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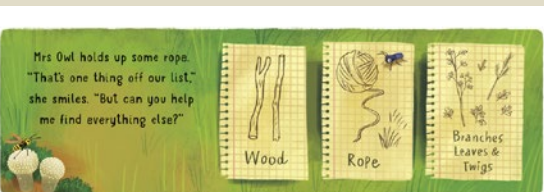
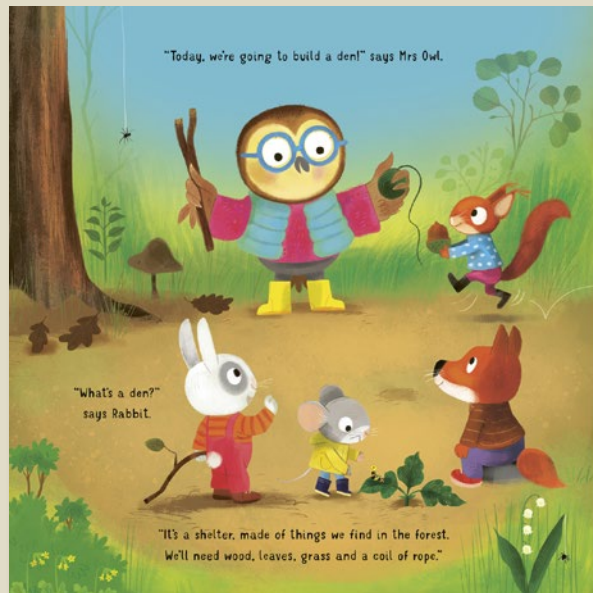
# Mrs Owl's Forest School: The Very Big Den



## Discover forest school in this gentle story packed with facts

- A perfect mix of picture book and non-fiction - ideal for curious explorers or Forest School pupils
- Forest schools are growing in popularity in the UK and internationally, and sessions are now widely incorporated into the school curriculum at primary level
- Includes kit lists, how-tos and campfire recipes you can try at home with an adult
- With a page of tips at the end for bringing forest school activities into your own home, garden or park
- Written in consultation with outstanding certified forest childcare provider Lizzie Noble

# Mrs Owl's Forest School: The Very Big Den



Pub Date	03/08/2023
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800785755
H x W	250 x 250mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Sebastien Braun
Extent	32pp
Word Count	1640 words
Rights Available	World



## BEAUTIFUL

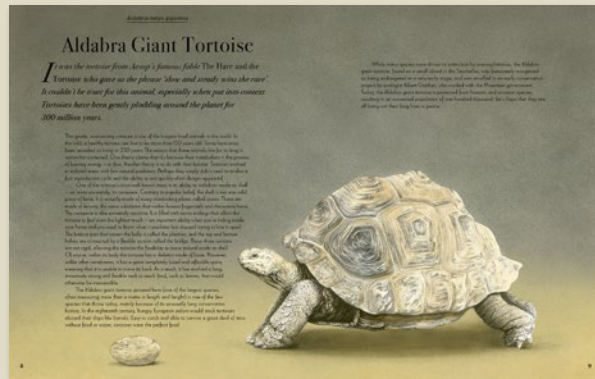
A Celebration of Evolution



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

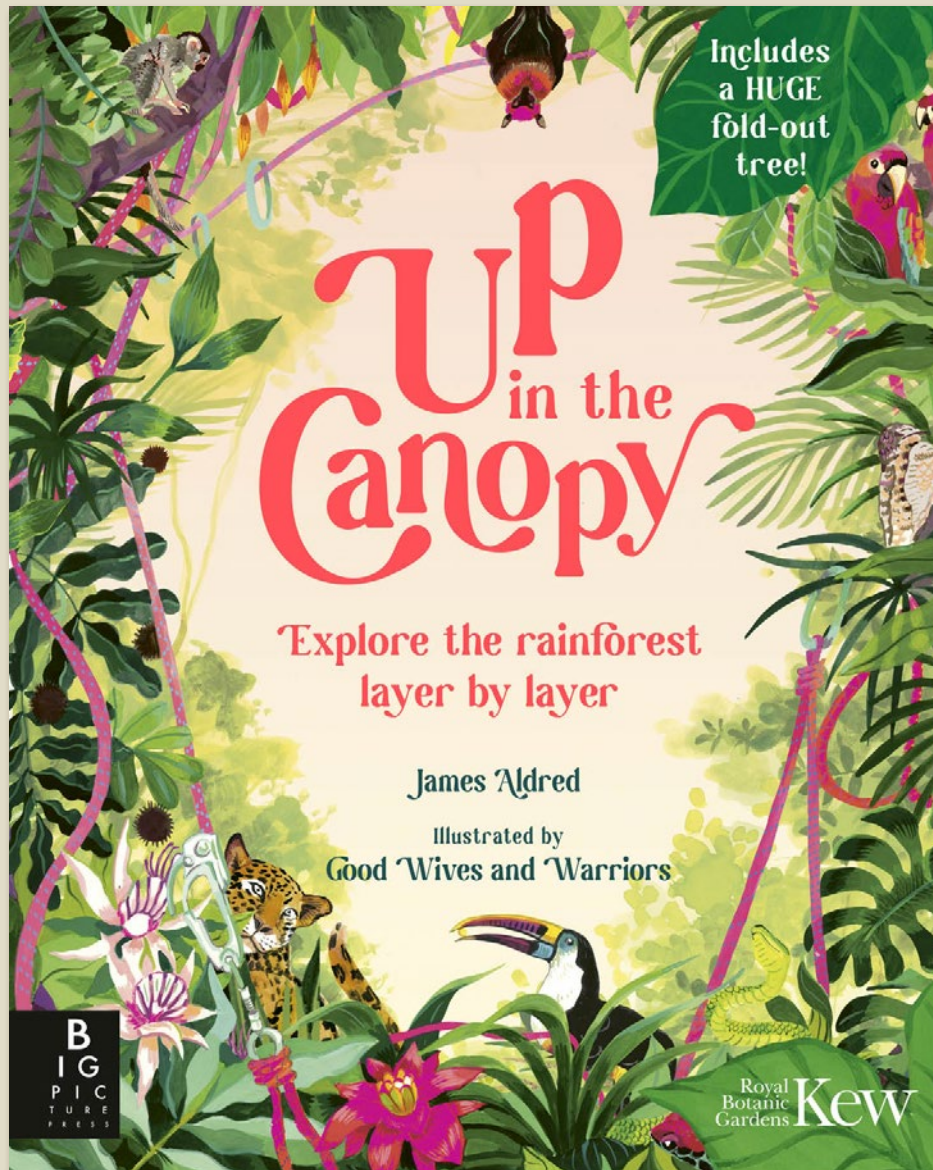
- Stunning watercolour artwork by the phenomenally talented natural history artist William Spring.
- Large format with 100% foil cover treatments makes this the ideal gift book.
- A poignant message with significance for today's world.
- Includes 50 beautiful creatures to marvel at.
- The perfect book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





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

# Up in the Canopy

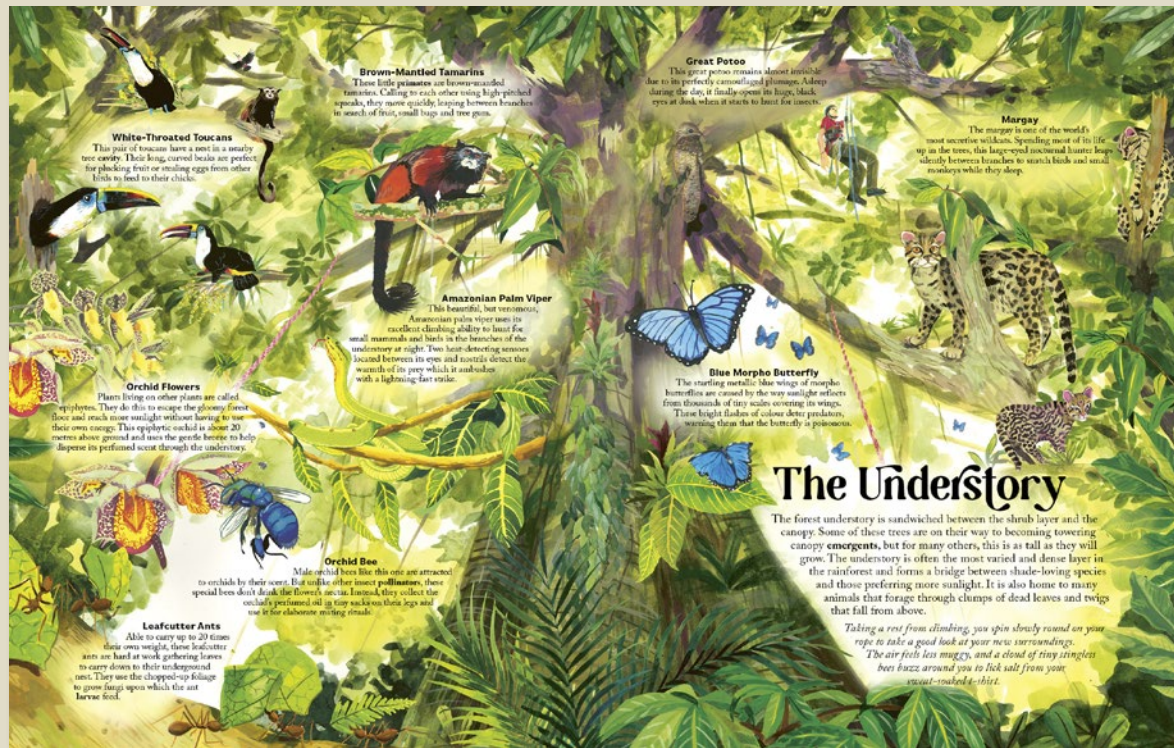


**Explore the jungle layer by layer with a huge fold-out surprise at the end.**

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



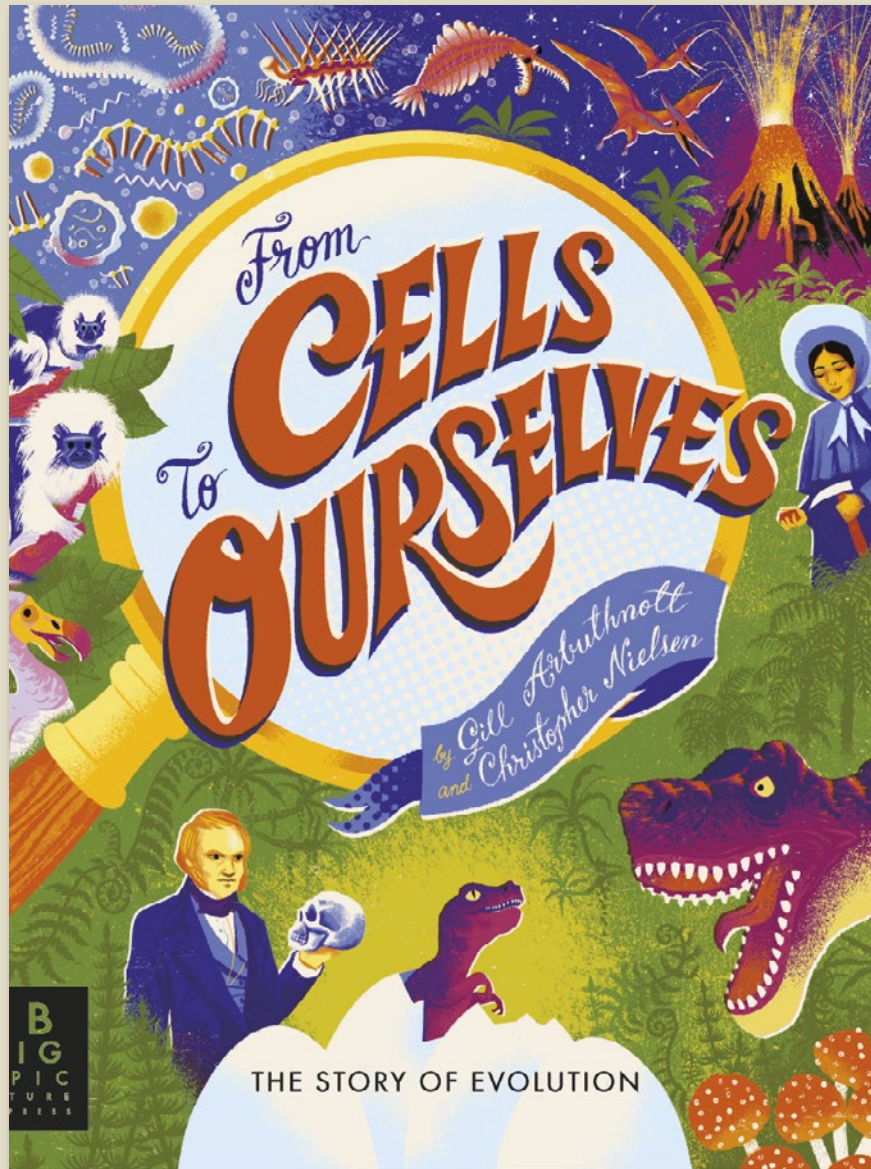
# Up in the Canopy



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



# 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 simulate the conditions of the early Earth. They used a mixture of gases and water vapor to create a 'primordial soup' from which life might have emerged.

**THE 1950s** British scientist Francis Crick and American physicist James Watson discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

**THE 1960s** American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which suggests that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and became part of it.

**THE 1970s** American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

**THE 1980s** American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which suggests that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and became part of it.

**THE 1990s** American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

**THE 2000s** American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which suggests that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and became part of it.

**THE 2010s** American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

**THE 2020s** American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which suggests that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and became part of it.

## 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)** was a young girl who lived in Lyme Regis, Dorset. She was known for her discovery of fossilized sea shells and other marine life. In 1830, she discovered the first fossilized dinosaur bones, which were later identified as the remains of an Iguanodon.

**WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861)** was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones found by Mary Anning were the remains of a dinosaur. He named the creature 'Iguanodon'.

**RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892)** was a biologist and geologist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones found by Mary Anning were the remains of a dinosaur. He named the creature 'Dinosauria'.

**OSBORN MARSHALL (1790-1852)** was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones found by Mary Anning were the remains of a dinosaur. He named the creature 'Dinosauria'.

**THE GREAT OCEAN WALKER** was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones found by Mary Anning were the remains of a dinosaur. He named the creature 'Dinosauria'.

## 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 had been many other animals living on Earth at the same time as the dinosaurs.

**THE 19th century** scientists discovered that there had been many other animals living on Earth at the same time as the dinosaurs.

**THE 20th century** scientists discovered that there had been many other animals living on Earth at the same time as the dinosaurs.

**THE 21st century** scientists discovered that there had been many other animals living on Earth at the same time as the dinosaurs.

## 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.**

**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 later explains 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.**

**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!

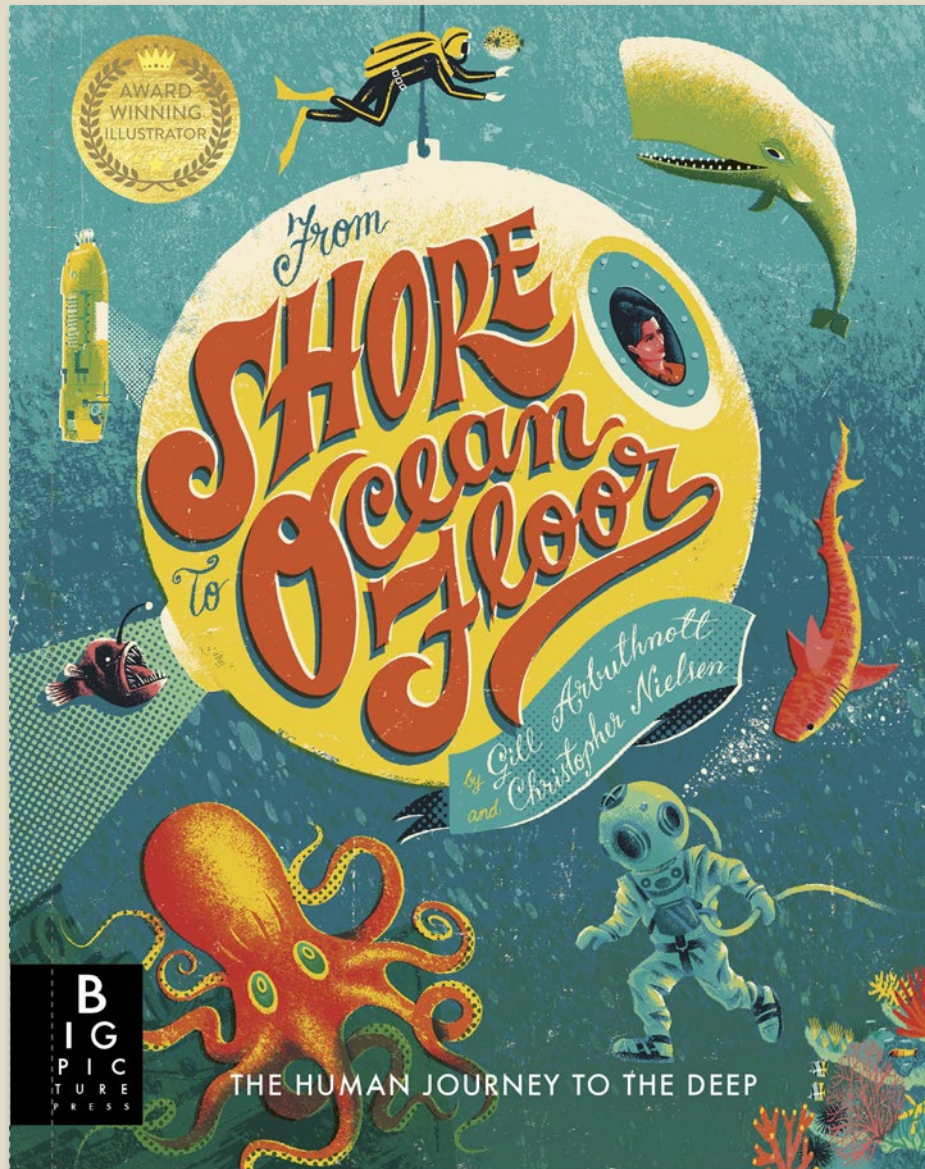
### THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:

- 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
ISBN	9781800781368
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
Freight On Board	30/11/2023
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.

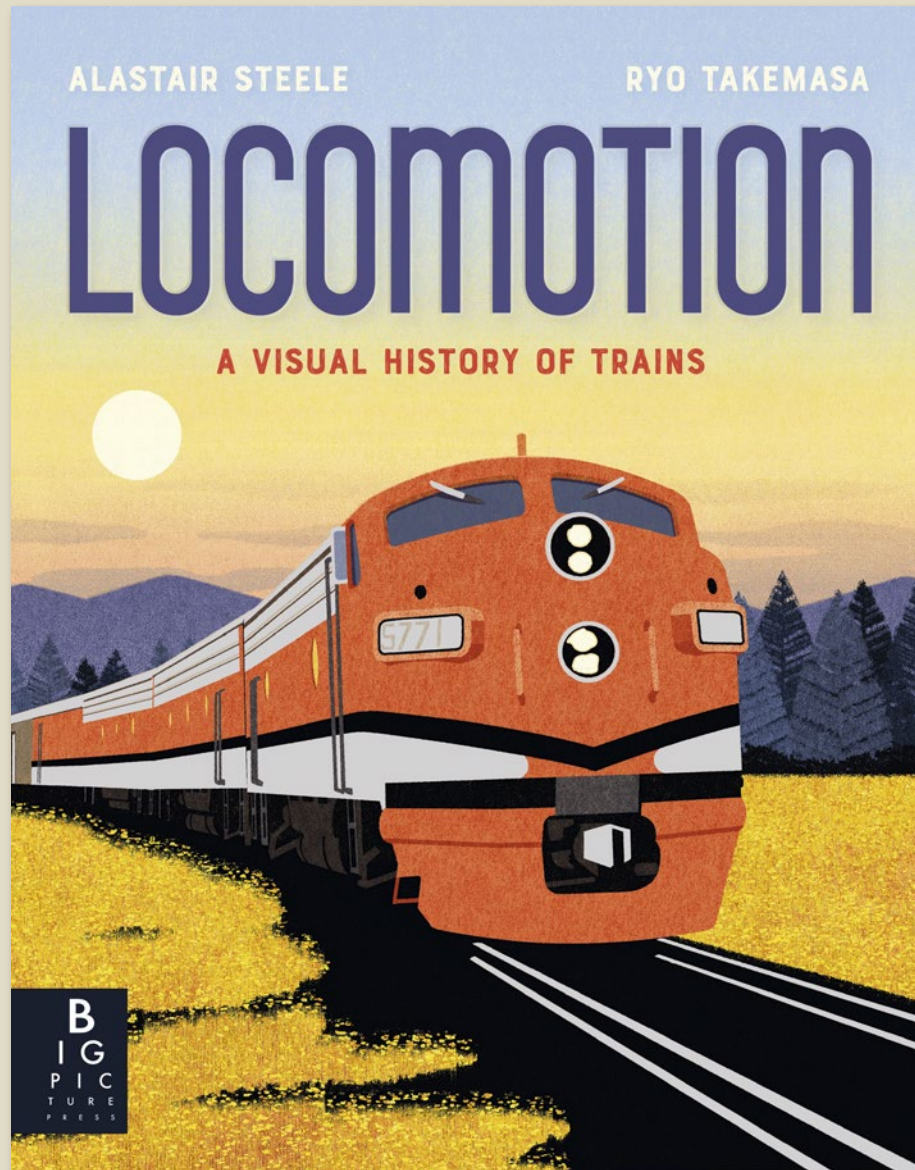


# From Shore to Ocean Floor



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





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

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

# Locomotion

## THE FIRST RAILWAYS

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

Railways were first used before the first steam engines were invented. These 'hulks' appeared in Europe during the 17th century and were designed to haul heavy loads. They were made of wood and had a single set of wheels. The wheels were made of iron and the axle was made of wood. The wheels were made of iron and the axle was made of wood.

The first steam engines were used in Britain during the 17th century to pump water to water-lifting devices, and in 1802 the Scottish inventor James Watt built the first steam engine locomotive.

Over the last few hundred years, the steam engine has become the most powerful and reliable of all engines. It has been used to power everything from small boats to large ships, and from small farms to large factories.

Puffing Blimp used to be the most powerful steam engine in the world. It was built in 1825 and was used to haul coal from the mines to the station. It was built by the same man who built the first steam engine locomotive.

## THE GAUGE

One of the most important things to think about when you think about railways is the gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails. It is important because it determines the size of the wheels and the axle. By using the same gauge in different countries, the railways can be connected. This has been done in many countries, and it is one of the reasons why the railway system is so successful.

## STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

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

It was the first steam engine to be used on a railway. It was built by the same man who built the first steam engine locomotive.

The first steam engine to be used on a railway was built by James Watt in 1769. It was used to pump water to water-lifting devices. It was built by the same man who built the first steam engine locomotive.

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## - RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small but beautiful railway. It was built in 1825 and is one of the oldest railways in the world. It was built by the same man who built the first steam engine locomotive.

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## ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

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

The first electric passenger train was presented by Werner von Siemens at an exhibition in Berlin in 1879. Consisting of a small locomotive and three cars, it reached a speed of just 13km/h.

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

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

## DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

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

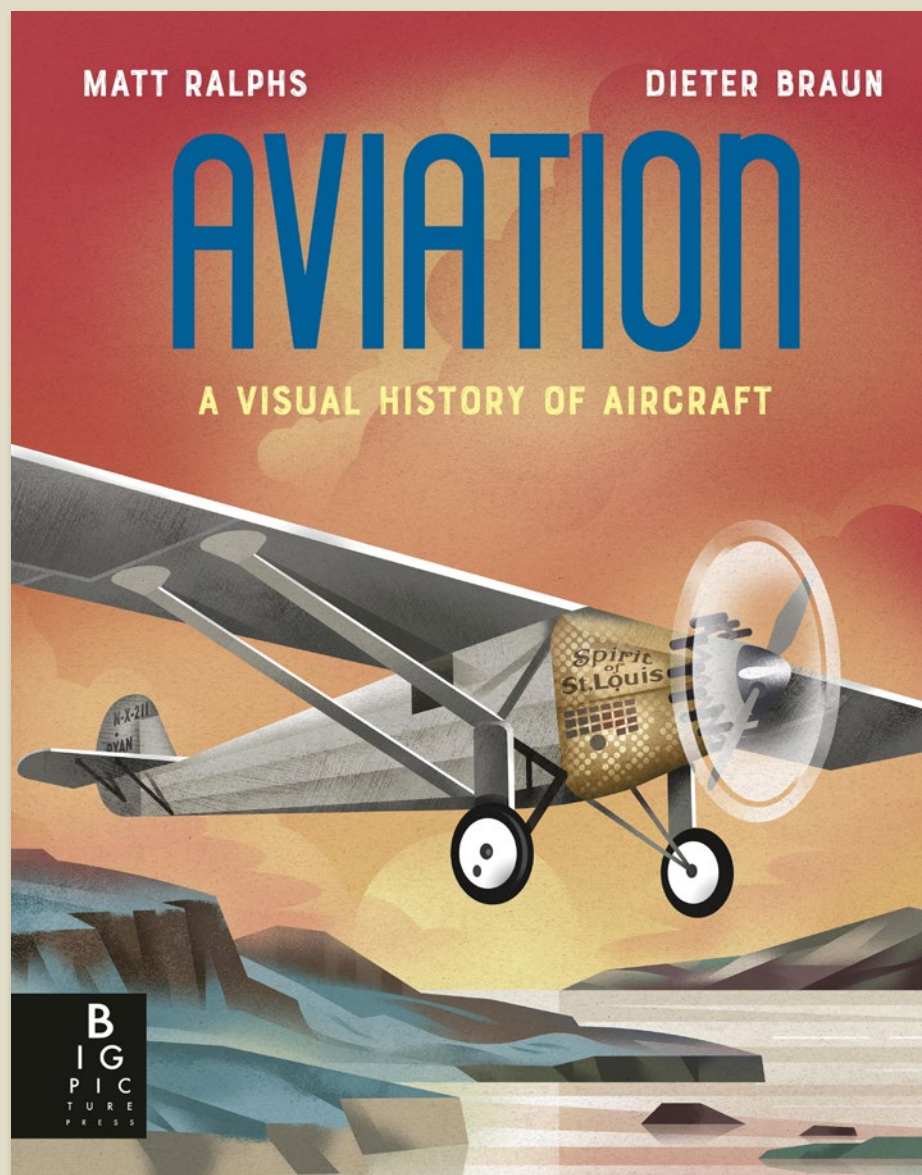
The famous DRG Class SVT 877 *Hamburg Flyer*, often referred to as the 'Flying Hamburger', was first put into service in 1933. Its smooth, rounded shape was influenced by Zeppelin airships allowing for minimal air resistance.

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

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

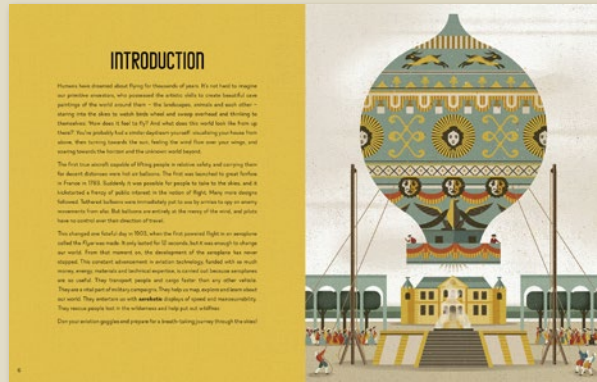
Pub Date	03/03/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787417502
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alastair Steele
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World





*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**

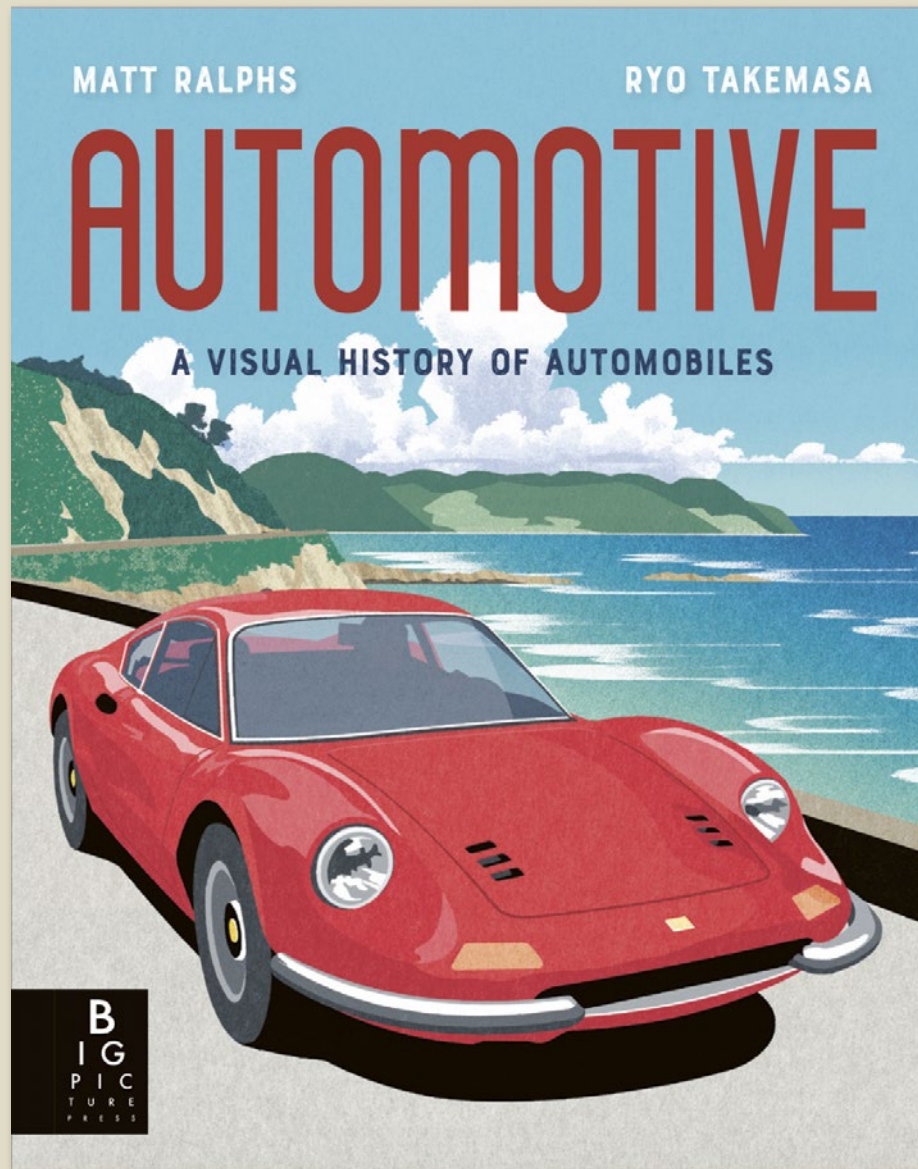


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Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800784918
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11154 words
Rights Available	World

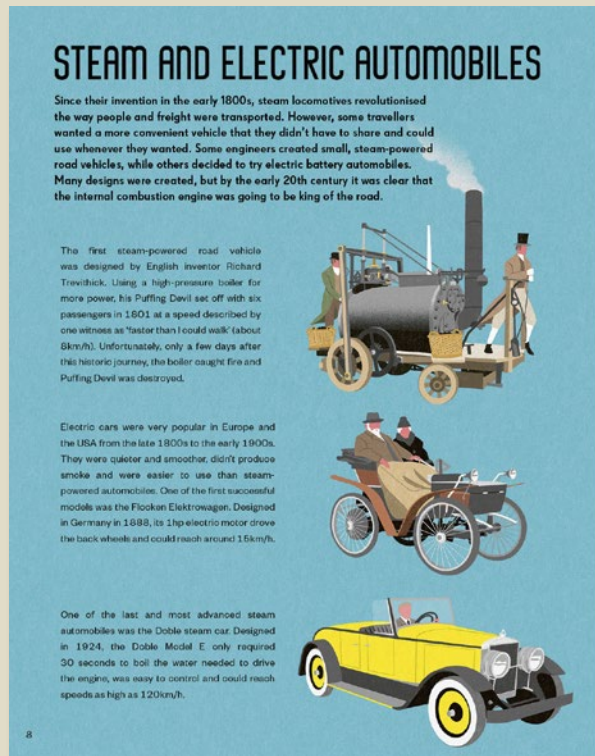
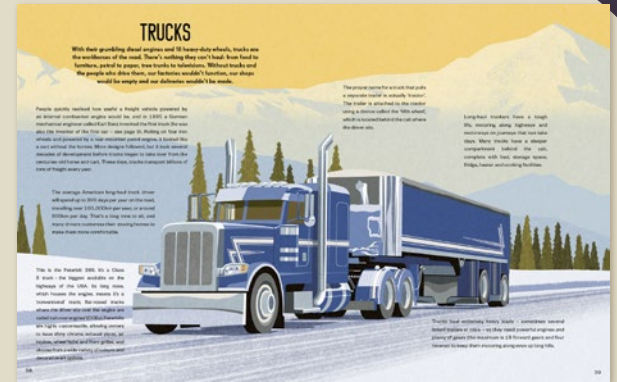
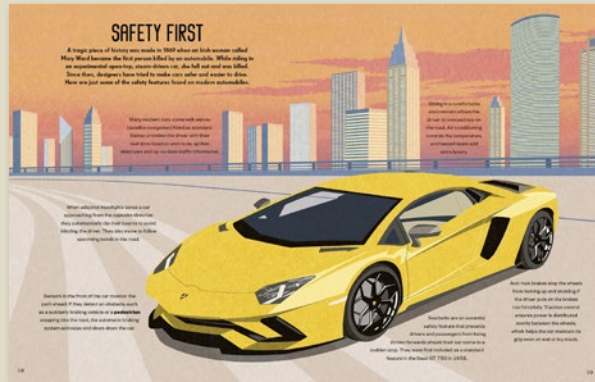




***Automotive*** celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

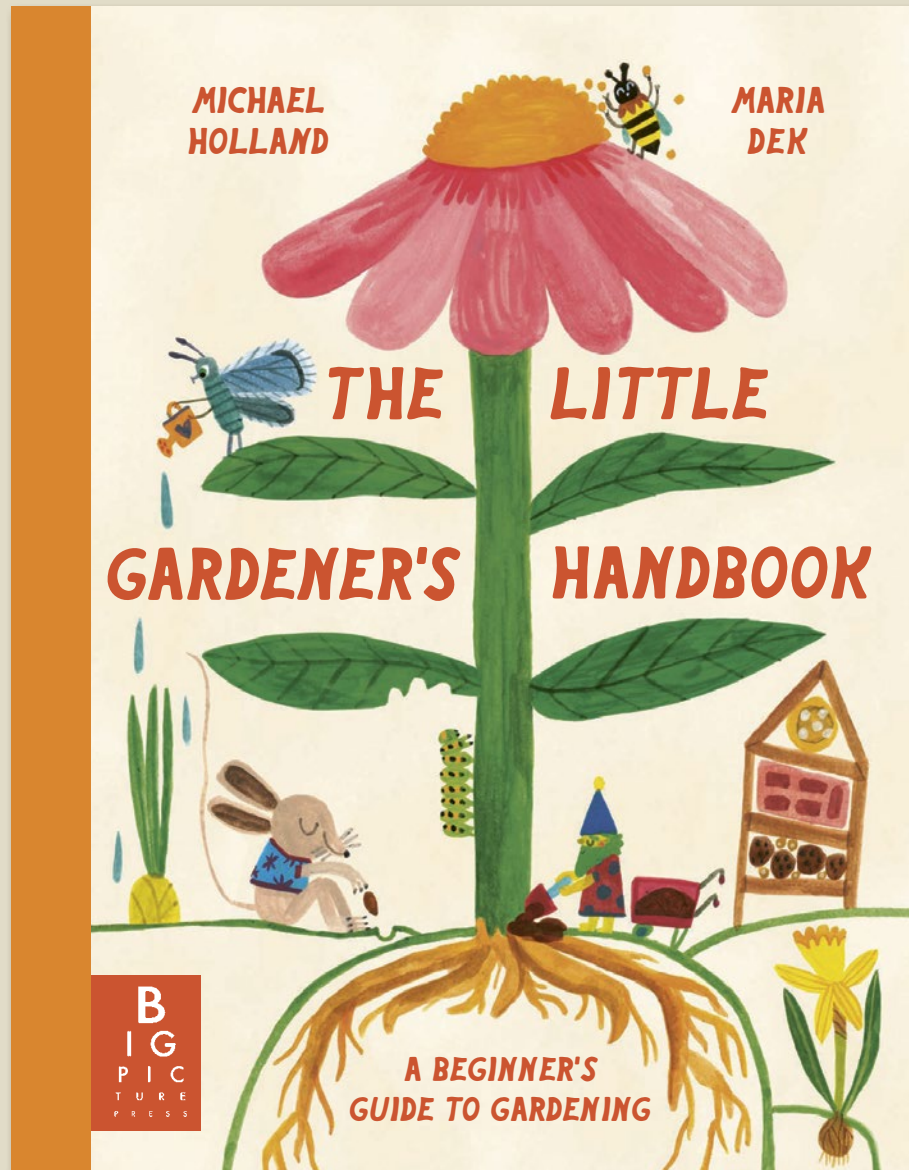
- Sample contents: Steam and Electric Automobiles, Early Engines, Monte Carlo Rally, Mass Production, Motorways, Motorbikes, Isle of Man TT, Daytona 500, Concept Cars, History of Formula One, Iconic Bridges, Trucks and Road Trains, Monster Truck Races, Hot Rods, Drag Races, Special Cars, Cars in War, The Future of the Automobile
- The follow-up title to the stunning *Locomotive*
- Perfect for car lovers of all ages
- Super cool artwork by award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa





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

# The Little Gardener's Handbook



## A vibrant introduction to gardening.

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



# The Little Gardener's Handbook

## ALL ABOUT SOIL

Soil is the brown earth that plants grow in and it plays a very important role in supporting life on our planet. The best way to keep your plants happy is to take care of their soil!

Check a seed has sprouted, the soil helps to anchor the plant's roots in the ground. From here, the roots can absorb water, nutrients and minerals from the soil that help the plant to grow.

Soil is teeming with life. Did you know that there are more living things in a handful of soil than there are humans on earth? Look at all of the living organisms such as worms, fungi, insects and bacteria.

These organisms have special functions. Worms, for example, are little underground diggers. They move dirt through the soil's surface. This brings oxygen down. As they dig, they pump out what they have eaten, which is a valuable kind of food for the soil.

### GET TO KNOW YOUR SOIL

Soil is not just dirt. It's a mix of different things, like sand, silt, clay, moisture and air. As a gardener, it's important to get to know your soil. If a plant is from a warm part of the world and you're growing it in a cool soil, it won't be happy! Similarly, a plant from a damp area won't like to grow in a sandy soil.

1. Bring a shovel (see page 30-31), collect a soil sample from your garden. Cut it from a corner of a lawn, between any flower beds, then using your trowel, scoop the soil out of it in a plastic bucket.
2. Next, get 10 x 10cm jars with lids. Put the soil in lightly and then give it a good shake. Let the water sit for at least 24 hours to settle.
3. You should now be able to see the different layers of your soil. The amount of soil in different layers and the texture when you pour it, tells you a lot about it. Use the chart to help you to write up any particular facts on the water.

## GARDEN FOES

Sometimes your garden might be visited by some not so welcome wildlife visitors - something that creep through your plants and nibbling away at the leaves. Rather than using harmful chemical pesticides, there are some natural ways you can discourage any unexpected visitors to your garden.

### ENCOURAGE BENEFICIAL ANIMALS

You can encourage certain creatures naturally by encouraging beneficial visitors such as ladybirds, bees, hoverflies, birds and frogs in your garden. The planting of flowers that attract these insects, making a bug hotel or adding a bird feeder.

### PEST REPELLENTS

To repel insects, you can make your own natural repellents using a mixture of water, garlic, onion, chilli and oil.

### PROTECT PLANTS

Use netting to protect plants from birds and rabbits. Use a large net to cover a whole garden.

### KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR PESTS

Slugs and snails can eat a whole batch of seedlings overnight. You can try adding a little slug and snail bait to your garden. Be careful not to eat any of the plants you're treating them with. When in doubt, ask your gardener.

### RAVENS ARE ON THE LOOSE!

They're not just a myth. Ravens are on the loose in your garden. They're not just a myth. Ravens are on the loose in your garden. They're not just a myth. Ravens are on the loose in your garden.

### PLANTS THAT HELP OTHER PLANTS

Did you know that certain plants can deter or encourage insects in your garden? Some particular plants together can also act as companions, attract bees and even help your tomatoes grow.

These plants can deter insects. The longer these plants stay in the garden, the better they will be for your plants.

These plants can help other plants grow. They're not just a myth. Ravens are on the loose in your garden.

## GROW CUPS OF NASTURTIUMS

Did you know that you can eat the petals from certain flowers? Nasturtiums are bright and colourful, and they have a little peppery taste. You can add them to a salad for a burst of extra flavour.

### YOU WILL NEED:

- Old cups or tins
- Straw
- Nasturtium seeds
- Water

1. In the bottom of each cup, add a layer of gravel. This is to allow the water to drain away from the roots because the cups do not have any drainage holes.
2. Fill each cup with compost.
3. Place a couple of holes in the compost and drop in the seeds.
4. Cover with a little extra compost and add some water and let the cups sit in the sun.
5. After a week or two, the seeds will start to shoot. When they're about 5cm tall, they can be eaten. Little and often.
6. In a few more weeks, flowers will appear. You can harvest them whenever you like. If you do on the plants, cut and place them off with a newspaper to keep them fresh.

## WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

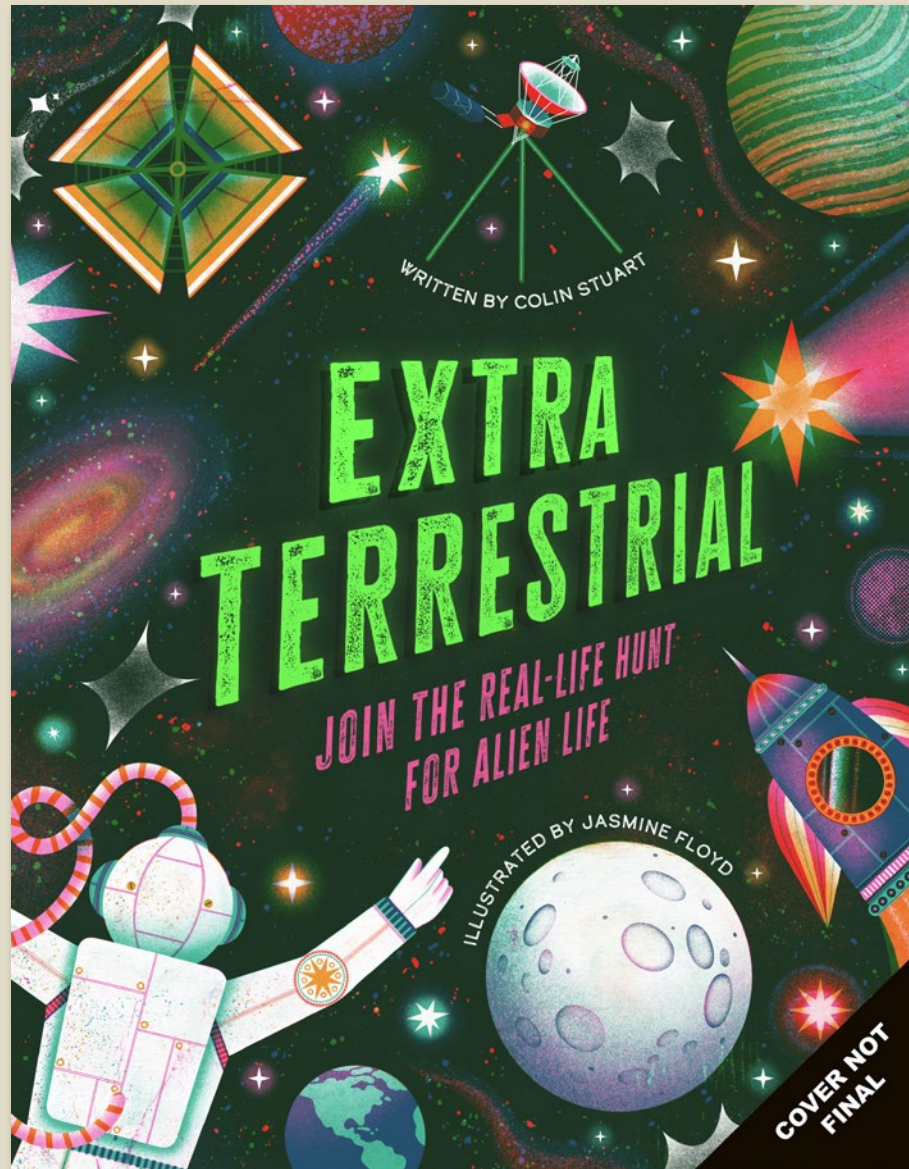
Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a very long and important tradition.

In this book, you'll learn about how plants work, how to grow your own vegetables, how to encourage wildlife to your garden and why protecting plants is important for our lovely planet. Along the way, there will be plenty of activities and experiments for you to try for yourself - mostly using everyday materials you can find at home.

What are you waiting for? Let's begin!

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

# Extra Terrestrial

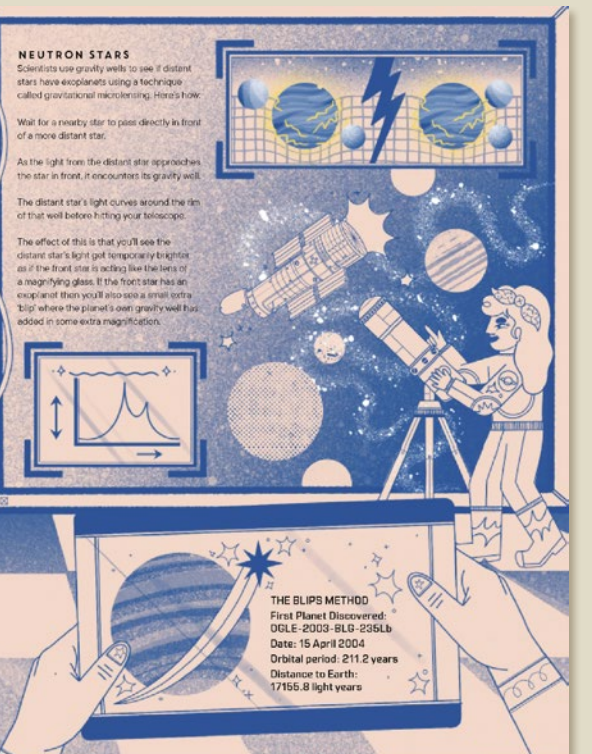
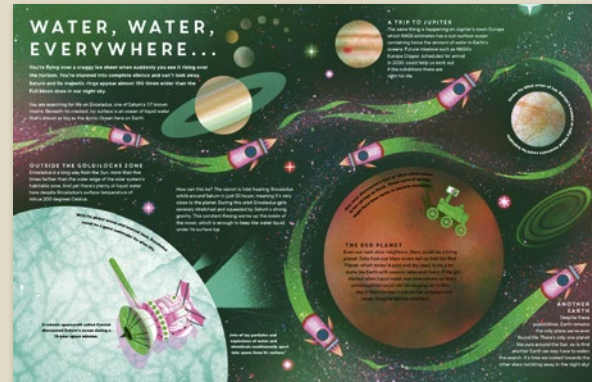
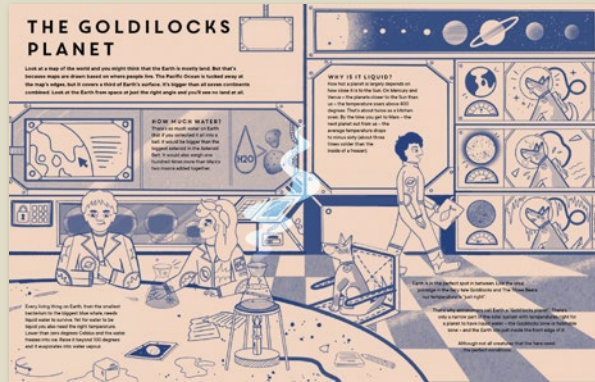


## Do aliens exist? Join the real-life hunt for alien life!

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



# Extra Terrestrial



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

# Tell Me About: Space

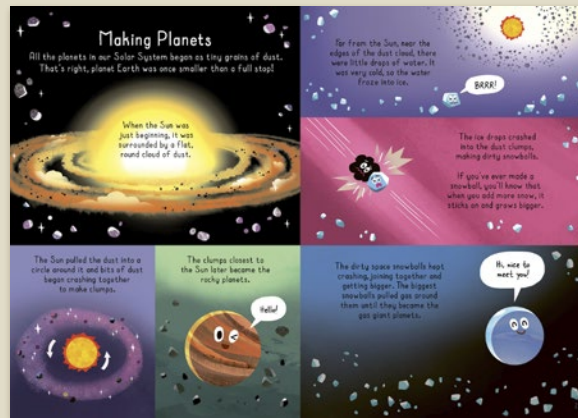


## Big science for little readers.

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

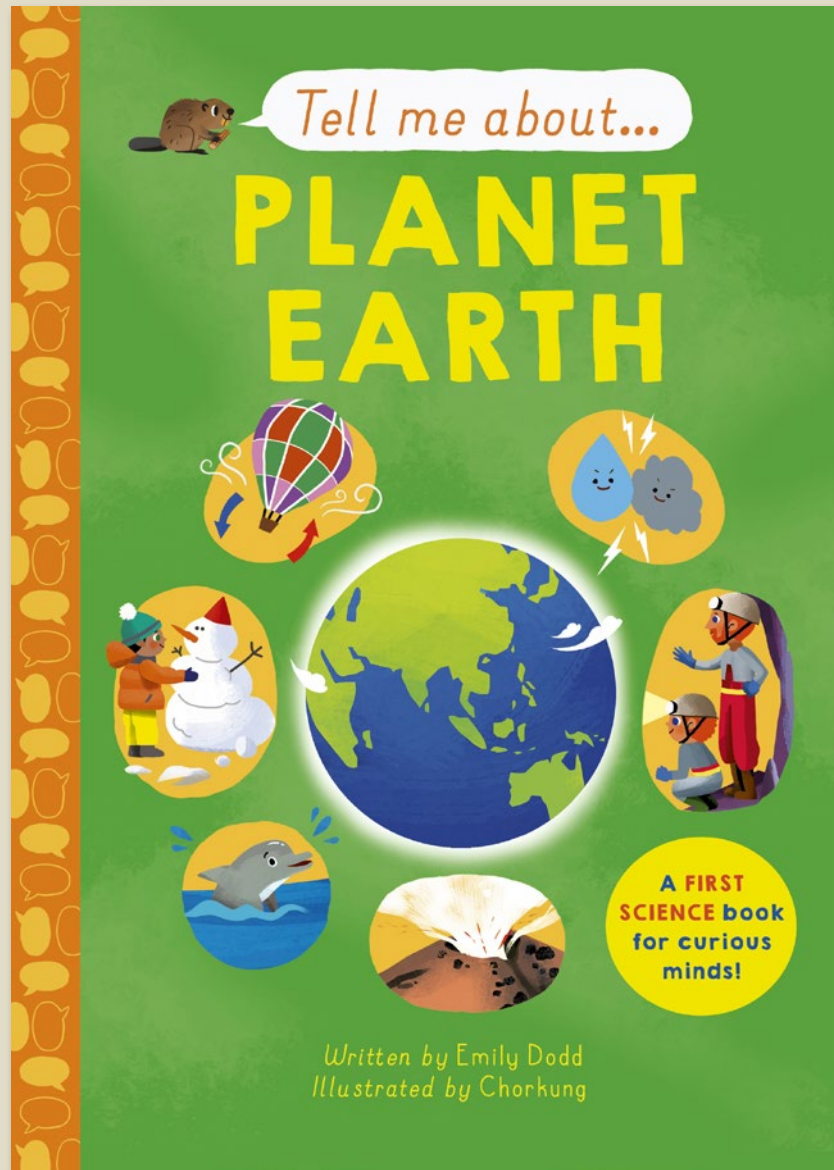


# Tell Me About: Space



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

# Tell Me About: Planet Earth



## Big science for little readers.

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



# Tell Me About: Planet Earth

## Earth is Home

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Caves

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Digging and Drilling

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Oceans

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

### Waves

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

### Tides

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

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

Low tide

High tide

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

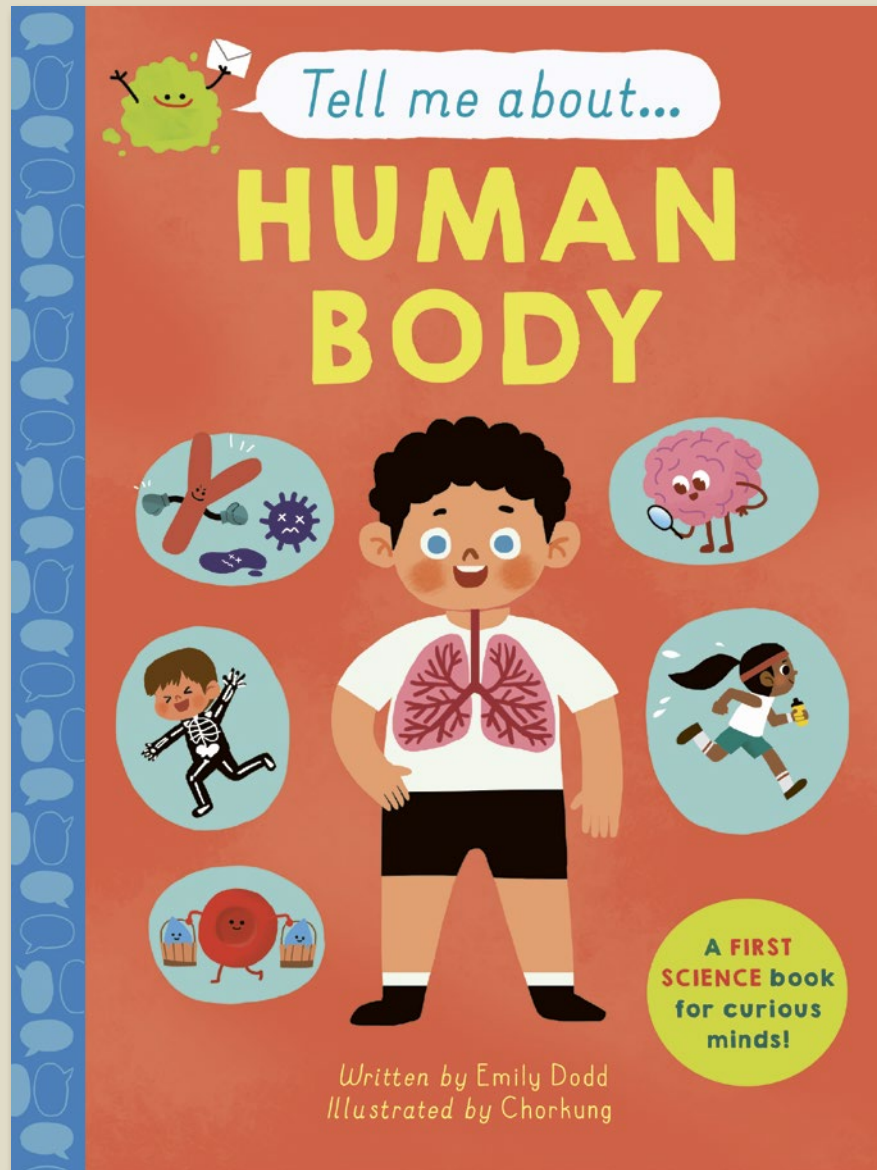
Mountain

Valley

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

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

# Tell Me About: The Human Body



## Big science for little readers

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



# Tell Me About: The Human Body

## Brilliant Body

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## The Skin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Skeleton

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Muscles

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

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

Great teamwork muscles!

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

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

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

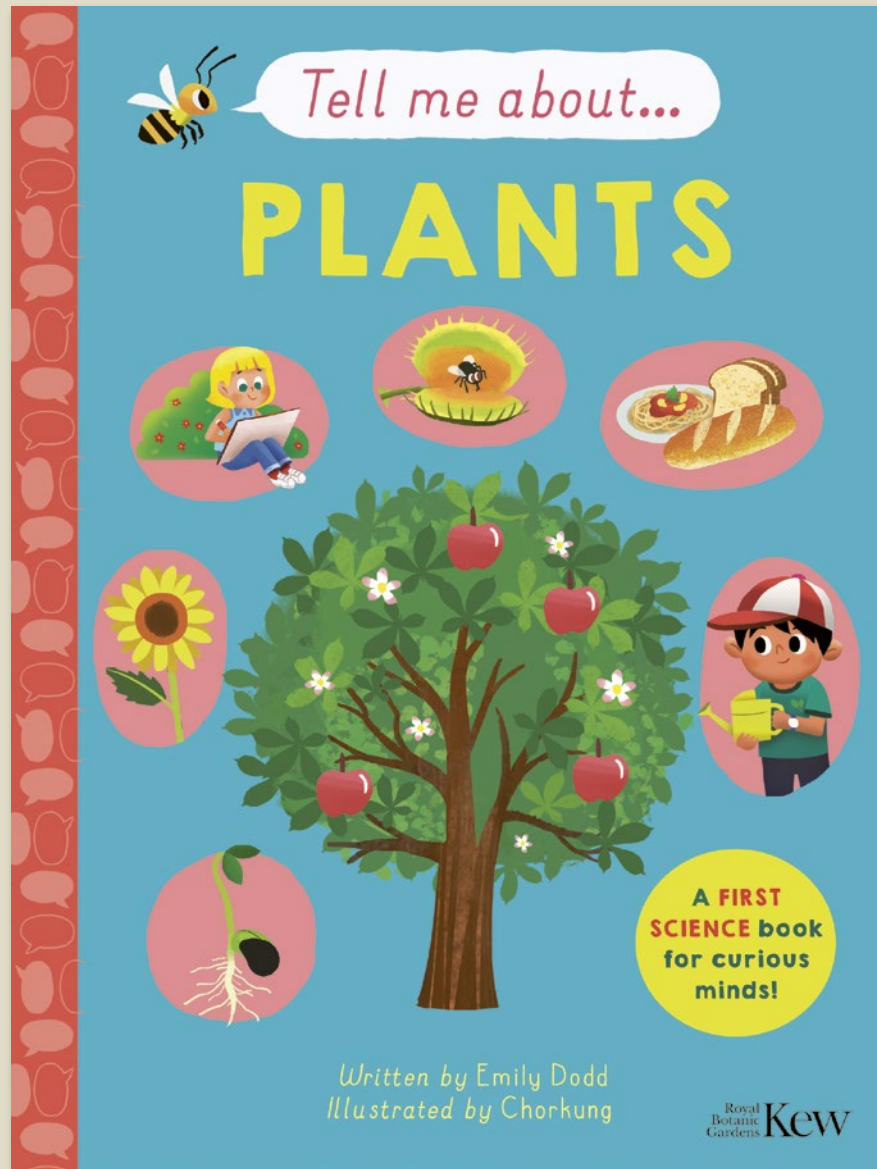
Cardiac muscles make your heart squash to pump blood.

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

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

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

# Tell Me About: Plants

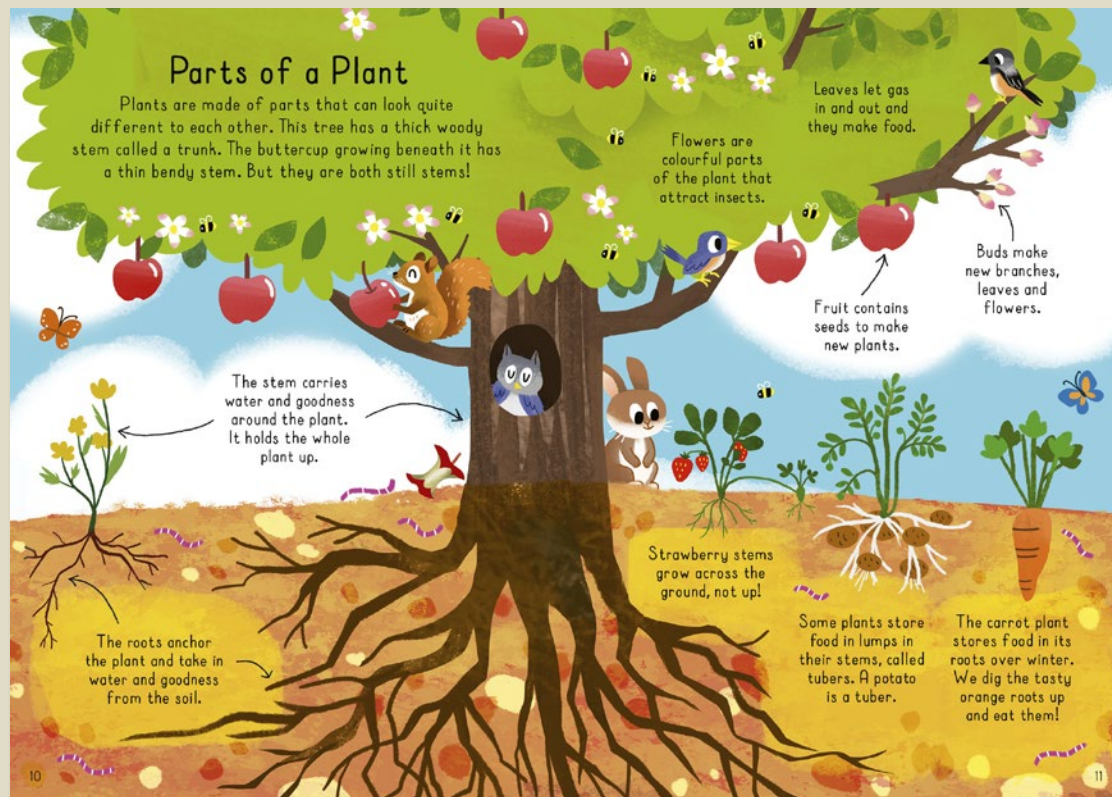


## Big science for little readers

- 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



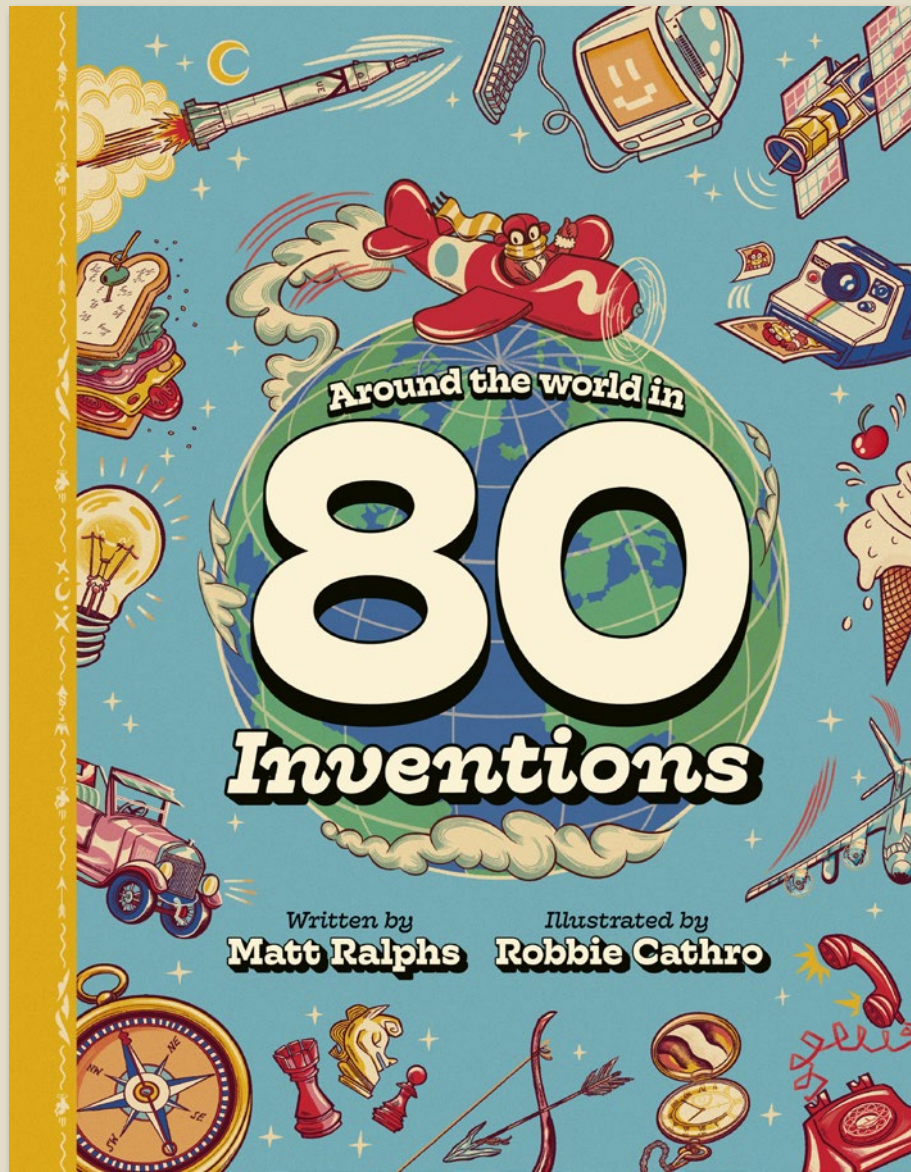
# Tell Me About: Plants



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



# Around the World in 80 Inventions



## 80 inventions from around the world

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



# Around the World in 80 Inventions

## Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert"

14

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

**Easy Ice Cream**

15

## Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

**D**id you know that the first bicycle was invented in 1817? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. It was invented by a Frenchman named Michaux. The first bicycle with a chain drive was invented in 1851 by a British inventor named Kirkpatrick Macmillan. The first bicycle with a pneumatic tire was invented in 1888 by a Scottish inventor named John Boyd Dunlop.

**Pedious Penny-Farthing**

## Camera

"Say cheese"

24

**A**lthough it's often used to take a photograph, a camera is also used to take a picture of a scene. The first camera was invented in 1816 by a French inventor named Nicéphore Niépce. It was called a 'chambre noire' and was made of wood. The first camera with a lens was invented in 1826 by a British inventor named Thomas Wedgwood. The first camera with a glass plate was invented in 1839 by a French inventor named Louis-Jacques M. Niepce.

**Developed to Perfection**

## High-Speed Train

"No-speed" "No-stops"

25

**B**efore the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse-drawn carriage. The first high-speed train was invented in 1825 by a British inventor named George Stephenson. It was called the 'Rocket' and was made of iron. The first high-speed train with a diesel engine was invented in 1935 by a German inventor named Hermann Goerdeler. The first high-speed train with a jet engine was invented in 1952 by a British inventor named Frank Whittle.

**Marvelous Maglevs**

## Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

**Y**ou might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. It's a machine that converts the kinetic energy of the wind into electrical energy. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890 by a Danish inventor named Poul la Cour. The first wind turbine with a generator was invented in 1891 by a Danish inventor named Christian B. Petersen. The first wind turbine with a gearbox was invented in 1892 by a Danish inventor named Poul la Cour.

**Green Energy**

## Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

**W**hen you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a machine that can fly. The first helicopter was invented in 1783 by a French inventor named Jean-François Pilâtre de Rozier and the Marquis de La Lande. The first helicopter with a rotor was invented in 1852 by a French inventor named Étienne-Samuel Pitagore. The first helicopter with a tail rotor was invented in 1907 by a French inventor named Paul Corbière.

**Versatile VTOLs**

## Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round"

17

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

**Potter's Wheel**

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

## Internet

"The world at your fingertips"

18

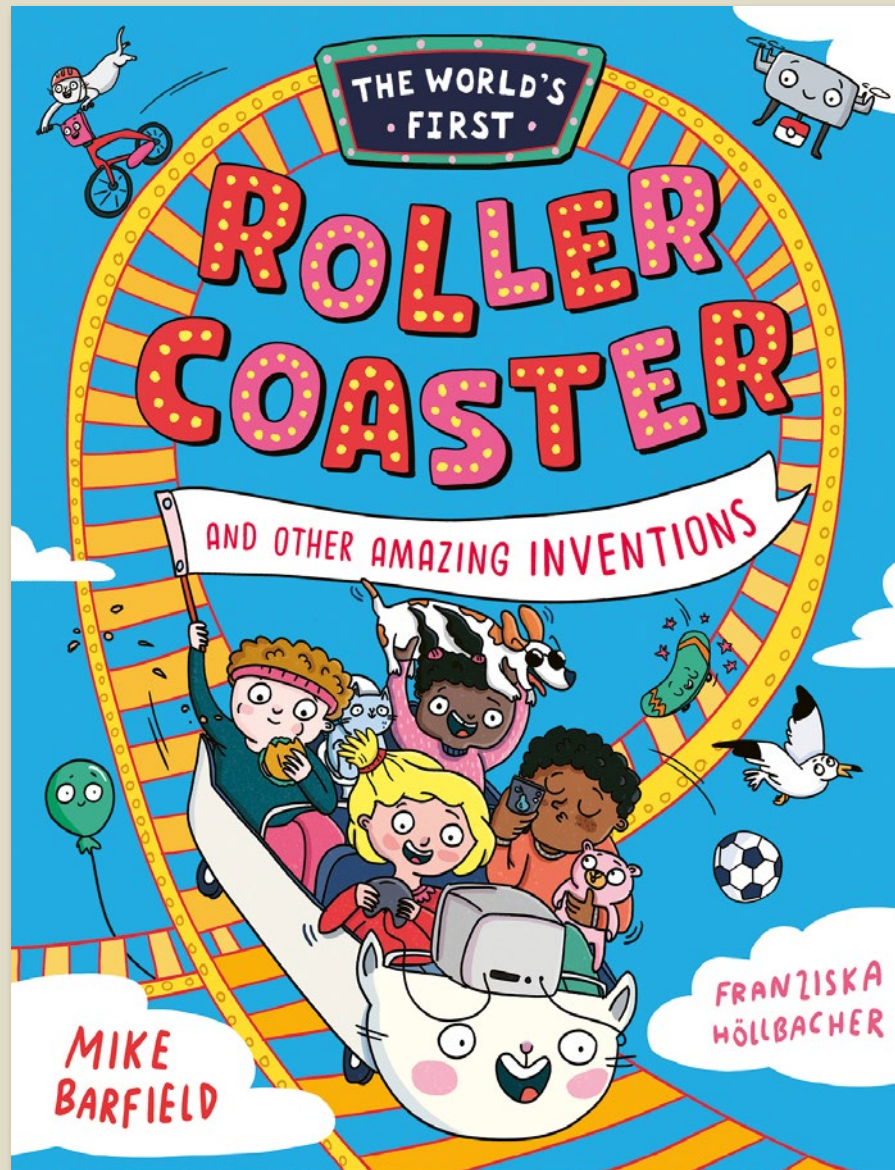
**T**he invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947–1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when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

**World Wide Web**

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

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

# The World's First Rollercoaster

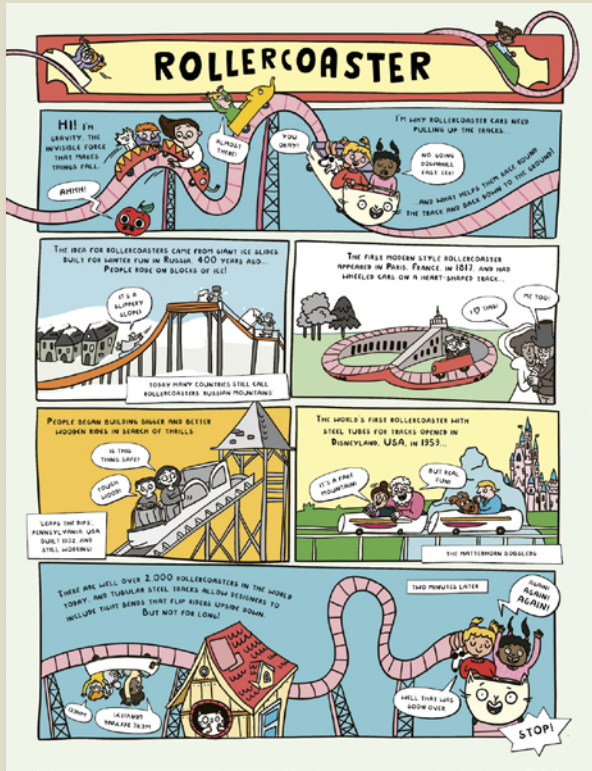


**Amazing inventions stories in comic-book form by Blue Peter Award-winner Mike Barfield.**

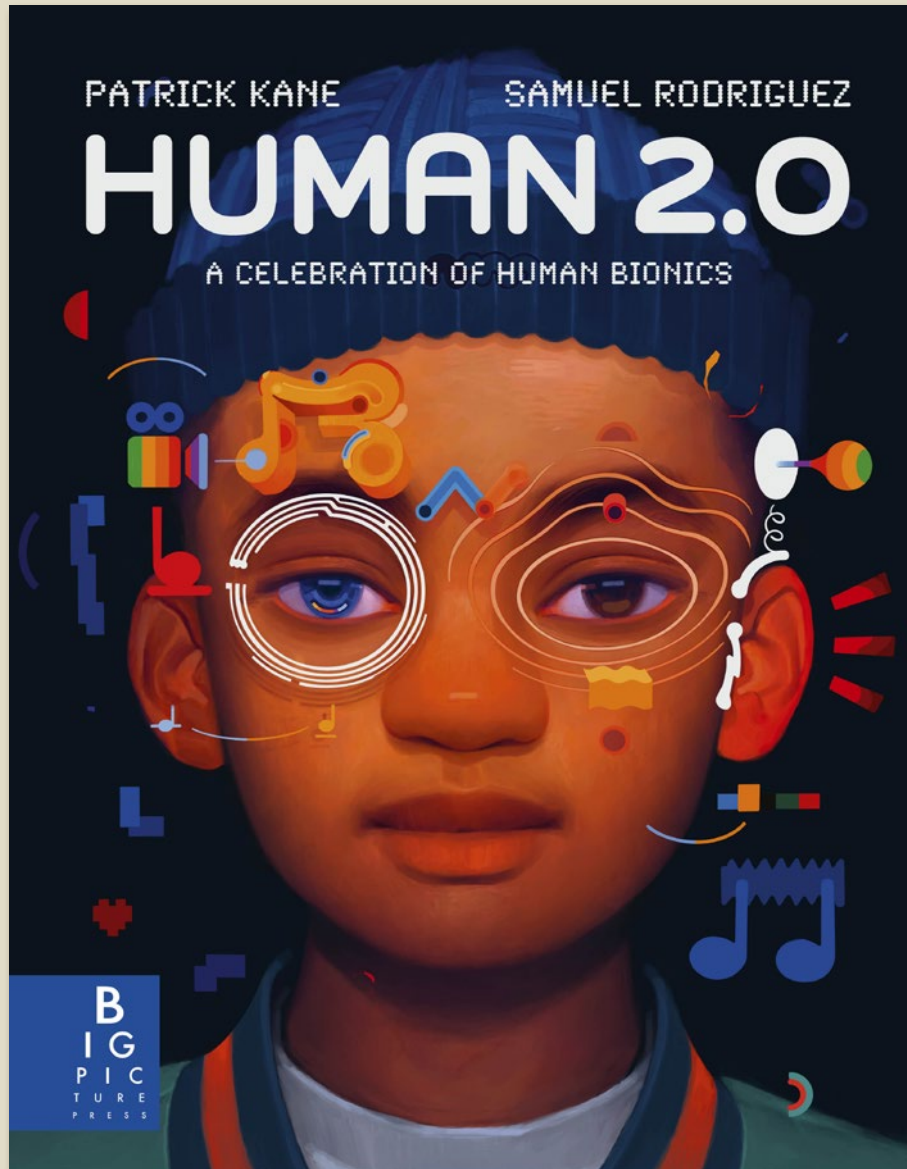
- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions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



# The World's First Rollercoaster



Pub Date	11/04/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783720
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Illustrator	Franziska Höllbacher
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World



**Celebrate the achievements made in medical engineering and take a glimpse into the future.**

- Sample contents: The First Prosthetics, Jack E. Steele - Father of Bionics, Arne Larsson - The First Pacemaker Patient, How Cochlear Implants Work, Eye Replacements, Keith Hayman - The First Bionic Eye, How Bionic Limbs Work, Campbell Aird - The First Prosthetic Arm, Exoskeletons, Neural Implants, The Paralympics, Neil Harbisson - The First Cyborg, Ethics
- Phenomenal artwork by highly acclaimed artist Samuel Rodriguez
- As told by UK Sepsis Ambassador Patrick TJ Kane
- The first of its kind - a book that celebrates the history of medical implantables and prosthetics



## PROSTHETIC LEGS THROUGH THE AGES

**16th Century** - The earliest example of a prosthetic leg is a wooden peg. These were made of wood and were often decorated with a metal cap. The legs were attached to the body with a metal ring or a leather strap.

**17th Century** - In the 17th century, prosthetic legs were made of wood and were often decorated with a metal cap. The legs were attached to the body with a metal ring or a leather strap.

**18th Century** - In the 18th century, prosthetic legs were made of wood and were often decorated with a metal cap. The legs were attached to the body with a metal ring or a leather strap.

**19th Century** - In the 19th century, prosthetic legs were made of wood and were often decorated with a metal cap. The legs were attached to the body with a metal ring or a leather strap.

**20th Century** - In the 20th century, prosthetic legs were made of wood and were often decorated with a metal cap. The legs were attached to the body with a metal ring or a leather strap.

**21st Century** - In the 21st century, prosthetic legs are made of advanced materials and are often decorated with a metal cap. The legs are attached to the body with a metal ring or a leather strap.

## BLAKE LEEPER

"Life is 10% what you deal with and 90% how you deal with it."

Retired American Paralympic athlete Blake Leeper was born in 1980 with both of his legs missing below the knee. Leeper's father was a coach, so he grew up with a natural affinity for sports. Leeper wanted to pursue a career in athletics, but a prosthetic leg made being that his "ability to be able to run and jump like the rest of the world."

Thanks to Leeper's hard work and determination and off, and he made his debut for the US Paralympic team in 2008. Since 2012, Leeper has won a Paralympic gold medal in triathlon, a Paralympic silver medal in triathlon, and a Paralympic bronze medal in triathlon. Leeper is also a Paralympic champion in triathlon, and he has won a Paralympic gold medal in triathlon, a Paralympic silver medal in triathlon, and a Paralympic bronze medal in triathlon.



## BEYOND BIONICS

In the future, bionics won't be just about replacing lost limbs. It will be about enhancing human capabilities. Bionics will be used to create artificial intelligence, artificial life, and artificial consciousness. Bionics will be used to create artificial intelligence, artificial life, and artificial consciousness. Bionics will be used to create artificial intelligence, artificial life, and artificial consciousness.

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## EYEWEAR

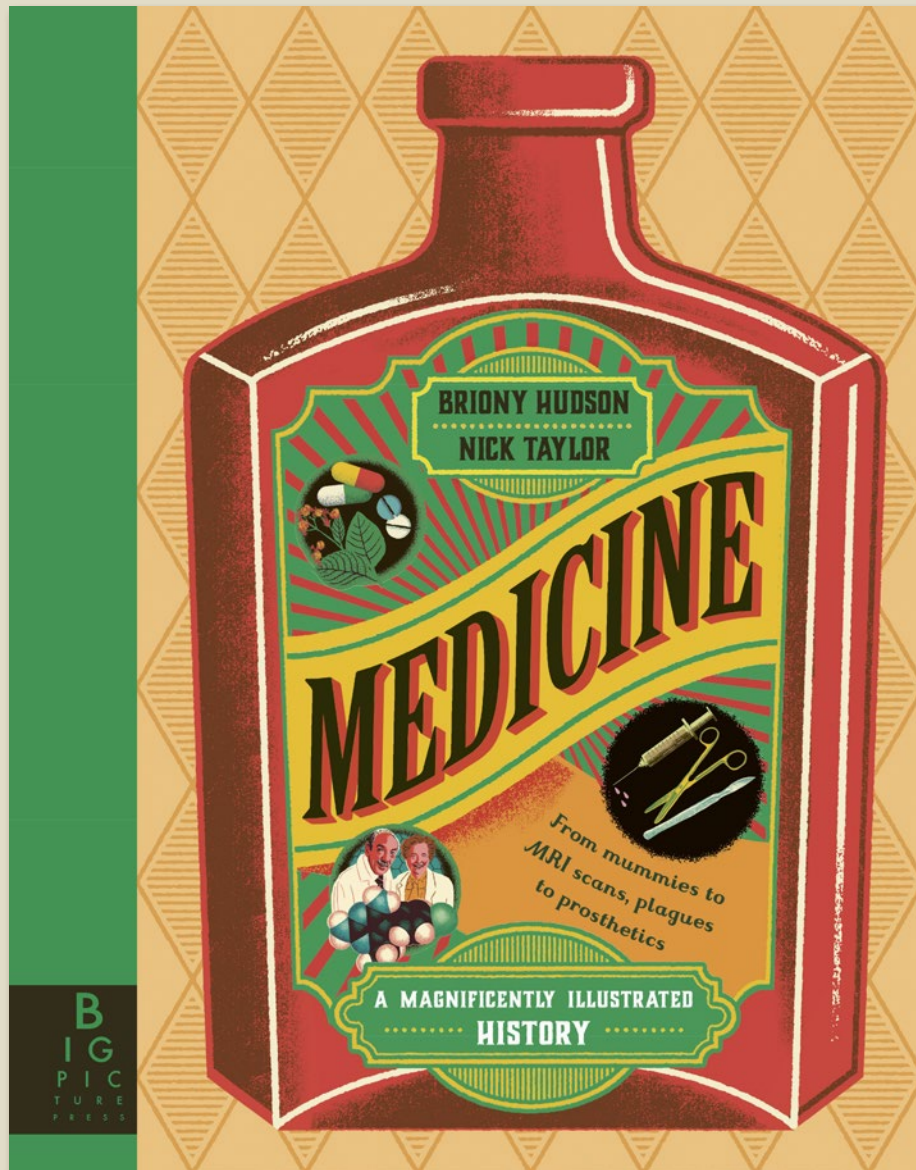
Eyeglasses may seem commonplace today, but it has taken hundreds of years to develop them to where they are now, helped by a series of inventions along the way. The ancient Romans first wrote about using glass beads to read, similar to how reading glasses work today. However, it was the Arab scientist Al-Hasan Ibn al-Haytham, a man known as the 'father of modern optics', who first wrote about using convex (outwards curved) lenses to magnify an image. Eventually, Ibn al-Haytham's literature made its way to Western Europe, and translations of his work led to glass 'reading stones' becoming common. The Italians improved further on these stones to create the first eyeglasses in the late 1200s.

New materials have allowed frames for glasses to become lighter and more durable. The colour of lenses has changed too, creating the first purpose-built sunglasses. These work by adding cerium oxide (a type of chemical compound) into the glass to filter out harmful ultraviolet light from the sun. Sunglasses quickly became fashionable, and in 1938, it was reported that 20 million sunglasses had been sold the year before in the US. Interestingly, only a quarter of those people needed sunglasses for medical reasons. This development is an example of a product that was initially designed to benefit a few but ended up benefitting many. It is testament to the importance of innovation within the disabled community.

The latest breakthrough in eyewear has come more recently, with EnChroma® glasses first launching in 2012. These special glasses are designed to help alleviate problems caused by colour-blindness.

People who are colour-blind find it difficult to distinguish between certain colours, such as red and green. EnChroma® glasses use the same principle as cerium oxide in the first sunglasses, but instead of filtering out harmful UV light, EnChroma® glasses filter out the wavelengths of light that get confused by the brain in those people with red-green colour vision deficiency.

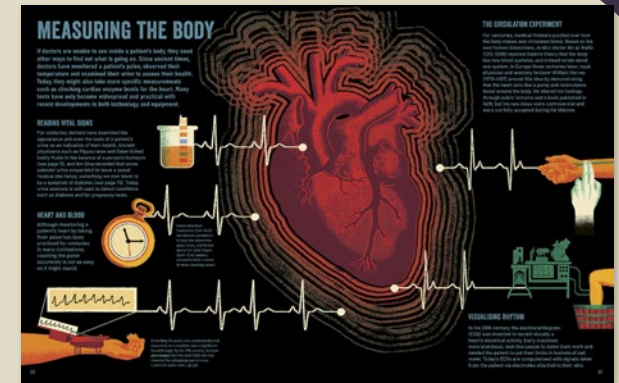
Pub Date	<b>30/03/2023</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800781689</b>
H x W	<b>280 x 216mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Patrick Kane</b>
Illustrator	<b>Sam Rodriguez</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>10517 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



**This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.**

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

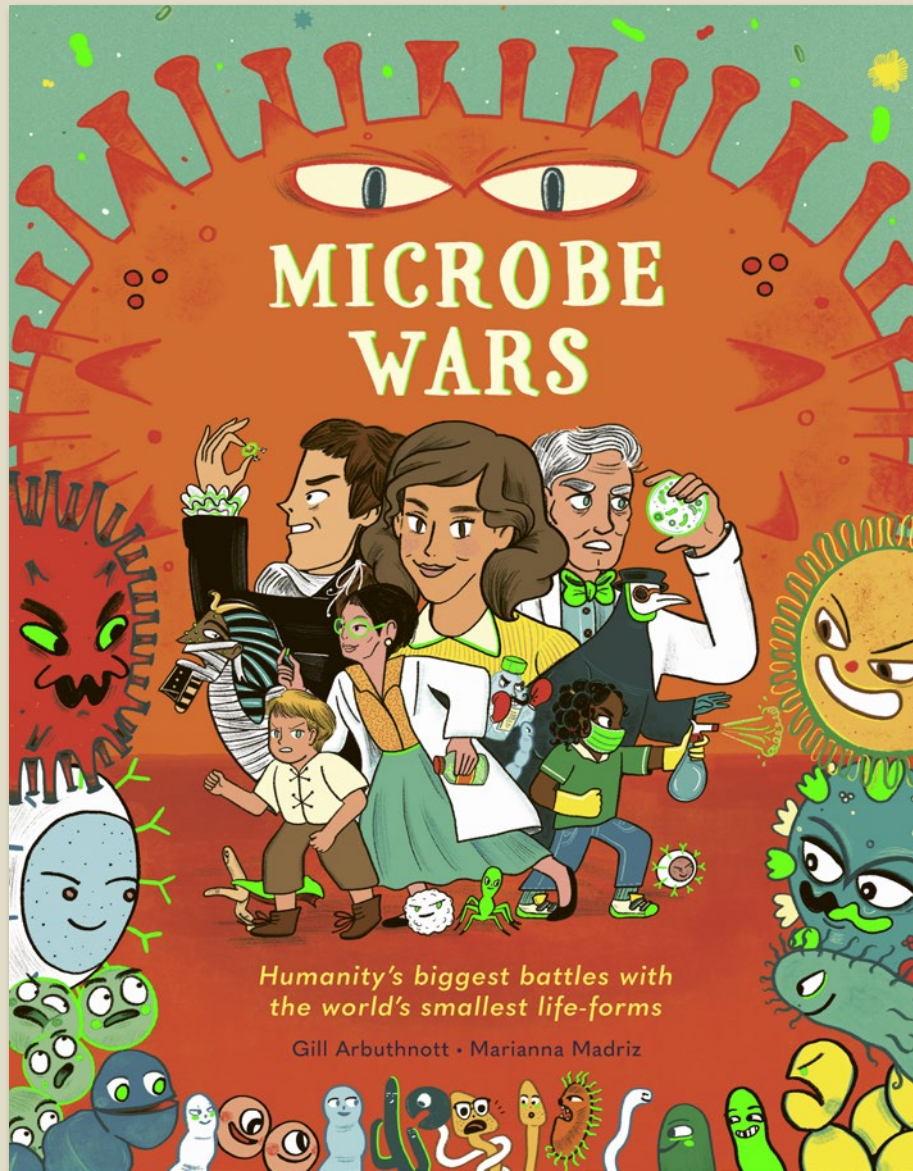




Pub Date	18/08/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419377
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Briony Hudson
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	15000 words
Rights Available	World



# Microbe Wars



**A fascinating account of the world of microbes, what they are and how humans have tried to defeat them.**

- Sample contents: The Black Death; Diseases that Changed the World; Covid 19; Pandemic!; Germ Warfare; Edward Jenner and Vaccination; Your Immune System; How Immunisation Works; How Penicillin Won WWII; Antibiotic Resistance; Our Microbe Friends
- The perfect title to explain Microbes to ages 8-12. In a time when a new disease has changed our world, understanding microbiology is vitally important.
- Written with great energy and humour by former science teacher Gill Arbuthnott.

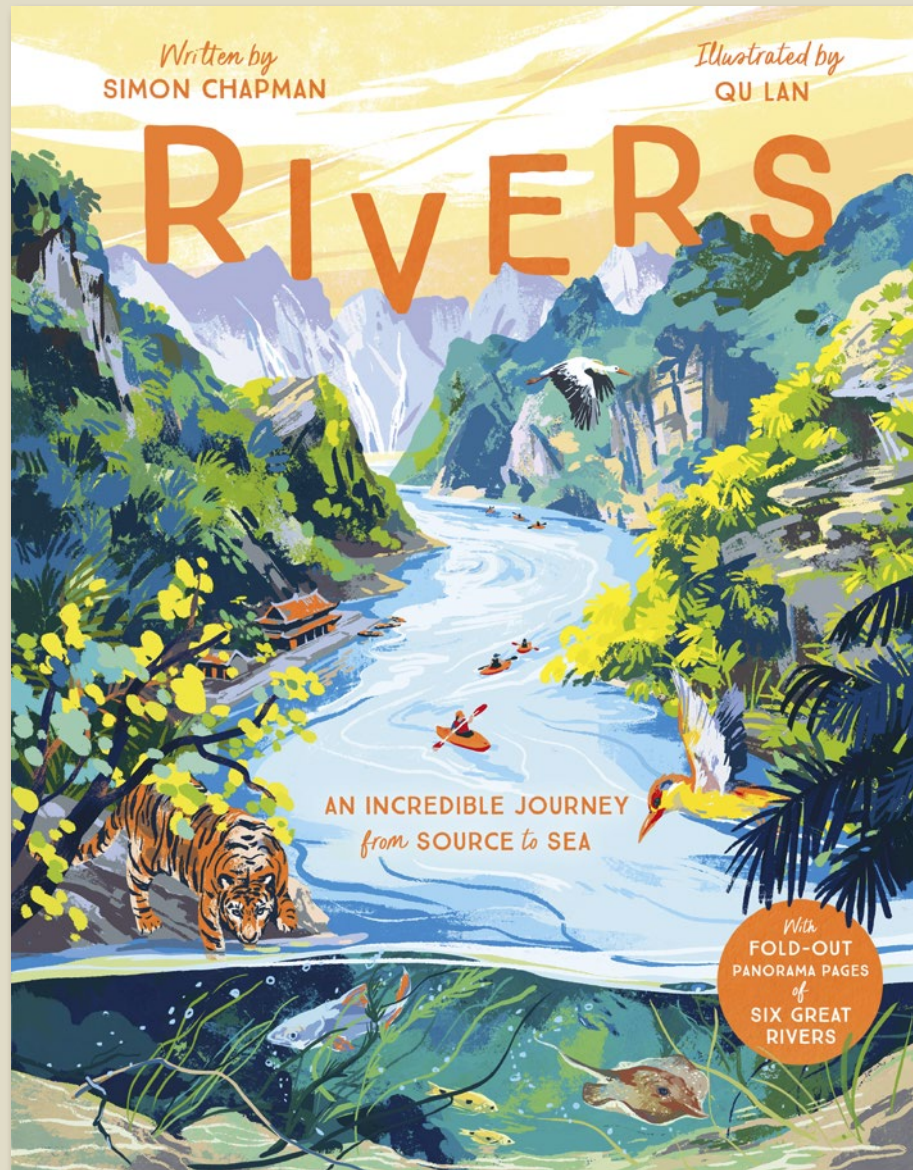


# Microbe Wars



Pub Date	02/09/2021
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781787419155
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Marianna Madriz
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World





## An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

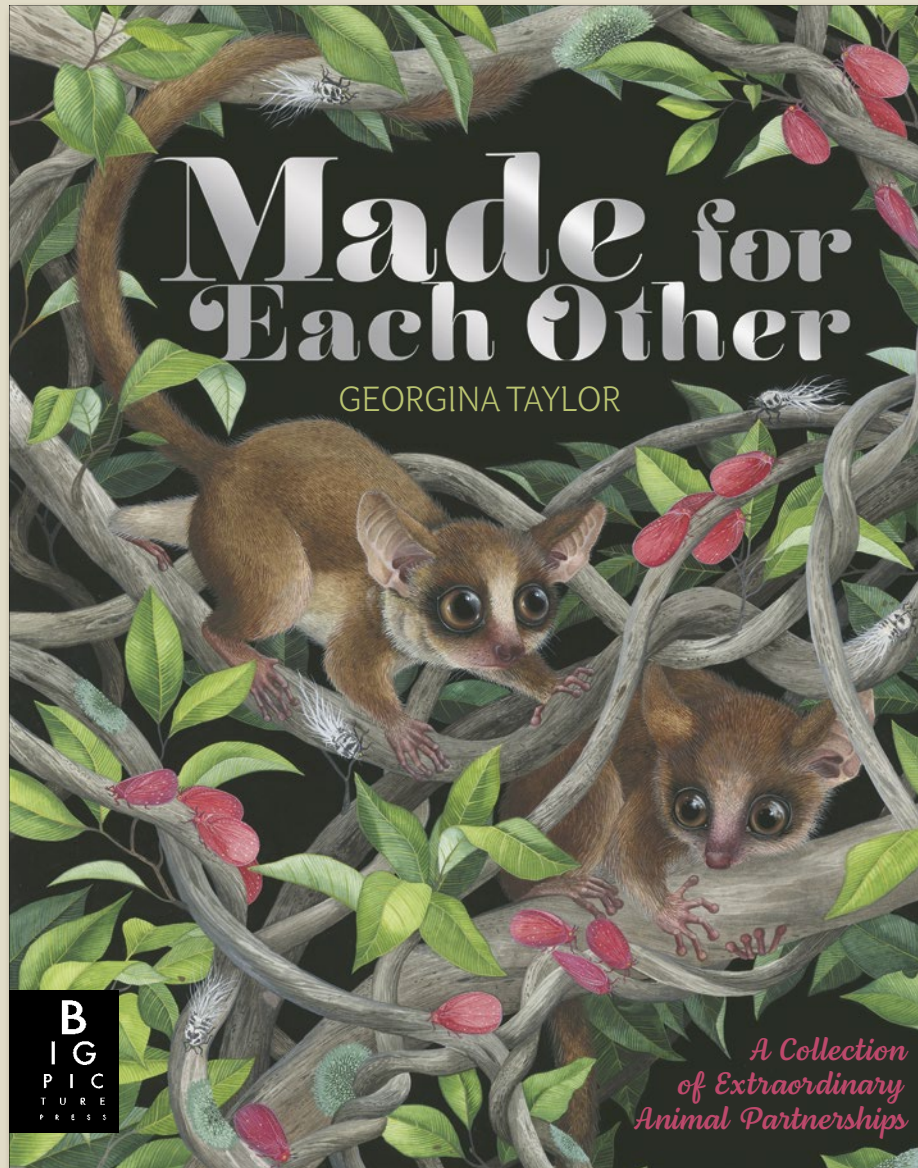
- A stunning look at geography, exploring the physical features of rivers, the unique wildlife they support and how they have shaped human history.
- Featuring 6 mighty rivers from around the world, one from each continent
- CONTENTS: A World of Rivers; Where do rivers get their water?; Source; Heading 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







# 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**ounded in the tropical Indian Ocean, the Aldabra Giant Tortoises are a collection of 15 distinct subspecies that inhabit the islands and reefs of the Seychelles. Some of the most ancient that still exist today, some of which are found nowhere else in the world.

The Seychelles magpie robin (*Ceyx sechellensis*) is native to these islands, and is in fact not a magpie at all. It is a member of the cuckoo family, and is one of the few birds in the world that has a long, thin, downy tail. It is a very unusual bird, and is often mistaken for a magpie. It is a very rare bird, and is only found on the islands of Aldabra and Seychelles.



## Marine Iguanas & Sally Lightfoot Crabs

**B**orned by volcanic activity, many seas and the volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean are home to the most diverse and colorful marine life. In the Galapagos Islands, the marine iguana (*Marine Iguana*) is a unique species that has adapted to life in the sea. It is the only lizard in the world that can swim and feed in the water.

The Sally Lightfoot Crab (*Gecarcinus lateralis*) is a small, colorful crab that is found on the rocky shores of the Galapagos Islands. It is a very common crab, and is often seen scuttling across the rocks. It is a very hardy crab, and can survive in the most extreme conditions.



## Capuchin Monkeys & Balsa Tree Flowers

**W**hite-headed capuchin monkeys are a species of monkey that is found in the tropical rainforests of Central and South America. They are very social animals, and are often seen in large groups. They are very intelligent animals, and are able to use tools to get food.

The Balsa Tree (*Ocotea sp.*) is a tree that is found in the tropical rainforests of Central and South America. It is a very tall tree, and is known for its large, white flowers. The flowers are very fragrant, and are often used in traditional medicine.



## 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

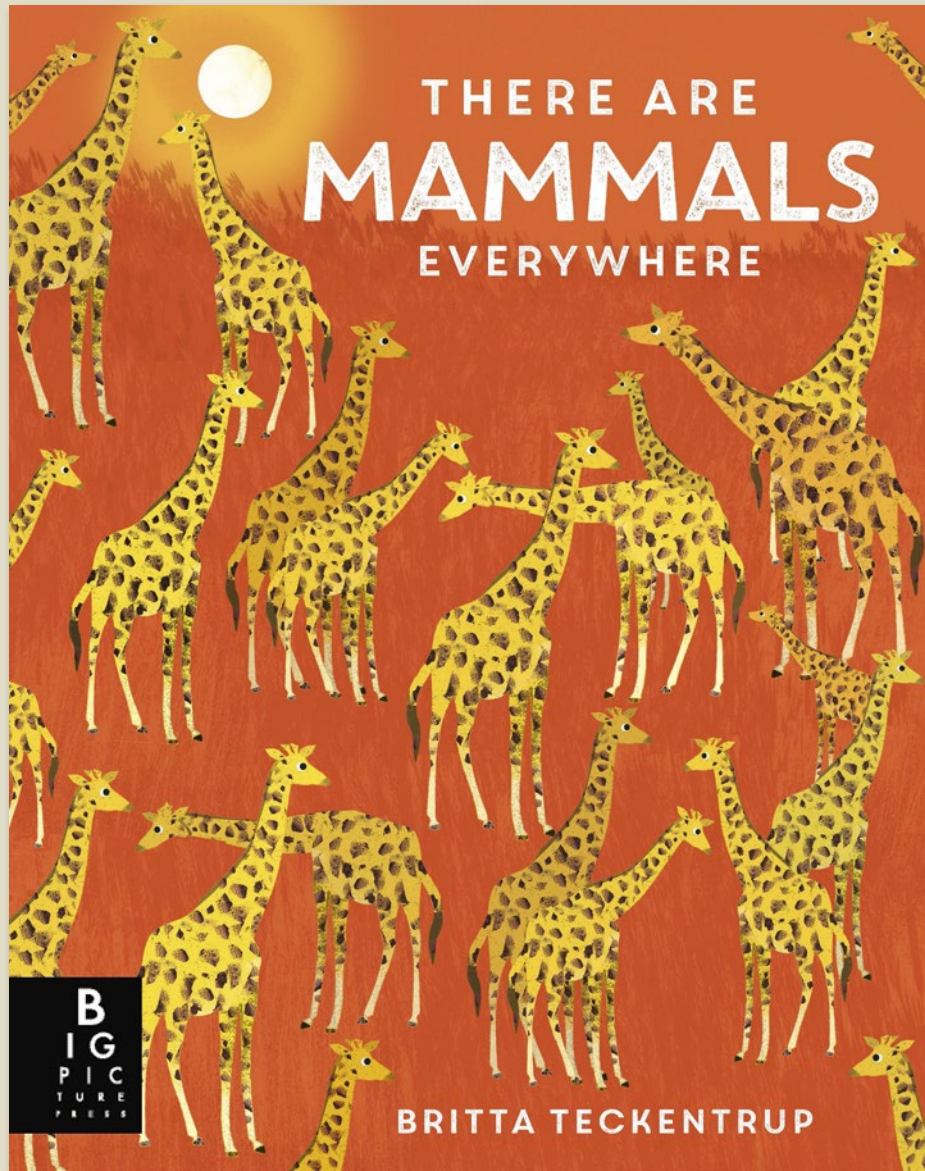
curved beaks. Like two pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, the ruby-throated hummingbird and the cardinal flower are an exact fit.

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 adaption 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



# There are Mammals Everywhere



## An illustrated introduction to mammals.

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



# There are Mammals Everywhere

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

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

**BIG BRAINS**  
Mammals have a large brain, which means they can think and learn. This is why they can use tools, solve problems and even play.

**BREATHING AIR**  
Mammals have lungs, which means they can breathe air. This is why they can live on land, in the water and even in the air.

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

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

**CATS**  
Cats are the only mammals that can retract their claws. They have sharp claws that they can pull back into their skin.

**SEALS**  
Seals are the only mammals that can walk on their flippers. They have a thick layer of blubber to keep them warm in the water.

## MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny mammals with long, thin bodies and tiny teeth. They lived about 200 million years ago. Other mammals evolved like birds and some of these grew much bigger than cats. They had long necks and long legs. They were called dinosaurs. They lived about 100 million years ago. The first mammals were tiny shrews. They were about the size of a mouse. They had long necks and long legs. They were called dinosaurs. They lived about 100 million years ago.

**PROBOSCIDEANS**  
Proboscideans were among the earliest mammals to have the mammalian body plan. They were about the size of a mouse.

**MAMMALS**  
Mammals are the only animals that have mammary glands. They use these glands to produce milk for their young.

**PRIMATE**  
Primates are the only mammals that have a large brain. They are also the only mammals that have opposable thumbs.

**RODENT**  
Rodents are the only mammals that have a long tail. They are also the only mammals that have a large brain.

**REPTILE**  
Reptiles are the only mammals that have a scaly skin. They are also the only mammals that have a large brain.

**SAURIA**  
Sauria are the only mammals that have a long tail. They are also the only mammals that have a large brain.

## WHY ARE MAMMALS UNIQUE?

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

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

**BIG BRAINS**  
Mammals have a large brain, which means they can think and learn. This is why they can use tools, solve problems and even play.

**SEA OTTERS**  
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the water. They have a thick layer of blubber to keep them warm in the water.

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## WHERE DO MAMMALS LIVE?

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

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

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

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

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

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

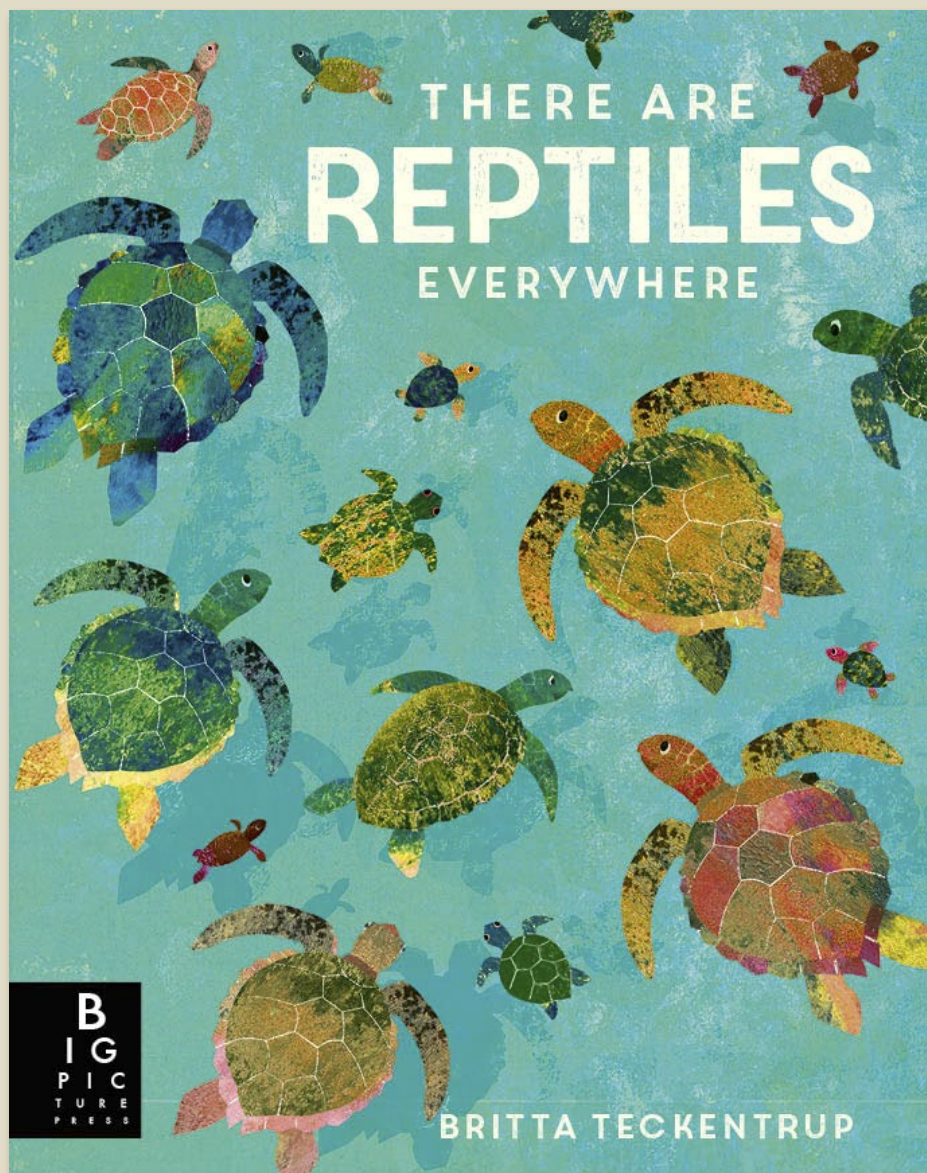
**CAVES**  
Many species of bats gather together in caves in big groups called **colonies**. They rest during the day by hanging upside down from the cave ceiling and go hunting at night. Some caves can house more than five million bats!

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

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



# There are Reptiles Everywhere

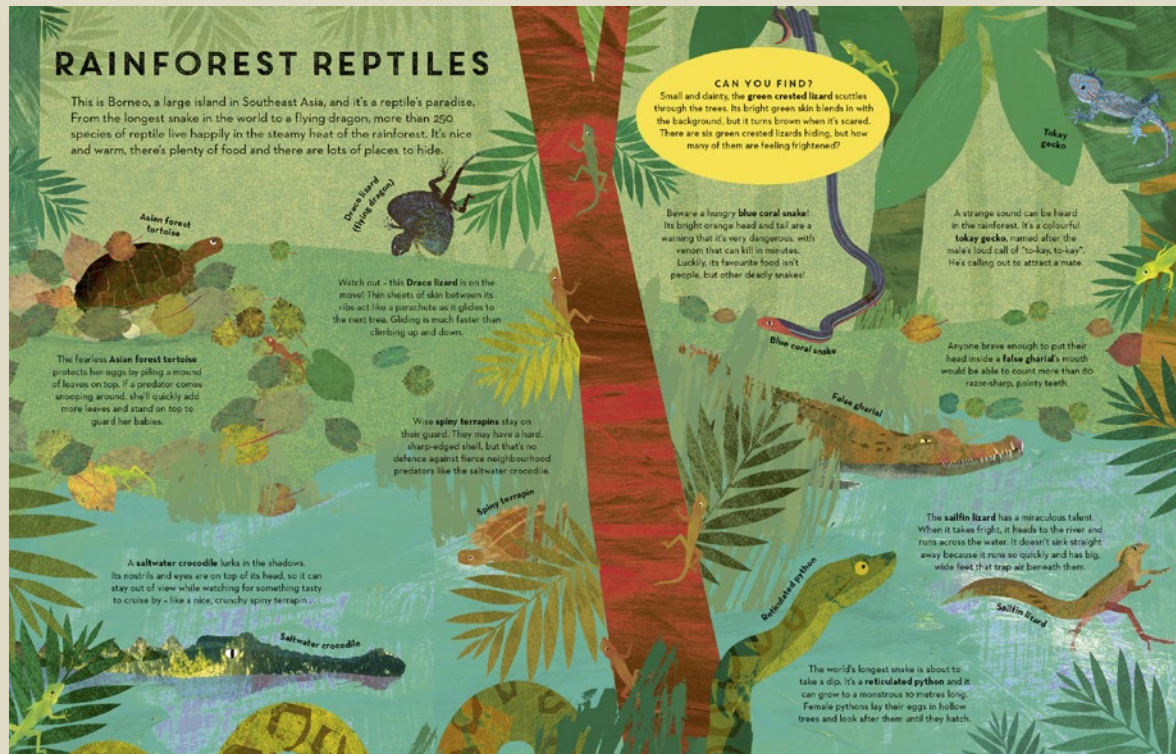


**An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.**

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



# There are Reptiles Everywhere



Pub Date	08/06/2023
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781787419094
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World



# Day and Night



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

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



# Day and Night



## A Guide to Day and Night

### Polar night and midnight sun

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

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

#### Dawn

Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.

#### 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 **DIURNAL**.

#### Sunset

The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.

**DIURNAL** 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.

**CREPUSCULAR** animals and plants are active again.

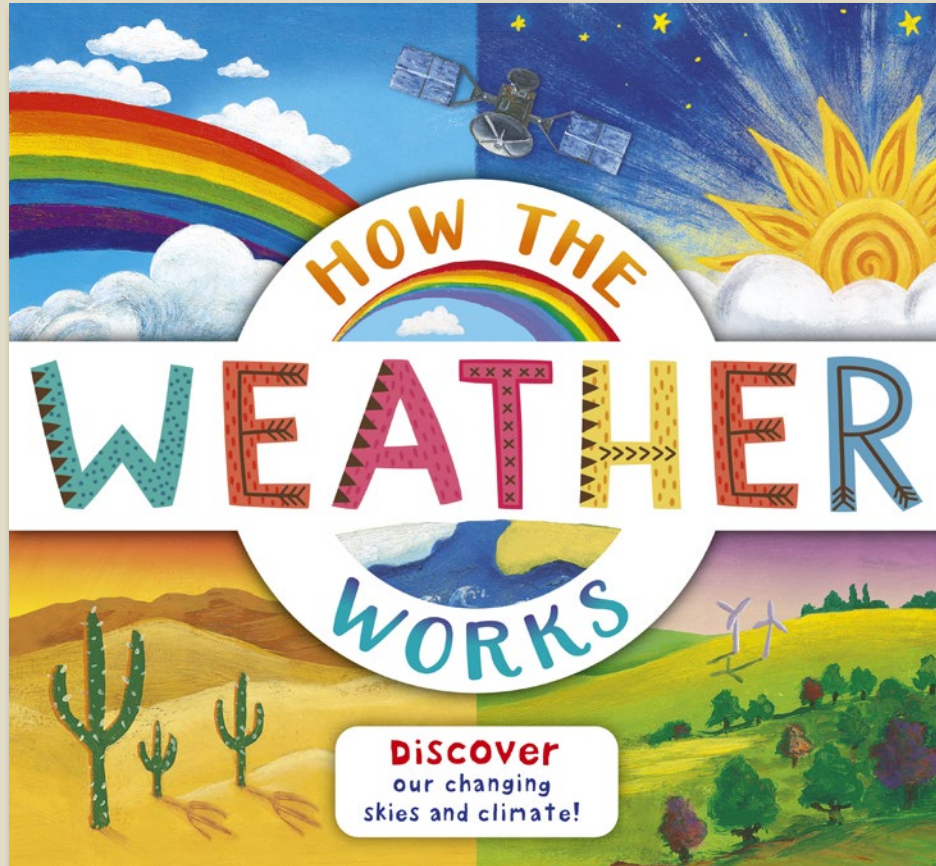
#### Night

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 **NOCTURNAL**.

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

# How the Weather Works

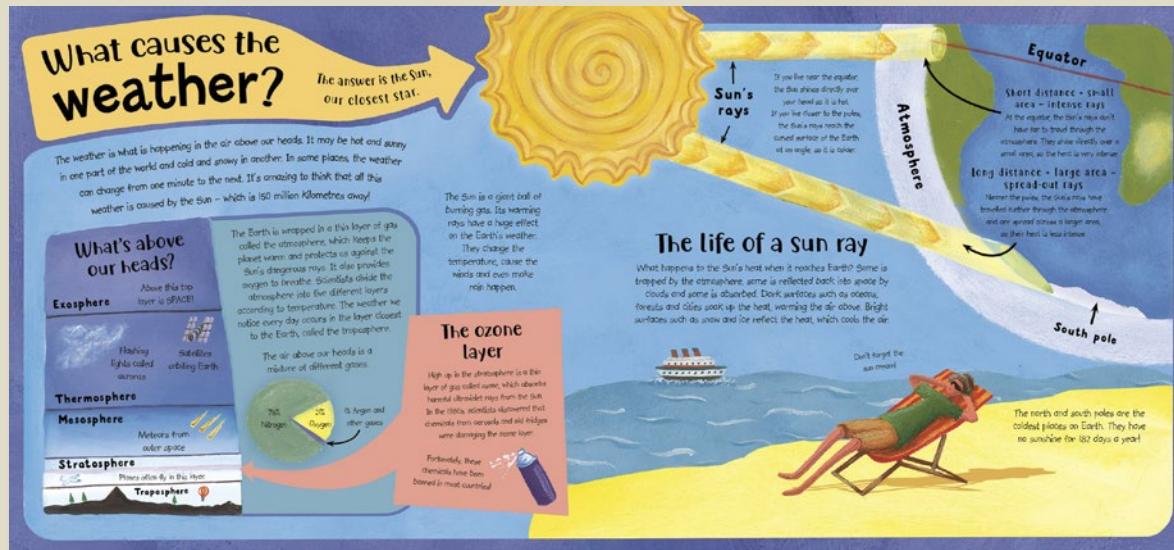
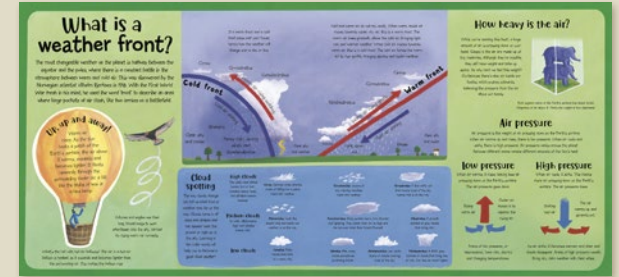
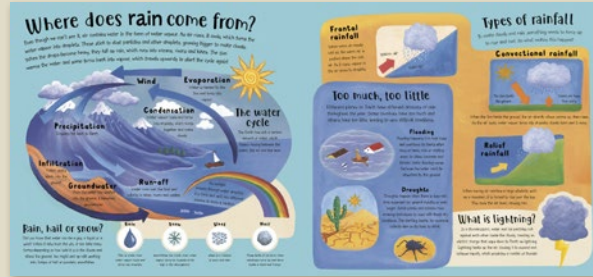


**From rainfall to sunshine, snow storms to hurricanes and everything in between - learn all about how the weather works!**

- A fresh, updated look for the acclaimed series featuring *How the World Works* and *How the Weather Works*, which has sold over 213,000 copies worldwide (as of October 2022).
- An accessible, gorgeously illustrated first science book, answering children's most pressing questions about how the weather works
- Entertaining and educational, an updated edition of this book which follows on from *How The World Works*, winner of the Royal Society Young People's Book Prize



# How the Weather Works

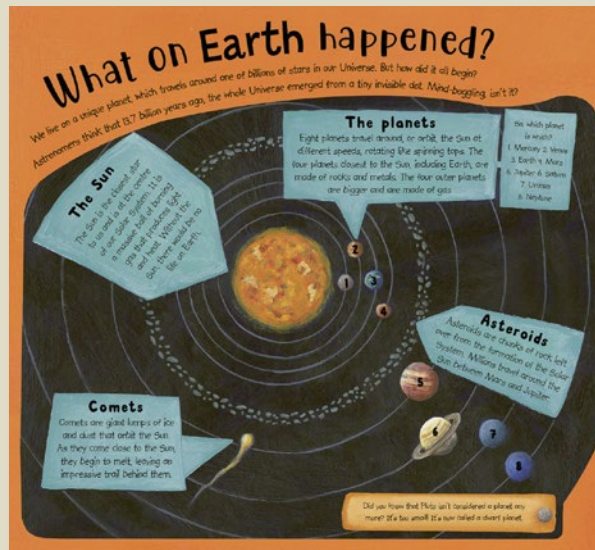
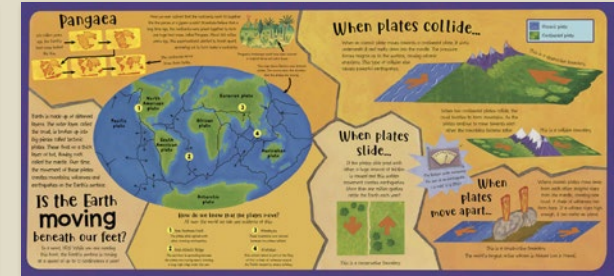


Pub Date	11/05/2023
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800785595
H x W	254 x 275mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Christiane Dorion
Illustrator	Beverley Young
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World





# How the World Works



Pub Date	11/05/2023
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800785588
H x W	254 x 275mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Christiane Dorion
Illustrator	Beverley Young
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

# My First Book of Space

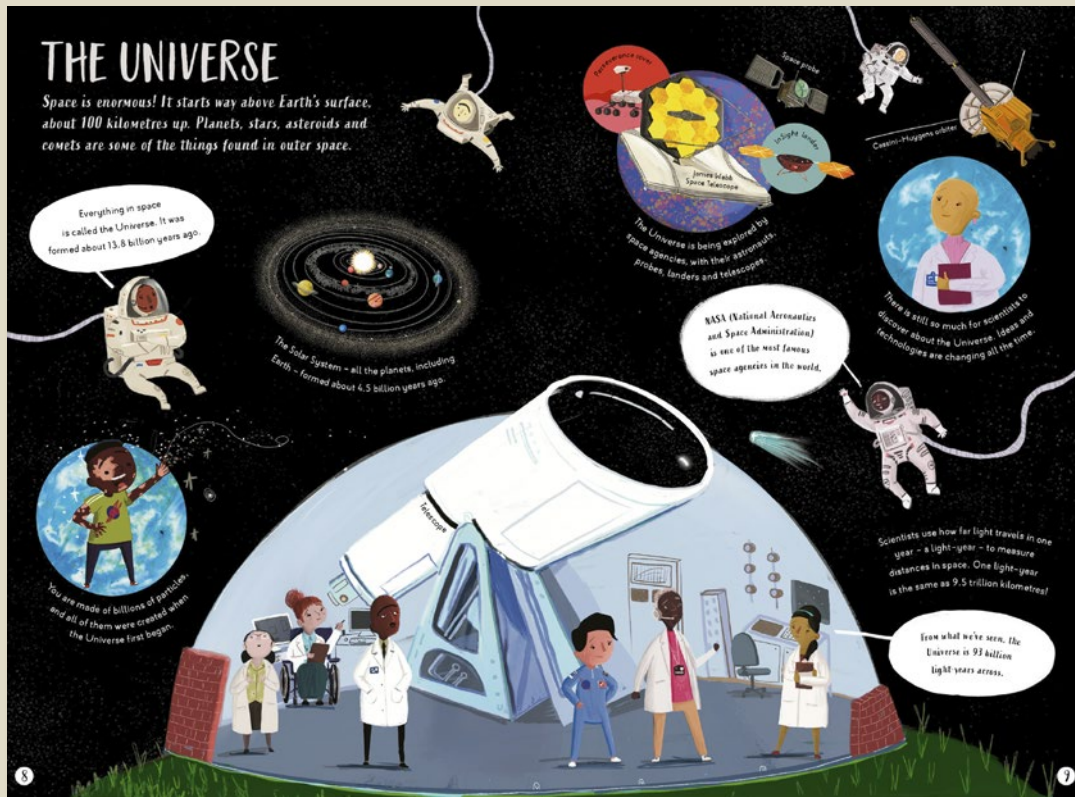
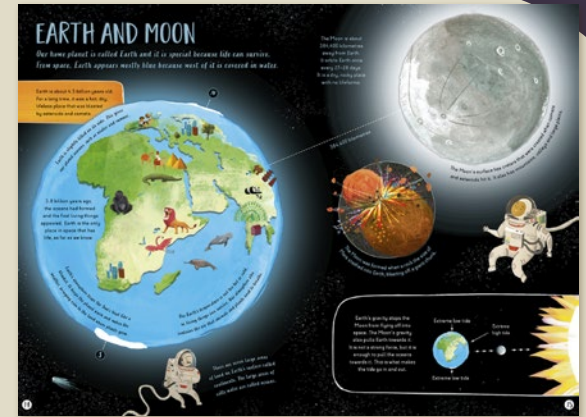
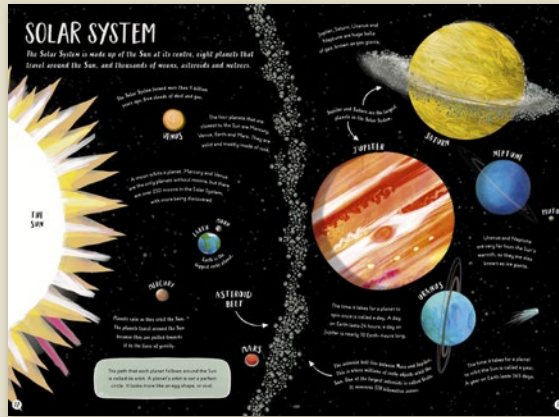
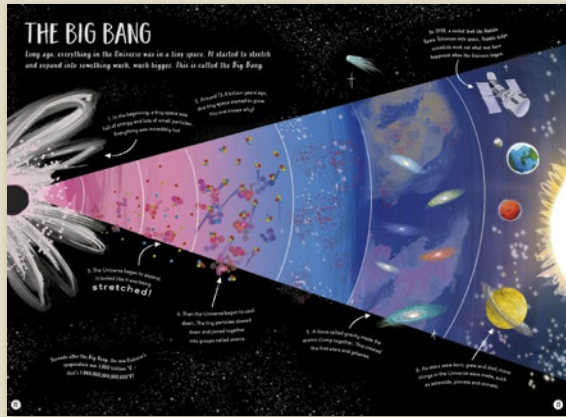


**Explore the wonders of the cosmos in this gorgeously illustrated first guide to space.**

- Split into four clear sections for guided reading and learning about the topic
- Charming illustrations by award-winning illustrator Aaron Cushley (won the SLA Information Book Award 2021 for *How Many Mice Make an Elephant*)
- Large format for lap-time reading, with busy pages to pore over again and again
- Includes a search-and-find element featuring a shooting star on every page
- *My First Book of Nature* has sold over 64,000 copies worldwide (as of September 2023)



# My First Book of Space



Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800784741
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Aaron Cushley
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World

# My First Book of Weather



## A bright first book about the weather

- *My First Book of Nature*, the first title in the series, has sold over 60,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Comprised of four clear sections
- Sample contents: **What is weather?** Up in the air/The sun/The wind; **What's the weather today?** Land and sea/Nature's weather warnings/A storm is on the way; **World Weather** Cold Earth/Warm Earth/Climates; **Extreme Weather** Wild Weather Events/Hot and cold/Weird weather
- Includes a search-and-find element to look for in every scene and 4 tear-out wipe-clean spotting cards, with writing and drawing activities
- Consulted and \*endorsed\* by the Royal Meteorological Society
- Illustrated by Taiwanese artist Cinyee Chiu - bold, bright, fun and appealing to early readers







# Multimondes – French North American rights available

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Updated 5 April 2024

[bookshelf.bonnierbooks.co.uk/collections/Multimondes---French-North-American-rights-available](https://bookshelf.bonnierbooks.co.uk/collections/Multimondes---French-North-American-rights-available)