



Protea (South Africa) - FBF 2023

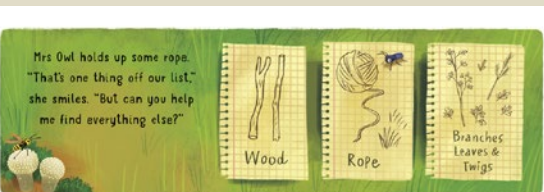
Mrs Owl's Forest School: The Very Big Den



Discover forest school in this gentle story packed with facts

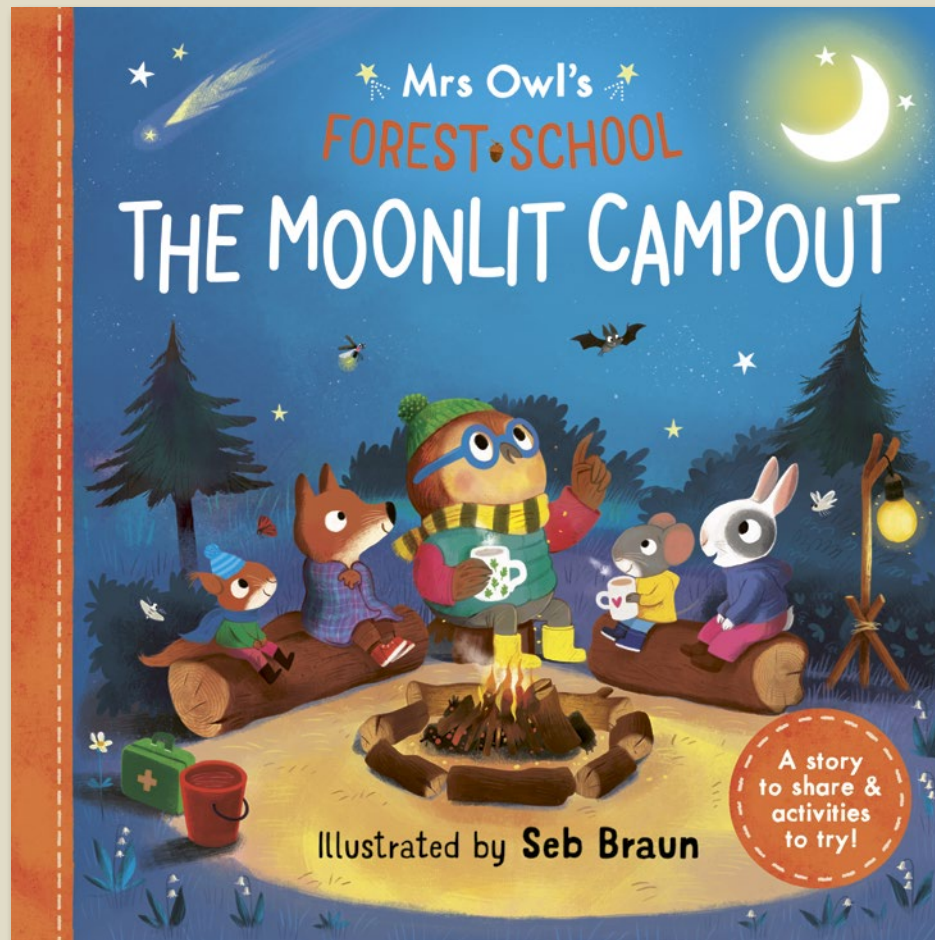
- A perfect mix of picture book and non-fiction - ideal for curious explorers or Forest School pupils
- Forest schools are growing in popularity in the UK and internationally, and sessions are now widely incorporated into the school curriculum at primary level
- Includes kit lists, how-tos and campfire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

Mrs Owl's Forest School: The Very Big Den



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

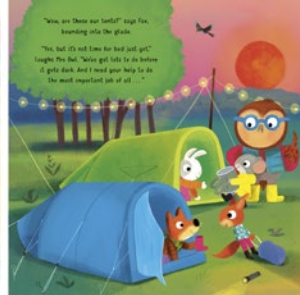
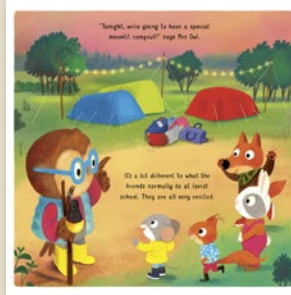
Mrs Owl's Forest School: The Moonlit Campout



A non-fiction picture book series set in a forest school.

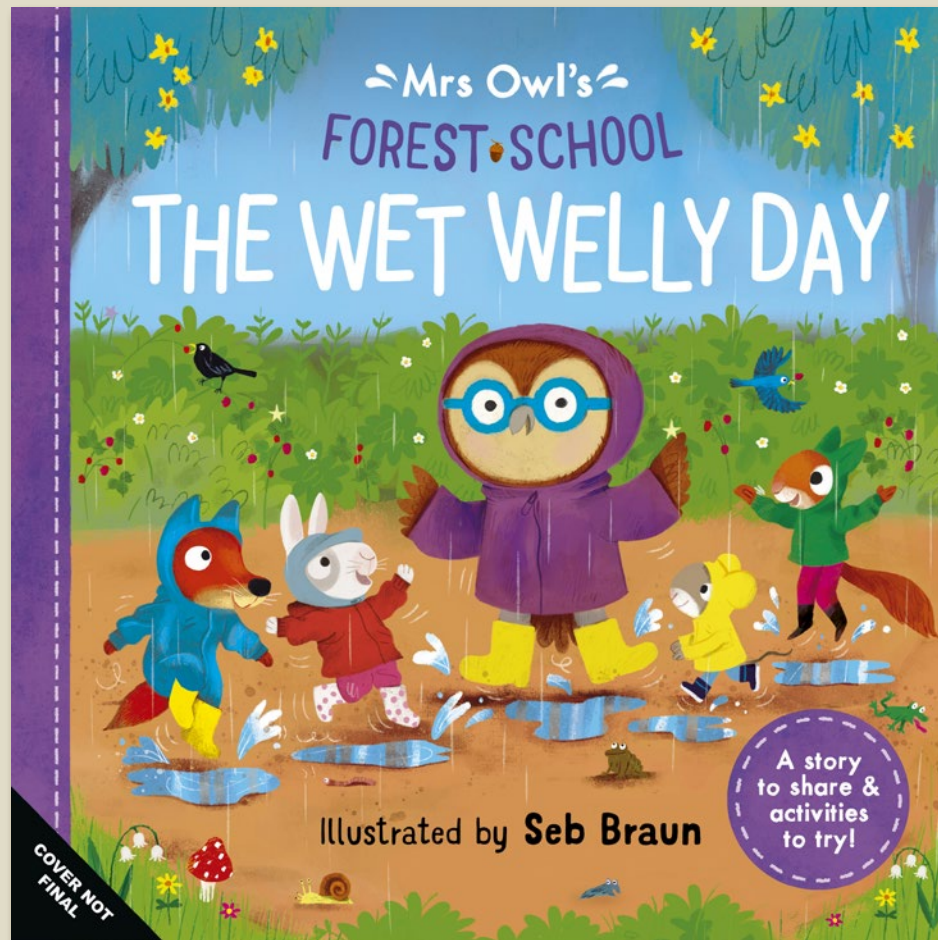
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Mrs Owl's Forest School: The Moonlit Campout



Pub Date	09/05/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800785809
H x W	250 x 250mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Sebastien Braun
Extent	32pp
Word Count	1650 words
Rights Available	World

Mrs Owl's Forest School: The Wet Welly Day



A non-fiction picture book series set in a forest school

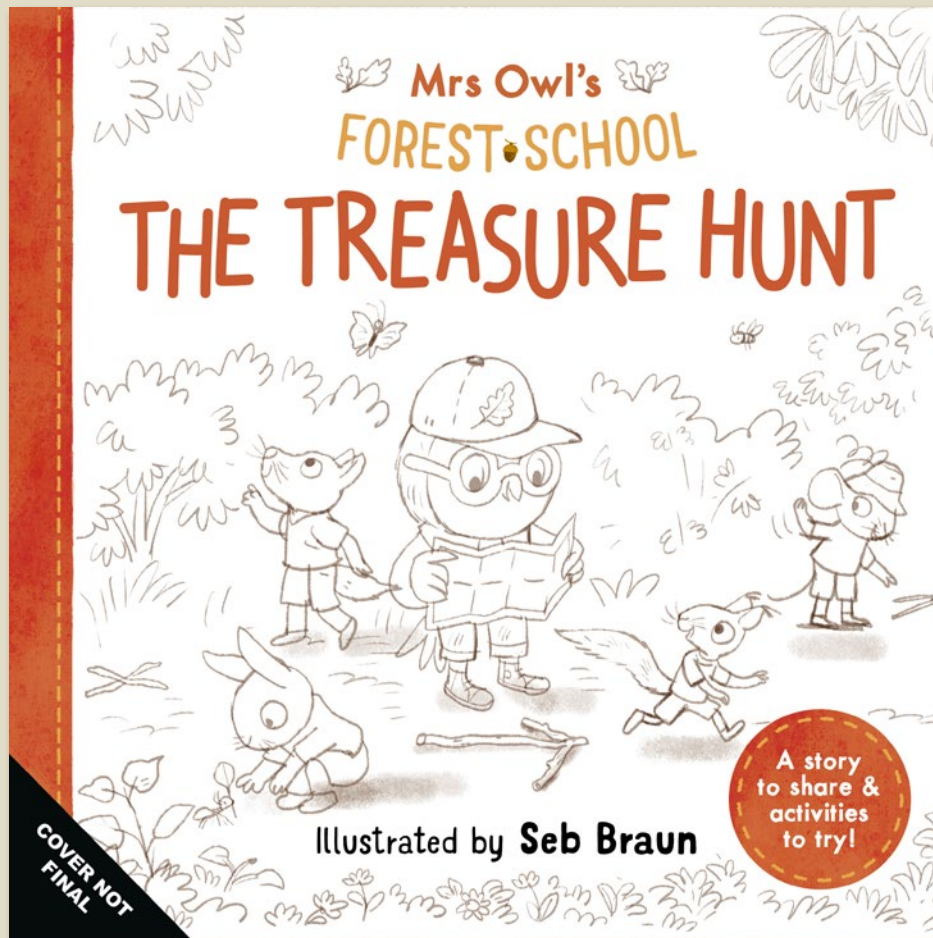
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Mrs Owl's Forest School: The Wet Welly Day



Pub Date	02/01/2025
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800786134
H x W	250 x 250mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Sebastien Braun
Extent	32pp
Word Count	1700 words
Files To Printer	12/08/2024
Freight On Board	31/10/2024
Rights Available	World

Mrs Owl's Forest School: The Treasure Hunt



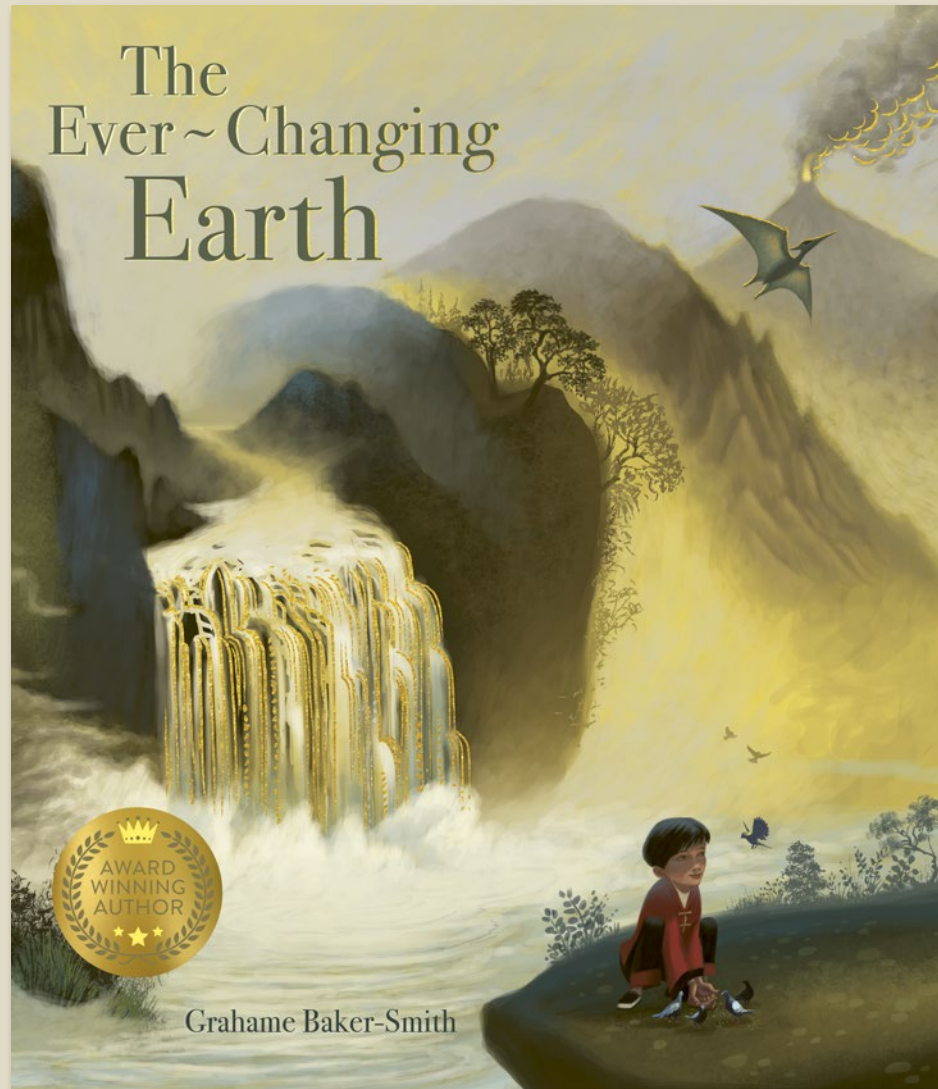
A non-fiction picture book series set in a forest school

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Mrs Owl's Forest School: The Treasure Hunt

Pub Date	03/04/2025
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800785762
H x W	250 x 250mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Sebastien Braun
Extent	32pp
Files To Printer	11/11/2024
Freight On Board	30/01/2025
Rights Available	World

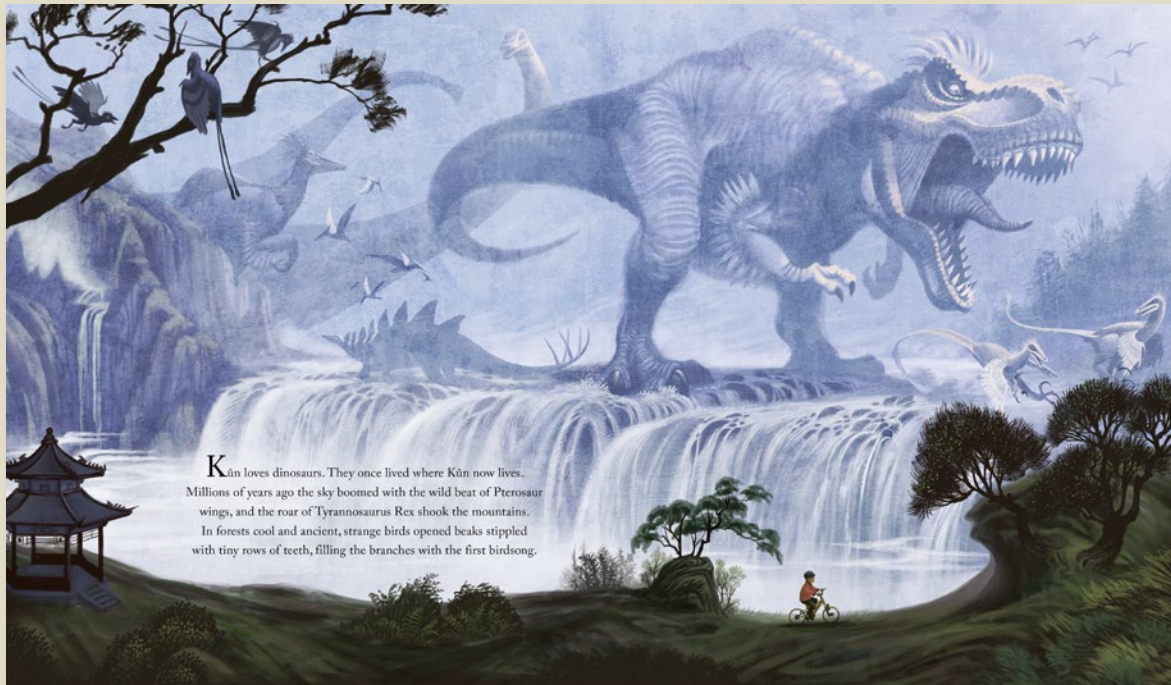
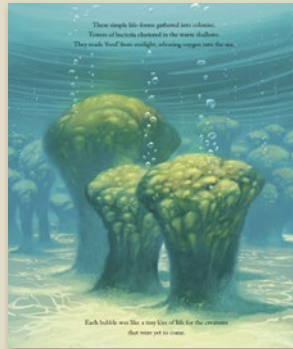
The Ever-changing Earth



A spell-binding journey through the evolution of planet Earth

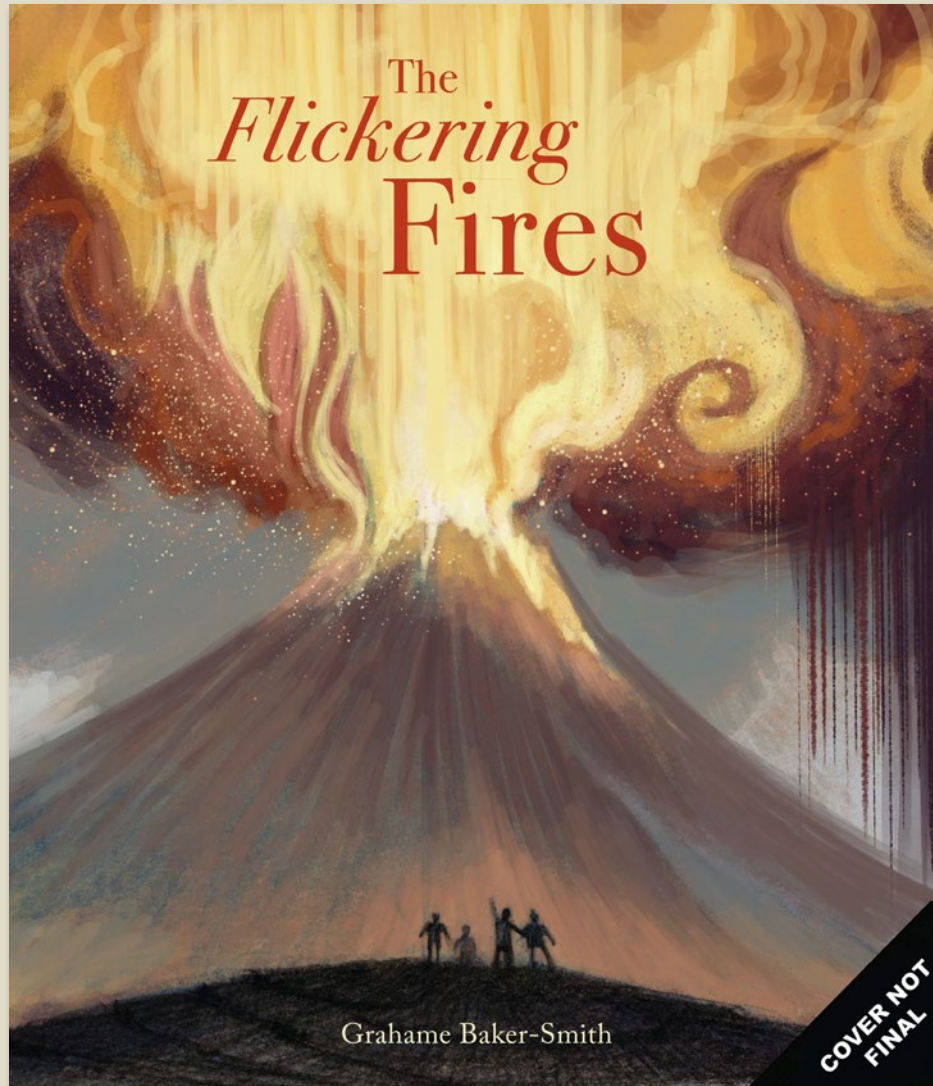
- Previous books from Grahame published by Templar include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FARThER* which won the Kate Greenaway medal in 2011, and the first title in this series; *The Rhythm of the Rain* which won the English 4-11 Picture Book Awards.
- *The Rhythm of the Rain* 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	26/10/2023
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800782327
H x W	287 x 247mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Grahame Baker-Smith
Extent	40pp
Rights Available	World

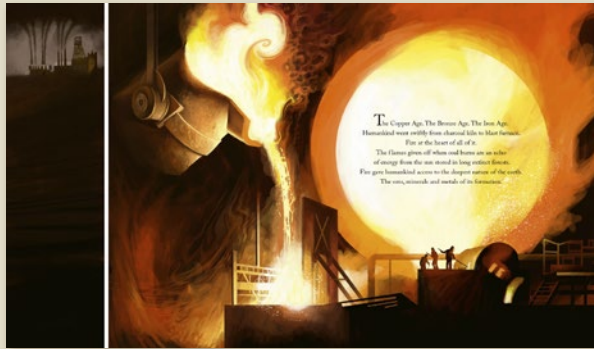
The Flickering Fires



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

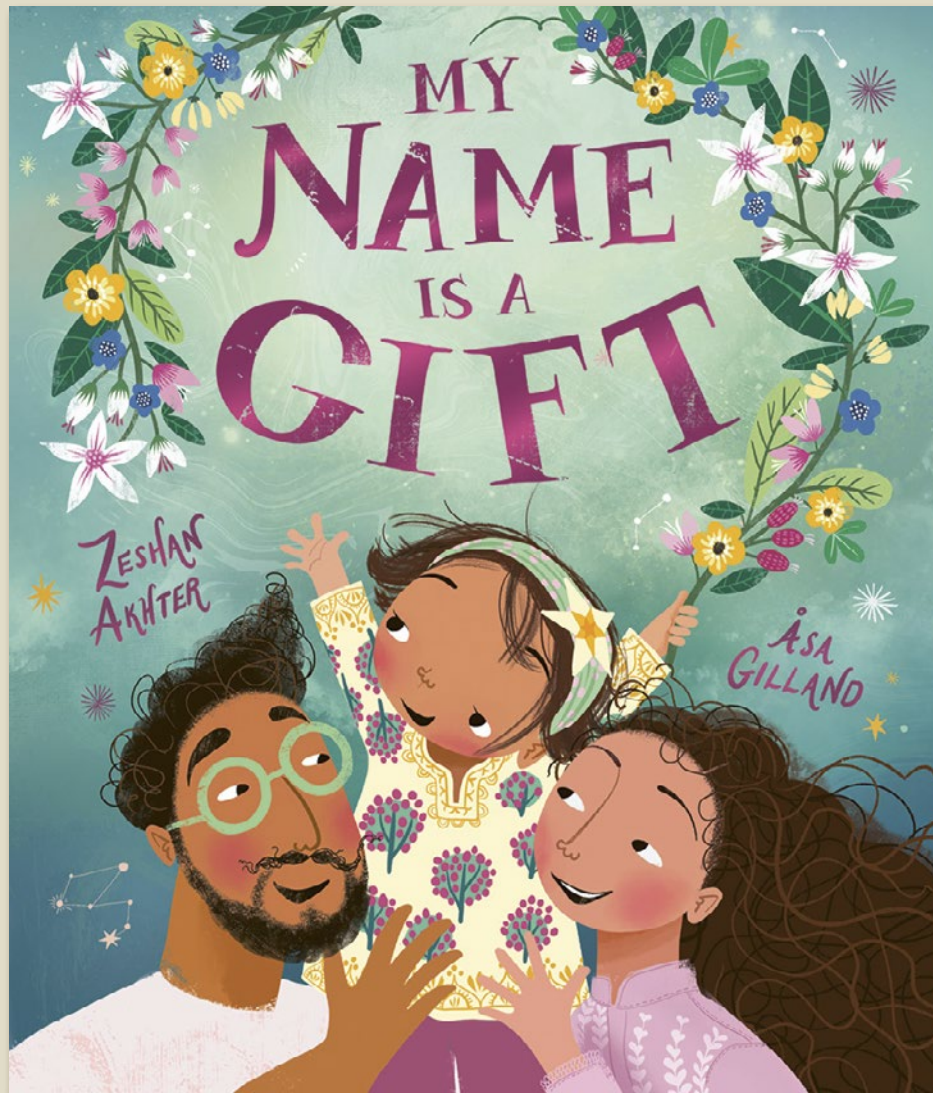
- Narrative non-fiction that explores the extraordinary impact of fire in our world.
- The final book in *The Elements* series, which has sold over 180,000 copies worldwide (as of November 2023).
- Award-winning books include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FArTHER* which won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

The Flickering Fires



Pub Date	10/10/2024
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800782235
H x W	287 x 247mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Grahame Baker-Smith
Extent	40pp
Word Count	700 words
Files To Printer	20/05/2024
Freight On Board	08/08/2024
Rights Available	World

My Name is a Gift



A heartfelt and touching celebration of the names we're given.

- Zeshan Akhter's debut picture book is filled with love and carries an important message - the perfect gift for any child.
- This lyrical ode to our names is brought to life by Åsa Gilland's expressive and detailed illustrations.
- Zeshan's second picture book with Templar, *Noah's New Home*, is due to publish in 2025.
- Includes a spread where the reader is asked about their name and has a chance to fill it in, making it the perfect activity for classroom and library settings.
- This story has roots in Muslim family traditions where dads gift their child a name, while also offering a universal message to all readers.
- Cover treatments: matt lam and foil.

My Name is a Gift



Pub Date	15/08/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800782297
H x W	265 x 228mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Zeshan Akhter
Illustrator	Åsa Gilland
Extent	32pp
Word Count	400 words
Rights Available	World



A book to cheer on little readers.

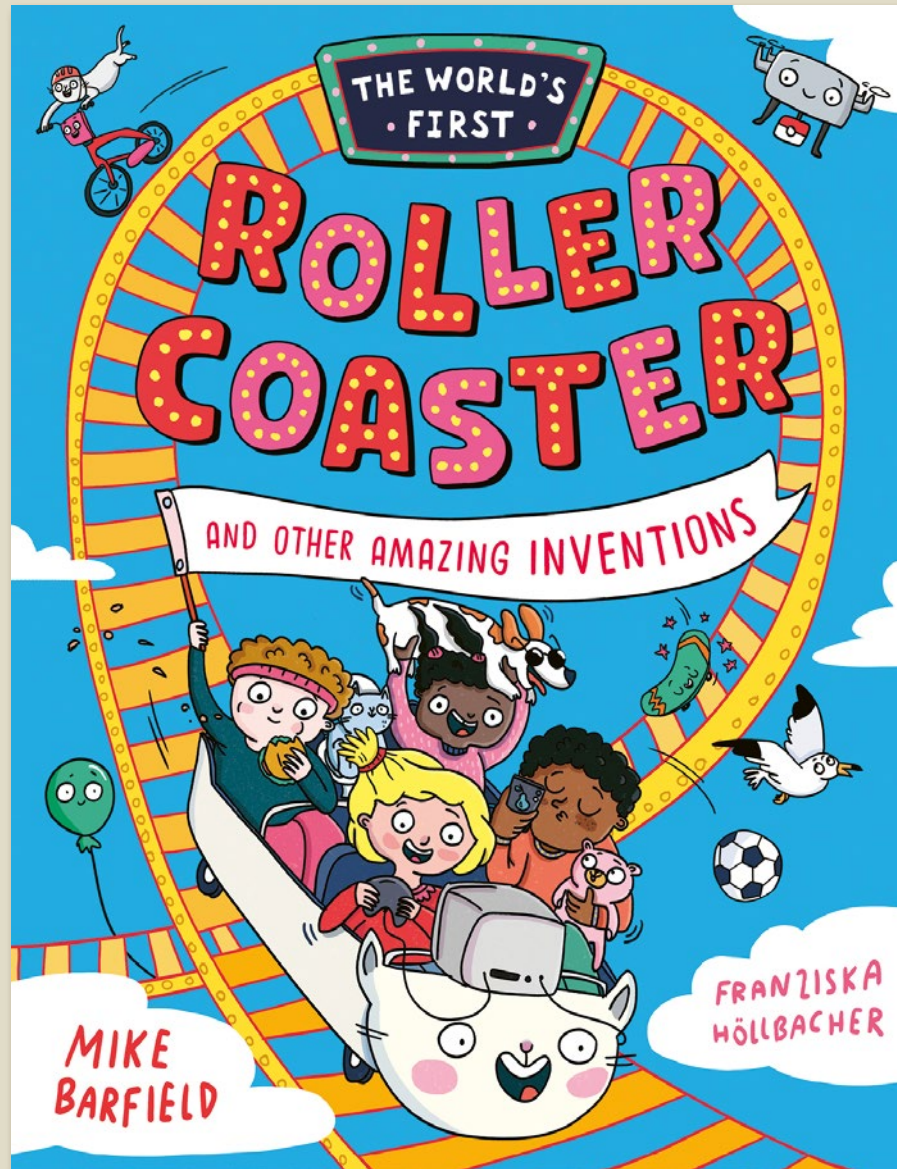
- Written by rising star and picture book author Karl Newson, whose previous titles include *How to Mend a Friend*, *The World at Your Feet*, *I Am A Tiger* and *The Same But Different Too*.
- A fun text to read aloud, which will have young readers joining in with calls of 'Be You!'.
- Taps into universal themes of kindness, resilience and positivity. Important messages for our youngest readers.

Be You!



Pub Date	31/08/2023
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800784451
H x W	250 x 250mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Karl Newson
Illustrator	Ela Smietanka
Extent	32pp
Word Count	160 words
Rights Available	World

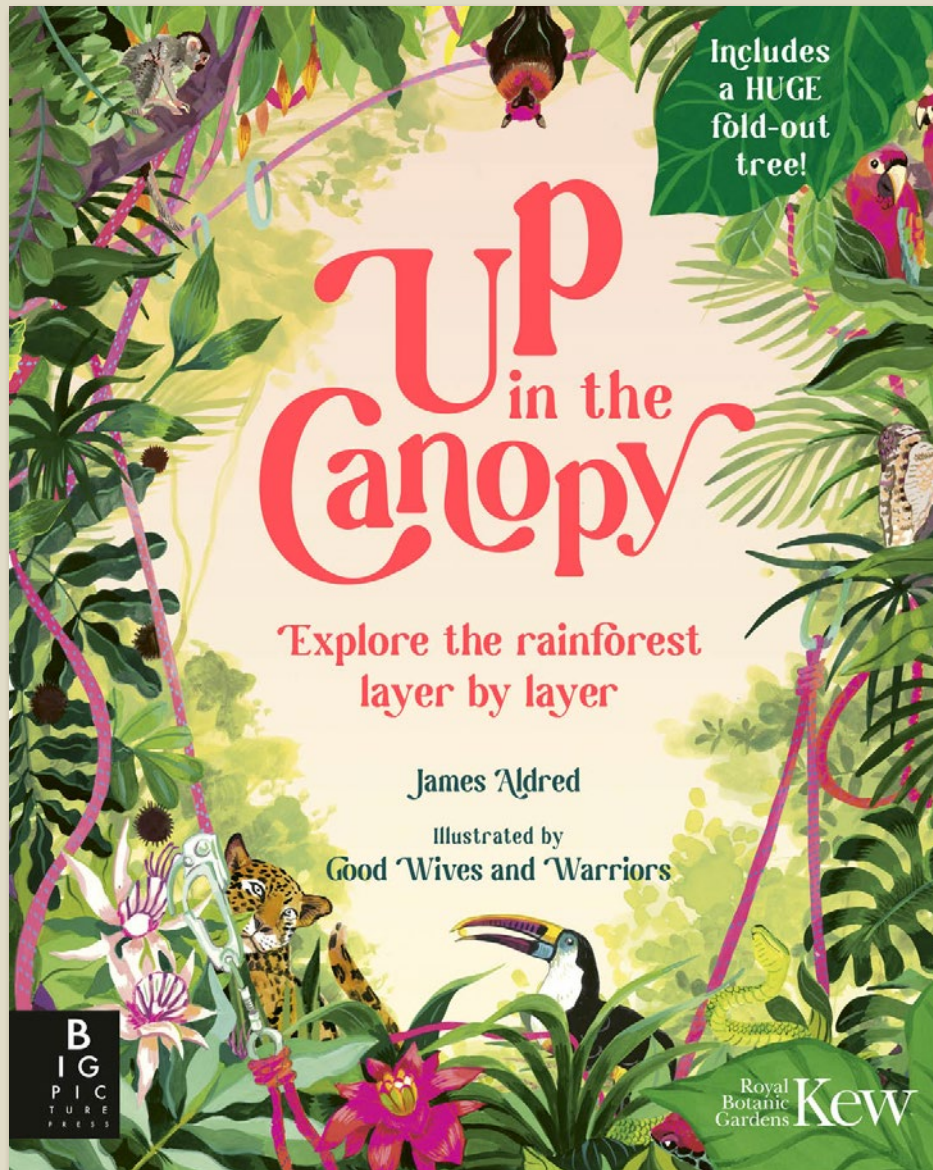
The World's First Rollercoaster



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

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

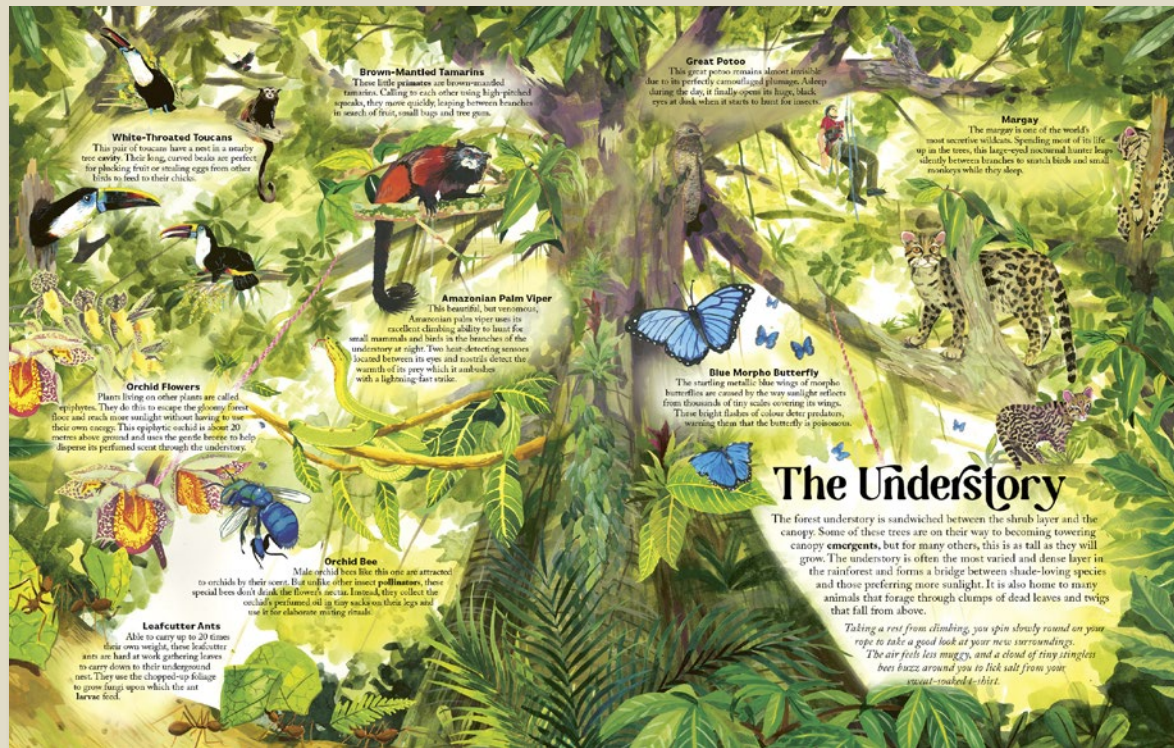
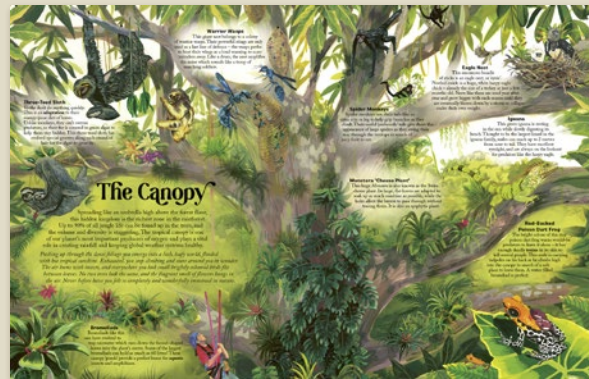
Up in the Canopy



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

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

Up in the Canopy



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

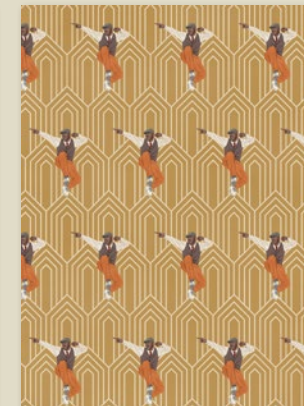
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



TIMES BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 2023!

- The first title in the new dazzling new Welcome to the Arts series.
- The perfect gift for anyone who is a fan of *Strictly Come Dancing* or *Dancing With the Stars*
- Phenomenal immersive artwork by multi award-winning artist, Jason Raish
- Expertly written, lively text by Sadler's Wells CEO, Sir Alistair Spalding
- Published in conjunction with Sadler's Wells Theatre - one of the world's leading dance organisations
- Beautiful large format artwork makes the reader feel they are really there

Welcome to the Arts: Dance



"Dancers are the messengers of the gods."

Martha Graham

Born in 1894 in Pennsylvania, Martha Graham showed an early interest in dance, but her parents did not approve of her becoming a dancer. It was only after her father's death in 1914 that Graham, then aged 20, was able to pursue her dream and enrolled at the Denishawn school in Los Angeles. The eventual pioneer and creator of modern dance, Graham allowed and encouraged women to be at the forefront of artistic achievement.

Graham created a dance technique that allowed the performers to become aware of, and use, their gravity as opposed to ballet where the emphasis was on the dancers appearing weightless. Graham also worked on the principle of 'contracting and release', in her choreography movement comes from the tension of pulling in, or 'contracting', the pelvic muscles and curving the spine. The flow of energy is then 'released' from the body when it straightens. When repeated, this gives a rhythmic flow to the movement, a cycle similar to breathing in and out, but with more exaggerated movements. It was used in many of Graham's greatest choreographies, including the solo dance Lamentation and larger group works such as Chronicle (1926). It is still practised as a daily class in many dance companies and schools today.

The main themes of Graham's work include Greek mythology and American history. While her early works featured only female dancers, men joined Graham's company in 1938, prompting her to explore new themes. For example, the staged work Appalachian Spring (1944) explores the experiences of early American pioneers, but also the act of falling in love.

By presenting ideas and images that were unfamiliar, Graham introduced a new era in dance. She collaborated with composers such as Louis Horst and the fashion designers Calvin Klein and Donna Karan. She taught actors including Liza Minnelli and Gregory Peck and inspired future dance greats such as Merce Cunningham (see page 39) and Taylor Swift.

NOW SHOWING

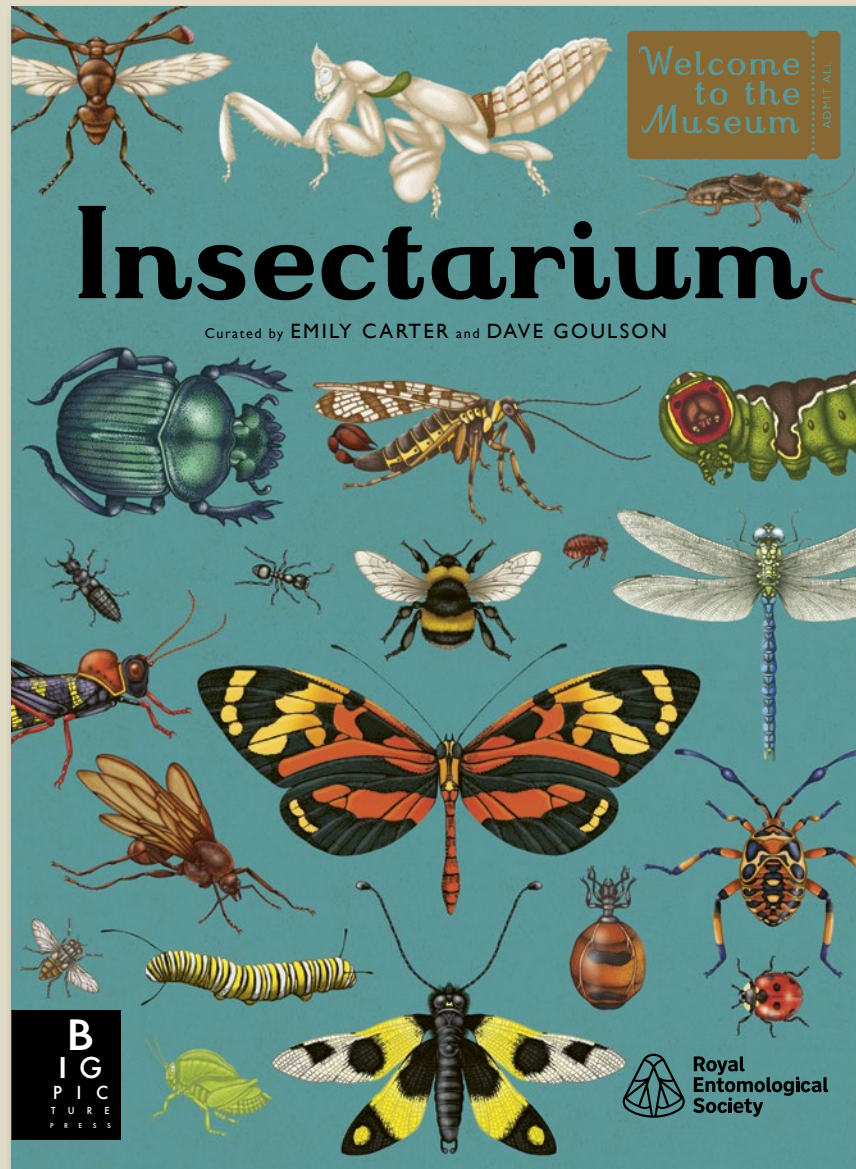
Martha Graham stars in Lamentation, premiered 8 January 1930 at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, New York City | Choreographed by Martha Graham | Music by Zoltan Kodaly

Lamentation, sometimes referred to as the Dance of Sorrow, is a four-minute solo piece first performed by Graham herself. The costume was deliberately designed to restrict her movements and to enhance the accession of grief, but also to highlight its foundation.

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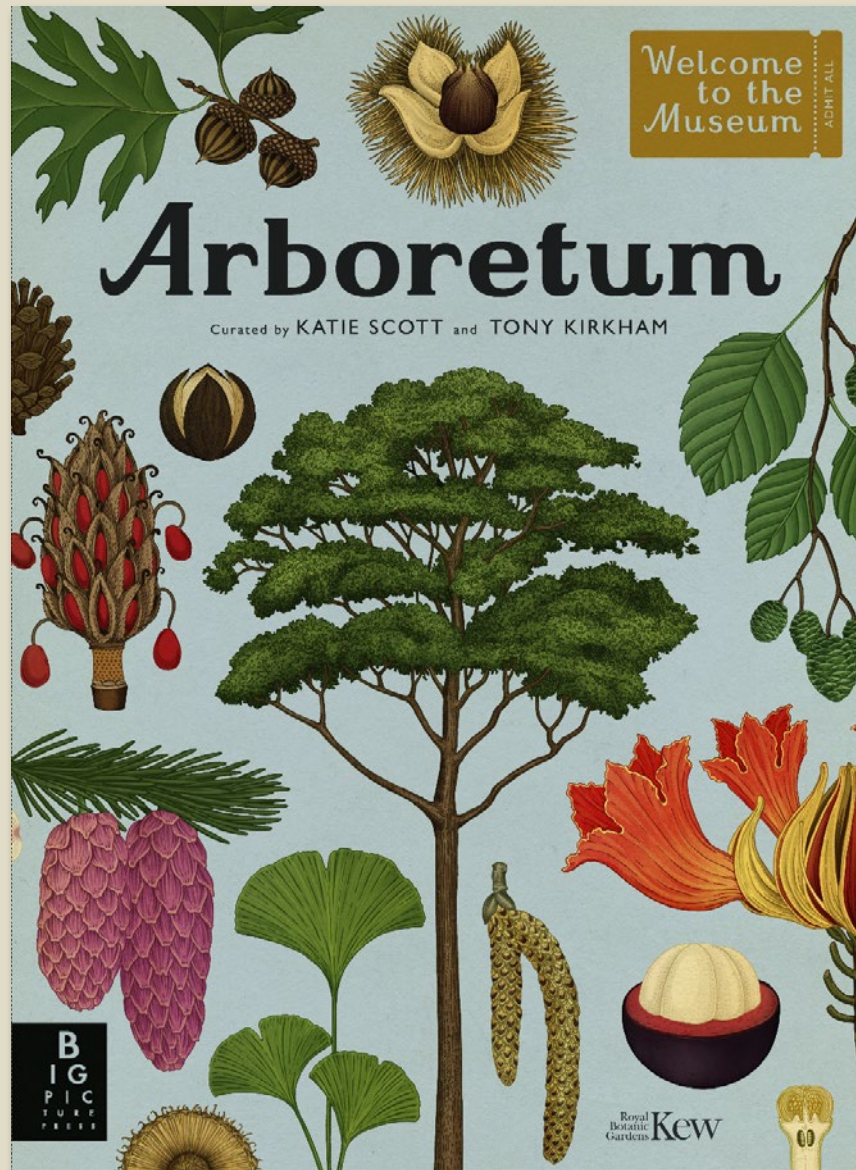
Pub Date	26/10/2023
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800783362
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alistair Spalding
Illustrator	Jason Raish
Extent	112pp
Word Count	21858 words
Rights Available	World

Insectarium



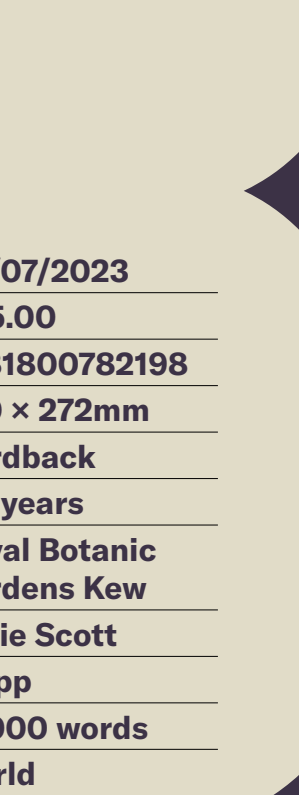
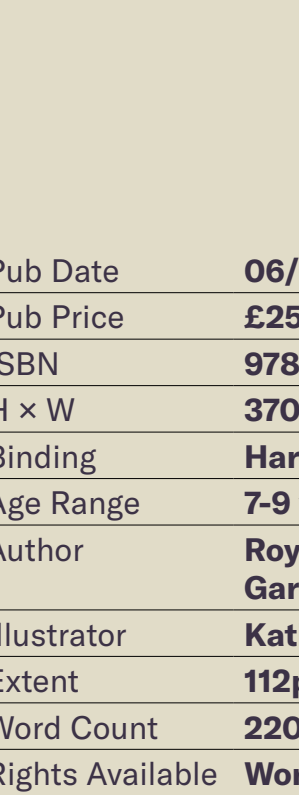
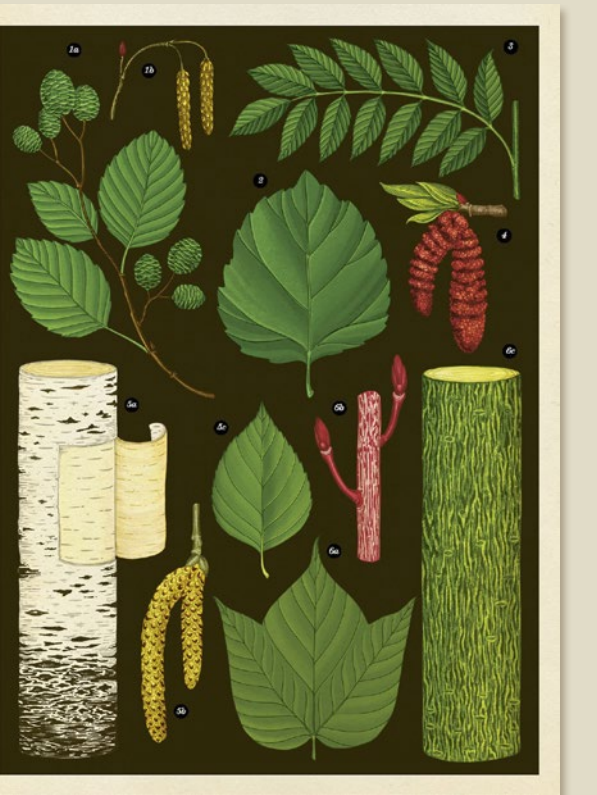
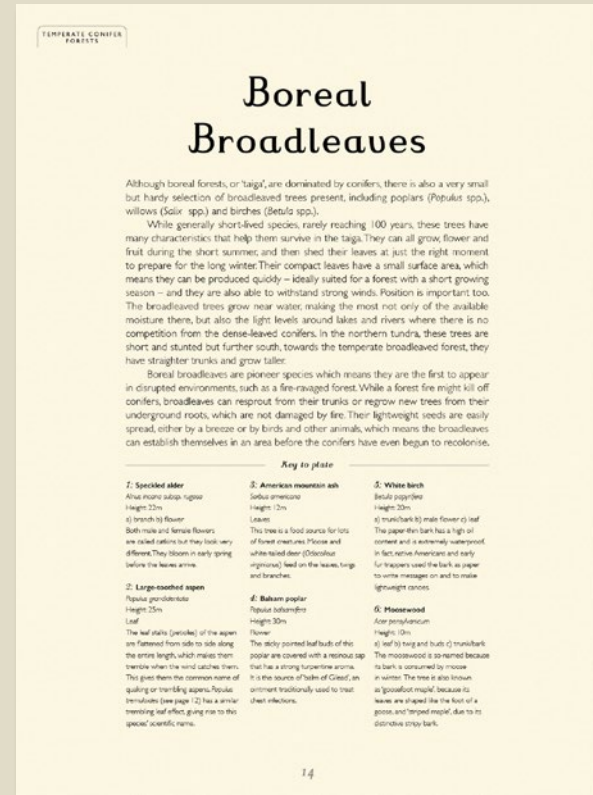
The next instalment in the Welcome to the Museum series, *Insectarium* explores the fascinating world of insects.

- A new Welcome to the Museum book in the highly successful collection - more than two million copies sold worldwide
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter
- Environmental concerns and declining insect populations with potentially catastrophic consequences means that insects are a very popular and current topic of scientific investigation.

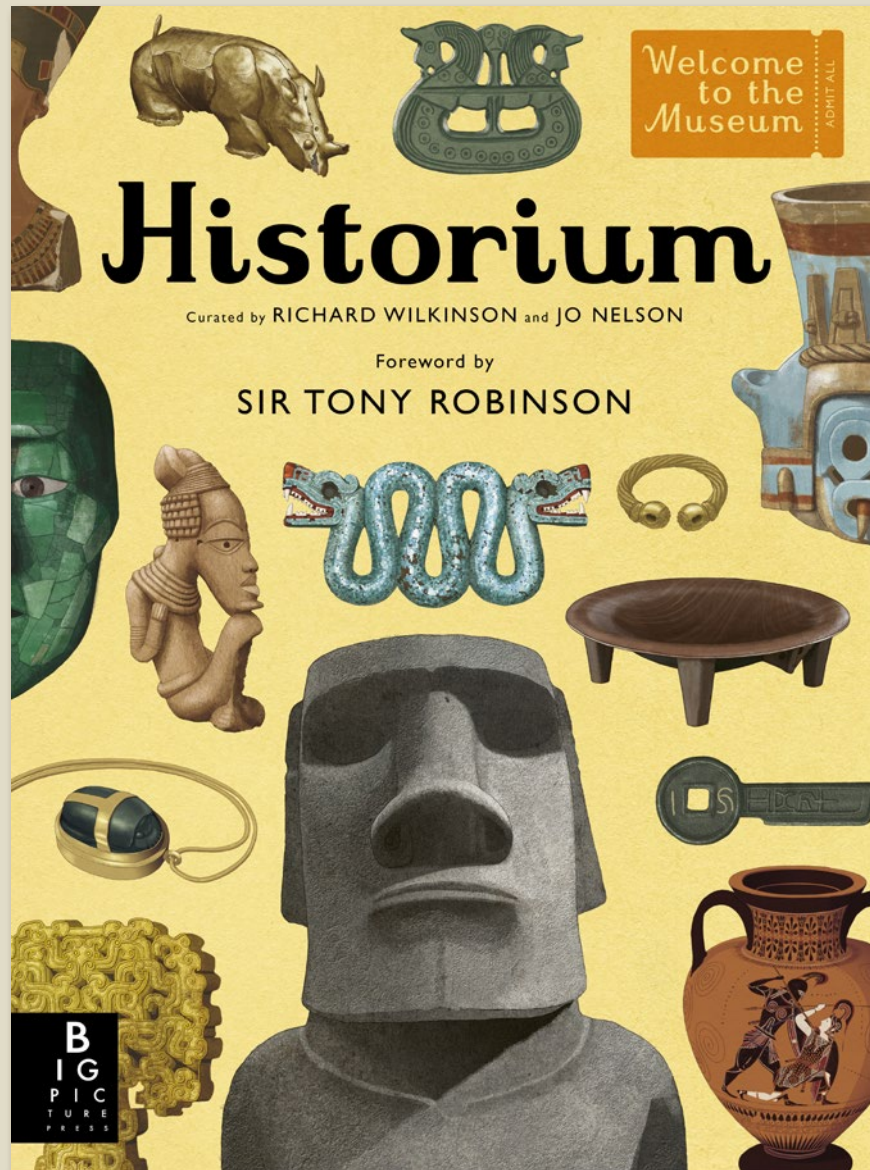


This next instalment in the bestselling Welcome to the Museum collection in collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, is about the incredible life of trees.

- Sample contents: Biomes of the World, How Trees Communicate, Temperate Conifer Forests, Boreal Forest, Redwoods, Cypresses, Douglas Fir, Temperate Broadleaf Forest, Autumn Colour, Shagbark Hickory, Mediterranean Forest, Australian Mallee, Cork Oak, Tropical Moist Forests, Americas Moist Rainforest, Tropical Dry Forest, Baobab, Tropical Nuts and Spices, Gardens, Flower Types, Pollination Types, Handkerchief Tree, Ornamental Trees



Pub Date	06/07/2023
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800782198
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
Illustrator	Katie Scott
Extent	112pp
Word Count	22000 words
Rights Available	World



Explore the wonders of the past in this stunning collection of over 160 historical artefacts.

- Updated text and new cover design including matt lam and foil treatments
- Included foreword by Sir Tony Robinson
- A beautiful collection of artefacts from ancient civilisations around the world.
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages with *Historium* selling over 100,000 copies (as of July 2022)
- *Historium* was shortlisted for the People's Book Prize.

Southern Africa

Africa has the longest history of human habitation of any continent on the world. The earliest stone tools were found in southern Africa and early human civilisations grew to have spread to southern Africa around one million years ago. It is thought that the mid-Atlas of Mid-Morocco human beings descended around two hundred thousand years ago to Europe and southern Africa several centuries ago.

Cave painting, shell beads and ostrich eggshell plaques date to the 40th thousand years ago and the earliest evidence of the use of fire through the charring of animal bones and the use of ochre is found in southern Africa by about 700,000 years ago. Around 200,000 years ago, the first modern human beings arrived in southern Africa. The first modern human beings to have arrived in southern Africa by about 700,000 years ago. Around 200,000 years ago, the first modern human beings arrived in southern Africa. The first modern human beings to have arrived in southern Africa by about 700,000 years ago. Around 200,000 years ago, the first modern human beings arrived in southern Africa.



Western Africa

The oldest known human habitation in western Africa is the 10th millennium BC site of Jebel Irhoud in Morocco. The site has produced the earliest evidence of modern human behaviour in Africa, including the use of fire, the use of ochre, and the use of shell beads. The site has also produced the earliest evidence of the use of stone tools in Africa, including the use of flint and obsidian. The site has also produced the earliest evidence of the use of metal in Africa, including the use of copper and bronze.



The Maya

The Maya civilisation rose to prominence in around 400 BC. Its people never formed a single empire but lived in city-state kingdoms dotted across present-day southern Mexico, Guatemala, northern Belize, western Honduras and El Salvador. What brought the Maya together as a culture was a shared belief system, a similar structure of society and similar styles of art and architecture.

The Maya settled in villages as early as 650 BC. Their cities began as ceremonial centres. Successive rulers added to the cities, building stone temples, palaces, pyramids, Ball Game courts and plazas. The lifestyles of the royal family, aristocrats, priests and craftsmen in the city were sustained by the maize, squash and beans grown in the surrounding terraced fields.

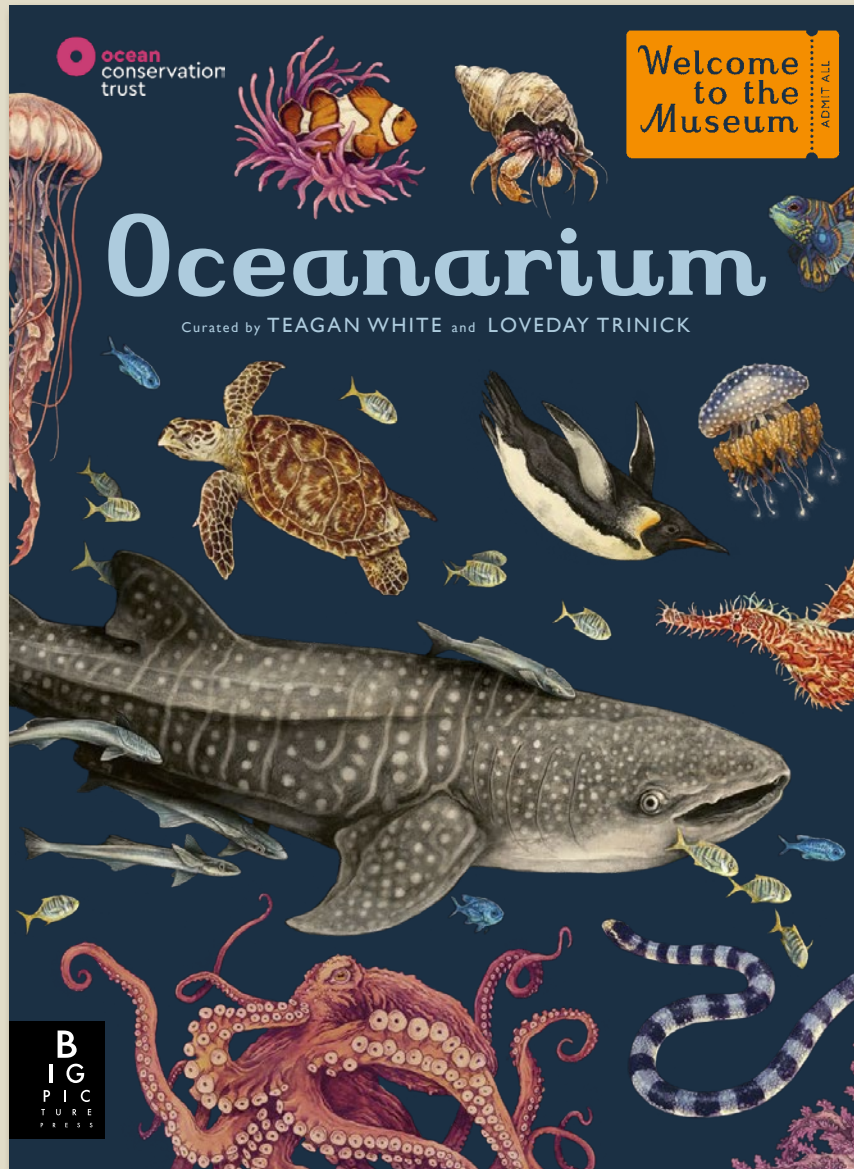
Central to Maya life was a desire to please and appease the gods through rituals and ceremonies. People believed the gods required regular offerings, in particular human blood and sacrifices, to maintain order on Earth. Priests studied the heavens for a deeper understanding of the supernatural and became excellent astronomers and mathematicians.

Hieroglyphic writing carved on stone buildings has revealed much of what we know about the Maya. Their cities are now overgrown ruins, but around six million Maya descendants still live in the same region, mostly in small village communities, and some 70 Maya languages are spoken.

Key to plate

- 1. Vessel with a procession of warriors
400-500-600
The relief figures on this vessel is a prisoner being led to a ritual sacrifice. At the head of the procession is a figure identifiable by his jaguar pelt – a symbol of power and authority. He carries a blooded maceon and has an ornament for bloodletting in his headdress. Even the Maya rulers would submit themselves to bloodletting when making special requests to the gods. The painting on this vessel is one of the few surviving examples of the colourful scenes that would have adorned the walls of ancient Maya cities.
- 2. Ceramic incense burner
Fourth century AD
This ceramic incense burner shows a Maya king sitting cross-legged and wearing an elaborate headdress. The headdress formed part of the king's ceremonial regalia, identifying him as the god's representative on Earth and suggesting his own divine status. It was thought that the king could communicate with the gods and that he would join them when he died. Some from human incense was also thought to reach the gods and carry offerings to them.
- 3. Pair of ear flares
Third-sixth century AD
These ear ornaments measure 5cm (2in) across and would have been attached to a shaft that went through a side hole in the earlobe. They are carved with a motif based on gods or deities. Many figures in Maya art are shown wearing ear flares, including the incense burner king also in this gallery. Jade was a material of wealth since it was rare and very difficult to carve.
- 4. Jade mask, funerary mask
AD 600
This mask, which belonged to Palenque's ruler, called Jasaw Chan K'awiil II, was discovered in a royal tomb beneath the Temple of Palenque. The carvings of the tomb provide a rare history of Palenque's dynasty and rule. According to them, he became king at the age of 12 and ruled until his death in AD 683. At the age of 80 Stiles of his bones, however, suggest he was actually 45-50 when he died. Under Palenque's reign, Palenque was transformed into a major Maya city and he commissioned the Temple of Inscriptions, built on a massive pyramid structure as his own burial place. Pyramids were erected to replicate the burning mountains where deities and a volcano were thought to reside. Jade of a bright green colour was highly prized by the Maya. This mask gave Palenque a youthful face for the afterlife, suggestive of the youthful god.

Pub Date	15/09/2022
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800783003
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jo Nelson
Illustrator	Richard Wilkinson
Extent	112pp
Rights Available	World



Explore the planet's largest and most important habitat.

- The Welcome to the Museum series has sold over 1 million copies worldwide
- Contents: Plankton; Cnidaria; Molluscs and Echinoderms; Arthropods; Fish; Mammals; Birds; Reptiles; One Ocean
- Delicate gouache and watercolour paintings by American artist Teagan White
- Written by expert Loveday Trinick from the National Marine Aquarium, Plymouth, UK
- The UK edition has the endorsement and features the logo of the National Marine Aquarium, Plymouth, UK
- Cover finish: spot UV and 30% foil

Jellyfish

Jellyfish are members of the phylum Cnidaria with their bodies composed of the outer layer, called the epidermis, and the inner layer, called the gastrovascular tissue. They have a simple body plan, with no head, tail, or feet, and they are able to move in any direction. They have a central oral groove, called the manubrium, which leads to a central mouth. They also have a central gastrovascular cavity, which is divided into four quadrants by a central vertical septum. They have a simple nervous system, with a central brain, called the rhopalium, and a central nerve net. They have a simple circulatory system, with a central heart, called the velum, and a central blood vessel, called the velar canal. They have a simple reproductive system, with a central ovary, called the gonangium, and a central testis, called the gonangium.



Along with coral and sponges, jellyfish belong to the phylum Cnidaria, all of which have stinging cells used to catch prey and provide defense. These cells have long, hair-like tentacles that can extend and retract. They have a simple body plan, with no head, tail, or feet, and they are able to move in any direction. They have a central oral groove, called the manubrium, which leads to a central mouth. They also have a central gastrovascular cavity, which is divided into four quadrants by a central vertical septum. They have a simple nervous system, with a central brain, called the rhopalium, and a central nerve net. They have a simple circulatory system, with a central heart, called the velum, and a central blood vessel, called the velar canal. They have a simple reproductive system, with a central ovary, called the gonangium, and a central testis, called the gonangium.

Agaricoid

- 1. Blue jellyfish
- 2. White jellyfish
- 3. Pink jellyfish
- 4. Yellow jellyfish
- 5. Green jellyfish
- 6. Purple jellyfish
- 7. Orange jellyfish
- 8. Red jellyfish
- 9. Brown jellyfish
- 10. Grey jellyfish
- 11. Black jellyfish
- 12. Silver jellyfish
- 13. Gold jellyfish
- 14. Bronze jellyfish
- 15. Copper jellyfish
- 16. Iron jellyfish
- 17. Steel jellyfish
- 18. Tin jellyfish
- 19. Lead jellyfish
- 20. Zinc jellyfish
- 21. Nickel jellyfish
- 22. Cadmium jellyfish
- 23. Mercury jellyfish
- 24. Uranium jellyfish
- 25. Plutonium jellyfish

Habitat: Coral Reef

Coral reefs are formed by coral polyps that secrete the skeletons and are a vital part of the marine ecosystem. They are found in shallow, clear, warm waters. They are formed by coral polyps that secrete the skeletons and are a vital part of the marine ecosystem. They are found in shallow, clear, warm waters. They are formed by coral polyps that secrete the skeletons and are a vital part of the marine ecosystem. They are found in shallow, clear, warm waters.




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Key to page

- 1. Brain coral
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- 19. Brain coral
- 20. Brain coral
- 21. Brain coral
- 22. Brain coral
- 23. Brain coral
- 24. Brain coral
- 25. Brain coral

Seabirds

Seabirds are birds that spend most of their lives at sea. They are found in all parts of the world. They are found in all parts of the world. They are found in all parts of the world. They are found in all parts of the world.

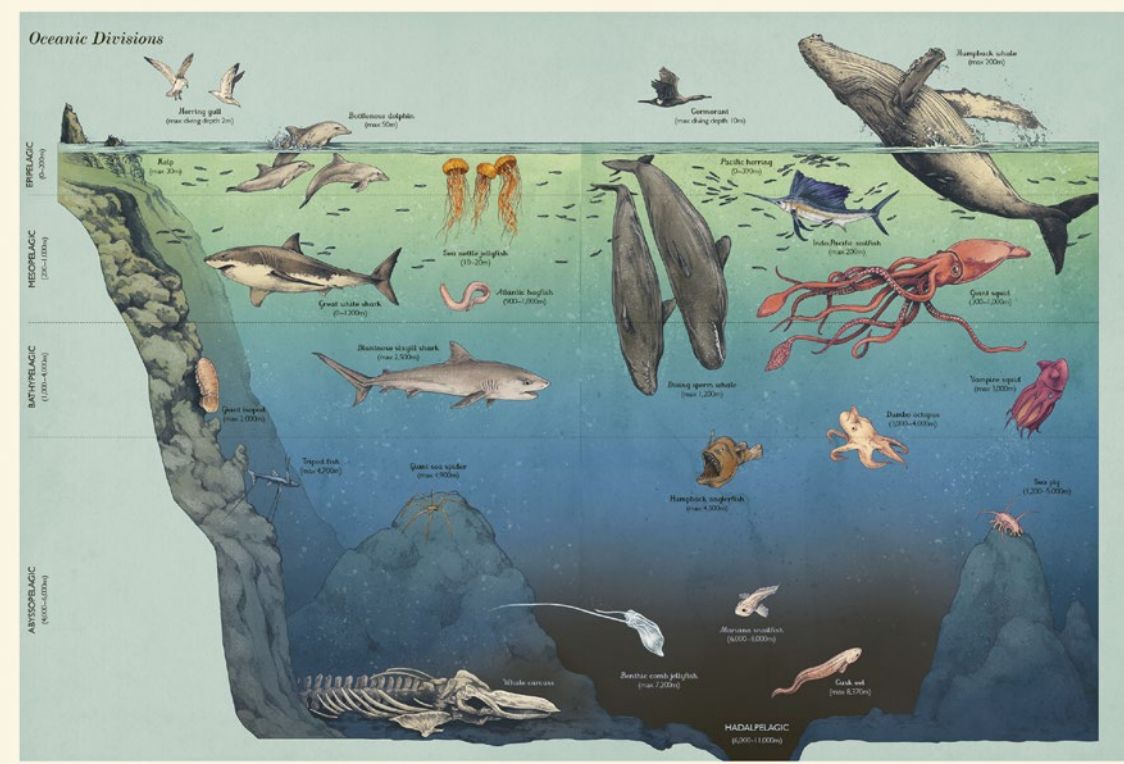


Seabirds are birds that spend most of their lives at sea. They are found in all parts of the world. They are found in all parts of the world. They are found in all parts of the world. They are found in all parts of the world.

Key to page

- 1. Herring gull
- 2. Common tern
- 3. Royal tern
- 4. Sooty tern
- 5. Brown booby
- 6. Red-footed booby
- 7. Masked booby
- 8. Blue-footed booby
- 9. Frigatebird
- 10. Pelican
- 11. Albatross
- 12. Shearwater
- 13. Gull
- 14. Tern
- 15. Booby
- 16. Frigatebird
- 17. Pelican
- 18. Albatross
- 19. Shearwater
- 20. Gull
- 21. Tern
- 22. Booby
- 23. Frigatebird
- 24. Pelican
- 25. Albatross

Oceanic Divisions



Epipelagic (0-200m)

- Herring gull (near diving depth 2m)
- Bottlenose dolphin (near 10m)
- Common tern (near diving depth 10m)
- Rainbow shark (near 20m)
- Pacific herring (2-100m)
- Hamptonsk whale (near 200m)

Mesopelagic (200-1000m)

- Sun scorpionfish (10-200m)
- Atlantic herringfish (800-1000m)
- Great white shark (0-1000m)
- Indo-Pacific snappers (near 200m)

Bathypelagic (1000-4000m)

- Shallow water shark (near 1000m)
- Blowing sperm whale (near 1200m)
- Deep-sea squid (near 1000m)
- Parrotfish (near 1000m)
- Shallow water squid (near 1000m)
- Deep-sea squid (near 1000m)

Abyssopelagic (4000-8000m)

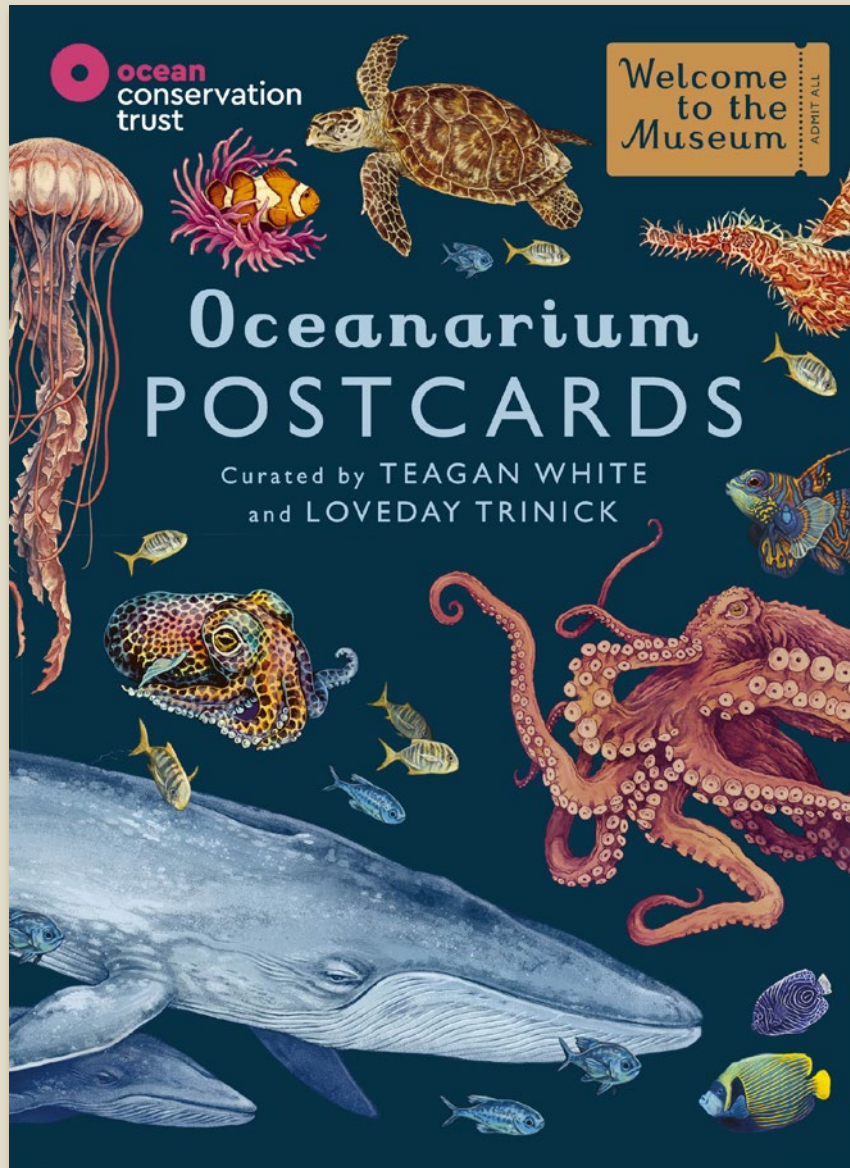
- Shark carcass
- Hamptonsk squidfish (near 1000m)
- Deep-sea squid (near 1000m)
- Shark carcass
- Hamptonsk squidfish (near 1000m)
- Deep-sea squid (near 1000m)

Hadalpelagic (8000-11000m)

- Shark carcass
- Hamptonsk squidfish (near 1000m)
- Deep-sea squid (near 1000m)

Pub Date	14/10/2021
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781787416314
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	National Marine Aquarium Loveday Trinick
Illustrator	Teagan White
Extent	112pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

Oceanarium Postcards



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

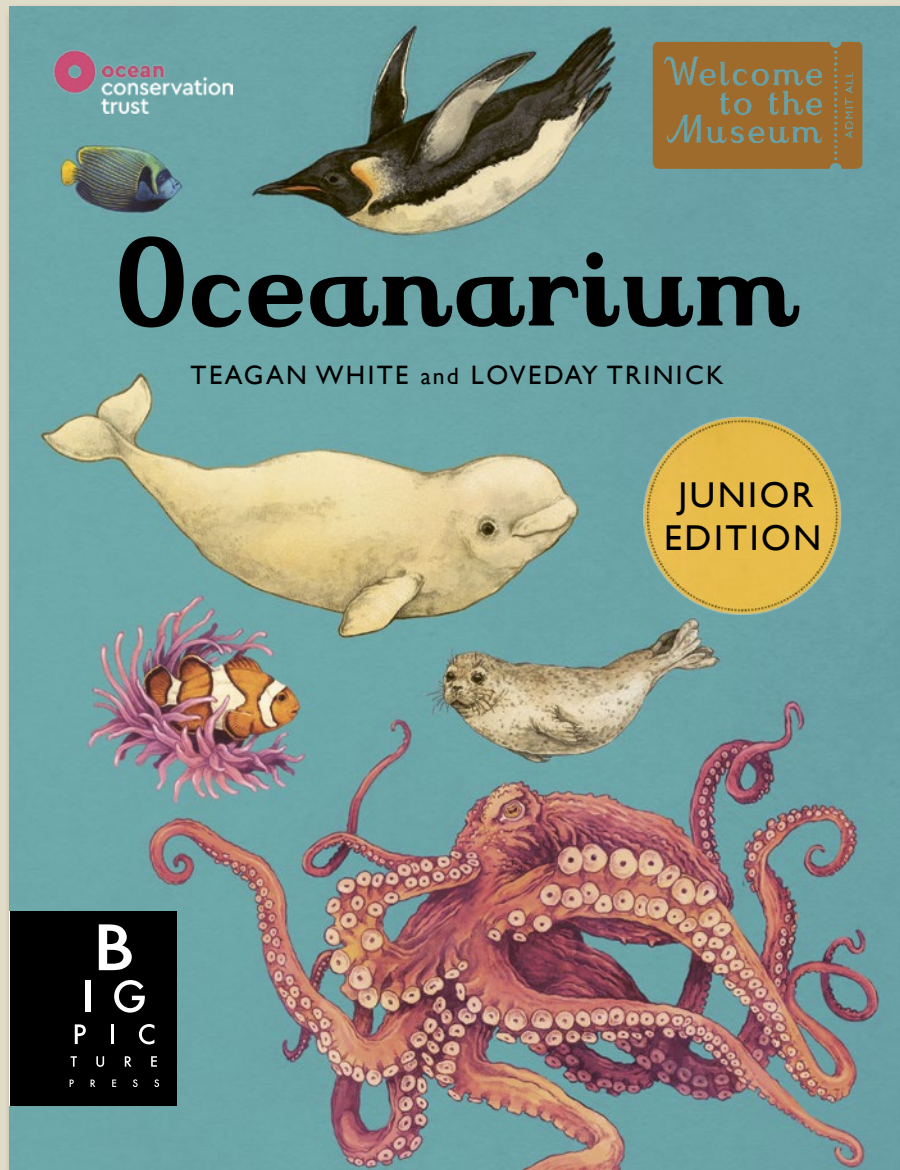
- Contains 50 full-colour postcards featuring everything from coral reefs to the ocean depths
- High-quality format makes this the ideal gift
- Including ribbon and gold foil cover finishes
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages with *Oceanarium* having sold over 100,000 copies (as of July 2022)

Oceanarium Postcards



Pub Date	10/11/2022
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800783591
Age Range	12+ years
Author	Loveday Trinick
Illustrator	Teagan White
Extent	50pp
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 see the danger about until it's too late, whereas others use bright colours to attract prey. For instance, flower hat jellyfish have fluorescent-tipped tentacles, which may look like green algae to unsuspecting fish. The fish approach the tentacles in the hope of food but instead swim into a trap and sometimes some young fish and crabs seek shelter in the tentacles. They rely on a thick mucus coating to protect them or mangle and dig the tentacles as they creep in the water.

Key points

- 1. **Blue jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species on the left has the longest tentacles.
- 2. **White-spined jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species on the right has the longest tentacles.
- 3. **White-spined jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species on the right has the longest tentacles.
- 4. **White-spined jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species on the right has the longest tentacles.
- 5. **White-spined jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species on the right has the longest tentacles.
- 6. **White-spined jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species on the right has the longest tentacles.



CHORDATA

Habitat: Rock Pool

Rock pools are the small pockets of shallow left behind in the rocky holes of the shoreline at low tide. A very changeable habitat, rock pools vary in size from being a mere puddle to being a pond with varying temperatures and differing amounts of oxygen and space depending on when they are during the rock pool cycle.

Tides are the rise and fall of the planet's ocean. They are caused by the sun and moon's gravitational pull on Earth, making the ocean 'bulge' around its middle and pulling water away from the middle high and low tide. Therefore, changes over the course of a month, to avoid getting caught out by the tide and finding themselves high and dry, a creature must carefully time their activities to fit around the tidal schedule. Some have heavily 'barged' plans, too, latching onto a trail of mucus, or slimy bodies from which they can pull out at high tide. They use the high tide to return to the safety of the rocks where they clamp down tightly to the rock, leaving water inside their shell.

Key points

- 1. **Rock pool fish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These fish are found in rock pools and are very hardy.
- 2. **Blue-spined damselfly nymph**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These nymphs are found in rock pools and are very hardy.
- 3. **Common frog**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These frogs are found in rock pools and are very hardy.
- 4. **Common frog**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These frogs are found in rock pools and are very hardy.
- 5. **Common frog**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These frogs are found in rock pools and are very hardy.
- 6. **Common frog**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These frogs are found in rock pools and are very hardy.



FISH

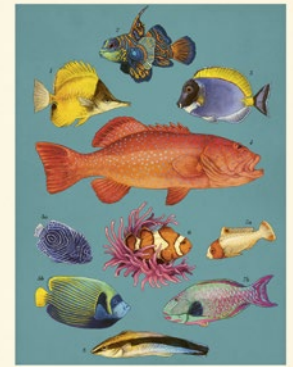
Coral Reef Fish

The coral reef is one of the most diverse and beautiful ecosystems in the ocean and the amount that lives 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 or camouflage against the coral. The shape and 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 like. Many coral reef fish have heavy toxic to eat food, with specially adapted mouths, stinging 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 to new coral can grow.

Prey fish, such as sharks, also swim the reef hunting for food. Small coral reef fish, like damselfish and anemone, use the reef's many hiding spaces such as caves and crevices.

Key points

- 1. **Longnose butterflyfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These fish are found in coral reefs and are very hardy.
- 2. **Parrotfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These fish are found in coral reefs and are very hardy.
- 3. **Parrotfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These fish are found in coral reefs and are very hardy.
- 4. **Parrotfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These fish are found in coral reefs and are very hardy.
- 5. **Parrotfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These fish are found in coral reefs and are very hardy.
- 6. **Parrotfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
These fish are found in coral reefs and are very hardy.



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.

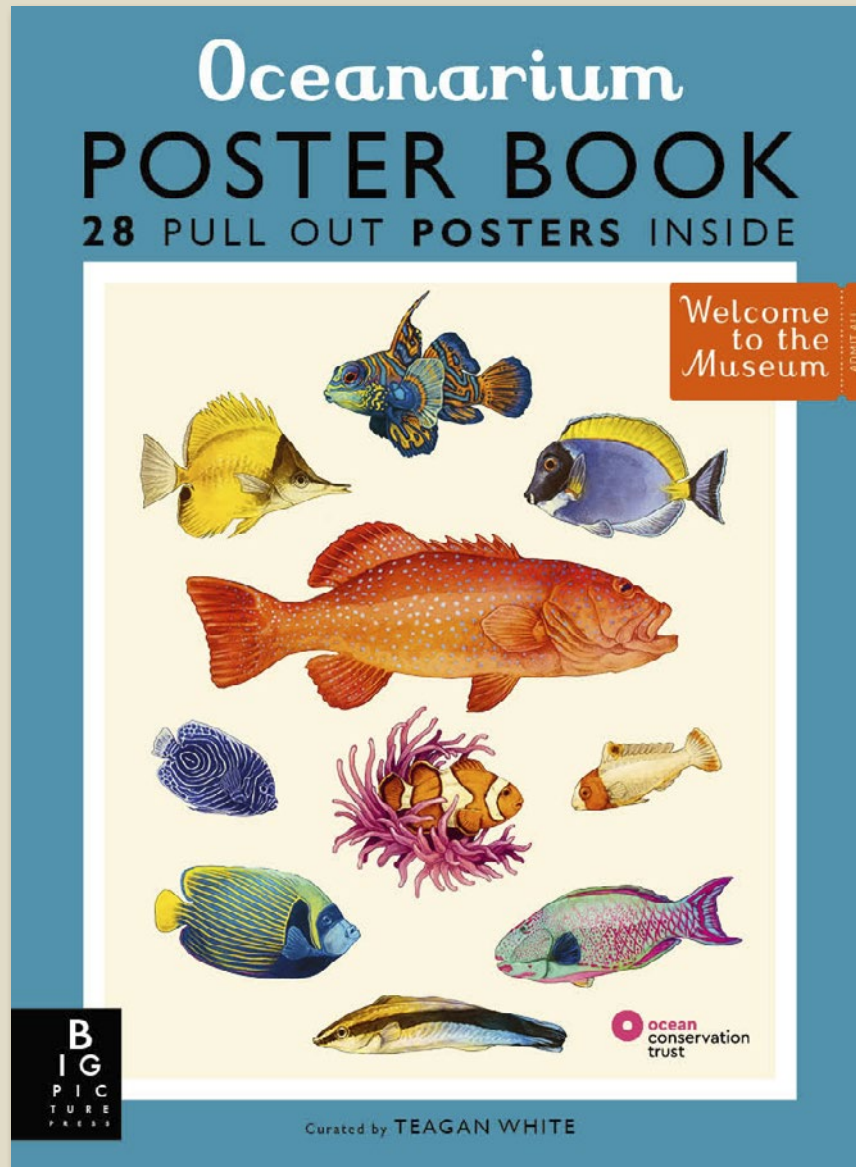
Key to plate

- 1. **Kelp forest, Californian coast, United States of America**
- 2. **Bull kelp**
Length: Approx. 30m
Bull kelp extracts is 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
- 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 straits and crevices 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.



Pub Date	09/05/2024
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

Oceanarium Poster Book



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

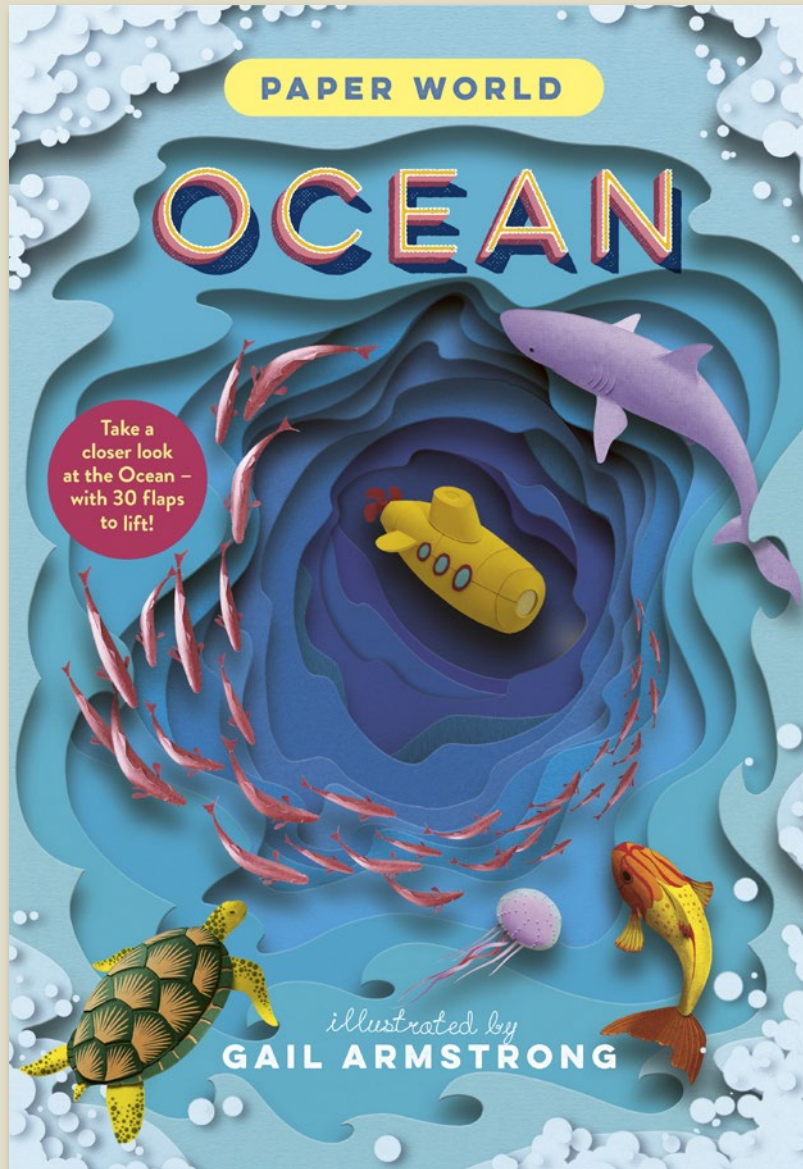
- 28 pull-out posters will feature full-colour images of beautiful ocean wildlife
- From the stunning illustrator of *Oceanarium*
- Large, high-quality format makes this the ideal gift
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages with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

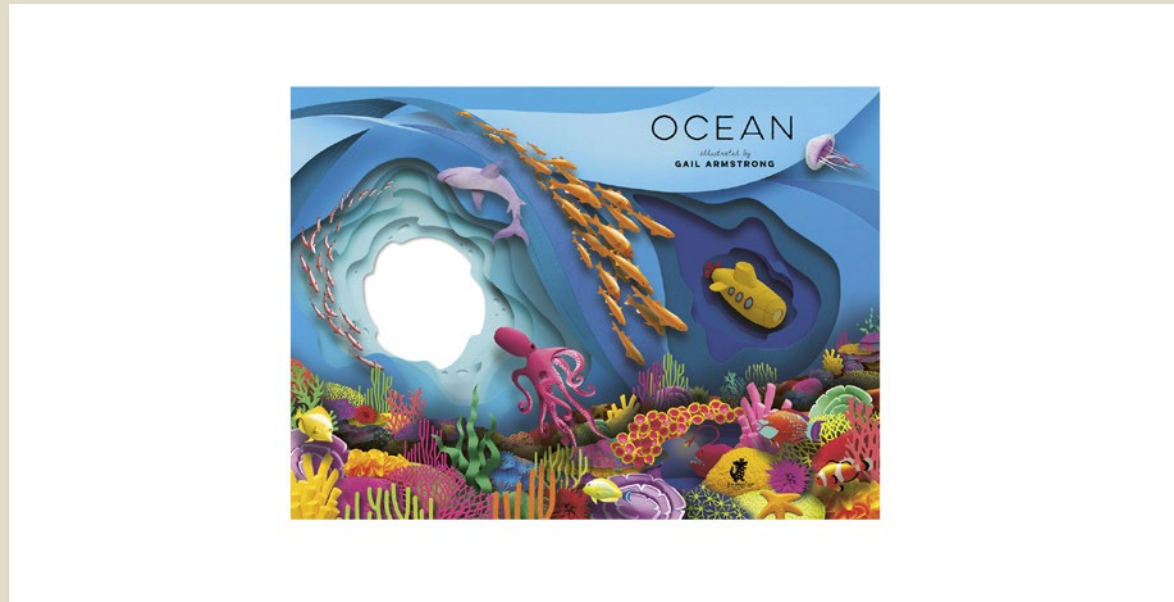
Paper World: Ocean



A one-of-a-kind paper-cut book all about our planet's oceans

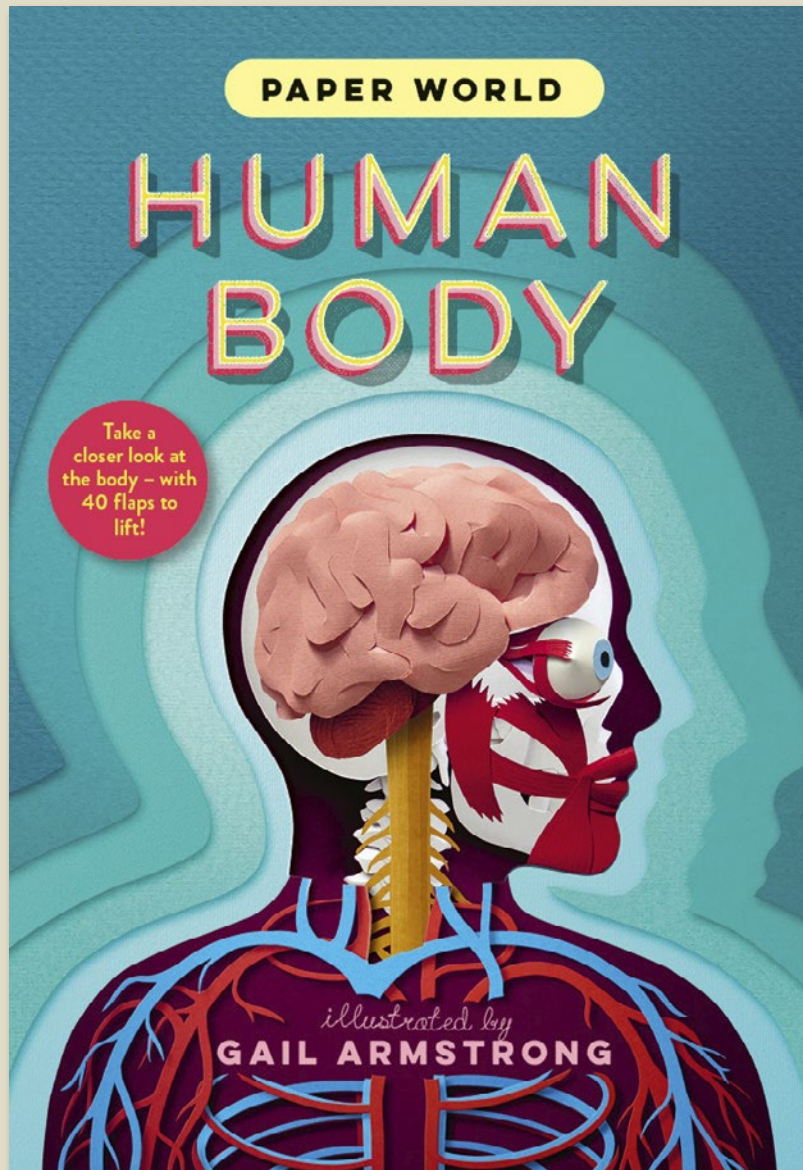
- The *Paper World* series has sold over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Contents: Water World; The Shore; Mangroves; Kelp Forest; Coral Reef; Ocean Zones; Ocean Depths; Polar Waters; Tides and Waves; Humans and the Ocean
- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by award-winning British artist Gail Armstrong
- Deep die-cuts and integrated flaps on every spread, with an incredible double-gatefold for the coral reef
- A fact-packed text reveals fascinating facts about the ocean - fact-checked by marine biologist Dr Helen Scales
- Striking cover design with a large die-cut through the cover and title page

Paper World: Ocean



Pub Date	29/02/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783317
H x W	330 x 225mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Gail Armstrong
Extent	30pp
Word Count	5500 words
Rights Available	World

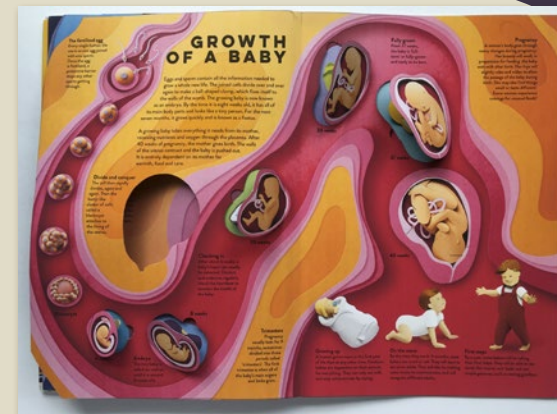
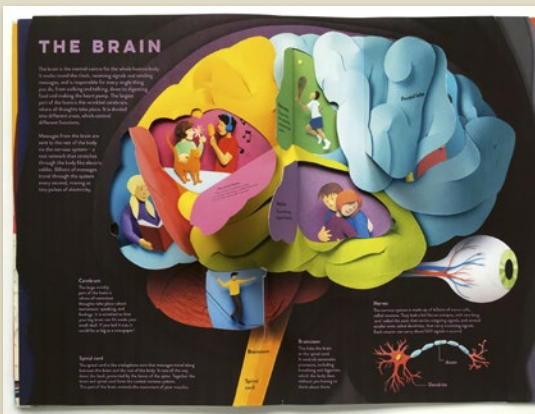
Paper World: Human Body



A paper-cut book about the body

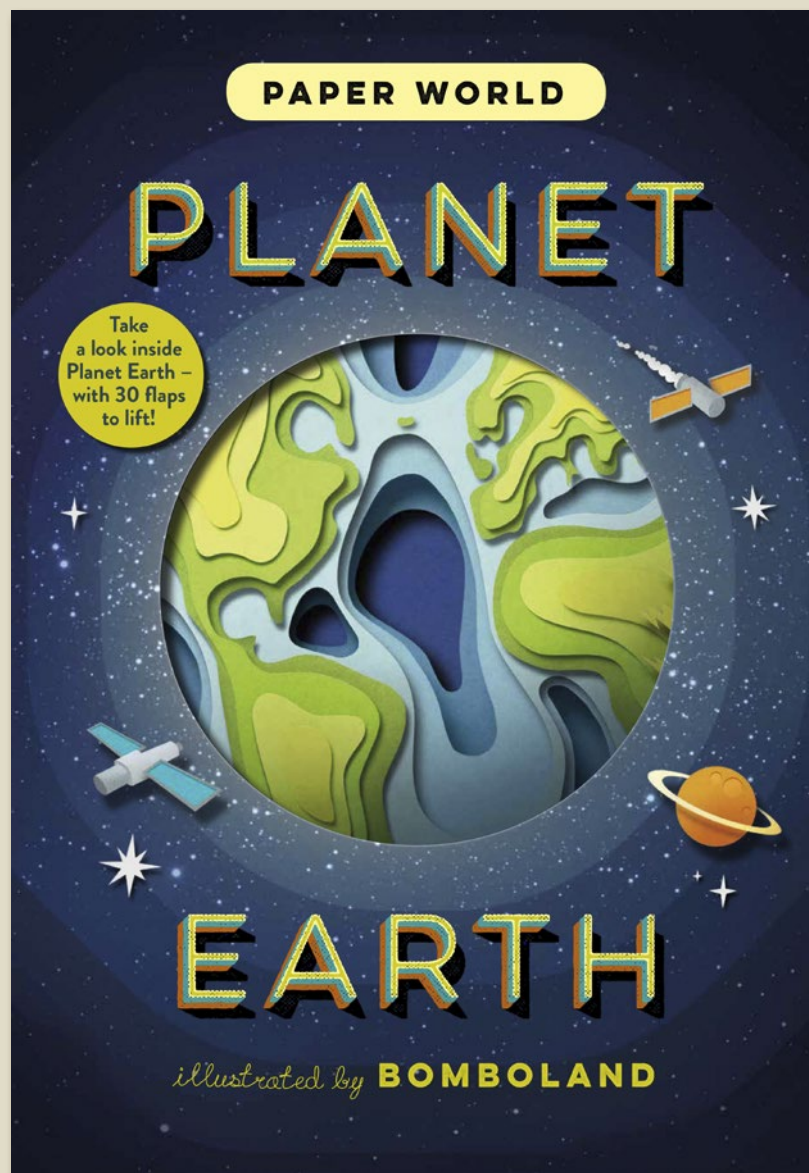
- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by award-winning British artist Gail Armstrong
- Deep die-cuts and integrated flaps on every spread provide a unique interactive look at the human body
- A fact-packed text reveals fascinating facts about the human body
- Striking cover design with a large die-cut through the cover and title page
- The Paper World series has sold over 100,000 copies worldwide
- Book 4 Paper World: Oceans coming 2024
- CONTENTS: Organs & Systems; Skeleton & Muscles; Heart & Lungs; Digestive System; Digestive Organs; The Senses; The Brain; Reproductive System; Growth of a Baby; Glossary
- Fact-checked by Dr Jennifer Paxton of the University of Edinburgh

Paper World: Human Body



Pub Date	16/02/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800782365
H x W	330 x 225mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Gail Armstrong
Extent	30pp
Word Count	5500 words
Rights Available	World

Paper World: Planet Earth



A one-of-a-kind paper-cut book where geography comes to life!

- Fantastic flaps and paper cuts offer a 3-D look at our planet
- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by Italian studio Bomboland
- Deep die-cuts and integrated flaps on every spread, and a large die-cut through the cover

Paper World: Planet Earth



Pub Date	21/02/2019
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787410411
H x W	330 x 225mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Bomboland
Extent	30pp
Word Count	5500 words
Rights Available	World

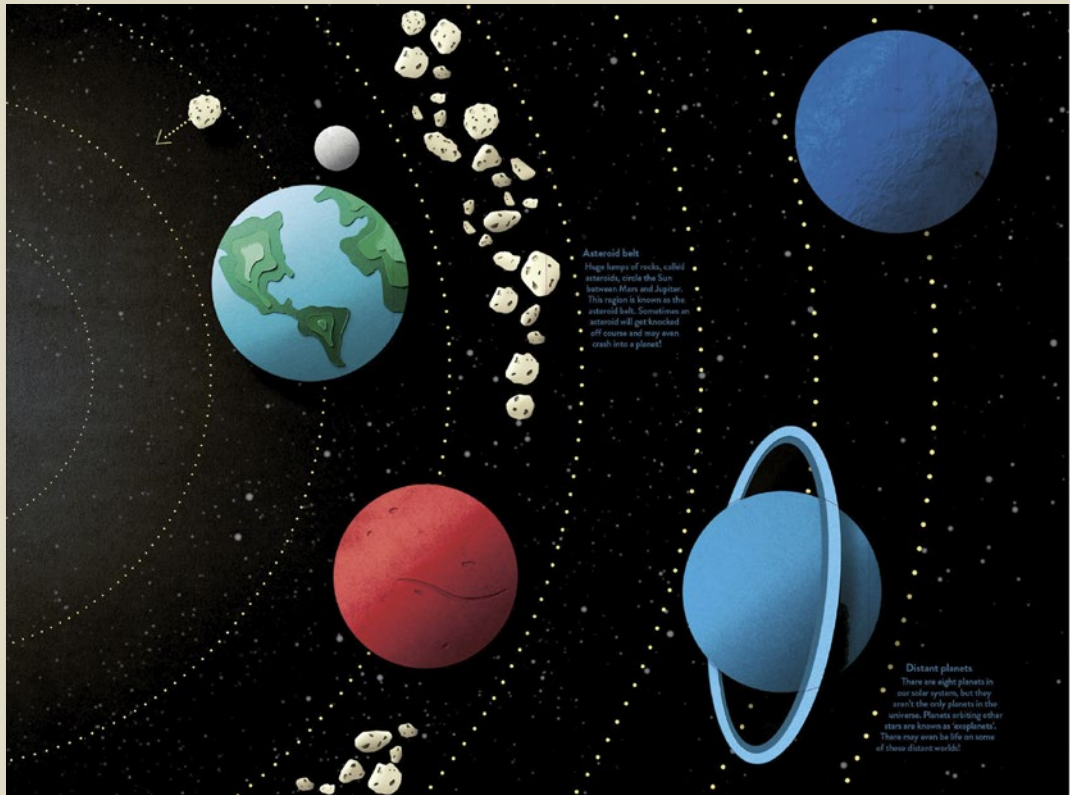
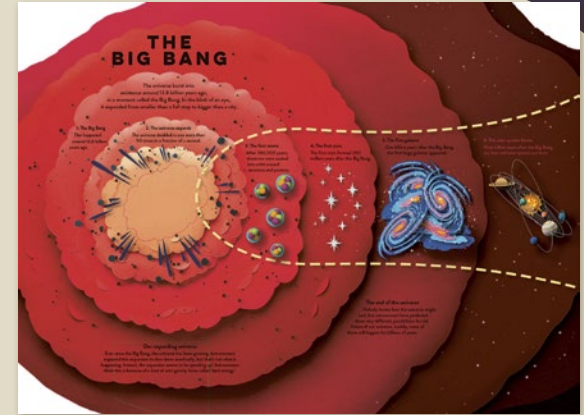
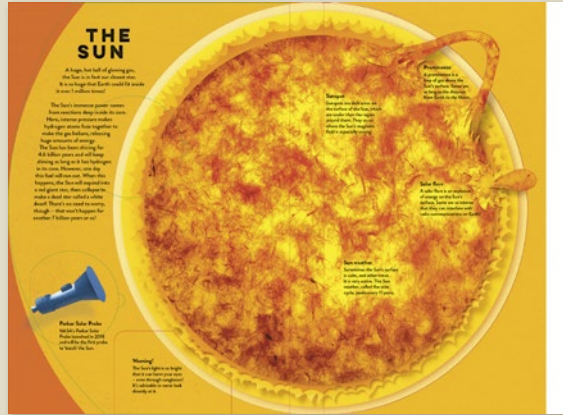
Paper World: Space



A one-of-a-kind paper-cut book where space comes to life!

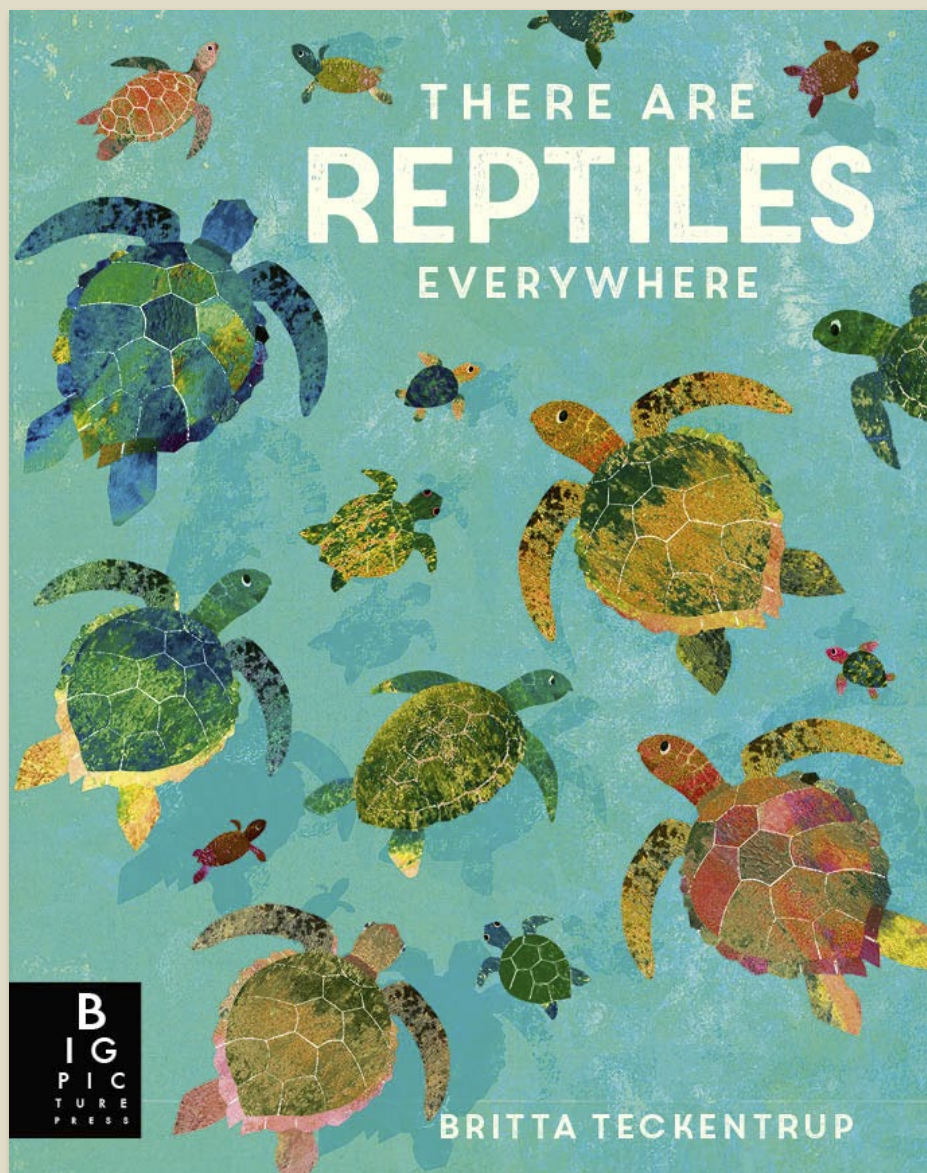
- Also in the series: *Paper World Planet Earth*, published 2019
- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by award-winning British artist Gail Armstrong
- Deep die-cuts and integrated flaps on every spread, with an incredible double-gatefold for the Solar System
- A fact-packed text reveals fascinating facts about space
- **Contents:** Looking at space; The Solar System; The Sun; The Moon; Comets and Asteroids; Stars; Galaxies; The Big Bang; Space Station; Mars Living; Glossary
- Striking cover design with a large die-cut through the cover and title page

Paper World: Space



Pub Date	17/09/2020
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787415768
H x W	330 x 225mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Gail Armstrong
Extent	30pp
Word Count	5500 words
Rights Available	World

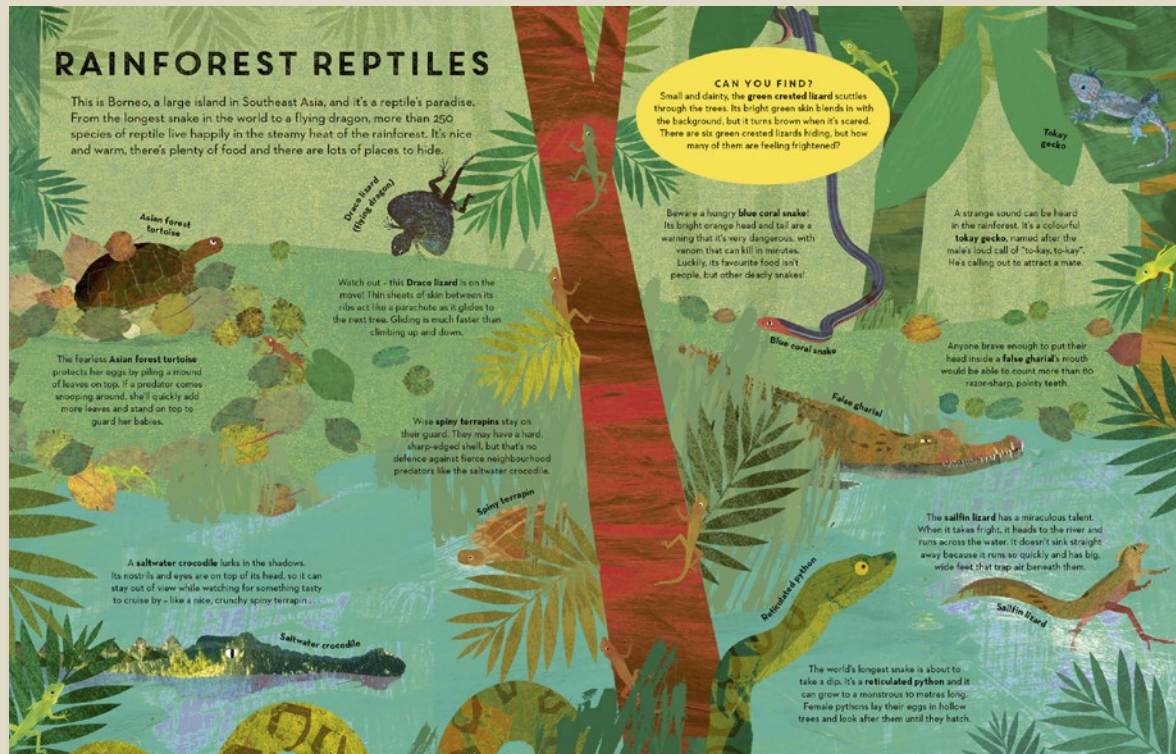
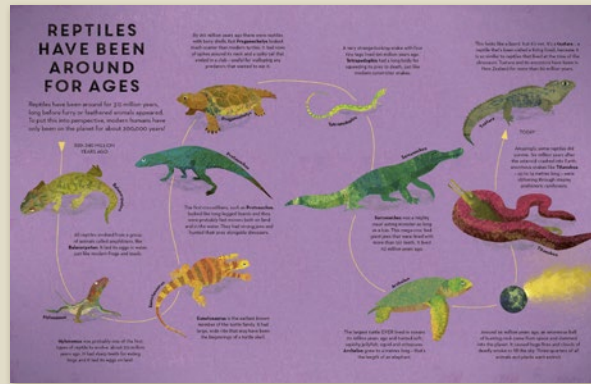
There are Reptiles Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.

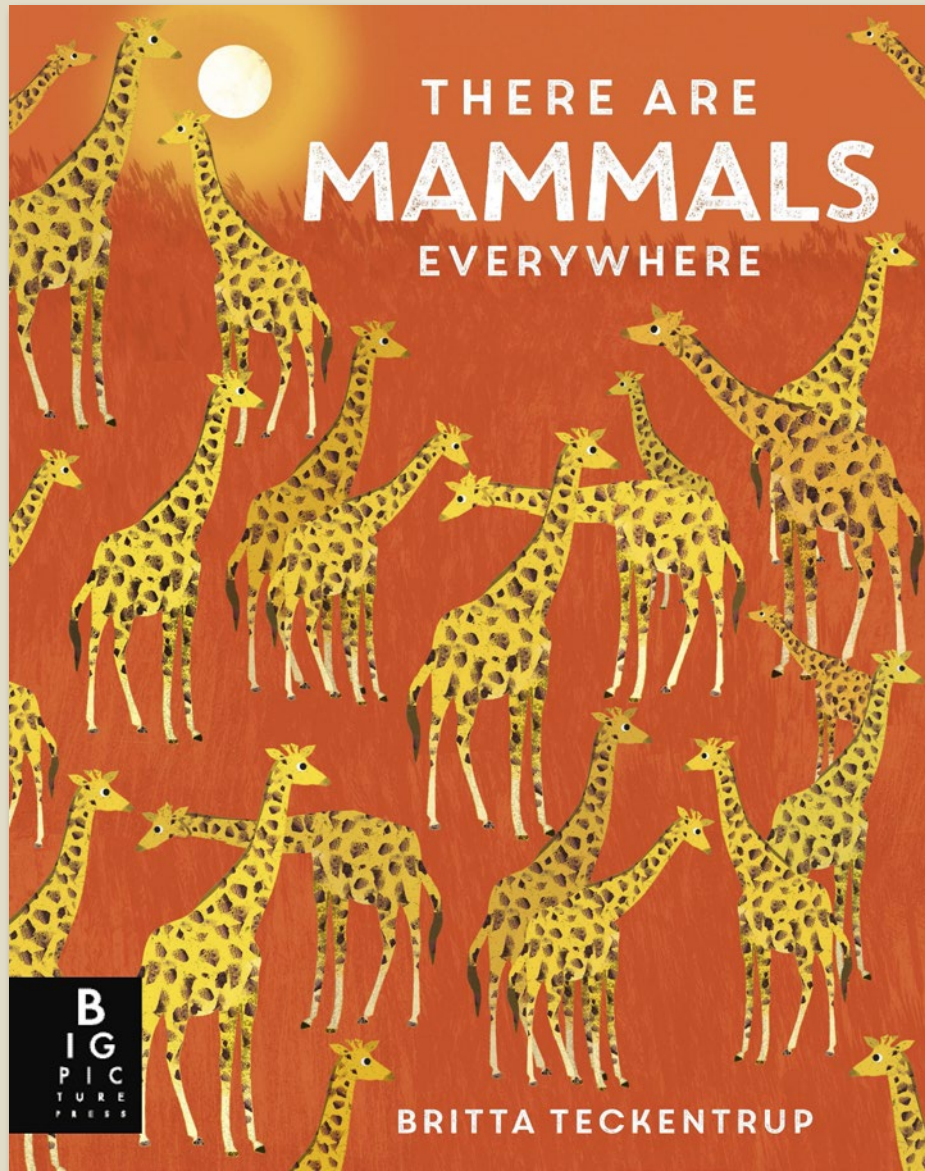
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.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

There are Reptiles Everywhere



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

There are Mammals Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to mammals.

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

There are Mammals Everywhere

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

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

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have bigger brains than other animals. This means they can think and learn more easily. They can also remember things for a long time.

BREATHING AIR
Mammals have lungs that take in oxygen from the air. They breathe in through their nose and mouth and breathe out through their nose and mouth.

RECORD-BREAKERS
Mammals are the only animals that can fly. They are also the only animals that can swim. Some mammals can run very fast. Some can climb very high. Some can live for a long time.

WINGS
Mammals have wings that allow them to fly. They are the only animals that can fly.

CATS
Mammals have claws that allow them to climb and scratch. They are the only animals that can scratch.

TEETH
Mammals have teeth that allow them to eat. They are the only animals that can eat.

MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny mammals with long, thin bodies and tiny teeth. They lived about 200 million years ago. Other mammals looked like hippos and some of them grew much bigger than hippos. They lived about 100 million years ago. Some mammals looked like elephants and some of them grew much bigger than elephants. They lived about 50 million years ago. Some mammals looked like giraffes and some of them grew much bigger than giraffes. They lived about 20 million years ago. Some mammals looked like horses and some of them grew much bigger than horses. They lived about 10 million years ago. Some mammals looked like humans and some of them grew much bigger than humans. They lived about 5 million years ago.

PROBOSCIDEANS
The earliest proboscideans were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some proboscideans looked like hippos and some of them grew much bigger than hippos. They lived about 20 million years ago. Some proboscideans looked like elephants and some of them grew much bigger than elephants. They lived about 10 million years ago. Some proboscideans looked like giraffes and some of them grew much bigger than giraffes. They lived about 5 million years ago. Some proboscideans looked like humans and some of them grew much bigger than humans. They lived about 2 million years ago.

PRIMATE
The earliest primates were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some primates looked like hippos and some of them grew much bigger than hippos. They lived about 20 million years ago. Some primates looked like elephants and some of them grew much bigger than elephants. They lived about 10 million years ago. Some primates looked like giraffes and some of them grew much bigger than giraffes. They lived about 5 million years ago. Some primates looked like humans and some of them grew much bigger than humans. They lived about 2 million years ago.

WALKING
The earliest walking mammals were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some walking mammals looked like hippos and some of them grew much bigger than hippos. They lived about 20 million years ago. Some walking mammals looked like elephants and some of them grew much bigger than elephants. They lived about 10 million years ago. Some walking mammals looked like giraffes and some of them grew much bigger than giraffes. They lived about 5 million years ago. Some walking mammals looked like humans and some of them grew much bigger than humans. They lived about 2 million years ago.

WHY ARE MAMMALS UNIQUE?

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

WARM BLOOD
Mammals are endothermic, which means they can control their body temperature. They can keep their body temperature warm even if it's very cold outside. This allows them to live in cold climates. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have bigger brains than other animals. This means they can think and learn more easily. They can also remember things for a long time. This allows them to live in cold climates. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

SEA OTTERS
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

SEA OTTERS (continued)
Sea otters have a special flapping in the Pacific Ocean. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

SEA OTTERS (continued)
Sea otters have a special flapping in the Pacific Ocean. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

SEA OTTERS (continued)
Sea otters have a special flapping in the Pacific Ocean. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

WHERE DO MAMMALS LIVE?

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

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

WHALES (continued)
Whale mothers give birth in the ocean. Their babies are called **calves** and they stay close to their mothers while they grow and learn how to find food.

WHALES (continued)
Blue whale babies are enormous and they grow a thousand times faster than a human baby!

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

BEAVERS (continued)
A beaver's home is called a **lodge**. It contains rooms, called **chambers**, where young beavers are kept safe from predators.

BEAVERS (continued)
Beavers are good swimmers. They enter the lodge through tunnels underwater and can stay safe and warm in their home during long, cold winters.

TUNDRA

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

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

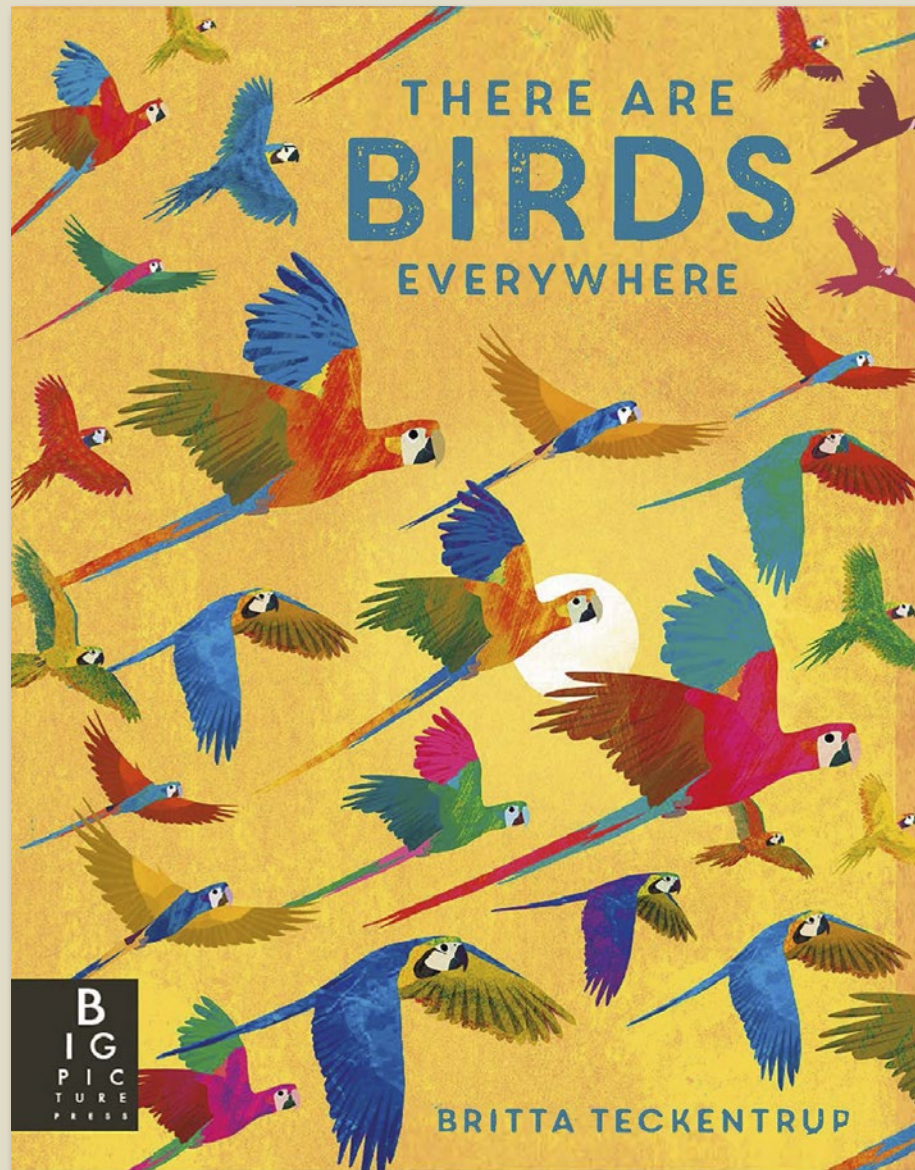
DESERTS
Deserts are very dry habitats that experience extreme temperatures. **Bactrian camels** survive desert life by storing food and water as fat inside their two **humps**. They grow thick, shaggy fur for the icy winter, and shed it for the hot summer months.

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

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

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

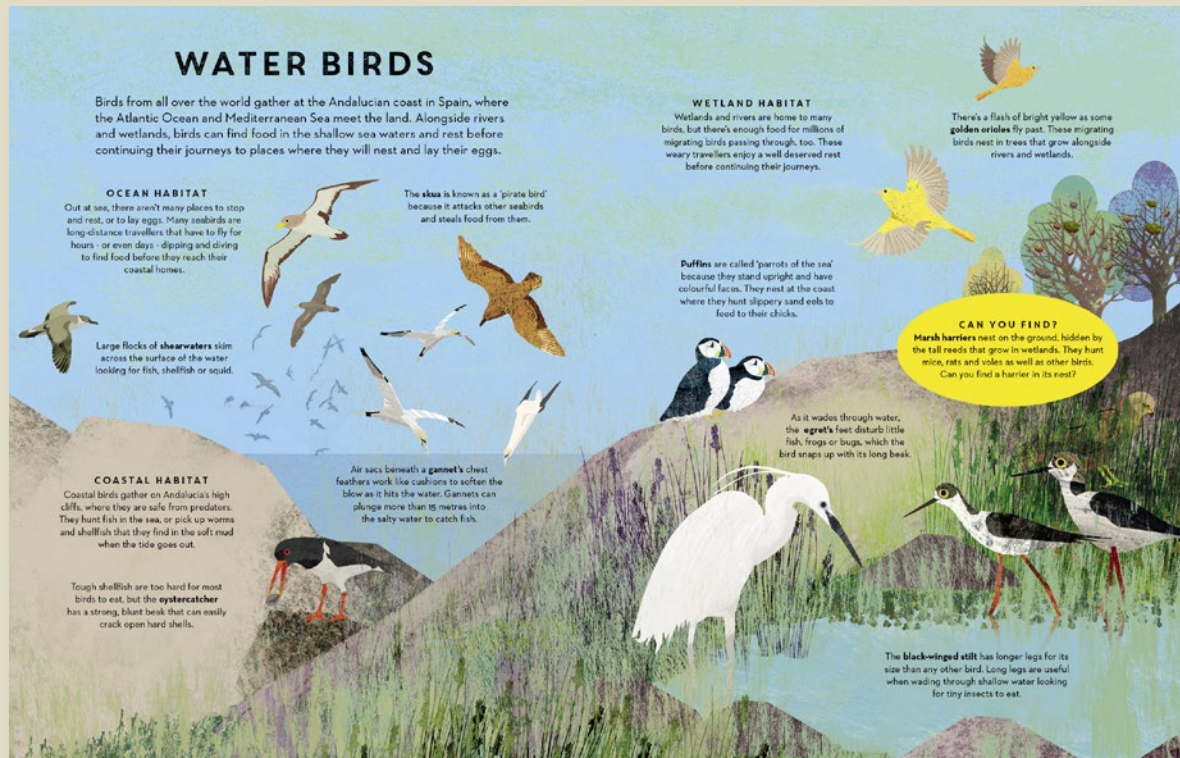
There are Birds Everywhere



Explore the world of birds in a sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book

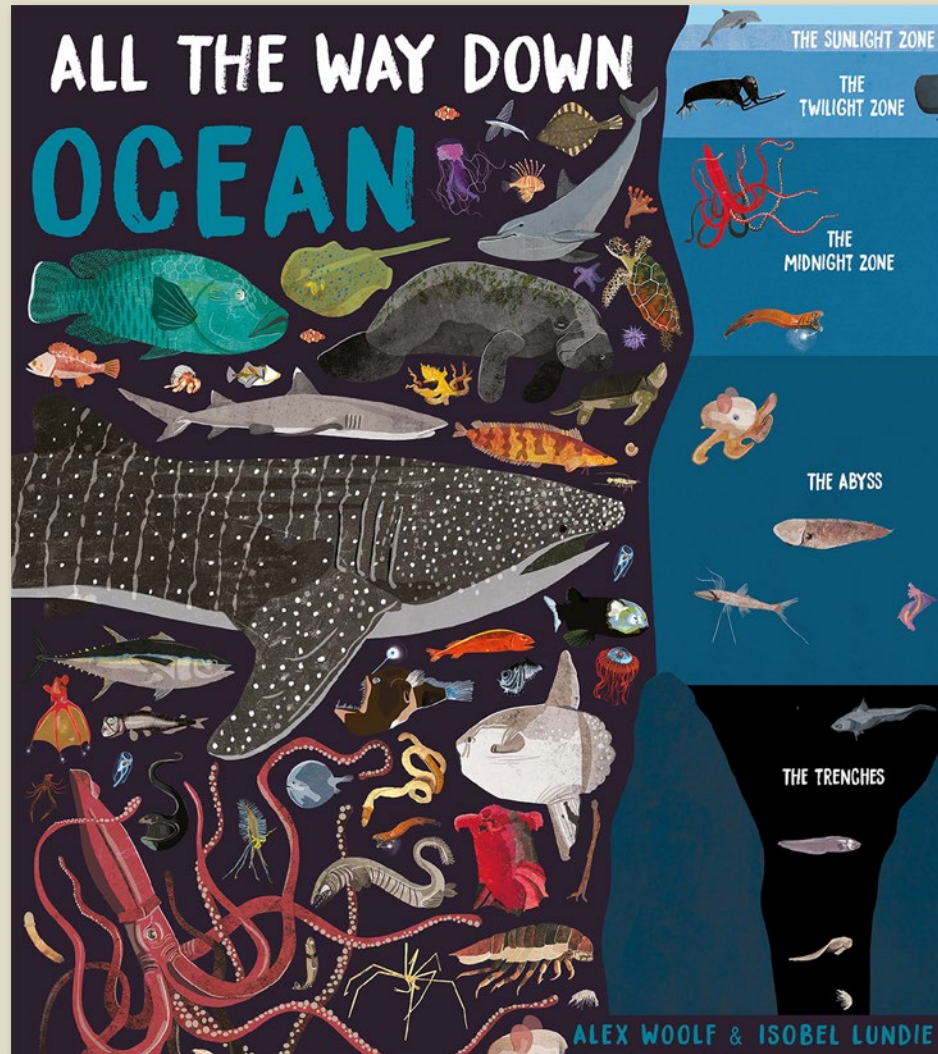
- Contents includes bird anatomy, habitats, flight, feeding, hunting, courtship, migration, and the relationship between birds and humans.
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

There are Birds Everywhere



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Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781800786585
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

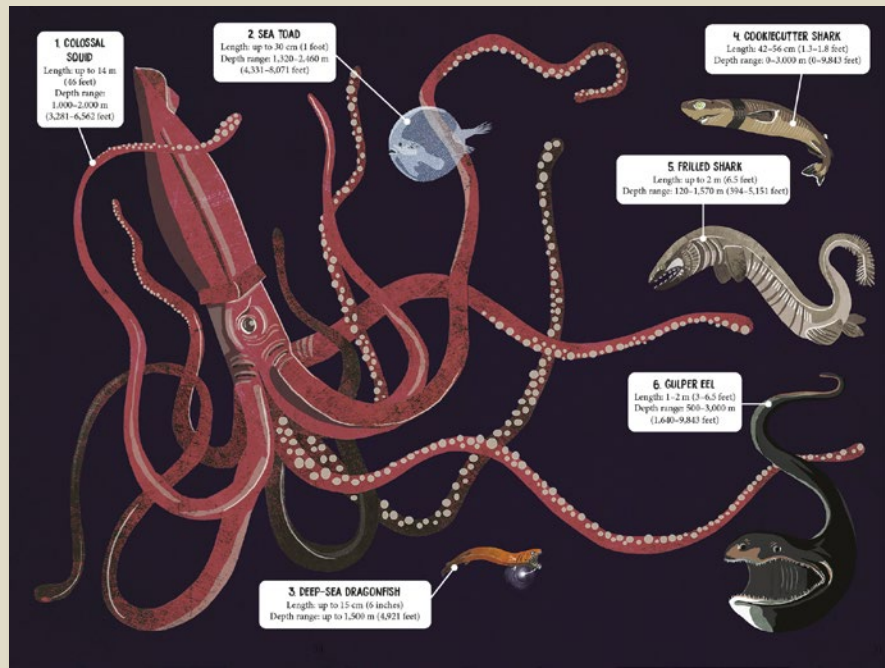
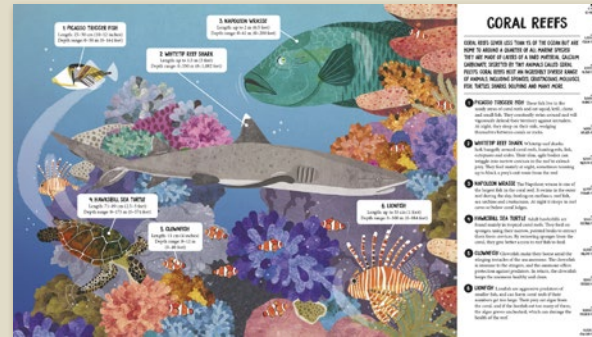
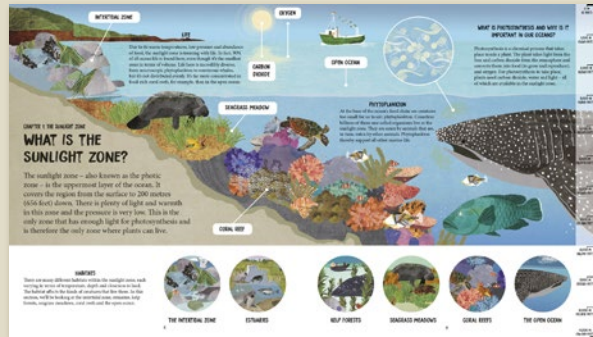
All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

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

All The Way Down: Ocean



PREDATORS OF THE MIDNIGHT ZONE

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

- 1. COLOSSAL SQUID** Colossal squid are superbly adapted to hunting in the dark depths. They have the largest eyes in the animal kingdom, and the biggest beaks of any squid. There are 25 rotating hooks on the ends of their tentacles for seizing prey.
- 2. SEA TOAD** The sea toad saves energy by barely moving at all, breathing by pushing water across its gills. It sits on the seafloor and waits, motionless, for prey to come within reach. It doesn't need to feed often, and isn't picky about what it eats.
- 3. DEEP-SEA DRAGONFISH** These fish have light organs next to their eyes that produce blue and red light. Emitting red light effectively makes them invisible to their prey. Dragonfishes have large jaws and can eat prey more than half their own length.
- 4. COOKIECUTTER SHARK** This little shark has predators with bioluminescence, and attaches itself to them with its thick, sucking lips. Then, with its razor-sharp, hook-like teeth, it cuts out a plug of flesh, leaving a crater wound.
- 5. FRILLED SHARK** The frilled shark hunts above the seabed, linging at its prey like a snake. It has several rows of small, needle-sharp teeth ideal for snagging the soft bodies of squid, its favourite prey. Its long, flexible jaws enable it to swallow prey whole.
- 6. GULPER EEL** The gulper, or pelican eel, has an enormous esophagus for a mouth, which it uses as a net as it swims into groups of small crustaceans. It then expels the water through its gills. Its tail has tentacles that glow pink to attract prey.

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Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788855
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11636 words
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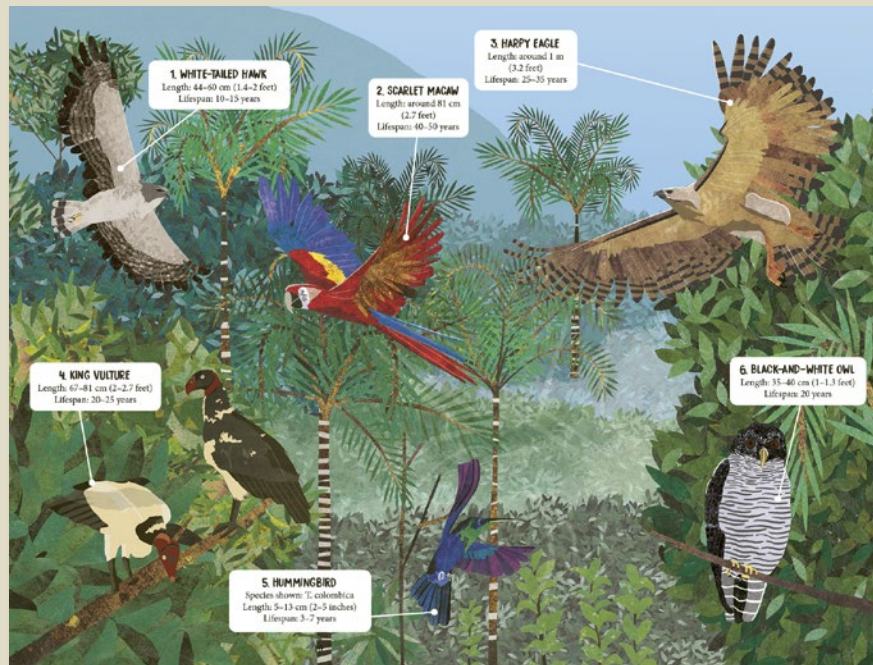
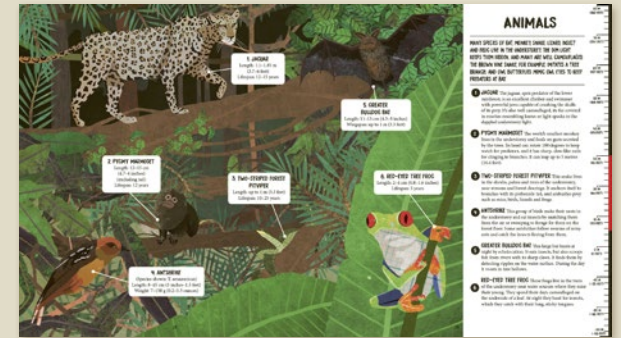
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

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

All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



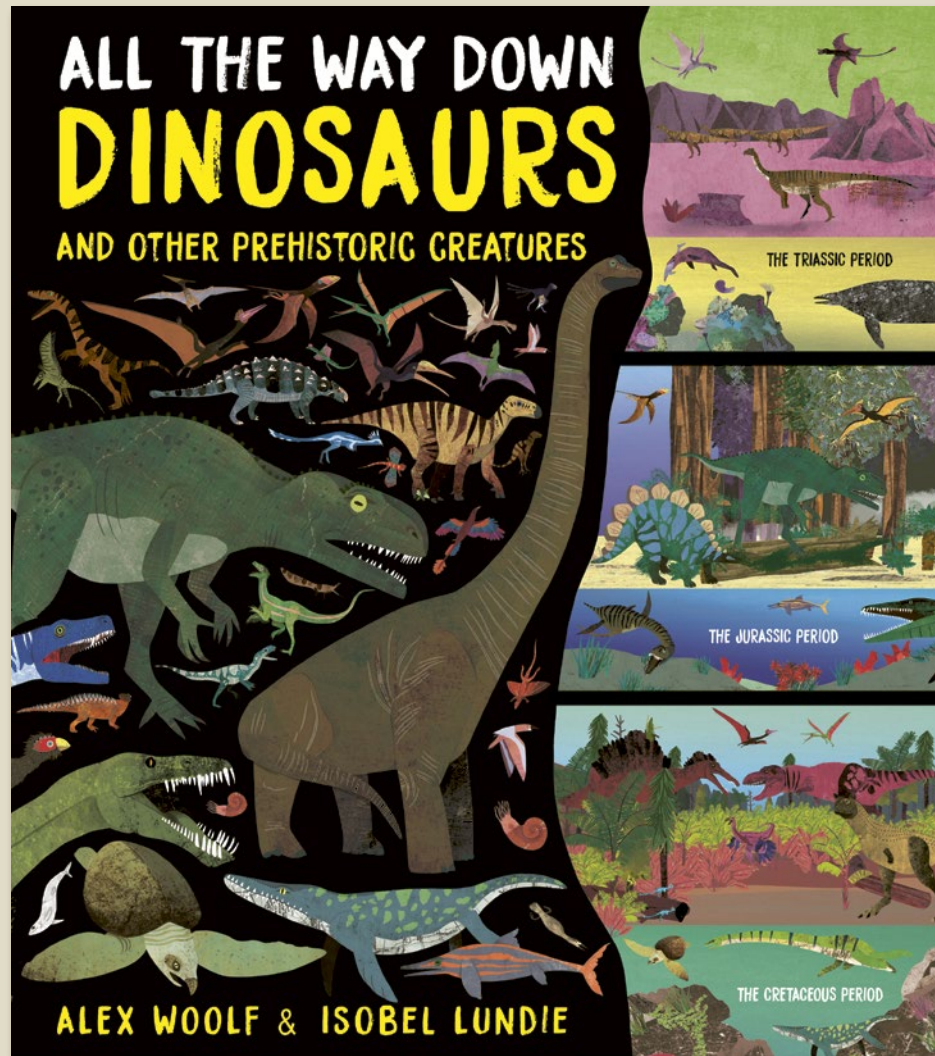
HIGH FLYERS

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

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

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ISBN	9781800788947
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11097 words
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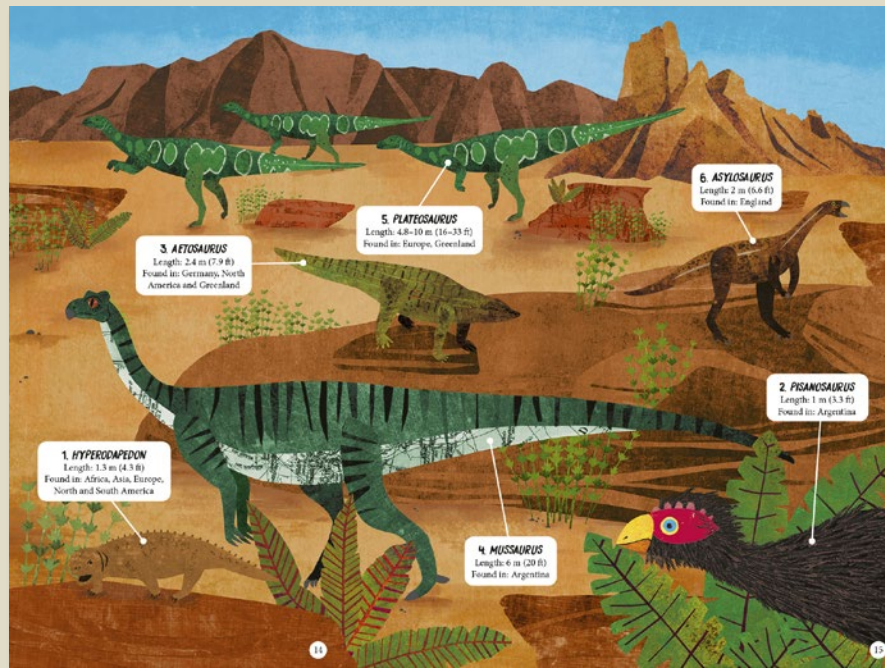
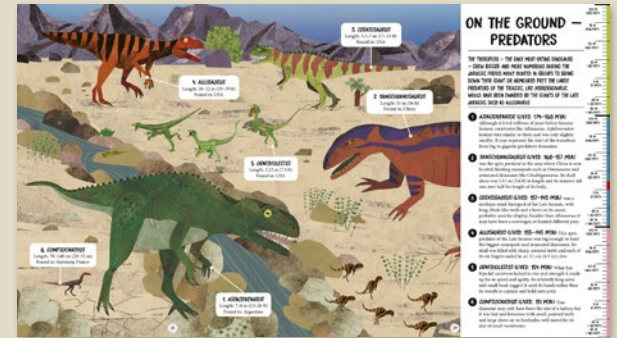
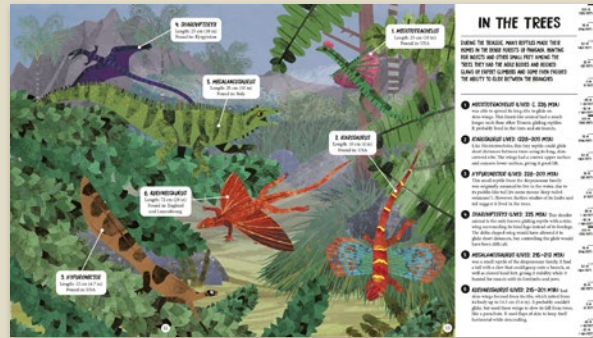
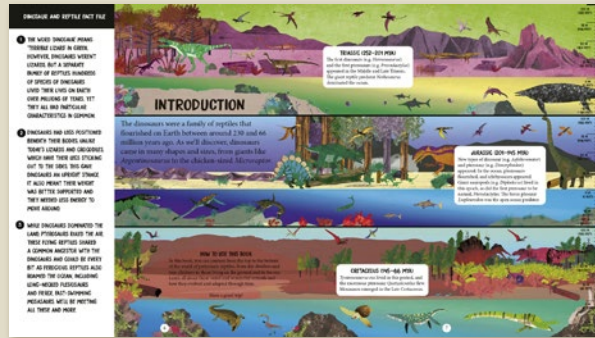
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

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

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



ON THE GROUND - HERBIVORES

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

- 1. HYPERODAPTEON (LIVED: 231-227 MYA)**
This weird-looking animal is a kind of rhyacodon - a beaked reptile related to the dinosaurs. It had a scaly body and moved slowly, using its beak to cut through tough plants.
- 2. PISANGSAURUS (LIVED: 226-216 MYA)**
This small, lightly built plant-eater weighed less than 10 kg (22 lb). It had strong hind legs and could run away quickly if a predator came near. We don't know if it was a true dinosaur or a close cousin.
- 3. AETOSAURUS (LIVED: 228-209 MYA)**
This small, slow-moving, plant-eating archosaur had a long, slender body and short arms. Four rows of thick, bony plates covered its body, providing good protection against predators.
- 4. MUSSAURUS (LIVED: 215 MYA)**
'Moose Lizard' got its name because the first fossils discovered were tiny. We now know these were infants. It was a sauropodomorph dinosaur - a bipedal ancestor of the giant sauropods that walked on all fours.
- 5. PLATEOSAURUS (LIVED: 214-204 MYA)**
Plateosaurus was one of the bigger dinosaurs of the Triassic and another sauropodomorph. It had a small head on a long, flexible neck, short but muscular arms with large claws on its three fingers, and powerful hind legs.
- 6. ASYLOSIAURUS (LIVED: 208-201 MYA)**
This was one of the last sauropodomorph dinosaurs to walk on its hind legs. Its close cousin, the sauropod, all walked on four legs.

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ISBN	9781800789012
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11030 words
Rights Available	World



Protea (South Africa) - FBF 2023

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