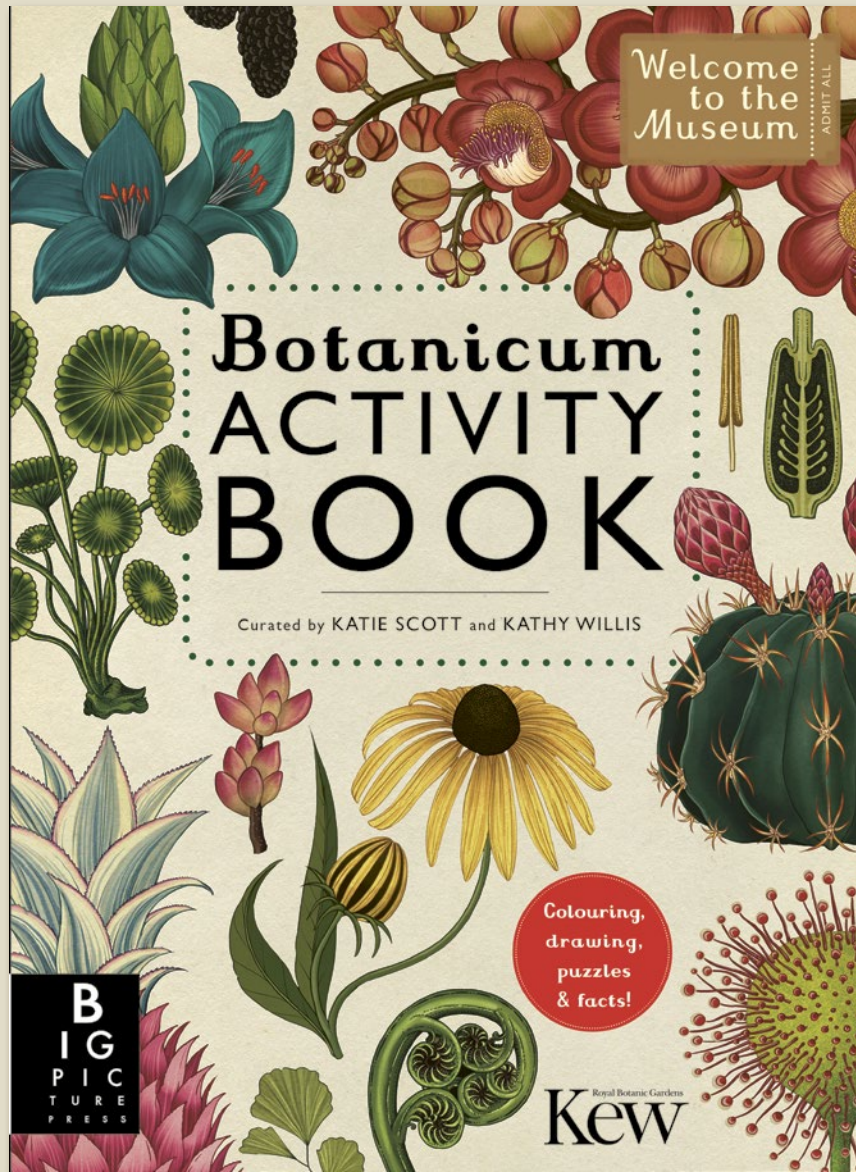




**Oceano FIL24**

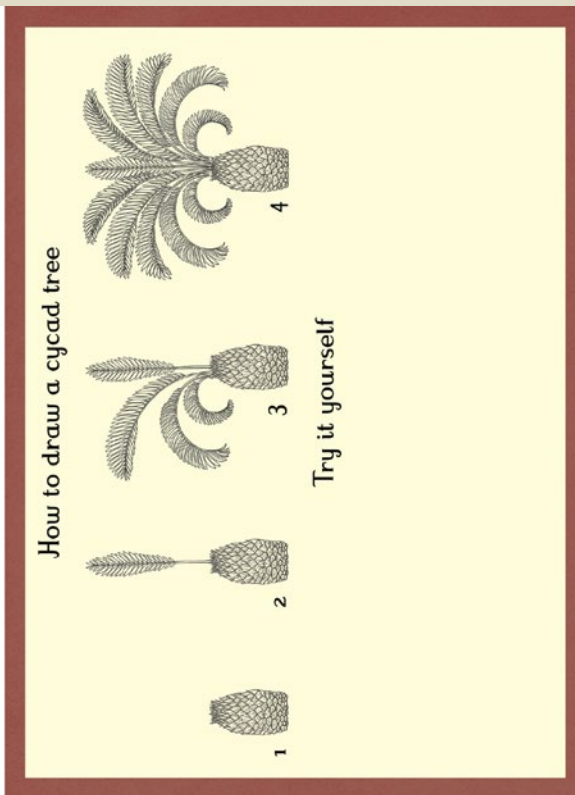
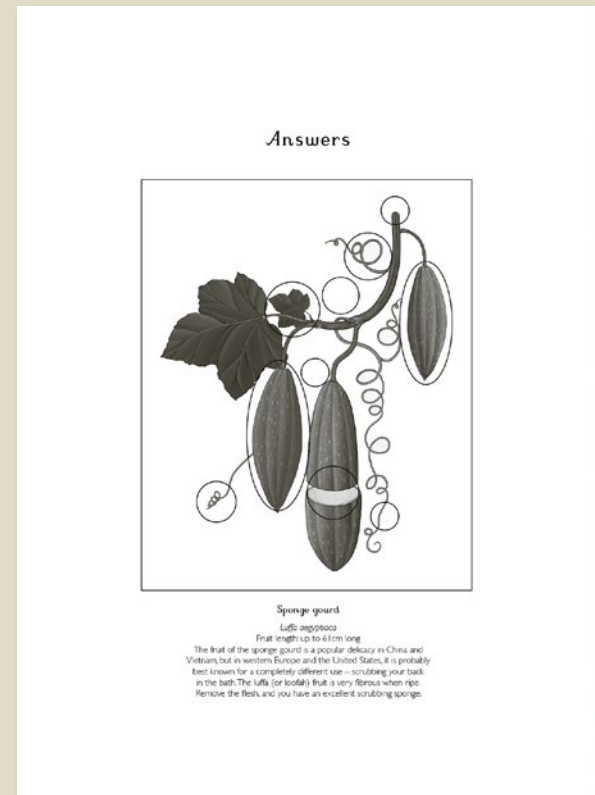
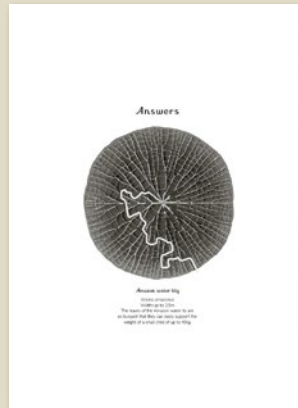
# Botanicum Activity Book



**Informative, imaginative and artistic activities for young naturalists everywhere.**

- *Botanicum* which has sold over 370,000 copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Beautifully presented activities, including colouring in, drawing, mazes and puzzles, feed into the core book
- Accompanying text by expert Professor Kathy Willis provides facts and interesting information
- From *Botanicum* which was shortlisted for the British Book Design and Production award.

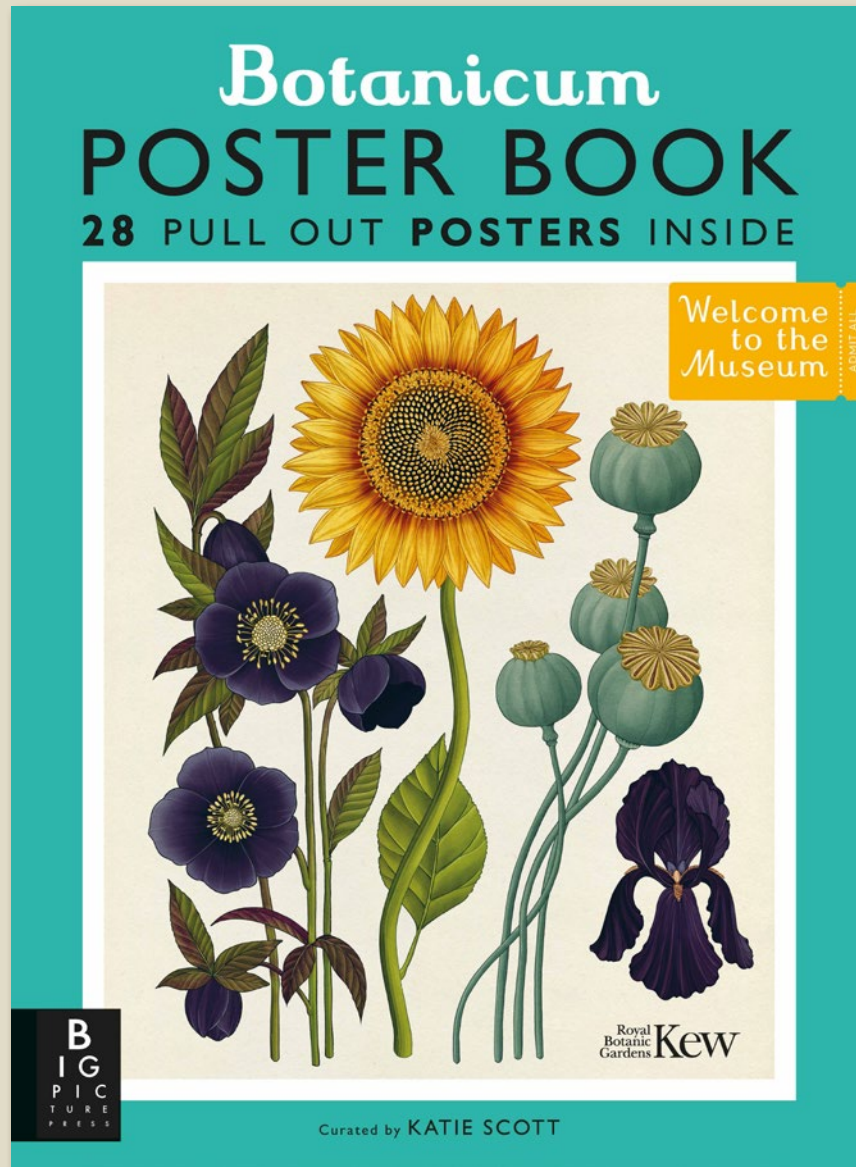
# Botanicum Activity Book



Pub Date	06/04/2017
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781783706792
H x W	305 x 224mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Professor Katherine Willis
Illustrator	Katie Scott
Extent	72pp
Word Count	200 words
Rights Available	World



# Botanicum Poster Book

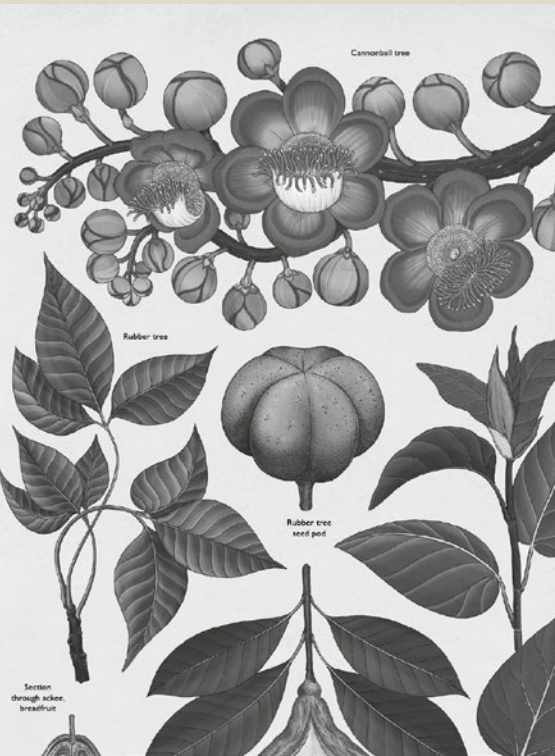


**These stunning posters from Katie Scott's *Botanicum* are perfect for pinning on your walls.**

- *Botanicum* has sold over 360,000 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)
- From the illustrator of 2014's bestselling *Animalium*, which won the Sunday Times Children's Book of the Year and was shortlisted for the Blue Peter Award.
- 28 pull-out posters with full-colour images of plants from around the world.
- Large, high-quality format makes this the ideal gift.

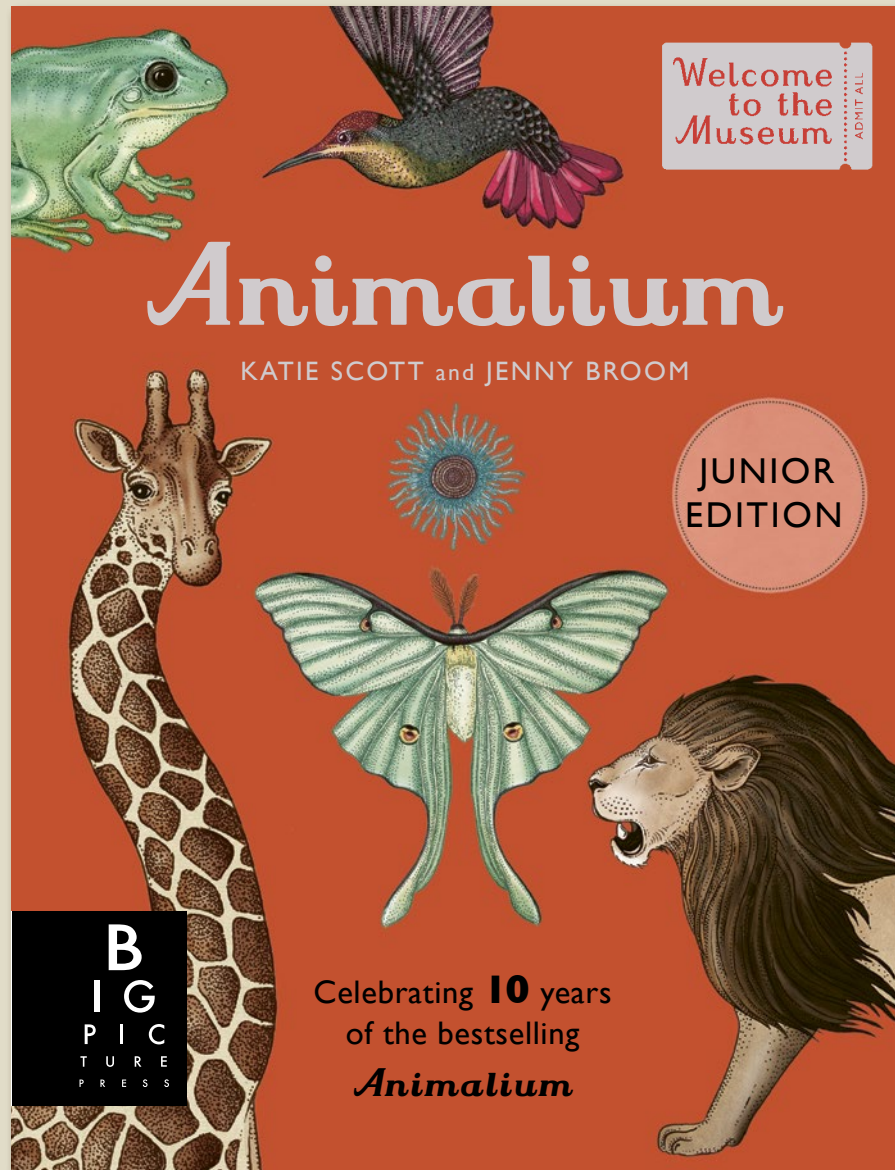


# Botanicum Poster Book



Pub Date	<b>02/11/2017</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781783706303</b>
H x W	<b>370 x 272mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Professor Katherine Willis</b>
Illustrator	<b>Katie Scott</b>
Extent	<b>56pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# 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 Roseate 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 Longfinned 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 Common green Wingspan: 10cm	3 Common wasp Length: 10cm
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12



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



Pub Date	<b>08/06/2023</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800783706</b>
H x W	<b>246 x 189mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Jenny Broom</b>
Illustrator	<b>Katie Scott</b>
Extent	<b>80pp</b>
Word Count	<b>8000 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Fungarium 1000-Piece Jigsaw Puzzle



**This 1000-piece puzzle features Katie Scott's stunning fungal illustrations.**

- High-quality format with a stylish cylindrical tube and cloth storage bag makes this the ideal gift. Packaging: 255mm(h) x 121mm(d) Puzzle: 490mm(h) x 685mm(w) Poster: 210mm(h) x 297mm(w)
- Features the branding of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- An intricately designed puzzle with beautiful full-colour images from Welcome to the Museum's Fungarium
- The core Welcome to the Museum books have sold a combined quantity of over 2 million copies worldwide with *Fungarium* selling over 90,000 (as of July 2022)

# Fungarium 1000-Piece Jigsaw Puzzle



Pub Date	<b>10/10/2024</b>
Pub Price	<b>£25.00</b>
ISBN	<b>9781835870532</b>
H x W	<b>255 x 121mm</b>
Binding	<b>Board Book</b>
Age Range	<b>Adult</b>
Author	<b>Katie Scott</b>
Extent	<b>1000pp</b>
Word Count	<b>200 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Botanicum 1000-Piece Jigsaw Puzzle



**This 1000-piece puzzle features Katie Scott's stunning botanical illustrations.**

- High-quality format with a stylish cylindrical tube and cloth storage bag makes this the ideal gift. Packaging: 255mm(h) x 121mm(d) Puzzle: 490mm(h) x 685mm(w) Poster: 210mm(h) x 297mm(w)
- Features the branding of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- An intricately designed puzzle with beautiful full-colour images from Welcome to the Museum's *Botanicum*
- The core Welcome to the Museum books have sold a combined quantity of over 2 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)



# Botanicum 1000-Piece Jigsaw Puzzle



Pub Date	10/10/2024
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781835870525
H x W	255 x 121mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	Adult
Author	Katie Scott
Word Count	200 words
Rights Available	World

# Fungarium Postcards



## A box set of 50 beautiful postcards from *Fungarium*

- 50 postcards with full-colour images from Welcome to the Museum's *Fungarium*
- High-quality format makes this the ideal gift
- Features the branding of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide with *Fungarium* selling over 90,000 (as of July 2022)



# Fungarium Postcards



Pub Date	<b>30/09/2021</b>
Pub Price	<b>£14.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787419896</b>
Age Range	<b>12+ years</b>
Extent	<b>50pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



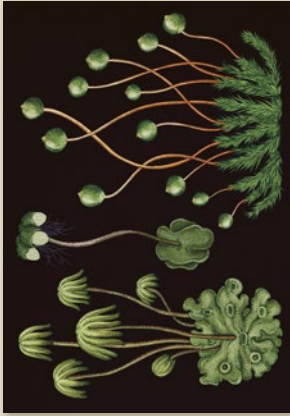
# Botanicum Postcards



**A box set of 50 beautiful postcards from *Botanicum* - by the bestselling illustrator of *Animalium*.**

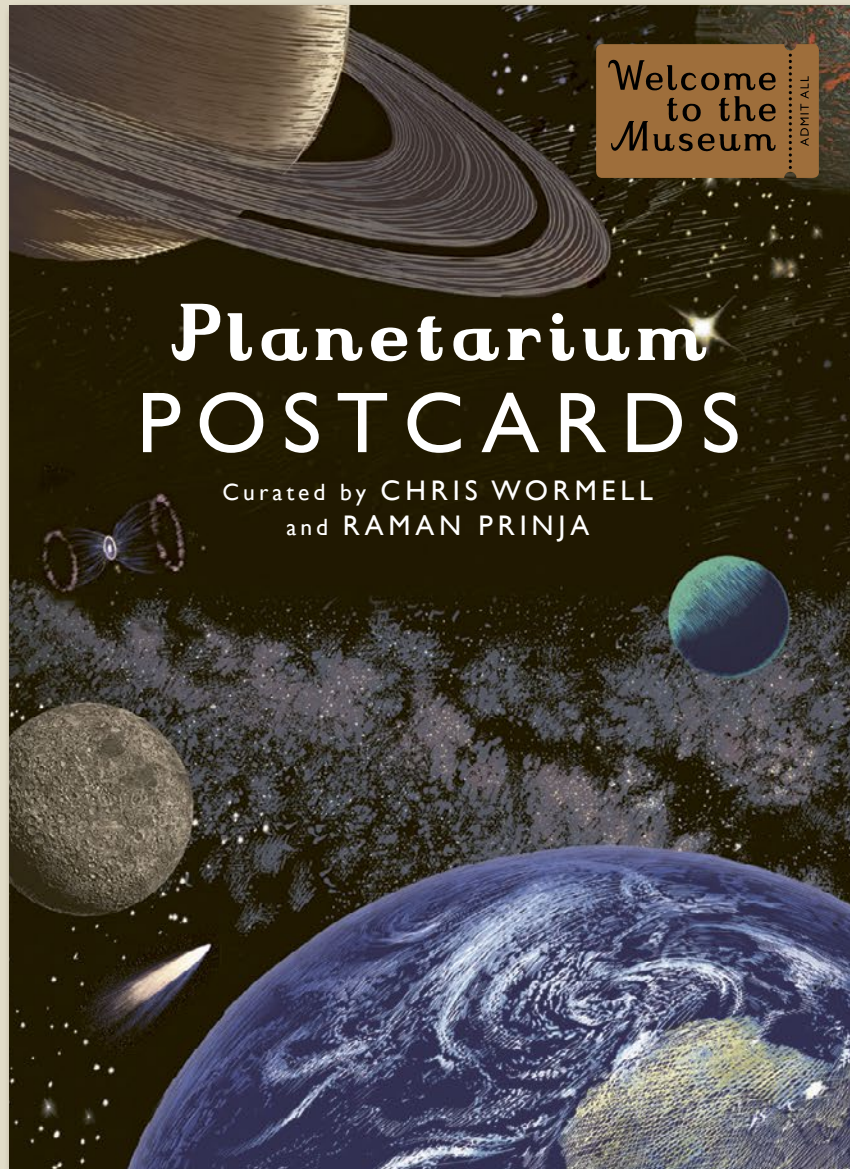
- *Botanicum* has sold over 370,000 copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- From *Botanicum*, which was shortlisted for the British Book Design & Production awards.
- 50 full-colour postcards with illustrations of plants from right across the world

# Botanicum Postcards



Pub Date	<b>03/11/2016</b>
Pub Price	<b>£14.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781783706341</b>
H x W	<b>175 x 128mm</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Kathy Willis</b>
Illustrator	<b>Katie Scott</b>
Extent	<b>50pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Planetarium Postcards

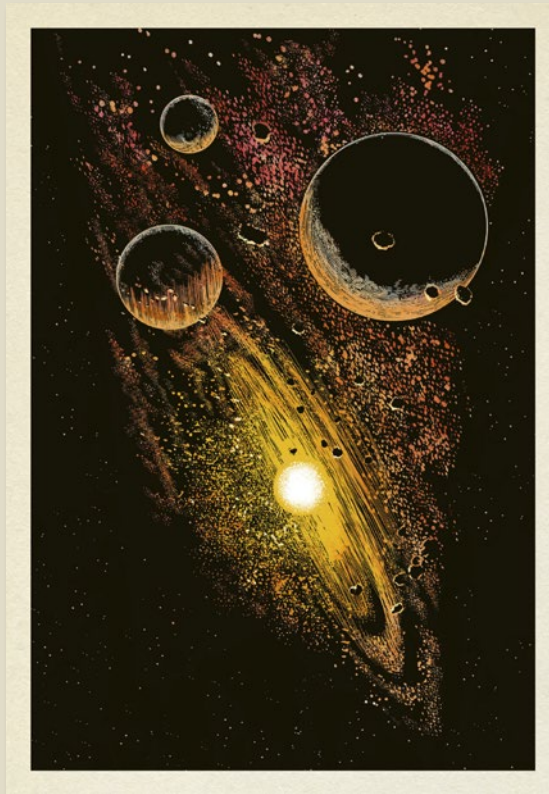


**A box set of 50 beautiful postcards from *Planetarium* - by the bestselling illustrator of *Dinosaurium*.**

- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Author Raman Prinja, professor of astrophysics at University College London, was awarded the Science Communication award by the American Institute of Physics for *Planetarium*.
- From the illustrator of award-winning title *H is for Hawk* (Vintage, 2015) and *La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust* (Penguin Random House, 2017)
- 50 postcards with full-colour images of all aspects of space
- High-quality format makes this the ideal gift



# Planetarium Postcards



Pub Date	<b>14/11/2019</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787415102</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Raman Prinja</b>
Illustrator	<b>Chris Wormell</b>
Extent	<b>50pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Arboretum Postcards



**A box set of 50 beautiful postcards from the bestselling *Arboretum*, part of the *Welcome to the Museum* series.**

- 50 full-colour postcards, featuring trees from all around the world.
- The ideal gift - beautifully presented in a box including pantone, ribbon and foil.
- *Arboretum* is the third title to publish with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages (as of July 2022)

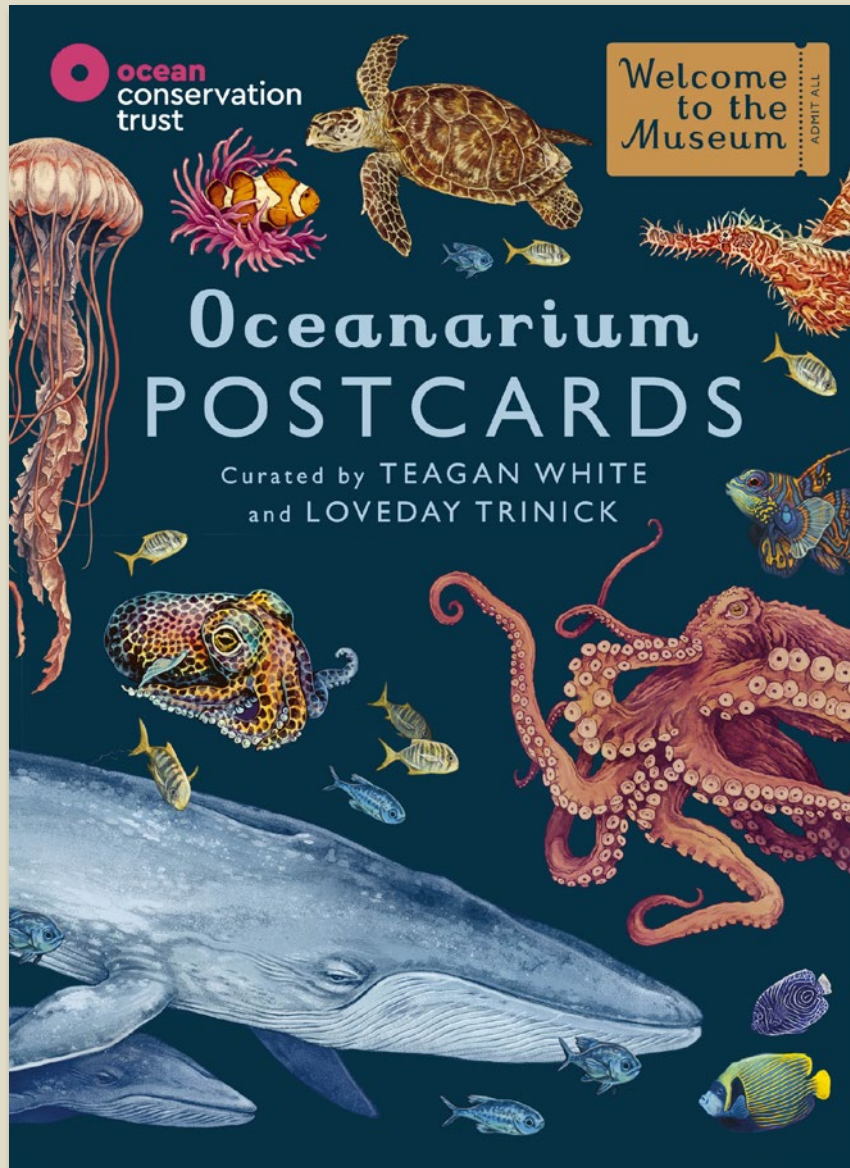
# Arboretum Postcards



Pub Date	<b>09/11/2023</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800783928</b>
Age Range	<b>12+ years</b>
Author	<b>Royal Botanic Gardens Kew PLG</b>
Illustrator	<b>Katie Scott</b>
Extent	<b>50pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Oceanarium Postcards



**Contains 50 beautiful full-colour postcards from the bestselling book *Oceanarium*.**

- Contains 50 full-colour postcards featuring everything from coral reefs to the ocean depths
- High-quality format makes this the ideal gift
- Including ribbon and gold foil cover finishes
- 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)

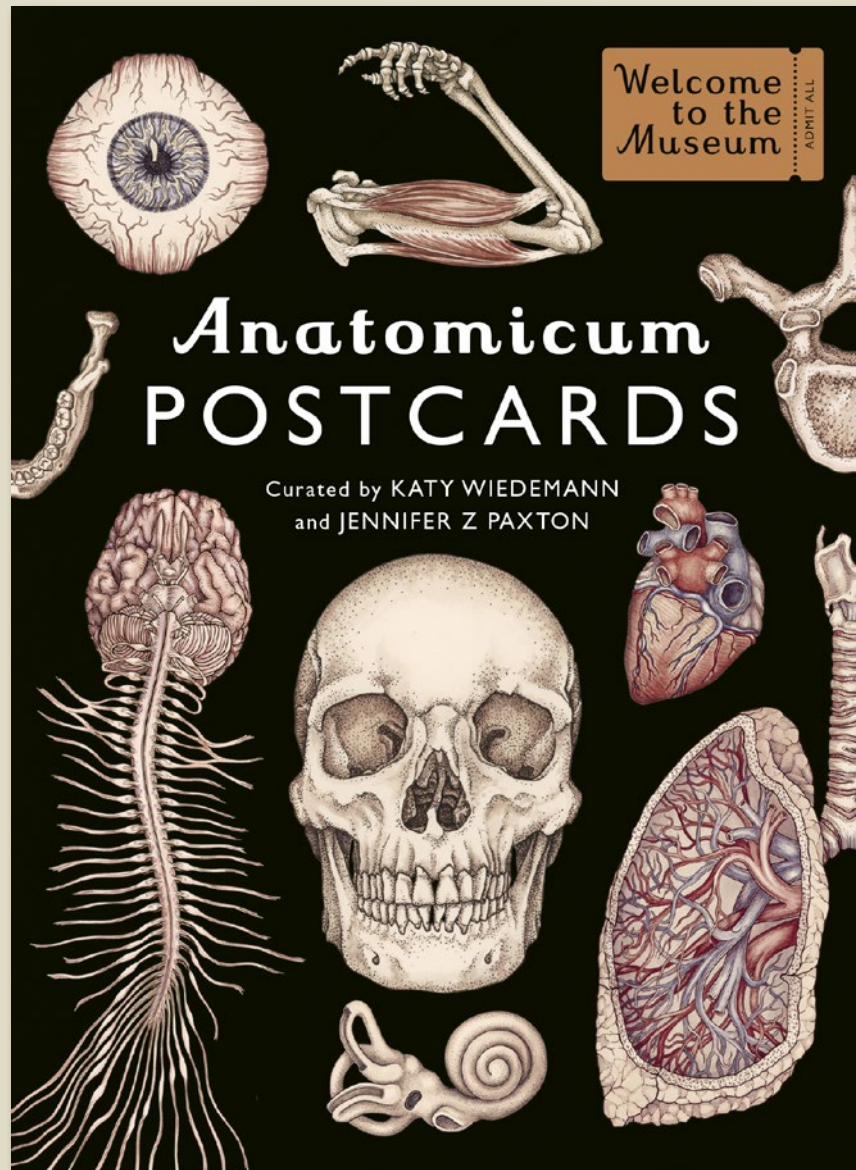


# Oceanarium Postcards



Pub Date	<b>10/11/2022</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800783591</b>
Age Range	<b>12+ years</b>
Author	<b>Loveday Trinick</b>
Illustrator	<b>Teagan White</b>
Extent	<b>50pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

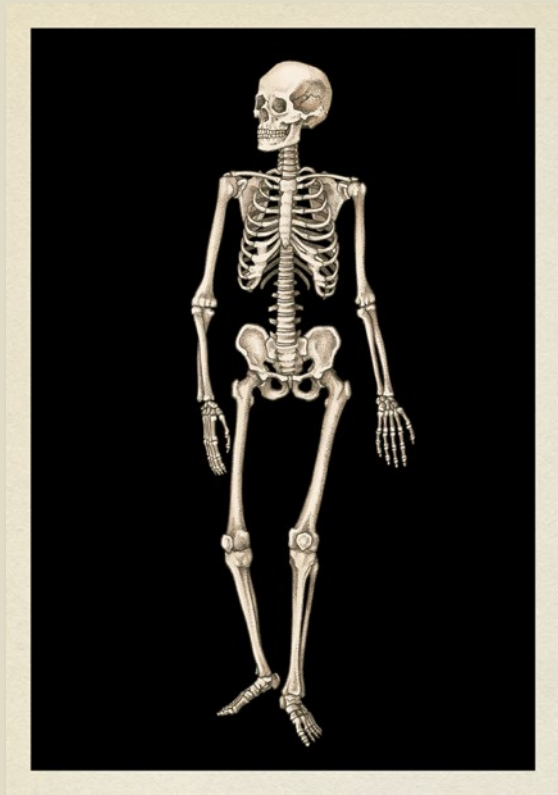
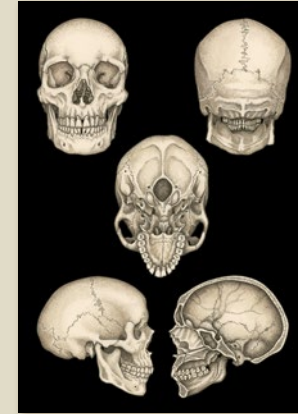
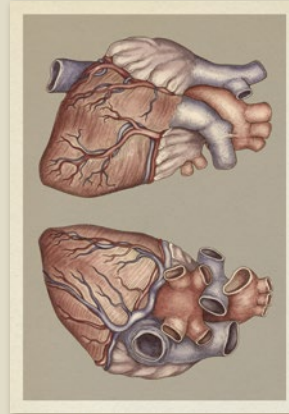
# Anatomicum Postcard Box



## A box set of 50 beautiful postcards from *Anatomicum*.

- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- 50 postcards with full-colour images from *Welcome to the Museum's Anatomicum*
- High quality format makes this the ideal gift
- The UK edition features the branding of the Wellcome Collection

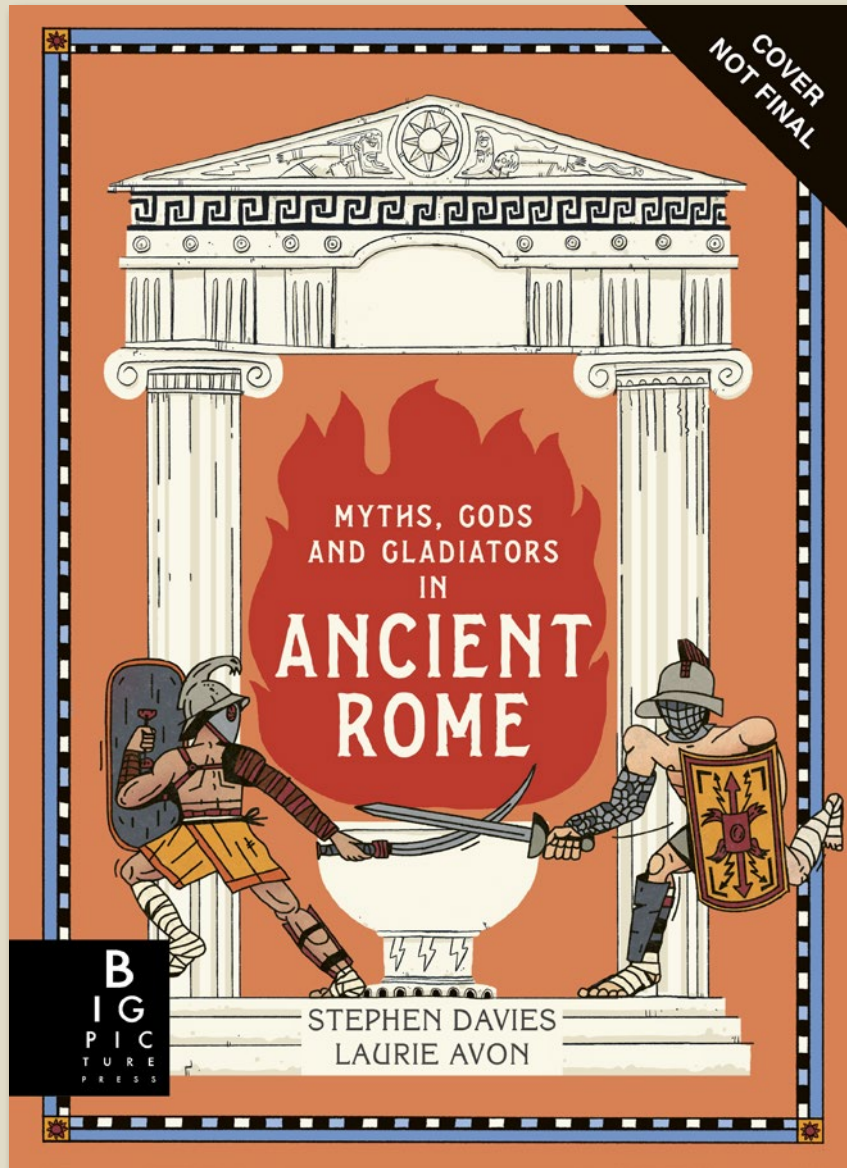
# Anatomicum Postcard Box



Pub Date	<b>26/11/2020</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787416529</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Jennifer Z Paxton</b>
Illustrator	<b>Katy Wiedemann</b>
Extent	<b>50pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Myths, Gods and Gladiators in Ancient Rome

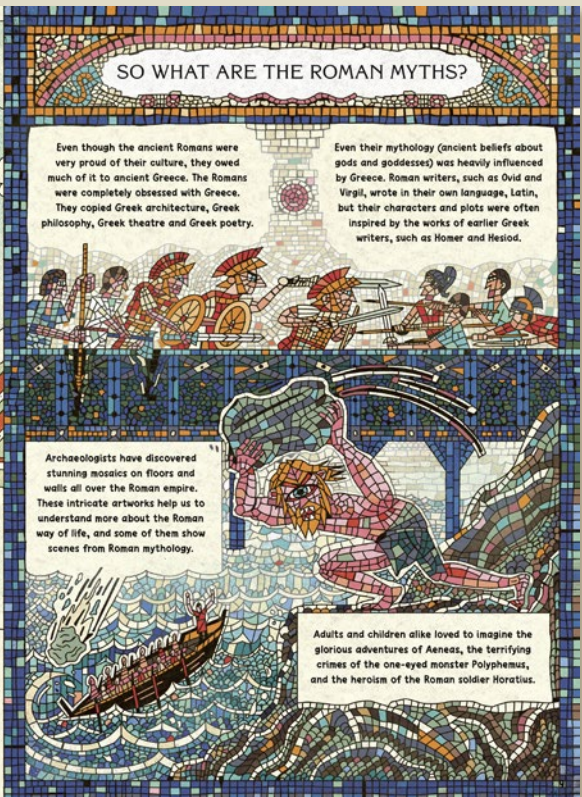
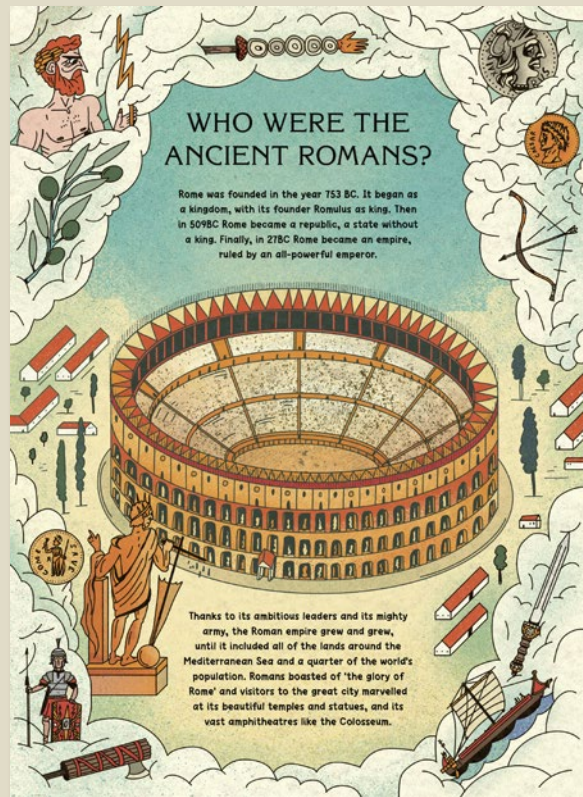
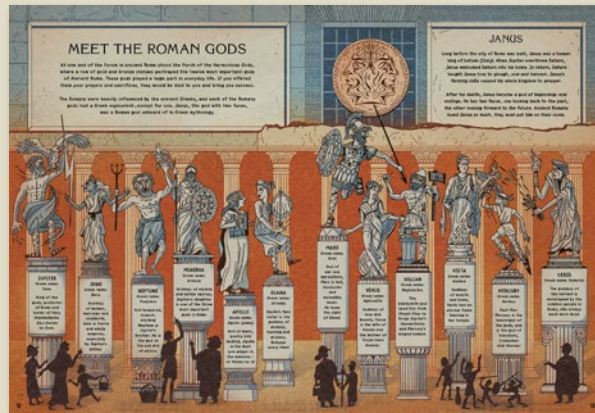


**A historical and humorous comic book retelling of the ancient Roman myths.**

- 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



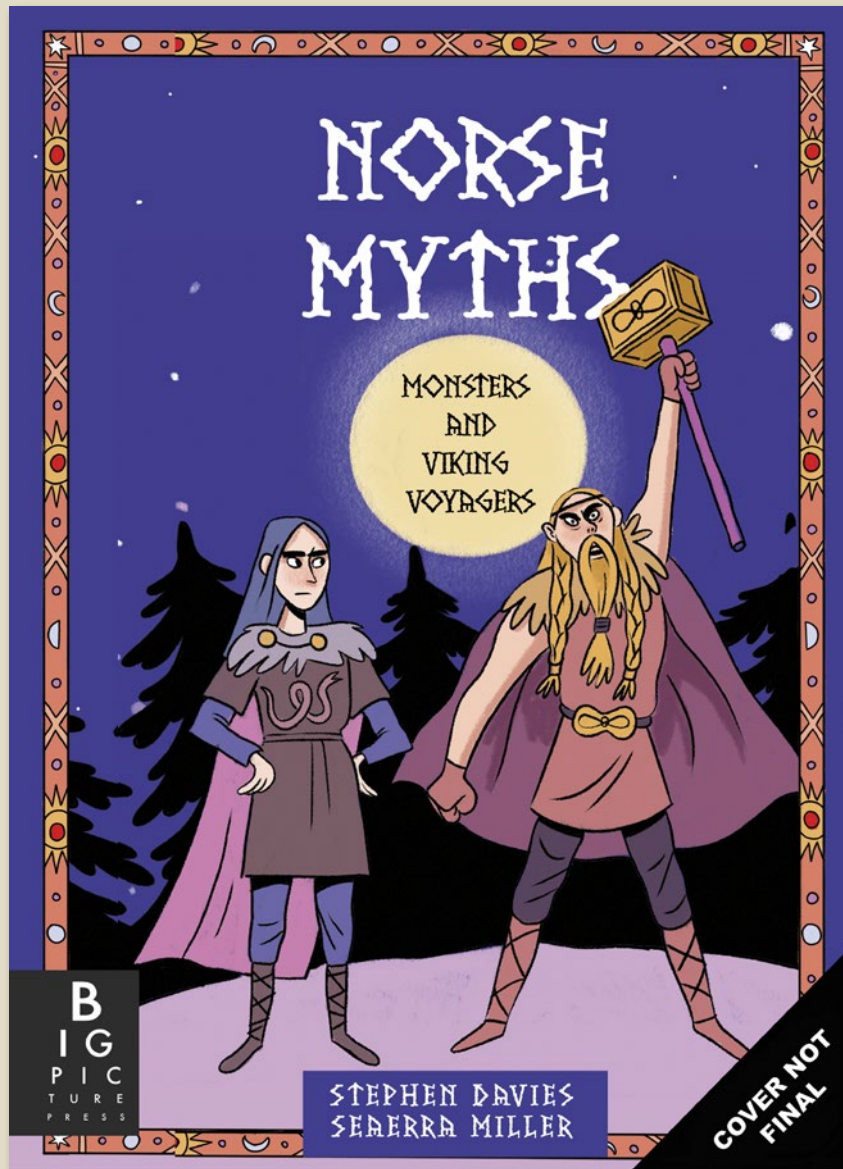
# Myths, Gods and Gladiators in Ancient Rome



Pub Date	<b>14/08/2025</b>
Pub Price	<b>£14.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800788770</b>
H x W	<b>297 x 216mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Stephen Davies</b>
Illustrator	<b>Laurie Avon</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>12000 words</b>
Translation Files	<b>02/12/2024</b>
Files To Printer	<b>24/03/2025</b>
Freight On Board	<b>29/05/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Norse Myths, Monsters and Viking Voyages

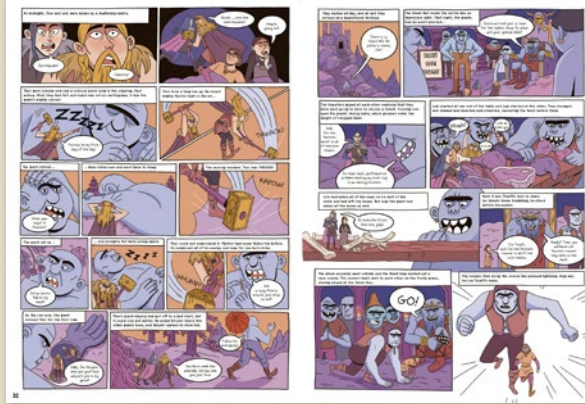


## A vivid comic-strip retelling of the greatest Norse myths.

- 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.

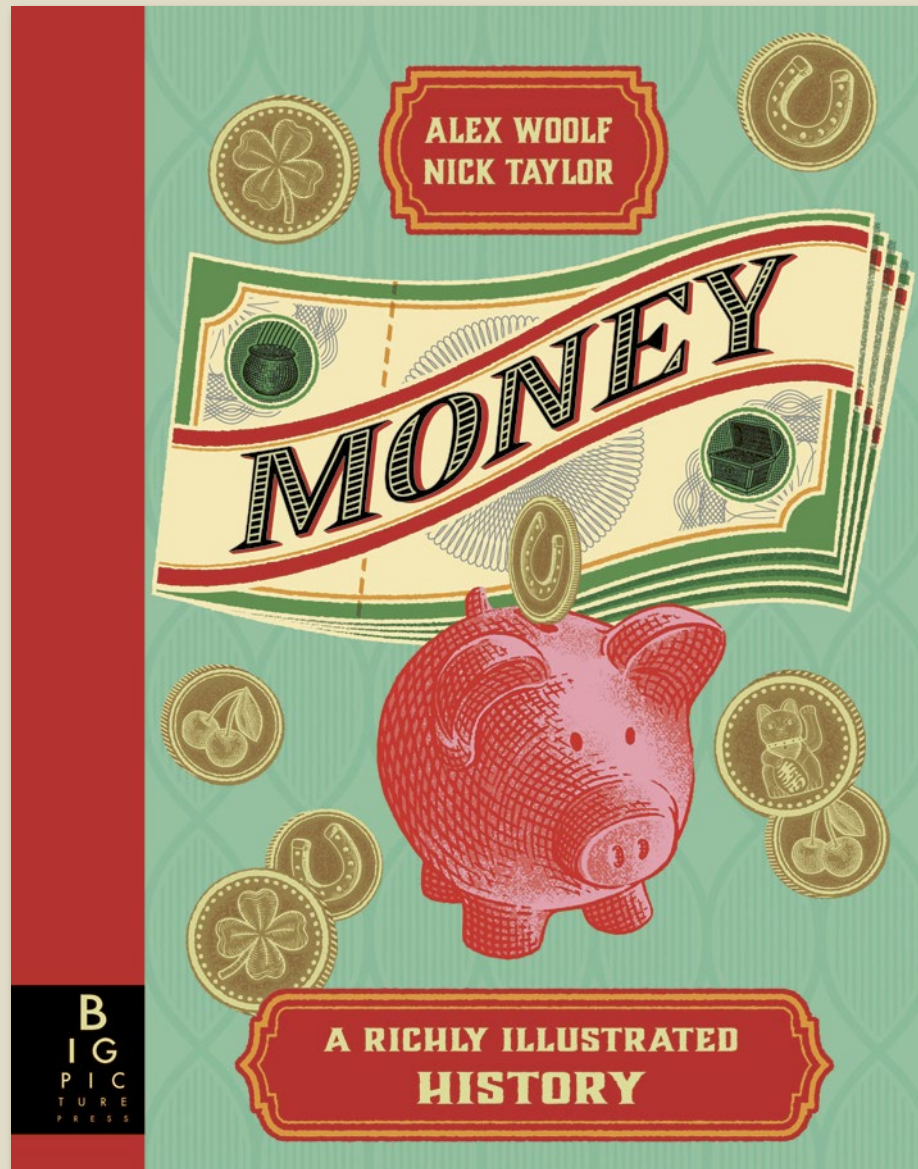


# Norse Myths, Monsters and Viking Voyages



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





**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 WEALTH

Wealth is the difference in wealth between the richest and the poorest. It has been around since the beginning of time. In the Middle Ages, wealth was measured in land and gold. In the 18th century, it was measured in money. In the 19th century, it was measured in factories and machines. In the 20th century, it was measured in stocks and bonds. Today, it is measured in billions of dollars.

### WEALTH CONCENTRATION

One of the biggest reasons for wealth is inequality. In the past, wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few. Today, it is concentrated in the hands of a few. The rich own more than 50% of the world's wealth. The poor own less than 1%.

### FACTORS OF INEQUALITY

There are many reasons for wealth inequality. Some people have more money than others. Some people have more skills than others. Some people have more connections than others. Some people have more luck than others. Some people have more power than others. Some people have more influence than others. Some people have more money than others. Some people have more skills than others. Some people have more connections than others. Some people have more luck than others. Some people have more power than others. Some people have more influence than others.

### WHAT'S WRONG WITH WEALTH INEQUALITY?

Wealth inequality is a problem because it means that some people have more money than others. This means that some people can live better than others. This means that some people can get more education than others. This means that some people can get more jobs than others. This means that some people can get more power than others. This means that some people can get more influence than others. This means that some people can get more money than others. This means that some people can get more skills than others. This means that some people can get more connections than others. This means that some people can get more luck than others. This means that some people can get more power than others. This means that some people can get more influence than others.

## GOLDEN YEARS

### AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

In the 1920s, the world was a global village. People were traveling and trading more than ever before. The world was becoming more interconnected. This was the golden age of international trade.

### THE COST OF WAR

World War I had a huge impact on the world. It cost millions of lives and billions of dollars. It changed the way we think about war and peace. It changed the way we think about the world.

### THE HOOR DUCKS

In the 1920s, there was a lot of speculation in the stock market. People were buying and selling stocks like crazy. This was the time of the 'hoor ducks'.

## FROM COUNTERFEIT COINS TO FALSE NOTES

### ALVES dos REIS MASTER COUNTERFEITER

Alves dos Reis was a master counterfeiter. He made fake money that was almost perfect. He was caught and sent to prison. He became a legend.

### FIRST COUNTERFEITERS

There have been counterfeiters since the beginning of time. They made fake coins and fake notes. They were caught and punished.

## FINANCIAL MARKETS

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

### THE FIRST BONDS

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

### THE FIRST STOCKS

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

## THE DAILY NEWS

OCTOBER 1929 NEW YORK CITY

# THE WALL STREET CRASH

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

### THE ROARING TWENTIES

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

### AFTER EFFECTS

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

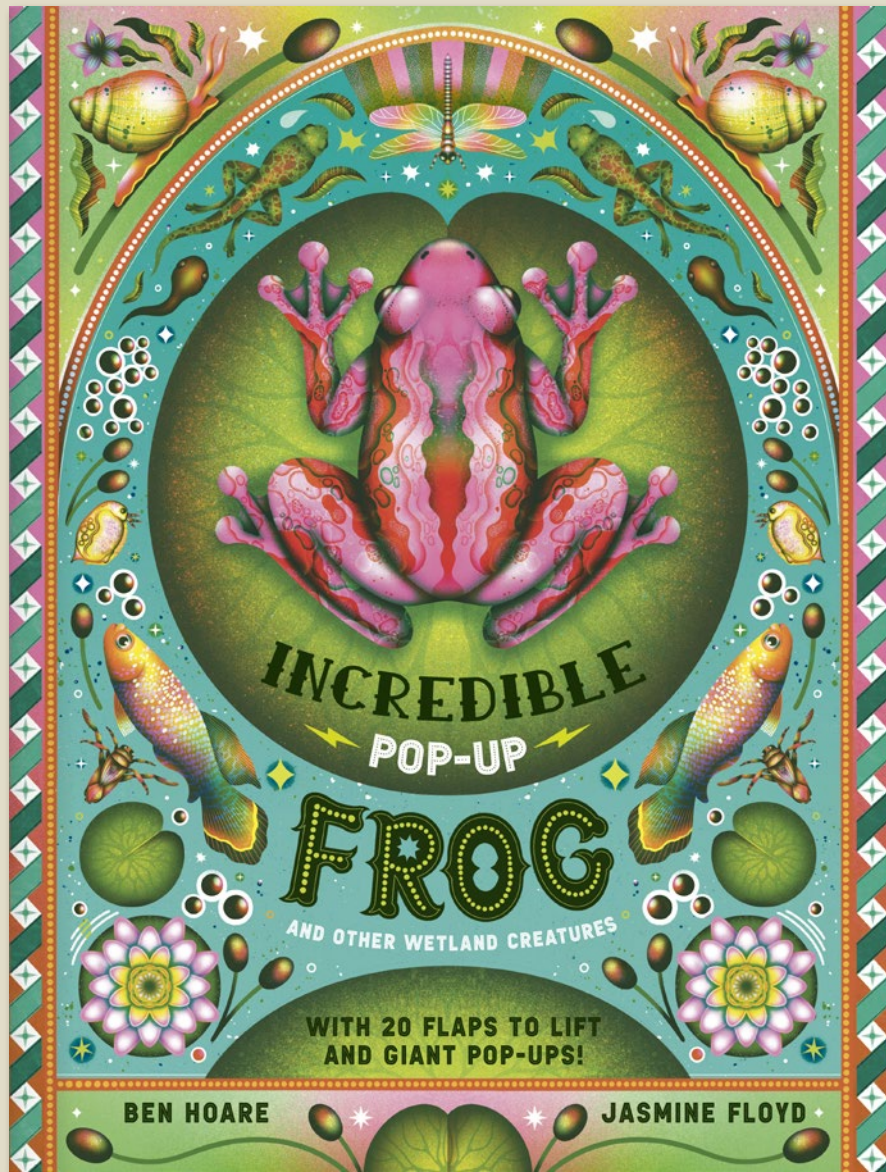
### DISASTER

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

Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800785700
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World



# The Incredible Pop-up Frog

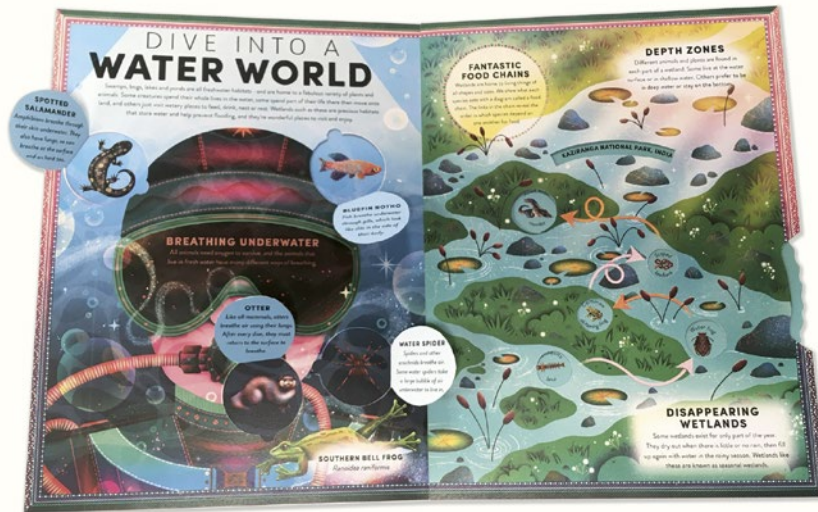
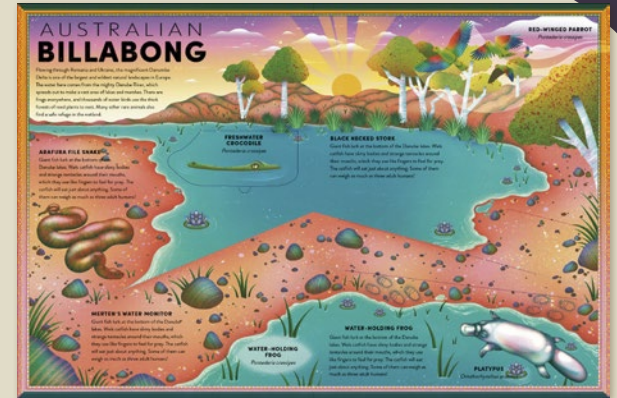


**An intricate pop-up book bursting with frogs and other wetland creatures.**

- Incredible paper-engineering - with 20 flaps to lift and three complex multi-layered pop-ups (Danube Delta, Europe; Billabong, Australia; Everglades, USA)
- Written by Ben Hoare, an award-winning journalist who has written and edited books and magazines for DK, the BBC, London's Natural History Museum and many others. His books *An Anthology of Intriguing Animals* (2018) and *Wonders of Nature* (2019) are international bestsellers.
- Illustrated by rising star Jasmine Floyd
- Cover finish: gold foil + spot UV
- CONTENTS: Water World; Danube Delta; The Surface; Billabong; In the Swim; The Everglades; At the Bottom; Making Wetlands



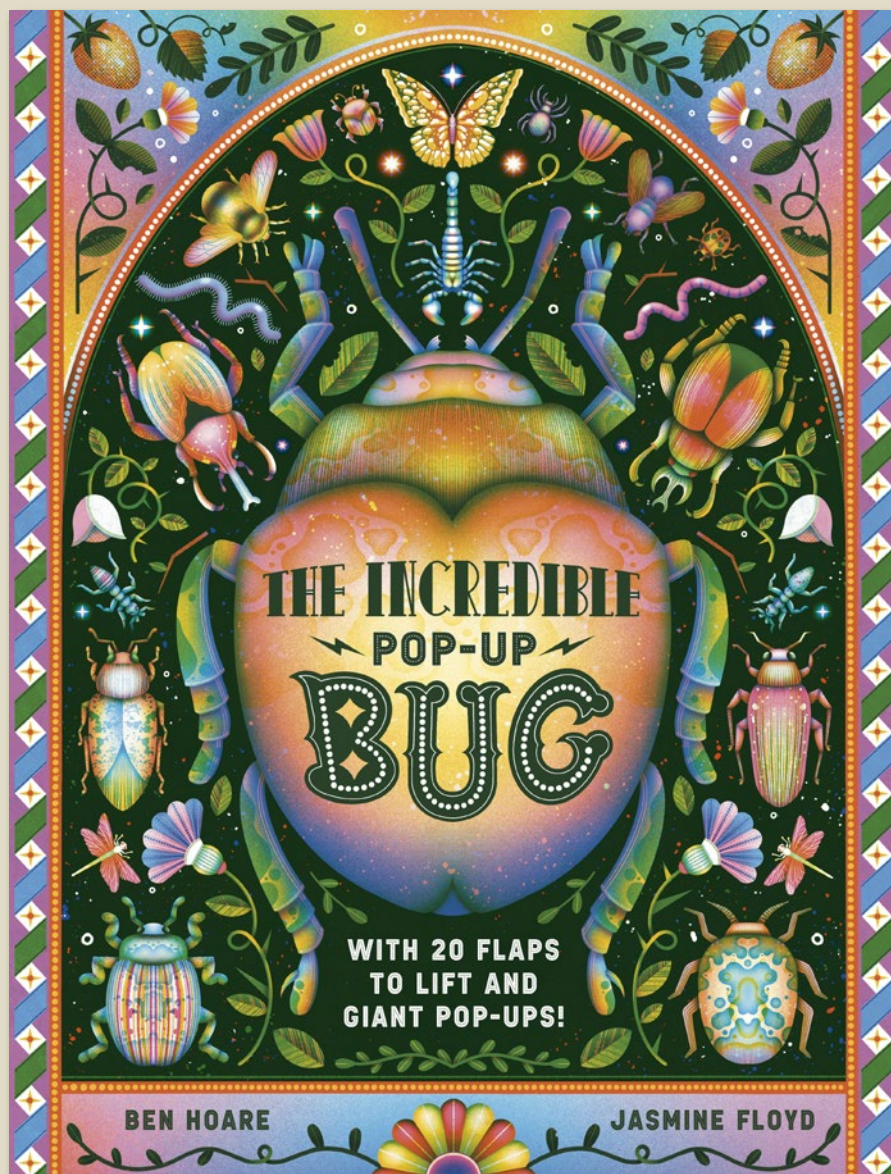
# The Incredible Pop-up Frog



Pub Date	11/09/2025
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800788718
H x W	320 x 240mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ben Hoare
Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3500 words
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World



# The Incredible Pop-up Bug

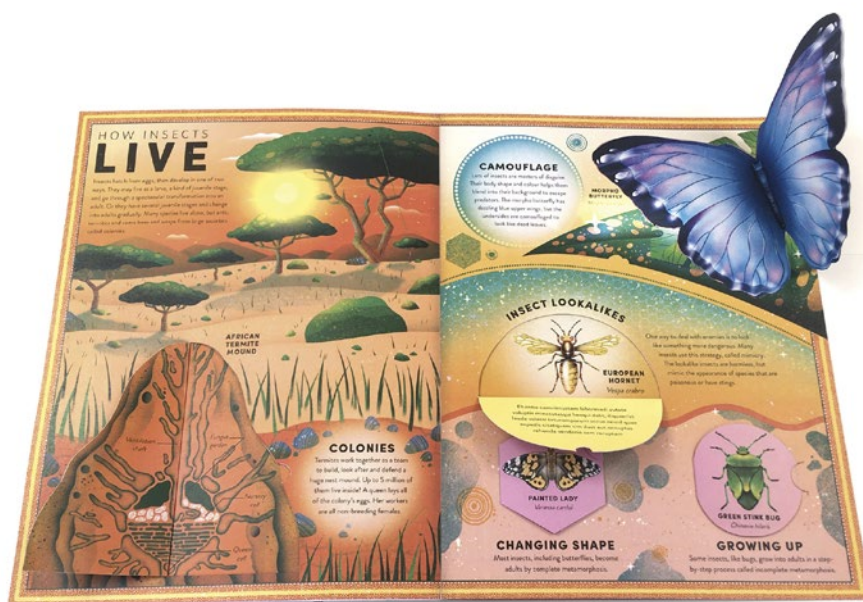


## An intricate pop-up book bursting with beautiful bugs.

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

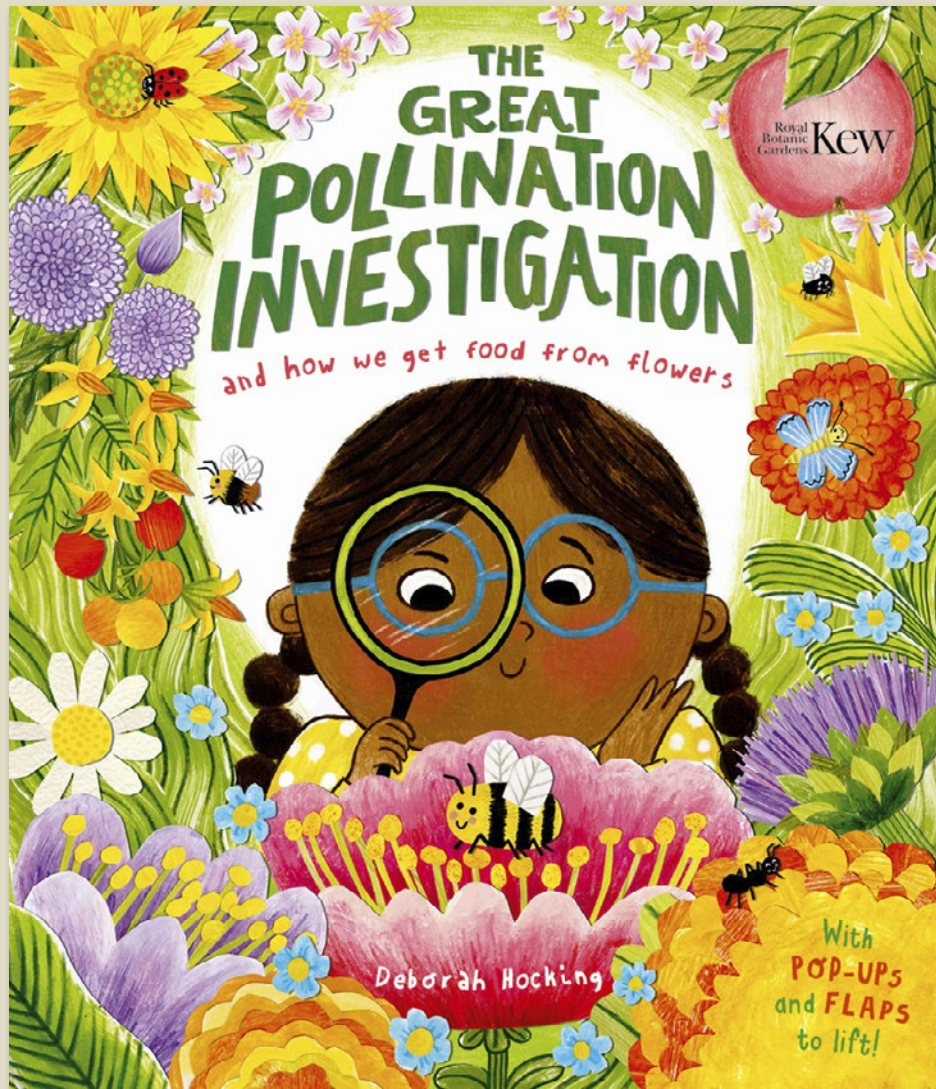


# The Incredible Pop-up Bug



Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800784130
H x W	320 x 240mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ben Hoare
Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3500 words
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



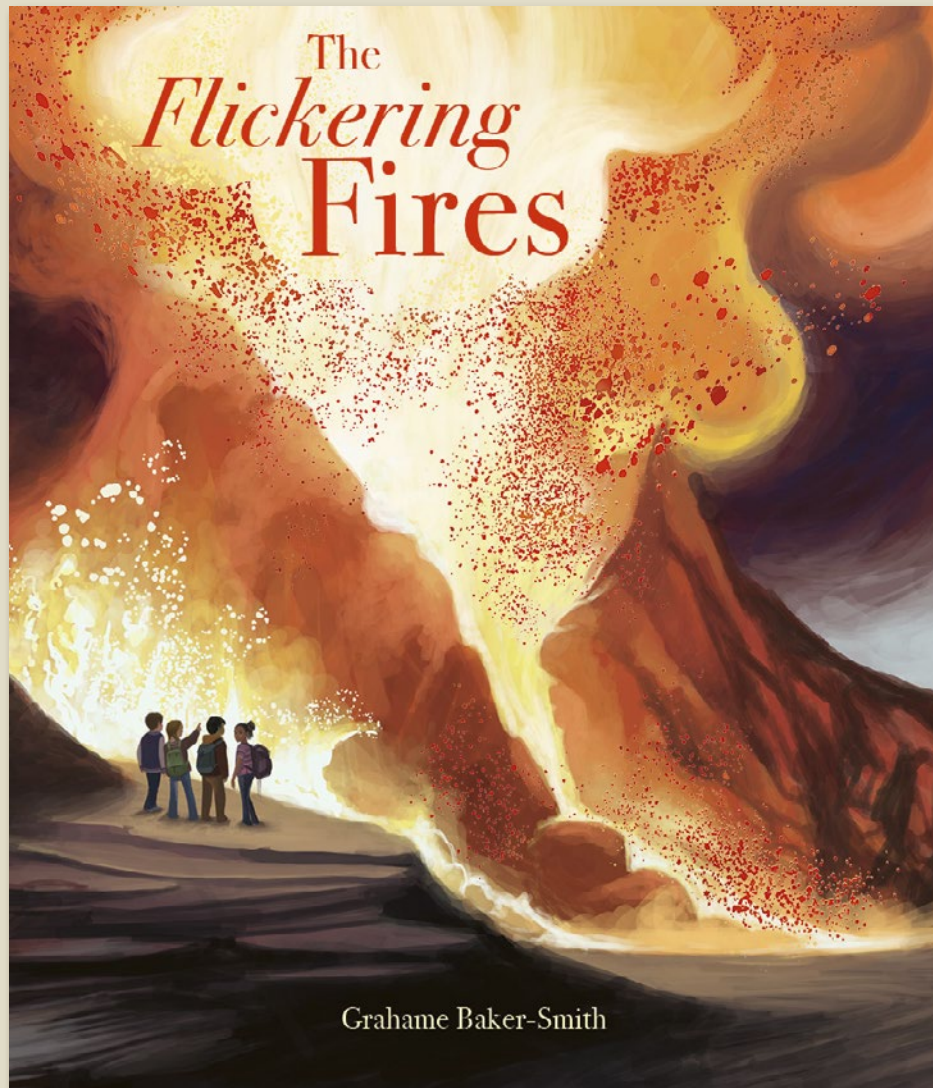
# The Great Pollination Investigation



Pub Date	<b>22/05/2025</b>
Pub Price	<b>£14.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800788138</b>
H x W	<b>287 x 247mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Deborah Hocking</b>
Illustrator	<b>Deborah Hocking</b>
Extent	<b>32pp</b>
Word Count	<b>2300 words</b>
Freight On Board	<b>06/03/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# The Flickering Fires



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

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

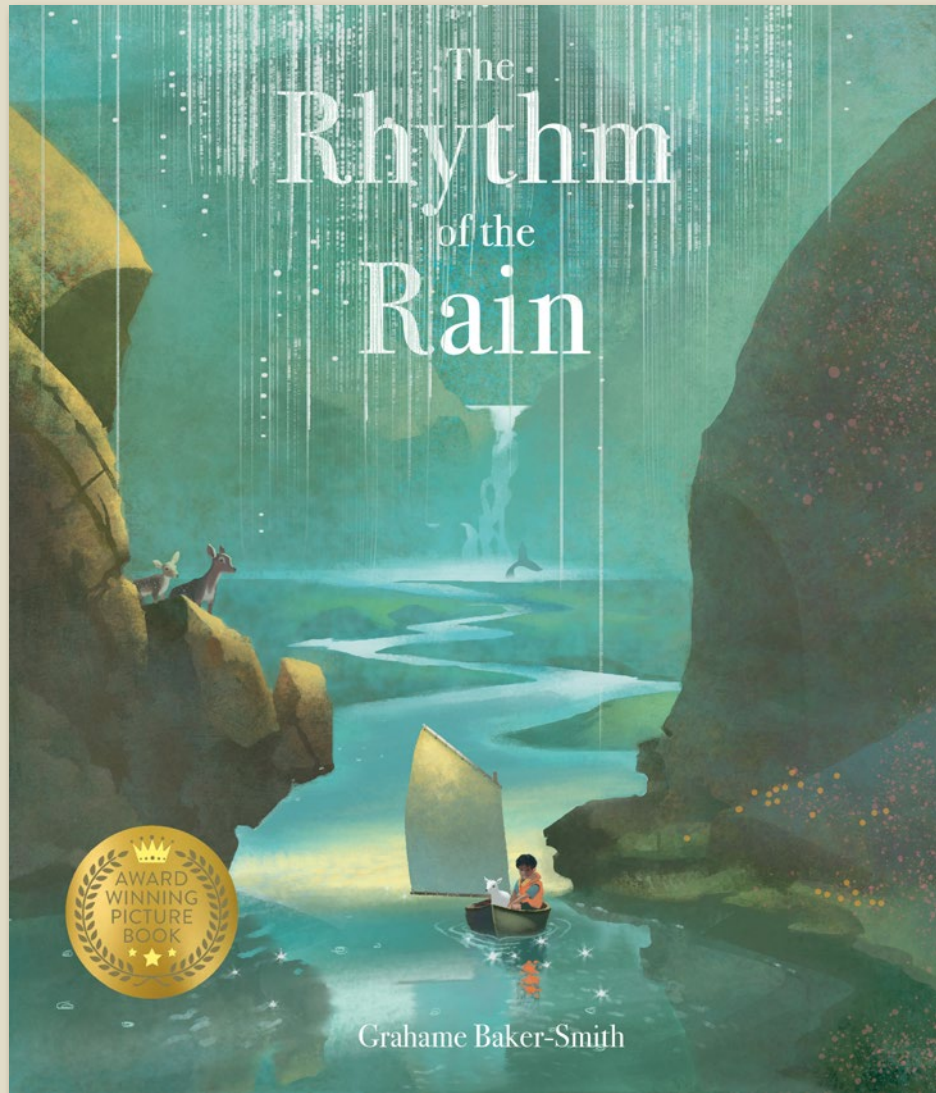
# The Flickering Fires



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



# The Rhythm of the Rain

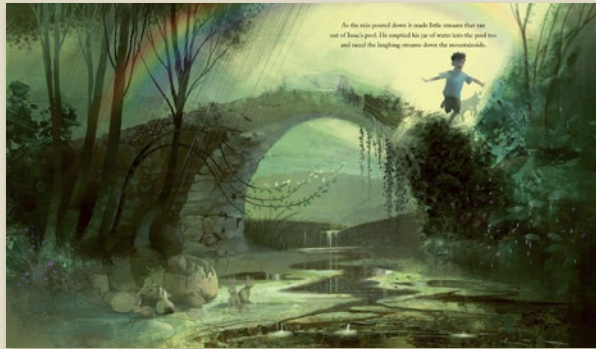


**A breathtaking non-fiction picture book about the water cycle.**

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

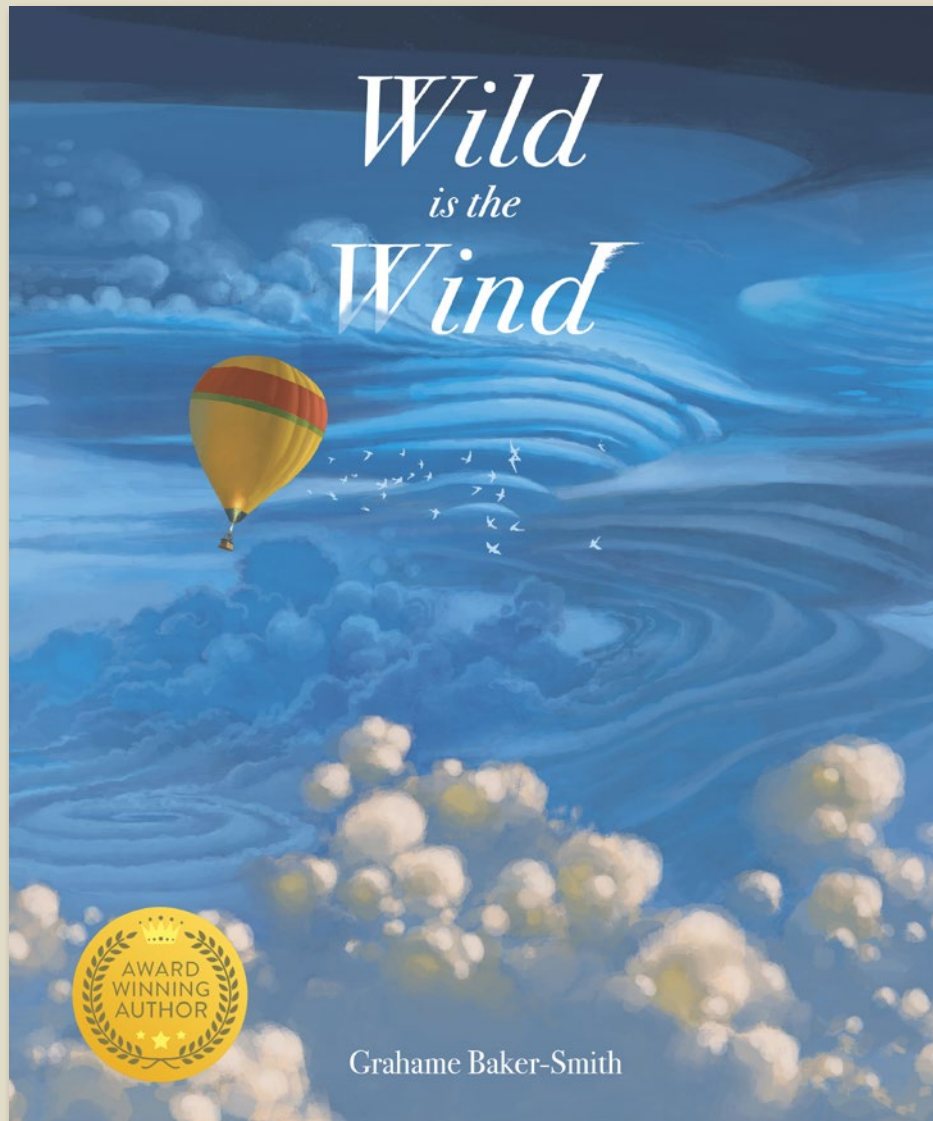


# The Rhythm of the Rain



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

# Wild is the Wind

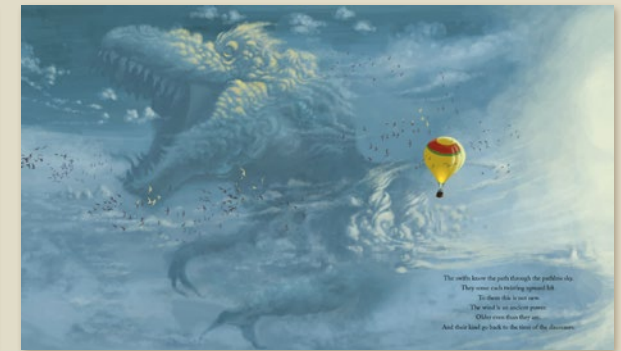


**Follow the extraordinary path of the wind around the globe.**

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

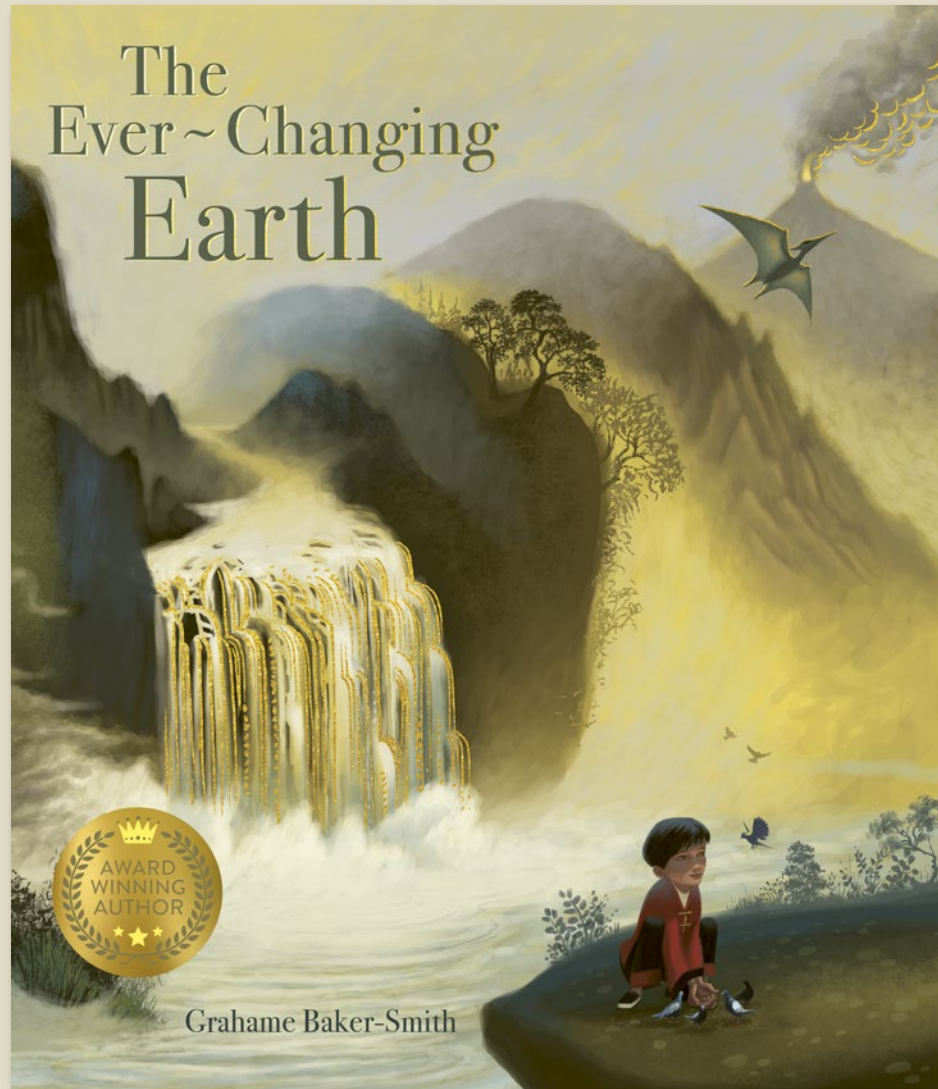


# Wild is the Wind



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

# The Ever-changing Earth

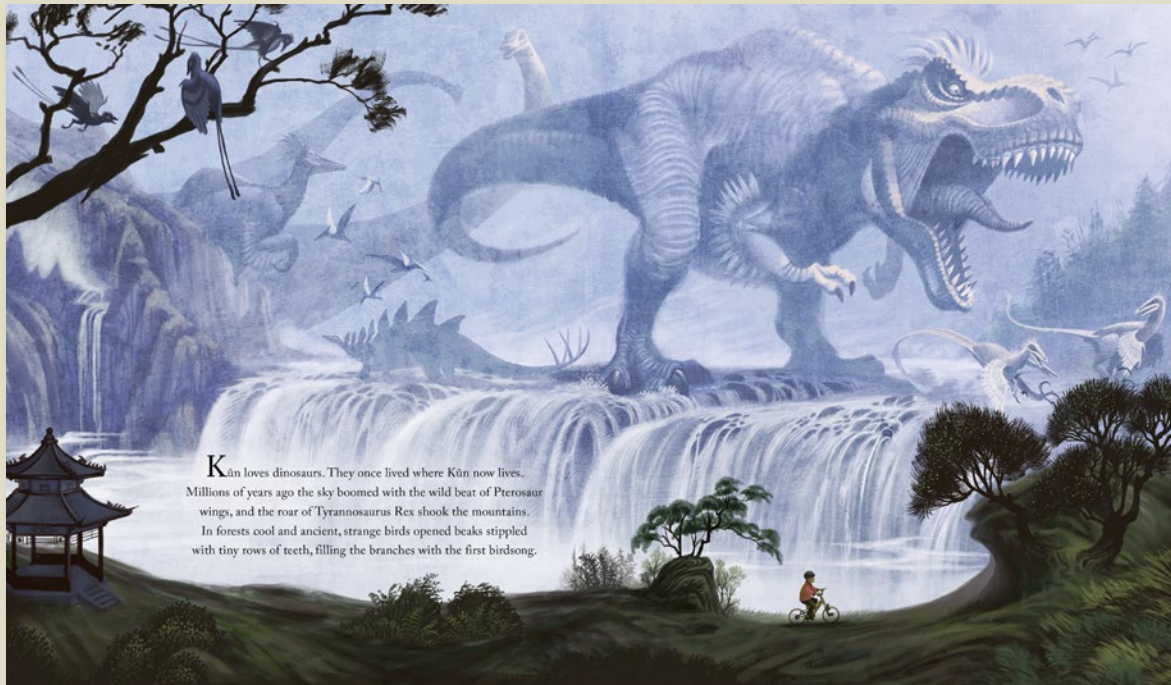
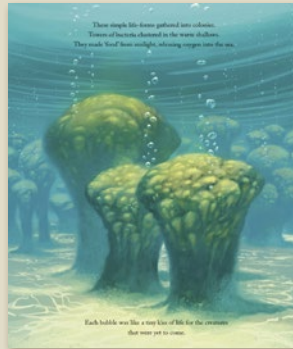


## A spell-binding journey through the evolution of planet Earth.

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

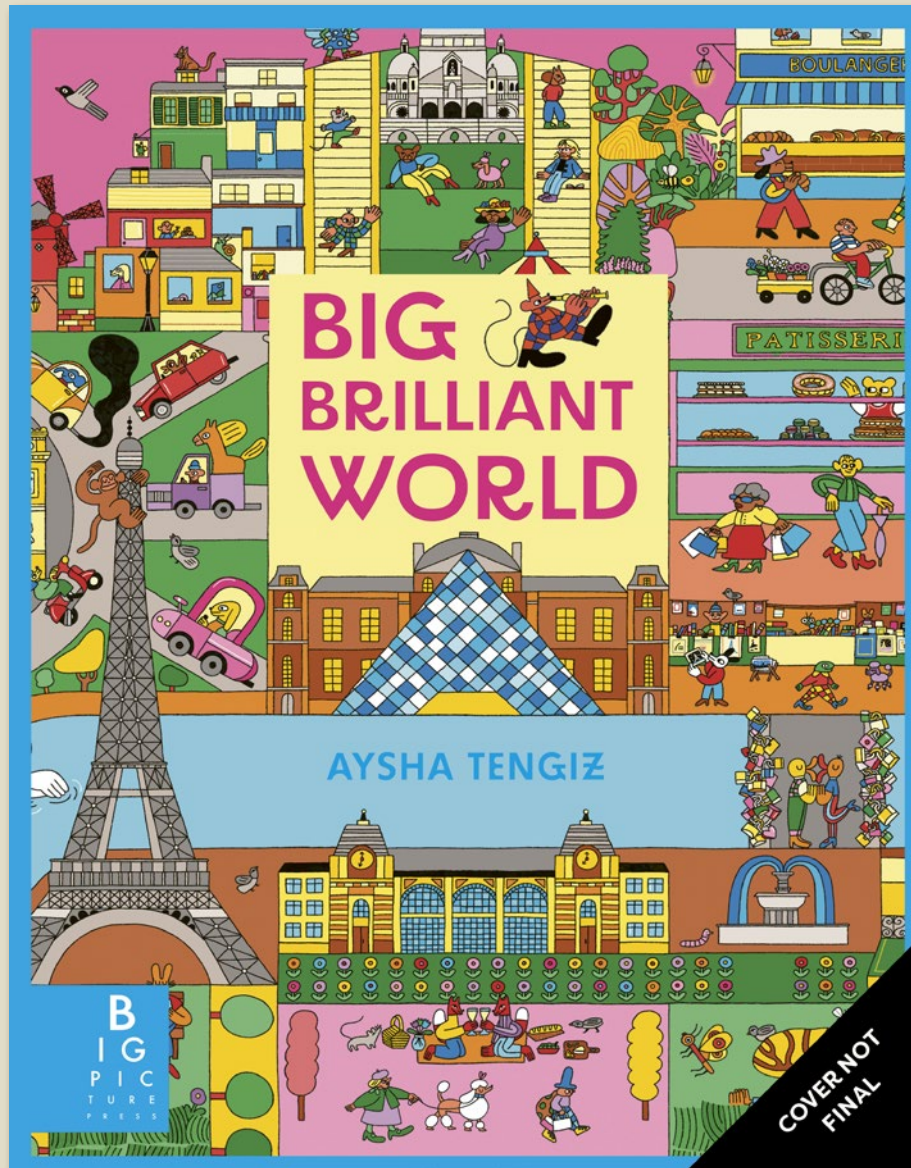


# The Ever-changing Earth



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

# Big Brilliant World

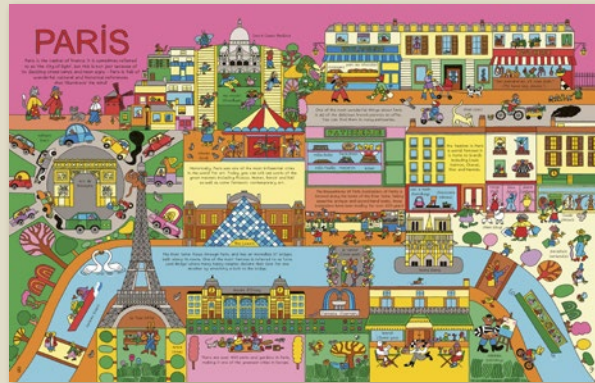


## *Big Brilliant World*

- 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	<b>05/03/2026</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781835870952</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Matt Ralphs</b>
Illustrator	<b>Aysha Tengiz</b>
Extent	<b>32pp</b>
Translation Files	<b>23/06/2025</b>
Files To Printer	<b>13/10/2025</b>
Freight On Board	<b>18/12/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Raising the Roof



## A cool introduction to classical music

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



# Raising the Roof

## SYMPHONY

The symphony has changed over the centuries, but it is essentially an extended piece of music for a large group of players. The word had even been used to mean 'standing together'. It is often a composer's lifetime piece because the size and skills of the orchestra tend to grow all.

**LEARNING TIP**  
Try to hear how the different instruments are playing together. Listen to the way the strings, woodwinds, brass and voices are playing together. You can hear how they are playing together through the centuries.

**1800s** The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760.

**1700s** The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760.

**1776** Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart wrote his first symphony in 1764.

**1800s** Ludwig van Beethoven wrote his first symphony in 1793.

**1872** Richard Wagner wrote his first symphony in 1842.

**1748** Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart wrote his first symphony in 1764.

**1800s** Ludwig van Beethoven wrote his first symphony in 1793.

**Present** The symphony is still an important part of the classical music repertoire.

**20th Century** The symphony is still an important part of the classical music repertoire.

**21st Century** The symphony is still an important part of the classical music repertoire.

## Richard Wagner

1813-1883

**To Listen or Not to Listen...**  
Can you imagine a opera that was so long that it took more time to perform than the actual story? Can you imagine a opera that was so long that it took more time to perform than the actual story? Can you imagine a opera that was so long that it took more time to perform than the actual story?

Richard Wagner was a German composer, conductor, and opera reformer. He is best known for his operas, which are called 'Gesamtkunstwerke' (total works of art).

**Wagner's Sound**  
His music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith.

**LISTEN!**  
Richard Wagner's music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith.

## George Gershwin

1898-1937

**George Gershwin's Sound**  
His music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith.

**Gershwin's Sound**  
His music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith.

**LISTEN!**  
George Gershwin's music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith.

**Piano Addiction**  
His music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith.

## Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

**Hildegard's Sound**  
Her music is often monophonic - a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith.

**Hildegard's Sound**  
Her music is often monophonic - a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith.

**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...

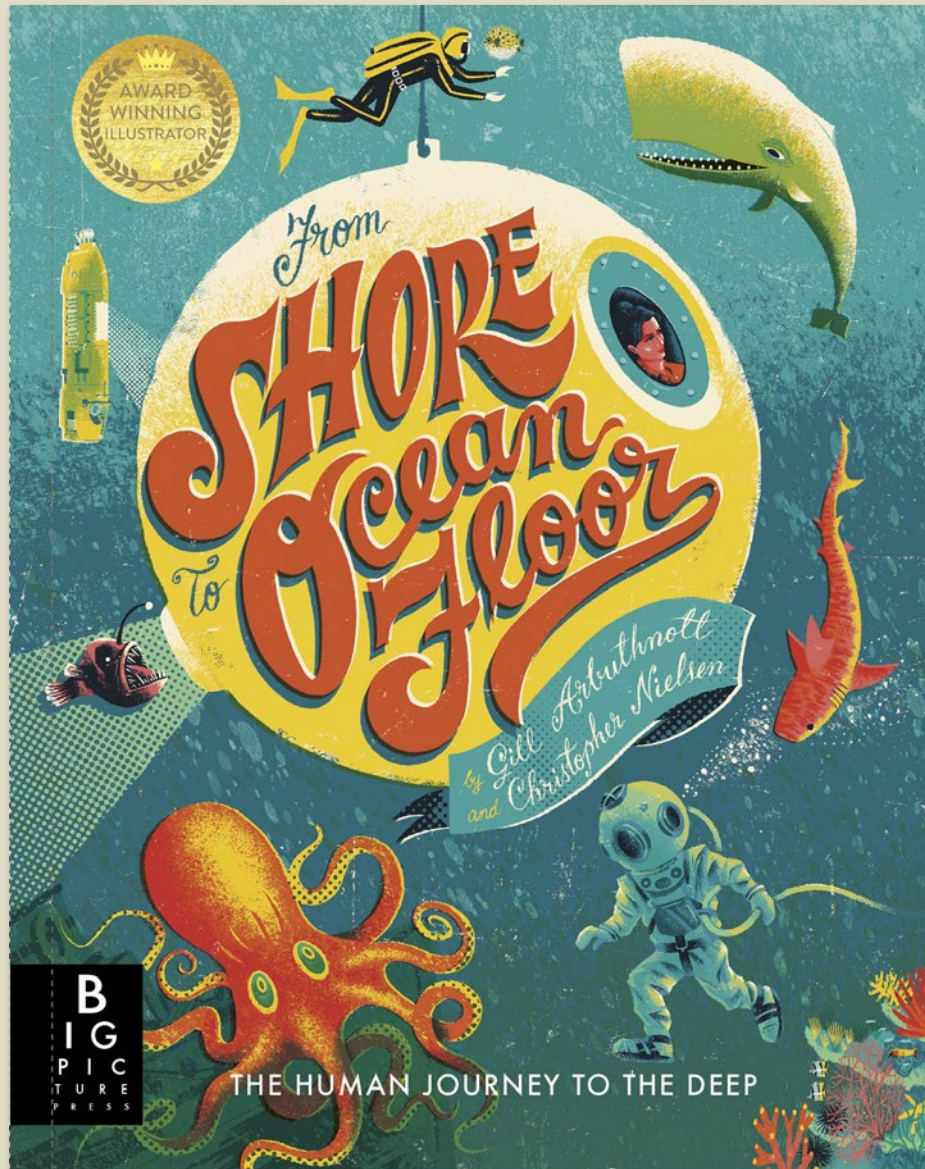
**A Feather on the Breath of God**  
sung by Gothic Voices  
Hildegard was a Bene-learned name even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the recordings in this album, released in 1985.

**LISTEN!**  
A Feather on the Breath of God sung by Gothic Voices  
Hildegard was a Bene-learned 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.

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



# From Shore to Ocean Floor



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

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



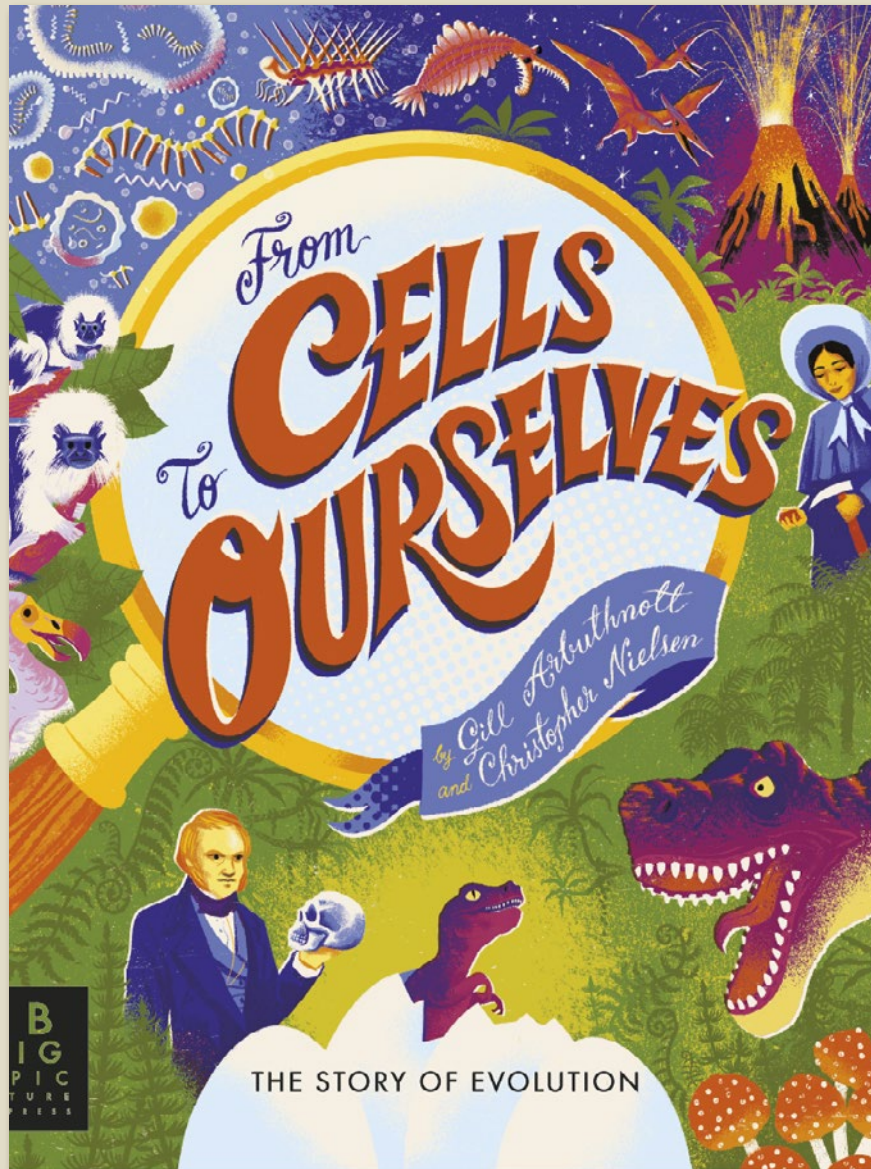
# From Shore to Ocean Floor



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



# From Cells to Ourselves



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

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



# From Cells to Ourselves

## HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

**THE 1920s** American chemist Stanley Miller and British physicist Harold Urey conducted an experiment to see if life could be created from simple chemicals. They used a mixture of gases thought to be present in the early Earth and produced amino acids, the building blocks of proteins, and other molecules that are essential for life.

**1928** The British biologist Fred Griffith discovered that bacteria can exchange genetic information. He used two strains of the bacterium *Streptococcus pneumoniae*: one that was harmless and one that was deadly. He found that when he mixed the two, the harmless bacteria became deadly.

**1943** The American biologist Oswald Avery and his colleagues discovered that DNA is the genetic material. They used the same two strains of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* as Griffith. They found that only DNA from the deadly bacteria could transform the harmless bacteria into deadly ones.

**1953** The American biologist James Watson and the British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA. They found that DNA is a double helix, with two strands of sugar and phosphate groups connected by nitrogenous bases. The bases are adenine, thymine, guanine, and cytosine. Adenine always pairs with thymine, and guanine always pairs with cytosine.

**1958** The American biologist Marshall Nirenberg and his colleagues discovered the genetic code. They found that the sequence of three bases in DNA (a codon) codes for a specific amino acid. For example, the codon AUG codes for the amino acid methionine.

**1966** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a virus. He used a virus that infects the bacteriophage *T4*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacteriophage into the virus. When the virus infected a bacteriophage, the new bacteriophage carried the DNA from the other bacteriophage.

**1970** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a plasmid. He used a plasmid from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the plasmid. When the plasmid was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

**1973** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a chromosome. He used a chromosome from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the chromosome. When the chromosome was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

**1977** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a cell. He used a cell from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the cell. When the cell was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

**1980** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a genome. He used a genome from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the genome. When the genome was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

**1983** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a species. He used a species from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the species. When the species was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

**1985** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a population. He used a population from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the population. When the population was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

**1987** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a community. He used a community from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the community. When the community was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

**1989** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into an ecosystem. He used an ecosystem from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the ecosystem. When the ecosystem was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

**1991** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a biosphere. He used a biosphere from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the biosphere. When the biosphere was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

**1993** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a planet. He used a planet from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the planet. When the planet was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

**1995** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a galaxy. He used a galaxy from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the galaxy. When the galaxy was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

**1997** The American biologist Paul Berg discovered that DNA can be inserted into a universe. He used a universe from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. He inserted a piece of DNA from a different bacterium into the universe. When the universe was inserted into a bacterium, the bacterium carried the DNA from the other bacterium.

## THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

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

**MARY ANNING (1799-1847)**  
Mary Anning was a fossil collector and geologist. She discovered the first Ichthyosaurus fossil in 1801. She also discovered the first Plesiosaurus fossil in 1808. She was the first woman to be elected a member of the Geological Society in 1830.

**WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861)**  
William Buckland was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first Megalosaurus fossil in 1824. He was the first to name the dinosaur Megalosaurus. He was also the first to name the dinosaur Iguanodon.

**RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892)**  
Richard Owen was a naturalist and paleontologist. He discovered the first Dinosauria fossil in 1825. He was the first to name the group Dinosauria. He was also the first to name the dinosaur Megalosaurus.

**OSBORN MARTELL (1850-1932)**  
Osborn Martell was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first Tyrannosaurus Rex fossil in 1891. He was the first to name the dinosaur Tyrannosaurus Rex. He was also the first to name the dinosaur Spinosaurus.

**THE GREAT OCEAN WALKER**  
The Great Ocean Walker was a paleontologist. He discovered the first Spinosaurus fossil in 1912. He was the first to name the dinosaur Spinosaurus. He was also the first to name the dinosaur Tyrannosaurus Rex.

## THE END OF THE DINOSAUR AGE

For a long time, people believed that the dinosaurs were once like the animals we see today. But in the 19th century, scientists discovered that the dinosaurs were once like the animals we see today. This was a big discovery because it showed that the dinosaurs were once like the animals we see today.

**1830** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered in England. It was a small, three-toed dinosaur. The fossil was named Megalosaurus.

**1841** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered in England. It was a large, two-toed dinosaur. The fossil was named Iguanodon.

**1842** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered in England. It was a large, two-toed dinosaur. The fossil was named Iguanodon.

**1843** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered in England. It was a large, two-toed dinosaur. The fossil was named Iguanodon.

**1844** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered in England. It was a large, two-toed dinosaur. The fossil was named Iguanodon.

**1845** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered in England. It was a large, two-toed dinosaur. The fossil was named Iguanodon.

**1846** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered in England. It was a large, two-toed dinosaur. The fossil was named Iguanodon.

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## EARLY IDEAS ABOUT EVOLUTION

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

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

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

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

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

**Zam, Zam. Perhaps they came later.**

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

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

**I've got it!**

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

## GRADUAL CHANGES

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

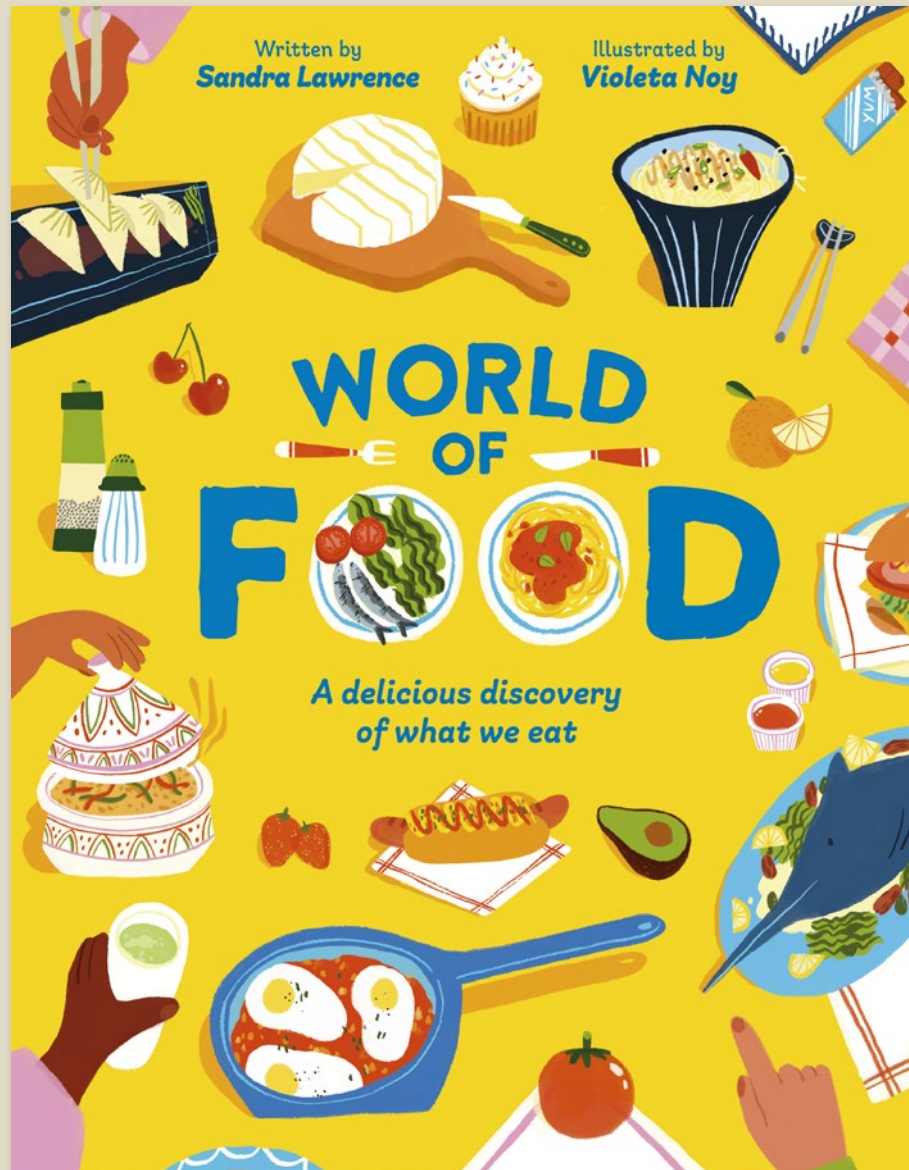
### THE EVOLUTION OF THE GIRAFFE'S NECK, ACCORDING TO LAMARCK:

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

### THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:

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

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Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
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## A colourful celebration of food, farming and dishes from around the world!

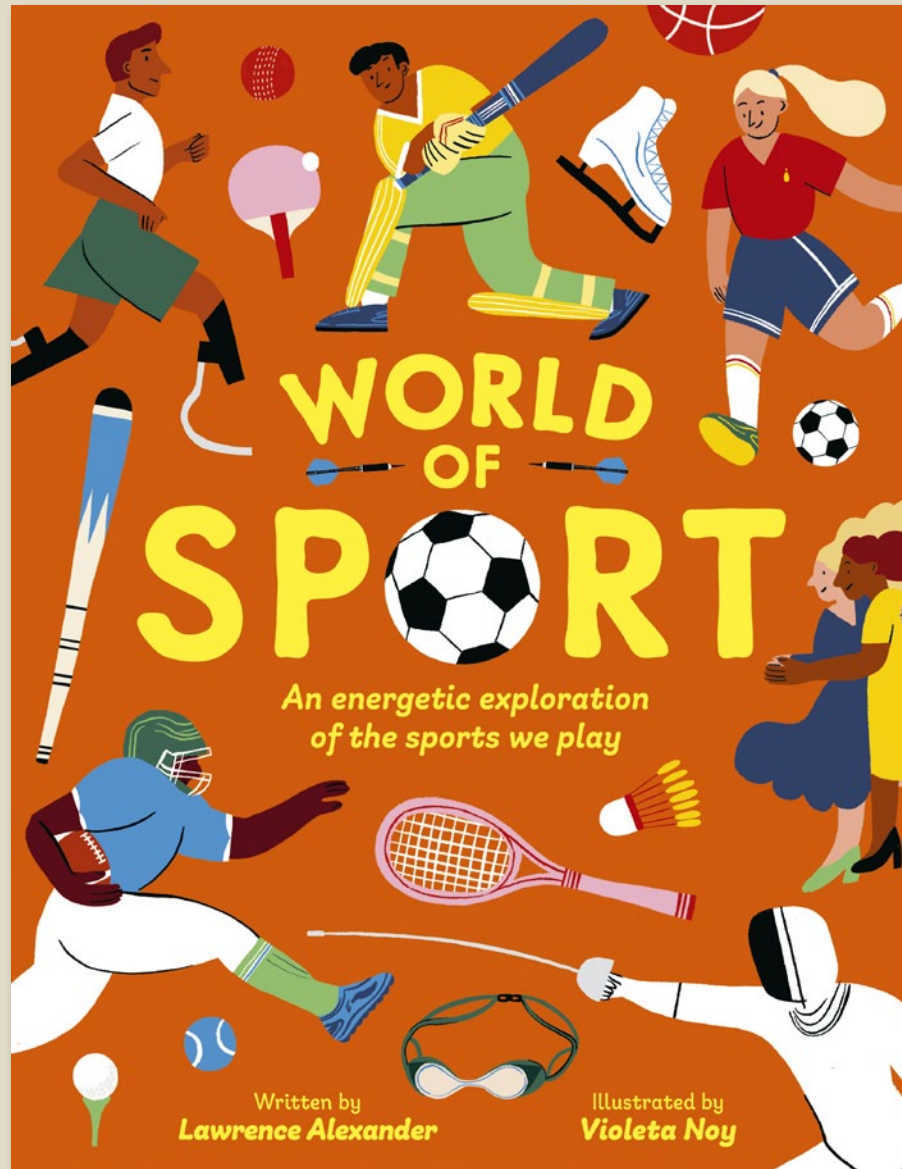
- Sample contents: The Beginning of Cuisine; A Roman Banquet; The Vegetable Garden; Fruits and Nuts; A Feast of Fungi; A Cornucopia of Corn; Rice of Life; Where Meat Comes From; Salt and Pepper; Hot Hot Chillies; Chocolate; Sweets Around the World; Festive Foods; Is There Enough Food?
- Featuring more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





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Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
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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**  
The javelin is a spear-like object used in track and field events. The first javelin was made of wood and had a stone head. Today, javelins are made of metal and have a pointed tip.

**LONG JUMP**  
The long jump is a track and field event where athletes compete to jump the furthest distance. The long jumper runs down a runway and jumps into a sandpit.

**GALINA CHISTAKOVA**  
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won the gold medal at the 2004 Athens Olympics with a jump of 15.66 metres.

**DISCUS**  
One of the most beautiful sights in the ancient world is called the Discobolus or 'discus thrower'. The statue is a Greek bronze statue of a young man about to throw a discus.

**JAN SZENT**  
Jan Szent is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won the gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics with a throw of 46.13 metres.

**AMERICAN FOOTBALL**  
American football is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field.

**AIM OF THE GAME**  
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts. Points are scored by kicking the ball through the goalposts or by running with the ball into the end zone.

**THEY USE TEAM**  
There are 11 players on the field. Each player has a specific role to play. The team works together to move the ball down the field and score points.

**MAKING A PLAY**  
A play is a series of actions that start with the snap of the ball. The play can last for a few seconds or longer. The team that has the ball can choose to run with the ball, pass it, or kick it.

**FOR READY**  
One of the most important skills in American football is blocking. Blocking is when a player uses their arms to push or block an opponent. This helps the player with the ball to move forward.

**RUGBY**  
Rugby is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field.

**AIM OF THE GAME**  
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts. Points are scored by kicking the ball through the goalposts or by running with the ball into the end zone.

**THEY USE TEAM**  
There are 15 players on the field. Each player has a specific role to play. The team works together to move the ball down the field and score points.

**MAKING A PLAY**  
A play is a series of actions that start with the snap of the ball. The play can last for a few seconds or longer. The team that has the ball can choose to run with the ball, pass it, or kick it.

**FOR READY**  
One of the most important skills in rugby is scrumming. Scrumming is when a group of players from both teams bind together to push against each other. This helps the team with the ball to move forward.

**BASEBALL**  
Baseball is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field.

**AIM OF THE GAME**  
The aim of the game is to score points by hitting the ball into the opponent's goalposts. Points are scored by hitting the ball through the goalposts or by running with the ball into the end zone.

**THEY USE TEAM**  
There are 9 players on the field. Each player has a specific role to play. The team works together to move the ball down the field and score points.

**MAKING A PLAY**  
A play is a series of actions that start with the snap of the ball. The play can last for a few seconds or longer. The team that has the ball can choose to run with the ball, pass it, or kick it.

**FOR READY**  
One of the most important skills in baseball is batting. Batting is when a player swings a bat to hit the ball. This helps the team with the ball to move forward.

**CRICKET**  
Cricket is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field.

**AIM OF THE GAME**  
The aim of the game is to score points by hitting the ball into the opponent's goalposts. Points are scored by hitting the ball through the goalposts or by running with the ball into the end zone.

**THEY USE TEAM**  
There are 11 players on the field. Each player has a specific role to play. The team works together to move the ball down the field and score points.

**MAKING A PLAY**  
A play is a series of actions that start with the snap of the ball. The play can last for a few seconds or longer. The team that has the ball can choose to run with the ball, pass it, or kick it.

**FOR READY**  
One of the most important skills in cricket is batting. Batting is when a player swings a bat to hit the ball. This helps the team with the ball to move forward.

**Boccia**  
Boccia is a team sport that originated in Italy. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field.

**AIM OF THE GAME**  
The aim of the game is to score points by hitting the ball into the opponent's goalposts. Points are scored by hitting the ball through the goalposts or by running with the ball into the end zone.

**THEY USE TEAM**  
There are 3 players on the field. Each player has a specific role to play. The team works together to move the ball down the field and score points.

**MAKING A PLAY**  
A play is a series of actions that start with the snap of the ball. The play can last for a few seconds or longer. The team that has the ball can choose to run with the ball, pass it, or kick it.

**FOR READY**  
One of the most important skills in boccia is throwing the ball. Throwing the ball is when a player throws the ball towards the goalposts. This helps the team with the ball to move forward.

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

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

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

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

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

**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 demonstrate wrestling positions.**

**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), archery was part of the education of wealthy men.**

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

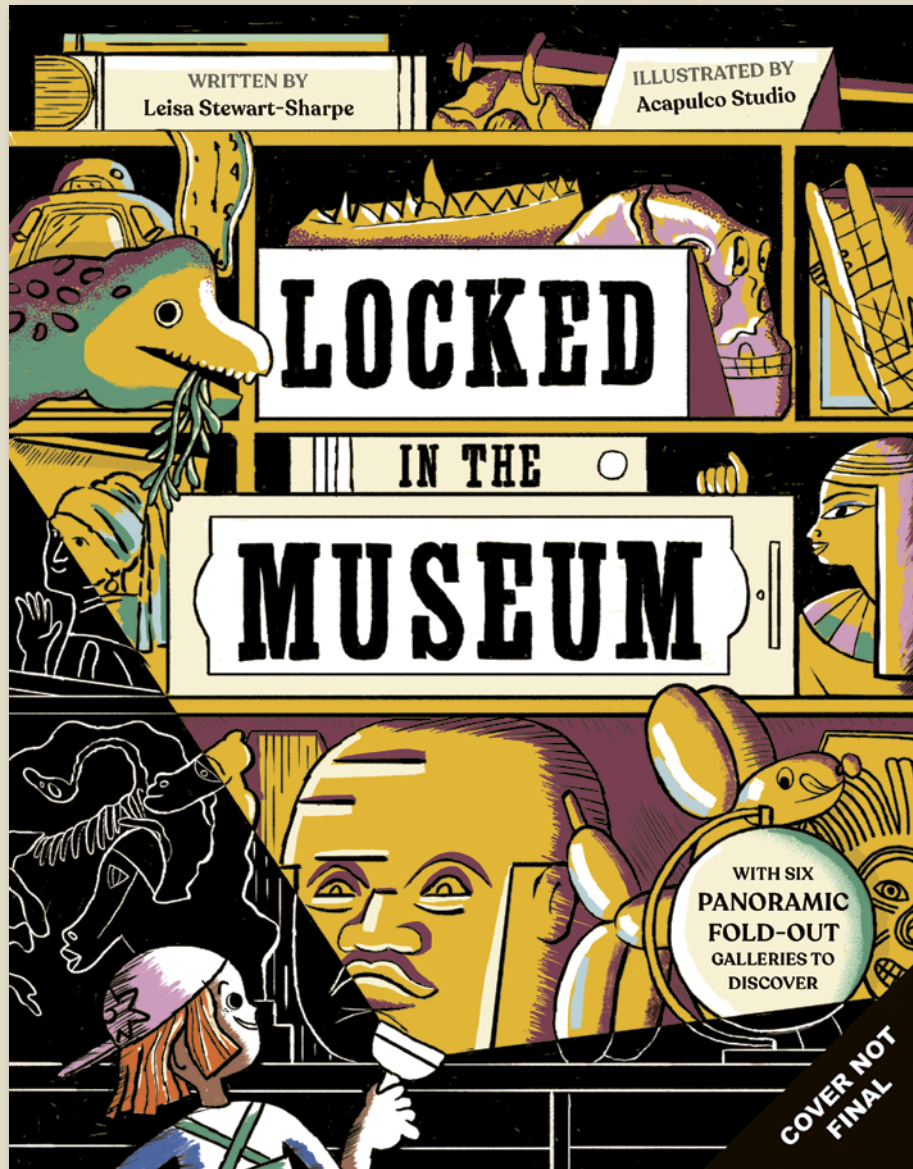
**In boat jousting, two people in a boat would fight with long poles or 'maces'. Ancient Egyptian carvings show fishermen jousting. They tried to push each other into the river Nile!**

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

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

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# Locked in the Museum

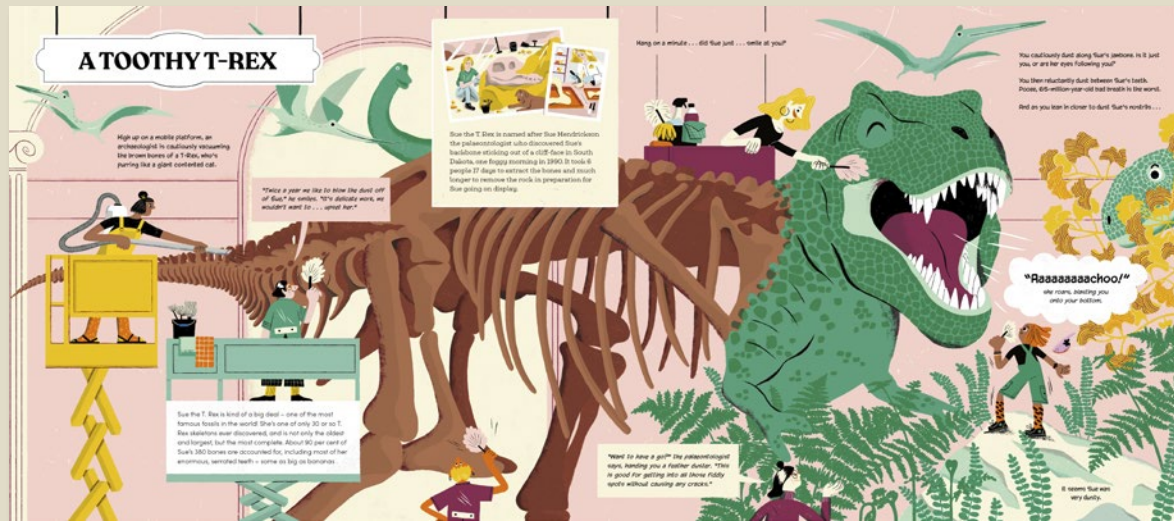
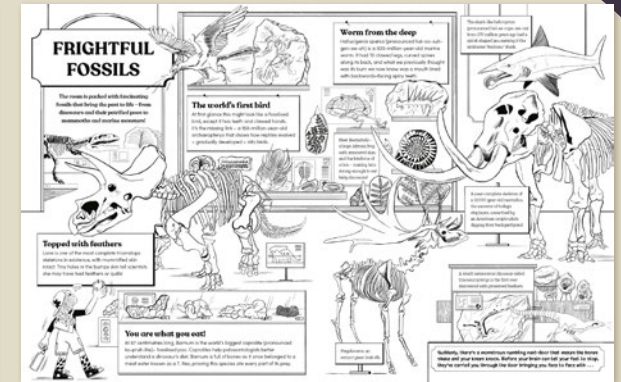


## An action-packed tour of the most marvellous museum in the world!

- 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.

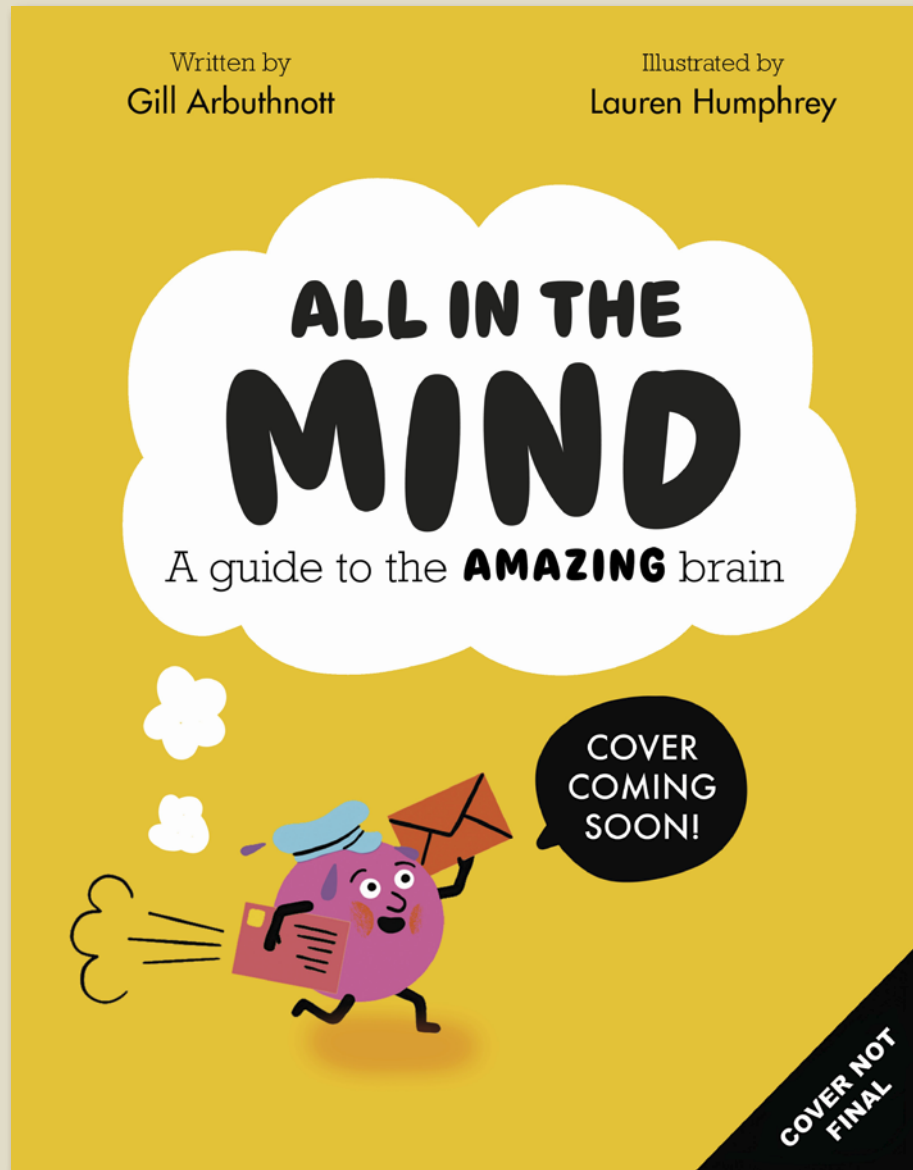


# Locked in the Museum



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# All in the Mind



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



## MEET YOUR BRAIN CELLS

All the information that goes into your brain has to be processed by billions of tiny brain cells called neurons. Each neuron has a cell body called a soma, and each one is connected to thousands of other neurons. They don't talk to each other directly, but instead they use tiny electrical signals to send messages to each other. It's called a synapse.

### HOW NEURONS TALK TO EACH OTHER

Neurons send messages through tiny gaps called synapses. They use tiny electrical signals to send messages to each other. The place where two neurons meet is called a synapse. The gap between them is called a synaptic cleft. It's here that the electrical signal goes into long-term memory or is forgotten.

## 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.

### MEMORY DIRECTORY

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

- Short-term memory:** Memories of specific events like holidays or films are stored in the hippocampus.
- Working memory:** 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.

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 right hand, other eye to the, to, hand, combine, safe and brain something left to the left.

1. Draw a line from the top of the page to the bottom of the page. This line should be straight.
2. Draw a line from the top of the page to the bottom of the page. This line should be curved.
3. Draw a line from the top of the page to the bottom of the page. This line should be wavy.
4. Draw a line from the top of the page to the bottom of the page. This line should be zigzag.

### IT'S THE STRONG EFFECT!

What to see the strong effect in action? Don't have a drink – try this all time period eating on the coast of the sea in the picture. The first group is made because the road goes with the picture. The second group has to try to read because the two sets of instructions conflict with each other.

## MEMORY

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# Oceano FIL24

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[dani.cowell@bonnierbooks.co.uk](mailto:dani.cowell@bonnierbooks.co.uk)

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