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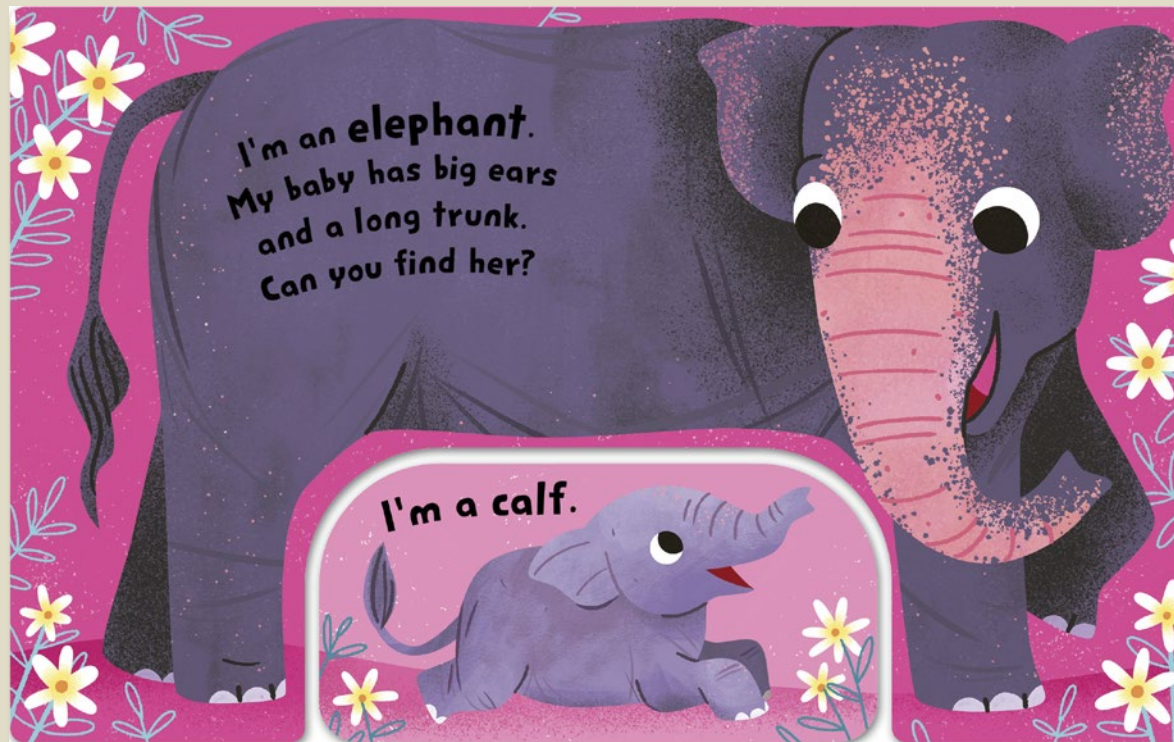
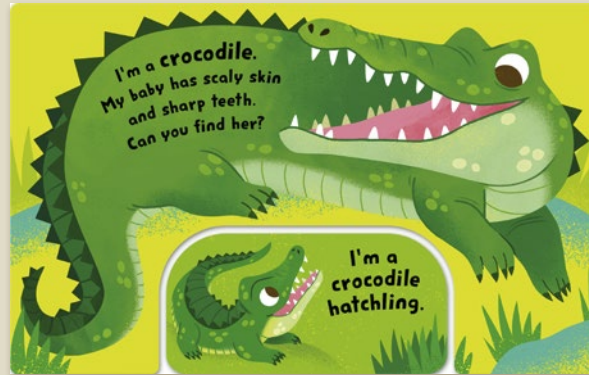
Animal Snap: Jungle



A flip-flap jungle book.

- A chunky flip-flap board book with big and little pages - match the babies to their parents for an animal SNAP!
- With playful and adorable animal characters beautifully illustrated by Mel Matthews.
- Each animal gives a simple description of its baby. Older toddlers will love to shout out the name when they know the answer.
- A sturdy board book with rounded edges, perfect for babies and toddlers.
- Also in the series: *Animal Snap Jungle*
- Hoping to sign up Mel for 2 more titles in 2026: potentially *Safari* and *Ocean*

Animal Snap: Jungle



Pub Date	06/03/2025
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800788275
H x W	200 x 160mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Illustrator	Mel Matthews
Extent	14pp
Word Count	110 words
Translation Files	10/06/2024
Files To Printer	02/09/2024
Freight On Board	22/12/2024
Rights Available	World

Animal Snap: Farm



A flip-flap farm book

- A chunky flip-flap board book with big and little pages - match the babies to their parents for an animal SNAP!
- With playful and adorable animal characters beautifully illustrated by Mel Matthews.
- Each animal gives a simple description of its baby. Older toddlers will love to shout out the name when they know the answer.
- A sturdy board book with rounded edges, perfect for babies and toddlers.
- Also in the series: *Animal Snap Jungle*.
- Hoping to sign up Mel for 2 more titles in 2026: potentially *Safari* and *Ocean*

Animal Snap: Farm



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Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800788268
H x W	200 x 160mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
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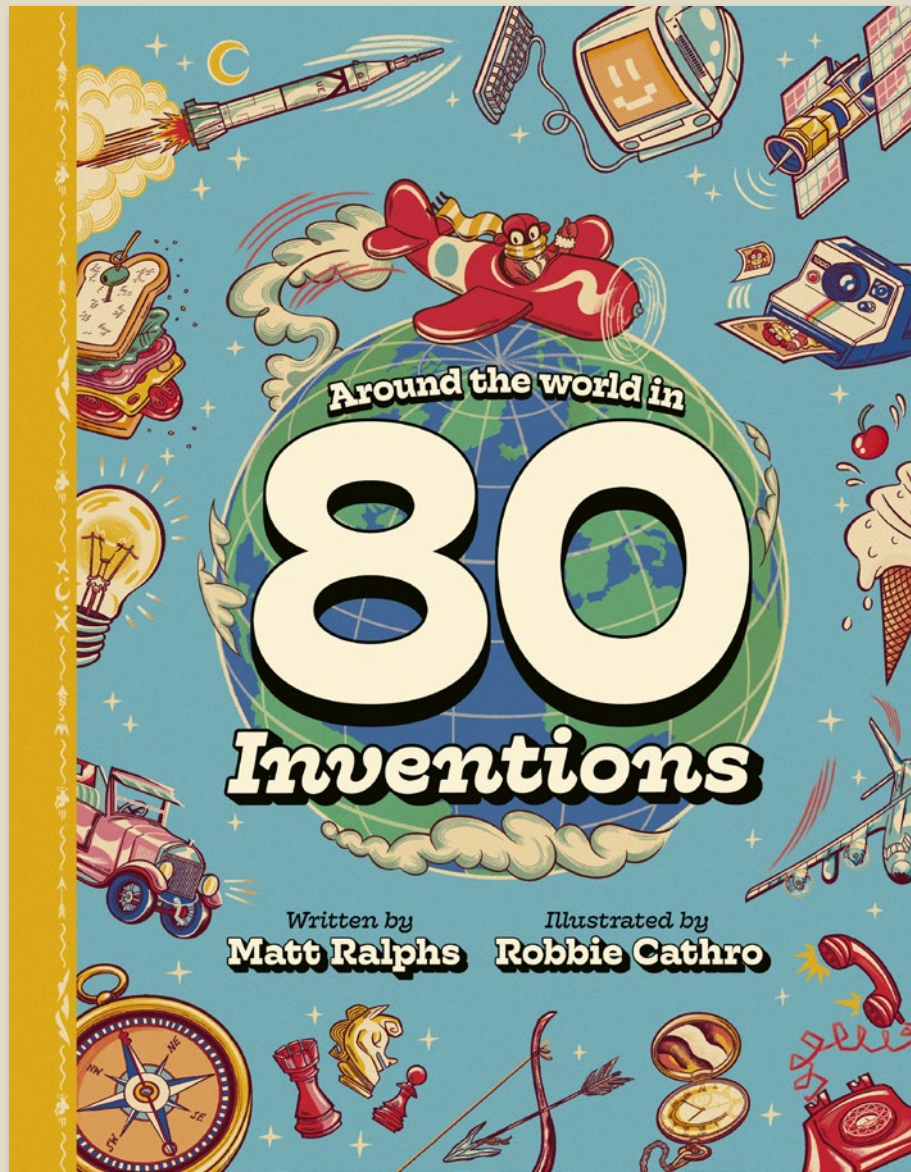
Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

- A vibrant exploration of our world's marvellous flags! Take a fact-filled and fun journey across the contents to discover all that lies in our national flags.
- Content is split into 5 chapters based on the continents: Europe, Asia, the Americas, Africa and Oceania. Each section features a chapter opener, 4-5 spreads looking at specific flags in detail, and a theme spread which looks at the world more broadly.
- Feature spreads look at an individual flag's history, symbolism and meaning, and also include 2 or more other flags which share a similarity in some way, whether that be a symbol, geographical location or a shared history.



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Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
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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

One of the most popular foods in the world is ice cream. It's a delicious treat that has been enjoyed for centuries. The first recorded recipe for ice cream was in the 10th century BC, when the Persians made a treat called 'sharbat' from snow and fruit. In the 17th century, the French developed a recipe for 'glace' using cream and sugar. Today, ice cream is made in many different ways, from soft-serve to hard-serve, and it's a favorite treat for people of all ages.



Easy Ice Cream

1. In a large bowl, mix 2 cups of heavy cream, 1/2 cup of sugar, and 1/2 cup of vanilla extract. Whisk until the mixture is thick and holds its shape.

2. Pour the mixture into a shallow dish and freeze for 2 hours.

3. Remove from the freezer and stir the mixture. Repeat steps 1 and 2 until the ice cream is smooth and creamy.

4. Store in the freezer until ready to use.

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

15

Did you know that the first bicycle was called a 'velocipede'? It was a simple wooden board with two large wheels. The first modern bicycle was invented in 1817 by Baron von Drais. It was called a 'velocipede' because it was designed for speed. The bicycle was a revolutionary invention that changed the way people traveled. It was the first mass-produced vehicle and it paved the way for the modern bicycle we know today.



Pedious Penny-Farthing

It was like a lot of danger, most on the coast. They called them 'boneshakers' because they were so bumpy. The penny-farthing was a bicycle with a large front wheel and a smaller rear wheel. It was popular in the 1870s and 1880s. The name 'penny-farthing' came from the fact that it cost a penny to rent and a farthing to ride.

Camera

"Magicians"

24

Although it's often thought of as a simple device, the camera is a complex piece of technology. The first camera was invented in 1816 by Nicéphore Niépce. It was called a 'chambre noire' (dark chamber) because it was a dark box with a lens on one side and a piece of light-sensitive paper on the other. The camera was a revolutionary invention that changed the way we see the world. It was the first mass-produced device and it paved the way for the modern camera we know today.



Developed to Perfection

Henry Fox Talbot was the first to use a camera to take a photograph. He called it a 'calotype' and it was the first negative. The camera was a revolutionary invention that changed the way we see the world. It was the first mass-produced device and it paved the way for the modern camera we know today.

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 by George Stephenson. It was called the 'Rocket' and it was the first steam locomotive. The high-speed train was a revolutionary invention that changed the way we travel. It was the first mass-produced vehicle and it paved the way for the modern high-speed train we know today.



Marvelous Maglevs

The first maglev train was invented in 1971 by German engineers. It was called the 'Transrapid' and it was the first magnetic levitation train. The maglev train was a revolutionary invention that changed the way we travel. It was the first mass-produced vehicle and it paved the way for the modern maglev train we know today.

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. It's a device that converts the kinetic energy of the wind into electrical energy. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890 by James B. Francis. It was called the 'Windmill' and it was the first modern wind turbine. The wind turbine was a revolutionary invention that changed the way we generate electricity. It was the first mass-produced device and it paved the way for the modern wind turbine we know today.



Green Energy

The first green energy source was wind. Wind turbines have been used for centuries to generate electricity. The first modern wind turbine was invented in 1890 by James B. Francis. It was called the 'Windmill' and it was the first modern wind turbine. The wind turbine was a revolutionary invention that changed the way we generate electricity. It was the first mass-produced device and it paved the way for the modern wind turbine we know today.

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a machine that can fly. The first helicopter was invented in 1783 by the Montgolfier brothers. It was called the 'Aerophile' and it was the first helicopter. The helicopter was a revolutionary invention that changed the way we travel. It was the first mass-produced vehicle and it paved the way for the modern helicopter we know today.



Versatile VTOLs

The first vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) aircraft was the 'Fairey Rotodyne'. It was a helicopter that could take off and land vertically. The VTOL aircraft was a revolutionary invention that changed the way we travel. It was the first mass-produced vehicle and it paved the way for the modern VTOL aircraft we know today.

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.

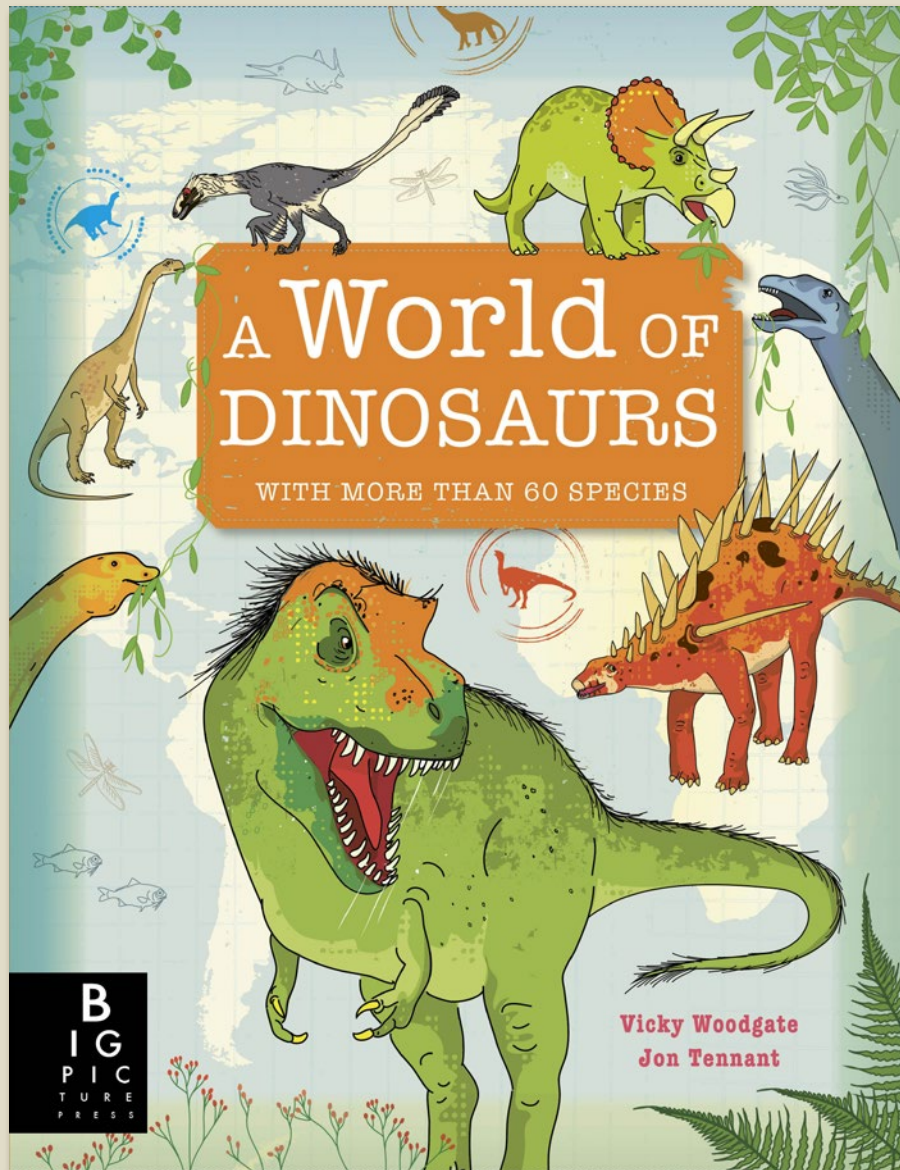


World Wide Web

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
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Rights Available	World

A World of Dinosaurs



Explore a world of dinosaurs in this fact-packed compendium, illustrated by Vicky Woodgate.

- Sample contents: NORTH AMERICA - Tyrannosaurus; Brachiosaurus; SOUTH AMERICA - Herrerasaurus; Gigantosaurus; AFRICA - Spinosaurus; Anglosaurus; ASIA - Velociraptor; Protoceratops; EUROPE - Iguanodon; Plesiosaurus; OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA - Minmi; Kronosaurus
- Features more than 60 species from across the world
- Informative and surprising text from palaeontologist and *Dinosaurium* consultant Jon Tennant
- Vibrantly illustrated by *Urban Jungle* and *A World of Birds* creator Vicky Woodgate

A World of Dinosaurs

The Age of Dinosaurs

The first dinosaurs appeared around 230 million years ago. They lived over three major periods in the history of Earth: the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. Together, these form the Mesozoic era, often referred to as the Age of Dinosaurs.

The Triassic
At the beginning of the Triassic, there was the super supercontinent 'Gondwana'. Global temperatures were high and dinosaurs were small. Around three quarters of all plants and animals went extinct.

The Jurassic
The continents continued to move away from each other. Temperature dropped and plants life became more lush and abundant. Dinosaurs grew bigger and bigger.

The Cretaceous
The continents began to look more like their current shape. By now, dinosaurs lived right across the globe - even at the north and south pole. They grew bigger and bigger.

What is a dinosaur?
Dinosaurs were not dinosaurs before them, and in their earliest days, a number of predatory mammals like all crocodile like groups existed, as well as some crocodile like reptiles.

Extinction
By the end of the Mesozoic got around 66 million years ago, a rather small the Earth. Several large kinds of dinosaurs were killed off by large scale volcanic eruptions. This drastically changed temperature around the world. Around three quarters of all plants and animals went extinct.

Extinct or evolved?
While many of the dinosaurs went extinct, some survived the event. They were a general line of dinosaurs - the birds. Able to adapt to the changing environments, they can only escape out of the extinction event, but most do so. However, there have they evolved into the large number of species we can see today.

Dinosaur timeline

230 million years ago: Trilobites, Fish, Insects, Mammals, Reptiles, Amphibians, Birds, Dinosaurs

200 million years ago: Four dinosaurs appeared

150 million years ago: Four dinosaurs appeared

66 million years ago: Dinosaurs died out

Dinosaurs Today

Most dinosaurs that we have found fossils from started their existence around 230 million years ago. Fossils are usually made up of the hard part of an animal's body, such as its bones. The oldest fossils are about 3.5 billion years old. They comprise the nuclear family of things like, similar to humans.

What is a fossil?
The process of fossilisation takes many thousands of years to complete. It is a gradual process where the parts of an organism are slowly replaced with harder materials, which are better for the survival of fossils. Dinosaurs that are buried are called palaeontologists.

Fossil hunters
Fossil hunters have also discovered fossilised tracks, but not many, usually attached to rocks - and even fossilised DNA. Palaeontologists are now able to examine these fossils with a range of modern high-tech scientific methods.

Trace fossils
The all fossils are the preserved remains of a dead body. Sometimes, we can help and find evidence of what a dinosaur was doing while it was alive. These are called trace fossils, and are useful evidence of dinosaur behaviour. These fossils include egg, footprints and other fossilised faeces (poop).

Trace fossils
Some people understand what dinosaurs were, several thousand years ago. They were not dinosaurs like the dinosaurs.

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North America

Towards the end of the Cretaceous, the super continent Pangea started to break up, and the Atlantic Ocean separated North America from Africa and Europe. At this time, North America had a humid, temperate climate, with many different habitats. Later on, during the Cretaceous period, a shallow inland sea covered much of the middle of North America. The first fossil that shows a type of dinosaur evolved on either side of the water.

Key

- Eubrontosaurus albertensis
- Spinosaurus
- Ankylosaurus
- Allosaurus fragilis
- Dakotadon
- Tyrannosaurus rex
- Quetzalcoatlus northropi

Tyrannosaurus rex

Group: Theropod • Period: Cretaceous
Pronunciation: Tie-ran-oh-saw-rus rex

Tyrannosaurus rex was perhaps the largest carnivore ever to walk the Earth. It had one of the most powerful bites of any animal, with teeth like steak knives for tearing through flesh and crushing bone. Its name, meaning 'tyrant lizard king', reflects its spot at the top of the food chain in the Cretaceous period.

A large olfactory bulb (the part of the brain that processes smell) suggests T.rex may have been a scavenger as well as a hunter.

Huge head

Eyes as big as grapefruits

Stiff tail to counterbalance heavy head

Teeth as long and thick as bananas

T.rex could bite with a force of about 3,500kg - 6 times stronger than a crocodile's bite.

Tiny strong arms with two claws

Powerful hind legs for sprinting

Up to 3.6m

Salwater crocodile

Allosaurus fragilis

Group: Theropod • Period: Jurassic
Pronunciation: Al-oh-saw-rus fra-jil-is

Often termed the 'wolf of the Jurassic', Allosaurus was among the top predators of its time. Packs of these fearsome hunters would chase after their prey, slowly draining their target of energy before diving in for the kill. Discovered in 1877, Allosaurus was one of the first dinosaur fossils discovered in North America.

Allosaurus could probably open its jaws very wide, to around 70-90 degrees.

Slash & grab
Allosaurus probably used its sharp teeth in a 'hooking and slashing' motion, to inflict dozens of smaller wounds on larger prey.

Crest may have made it look more intimidating

More than 70 sharp teeth

Fairly long arms, possibly for grabbing prey

Powerful legs for running

Up to 9.6m

Stegosaurus

Allosaurus

Allosaurus specialised in attacking mid-sized prey such as Stegosaurus.

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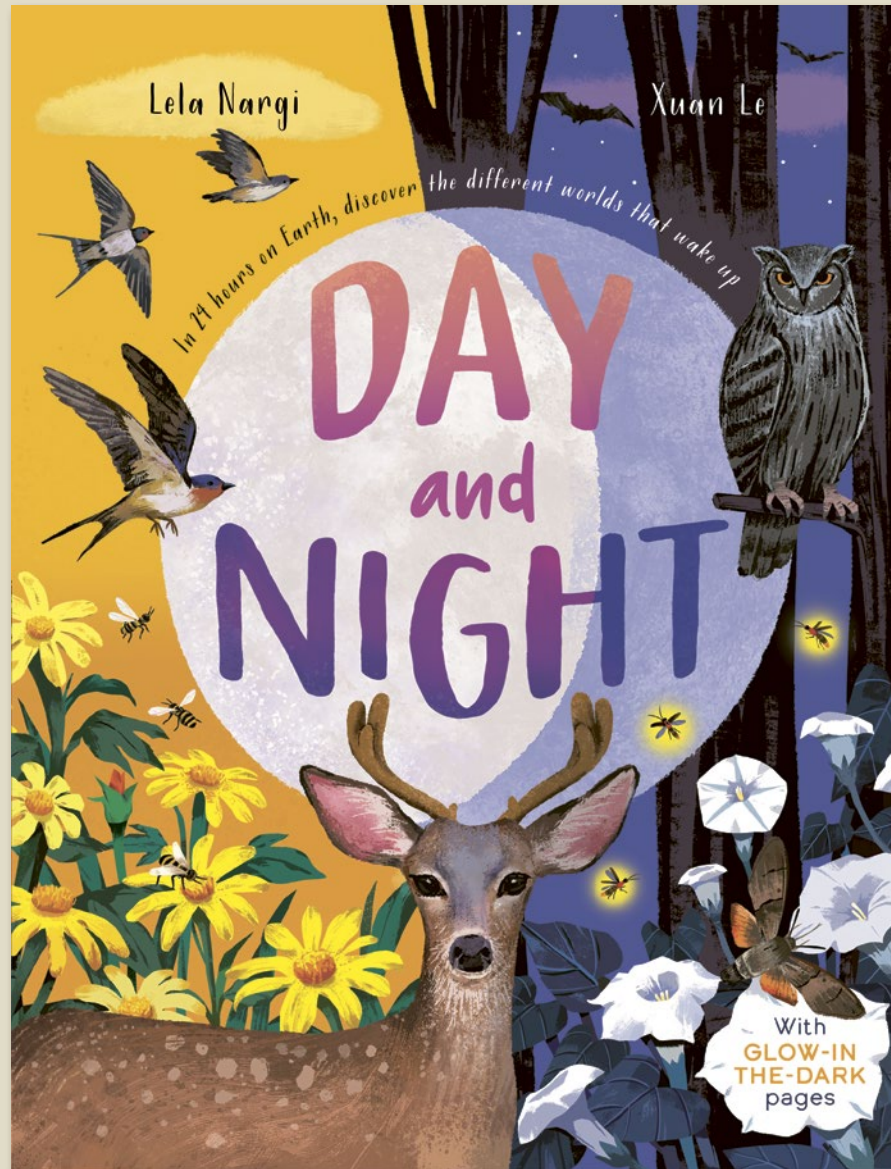
Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

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

Day and Night



A narrative non-fiction story of a day on Earth

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

Day and Night



A Guide to Day and Night

Polar night and midnight sun

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

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

Dawn

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

Sunrise

The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.

Daytime

The period between sunrise and sunset, when the sun peaks up over the horizon line then travels in an arc across the sky. It is warmer than it is at night and there is more food around, but animals are more easily spotted by predators in the light.

Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called **DIURNAL**.

Sunset

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

DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.

Dusk

The sun lowers even more, even though we can't see it now. The sky grows darker but there is still a faint glow of light. This time of day is also known as twilight.

CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.

Night

The period between dusk and dawn, when it is dark. The air is cool and more humid. There is less food around at night but under the cover of darkness animals can avoid getting caught by predators.

Animals that are active at night are called **NOCTURNAL**.

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Illustrator	Xuan Le
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Rights Available	World

How Many Ways Can You Cook An Egg?

Apple and Sultana Pancakes with Cinnamon Butter

MAKES 8 PANCAKES
 1 cup of sultanas
 1 egg
 1 cup of plain flour
 1/2 cup of milk
 1/2 tsp of baking powder
 1/2 tsp of cinnamon
 1/2 tsp of salt
 1/2 tsp of sugar
 1/2 tsp of vanilla extract
 1/2 tsp of lemon juice
 1/2 tsp of orange juice
 1/2 tsp of lime juice
 1/2 tsp of apple juice
 1/2 tsp of pear juice
 1/2 tsp of peach juice
 1/2 tsp of plum juice
 1/2 tsp of cherry juice
 1/2 tsp of raspberry juice
 1/2 tsp of strawberry juice
 1/2 tsp of blueberry juice
 1/2 tsp of blackberry juice
 1/2 tsp of raspberry juice
 1/2 tsp of strawberry juice
 1/2 tsp of blueberry juice
 1/2 tsp of blackberry juice

These warm, fluffy pancakes are not only great with apples, but you can also mix them with other fruits to match the season. Peach, apricot, kiwi, mango, or kiwi become a natural choice with sultanas – once you know the texture of these fruits is possible, you can really branch out. Experiment with different types in the batter too, like banana or ground ginger.

Apple, Onion and Sage Relish

MAKES A LITTLE BIT OF RELISH
 1 onion
 1 apple
 1/2 cup of sultanas
 1/2 cup of raisins
 1/2 cup of currants
 1/2 cup of cranberries
 1/2 cup of blueberries
 1/2 cup of blackberries
 1/2 cup of raspberries
 1/2 cup of strawberries
 1/2 cup of blueberries
 1/2 cup of blackberries
 1/2 cup of raspberries
 1/2 cup of strawberries

The character of the Granny Smith apple is perfect for accompanying rich flavours, such as cheese, nuts, sausage and meat pies. This relish also works wonderfully with bread, puddings and cereals, which are really flavoured and warm with sultanas. This relish can also be cooked – just swap the Granny Smith with a more appropriate variety or Bramley, and serve on a loaf with a drizzle of water for a rather, jammy toast. It's the perfect accompaniment to a lovely Sunday roast with all the fixings!

SWEETCORN FRITTERS

MAKES 10 FRITTERS
 1 cup of sweetcorn
 1/2 cup of flour
 1/2 cup of milk
 1/2 cup of sugar
 1/2 cup of vanilla extract
 1/2 cup of lemon juice
 1/2 cup of orange juice
 1/2 cup of lime juice
 1/2 cup of apple juice
 1/2 cup of pear juice
 1/2 cup of peach juice
 1/2 cup of plum juice
 1/2 cup of cherry juice
 1/2 cup of raspberry juice
 1/2 cup of strawberry juice
 1/2 cup of blueberry juice
 1/2 cup of blackberry juice

Get ready for a bit of fun in the kitchen! They are super adaptable and you can try many many variations to get the combination you like. For example, swap powder for cornmeal if you're not keen, or add a sliced chili if you feel like you need some heat. You can also try using different types of sweetcorn, such as the yellow, white or red. You can also try using different types of flour, such as wholemeal or gluten-free. You can also try using different types of sugar, such as brown sugar or coconut sugar. You can also try using different types of vanilla extract, such as Madagascar or Tahiti. You can also try using different types of lemon juice, such as organic or non-organic. You can also try using different types of orange juice, such as organic or non-organic. You can also try using different types of lime juice, such as organic or non-organic. You can also try using different types of apple juice, such as organic or non-organic. You can also try using different types of pear juice, such as organic or non-organic. You can also try using different types of peach juice, such as organic or non-organic. You can also try using different types of plum juice, such as organic or non-organic. You can also try using different types of cherry juice, such as organic or non-organic. You can also try using different types of raspberry juice, such as organic or non-organic. You can also try using different types of strawberry juice, such as organic or non-organic. You can also try using different types of blueberry juice, such as organic or non-organic. You can also try using different types of blackberry juice, such as organic or non-organic.

MEXICAN STREET CORN

MAKES 10 STREET CORN
 1 cup of corn
 1/2 cup of butter
 1/2 cup of cheese
 1/2 cup of salsa
 1/2 cup of lime juice
 1/2 cup of orange juice
 1/2 cup of lime juice
 1/2 cup of apple juice
 1/2 cup of pear juice
 1/2 cup of peach juice
 1/2 cup of plum juice
 1/2 cup of cherry juice
 1/2 cup of raspberry juice
 1/2 cup of strawberry juice
 1/2 cup of blueberry juice
 1/2 cup of blackberry juice

This is a wonderful way to eat corn – really, once you know how to combine it – and best eaten on a hot summer's day, maybe around a barbecue, with plenty of salsas to hand. If you don't have your own in the house and imagination, you're not eating it right!

All About Apples

Although some apples are in season all year round, many of them are at their best when the leaves on the trees start to turn brown and the temperature cools. Crunchy, shiny, crisp, juicy apples make a welcome change to the often heavy, warming food of the colder months. But apples baked into pies and puddings are soft and comforting and are a delicious way to greet the autumn season.

Experiment with combining a couple of different apples when cooking for more interesting flavours. If you're able, shopping at loose-pick green-grocers means you can buy a wider variety.

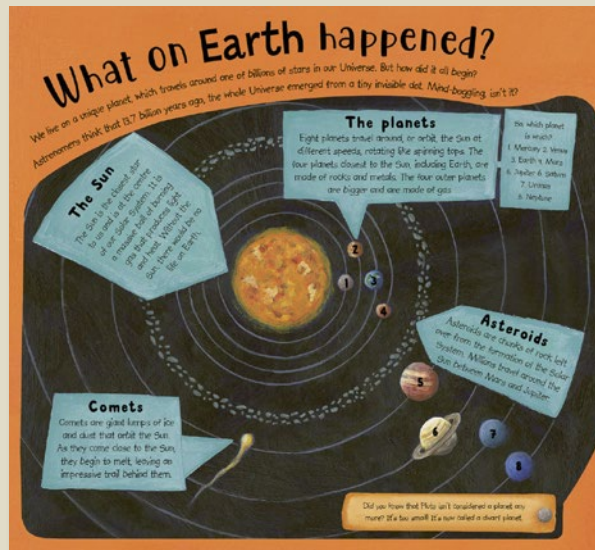
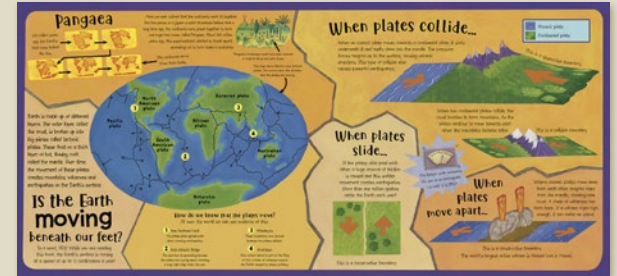
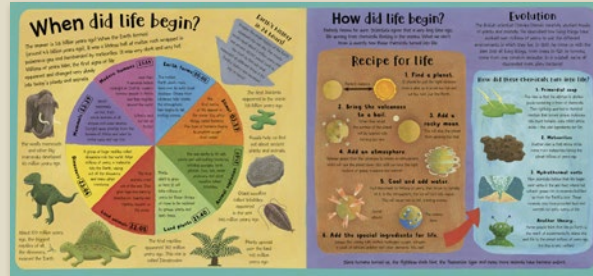
MOST TART
 Bramley
 Granny Smith
 Pink Lady
 Braeburn

MOST SWEET
 Royal Gala
 Red Delicious
 Jazz
 Egremont Pippin
 Golden Delicious
 Cook
 Red Prince

To get the best from your apples when cooking, you need to get to grips with their individual flavours and textures. Hard, dense Bramley or Braeburn apples hold on to their juices well, so they are best-suited to chopping and cooking until soft. Perky Cox or Gala apples are sweet and fragrant, so they are great for snacking on, or adding raw to salads or bircher muesli.

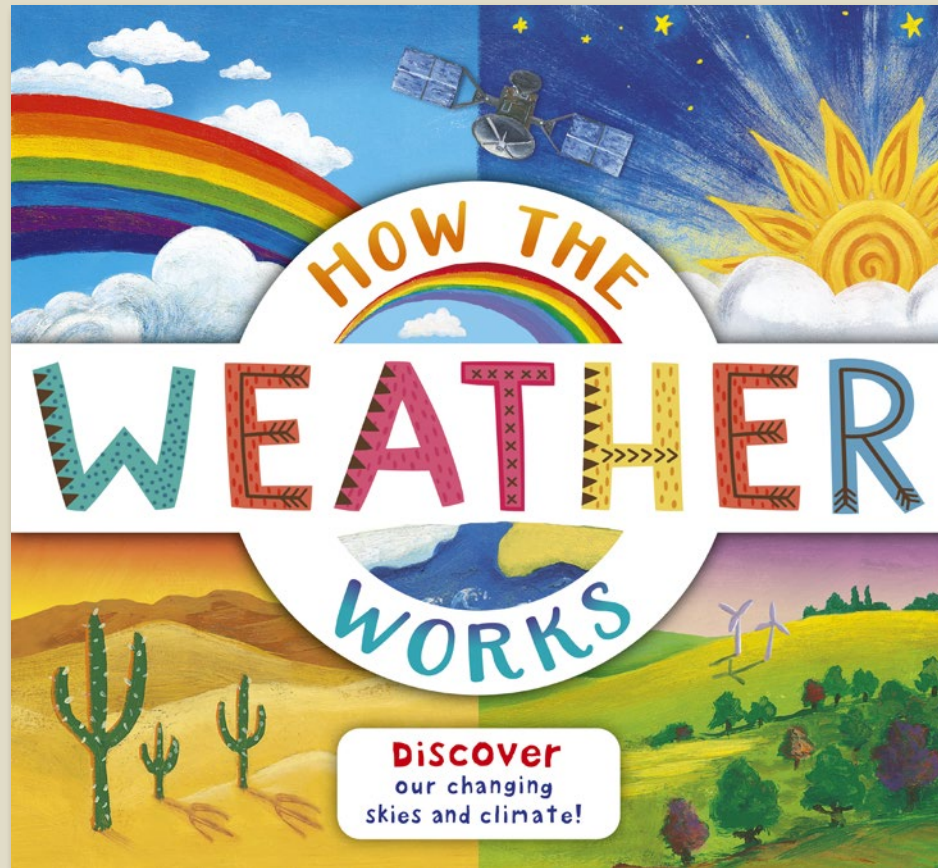
Pub Date	25/08/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800781160
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lizzie Mabbott
Illustrator	Charlotte Dumortier
Extent	96pp
Rights Available	World

How the World Works



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

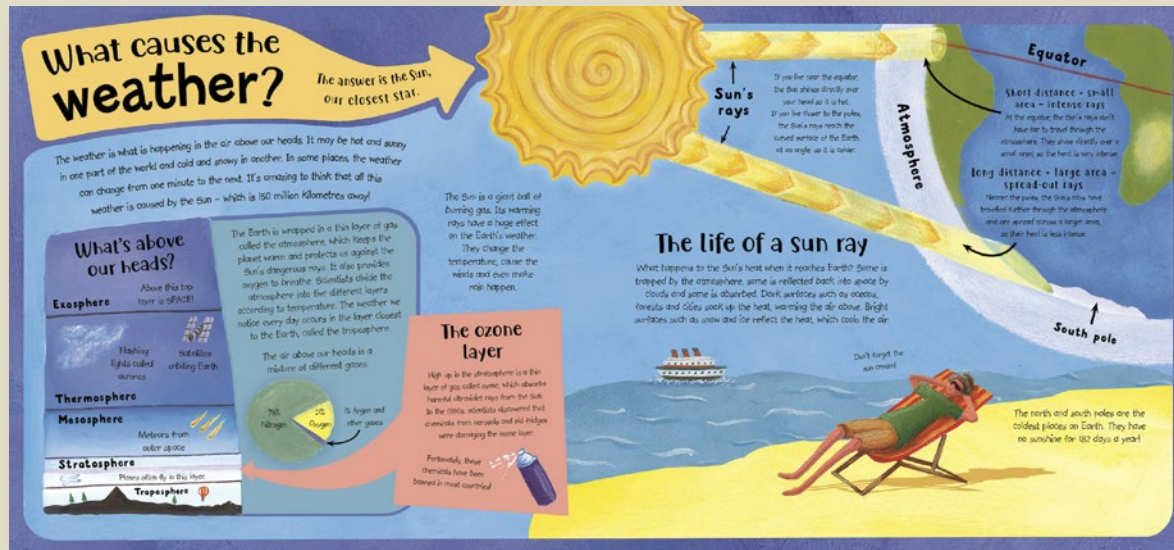
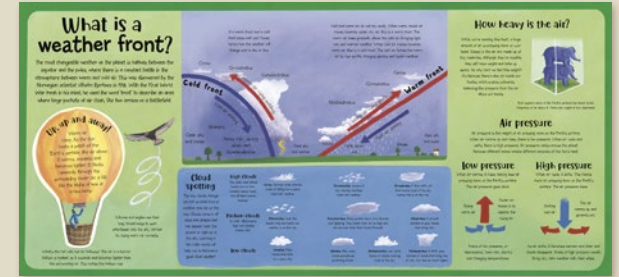
How the Weather Works



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

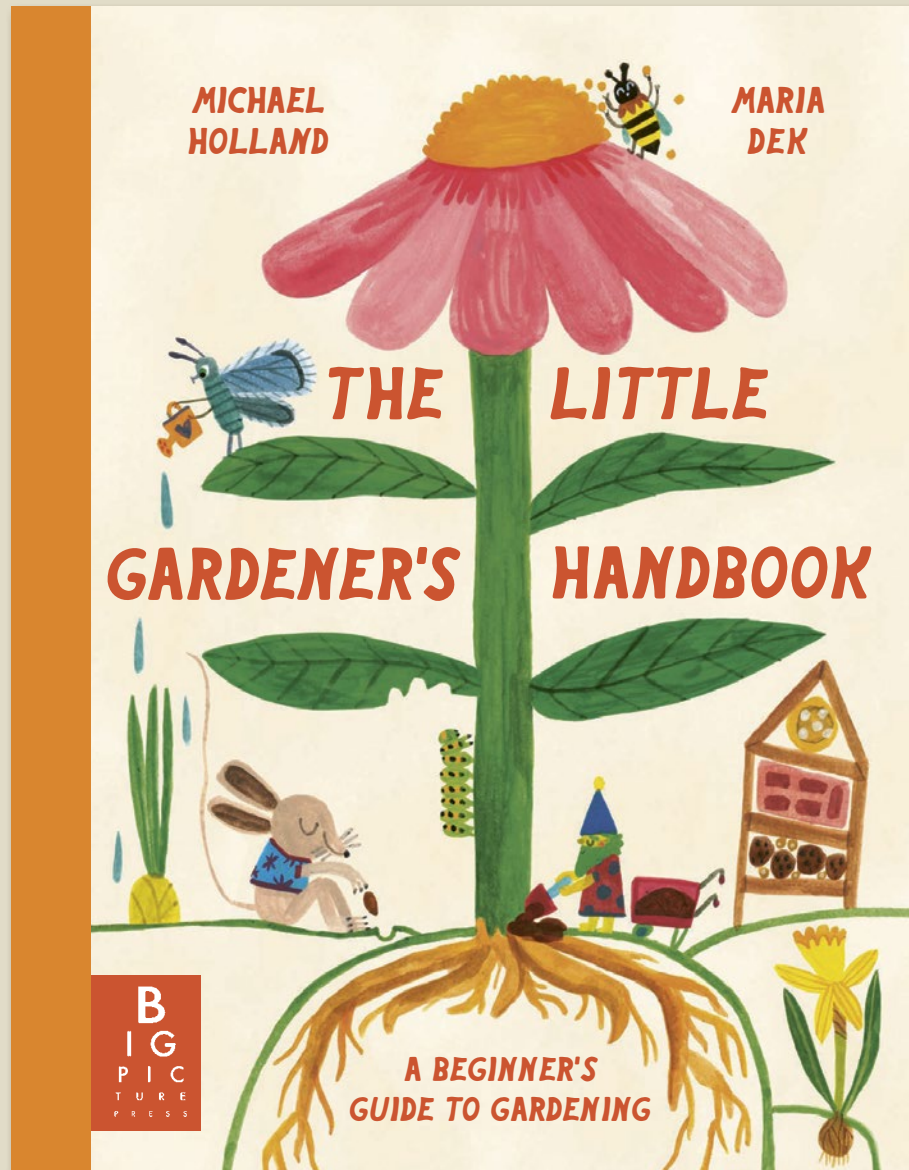
- A fresh, updated look for the acclaimed series featuring *How the World Works* and *How the Weather Works*, which has sold over 213,000 copies worldwide (as of October 2022).
- An accessible, gorgeously illustrated first science book, answering children's most pressing questions about how the weather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

How the Weather Works



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

The Little Gardener's Handbook



A vibrant introduction to gardening.

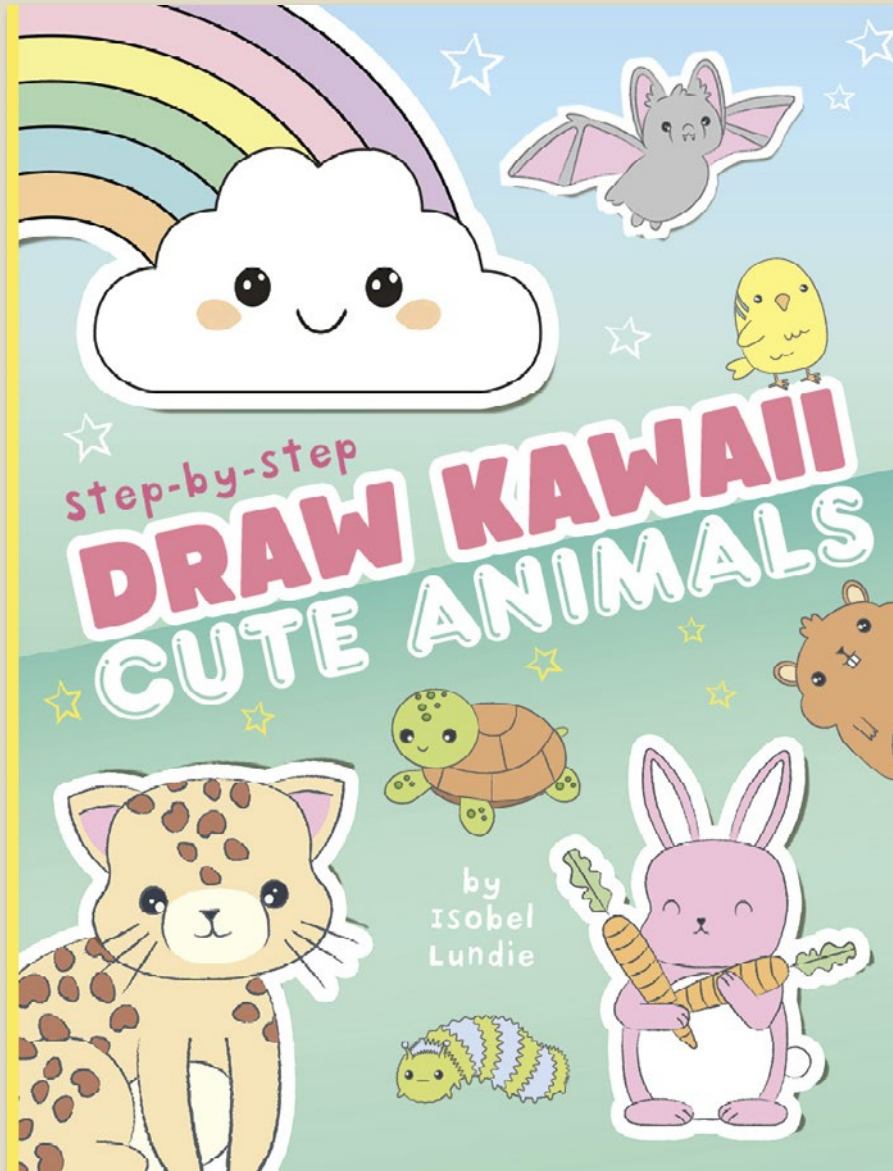
- A vibrant first introduction to gardening for ages 6+
- Includes DIY activities to try at home.
- Text by expert ecologist and educator, Michael Holland.
- Colourful, charming artwork by illustrator Maria Dek.
- Expanding the younger side of the Big Picture Press list.
- Gardening is a subject only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

The Little Gardener's Handbook



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

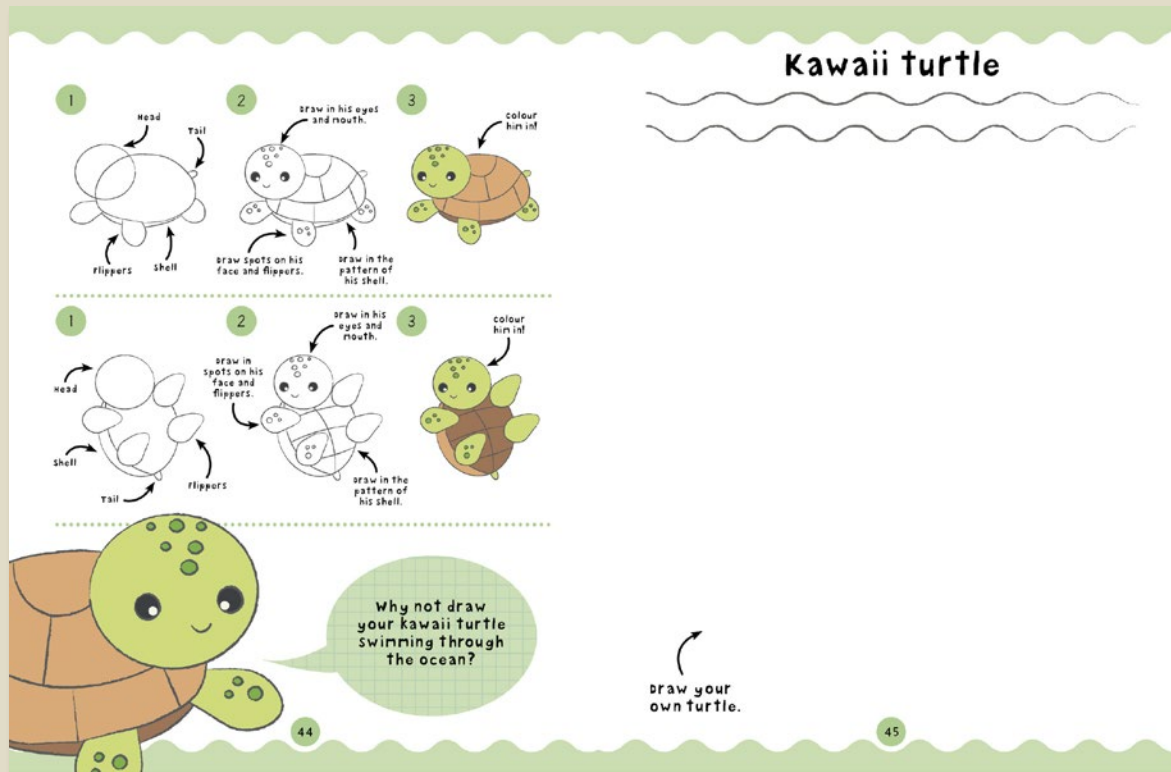
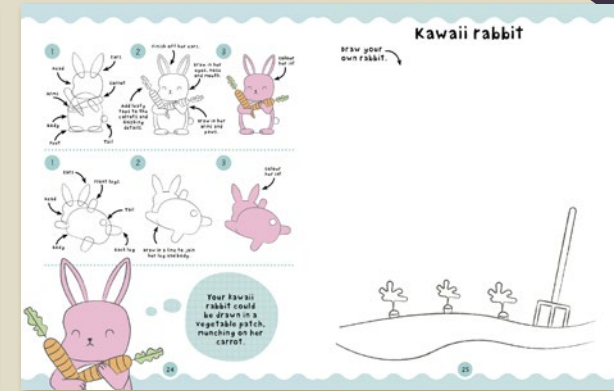
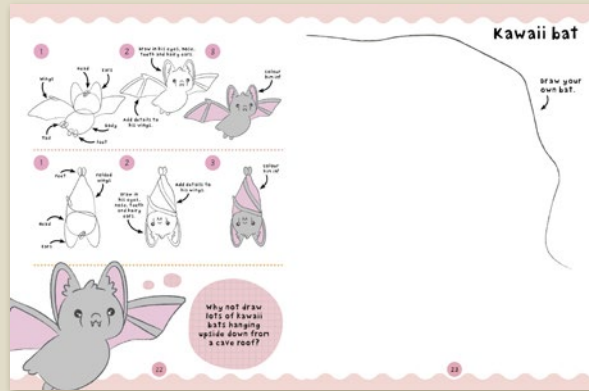
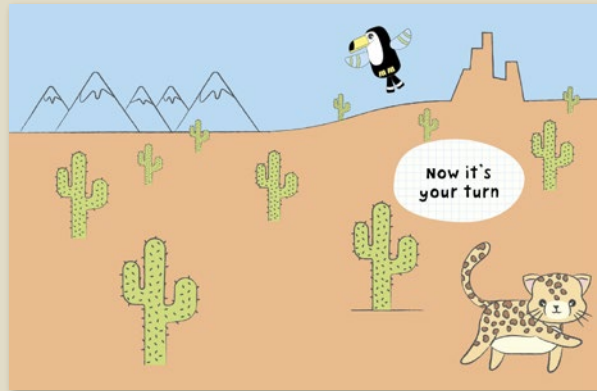
Draw Kawaii: Cute Animals



Introduce your child to the charming world of kawaii!

- Easy to follow instructions and guides throughout.
- Learn how to draw a range of different cute kawaii animals - perfect for young girls in particular.
- A brilliant beginners guide to introduce children to different drawing techniques, mediums and art styles, helping them to gain confidence.

Draw Kawaii: Cute Animals



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800789937
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Isobel Lundie
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

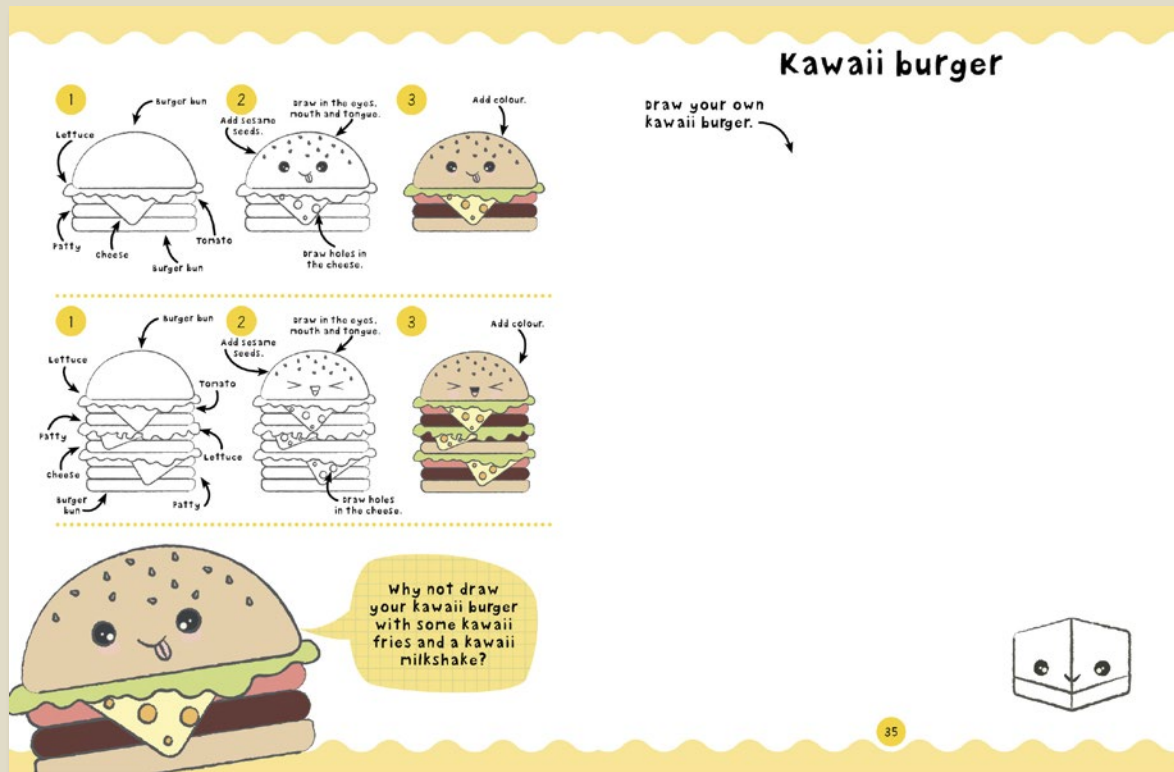
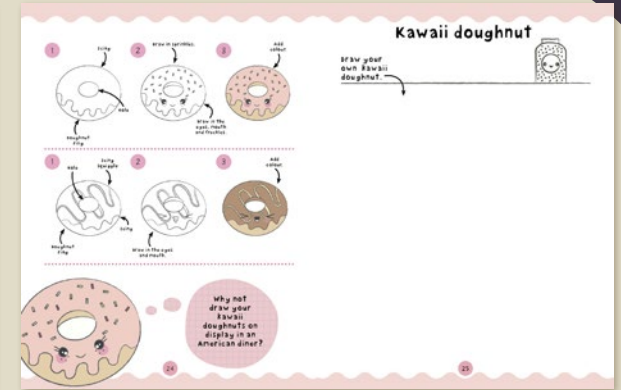
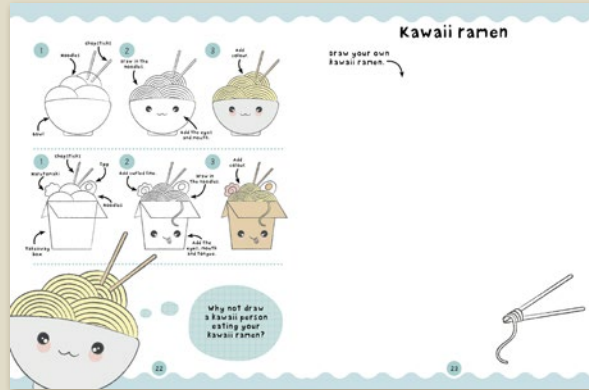
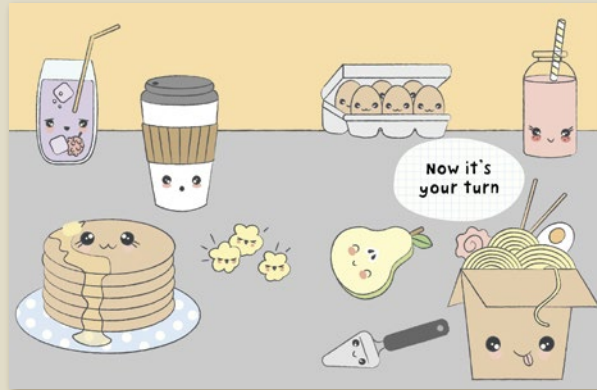
Draw Kawaii: Cute Food



Welcome to the charming world of kawaii!

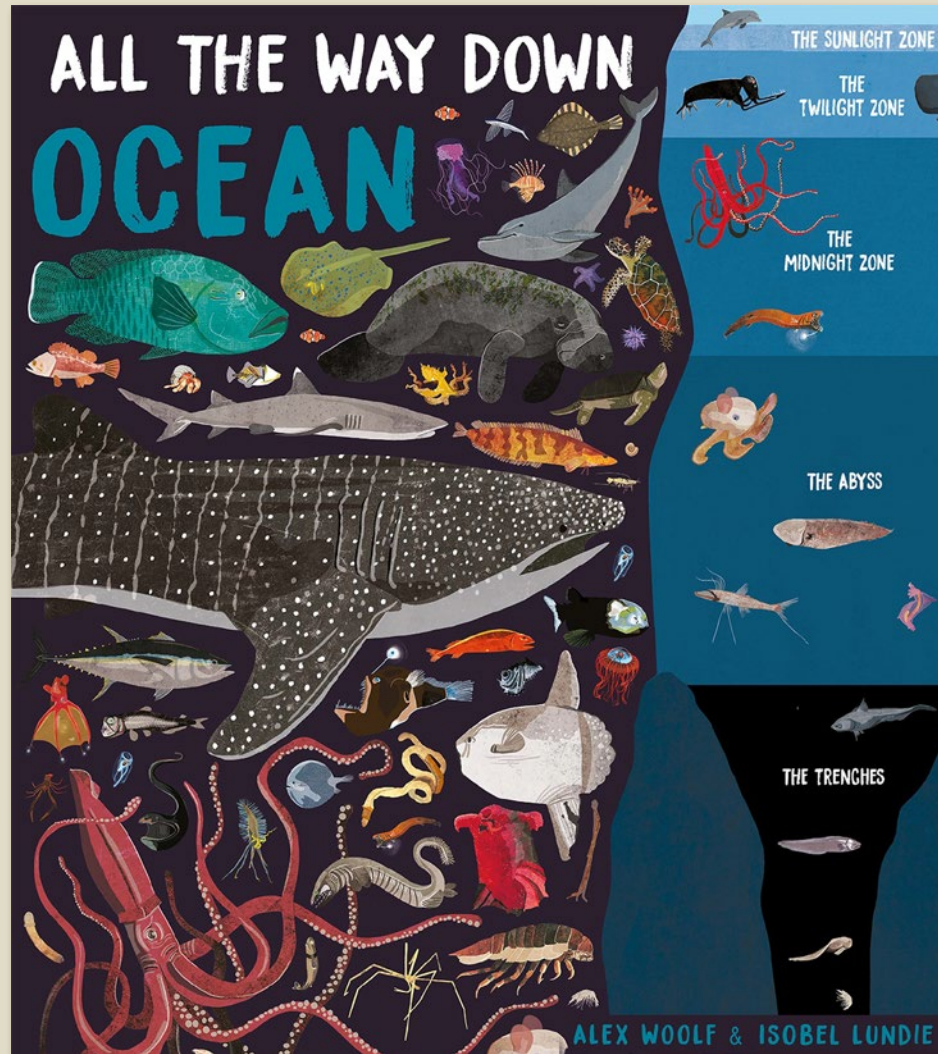
- Easy to follow instructions and guides throughout.
- From fries to cupcakes, learn how to draw a range of different cute kawaii food - perfect for young girls in particular!
- A brilliant beginners guide to introduce children to different drawing techniques, mediums and art styles, helping them to gain confidence.

Draw Kawaii: Cute Food



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800789944
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Isobel Lundie
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

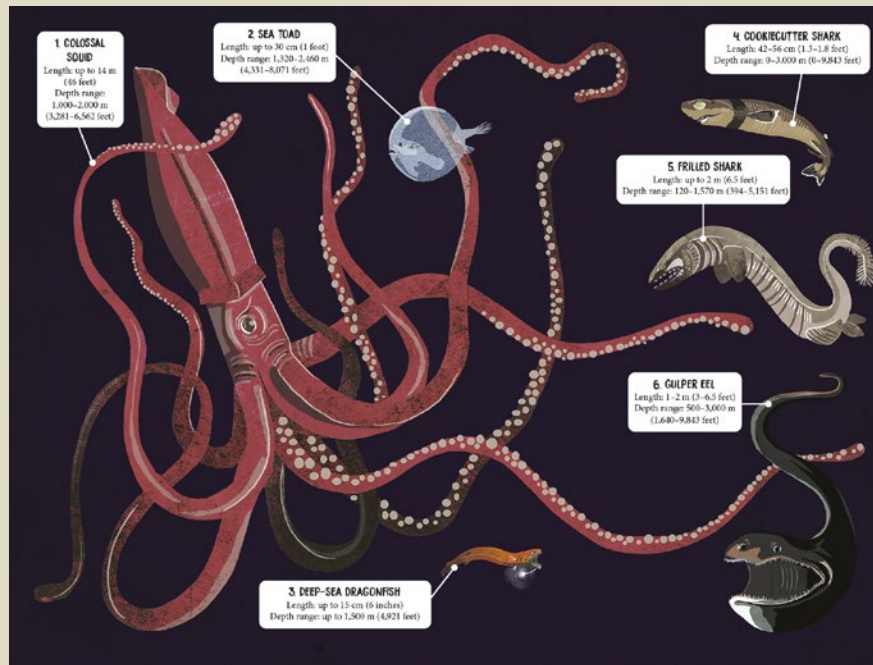
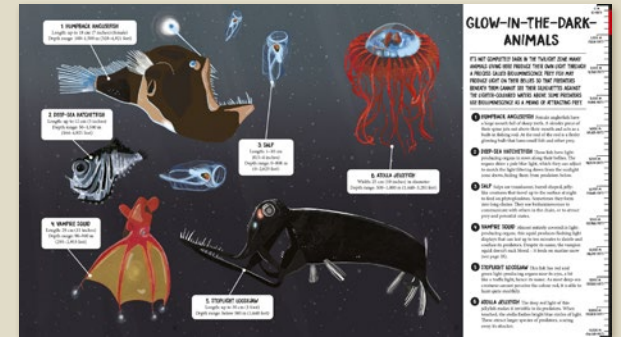
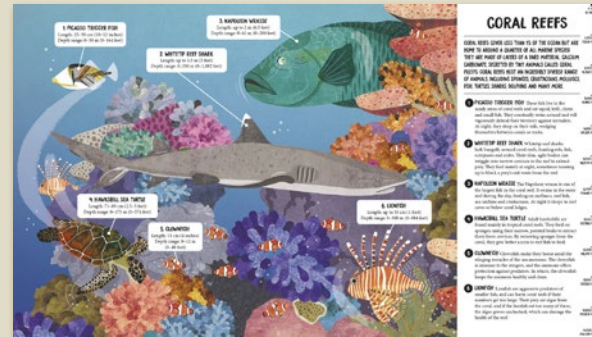
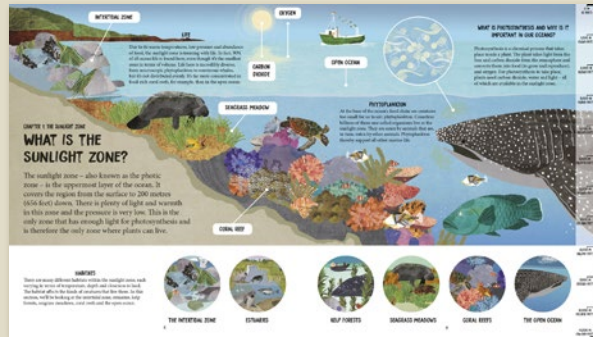
All The Way Down: Ocean



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



Pub Date	06/03/2025
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
Files To Printer	14/10/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World

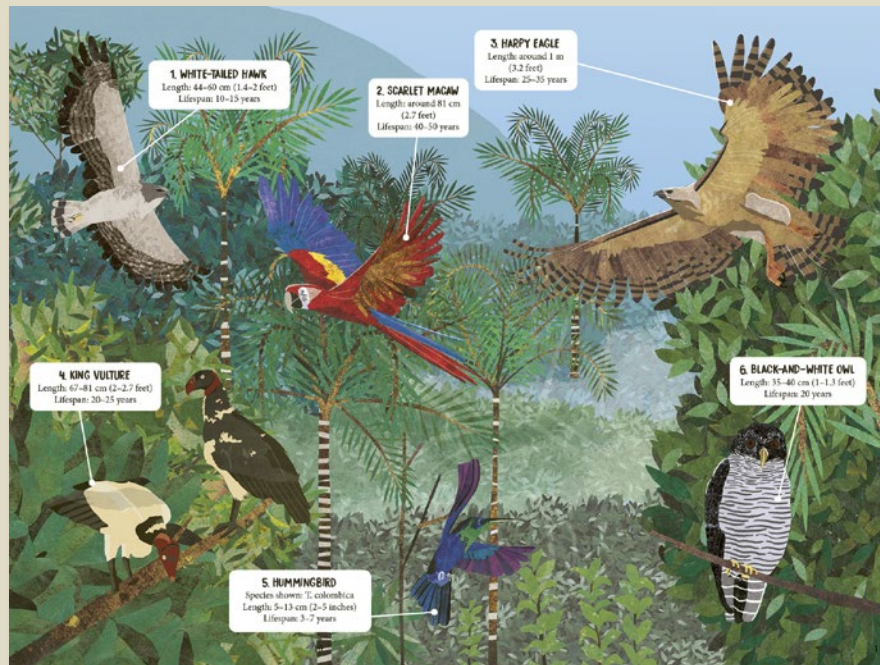
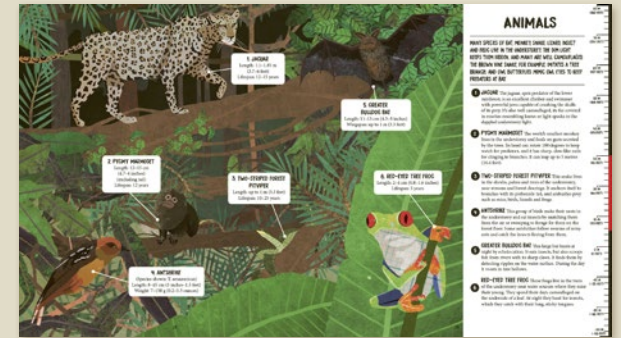
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



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



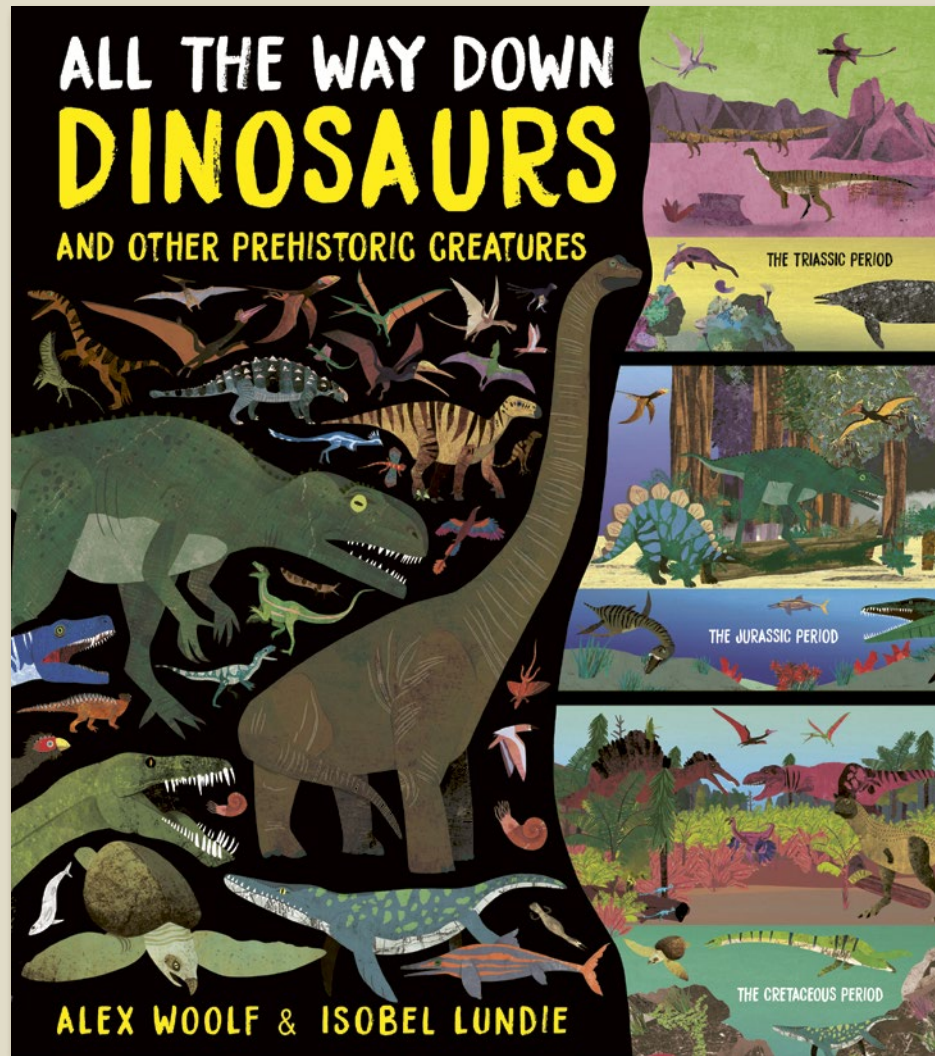
HIGH FLYERS

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.

Pub Date	28/04/2021
Pub Price	£9.99
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
Rights Available	World

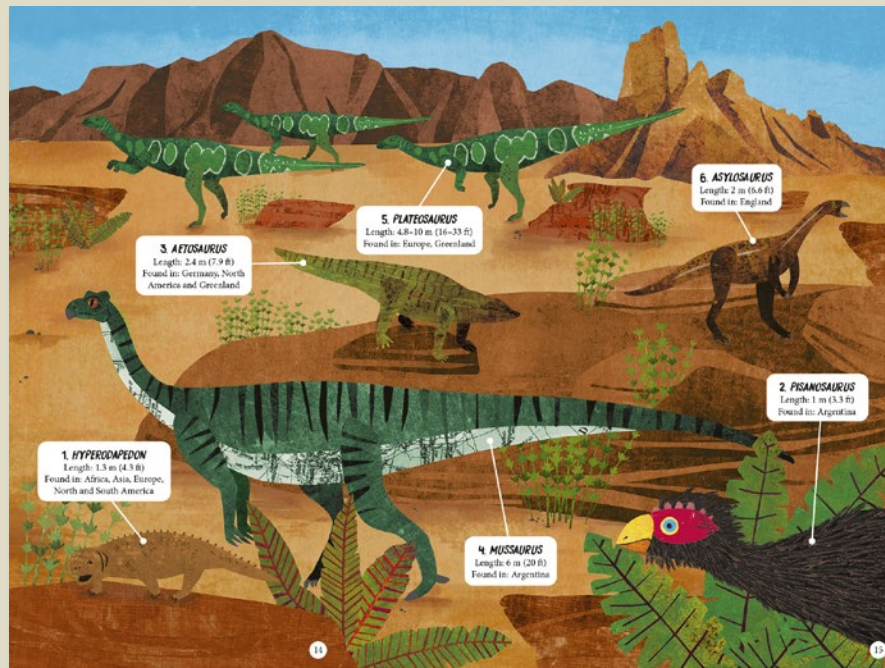
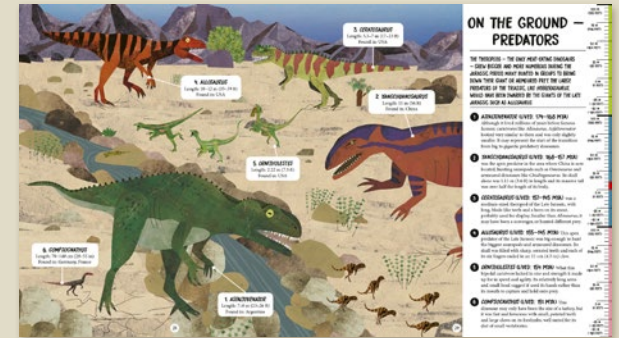
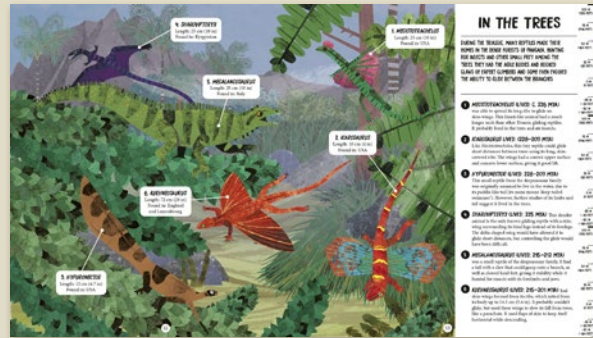
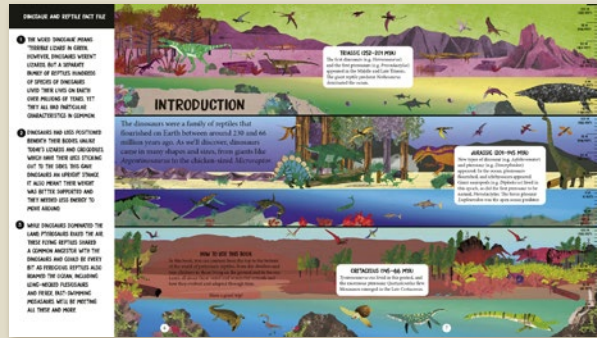
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



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. LESS 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.

- HYPERODAPTEON (LIVED: 231-227 MYA)**
This weird-looking animal is a kind of rhycolosaur - a beaked reptile related to the dinosaurs. It had a scaly body and moved slowly, using its beak to cut through tough plants.
- 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.
- 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.
- MUSSAURUS (LIVED: 215 MYA)** or '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.
- PLATEOSAURUS (LIVED: 214-204 MYA)**
Plateosaurus was one of the biggest 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.
- ASYLOSIAURUS (LIVED: 208-201 MYA)** was one of the last sauropodomorph dinosaurs to walk on its hind legs. Its close cousin, the sauropod, all walked on four legs.

Pub Date	28/07/2022
Pub Price	£9.99
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



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help@circularsoftware.com

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