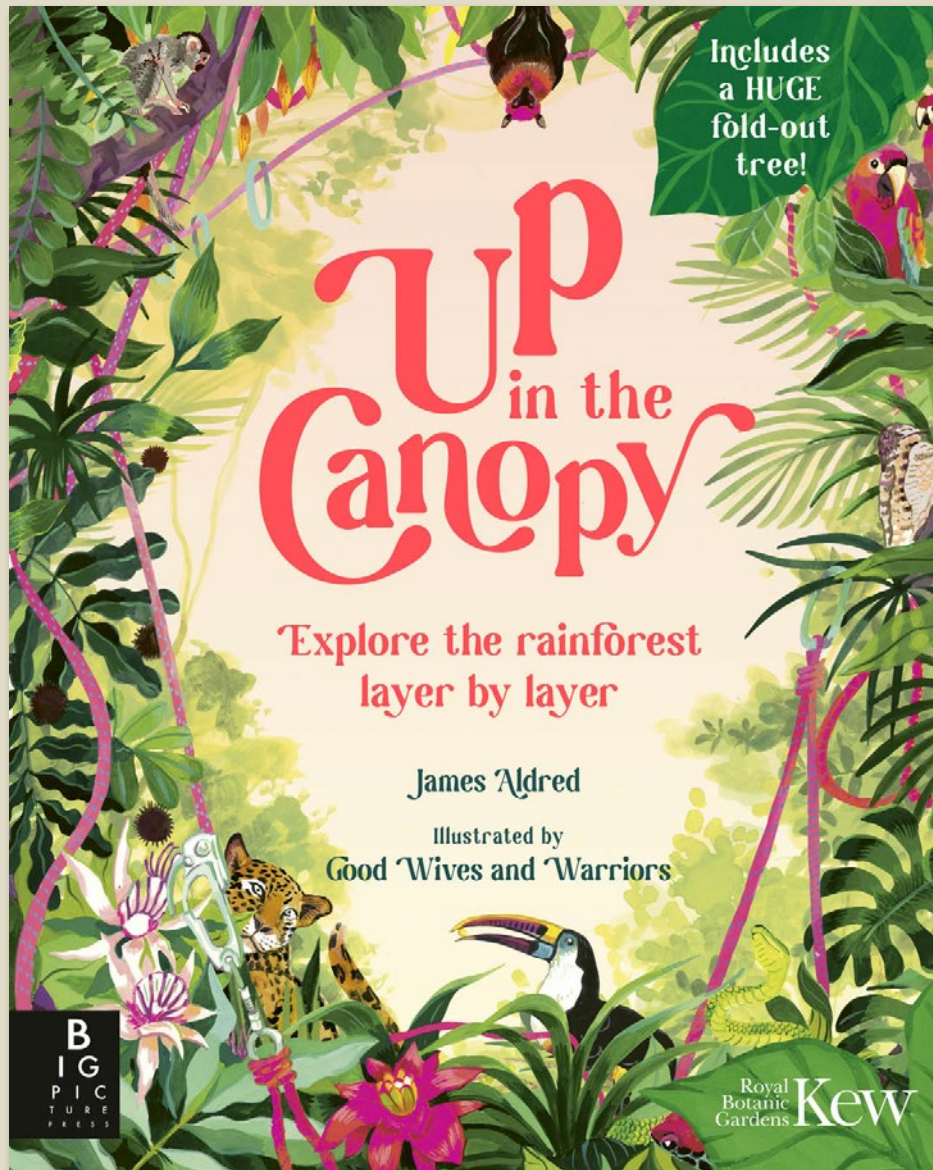




Protea Books

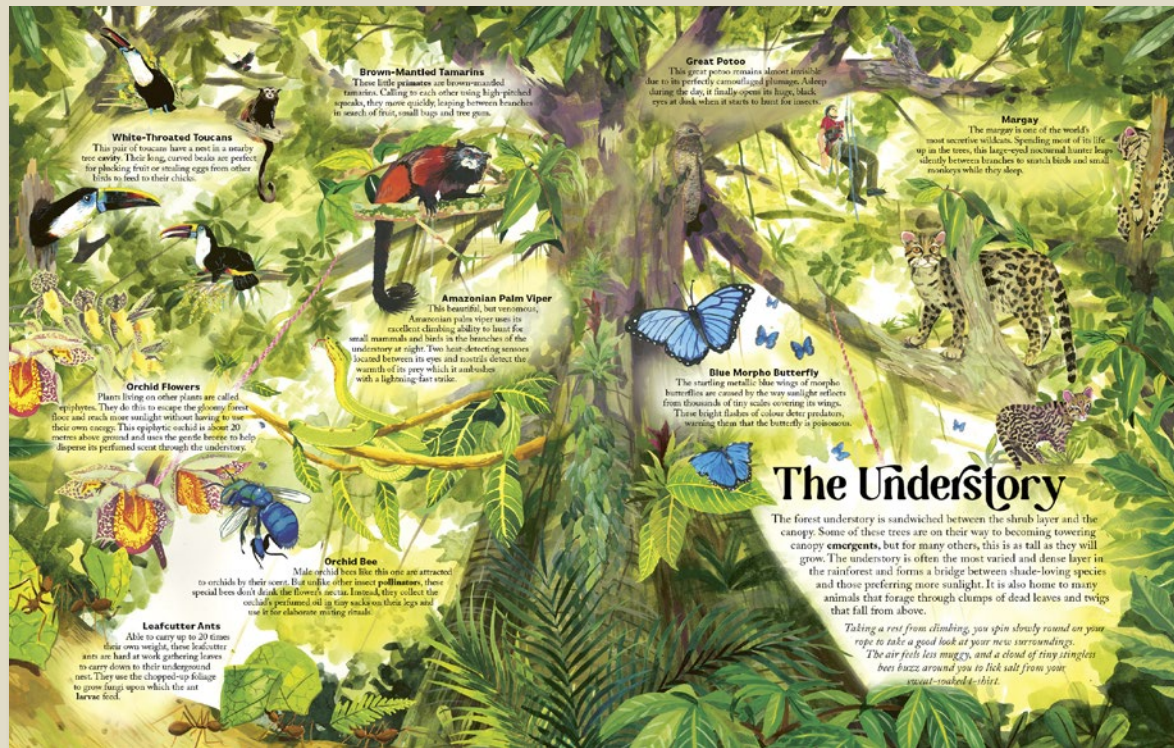
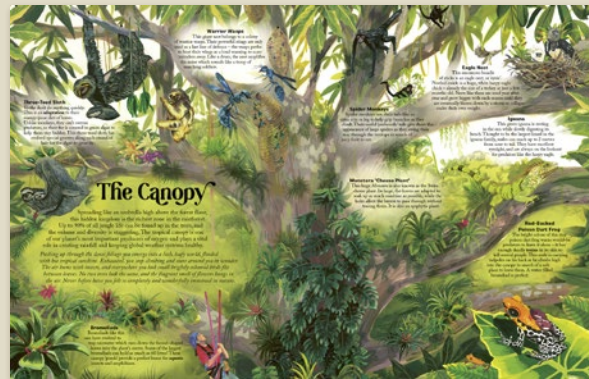
Up in the Canopy



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

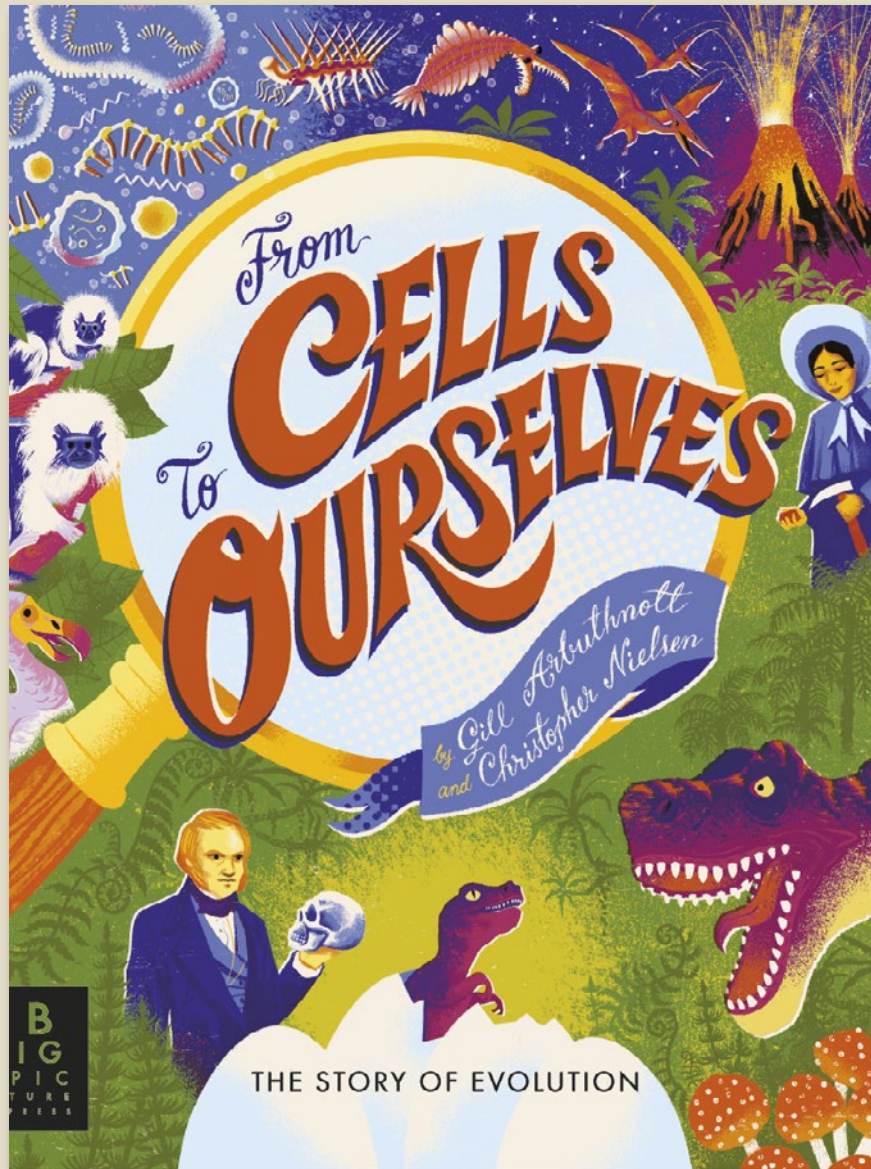
- James Aldred's book *The Goshawk Summer* won the 2022 James Cropper Wainwright Prize for Nature Writing.
- Written from the perspective of real-life Emmy-nominated cameraman and explorer, James Aldred
- Stunningly illustrated - with artwork as rich and dense as the rainforest itself
- Huge fold-out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

Up in the Canopy



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

From Cells to Ourselves



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

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

From Cells to Ourselves

HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

THE 1920s American chemist Stanley Miller and British physicist James Watson conducted the first experiment to show how simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1953 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

1960s The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1980s The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1990s The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

2000s The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

2010s The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

2020s The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

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

MARY ANNING (1799-1847) was a fossil collector in Lyme Regis, Dorset. She was the first to describe the plesiosaurus, a marine reptile that lived in the Jurassic period. She also discovered the ichthyosaurus, a marine reptile that lived in the Cretaceous period.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861) was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to describe the dinosaur, a large land-dwelling animal that lived in the Mesozoic period.

RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892) was a naturalist and paleontologist. He was the first to describe the dinosaur, a large land-dwelling animal that lived in the Mesozoic period.

OSBORN MARTELL (1790-1852) was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to describe the dinosaur, a large land-dwelling animal that lived in the Mesozoic period.

THE GREAT OCEAN WASH AWAY was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to describe the dinosaur, a large land-dwelling animal that lived in the Mesozoic period.

THE END OF THE DINOSAUR AGE

For a long time, people believed that the dinosaurs were a separate group from all other animals. But in the 19th century, scientists discovered that dinosaurs were actually a group of animals that lived in the Mesozoic period.

1830 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1840 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1850 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1860 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1870 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1880 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1890 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1900 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1910 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1920 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1930 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1940 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1950 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1960 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1970 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1980 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1990 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

2000 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

2010 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

2020 The first experiments showed that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

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.

Zenon, the philosopher, suggested that new types of living things could be made from a range of parts that already existed.

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.

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

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

GRADUAL CHANGES

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

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

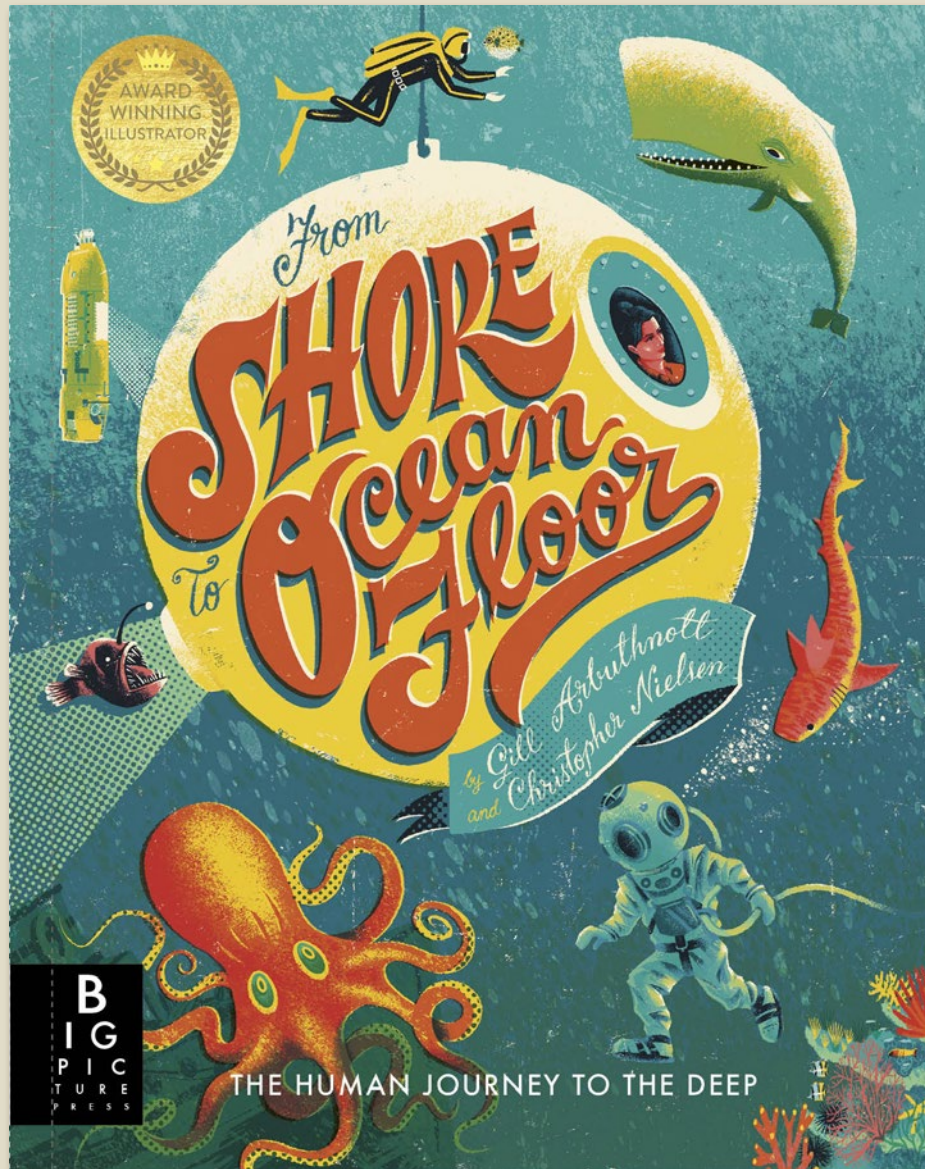
- 1) Early giraffes had short necks.
- 2) Giraffes reach upward to graze on leaves.
- 3) This stretches their necks very slightly over their lifetimes.
- 4) The next generation of giraffes inherits these slightly longer necks.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at modern,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

THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:

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

Pub Date	15/02/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800781368
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12000 words
Freight On Board	30/11/2023
Rights Available	World

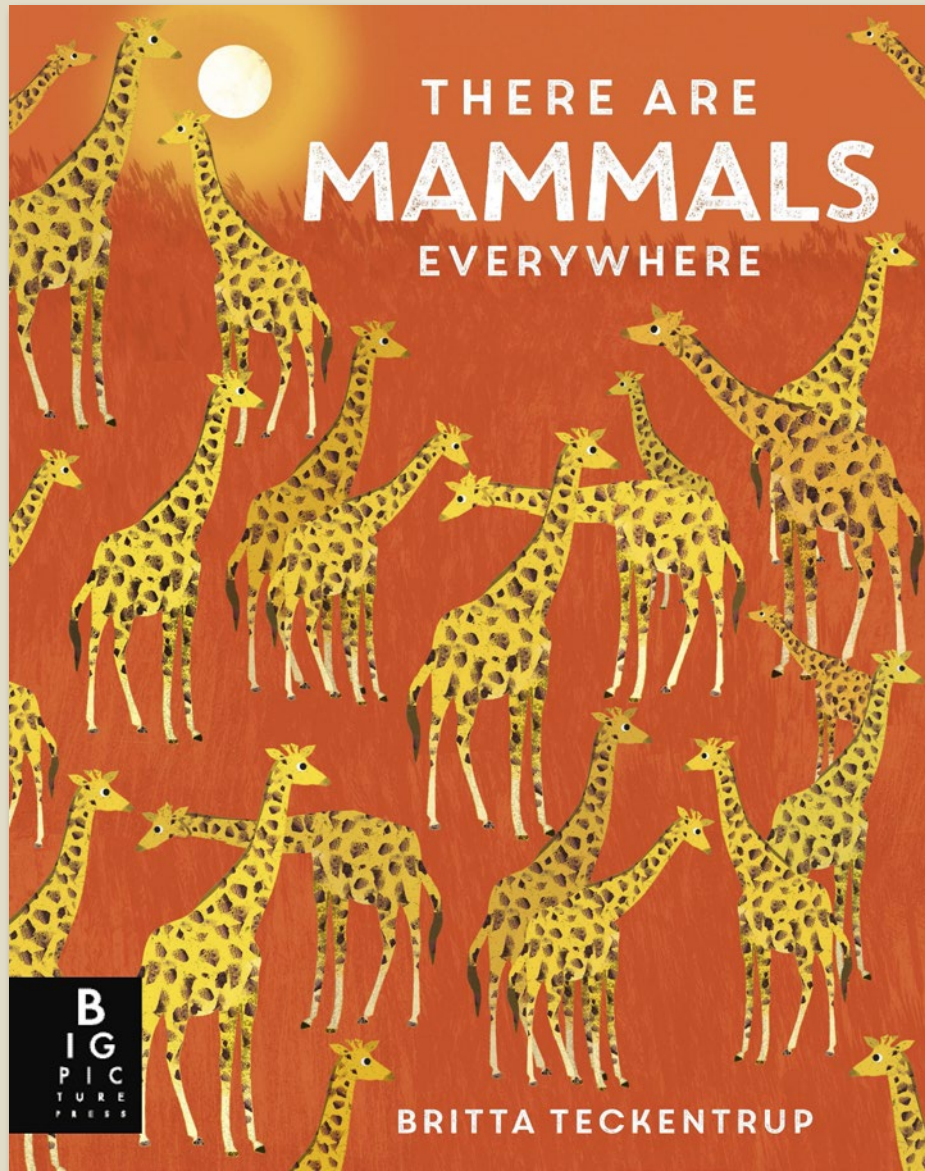
From Shore to Ocean Floor



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

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

There are Mammals Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to mammals.

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

There are Mammals Everywhere

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

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

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have a larger brain than other animals. This means they can think and learn more easily. They also have a larger brain than other animals, which means they can think and learn more easily.

BREATHING AIR
Mammals breathe air. They have lungs and a diaphragm to help them breathe. They also have a trachea to carry air to and from their lungs.

WINGS
Some mammals have wings. Bats are the only mammals that can fly. They have a special skin membrane that stretches between their wings and allows them to fly.

TAILS
Many mammals have tails. Some tails are long and thin, like a fox's tail. Some tails are short and thick, like a bear's tail. Some tails are used for balance, while others are used for communication.

RECORD-BREAKERS
Mammals have some amazing records. The blue whale is the largest mammal ever to live. The kangaroo rat is the smallest mammal ever to live. The platypus is the only mammal that lays eggs. The platypus is also the only mammal that has a bill and webbed feet.

MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny animals with long snouts and big teeth. They lived about 200 million years ago. Other mammals looked like cats and some of these were much bigger than cats. They lived about 100 million years ago. Some mammals looked like bears and some of these were much bigger than bears. They lived about 50 million years ago. Some mammals looked like horses and some of these were much bigger than horses. They lived about 20 million years ago. Some mammals looked like giraffes and some of these were much bigger than giraffes. They lived about 10 million years ago. Some mammals looked like elephants and some of these were much bigger than elephants. They lived about 5 million years ago. Some mammals looked like humans and some of these were much bigger than humans. They lived about 2 million years ago.

PROBOSCIDEANS
Proboscideans were among the earliest mammals to have the mammalian body plan. They were large, shrew-like animals.

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

PLACENTALS
Placentals are the most diverse group of mammals. They have a placenta that allows the fetus to develop in the uterus and receive nutrients from the mother.

MONOTREMES
Monotremes are the only mammals that lay eggs. They have a cloaca, which is a single opening for the digestive, urinary, and reproductive systems.

MARSUPIALS
Marsupials are mammals that have a pouch. They give birth to very small, underdeveloped young that they carry in their pouch until they are old enough to leave.

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 in cold weather. This allows them to live in a wide range of habitats.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have a larger brain than other animals. This means they can think and learn more easily. They also have a larger brain than other animals, which means they can think and learn more easily.

SEA OTTERS
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They have a special adaptation called a scaly patch that allows them to float on their backs. They also have a special adaptation called a scaly patch that allows them to float on their backs.

CAN YOU FIND?
Can you find the only mammal that has a bill and webbed feet? The platypus!

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.

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.

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

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.

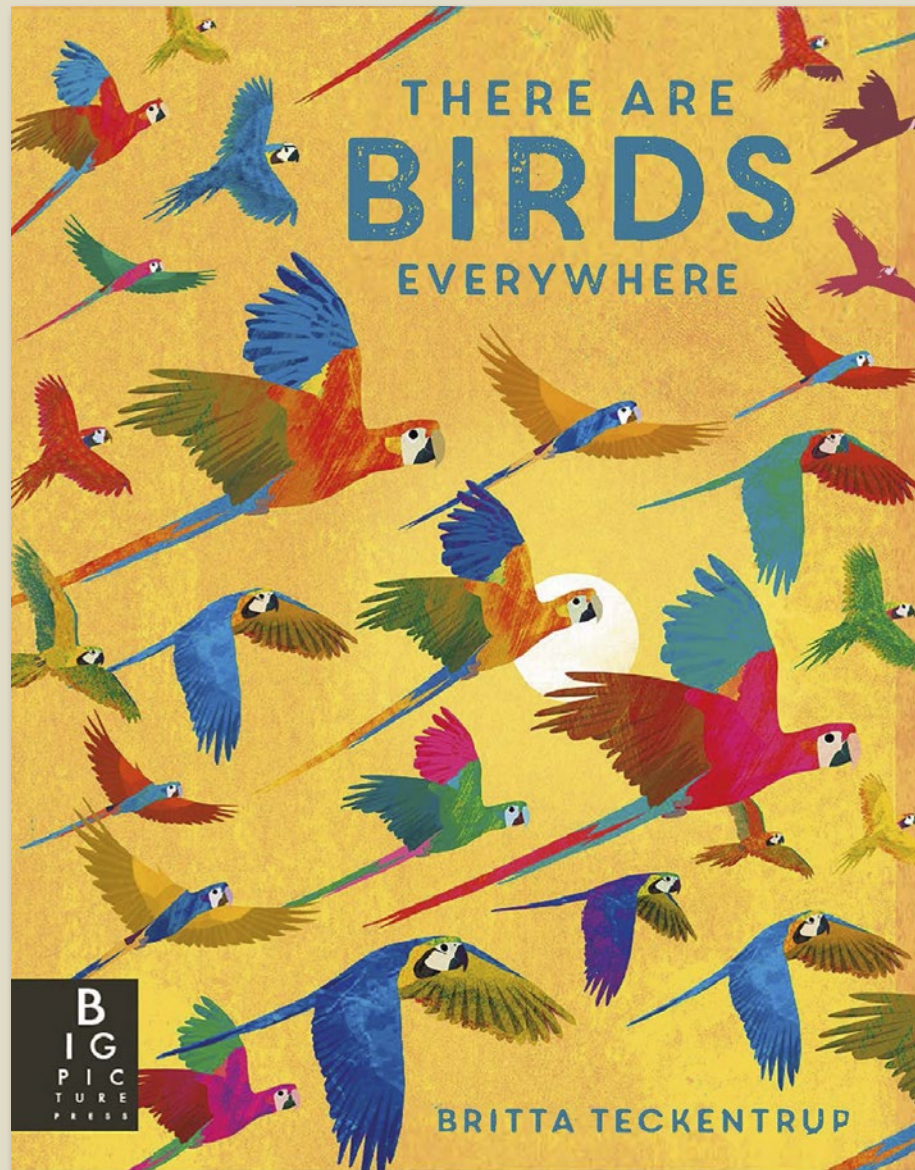
DESERTS
Deserts are very dry habitats that experience extreme temperatures. **Bactrian camels** survive desert life by storing food and water as fat inside their two **humps**. They grow thick, shaggy fur for the icy winter, and shed it for the hot summer months.

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?

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

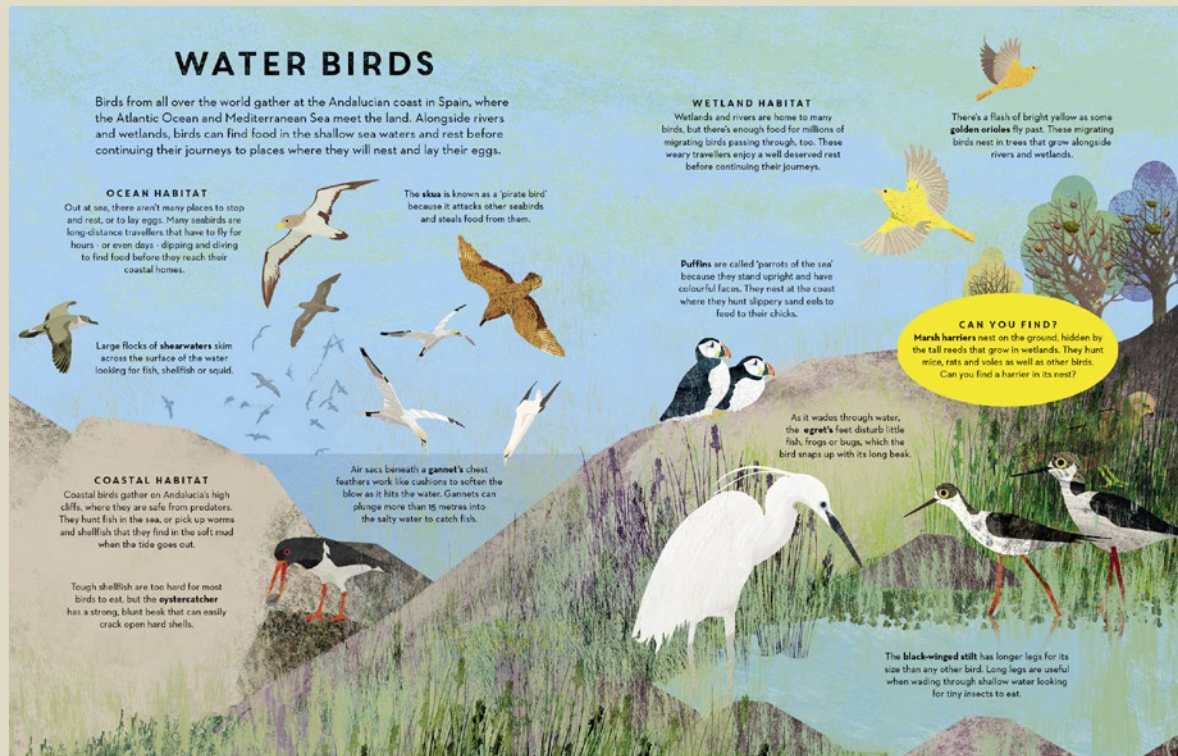
There are Birds Everywhere



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

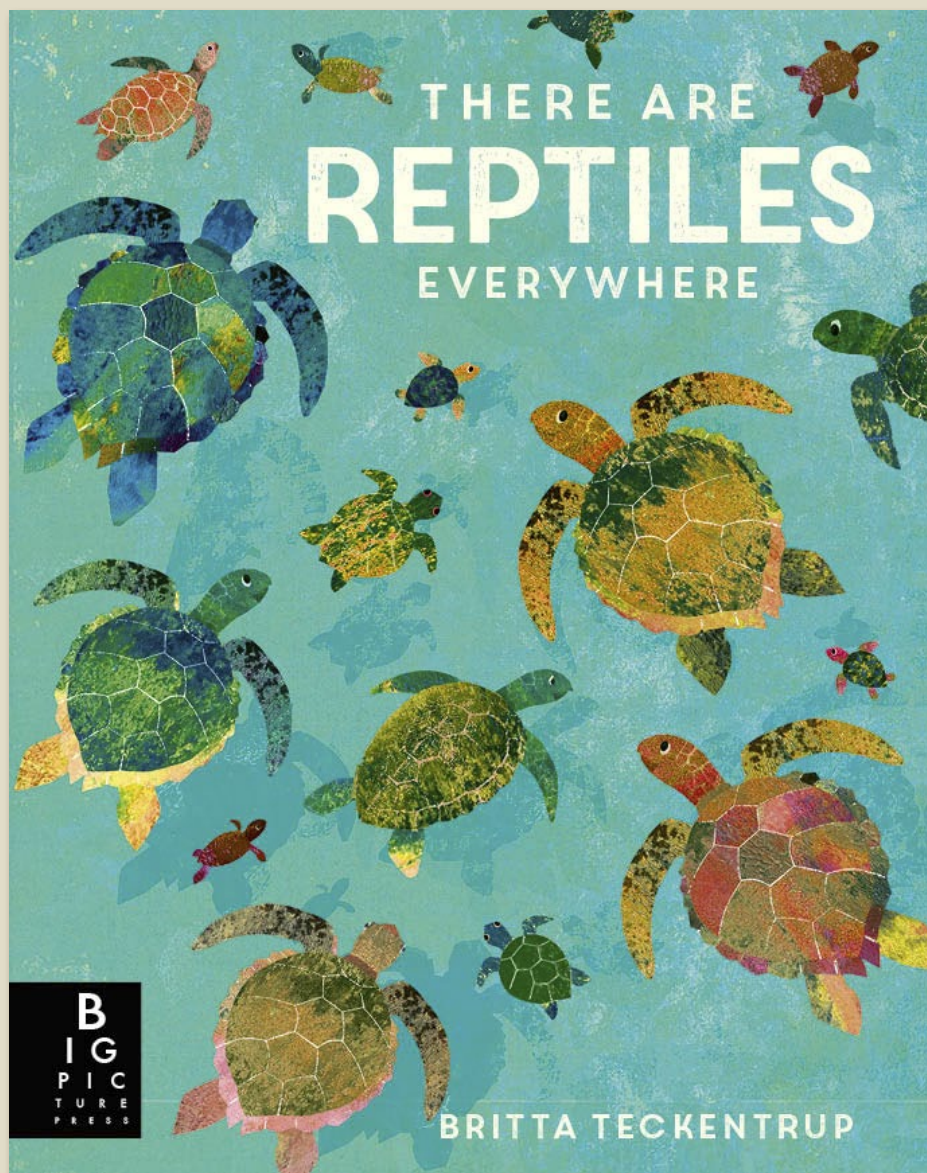
- Contents includes bird anatomy, habitats, flight, feeding, hunting, courtship, migration, and the relationship between birds and humans.
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young 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



Pub Date	15/02/2024
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

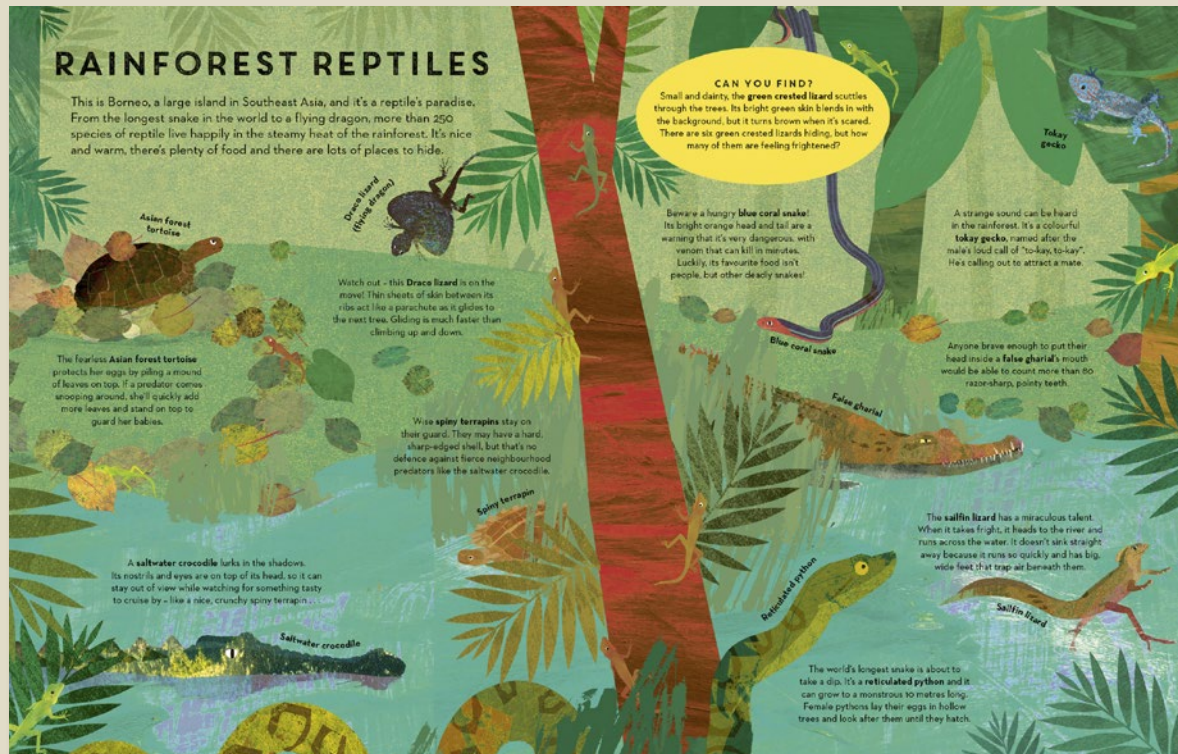
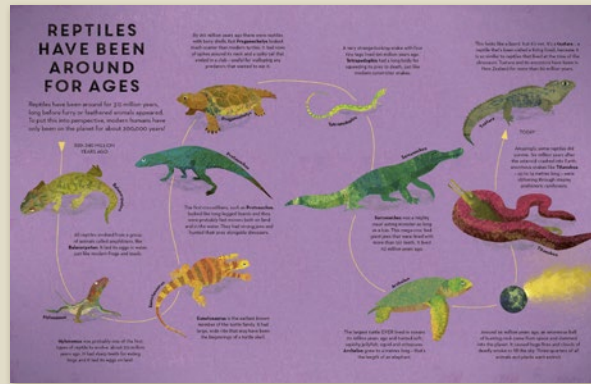
There are Reptiles Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.

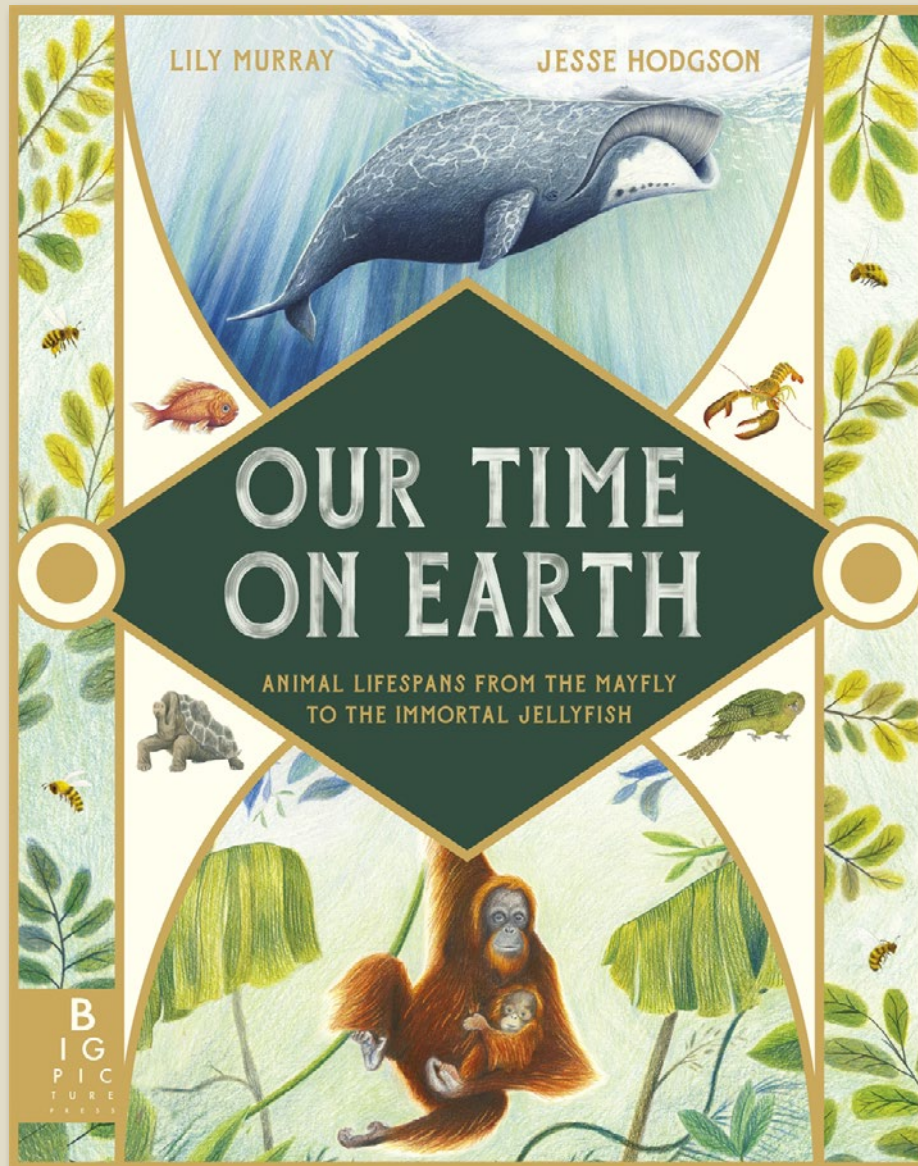
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- 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

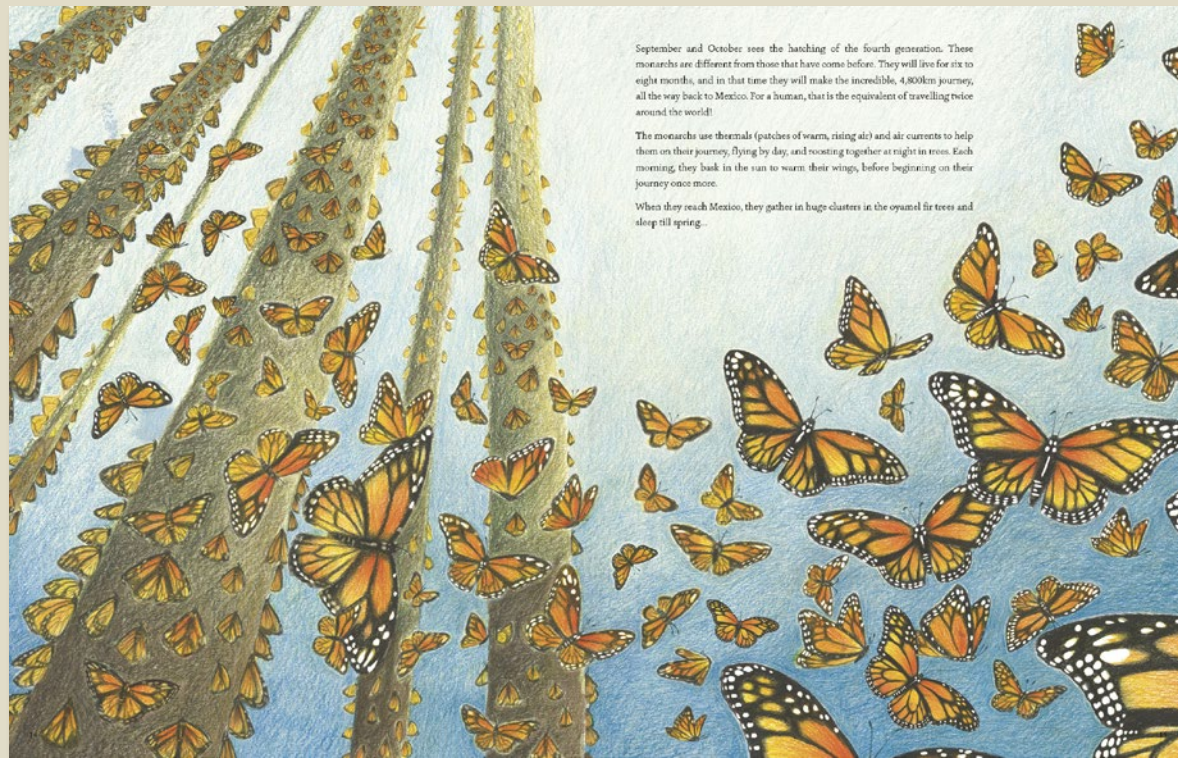
Our Time on Earth



This book about animal life cycles is a celebration of creatures big and small.

- **WINNER of the Association for Science Education Award 2022**
- Sample contents: Mayfly; Honey Bee; Monarch Butterfly; Opossum; Etruscan Shrew; Giant Pacific Octopus; Axolotl; Trapdoor Spider; Grizzly Bear; Brandt's Bat; Orangutan; Laysan Albatross; African Elephant; Saltwater Crocodiles; American Lobster; Galapagos Giant Tortoise; Bowhead Whale; Greenland Shark; Immortal Jellyfish
- Consulted by wildlife cameraman and producer Fredi Devas, who has worked on David Attenborough's One Planet: Seven Worlds BBC series.
- Discover creatures who are born within a day of their mothers, or others who stay infantile for almost one hundred years.

Our Time on Earth



Pub Date	09/06/2022
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787417083
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Jesse Hodgson
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



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

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



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

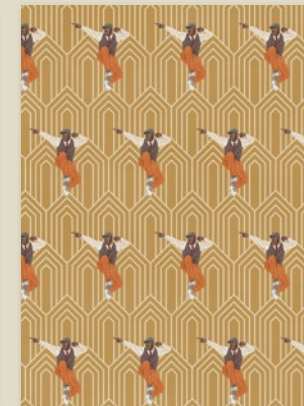
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



THE MOST DAZZLING BOOK OF THE YEAR

- 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 —

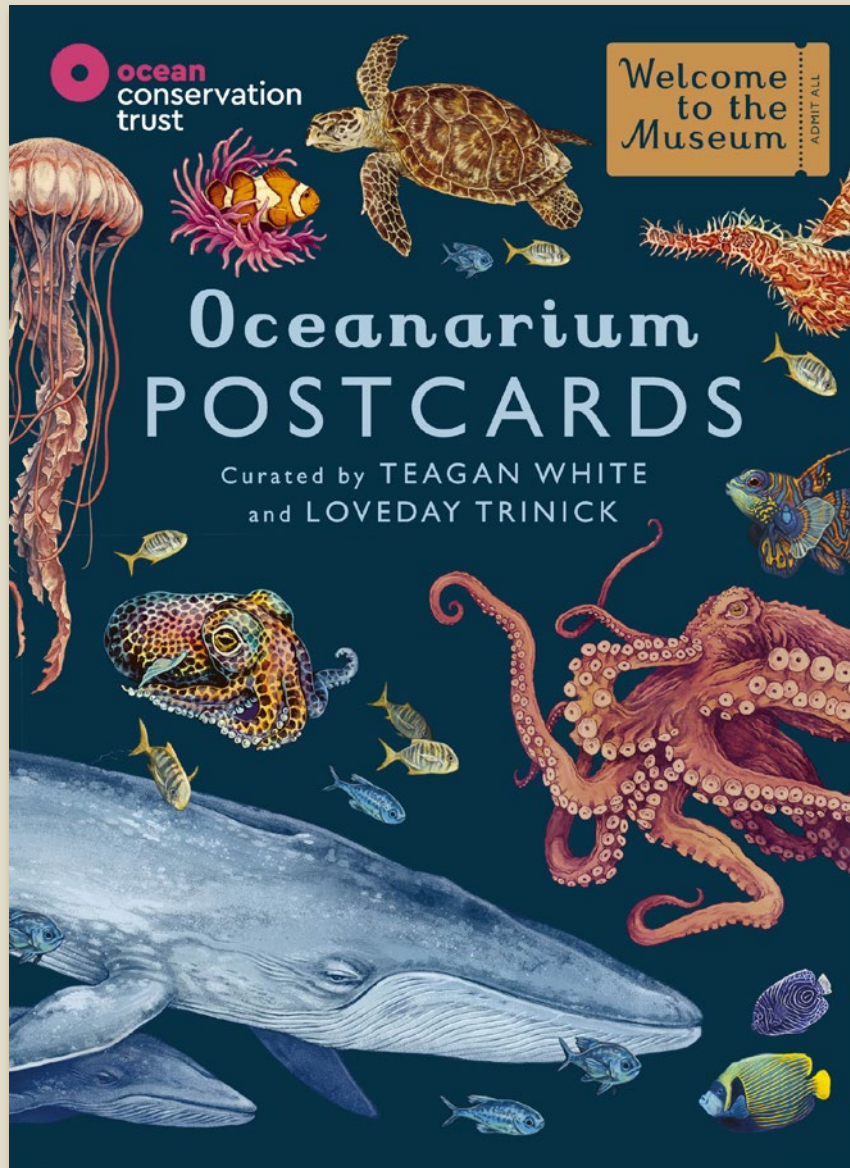
Martha Graham stars in Lamentation, premiered 8 January 1930 at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, New York City | Choreographed by Martha Graham | Music by Zoltan Kodaly

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.

41

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

Oceanarium Postcards



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

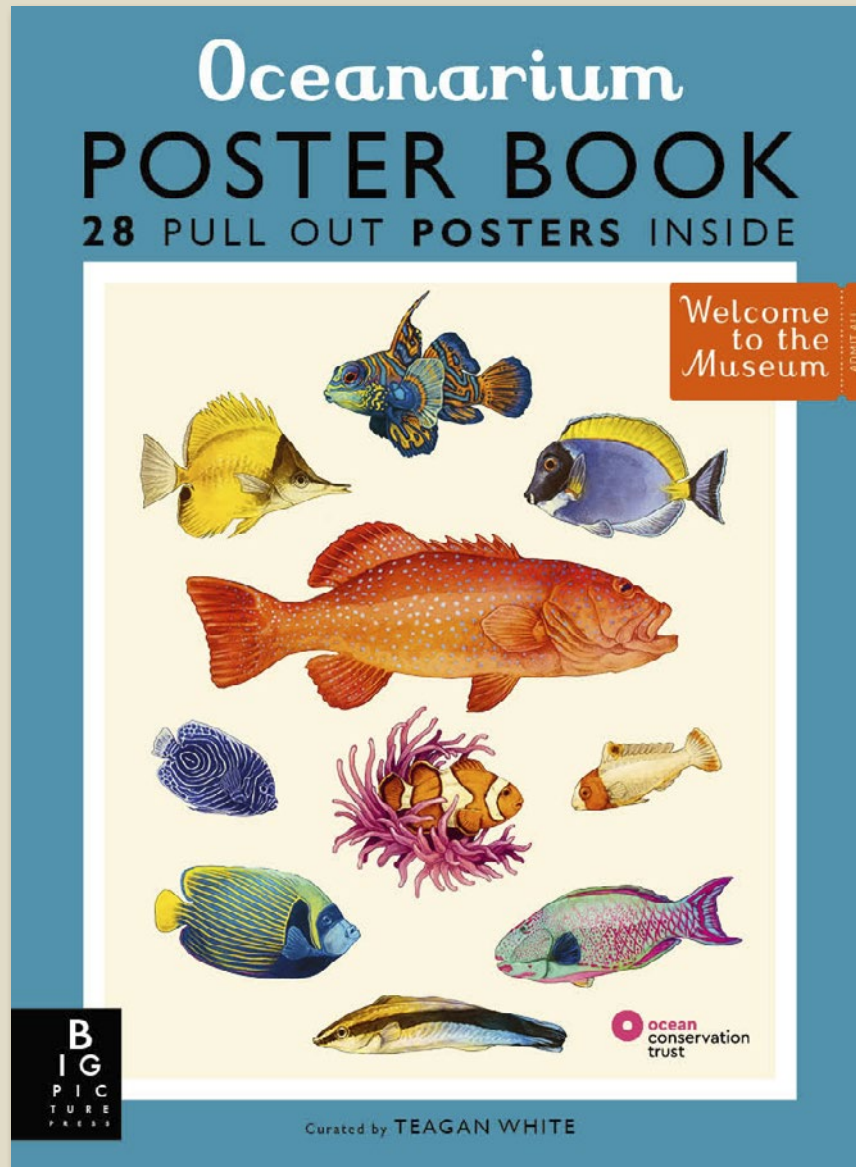
- Contains 50 full-colour postcards featuring everything from coral reefs to the ocean depths
- High-quality format makes this the ideal gift
- Including ribbon and gold foil cover finishes
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages 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 Poster Book



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

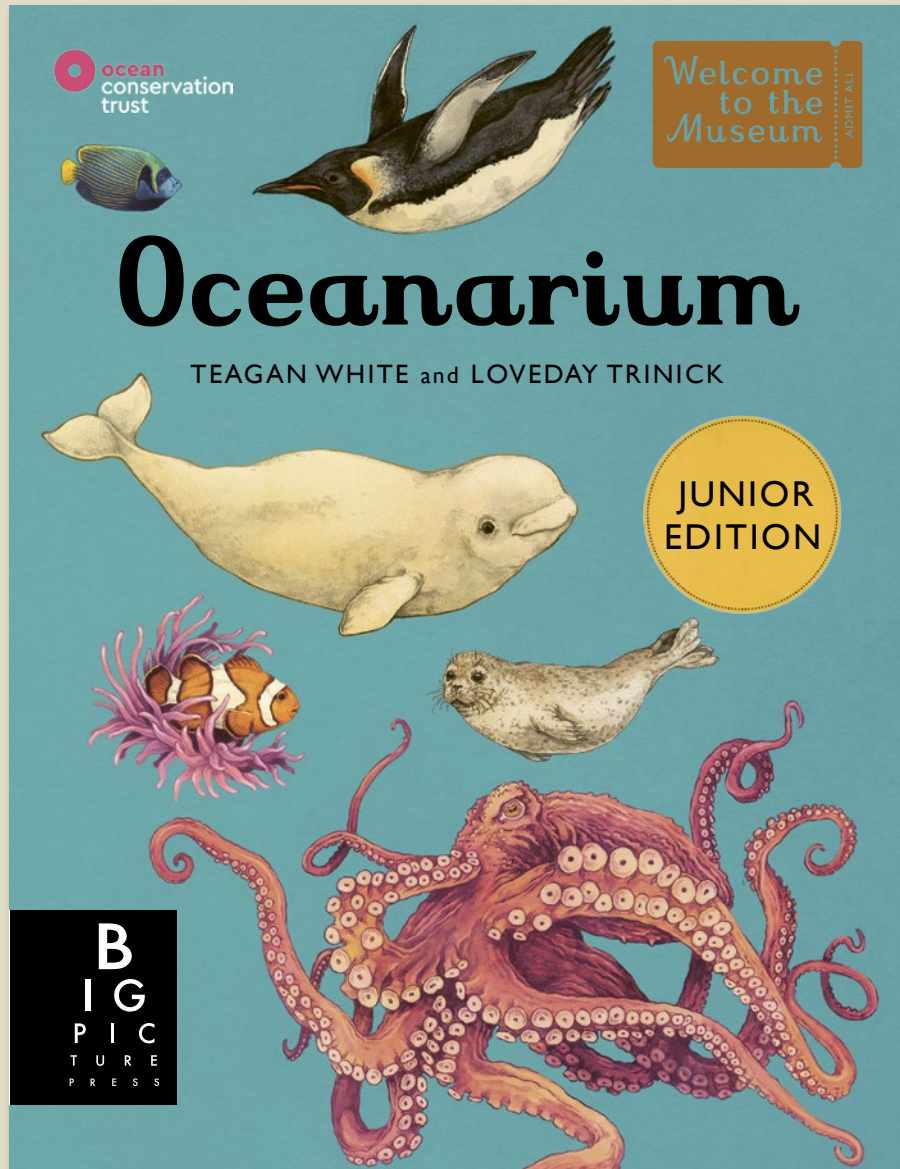
- 28 pull-out posters will feature full-colour images of beautiful ocean wildlife
- From the stunning illustrator of *Oceanarium*
- Large, high-quality format makes this the ideal gift
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages with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

Oceanarium Poster Book



Pub Date	08/06/2023
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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

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, and 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 fatal trap, sending some young fish and crabs screaming in terror. They rely on a thick mucus coating to protect them or simply dodge the tentacles as they sweep in the water.

Key points

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

18



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 a few centimetres to a few metres across. They are subject to the same fluctuations in temperature and salinity as the sea, but they are also subject to the same fluctuations in oxygen and space depending on who they are sharing the rock pool with.

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 coast. High and low tides therefore change 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 tides' schedule. Some have heavily 'banded' plans, too, largely based a trail of mucus, or slime, behind them when they waddle out of the water. They use the trail to return to the safety of the rocks where they slung down rapidly when low tide, leaving water inside their shell.

Key points

- 1. **Rock pool fish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common rock pool fish in the UK.
- 2. **Shoreline amphipod**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common amphipod in the UK.
- 3. **Shoreline isopod**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common isopod in the UK.
- 4. **Shoreline nauplius**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common nauplius in the UK.
- 5. **Shoreline copepod**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common copepod in the UK.
- 6. **Shoreline rotifer**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common rotifer in the UK.
- 7. **Shoreline nematode**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common nematode in the UK.
- 8. **Shoreline tardigrade**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common tardigrade in the UK.

20



FISH

Coral Reef Fish

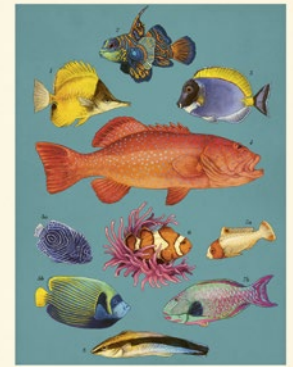
The coral reef is one of the most diverse and beautiful ecosystems in the ocean and the amount that lives there all rely on it in some way for their survival. Coral reef fish often have beautiful patterns and bright colours which means they can blend in or camouflage against the coral. The shape and 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 eyes to feed food, with specially adapted mouths, gills and gill rakers. Some fish, such as butterflyfish, consume the coral itself, clearing small patches to new coral can grow.

Prey items such as plankton, also swim the reef hunting for food. Small coral reef fish, like damselfish and anthias, use the reef's many hiding places such as caves and crevices.

Key points

- 1. **Longnose butterflyfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common butterflyfish in the UK.
- 2. **Shoreline damselfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common damselfish in the UK.
- 3. **Shoreline anthias**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common anthias in the UK.
- 4. **Shoreline surgeon wrasse**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common surgeon wrasse in the UK.
- 5. **Shoreline damselfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common damselfish in the UK.
- 6. **Shoreline damselfish**
Length: 10cm
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This species is the most common damselfish in the UK.
- 7. **Shoreline damselfish**
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- 8. **Shoreline damselfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
This species is the most common damselfish in the UK.

22



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.

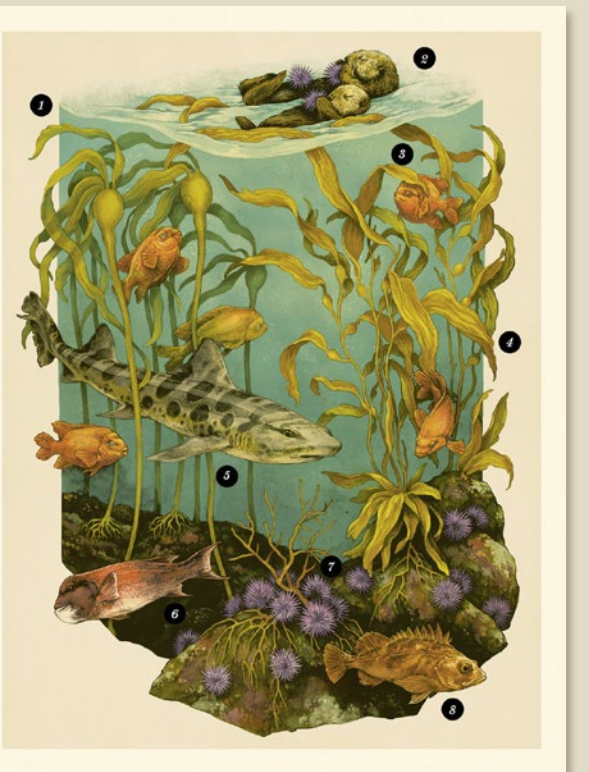
All ecosystems need a delicate balance between photosynthesising organisms (such as seaweed), herbivores and carnivores. In the kelp forest, this balance is best seen in the relationship between kelp, sea urchins and sea otters. Sea urchins graze on the kelp, making space for new plant growth. Sea otters 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

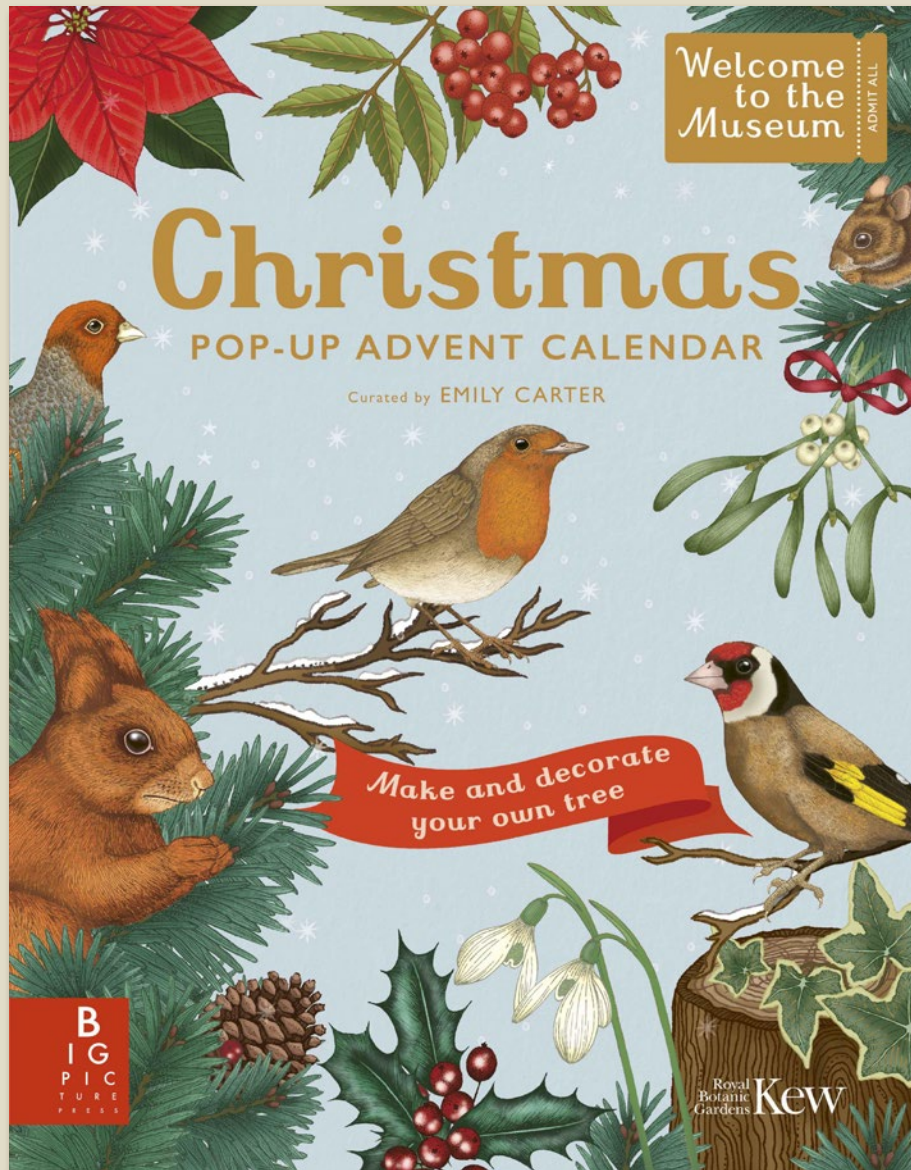
- 1. **Kelp forest, Californian coast, United States of America**
Length: Approx. 30m
Bull kelp extract is used in food products, including ice cream.
- 2. **Southern sea otter**
Length: Up to 1.6m
Sea otters were hunted extensively for their fur in the 1700s and 1800s. Their numbers have slowly recovered, but they are still an endangered species.
- 3. **Garibaldi fish**
Length: Approx. 30cm
Male fish defend their nest year-round, and in the spring will clean the nest and entice females in with swimming performances.
- 4. **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.
- 5. **Leopard shark**
Length: Approx. 1.6m
Young sharks are experts at finding straits and crevices under the sandy seabed and often visit kelp forests.
- 6. **California sheephead**
Length: Approx. 30cm
This species starts out as a female and turns into a male later in life.
- 7. **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.
- 8. **Rockfish**
Length: 12-104cm, depending on species.
Some rockfish can live for around 100 years.

60



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Illustrator	Teagan White
Extent	80pp
Rights Available	World

Welcome to the Museum: A Christmas Pop-Up Advent Calendar



The perfect gift, spread joy this Christmas with this decadent pop-up advent calendar, part of the bestselling Welcome to the Museum family.

- Published in conjunction with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
- High quality and made from sturdy material, the re-usable decorations and beautiful tree will take pride of place on any Christmas table, year after year.
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter
- Luxury finishes including 100% foil cover, and interior box.

Welcome to the Museum: A Christmas Pop-Up Advent Calendar

MAMMALS

Reindeer

It is no coincidence that Father Christmas chose reindeer to pull his sleigh, as they are strong, hardy and capable of travelling more than 1,000km a year. As one of the earliest domesticated animals, reindeer share an ancient alliance with humans. These antlered deer thrive in colder climates of Europe, North America and Asia, residing in the frozen northern forests and the Arctic tundra. Covered in fur from head to hoof, reindeer use their useful dew claws to grip onto slippery surfaces and burrow through the snow, feasting on the ferns, fungi and lichen hidden below.

Unlike their magical counterparts, these animals do not need a glowing red nose to illuminate the way. As one of the few large mammals that can see ultraviolet light, reindeer are able to find food, locate predators and stay safe even in the dark, bleak winter when sunlight is scarce.

Key to plate

1: **White spruce**
This evergreen conifer is the most common species of North America. However, recent studies suggest the tree is originating further north, towards the Arctic Circle. It is possible that working temperatures caused by climate change have allowed them to grow here, in an area where the soil would normally be too shallow.

2: **Reindeer**
Reindeer are deer.



4

BIRDS

European Robin

With its rust-coloured plumage and curious expression, the European robin is a plump, small-billed bird that breeds throughout Europe, Western Asia and parts of North Africa. A much-loved sight, the robin can be spotted all year round, the welcome sound of its melodic warbling filling the frosty air even during winter. As natural ground feeders, robins can be found hopping around gardens, woodlands and parks, foraging for insects and worms.

Despite being only 14cm long, these tiny birds are fiercely territorial, puffing up their scarlet chests and fighting off any feathered intruders that invade their patch. Robins are considered modern Yuletide mascots. They first appeared on Victorian Christmas cards as an ode to the vermilion-coloured uniform of the postmen who delivered them. These postal workers were aptly nicknamed 'redbreasts'.

Key to plate

1: **European robin**
Eurostoeuridae rubecula

2: **Common holly**
Ilex aquifolium

The UK's most festive plant and for hundreds of years it has been used, along with ivy, to decorate homes at Christmas. Today, this prickly plant, with its water-resistant waxy leaves and bright red berries, makes the ideal festive wreath.

The evergreen holly bush is



8

FRUITS AND SPICES

Festive Flavours

As Christmas draws near, festive flavours walk through kitchens across the globe, filling the air with traditional aromas of nutmeg, ginger and clove. In Europe, roasted sweet chestnuts make a tasty Christmas treat, harvested from the *Castanea sativa* tree with its prickly husks and grooved bark. The gingy orange is another popular festive food, gifted to well-behaved children or peppered with cloves to make a pomander ball. This practice dates back to medieval times, when such spice-studded pomander balls perfumed the frosty air to ward off bad spirits and winter illnesses.

The iconic Christmas pudding also has humble origins, dating back to a porridge-like prune dish served in the 14th century. Although it originally formed part of a British tradition, the Christmas pudding is a global festive phenomenon, enjoyed by families far and wide in countries like South Africa, Australia and Canada. This dessert is often seasoned with cinnamon, a warm, fragrant spice derived from the inner bark of the Ceylon tree of Sri Lanka.

Key to plate

1: **Christmas pudding**
Filled with the quintessential flavours of the festive season, Christmas puddings are packed with dried fruits, nuts, cloves and spices, and a small amount of alcohol. It has been a staple of British festive traditions since the 17th century.

2: **Orange**
Clinging to the branches of the tree, oranges are a festive favourite. As a citrus fruit, it is rich in vitamin C and is a popular choice for Christmas. It is often used in festive drinks and desserts.

3: **Star anise**
Star anise is a spice that has been used in traditional Chinese medicine for centuries. It has a distinctive star shape and a licorice-like flavour.



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BIRDS

European Robin

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2: **Common holly**
Ilex aquifolium

The evergreen holly bush is

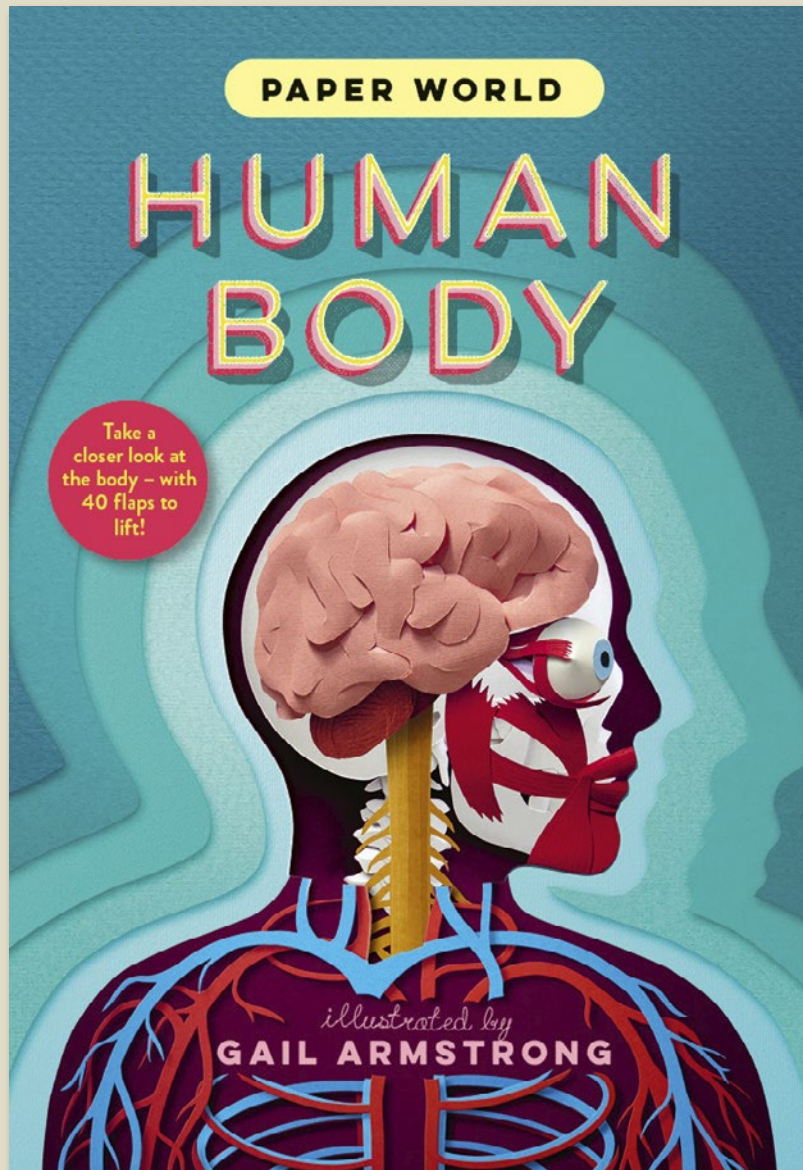
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8

Pub Date	14/09/2023
Pub Price	£29.99
ISBN	9781800784369
H x W	350 x 260mm
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Author	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
Illustrator	Emily Carter
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Word Count	3258 words
Rights Available	World

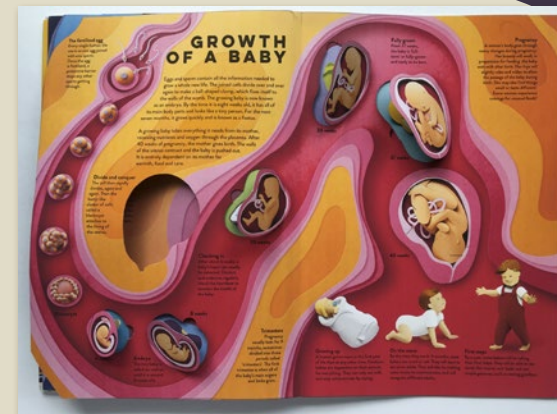
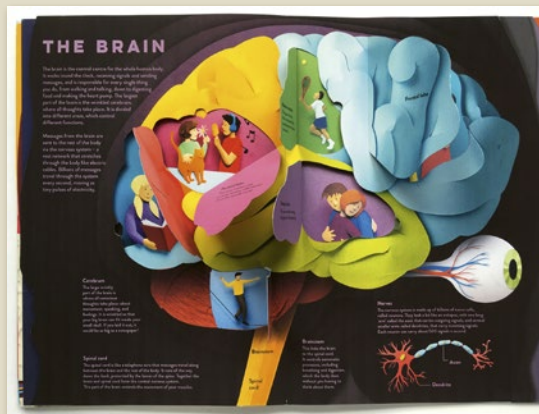
Paper World: Human Body



A paper-cut book about the body

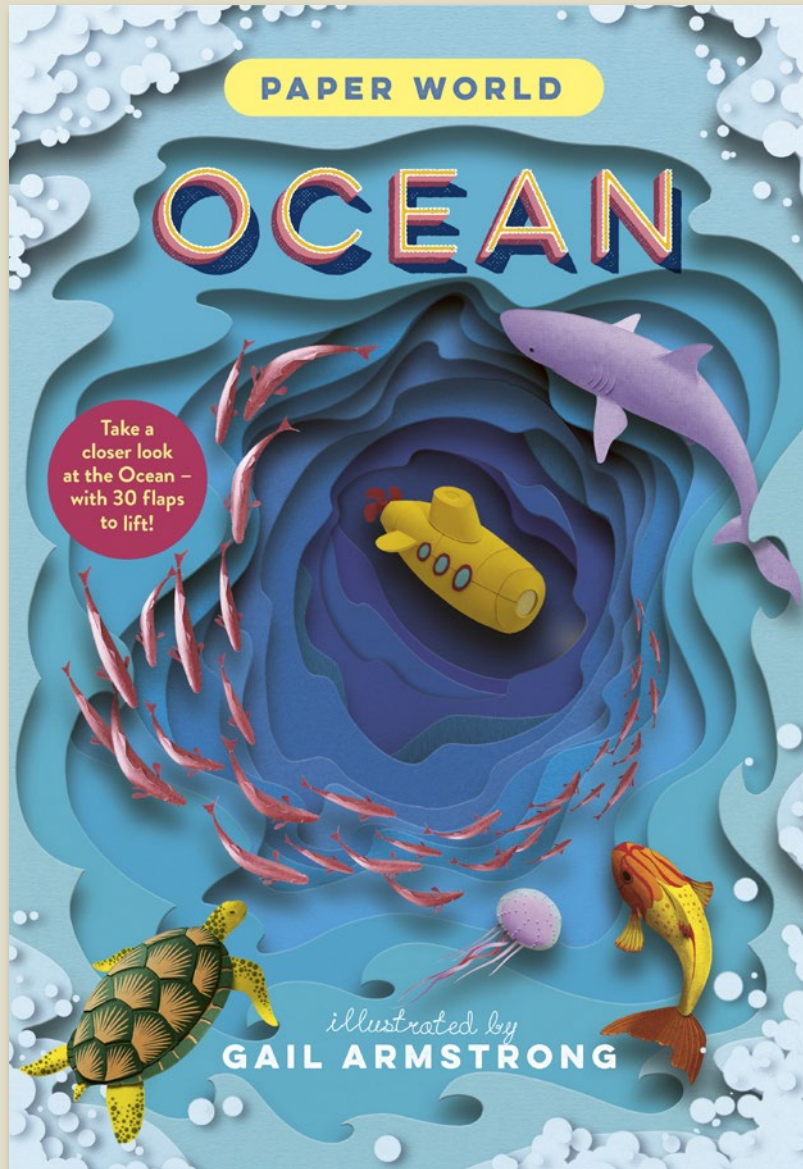
- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by award-winning British artist Gail Armstrong
- Deep die-cuts and integrated flaps on every spread provide a unique interactive look at the human body
- A fact-packed text reveals fascinating facts about the human body
- Striking cover design with a large die-cut through 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

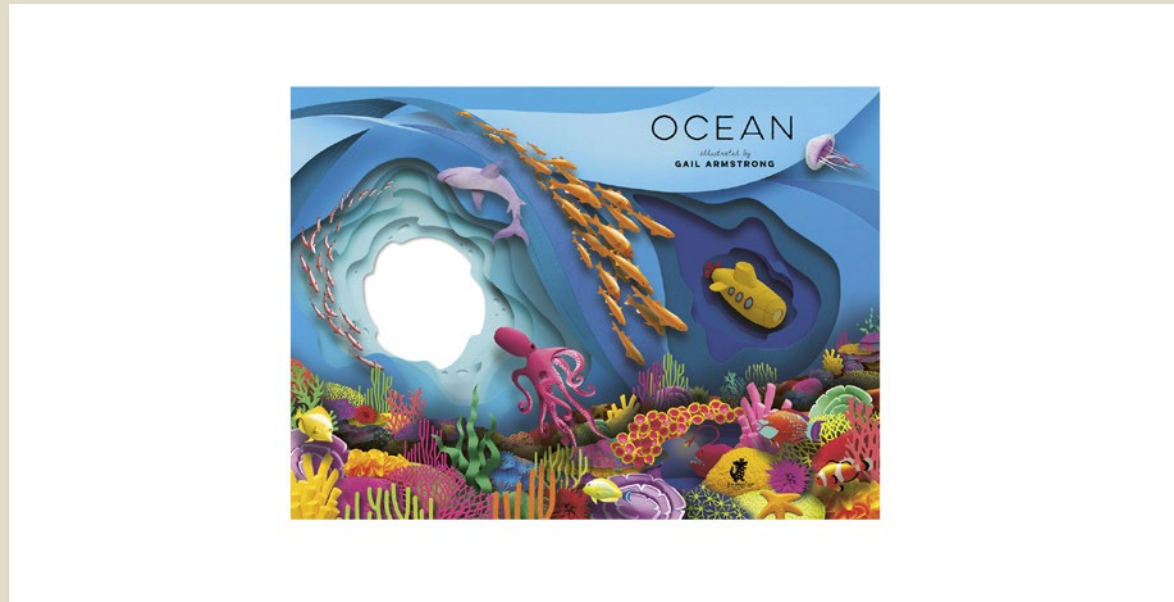
Paper World: Ocean



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

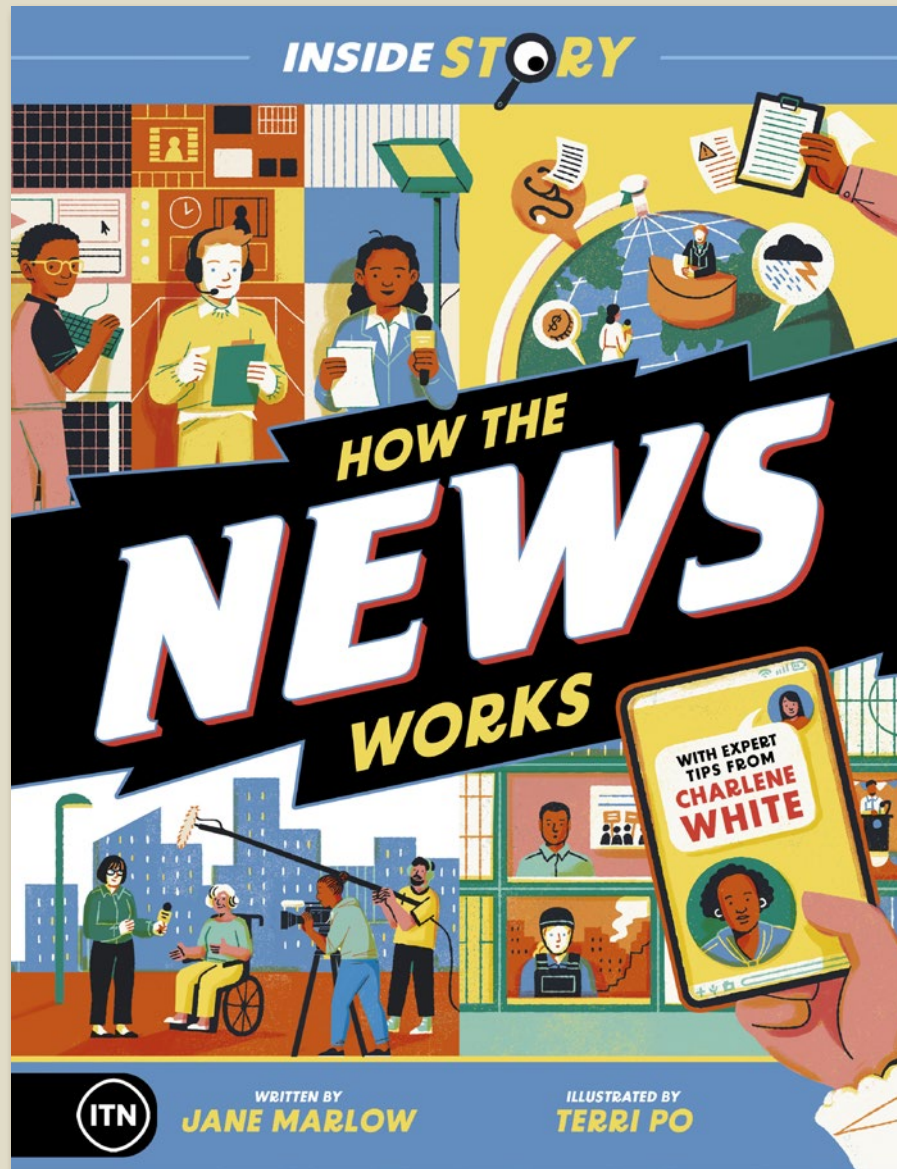
- The *Paper World* series has sold over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Contents: Water World; The Shore; Mangroves; Kelp Forest; Coral Reef; Ocean Zones; Ocean Depths; Polar Waters; Tides and Waves; Humans and the Ocean
- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by award-winning British artist Gail Armstrong
- 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

Inside Story: How the News Works



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

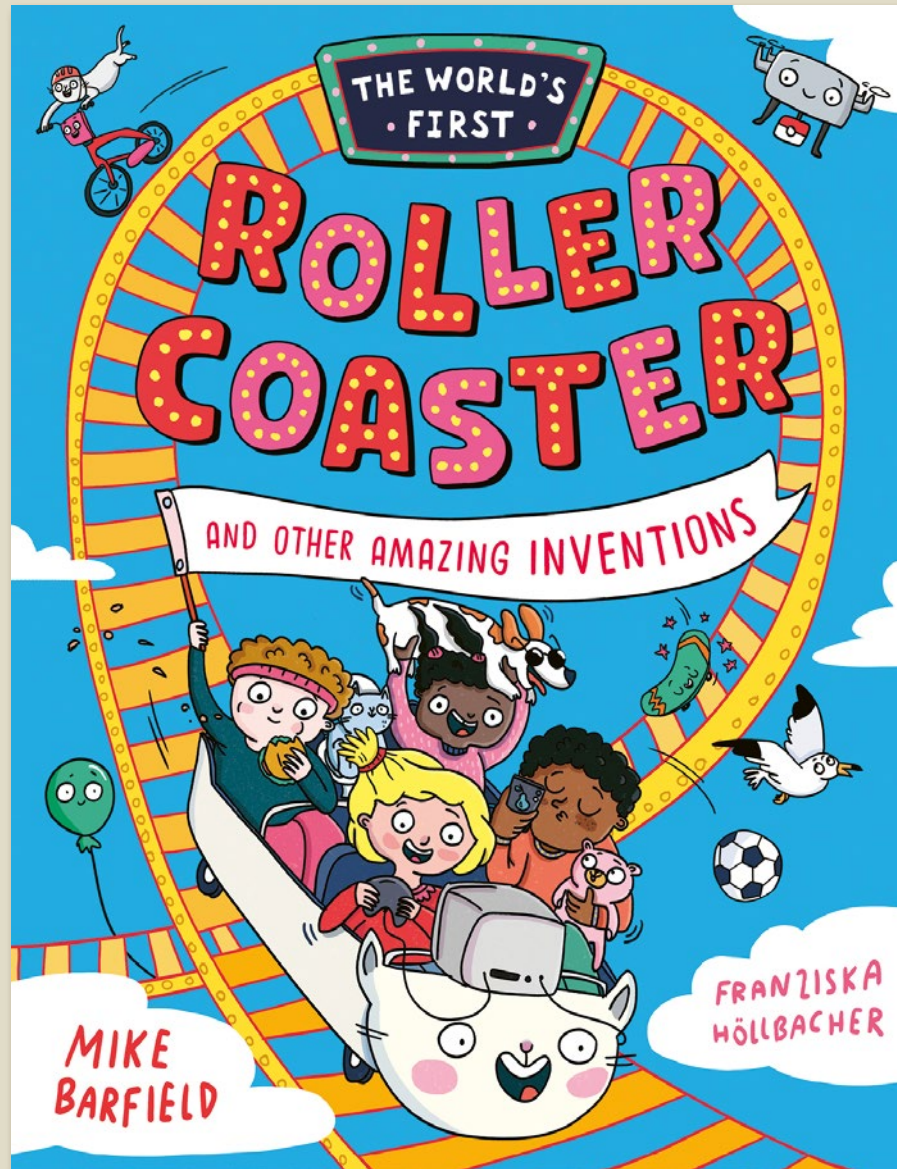
- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by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

Inside Story: How the News Works



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Pub Price	£9.99
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Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	16/11/2023
Rights Available	World

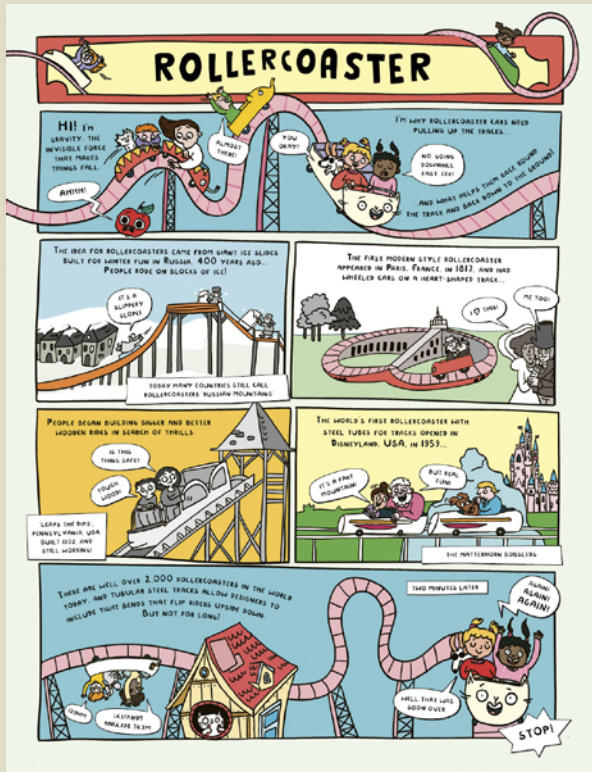
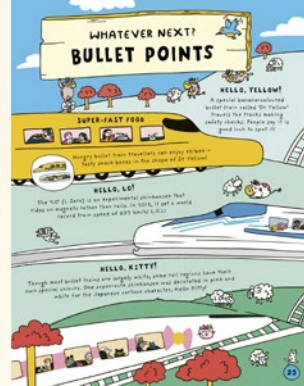
The World's First Rollercoaster



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

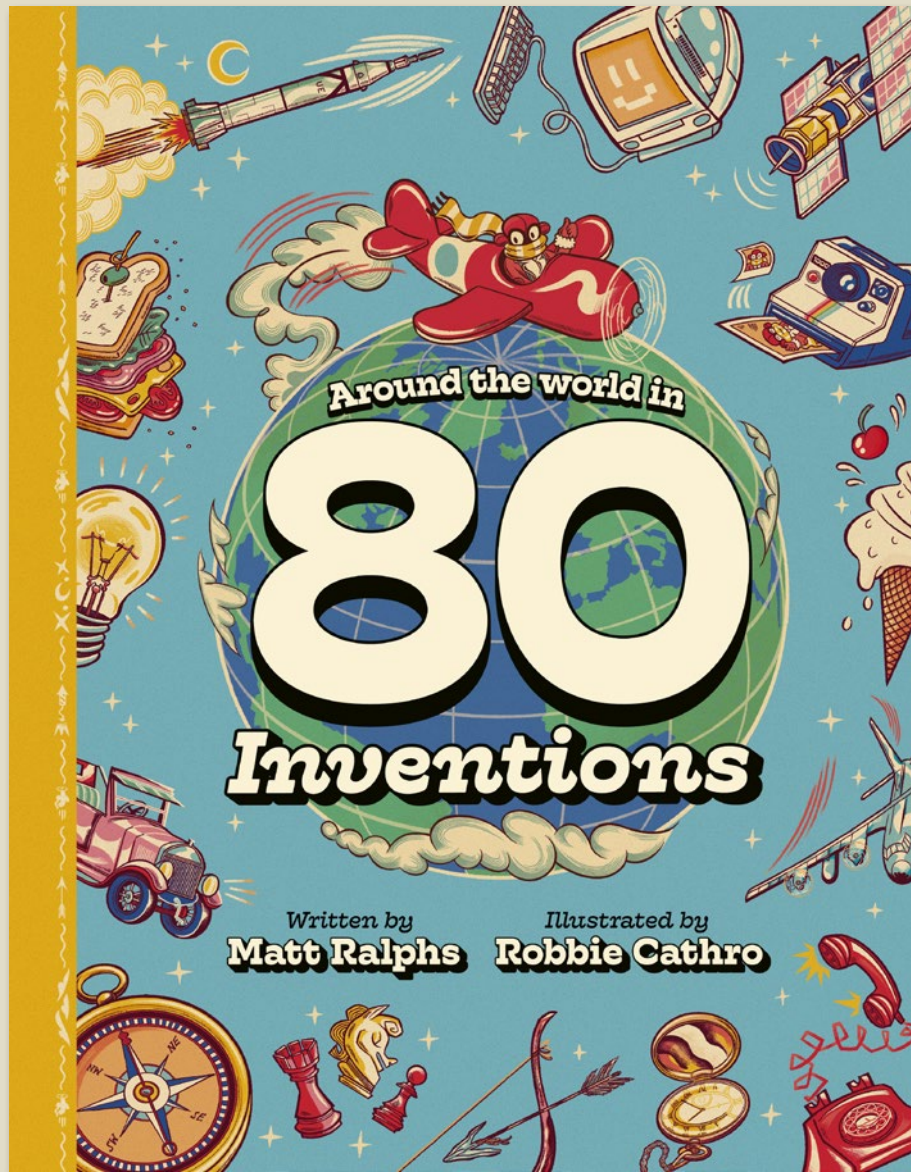
- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions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

The World's First Rollercoaster



Pub Date	11/04/2024
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Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Illustrator	Franziska Höllbacher
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

Around the World in 80 Inventions



80 inventions from around the world

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

Around the World in 80 Inventions

Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert"

14

Of all the food items that have been invented, ice cream is probably the most popular. It's a treat that's enjoyed by people of all ages and in all climates. The first recorded recipe for ice cream was written in a Chinese text from 350 BC. The recipe was for a mixture of fruit and snow. In the 17th century, a French chef named Francesco Procopio created the first ice cream parlor in Paris. Today, there are over 100,000 ice cream parlors in the United States alone.

Easy Ice Cream

15

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in 1791? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. The first bicycle with a chain drive was invented in 1817. The bicycle was a major invention because it allowed people to travel faster and farther than ever before. Today, there are over 1 billion bicycles in the world.

Pedious Penny-Farthing

Camera

"Say cheese"

24

Although it's often used to take a photograph, a camera is also a device that can be used to take a video. The first camera was invented in 1816 by Nicéphore Niépce. The camera was a box with a lens on one side and a light-sensitive surface on the other. Today, cameras are used for everything from taking photos to recording videos.

Developed to Perfection

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" "No-stops"

25

Before the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse-drawn carriage or stagecoach. The first high-speed train was invented in 1825. Today, high-speed trains can travel over 300 miles per hour.

Marvelous Maglevs

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. Wind turbines are used to generate electricity. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890. Today, wind turbines are used all over the world to generate clean energy.

Green Energy

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

Wind turbines are used to generate electricity. The first helicopter was invented in 1907. Today, helicopters are used for everything from medical evacuations to military operations.

Versatile VTOLs

Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round"

17

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

Potter's Wheel

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

Internet

"The world at your fingertips"

18

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

World Wide Web

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

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Illustrator	Robbie Cathro
Extent	96pp
Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World

Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

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

Raising the Roof

SYMPHONY

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

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

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

1800s
The first symphony was written in 1800. It was a long piece of music, and it was very difficult to play. It was written by a man named Joseph Haydn. He was a very famous composer, and he was one of the best at what he did. He wrote many other pieces of music, and he was very successful. He was one of the best composers of the 1800s, and he was one of the best at what he did.

1700s
The first symphony was written in 1700. It was a long piece of music, and it was very difficult to play. It was written by a man named Johann Sebastian Bach. He was a very famous composer, and he was one of the best at what he did. He wrote many other pieces of music, and he was very successful. He was one of the best composers of the 1700s, and he was one of the best at what he did.

1776
The first symphony was written in 1776. It was a long piece of music, and it was very difficult to play. It was written by a man named Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. He was a very famous composer, and he was one of the best at what he did. He wrote many other pieces of music, and he was very successful. He was one of the best composers of the 1700s, and he was one of the best at what he did.

1800s
The first symphony was written in 1800. It was a long piece of music, and it was very difficult to play. It was written by a man named Ludwig van Beethoven. He was a very famous composer, and he was one of the best at what he did. He wrote many other pieces of music, and he was very successful. He was one of the best composers of the 1800s, and he was one of the best at what he did.

1872
The first symphony was written in 1872. It was a long piece of music, and it was very difficult to play. It was written by a man named Johannes Brahms. He was a very famous composer, and he was one of the best at what he did. He wrote many other pieces of music, and he was very successful. He was one of the best composers of the 1800s, and he was one of the best at what he did.

1748
The first symphony was written in 1748. It was a long piece of music, and it was very difficult to play. It was written by a man named George Frideric Handel. He was a very famous composer, and he was one of the best at what he did. He wrote many other pieces of music, and he was very successful. He was one of the best composers of the 1700s, and he was one of the best at what he did.

Present
The first symphony was written in the present. It was a long piece of music, and it was very difficult to play. It was written by a man named Richard Wagner. He was a very famous composer, and he was one of the best at what he did. He wrote many other pieces of music, and he was very successful. He was one of the best composers of the 1900s, and he was one of the best at what he did.

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

To Listen or Not to Listen...
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Can we really understand the music without the story? Or is the music so powerful that it can stand on its own? Wagner was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world. He was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world. He was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world.

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

Richard Wagner was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world. He was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world. He was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world.

Wagner's Sound
Wagner's music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own. This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. Hildegard wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church. Her abbey consisted of 50 nuns, who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun at the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an in-house choir, then, an abbey provided an ideal testing ground for new music. Music becomes a form of prayer, and having everyone sing the same line creates a powerful symbol of togetherness through faith.

LISTEN!
A German composer who revolutionized opera with his music. He was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world. He was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world. He was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world.

George Gershwin

1898-1937

George Gershwin was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world. He was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world. He was a man who believed in the power of music to change the world.

Gershwin's Sound
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Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

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

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

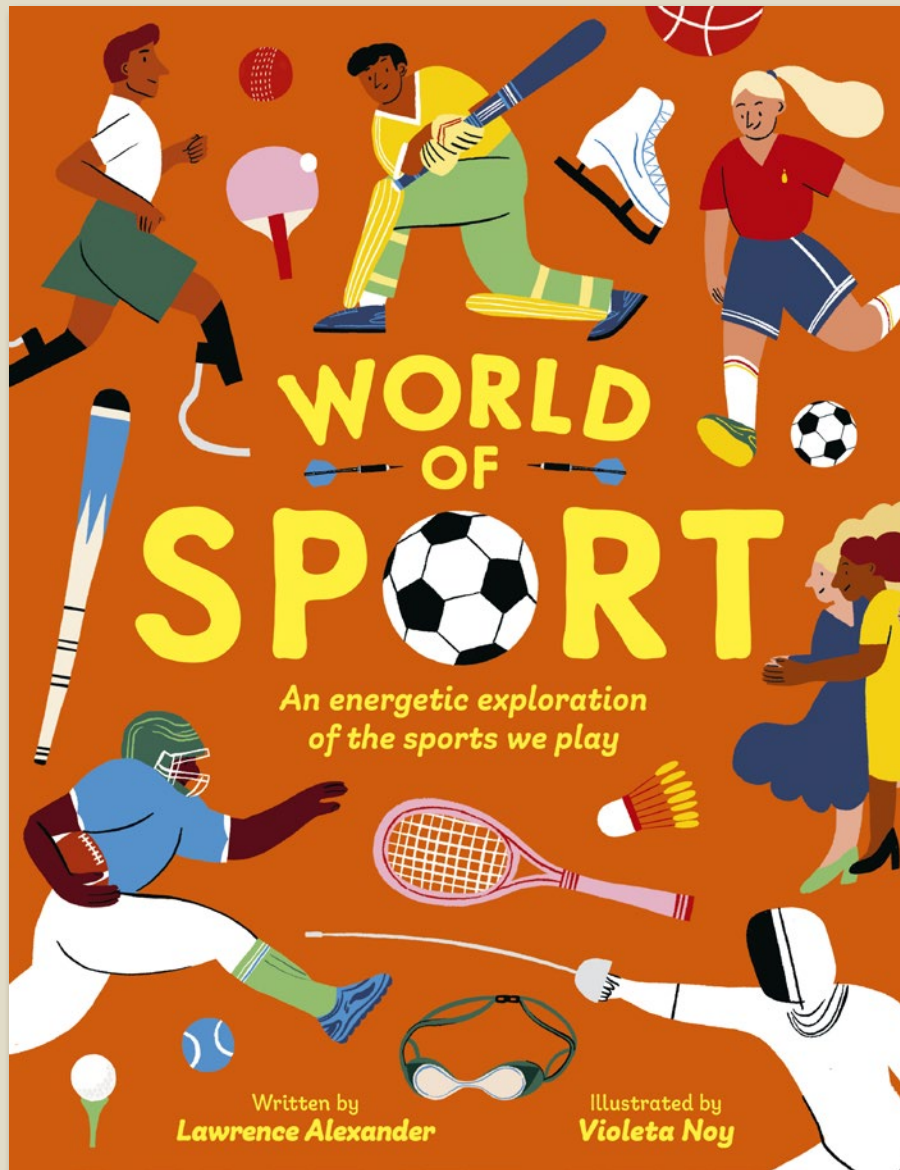
Learning by Ear
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised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

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

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

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World of Sport



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

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

World of Sport

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

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

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

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

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

JAN SZENT
Jan Szent is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won a gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics. He won a gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics. He won a gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics.

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

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

MEET THE TEAM
There are 11 players on the field. Each player has a specific role. There are 11 players on the field. Each player has a specific role. There are 11 players on the field. Each player has a specific role.

MAKING A PLAY
The game is played on a rectangular field. The field is divided into two halves. The game is played on a rectangular field. The field is divided into two halves. The game is played on a rectangular field. The field is divided into two halves.

FOR READY
The game is played on a rectangular field. The field is divided into two halves. The game is played on a rectangular field. The field is divided into two halves. The game is played on a rectangular field. The field is divided into two halves.

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

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

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

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs. A player can score runs by hitting the ball into the field. A player can score runs by hitting the ball into the field. A player can score runs by hitting the ball into the field.

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

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs. A player can score runs by hitting the ball into the field. A player can score runs by hitting the ball into the field. A player can score runs by hitting the ball into the field.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

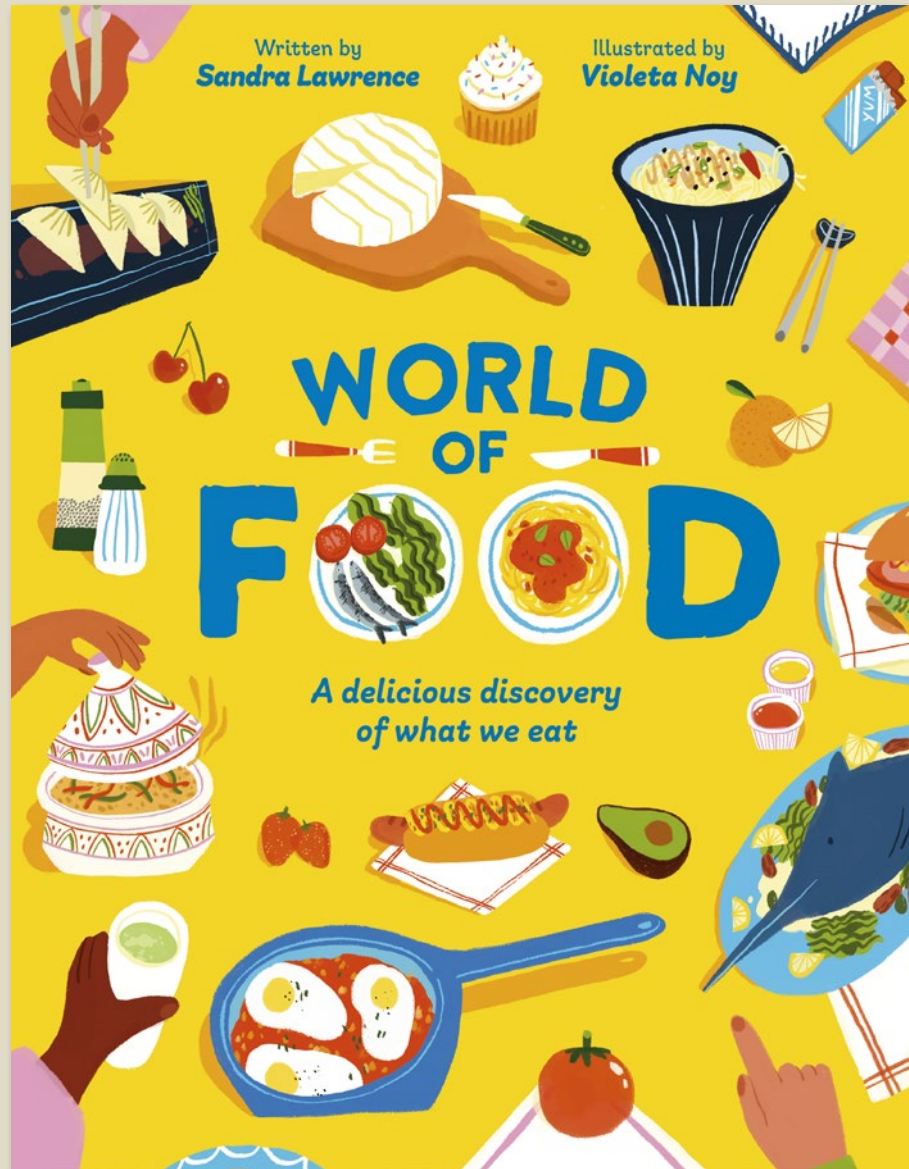
In boat jousting
In boat jousting, two people in a boat would fight with long poles or 'maces'. Ancient Egyptian carvings show fishermen jousting. They tried to push each other into the river Nile!

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

The Māori of New Zealand participated in a competition
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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World of Food



A colourful celebration of food

- 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

THE BEGINNING OF CUISINE

The very earliest humans hunted animals and gathered wild plants but they had to use everything they found. They learned how to control fire, however, everything changed. They had learned cooking.

STONE-AGE DIET

The ancestors of modern humans may have used fire to cook meat. It killed any germs. Cooked meat was easier to digest, which made it more nutritious than raw meat. Cooking it also made it easier to store for a long time. In fact, some of the earliest tools found are stone tools for cooking and for storing food. The body is made of something called fat for energy.

OTZI THE CEMAN

One of the earliest stone tools was used to make arrows, which were used to hunt animals. The body was preserved in the ice of the European Alps. The body was about 5,000 years old. It was found in 1991. The body was found in a cave in the Alps. The body was found in a cave in the Alps.

EARLY FARMING

Cattle, sheep, chickens, goats and pigs were domesticated from about 10,000 years ago. The first farming was in the Middle East. The first farming was in the Middle East. The first farming was in the Middle East.

GROWING CROPS

Agriculture and domestication in many parts of the world, including China, India, West Africa, West America, and the Andes Mountains in South America. Early crops included wheat, rice, maize, beans, and other crops.

INVENTING FOR FOOD

Many early technologies were designed to make the gathering, production, preservation, and storage of food easier.

POSSIBLE FOOD

Archaeologists have found evidence that early humans ate a variety of foods, including plants, animals, and insects. Some of the earliest tools found are stone tools for cooking and for storing food.

ANCIENT ROMAN BANQUETS

In ancient times, the table, people liked to celebrate with feasts. In Rome, wealthy people enjoyed banquets so much they painted pictures of them on their walls. Archaeologists have found ancient Roman cookbooks and have seen the remains of the food and drink. At its height, the Roman Empire spread much of Europe and parts of North Africa and the Middle East. Some were equipped with food from around the Empire and beyond.

A ROMAN FEAST

One of the most famous Roman feasts was the Saturnalia. It was a time when the social hierarchy was reversed. The poor were allowed to eat and drink like the rich. The rich were allowed to eat and drink like the poor. The Saturnalia was a time when the social hierarchy was reversed.

RICH AND POOR

Wealthy Romans may have enjoyed more delicious food. The rich had more money to buy expensive food. The poor had to make do with simple food. The rich had more money to buy expensive food.

WHERE FOOD COMES FROM

Fruit, vegetables and other food crops don't always originate from the places where they are grown today. Many of the foods we eat every day were first cultivated in just one country or island for thousands of years before they were spread by trade or migration.

TRAVELING APPLES

Some crops that we eat today have been brought from Asia to Europe by traders traveling along the Silk Road who used to trade and share the same routes.

FAR AND WIDE

Some foods that we eat today have been brought from Asia to Europe by traders traveling along the Silk Road who used to trade and share the same routes.

NEW FOODS

Other Europeans had access to the Americas. They brought back new foods, including potatoes, tomatoes, and corn.

SWEET POTATOES

The sweet potato, or Ipomoea batatas, is native to the Americas. It was first cultivated in the Americas. It was first cultivated in the Americas.

FOOD CROPS

Some of the most important food crops in the world are grown in just one country or island for thousands of years before they were spread by trade or migration.

TERRIFIC TUBERS

Some plants develop starchy growths, called tubers, on their roots to store nutrients for winter. Our ancestors quickly discovered that these tubers tasted good and they have been a vital food source for thousands of years.

THE HUMBLE POTATO

Potatoes originate from South America. People in modern-day Peru and Bolivia started growing them by 5000 BCE and possibly as early as 10,000 BCE. In the sixteenth century, Spanish conquistadors introduced potatoes to Europe. At first, Europeans thought the knobby vegetables were poisonous, but they soon discovered that they were easy to grow, filling and could be cooked in lots of different ways.

In the eighteenth century, King Louis XVI of France and his wife, Marie Antoinette, wore potato flowers in their clothes. This encouraged French farmers to grow the new crop.

THE POTATO FAMINE

The humble potato changed the course of history. In the 1840s and 1850s, a disease called blight started to attack potatoes. A mould covered the vegetables with purple spots, making them rot in the fields. In some countries in Europe at this time poor people relied on potatoes for food. The potato famine had a devastating effect, especially in Ireland. Here, one million people died and another million left the country. This migration continued for decades, with four million people leaving the country in the 50 years after the famine.

POTATO DISHES AROUND THE WORLD

Potatoes are very versatile and can be cooked in almost any way. It seems every country has its own favourite dish.

Caissounn (Ireland)

A mixture of mashed potatoes and cabbage.

Gnocchi (Italy)

Potato dumplings that are eaten with a variety of sauces.

Chips and fries

Sliced and deep-fried potatoes are enjoyed around the world.

Gajjigeon (Korea)

Fried savory pastiches made with grated or ground potatoes.

Gratin dauphinois (France)

Thinly sliced potatoes baked in milk or cream.

Saag aloo (India)

Spiced potatoes with spinach.

Hash browns (USA)

Fried shredded potatoes.

OTHER TUBERS WE EAT

Potatoes aren't the only tubers we eat. Jerusalem artichokes and dahlias have edible tuberous roots and some other tubers are even more popular than potatoes in parts of the world.

Cassava, also known as manioc or yuca, is a woody, brown tuber. It was originally from South America. Today, it is a staple food for nearly one billion people around the world. Many people cook with tapioca, a starch extracted from the cassava plant.

Yams come from Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. Their long, brown tubers are traditionally boiled or roasted. They can be white, yellow, pink and purple, and can taste sweet or bitter.

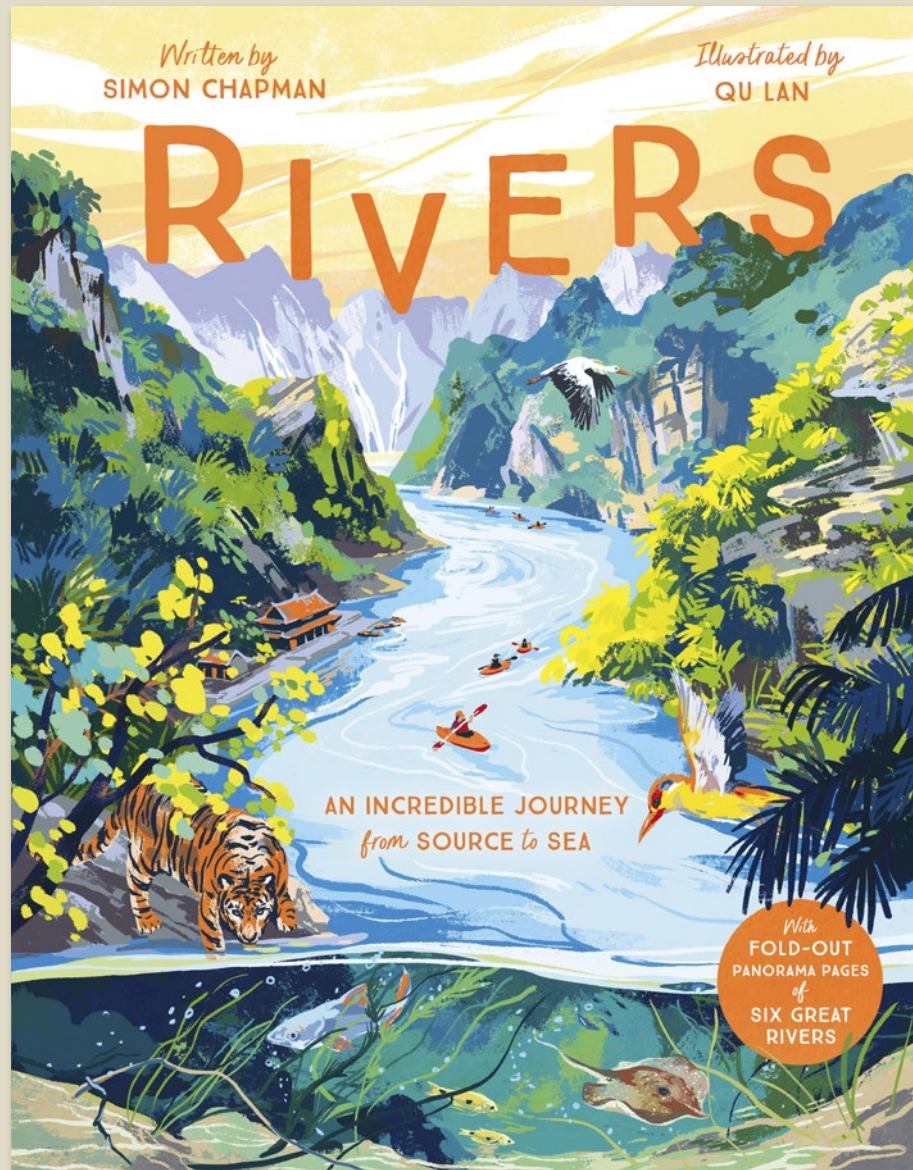
Unrelated to the regular potato or the yam, sweet potato is a sweet-tasting tuber full of fibre, vitamins and minerals. It is popular around the world.

Kat-kat manioc is a stew from Mauritius made with green vegetables, beans and cassava.

Yam is a classic base for jufu, a dish made of pounded starchy vegetables. Yufu originates in West Africa and is also found in the Caribbean.

In Korea, gan-gogama (roasted sweet potatoes) are baked in big drums by street vendors in winter. They taste sweet and nutty.

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An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

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

Water

WHAT IS WATER?
Each molecule of water (H₂O) contains two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom bonded together. These molecules are then joined together and they flow together, and because of this, water can change its shape.

Water is HEAVY!
One cubic metre weighs one tonne – about the same as a small car. The average river in the world has a flow of water every second. The weight of water every second, the weight of water every second, the weight of water every second, the weight of water every second.

Water is HOT!
That rivers flow at a speed of around 10 metres per second – that's about how fast you run. Rivers in the UK flow much more slowly.

Water is POWERFUL!
Because it is heavy and can flow really quickly, water can push and pull things. It can knock down trees and carry away rocks. It can even knock down houses.

Water is COLD!
The water in the sea is cold. The water in the sea is cold. The water in the sea is cold. The water in the sea is cold.

Mangroves

NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DELTA IN BORNEO, ASIA, ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND BIODIVERSE PLACES ON EARTH. The mangroves are a special kind of forest that grows in coastal areas. They are made up of trees and plants that have adapted to live in salty water. They are very important for the environment because they help to clean the water and provide a home for many different animals.

It is a mangrove forest like the UK, trees that have the same roots. The mangroves have roots that grow in the water. These roots help the trees to stay upright and to take up nutrients from the water. They also help to filter out pollutants and to trap sediment.

There are many things you can see in a mangrove forest. There are many different plants and animals. There are birds, fish, and even crocodiles. The mangroves are a very important part of the ecosystem.

HEADING UPSTREAM: The Salmon Run

IN OCTOBER AT THE ADAMS RIVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, hundreds of salmon are fighting their way upstream against the current to get to the spawning grounds. They are very strong and they can jump over the rocks. They are very important for the ecosystem because they bring nutrients from the sea to the river.

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GORGES: The Grand Canyon

THE MOST FAMOUS GORGE IN THE WORLD, the Grand Canyon winds its way through the semi-desert of the Southwestern United States. It is 1,600 metres deep and over 400 kilometres long, carved by the Colorado River. The Paiute people of the Great Basin Desert area call it the Naibab, which means 'the mountain turned upside down'. But the Colorado is no great Mississippi or Amazon. It is only 100 metres wide on average as it passes between the canyon's rock walls. So how did it cut so deeply into the earth?

The River Colorado is only 25 metres wide at its narrowest point in the Grand Canyon. That's about the length of a town swimming pool. But at this point, the river is also at its deepest – 25 metres.

Gorges are formed by waterfalls eroding backwards, caverns collapsing or by the sheer force of the water eroding through rock, and this takes time. Six million years in the case of the Grand Canyon.

The sedimentary rock that the Colorado River flows over is made of compacted sand and mud that was once on the bottom of the sea. This seabed was raised higher by the same earth movements that raised the land to form the nearby Rocky Mountains.

For most of the year the Colorado hardly touches the rock beneath it. Virtually all of its downward cutting happens when snow in the Rockies melts each spring, swelling the river to many times its usual size.

Carrying 500,000 tons of tiny broken rock pieces, the floodwaters of the Colorado act like sandpaper, widening the riverbed deeper and washing away the valley sides.

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

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

"A PERFECT HELL OF WAVES"
The Colorado River was first explored in 1859 by a 10-man expedition led by geologist Colonel John Wesley Powell. They set off in four wooden rowing boats, not knowing what they would discover. Over three months and 1500 kilometres they encountered hundreds of rapids, one of which they described as 'a perfect hell of waves'. After one of the boats was smashed to pieces, three of the team deserted to take their chances in the desert. They were never seen again. The three remaining boats made it through the canyon and Colonel Powell became famous for his achievement. Powell took another expedition through the Canyon in 1871, this time with cameras and equipment to map the river's course.

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