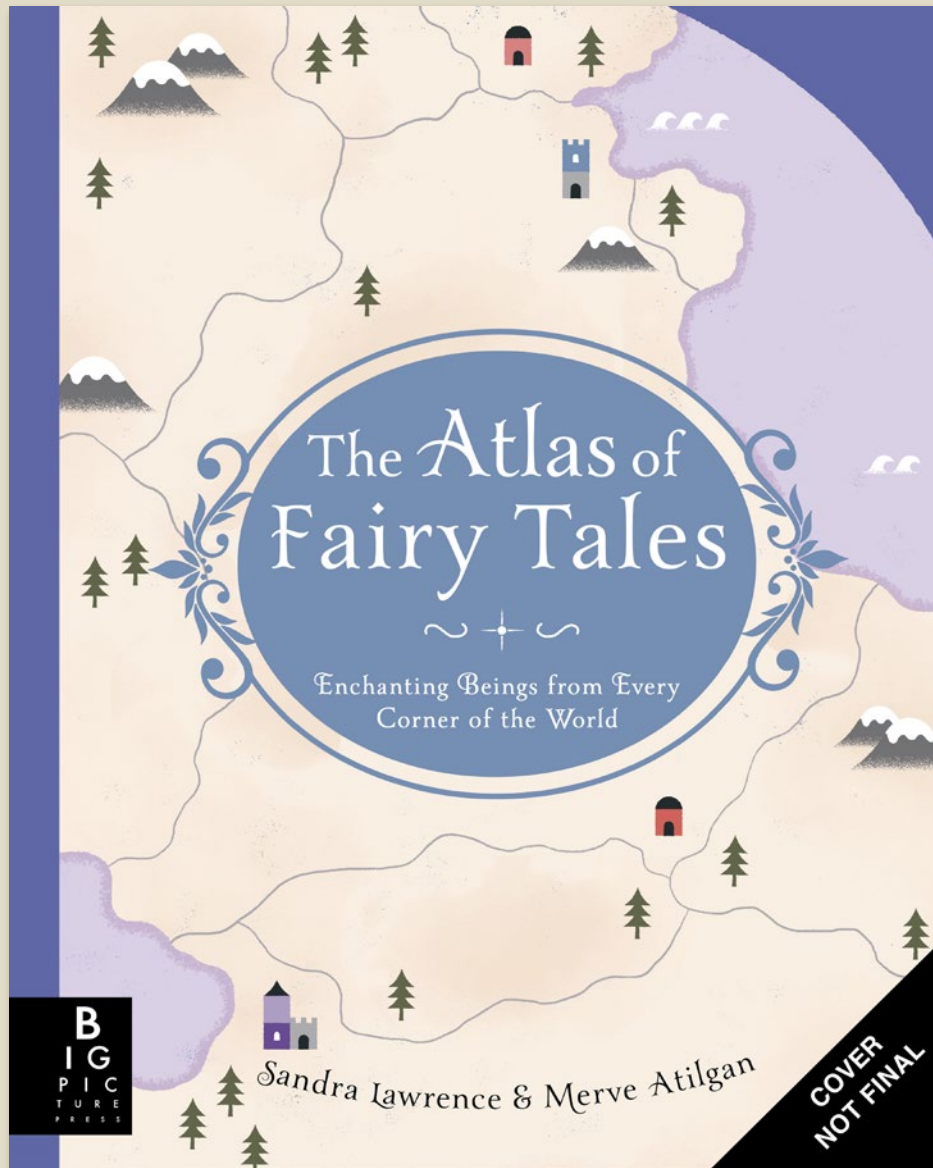
**MOST SWEET**

Get the best from your apples when cooking, you need to get to grips with their individual flavours and textures. Hard, dense Bramley or Braeburn apples hold on to their juices well, so they are best-suited to chopping and cooking until soft. Perky Cox or Gala apples are sweet and fragrant, so they are great for snacking on, or adding raw to salads or bircher muesli.

**DO YOU KNOW?** The world's heaviest apple was recorded in 2003 in Japan, weighing an enormous 2.4kg (4.9 lbs). That's three times heavier than a basketball!

Pub Date	25/08/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800781160
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lizzie Mabbott
Illustrator	Charlotte Dumortier
Extent	96pp
Rights Available	World

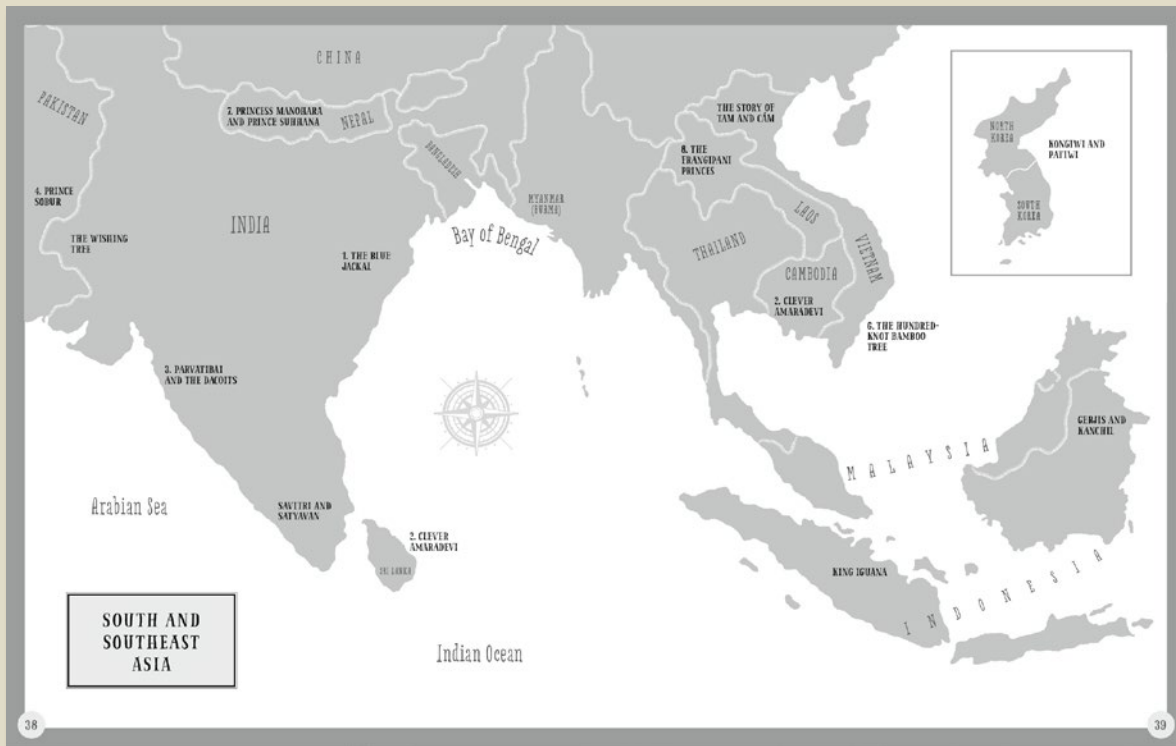
# The Atlas of Fairy Tales



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

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

# The Atlas of Fairy Tales



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



# LATAM SP – BBF25 – non-fiction

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Updated 5 April 2025

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