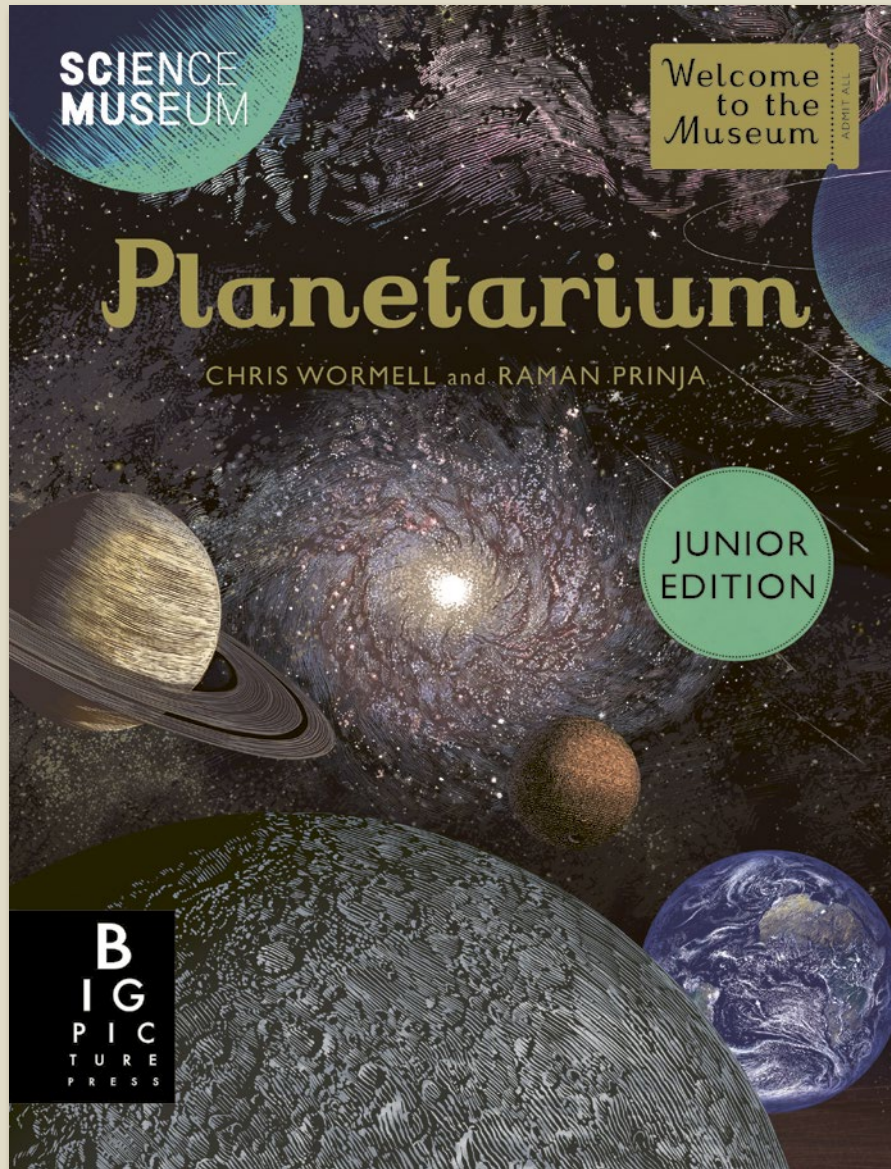




Oceano FBF24

Planetarium (Junior Edition)



With specially written text for younger readers, step inside the museum to explore the Universe in all its glory.

- *Planetarium* has sold over 210,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages (as of July 2022)
- Intricate woodcut artwork by Chris Wormell, illustrator of award-winning title *H is for Hawk* (Vintage, 2015) and *La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust* (Penguin Random House, 2017)
- Written by Professor Raman Prinja, professor of astrophysics at University College London

Planetarium (Junior Edition)

LOOKING AT SPACE

Telescopes

Objects in space, such as stars and galaxies, are very far away and only a tiny amount of their light reaches Earth. This is because light spreads out as it moves further from its starting point. To look at space in any detail, we rely on telescopes – special instruments which make distant objects appear much larger.

Telescopes act like funnels for collecting light. Light just as a bigger bucket catches more rainwater, a bigger telescope gathers more light. The pupils of our eyes are barely 5mm across, but modern telescopes can be more than 10m wide – a telescope that has an eye which four million times larger than those we can see just with our eyes.

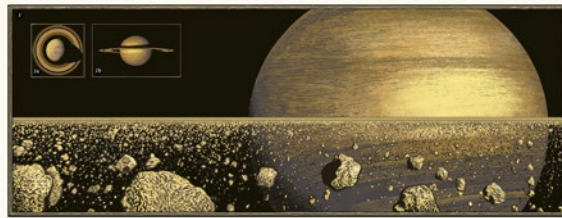
Telescopes work by collecting light using a lens or mirror. The light is focused into a small sharp image and this image is magnified (made bigger). The two main types of telescope are refractors and reflectors. Refracting telescopes use lenses to bend or collect light. The light enters through the front lens and travels through the telescope to the eyepiece, where it is magnified. Reflecting telescopes use mirrors to collect light. Light enters the telescope, bounces off a curved primary (flat) mirror then is reflected off a smaller secondary mirror which magnifies the image.

Key to plate

a) Galileo's first telescope
The first telescope was made by Galileo in 1609. It was a simple refracting telescope with a lens 45cm long and a diameter of 30mm. It was used to observe the Moon and the planets.

b) Newton's reflecting telescope
Newton's reflecting telescope was the first to use mirrors. It was built in 1672 and was 1.2m long. It was used to observe the Moon and the planets.

c) James Clerk Maxwell's reflecting telescope
The first reflecting telescope was built by James Clerk Maxwell in 1845. It was 1.8m long and was used to observe the Moon and the planets.



THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Saturn

Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun. It is a huge gas giant, surrounded by beautiful, bright rings. Although the rings look solid from a distance, up close they are made of billions of ice particles, along with fine dust and frozen-ice boulders. Scientists think the rings formed when a moon drifted too close to Saturn and was broken up by the planet's gravity.

Like the other gas giants, Saturn is a huge ball of gas and liquid. It is mostly made up of hydrogen and helium, which are some of the lightest gases

in the Universe. In fact, Saturn would float in water if you could find a bathtub big enough to hold it!

Saturn is surrounded by more than 140 moons. Its moon, Titan, is the second largest in the Solar System. Scientists are very interested in the moon because it looks a bit like Earth. At the time when life first appeared on our planet – it might even be known to extraterrestrial life.

Key to plate

A) Saturn
Diameter: 120,536km
(9.5x greater than Earth)
29.5 Earth years

Rotation period (day)
10.7 hours

Mass
95 Earth masses

The Romans named Saturn after the father of Jupiter – a mythological god. The planet is named after him.

THE STARS

Star Life Cycles

Stars show by consuming hydrogen atoms into helium atoms inside their cores. But at some point, every star will run out of helium fuel. What happens next depends on how big the star is.

The smallest stars (or lightweight stars) burn brighter than our Sun to light takes to move (the amount of matter it has). They spend several years making energy before running out of fuel. Then they swell into red giants and burn into white dwarf stars.

Middlesized stars start off 8 to 20 times the mass of the Sun. They burn much faster than smaller stars, using up their fuel supply in less than a billion years. At the point they swell into supergiants, then die in a huge explosion called a supernova. The only thing left behind will be a very dense, city-sized core called a neutron star.

The most massive (heavyweight) stars are more than 20 times the mass of the Sun. They burn so fast that they can use up all their fuel in just a few million years. They quickly grow into enormous blue supergiants, then just as quickly collapse in the end up to a supernova explosion. The life cycle of heavyweight stars ends with the creation of a black hole (see page 24).

Key to plate

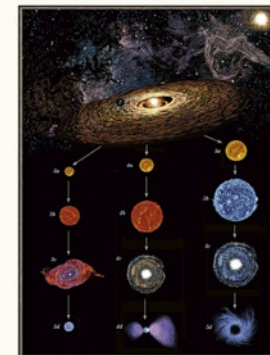
1) Intermediate weight
These stars spend most of their lives as main sequence stars. At the end of their lives, they become red giants and then white dwarfs.

2) Proton
The most common element in the universe is hydrogen. It is made of one proton and one neutron. Protons are found in the nuclei of all atoms.

3) Hydrogen gas
Hydrogen gas is the most abundant element in the universe. It is made of one proton and one neutron.

4) Helium gas
Helium gas is the second most abundant element in the universe. It is made of two protons and two neutrons.

5) The end of the star's life
At the end of its life, a star can become a white dwarf, a neutron star, or a black hole.



PLANETARIUM

Our Place in the Universe

The Universe contains absolutely everything, from tiny atoms to giant galaxies. It is so big that it can be hard for us to imagine its size. But one way of doing this is imagining Earth's 'cosmic address'. So, instead of writing down a house number, street, town and country, we replace each line with larger and larger structures in space.

Our cosmic address starts with our planet, Earth. Earth is one of eight planets in the Solar System, so that is the next line. The Sun is at the centre of the Solar System and is one of 200 billion stars in the Milky Way Galaxy; the Milky Way is one of about 50 galaxies in a cluster called the Local Group; this is one of many galaxy clusters in the Virgo Supercluster; and finally the Virgo Supercluster is part of a region in space called Laniakea. This means that our cosmic address is: Earth, Solar System, Milky Way Galaxy, Local Group, Virgo Supercluster, Laniakea, Universe.

While this helps us imagine the Universe, scientists still need ways of measuring its sheer size. Miles and kilometres are no help at this scale. Instead, astronomers use light years – the distance light travels in one year. Since light has a speed of 300,000km per second, the distance it travels in a year is 9.5 trillion km. The distance between our Sun and the planet Neptune is 0.0005 light years. The Milky Way is 100,000 light years across. But largest of all, the Universe is 93 billion light years wide.

Key to plate

1: Our Place in the Universe
a) Earth
b) Solar System

c) Milky Way Galaxy
d) Local Group
e) Virgo Supercluster

f) Laniakea
g) Universe



Pub Date **07/02/2019**

Pub Price **£12.99**

ISBN **9781787414969**

H x W **246 x 189mm**

Binding **Hardback**

Age Range **7-9 years**

Author **Raman Prinja**

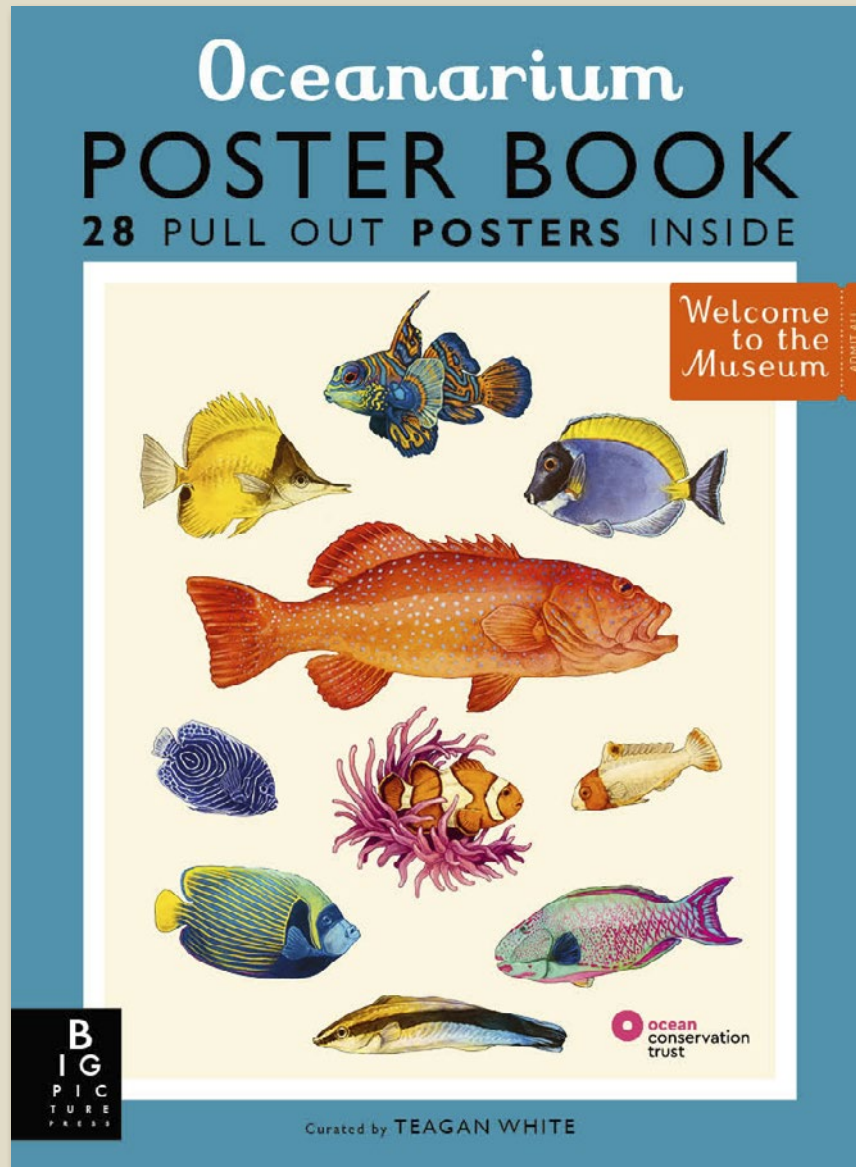
Illustrator **Chris Wormell**

Extent **80pp**

Word Count **14000 words**

Rights Available **World**

Oceanarium Poster Book



Big, bold and beautifully illustrated, these stunning posters from Teagan White's bestselling *Oceanarium* are perfect for pinning on your walls.

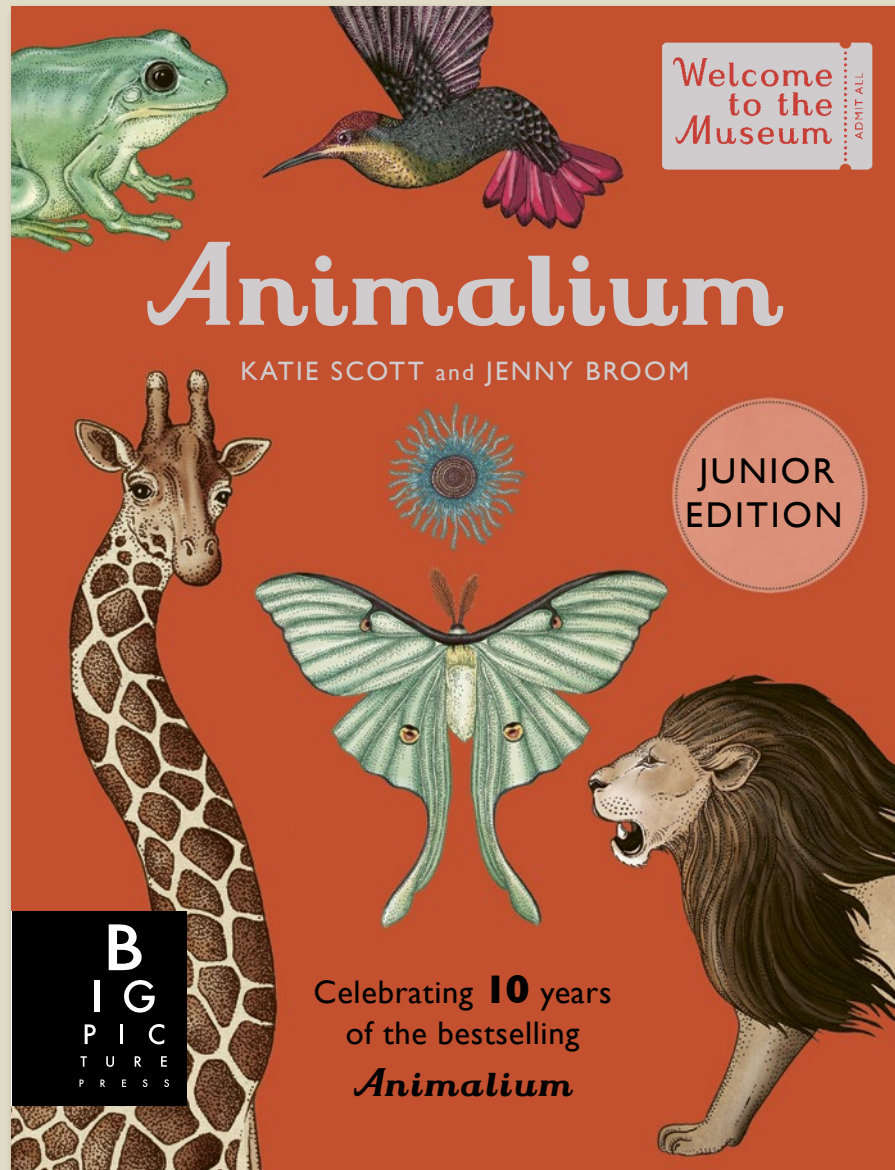
- 28 pull-out posters will feature full-colour images of beautiful ocean wildlife
- From the stunning illustrator of *Oceanarium*
- Large, high-quality format makes this the ideal gift
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages with *Oceanarium* having sold over 100,000 copies (as of July 2022)

Oceanarium Poster Book



| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Pub Date | 08/06/2023 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800783652 |
| H x W | 370 x 272mm |
| Binding | Paperback |
| Age Range | 9-11 years |
| Author | Loveday Trinick |
| Illustrator | Teagan White |
| Extent | 56pp |
| Word Count | 1103 words |
| Rights Available | World |

Animalium (Junior Edition)



With text especially written for younger children, more readers than ever can discover the wonders of the animal kingdom in the *Animalium Junior*, the new edition of the international bestseller.

- Abridged format makes this the perfect alternative to the large-format book, and offers an alternative price point for consumers.
- Phenomenal vintage-inspired artwork by award-winning artist Katie Scott
- Cover finish: matt lam and 100% foil

Animalium (Junior Edition)

INVERTEBRATES

Invertebrates

Invertebrates are grouped together not because they have things in common, but because they all lack one important feature: a jointed back. Making up around 97 per cent of the animal kingdom, invertebrates vary widely from the simple sponge to the intelligent octopus. They are split into related groups (such as Rotifers, segmented worms and molluscs) and can be found almost everywhere on Earth: in water or on the sea bed and even underground.

Most species of invertebrate appeared around 540 million years ago, making them Earth's first animals. Sponges evolved from single-cell creatures to become the very first animals. They can't move or think so it's easy to mistake them for plants, but they feed on bacteria and can sense and react to their underwater environment.

Next came the colonialists, a wide-ranging group. Some, such as sea anemones, attach themselves to rocks, while most types of jellyfish can move freely through the water. While molluscs kill and eat animals to survive, they are 'passive predators' which means they wait patiently for their prey and then sting them to death!

Key to plate

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Black sea nettle Diameter: 10cm | 4 Dotted nemertea Diameter: 10cm | 7 Banded planula Diameter: 10cm |
| 2 Yellow-eyed planula Diameter: 3cm | 5 Black back planula Diameter: 3cm | 8 |
| 3 Purple sea nettle Diameter: 10cm | 6 Black coral Diameter: 10cm | |
| | 9 Flowering coral Diameter: 10cm | |



INVERTEBRATES

Squids and Octopuses

The cephalopod family – which includes squids and octopuses – dominated the seas several million years before fish existed. Around 800 species of cephalopod can now be found in every ocean on Earth.

Their large brains and impressive senses make them suitable creatures able to communicate with one another. They have suction-like tentacles and move by taking in water and then shooting it out to move forward by jet propulsion.

Cephalopods can change the colour and pattern of their bodies to camouflage themselves and scare off predators. They also produce ink and, when threatened, they release an ink cloud which confuses predators. Some can even produce a gum-like cloud a similar size, shape and colour to their own body which acts as a decoy and makes the cover cephalopod can escape.

Key to plate

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 Longarmed squid Mantle length: 1.5m | 2 Whitefish squid Mantle length: 1.5m | 3 Angel octopus Mantle length: 1.5m |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |



INVERTEBRATES

Flying Insects

Insects are arthropods (which means they have a hard outside called an exoskeleton) and are closely related to crustaceans (frogs and lobsters) and arachnids (spiders and scorpions). There are at least one million species of insects, and around 100,000 new species are identified every year!

Insects are the only invertebrates that can fly and were the first to leave on Earth. Plants and insects have evolved together over millions of years. Plants have found ways to defend themselves from being eaten by insects while, at the same time, relying on them to spread their pollen and allow them to reproduce.

All insects metamorphose as they mature, which means they undergo a series of changes to their bodies. The word for this transformation from caterpillar to butterfly is perhaps the most well-known example.

Key to plate

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Blue Thomas butterfly Wingspan: 10cm | 2 Housefly Wingspan: 10cm | 3 Common green Wingspan: 10cm |
| 4 Common wasp Length: 10cm | 5 Green lacewing Wingspan: 10cm | 6 Common housefly Wingspan: 10cm |
| 7 | 8 | 9 |



INVERTEBRATES

Habitat: Coastal Waters

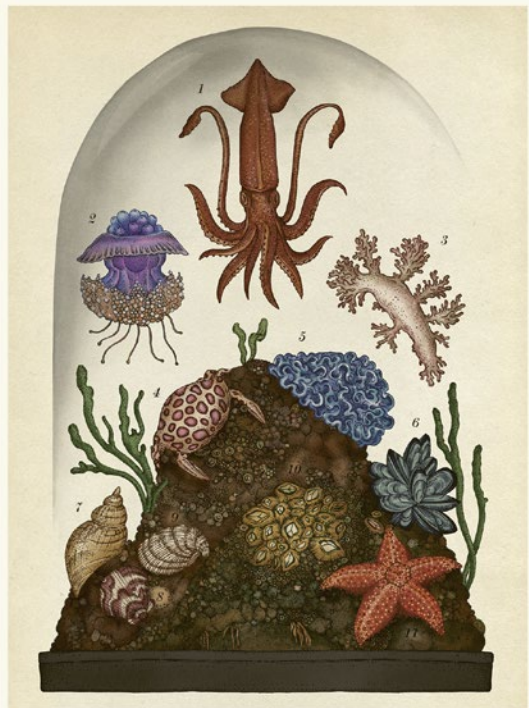
Coastal habitats appear where the sea meets the land. They are areas of constant change as waves, tides and currents continuously affect the landscape. Despite these challenges, life in coastal areas is the richest in the world. With rivers flooding into the sea and waves constantly eroding the land, there's a never-ending source of nutrients.

Many of the creatures that live in coastal waters, such as crabs, limpets and scallops, have hard shells which protect them from the sharp rocks and powerful currents. Some, such as mussels, can open their shells, allowing them to sift the water for food, while others hunt for prey hiding in crevices.

Some areas of the coast are above the water at low tide and below the water at high tide. Many animals that live in these areas – known as intertidal zones – have cement glands that allow them to anchor themselves to a rock and stay put as the tides rise and fall. Others, like starfish and octopuses, have powerful suckers on their arms which help them to grip slippery surfaces.

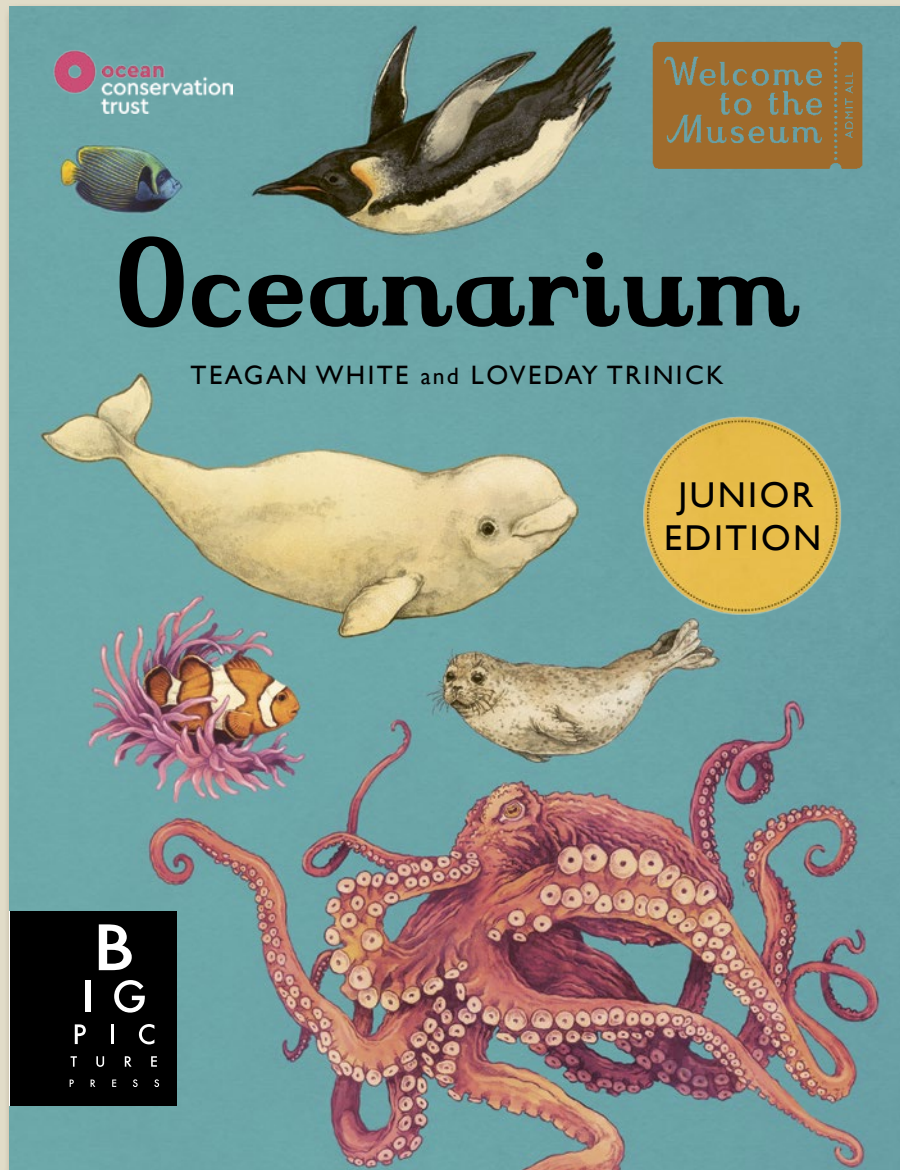
Key to plate

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1: Northern short-fin squid Mantle length: 1.4cm | 2: Lettuce sea slug Length: 5cm | 3: Striped venus clam Length: 4cm |
| 4: Crown jellyfish Diameter: 20cm | 5: Blue mussel Length: 7.5cm | 6: Little grey barnacle Length: 9mm |
| 7: Bushy-backed sea slug Length: 10cm | 8: True tulip snail Length: 13cm | 9: Cushion star Diameter: 24cm |
| 10: Calico crab Width: 7.6cm | 11: Calico scallop Length: 8cm | |



| | |
|------------------|---------------|
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| Pub Price | £12.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800783706 |
| H x W | 246 x 189mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Jenny Broom |
| Illustrator | Katie Scott |
| Extent | 80pp |
| Word Count | 8000 words |
| Rights Available | World |

Oceanarium (Junior Edition)



Written for younger children, more readers than ever can discover the wonders of the animal kingdom in the *Oceanarium Junior*.

- Cover finishes: matt lam, spot UV and foil
- Abridged format makes this the perfect alternative to the large-format book, and offers an alternative price point for consumers.
- Beautiful vintage-inspired artwork by award-winning artist Teagan White
- Published in conjunction with the National Marine Aquarium, part of the Ocean Conservation Trust.

Oceanarium (Junior Edition)

INVERTEBRATA

Jellyfish

Jellyfish wander the ocean drifting with the currents whenever the water takes them. Despite their name, they are not fish but invertebrates as they don't have a skeleton. Their soft, bell-shaped bodies are around 75 per cent water and contain neither brain nor heart. They have bioluminescent but can push themselves gently through the water by flapping their body (the bell) with water and contracting it back out again. Along with coral and anemones, jellyfish belong to the group Cnidaria. All cnidarians are carnivorous and use stinging cells to catch prey and to defend themselves. Most jellyfish have long tentacles, which are lined with harpoon-like stings. When jellyfish sting their tentacles into the water the sting has venom into the victim the moment they brush against it. Several species of jellyfish are translocators, meaning other animals will not use the sting about until it has been released. Others use bright colours to attract prey. For instance, flower hat jellyfish have fluorescent-lipped tentacles, which may look like green algae to unsuspecting fish. The fish approach the tentacles in the hope of food but instead have their vital parts stung. Some young fish and crabs seek shelter in the tentacles. They rely on a thick mucus coating to protect them or simply dodge the tentacles as they sweep in the water.

Key points

- 1. **Blue jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 2. **Sea nettle jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
This is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 3. **White-spined jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
This species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 4. **Black sea nettle jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
This species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 5. **Flower hat jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
This species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 6. **Comb jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
This species is the largest jellyfish in the world.



CORALFIRES

Habitat: Rock Pool

Rock pools are the small pockets of shallow salt water in the rocky holes of the shoreline at low tide. A very changeable habitat, rock pools vary in size from a few centimetres to a metre or more. They are very important habitats, not only for the variety of life that lives in them, but also for the role they play in the life cycle of many organisms. They are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks. They are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks. They are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.

Key points

- 1. **Rock pool fish**
Length: 10cm
These fish are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.
- 2. **Blue sea slug**
Length: 10cm
These slugs are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.
- 3. **Sea slug**
Length: 10cm
These slugs are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.
- 4. **Sea slug**
Length: 10cm
These slugs are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.
- 5. **Sea slug**
Length: 10cm
These slugs are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.
- 6. **Sea slug**
Length: 10cm
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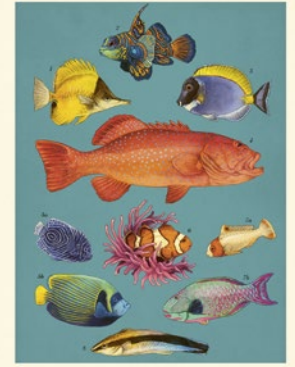
FISH

Coral Reef Fish

The coral reef is one of the most diverse and beautiful ecosystems in the ocean and the animals that live there all rely on it in some way for their survival. Coral reef fish often have beautiful patterns and bright colours which means they can blend in with their surroundings. The diverse appearance of the fish might also be used to attract a mate and certain colours can also give a warning - red and yellow often mean that an individual has poisonous compounds in its or a sting. Many coral reef fish have bright colours to feed fish. With specially adapted mouths, surgeonfish and parrotfish graze on the algae that grows on the surface of coral. By removing the algae which would otherwise smother the coral, these herbivores help to keep the reef alive. Some fish, such as butterflyfish, consume the coral itself, clearing small patches so new coral can grow. Predators such as sharks also swim the reef hunting for food. Small coral reef fish, like damselfish and anthias, use the reef's many hiding places such as caves and crevices.

Key points

- 1. **Longnose butterflyfish**
Length: 10cm
These fish are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.
- 2. **Parrotfish**
Length: 10cm
These fish are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.
- 3. **Surge wrasse**
Length: 10cm
These fish are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.
- 4. **Clownfish**
Length: 10cm
These fish are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.
- 5. **Sea slug**
Length: 10cm
These slugs are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.
- 6. **Sea slug**
Length: 10cm
These slugs are found in the salt and sand of the beach, in the tide pools and in the cracks of the rocks.



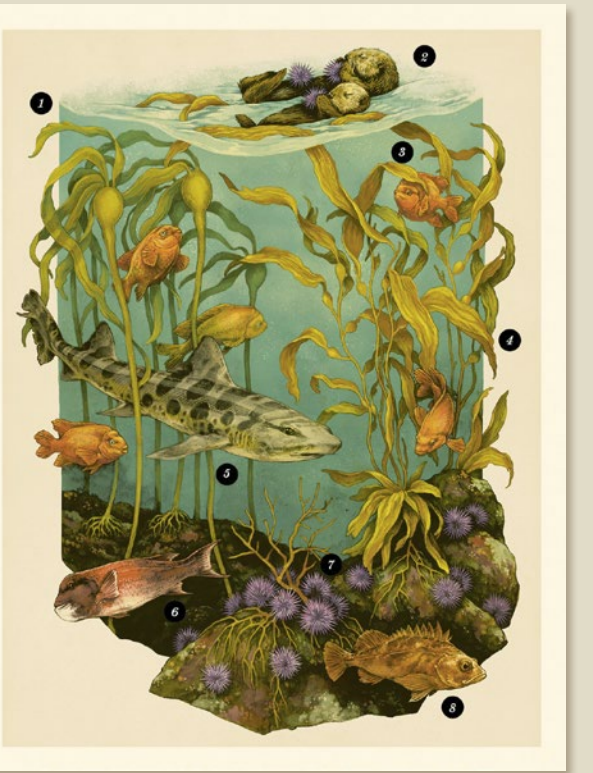
MAMMALS

Habitat: Kelp Forest

Kelp is a kind of seaweed that grows in cool coastal regions. Unlike plants on land, seaweeds have a holdfast instead of roots, which grips to the rocky seabed, ensuring the kelp is locked in place. Each holdfast has one or more stipes, or stalks, reaching up to the surface. Some types of kelp grow as tall as 45 metres, forming vast forests that tower above the seabed. All ecosystems need a delicate balance between photosynthesising organisms (such as seaweed), herbivores and carnivores. In the kelp forest, this balance is best seen in the relationship between kelp, sea urchins and sea otters. Sea urchins graze on the kelp, making space for new plant growth. Sea otters then feed on the urchins, keeping their numbers down and ensuring they don't eat all the kelp. Kelp forests are vulnerable to climate change as warming seas bring less of the nutrients needed for kelp growth and poor water quality reduces the light levels needed for photosynthesis. It is possible therefore that, as our ocean warms, kelp forests may move further north to cooler waters.

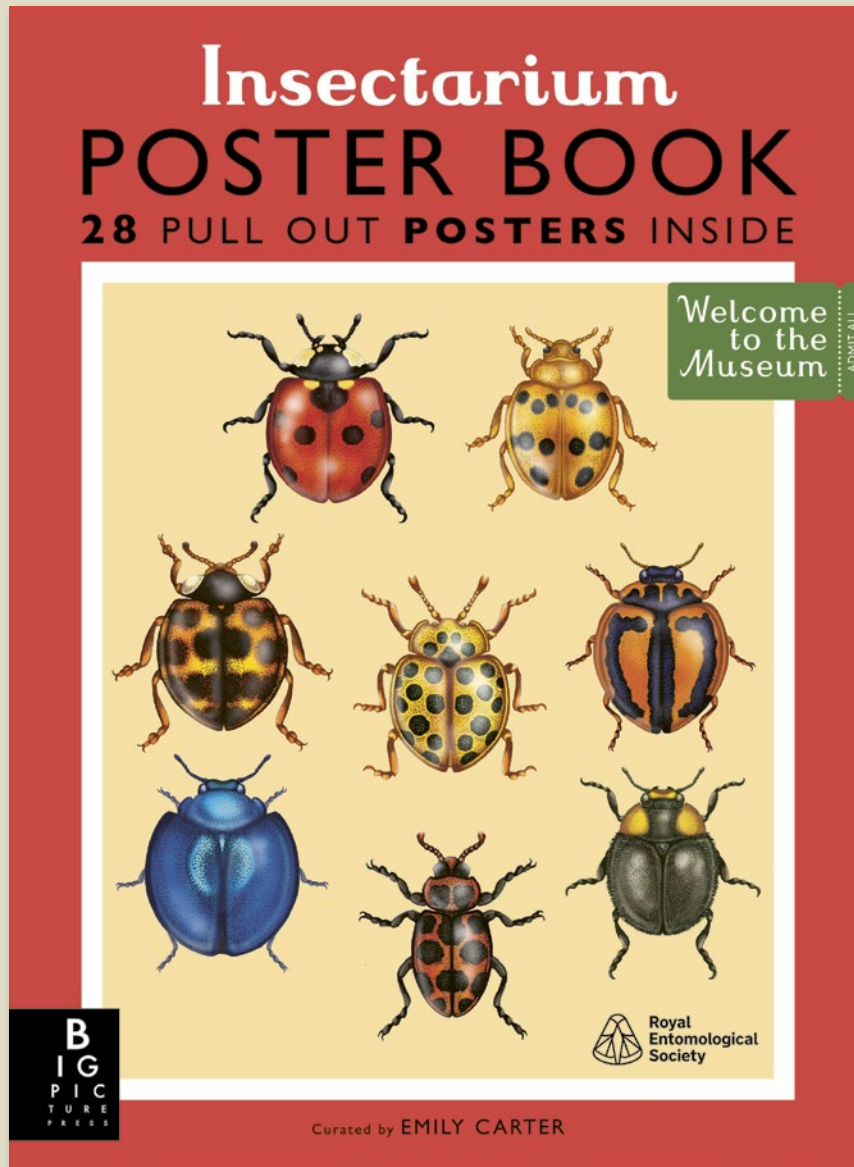
Key to plate

- 1. **Kelp forest, Californian coast, United States of America**
- 2. **Bull kelp**
Length: Approx. 30m
Bull kelp extracts its used in food products, including ice cream.
- 3. **Southern sea otter**
Length: Up to 1.6m
Sea otters were hunted extensively for their fur in the 1700s and 1800s. Their numbers have slowly recovered, but they are still an endangered species.
- 4. **Garibaldi fish**
Length: Approx. 30cm
Male fish defend their nest year-round, and in the spring will clean the nest and entice females in with swimming performances.
- 5. **Giant kelp**
Length: Approx. 45m
Giant kelp can grow as much as 45cm a day, making it one of the fastest-growing organisms on Earth. When detached from the seabed, it floats in mats, giving shelter to many animals.
- 6. **Leopard shark**
Length: Approx. 1.6m
Young sharks are experts at finding snails and crabs under the sandy seabed and often visit kelp forests.
- 7. **California sheephead**
Length: Approx. 30cm
This species starts out as a female and turns into a male later in life.
- 8. **Purple sea urchin**
Length: Approx. 10cm
These sea urchins are a threat to kelp forests. Since 2014, 95 per cent of the bull kelp forests in Northern California, USA, have been devoured by them.
- 9. **Rockfish**
Length: 12–104cm, depending on species.
Some rockfish can live for around 100 years.



| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
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| Pub Price | £12.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800784895 |
| H x W | 246 x 189mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Loveday Trinick |
| Illustrator | Teagan White |
| Extent | 80pp |
| Rights Available | World |

Insectarium Poster Book



Big, bold and beautifully illustrated, these 28 stunning posters from award-winning artist Emily Carter are perfect for pinning on your walls.

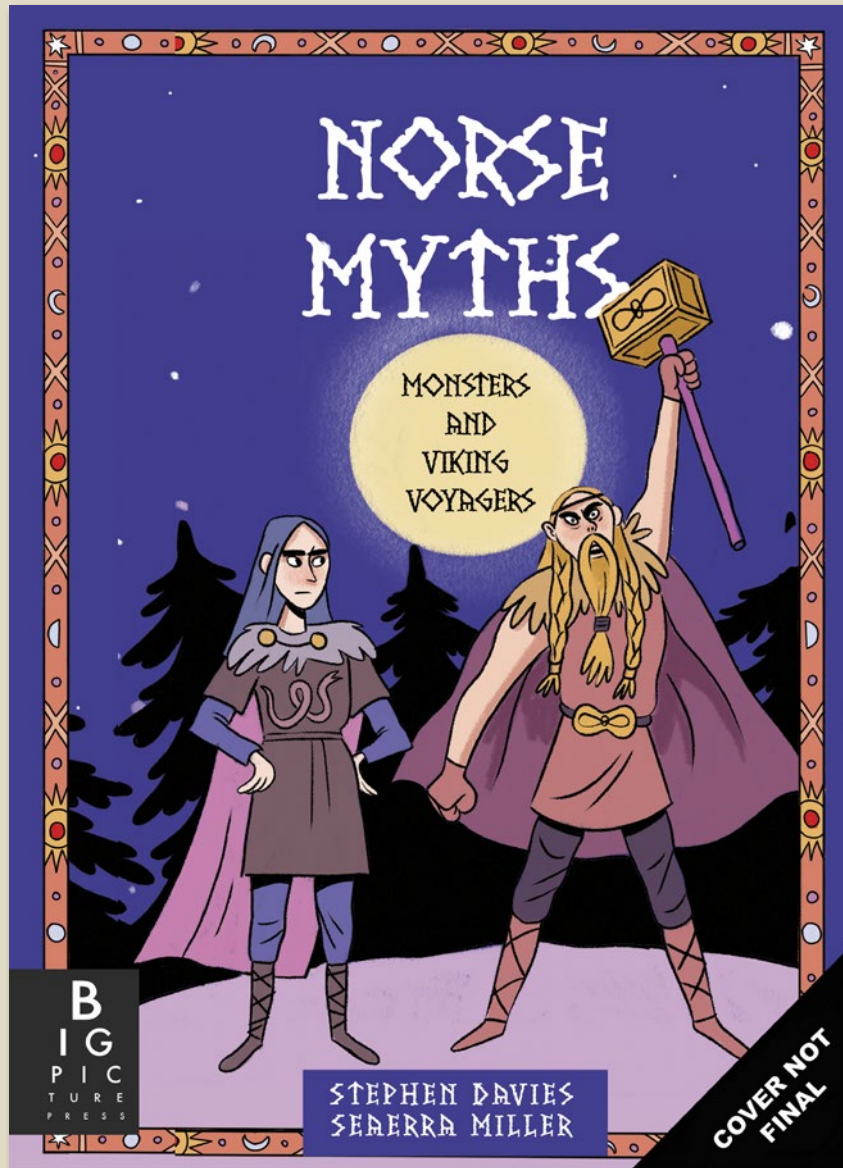
- The core Welcome to the Museum books have sold a combined quantity of over 2 million copies in 48 languages (as of July 2024)
- Published in collaboration with the Royal Entomological Society whose members are devoted to the study of insects
- Stunning artwork by award-winning artist Emily Carter. Her prints and products are stocked in stores such as Liberty, Harvey Nichols & Selfridges
- Perforated edges make these posters easy to tear out
- Cover treatments: Matt lam and spot UV

Insectarium Poster Book



| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Pub Date | 09/10/2025 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781835871843 |
| H x W | 370 x 272mm |
| Binding | Paperback |
| Age Range | Adult |
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| Illustrator | Emily Carter |
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| Files To Printer | 19/05/2025 |
| Freight On Board | 24/07/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |

Norse Myths, Monsters and Viking Voyages



A vivid comic-strip retelling of the greatest Norse myths.

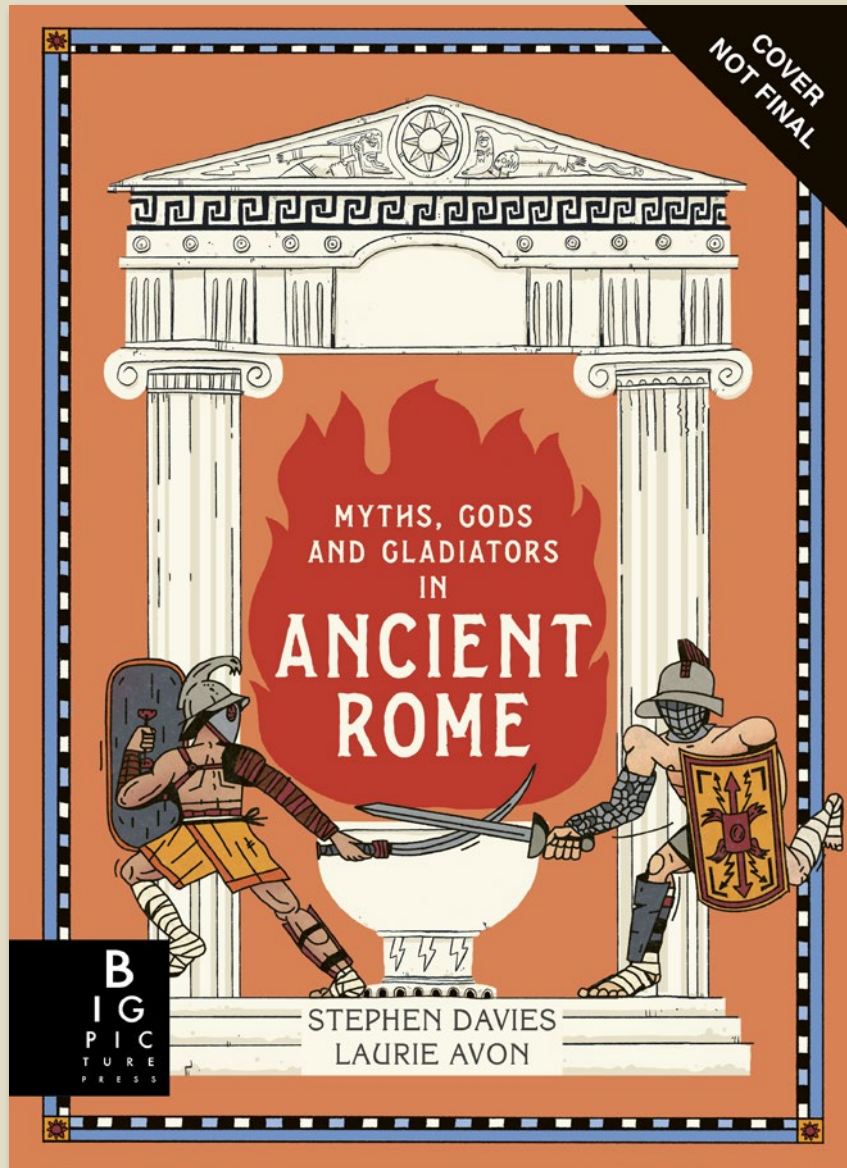
- Contents: Myths - The Creation Myth; The Theft of Idun's Apples; Treasures of the Gods; Thor's Journey to Utgard; The Deal of Balder; Ragnarok; Sigurd and Fafnir Theme spreads - What are the Norse Myths?; Meet the Norse Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Meet the Vikings; Mythical Creatures and Deadly Beasts; The Afterlife; How the Norse Myths Came to us; A Mythic Map
- Following on from the success of *Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece* (which has sold over 50,000 copies worldwide as of July 2024) - this is the next title in a growing series for Big Picture Press.

Norse Myths, Monsters and Viking Voyages



| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Pub Date | 20/11/2025 |
| Pub Price | £14.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800786745 |
| H x W | 297 x 216mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Stephen Davies |
| Illustrator | Seaerra Miller |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Word Count | 12000 words |
| Translation Files | 14/02/2025 |
| Files To Printer | 10/04/2025 |
| Freight On Board | 14/08/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |

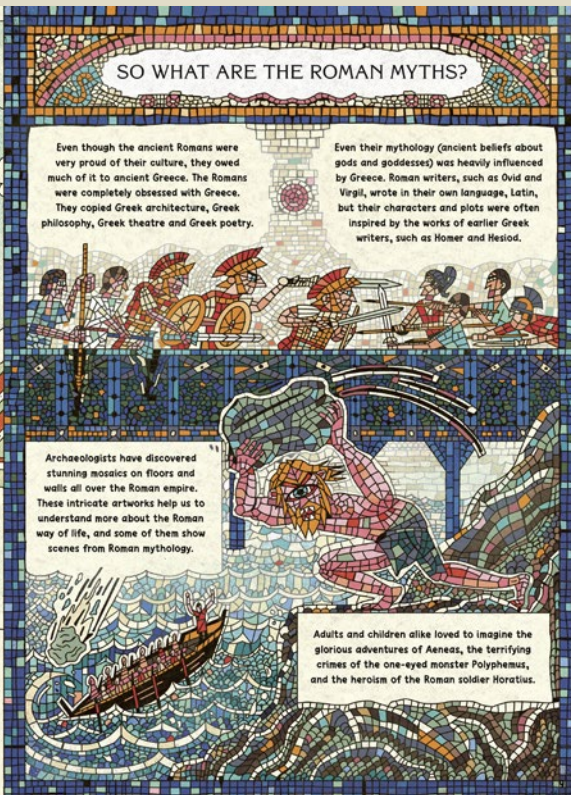
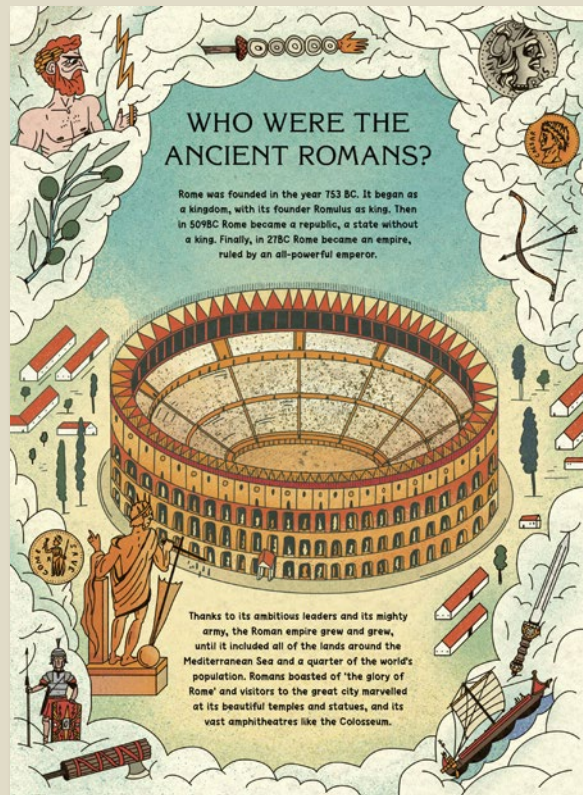
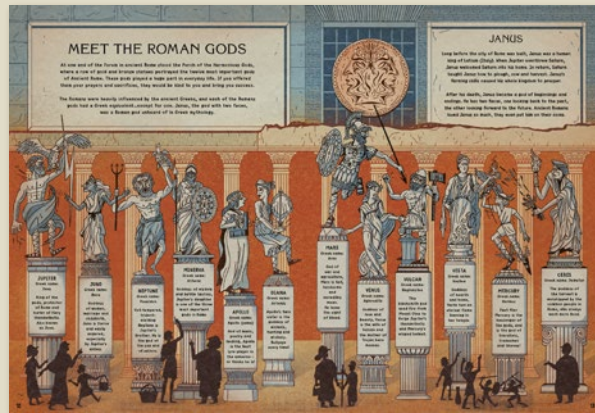
Myths, Gods and Gladiators in Ancient Rome



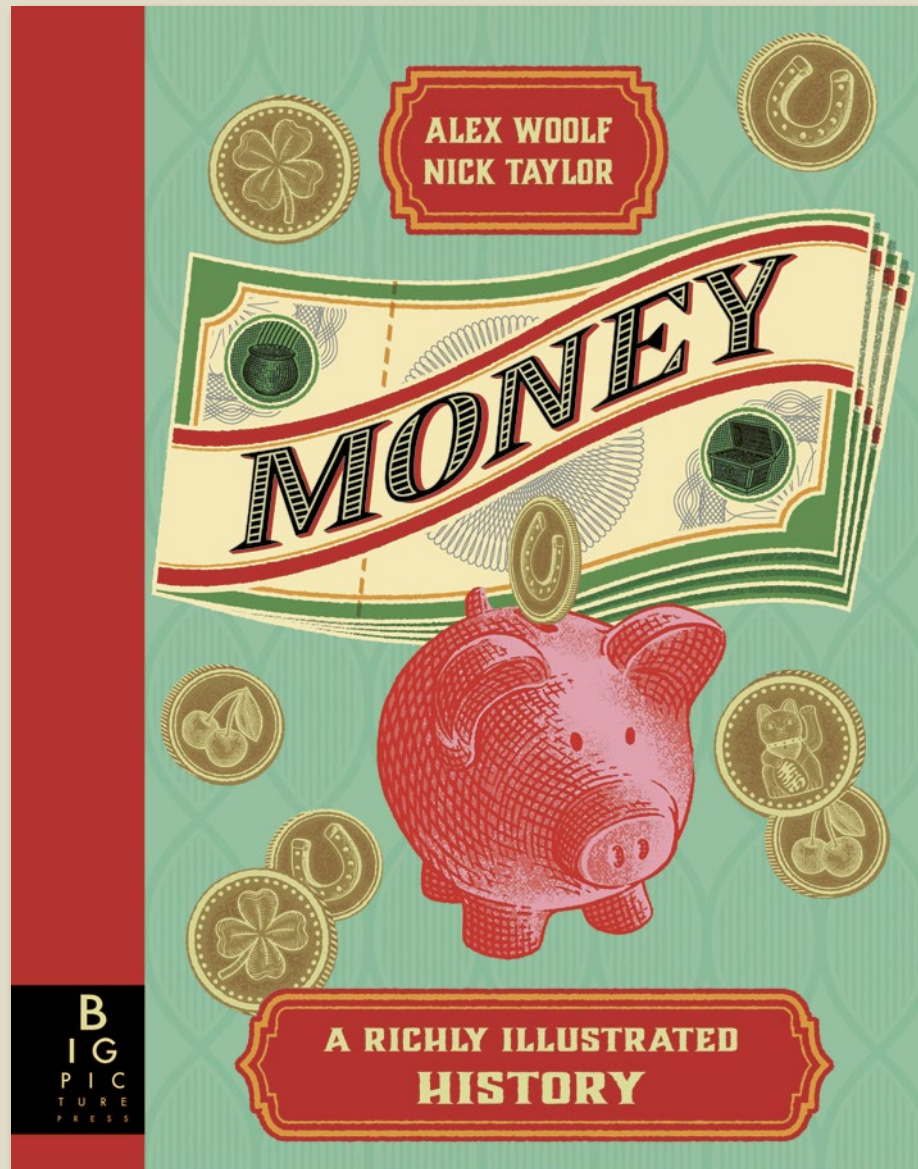
A historical and humorous comic book retelling of the ancient Roman myths.

- These myths will be broken up with a series of 'theme' spreads, which will take a broader look at certain aspects of Roman mythology (mythical beasts and monsters, the gods, heroes etc.)
- Following on from the success of *Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece* (which has sold over 50,000 copies worldwide as of July 2024) - this is the next title in a growing series for Big Picture Press
- Growing demand for graphic novels and comic books for children and adults alike
- Cover treatments - deboss and pantone

Myths, Gods and Gladiators in Ancient Rome



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|-------------------|-----------------------|
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| Author | Stephen Davies |
| Illustrator | Laurie Avon |
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| Translation Files | 02/12/2024 |
| Files To Printer | 24/03/2025 |
| 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

THE HISTORY OF INEQUALITY

Since the dawn of time, there has been a gap between the rich and the poor. In fact, the gap has widened since the Industrial Revolution. The rich have been able to accumulate wealth far more quickly than the poor. This is because the rich have been able to invest their money and make it grow. The poor have had to spend their money on necessities like food and shelter. This has made it difficult for them to save and invest.

WEALTH CONCENTRATION

The gap between the rich and the poor has become even wider since the Industrial Revolution. The rich have been able to accumulate wealth far more quickly than the poor. This is because the rich have been able to invest their money and make it grow. The poor have had to spend their money on necessities like food and shelter. This has made it difficult for them to save and invest.

WHAT'S WORSE WITH WEALTH INEQUALITY?

It's not just the gap between the rich and the poor that's a problem. It's also the fact that the gap is widening. This means that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. This is a cycle that is difficult to break.

GOLDEN YEARS

AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

In the 1920s, the world was a global village. Trade was booming and economies were growing. This was the golden age of international trade. The world was becoming more interconnected than ever before.

THE COST OF WAR

World War I had a devastating impact on the global economy. It caused the deaths of millions of people and destroyed infrastructure. The war also led to the loss of many lives and the displacement of millions of people.

THE HOOR DUCKS

The 1920s were a time of speculation and risk-taking. Many people believed that the stock market would continue to rise. This led to a massive bubble that eventually burst, causing the Wall Street Crash of 1929.

FROM COUNTERFEIT COINS TO FALSE NOTES

ALVES dos REIS MASTER COUNTERFEITER

Alves dos Reis was a master counterfeiter who lived in Brazil. He was able to create counterfeit coins that were indistinguishable from the real ones. He was eventually caught and sentenced to prison.

FIRST COUNTERFEITS

The first counterfeit coins were made in ancient times. They were often made of a different metal or had a different design. These counterfeit coins were used to deceive people and to gain wealth.

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.

1. The company uses the money raised from selling shares to invest and grow, creating profits to pay. If the shares go up in value, Fred makes a profit.

2. Fred buys shares in a company.

3. Fred sells his shares to Jill for a profit.

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.

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

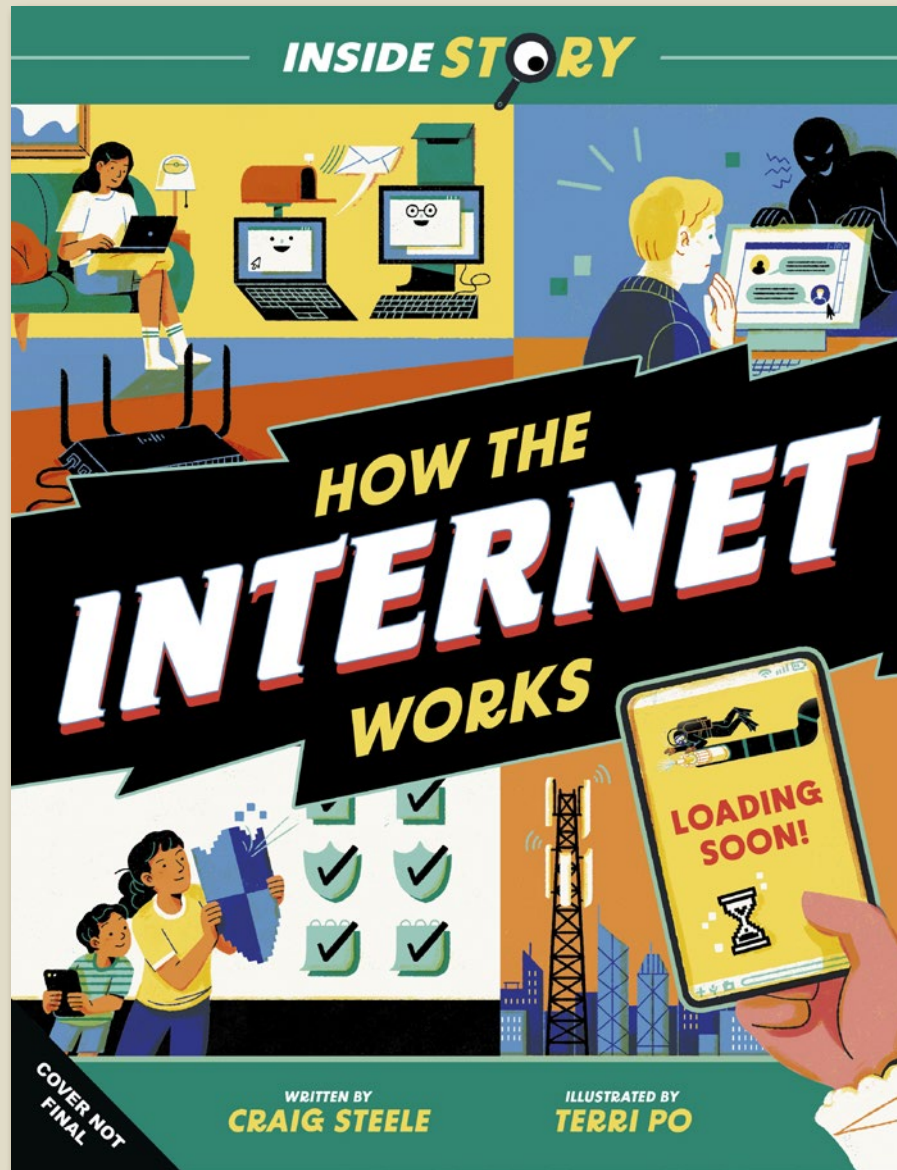
As a result of the crash, businesses were bankrupted, banks closed, millions lost their jobs and the world plunged into a deep and lasting economic depression. This had a big political impact. In Europe, extreme right-wing parties exploited the misery of mass unemployment, blaming 'foreigners' such as 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 |
| Extent | 80pp |
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Inside Story: How the Internet Works



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

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

Inside Story: How the Internet Works

THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

Some parts of the internet you can see easily, like your broadband router at home. But did you know most of the internet's structure is actually hidden? Below the sea there are long lines of cables, above you, thousands of satellites orbit Earth, and dotted around the globe are warehouses full of powerful computers. These work together to form the physical foundation of the internet – its infrastructure – and each one plays an important role.

Cables
There are hundreds of thousands of miles of internet cables zig-zagging across entire continents, and along the seabed, undersea cables are laid to connect countries and islands. These are used to transfer data across long distances. Most of these cables use fibre optic strands, which are super-thin threads of glass (each one thinner than a human hair) that transmit data as pulses of light.

Satellites
In less populated and more rural areas of the world, satellites are used to connect people to the internet. They orbit high above Earth, beaming signals to and from ground stations. These satellites also provide internet access to people travelling in aeroplanes.

5G Cell Towers
When you use the internet on your phone while out and about, it connects to a nearby cell tower using a high-speed 5G connection. These cell towers are used by mobile network operators (like EE or O2), who send your data through their own networks before it goes to the internet.

Home Wi-Fi
All of your devices at home are most likely connected to the internet using a technology called wireless fidelity, better known as Wi-Fi. Instead of wires or cables, data from your devices is transmitted to a home router using radio waves. The router gives you access to the internet, and it's a smaller, less powerful version than the ones in data centres.

Data centres
A data centre is a giant building that processes data for the internet. They're filled with powerful computers called servers that store the files, code and databases needed by websites and apps. Servers handle millions of requests from across the internet and send data to your device in a fraction of a second. These centres have thousands of machines running all day while per every hour, it needs to be cooled constantly. One cooling system uses 4 million litres of water per day, that's the same amount used by a town of 10,000 people!

Routers
Routers are like the internet's traffic officers – they are computers that help direct data around busy sections of the internet. When a router receives a packet of data, it forwards it along the right path to its destination. These powerful computers are set up at important junctions across the internet world, such as at data centres.

Internet Service Provider
To connect to the internet at home or work, people join a company called an internet service provider (ISP) for access. They provide network equipment (like a wireless router) and manage the connection to make sure users have reliable speeds, making getting online a breeze.

Internet Exchange Points
An internet exchange point (IXP) is a location where different ISPs connect their networks to each other. By sharing traffic, data can take the shortest route across multiple networks. Companies that use the internet sometimes keep copies of popular data at an IXP so that it doesn't have to travel as far to reach people, for example, film and TV streaming sites.

HOW DATA IS SENT ACROSS THE INTERNET

Have you ever thought about the internet your family, school, teacher robot – really your whole world – uses to get on? You'll need some computers, cables, wireless signals, routers or wireless hubs, wireless data centres, the internet, and computer hardware and files – a lot of stuff. Called the Internet Protocol – the rules that tell you the network to behave quickly and accurately.

Step 1 – You use a device to connect to the internet. The device sends a request to the internet service provider (ISP) to connect to the destination.

Step 2 – The ISP sends the request to the nearest data centre. The data centre then sends the request to the next data centre, and so on, until it reaches the destination.

Step 3 – The data centre sends the request to the destination. The destination then sends the data back to the data centre, and so on, until it reaches the user's device.

Step 4 – The user's device receives the data. The data is then processed by the user's device.

Internet UPDATE
The internet is constantly changing. New technologies are being developed, and old ones are being replaced. This means that the internet is always evolving. For example, 5G is being rolled out, and AI is being used to improve network performance.

Internet UPDATE
What is smart? Smart is when you use your brain to think about something. In the context of the internet, smart is when you use your brain to think about how to use the internet. For example, you might use a search engine to find information, or you might use a social media platform to connect with friends.

CYBER CRIME ON THE INTERNET

Now with the internet most of us spend time using for gaming, but there is a darker side – cyber crime. It's the use of computers and the internet to commit crimes. This can be anything from stealing money to spreading false information. Cyber crime is a big problem, and it's getting worse. There are many ways to protect yourself from cyber crime, but it's important to be aware of the risks.

Malware most wanted
Ransomware: A type of malware that locks your files and demands a ransom to get them back.
Phishing: A type of malware that tricks you into giving away your personal information.
Trojan: A type of malware that disguises itself as a legitimate program but actually does something harmful.

Who protects us from cyber crime?
Cyber Police: Specialized law enforcement agencies that investigate cyber crimes.
Digital Forensics Specialists: Experts who investigate digital evidence.
Cyber Threat Researchers: Experts who identify and analyze cyber threats.

Protecting the human
Use strong passwords: Make them long and unique, and don't reuse them.
Keep software updated: Updates often contain security patches.
Be cautious of links: Don't click on links from unknown sources.
Use security software: Antivirus and anti-malware software can help protect your device.

ON ASSIGNMENT
Check for updates: Make sure your software is up to date.
Use strong passwords: Use a mix of letters, numbers, and symbols.
Be cautious of links: Don't click on links from unknown sources.
Use security software: Install and update your security software.
Keep backups: Regularly back up your data to a secure location.

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Keep backups: Regularly back up your data to a secure location.

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Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

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

Raising the Roof

SYMPHONY

The symphony has changed over the centuries, but it is essentially an extended piece of music for a large group of players. The word itself comes from the Greek, meaning 'sounding together'. It is often a composer's lifetime piece because the size and cost of the orchestra is hard to pull off.

A symphony is often in four movements, with no set number of tracks. There are five movements, which are often arranged in the sequence of three slow, one fast, and one slow. The movements are often written by different composers, but they are usually written by the same person. The movements are often written by the same person, but they are often written by different composers.

LEARNING TIP
Have a go at writing your own symphony. It's a challenge, but it's a great way to learn about the structure of a symphony. You can find many examples of symphonies online, and you can listen to them to get a feel for the sound. You can also try to write your own, and see how it goes.

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1700s
The symphony became more popular in the 1700s, and it was often written for a larger orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1776
The symphony became more popular in the 1770s, and it was often written for a larger orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1800s
The symphony became more popular in the 1800s, and it was often written for a larger orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1872
The symphony became more popular in the 1870s, and it was often written for a larger orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1748
The symphony became more popular in the 1750s, and it was often written for a larger orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

Present
The symphony is still a popular form of music, and it is often written for a large orchestra. It is a great success, and it has led to the development of many other forms of music.

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

To Listen or Not to Listen...
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Can we really write without the operatic tradition? Or is Wagner's music so much more than just a series of notes and rests? Wagner's music is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit. It is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit. It is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit.

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

LISTEN!
Wagner's music is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit. It is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit. It is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit.

Wagner's Sound
Wagner's music is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit. It is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit. It is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit.

George Gershwin

1898-1937

George Gershwin
He brought jazz into the concert hall and popular song into the opera house. His was genius and hard!

LISTEN!
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Piano Addiction
Gershwin's music is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit. It is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit. It is a masterpiece of the human voice, and it is a masterpiece of the human spirit.

Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

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

Music was just one part of a lifetime of interests. Hildegard of Bingen - named after the German town she came from - was first and foremost a nun, diplomat, writer, leader, adviser, plant expert, scientist, public speaker... and a composer. But it all came back to faith. Hildegard became a nun aged 15 and later created her own monastery with 18 sisters. As if that wasn't enough, Hildegard then developed her own language and alphabet, possibly to help bring her nuns together. She used her talents - for music and for words - to unite people. It was all ultimately about expression. Hildegard wrote books on natural history, plants and medicine, and was even the first person to write a morality play, a drama where good battles evil (think Star Wars, but in the 1100s). That made her the 'influencer' of the time! She became a pen pal of popes, kings, emperors and cardinals, and was herself a major public leader: she went on at least four public speaking tours of Germany. This was bold stuff, given that women of the time were not allowed to travel as preacher-teachers, she was in many ways an early feminist, championing the rights of women and dealing with men on an equal footing. No wonder why, in the centuries after her death, Hildegard was considered for sainthood by no less than four different popes!

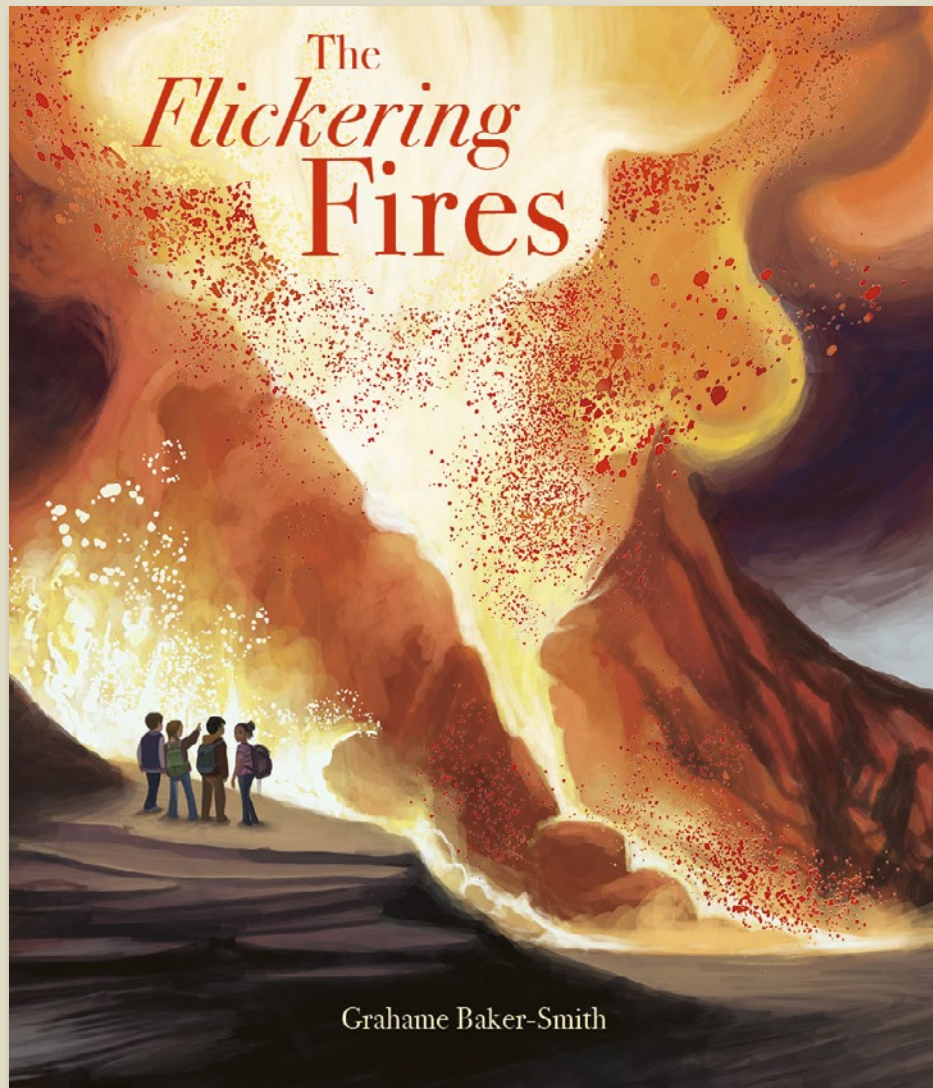
Learning by Ear
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised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

LISTEN!
A Feather on the Breath of God sung by Gothic Voices
Hildegard was a Bible-leaver name even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the recordings in this album, released in 1985.

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

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| Author | Jack Pepper |
| Illustrator | Michele Bruttomesso |
| Extent | 80pp |
| Word Count | 18000 words |
| Rights Available | World |

The Flickering Fires



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

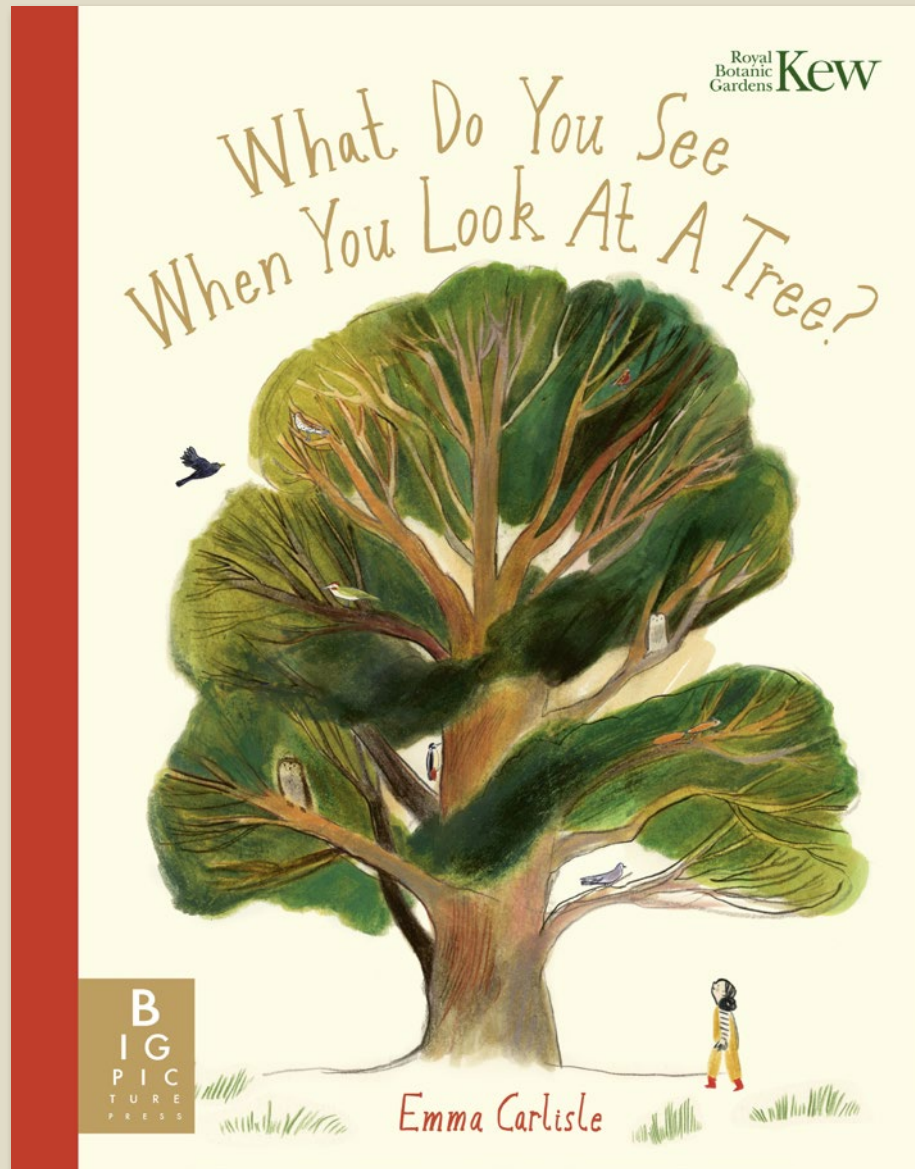
- Narrative non-fiction that explores the extraordinary impact of fire in our world.
- The final book in *The Elements* series, which has sold over 180,000 copies worldwide (as of November 2023).
- Award-winning books include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FArTHER* which won 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



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|------------------|--------------------------------|
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| Author | Grahame Baker-Smith |
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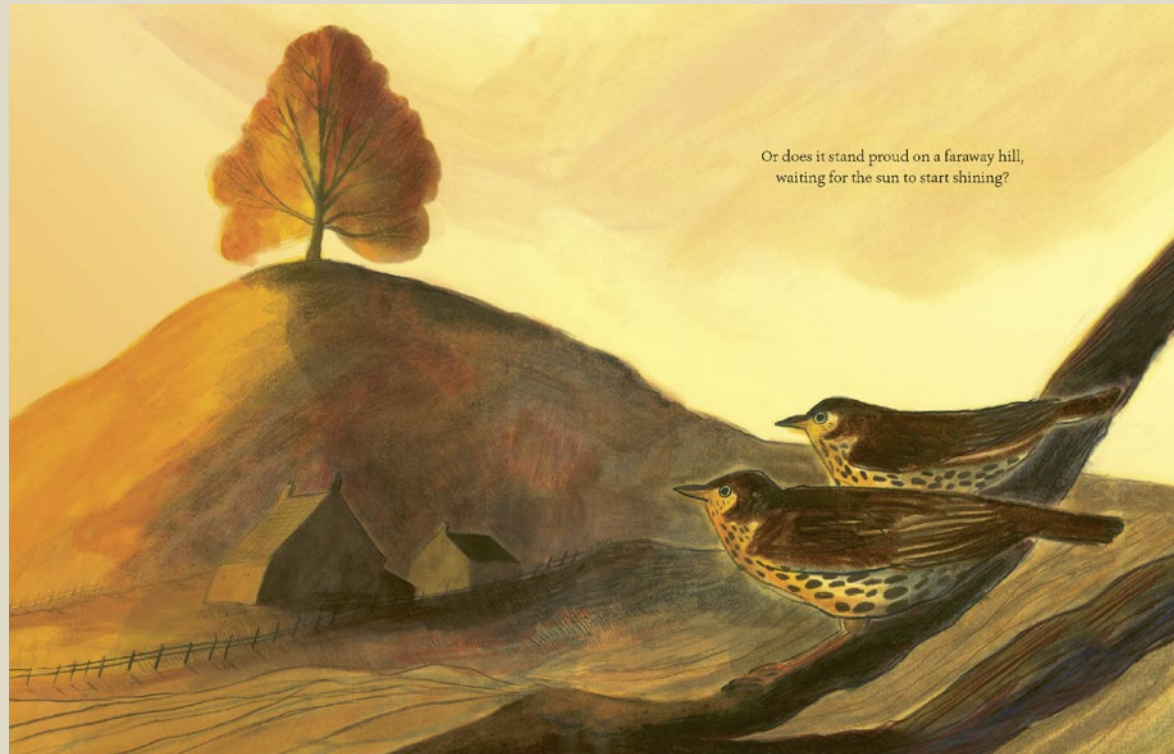
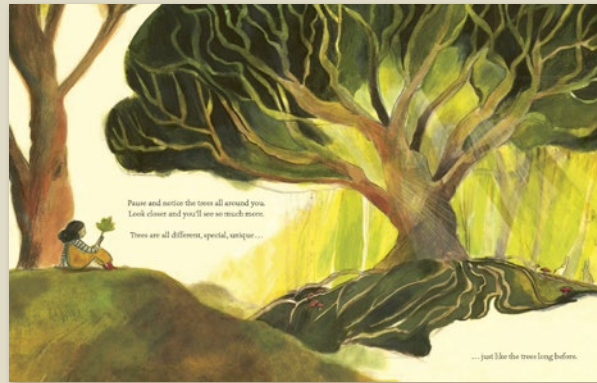
What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?



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

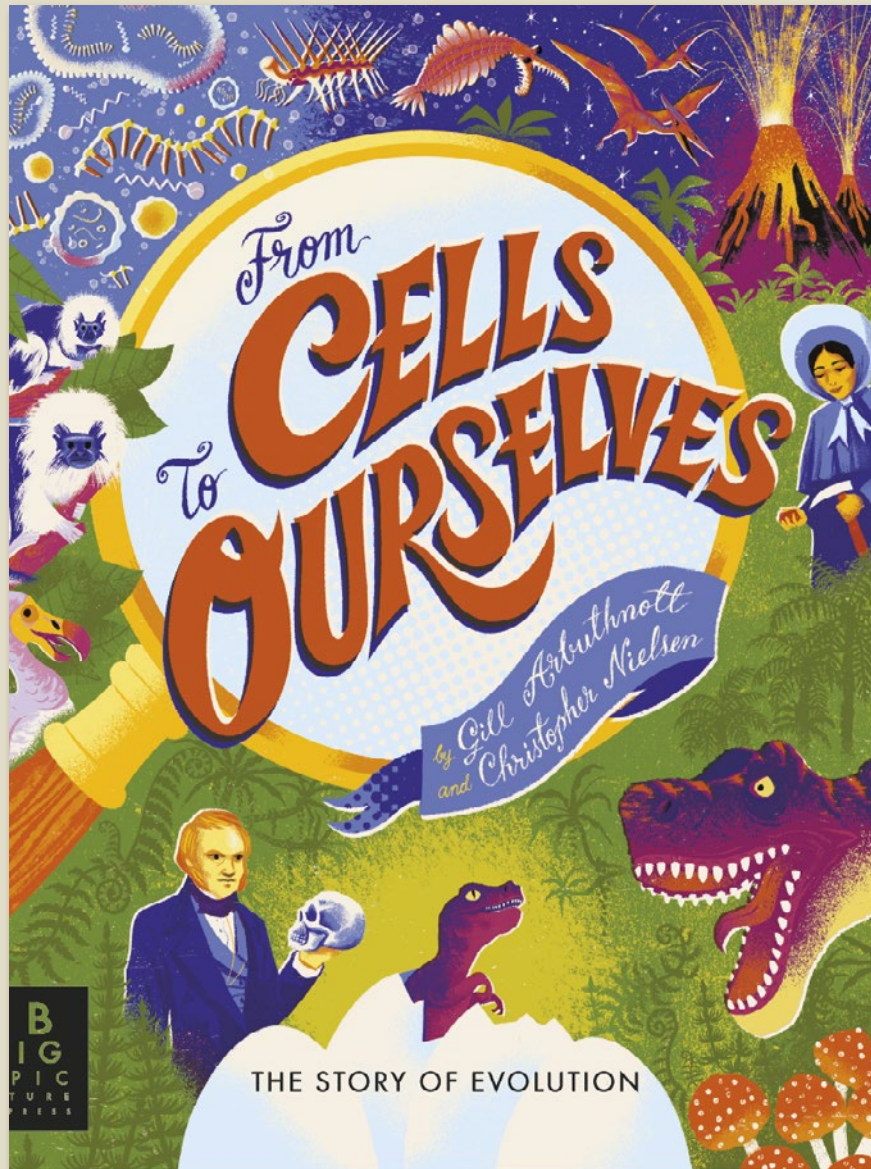
- Now available in beautiful paperback - with printed interior cover, flaps and 100% foil.
- In association with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- Critically acclaimed picture book by Greenaway and Flugge-nominated artist, Emma Carlisle

What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?



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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 biologist Harold Urey conducted an experiment in 1953 that simulated the conditions of the early Earth. They used a mixture of water, methane, ammonia, and hydrogen gas, and subjected it to electrical sparks. This experiment produced amino acids, the building blocks of proteins, suggesting that life could have begun through natural processes.

THE 1950s British biologist James Watson and American physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA in 1953. They proposed that DNA is a double helix, with two strands of sugar-phosphate groups twisted around each other, and nitrogenous bases pairing up in the middle. This discovery was a major breakthrough in understanding how genetic information is passed on.

THE 1960s American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis in 1967. She suggested that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living prokaryotes that were engulfed by a larger cell. Over time, they became integrated into the host cell, forming a symbiotic relationship. This theory explains the origin of these organelles and their unique DNA.

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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 fossil collector in Lyme Regis, Dorset. She discovered the first Ichthyosaurus fossil in 1830. She also discovered the first Plesiosaurus fossil in 1830. Her discoveries were the first evidence of marine reptiles and dinosaurs.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861) was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He also discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. His discoveries were the first evidence of dinosaurs.

RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892) was a biologist, geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He also discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. His discoveries were the first evidence of dinosaurs.

OSBORN MARTELL (1790-1852) was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He also discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. His discoveries were the first evidence of dinosaurs.

THE GREAT OXFORD RIVALRY was a competition between two paleontologists, Richard Owen and Henry De la Beche. They discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. They also discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. Their discoveries were the first evidence of dinosaurs.

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 that lived on Earth at the same time as the dinosaurs. This discovery was a major breakthrough in understanding the history of life on Earth.

THE 19th century was a time of great discovery for paleontologists. They discovered many new species of dinosaurs and other animals. This discovery was a major breakthrough in understanding the history of life on Earth.

THE 20th century was a time of great discovery for paleontologists. They discovered many new species of dinosaurs and other animals. This discovery was a major breakthrough in understanding the history of life on Earth.

THE 21st century is a time of great discovery for paleontologists. They discovered many new species of dinosaurs and other animals. This discovery was a major breakthrough in understanding the history of life on Earth.

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.

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

Yeah, but, perhaps they came later.

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:

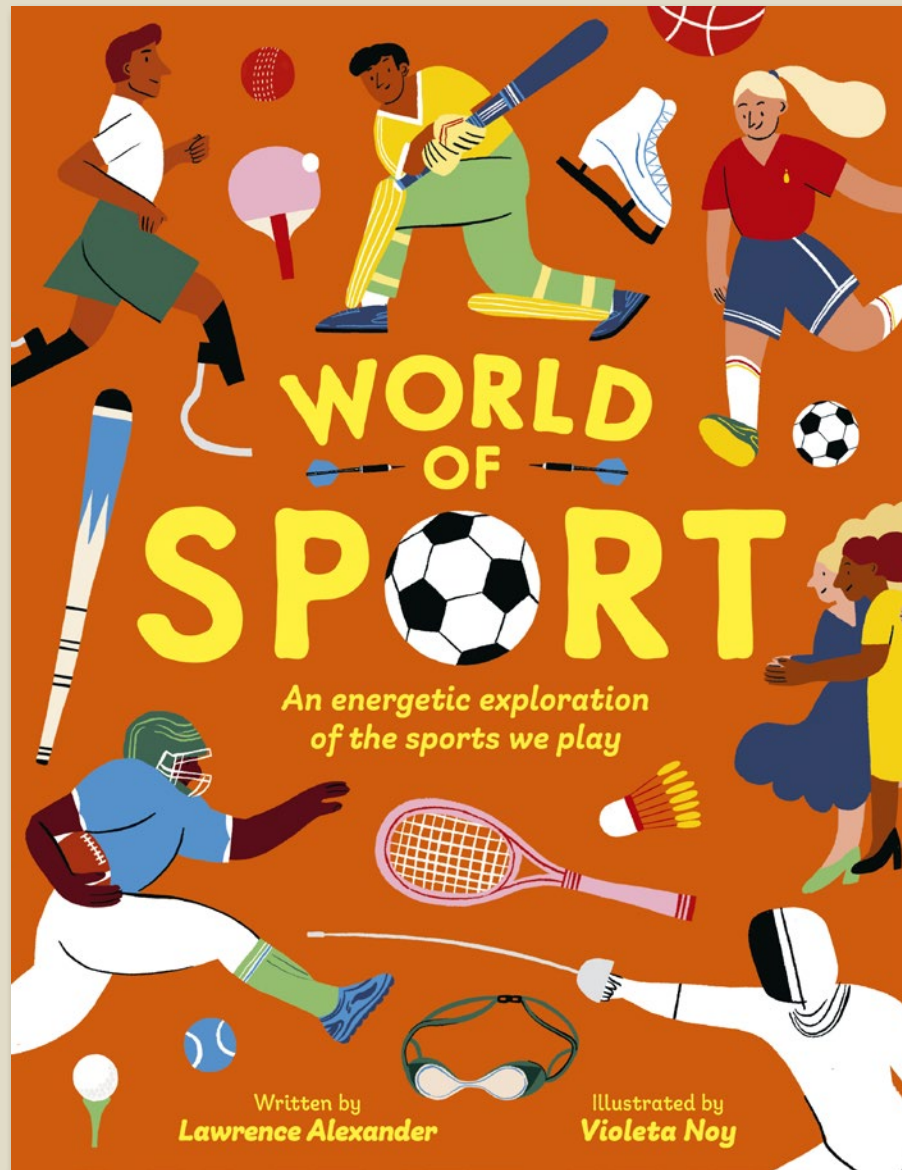
- 1) Early penguins had wings with which they could fly.
- 2) Penguins spend most of their time swimming and very little flying.
- 3) Their wings become smaller, with smaller feathers, from lack of flying.
- 4) The next generation of penguins inherits these smaller, more flipper-like wings.
- 5) This 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.

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World of Sport



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

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

World of Sport

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

JAVELIN
Javelin was developed from the spear used by ancient warriors. The first javelin was made of wood and iron. It was used in the ancient Greek and Roman games. The first javelin was made of wood and iron. It was used in the ancient Greek and Roman games. The first javelin was made of wood and iron. It was used in the ancient Greek and Roman games.

LONG JUMP
The long jump is one of the oldest sports. It was developed by the ancient Greeks. The long jump is one of the oldest sports. It was developed by the ancient Greeks. The long jump is one of the oldest sports. It was developed by the ancient Greeks.

GALINA CHISTAKOVA
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won a gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. She won a gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. She won a gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

DISCUS
One of the oldest sports is the discus. It was developed by the ancient Greeks. The discus is a flat, circular object. It was developed by the ancient Greeks. The discus is a flat, circular object. It was developed by the ancient Greeks.

JAN SZENTI
Jan Szeñti is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won a gold medal at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics. He won a gold medal at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics. He won a gold medal at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
American football is a team sport. It was developed in the United States. American football is a team sport. It was developed in the United States. American football is a team sport. It was developed in the United States.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goal. The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goal. The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goal.

MEET THE TEAM
There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field.

MAKING A PLAY
The game is played on a rectangular field. The game is played on a rectangular field. The game is played on a rectangular field. The game is played on a rectangular field.

FOR READY
The game is played on a rectangular field. The game is played on a rectangular field. The game is played on a rectangular field. The game is played on a rectangular field.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport. It was developed in England. Rugby is a team sport. It was developed in England. Rugby is a team sport. It was developed in England.

BASEBALL
Baseball is a team sport. It was developed in the United States. Baseball is a team sport. It was developed in the United States. Baseball is a team sport. It was developed in the United States.

CRICKET
Cricket is a team sport. It was developed in England. Cricket is a team sport. It was developed in England. Cricket is a team sport. It was developed in England.

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

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

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

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

In chunky
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
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.

Wall paintings made in caves
Wall paintings made in caves in Lascaux, France, around 20,000 years ago, seem to show people running and wrestling.

Some ancient Egyptian tomb paintings
Some ancient Egyptian tomb paintings demonstrate wrestling positions.

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

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

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

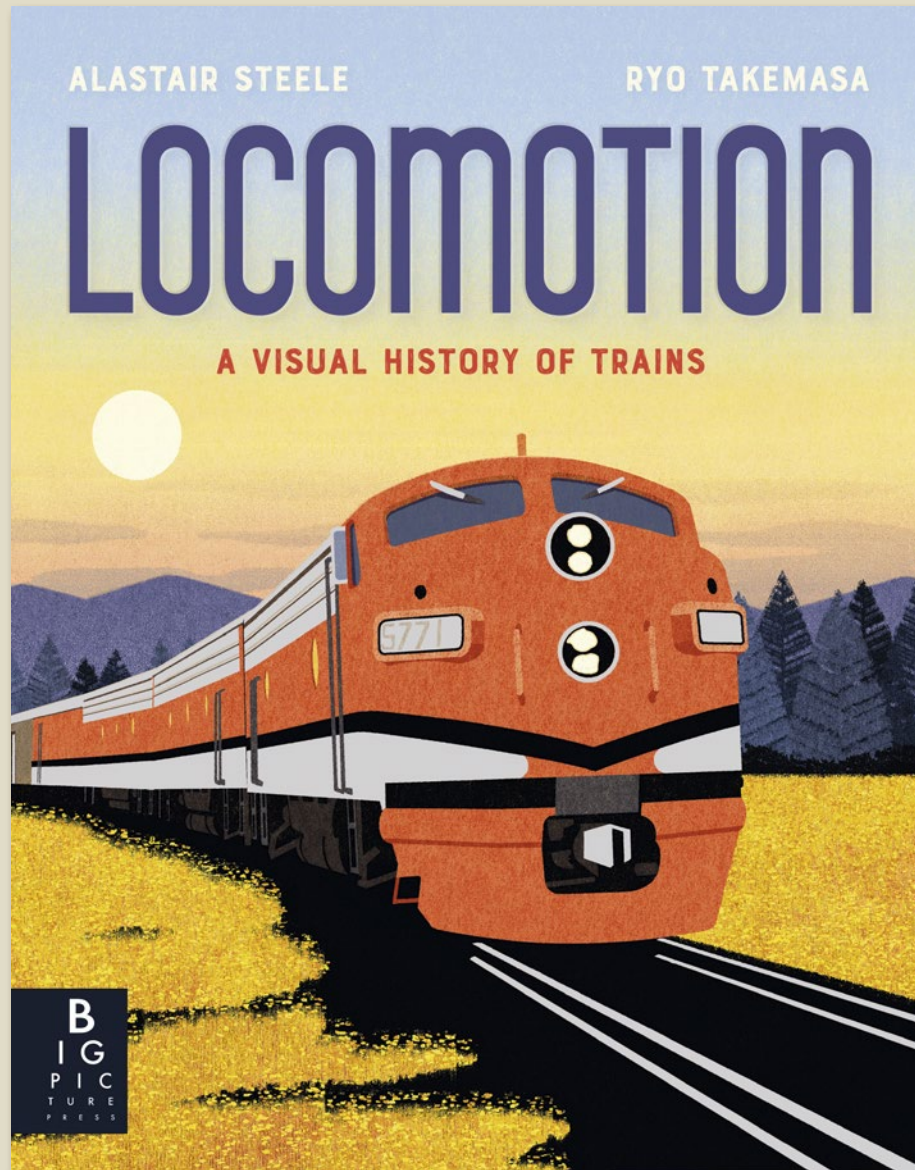
Mongolian cave paintings
Mongolian cave paintings from 5,000 years ago show people wrestling in front of spectators.

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

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

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

Locomotion

THE FIRST RAILWAYS

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

Railways appeared long before the first steam engines were invented. These 'rudest' appeared in Europe during the 17th century and were designed to haul heavy loads. They were made of wood and iron, and were used to transport heavy goods, such as iron ore, coal, and timber. The first railway was built in 1725 in Cornwall, England, to transport tin ore from the mines to the coast.

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 one of the most important inventions in the world. It has powered the industrial revolution, and it is still used today in many parts of the world. The first steam engine was built by Thomas Newcomen in 1712, and it was used to pump water out of mines.

Puffing Bluff was one of the first steam engines. It was built in 1814 by Richard Trevithick, and it was used to transport iron ore from the mines to the coast. It was the first steam engine to be used on a railway.

THE GAUGE

One of the earliest and most significant developments in railway engineering was the invention of the gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails, and it is important because it allows different types of locomotives to run on the same track. By using the same gauge, different types of locomotives can be used on the same track, and this has been important when they were first used.

The standard gauge was first used in 1825, and it is still used today. It was invented by George Stephenson, and it was used on the first railway, the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The standard gauge is 4 feet 8 1/2 inches, and it is used in most parts of the world.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

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

It was the first steam engine to be used on a railway, and it was the first to be used to transport passengers. It was built in 1825, and it was used on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. It was the first steam engine to be used on a railway, and it was the first to be used to transport passengers.

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- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small but significant engineering feat. It was built in 1825, and it was the first railway to be built in Wales. It was the first railway to be built in Wales, and it was the first to be used to transport passengers.

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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

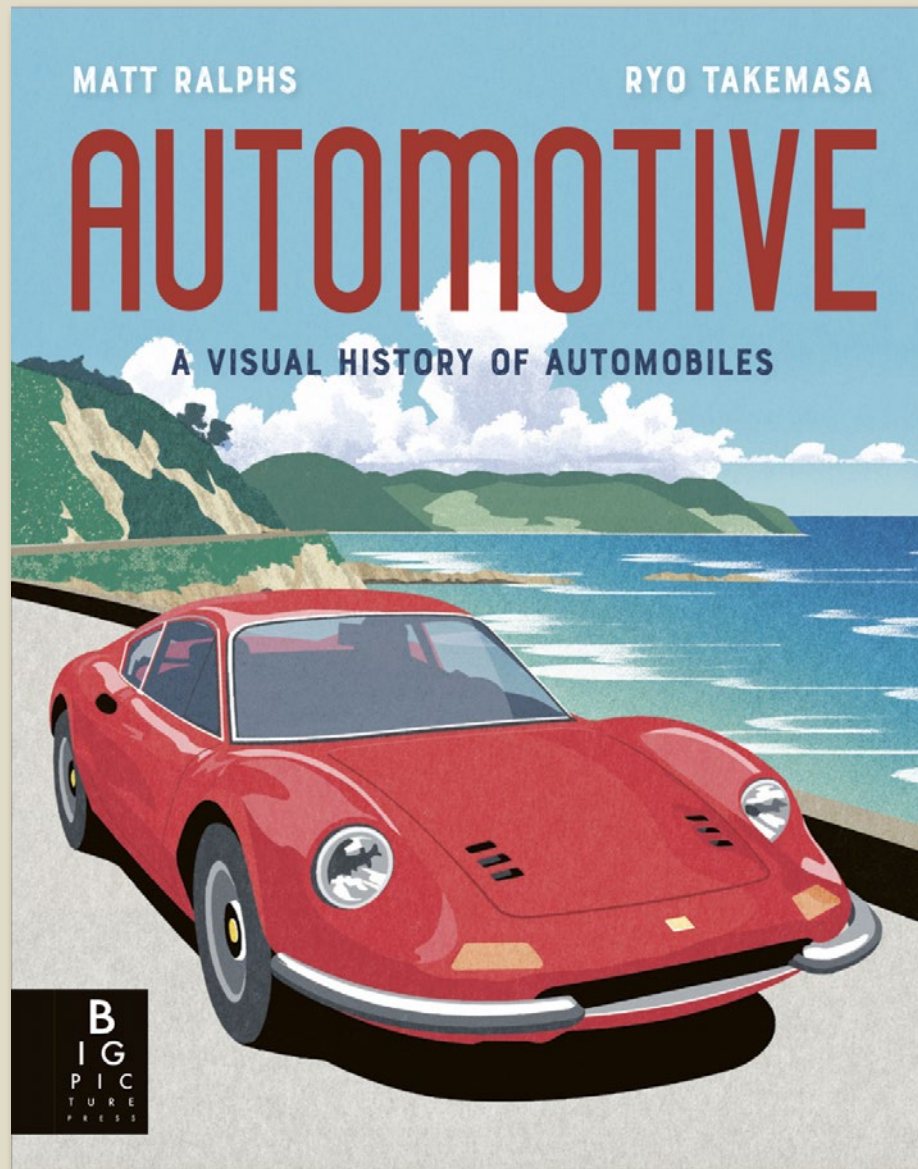
In a diesel locomotive, the power comes from an engine that burns diesel oil. While a steam locomotive needed two people to crew it and hours to attain the right steam pressure, a diesel locomotive could simply be switched on and driven away, making them much easier and much cheaper to run. Rudolf Diesel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

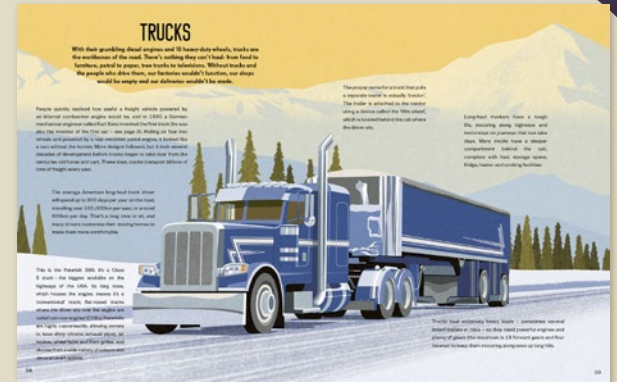
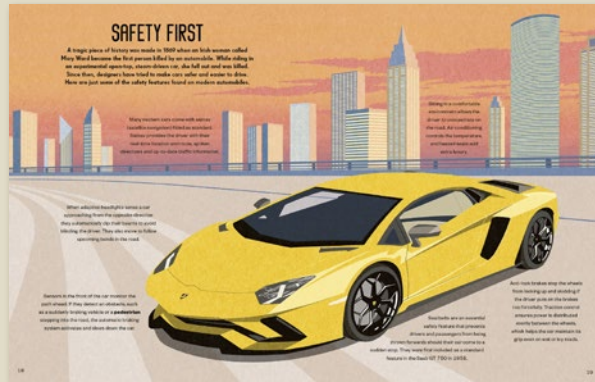
The Intercity 125 is one of the most successful diesel trains of all time. So named because it was designed to cruise at 125 mph (about 201km/h) when in service, it also holds the all-time speed record for diesel trains of 238km/h, which it reached in 1987.

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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



STEAM AND ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES

Since their invention in the early 1800s, steam locomotives revolutionised the way people and freight were transported. However, some travellers wanted a more convenient vehicle that they didn't have to share and could use whenever they wanted. Some engineers created small, steam-powered road vehicles, while others decided to try electric battery automobiles. Many designs were created, but by the early 20th century it was clear that the internal combustion engine was going to be king of the road.

The first steam-powered road vehicle was designed by English inventor Richard Trevithick. Using a high-pressure boiler for more power, his Puffing Devil set off with six passengers in 1801 at a speed described by one witness as "faster than I could walk" (about 6km/h). Unfortunately, only a few days after this historic journey, the boiler caught fire and Puffing Devil was destroyed.

Electric cars were very popular in Europe and the USA from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. They were quieter and smoother, didn't produce smoke and were easier to use than steam-powered automobiles. One of the first successful models was the Flocken Elektrowagen. Designed in Germany in 1888, its 1hp electric motor drove the back wheels and could reach around 16km/h.

One of the last and most advanced steam automobiles was the Doble steam car. Designed in 1924, the Doble Model E only required 30 seconds to boil the water needed to drive the engine, was easy to control and could reach speeds as high as 120km/h.

EARLY ENGINES

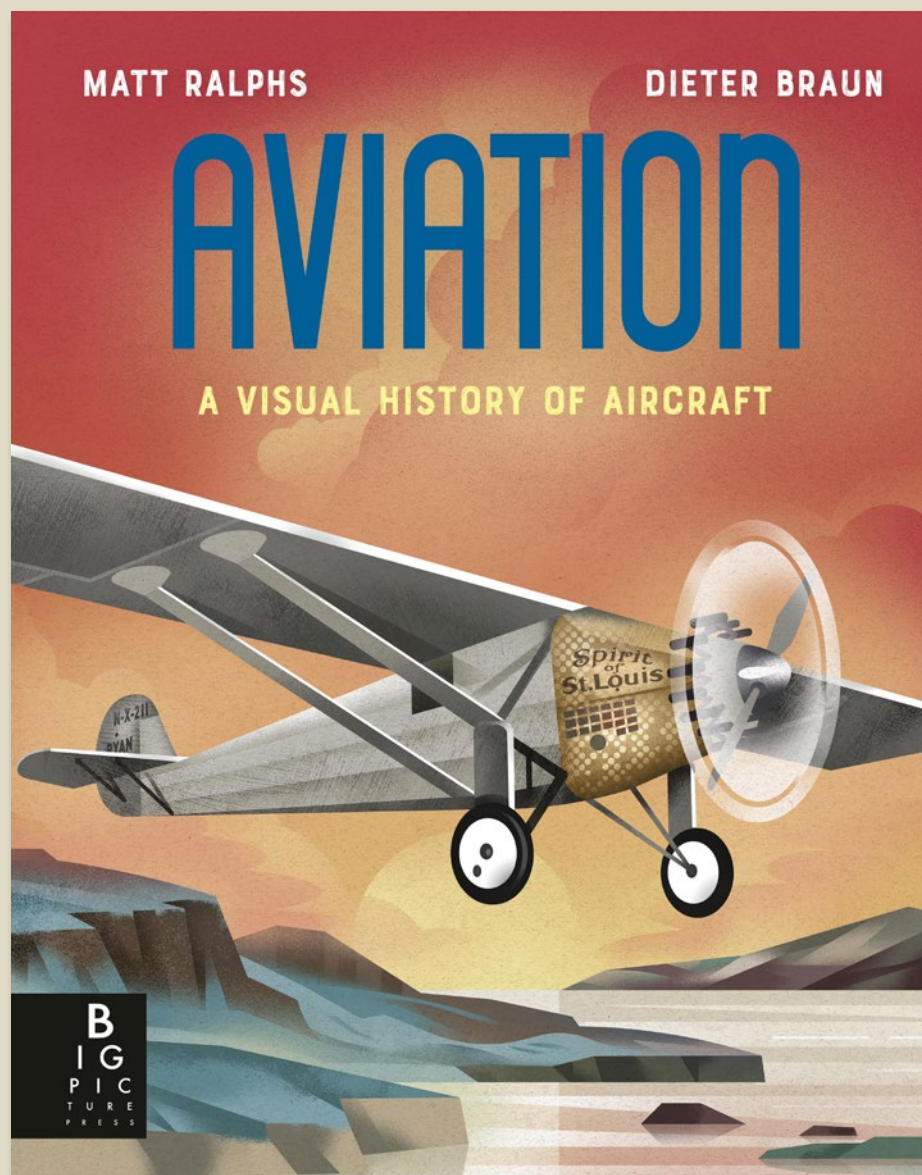
The age of the automobile really began with the invention of the internal combustion engine. When fuels such as petrol, diesel or kerosene are burned (or 'combusted') inside the engine (using an oxidizer such as air), they produce kinetic energy, which makes the vehicle move. Internal combustion engines are more fuel-efficient than steam engines, and proved far easier and more convenient to start-up, operate and maintain.

German inventor Karl Benz developed the first automobile powered by an internal combustion engine in 1885. His revolutionary Motorwagen had a 5hp petrol engine, three-spoked wheels with solid rubber tyres and one forward gear. Its top speed was around 16km/h.

The first mass-produced car was the Oldsmobile Model R Curved Dash, 19,000 were built between 1901 and 1907. It was more affordable than most other cars at the time, had a 5hp engine, 2 forward and 1 reverse gear and came as either a 2-seater 'runabout' or a 4-seater family car.

Created in 1901 by German engineers Paul Daimler and Wilhelm Maybach as a racing car, the Mercedes 35 HP was a huge step forward in automobile design. It had a powerful petrol engine mounted at the front that drove the back wheels, a hand brake and a foot brake, 4 forward gears and 1 reverse gear.

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

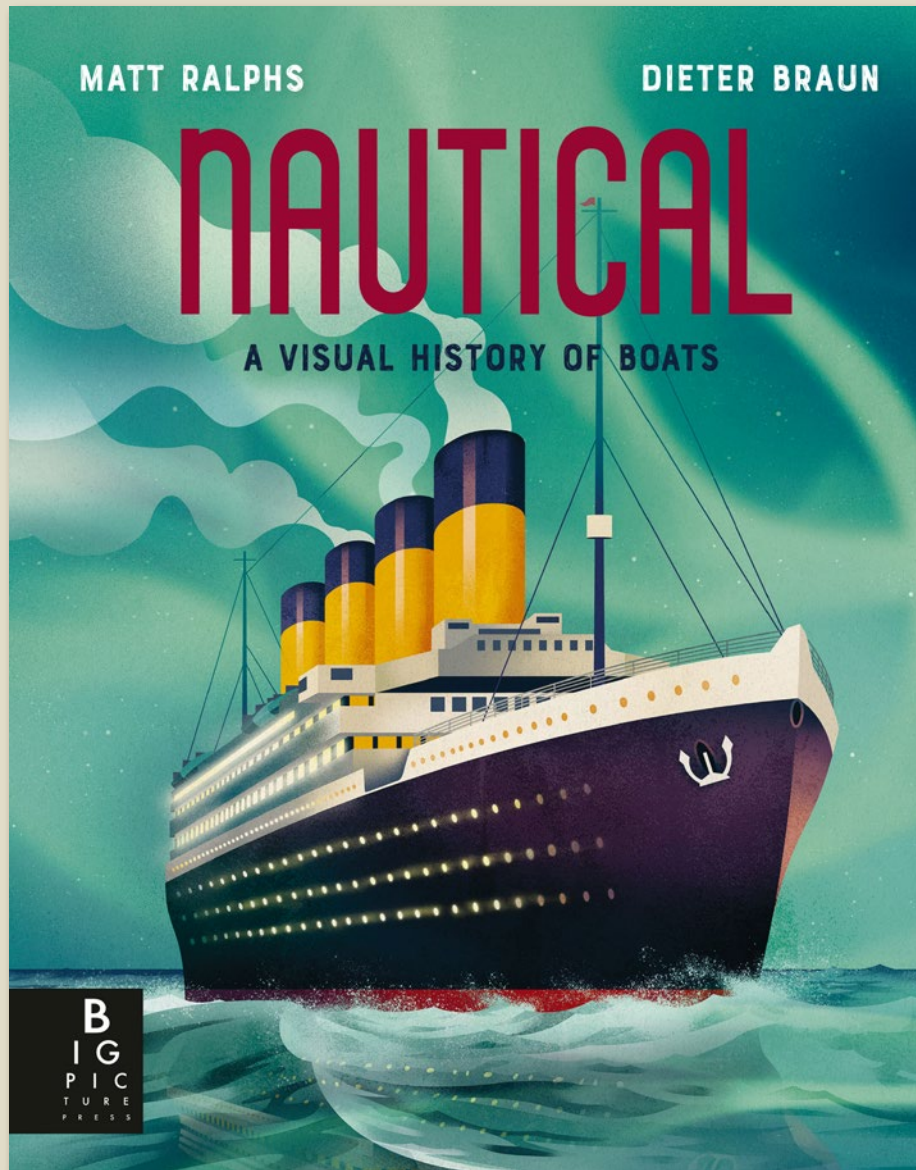
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once; 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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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

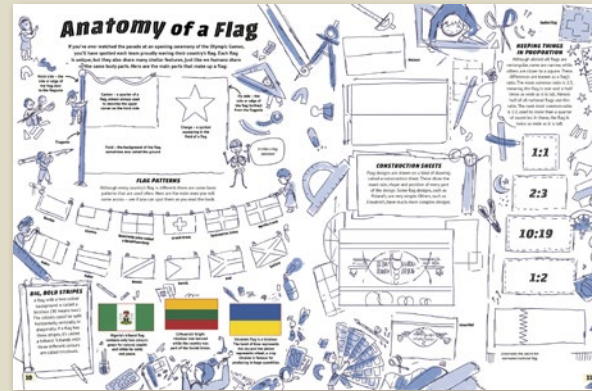
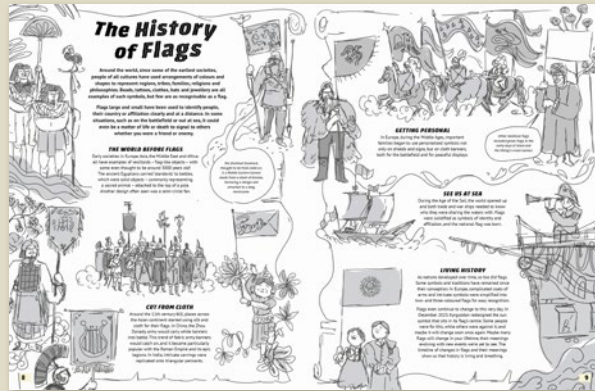


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|------------------|----------------------|
| Pub Date | 05/06/2025 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800787353 |
| H x W | 300 x 235mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 9-11 years |
| Author | Matt Ralphs |
| Illustrator | Dieter Braun |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



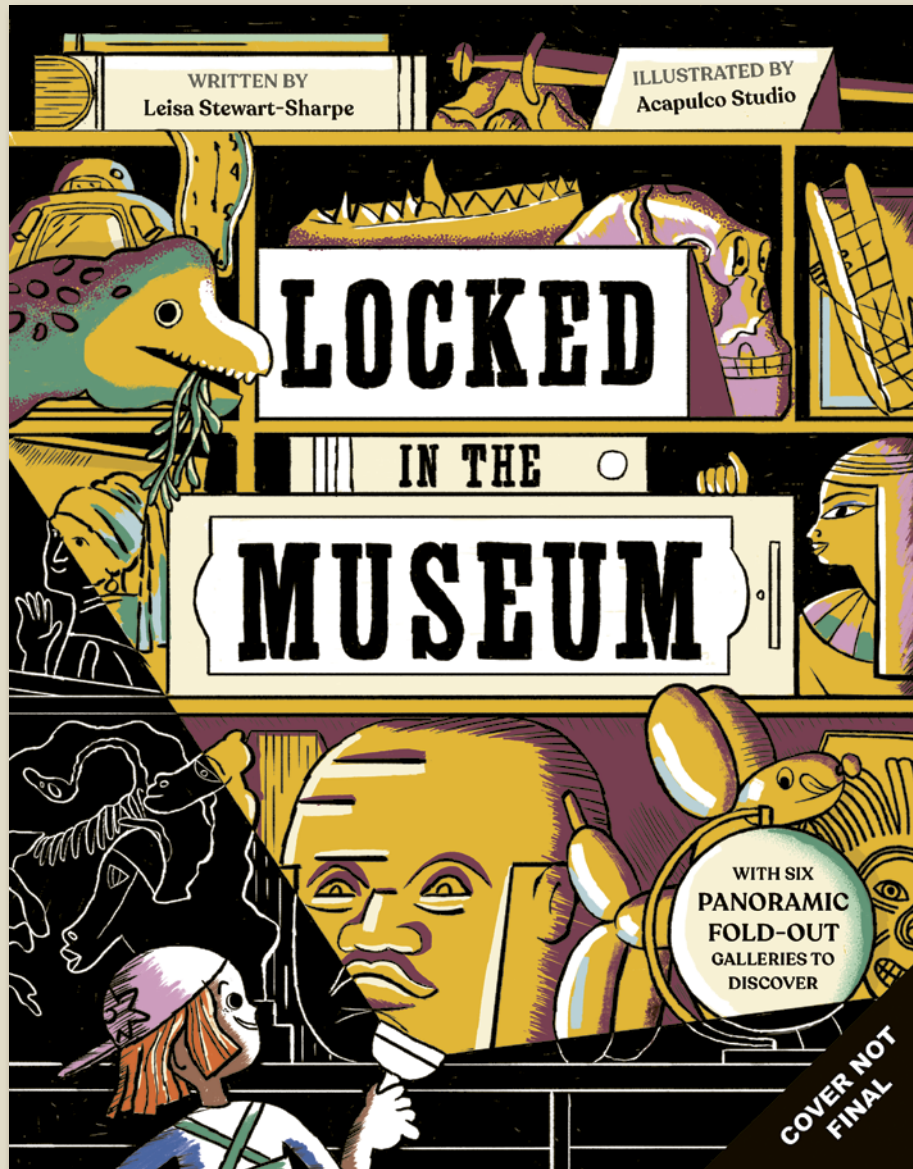
Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

- 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 | 03/07/2025 |
| 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 |
| Translation Files | 21/10/2024 |
| Files To Printer | 10/02/2025 |
| Freight On Board | 17/04/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |

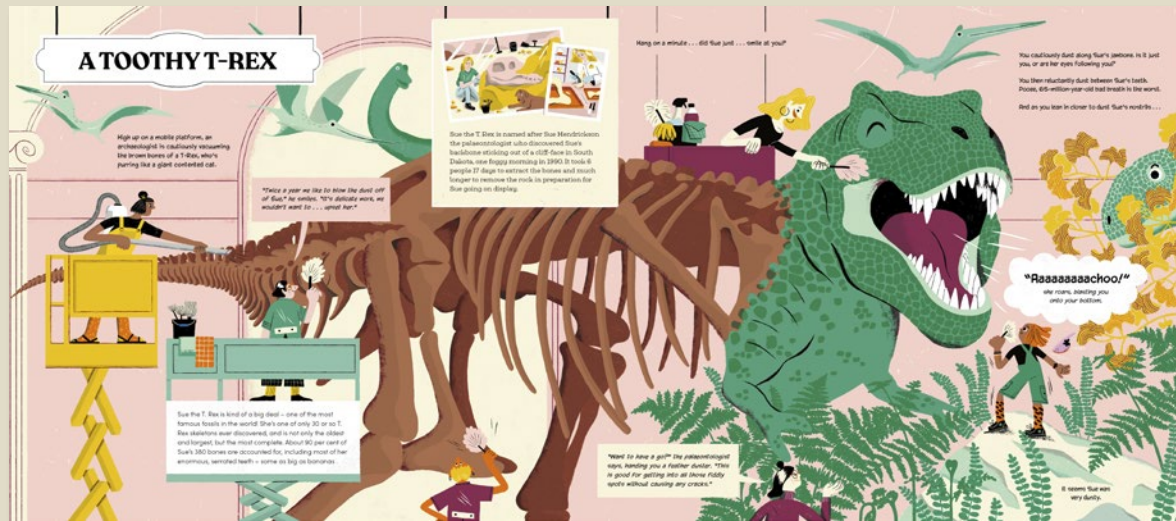
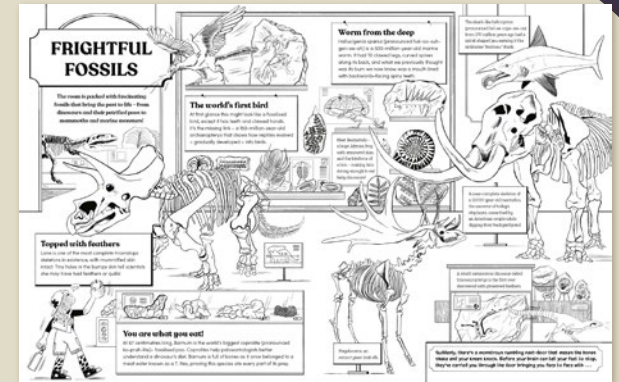
Locked in the Museum



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

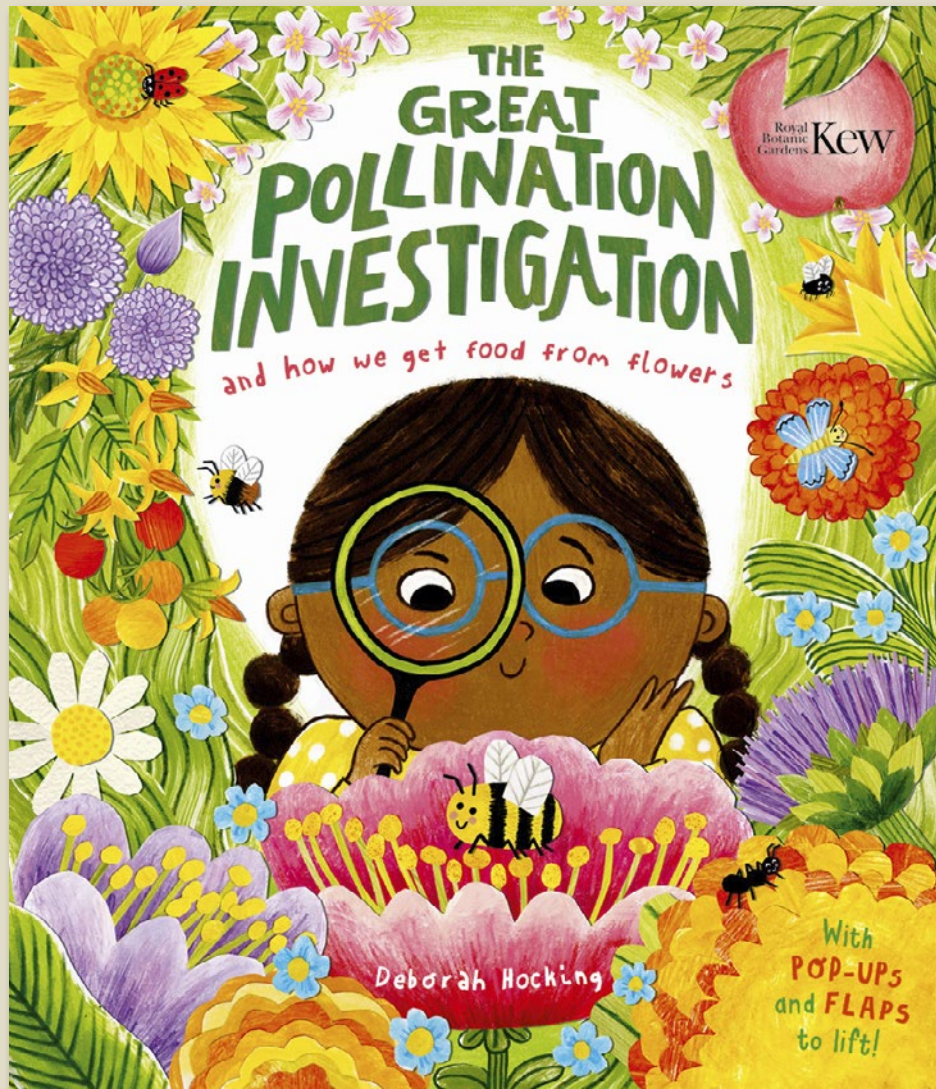
- A thrilling behind-the-scenes museum tour featuring six stunning gatefold scenes.
- Featuring artefacts from real-life museums around the world, the exhibits are organised into eight galleries: Dinosaurs and fossils, Nature, Human Origins, Art, Transport, Space, Science and Technology and Earth and geology
- 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: gloss art + matt lam.

Locked in the Museum



| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pub Date | 09/10/2025 |
| Pub Price | £15.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800782105 |
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| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Leisa Stewart-Sharpe |
| Illustrator | Acapulco Studio |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Word Count | 15000 words |
| Translation Files | 27/01/2025 |
| Files To Printer | 21/04/2025 |
| Freight On Board | 24/07/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |

The Great Pollination Investigation



A pollination investigation!

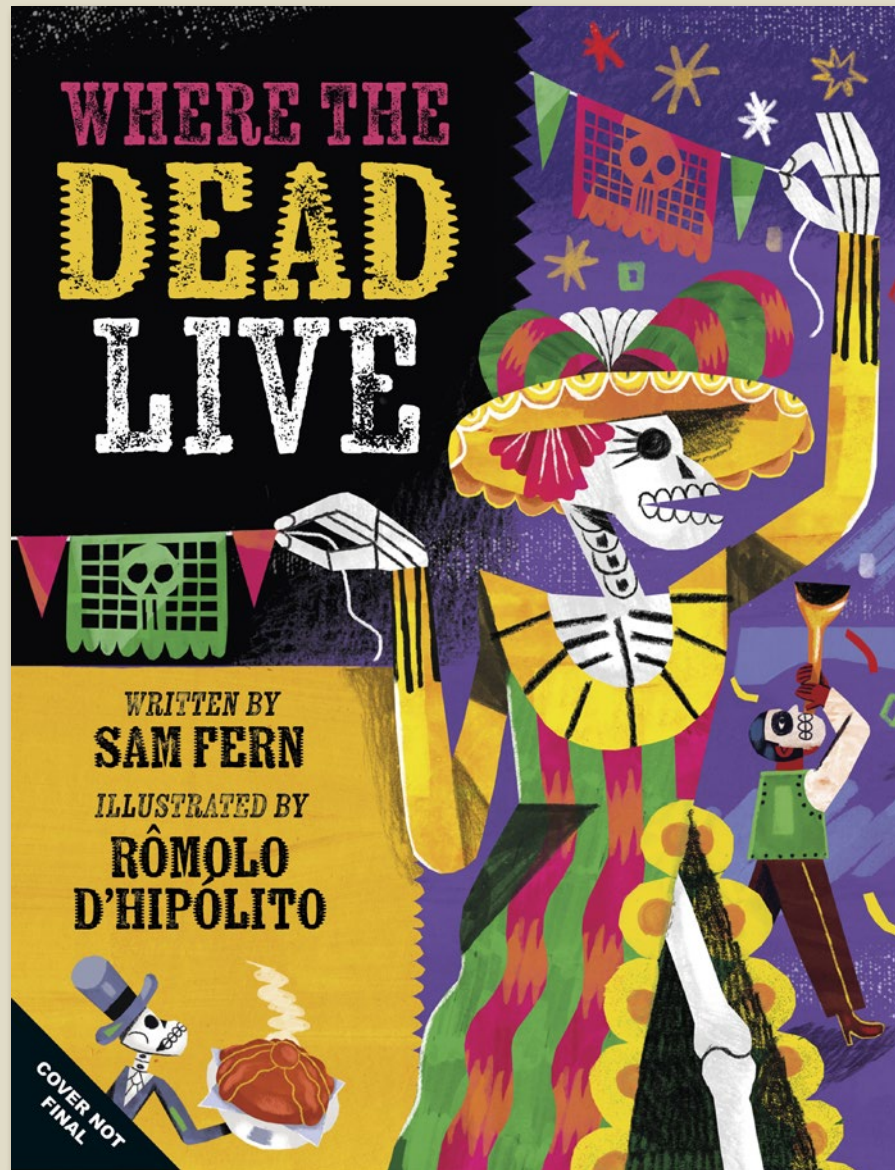
- A fun narrative story packed with facts, including information on the pollination process, flower anatomy, animal pollinators, fertilisation, fruits and vegetables
- Covers scientific information that supports the curriculum
- Flaps on every spread help readers engage with the information
- Includes 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 | 22/05/2025 |
| Pub Price | £14.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800788138 |
| H x W | 287 x 247mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 5-7 years |
| Author | Deborah Hocking |
| Illustrator | Deborah Hocking |
| Extent | 32pp |
| Word Count | 2300 words |
| Freight On Board | 06/03/2025 |
| 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



FREE SPIRITS

Not all spirits are evil. Some are helpful, some are mischievous, some are downright good. They can be seen in the form of apparitions, or as the 'haunting' of a place. But what if they're not? What if they're just a figment of your imagination? Or what if they're just a figment of your imagination?

BANSHEES

In Ireland, banshees are said to be the spirits of dead women who appear to wail and scream in the night.

IBORR

The most common ghost of the British Isles is the ibor, a spirit that is said to be the soul of a person who has died.

JLANSKI

In Poland, the jlanski is a spirit that is said to be the soul of a person who has died.

STRIOKI

In Poland, strioki are spirits that are said to be the souls of people who have died.

QUINMANOR

In Ireland, quinmanors are spirits that are said to be the souls of people who have died.

DOMOVY

In the Czech Republic, domovy are spirits that are said to be the souls of people who have died.



WSZYSTKICH SWIETYCH & DZIEŃ ZADUSZNY

Bring down the lights. Turn down the volume. It's time to go to bed. It's time to go to bed. It's time to go to bed.

DAY TO DAY

In Poland, the day after All Saints' Day is All Souls' Day, a day when people visit the graves of their loved ones.

A WARM WELCOME

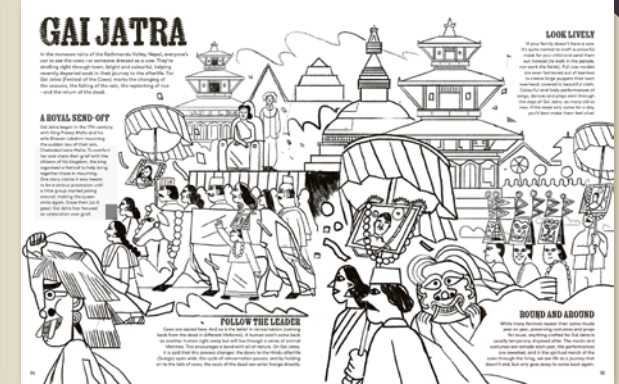
In Poland, it is customary to welcome the dead with a warm welcome, often with a drink of alcohol.

TRAFFIC WARNING

In Poland, it is customary to warn of traffic when driving through a cemetery.

HIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

In Poland, it is customary to hide your own business when visiting a cemetery.



GAI JATRA

In India, the Gai Jatra festival is a time when people visit the graves of their loved ones.

A ROYAL SEND-OFF

In India, the Gai Jatra festival is a time when people visit the graves of their loved ones.

FOLLOW THE LEADER

In India, the Gai Jatra festival is a time when people visit the graves of their loved ones.

LOOK LIVELY

In India, the Gai Jatra festival is a time when people visit the graves of their loved ones.

ROUND AND AROUND

In India, the Gai Jatra festival is a time when people visit the graves of their loved ones.



WAKING THE DEAD

We've just rammed through a load of sacred sites filled with the dreaming dead; isn't it time we stop to ask why? After all, when you put a body into the ground, you expect it to stay there. Death is the end of its usefulness, right? Wrong. The archaeological benefits we've seen have illuminated entire cultures from a few burial artefacts, and sometimes a cemetery just needs the space back, but there's many more reasons to get a corpse up again. Let's dig in!

THE RESURRECTIONISTS

It's 1820 in smoggy, gothic Edinburgh, and the dead of Greyfriars Kirkyard aren't staying down. Why? Edinburgh's medical schools required that students dissect three bodies each to gain their surgeon's license. However, the law only let students dissect executed criminals, so funeral parlors started sounding like a business opportunity: a fresh corpse could sell to a doctor for £20 (about \$900), so 'resurrectionists' grabbed their shovels and risked the noose! Fearful locals took to burying their relatives under iron bars, stone slabs, and entire prison-like cages, even rigging small guns on tripwires to fire on grovellers!



TURNING THE BONES

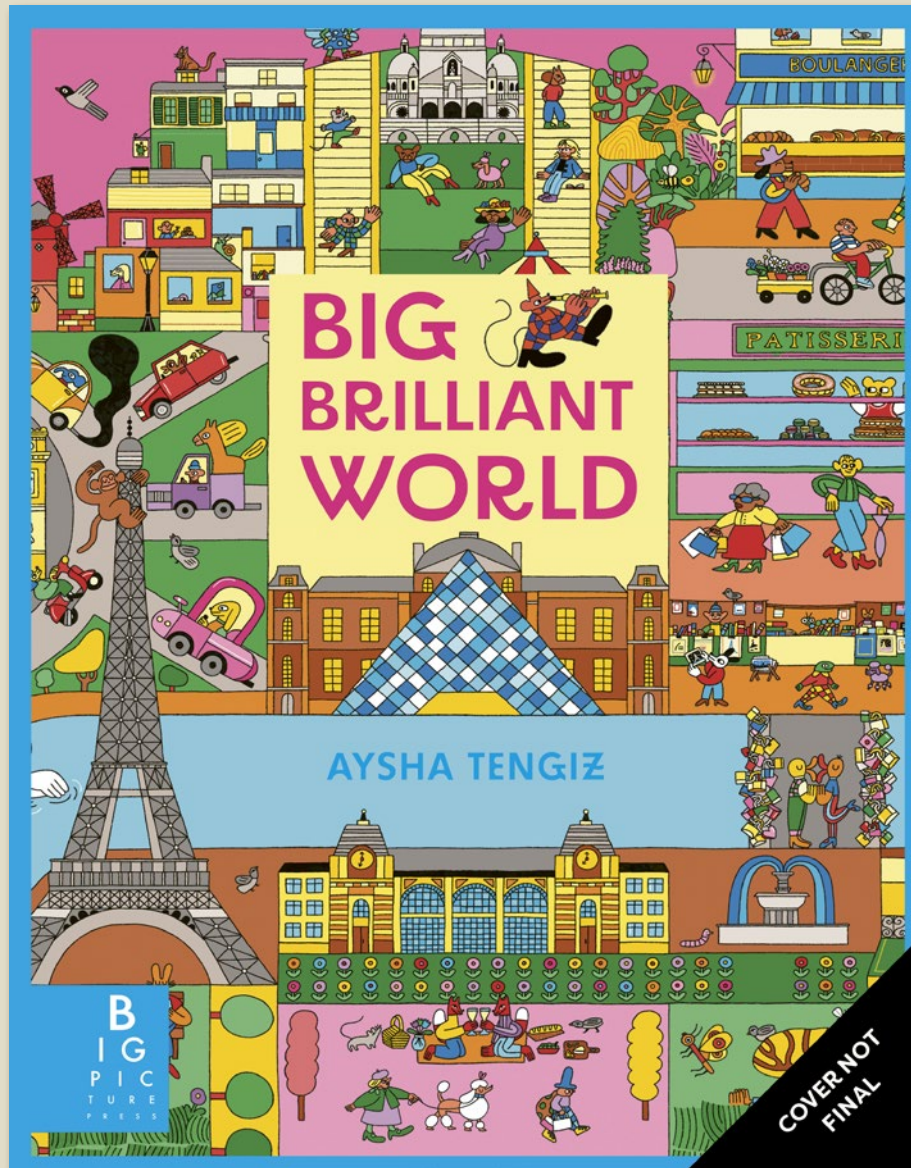
We all get uncomfortable sleeping in one position for too long. But that's not what the Madagascar practice of Fanadihana ('the turning of the bones') is really about. Practitioners believe that the soul only departs the body when it's completely decomposed, so after a year or so, they dig up their dearly departed, wash and redress the remaining bones in beautiful cloths and silks, and bury them once again for good. It's really the second half of the funeral, and highlights a living openness to caring for your loved ones beyond the end of their time.

CRACKING THE CASE

For most of human history, the victim of a murder didn't have a chance to bring their killer to justice. However, with forensic analysis allowing investigators to identify the smallest traces that humans leave behind, the dead can get a parting shot from beyond the grave. Many a cold case has been solved after years by raising the body from their grave and finding evidence to convict those responsible for putting them there, such as skin cells caught under desperate fingernails or decomposed bones revealing a hidden cause of death.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Pub Date | 28/08/2025 |
| Pub Price | £14.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800788411 |
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| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Sam Fern |
| Illustrator | Rômolo D'Hipólito |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Word Count | 8000 words |
| Translation Files | 16/12/2024 |
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| Freight On Board | 12/06/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |

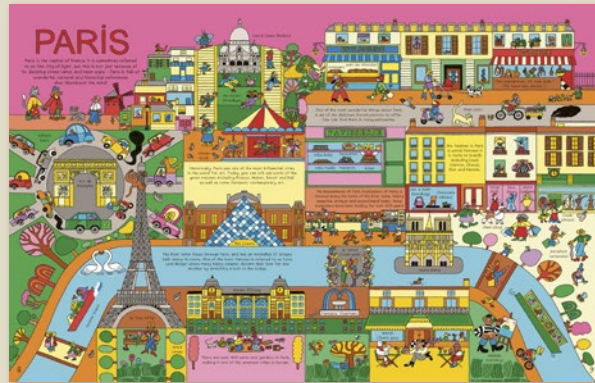
Big Brilliant World



Big Brilliant World

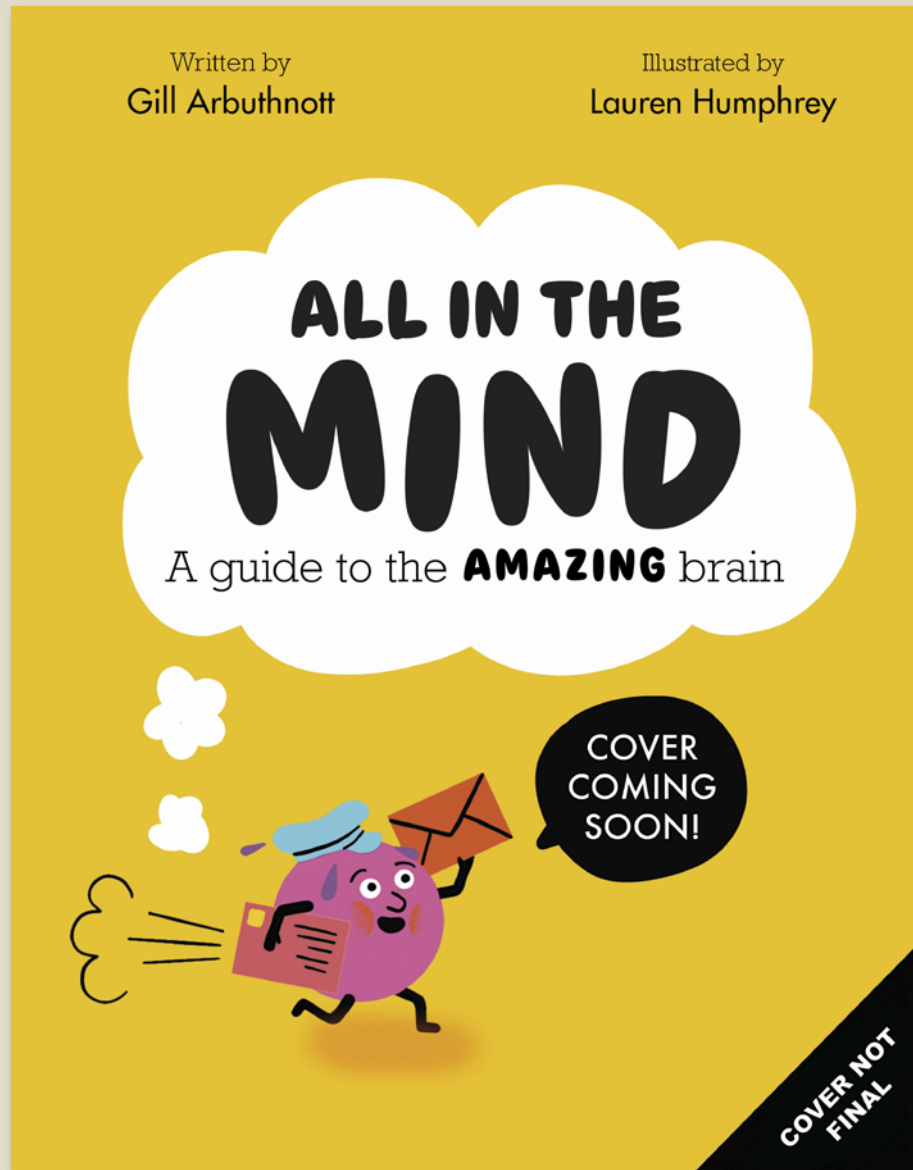
- A fun and educational way to encourage children to learn new vocabulary and discover 10 cities from around the world. Cities include London, Tokyo, Paris, New York, Seoul, Istanbul, Mexico City, Budapest, Amsterdam and Rome
- A vibrant, fun and engaging book that will appeal to design-conscious parents 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 |
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| Binding | Paperback |
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| Author | Matt Ralphs |
| Illustrator | Aysha Tengiz |
| Extent | 32pp |
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All in the Mind



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

All in the Mind

MEET YOUR BRAIN CELLS

All the information that you need to live is sent to your brain by tiny messengers called neurons.

How neurons talk to each other

Neurons are made up of a cell body, called the soma, and long, thin branches called dendrites and axons. The dendrites receive signals from other neurons, and the axons carry signals to other neurons or to muscles. The place where two neurons meet is called a synapse. The gap between them is called a synapse. The gap between them is called a synapse. The gap between them is called a synapse.

MEMORY

What's your earliest memory? Your most vivid memory? Your favourite memory? Memories are how your brain stores information about what you experience – and this is what allows you to learn.

Short term memory can store a small amount of information for about a minute, for instance the face of someone you've just met, or what happened in the last couple of pages as you read a book. After that, the information either goes into long term memory or is forgotten.

Working memory is a type of short-term memory that allows you to remember information while you work with it, for instance numbers you have to add in your head, or a code you need to put into your phone.

Long term memory can store an unlimited amount of information for many years. When you remember a holiday you had years ago or a grandparent tells you about their childhood, the information has been stored in long term memory.

MEMORY DIRECTORY

Memories are stored in different parts of the brain, depending on what type of memories they are.

Memories of specific events like holidays or films are stored in the **hippocampus**.

If you learn to ride a bicycle or play an instrument, the memory of the movements involved is stored in the **cerebellum**.

The **neocortex** stores memories we could call 'general knowledge' – for instance, ice will make your drink colder, dogs can bark.

Memories involving strong emotions – love, grief and especially fear – are stored in the **amygdala**.

REMEMBER, REMEMBER! Why not test your memory? Get a piece of paper and something to write with, set a timer for thirty seconds, then turn to page 4 and follow the instructions!

PUZZLES & BRAIN TEASERS

CONFUSE YOUR BRAIN!

Use your right hand to hold the paper and your left hand to hold the pencil. Now try to write the word 'right' with your right hand. It's a bit tricky, isn't it? That's because your brain is used to writing with your right hand. Try to write the word 'left' with your left hand. It's even trickier! Your brain is used to writing with your right hand, so it's hard to switch to your left hand. This is called the Stroop effect.

IT'S THE STROOP EFFECT!

What to see the Stroop effect in action? Don't have a drink – it's just time for a puzzle! Look at the words in the picture. The first group is easy because the word agrees with the picture. The second group is harder to read because the two sets of instructions conflict with each other.

MEMORY

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| Author | Gill Arbutnott |
| Illustrator | Lauren Humphrey |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Translation Files | 18/08/2025 |
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