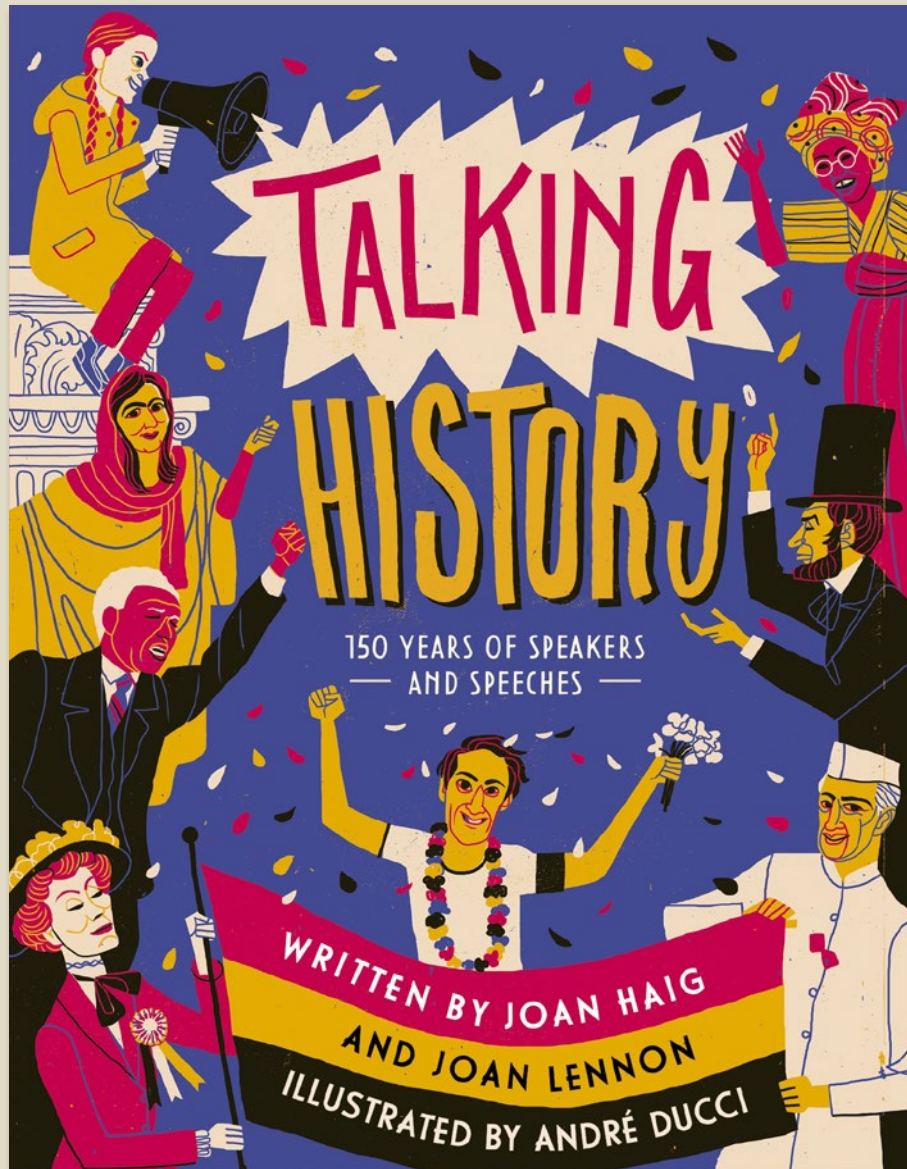




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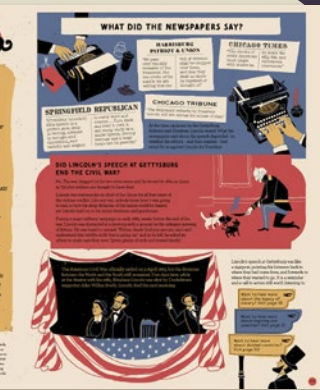
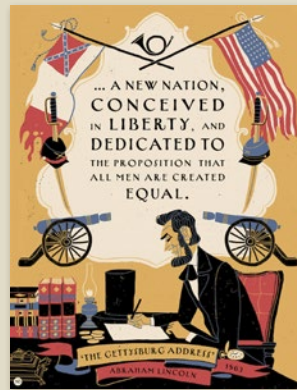
Talking History



150 years of world-changing speeches

- An accessible look at political and social history, and issues that remain pertinent today
- Contemporary design and illustrations from André Ducci accompany engaging text
- Authors are experienced children's writers and academics with expert knowledge on the topics discussed. In 2021, Joan Haig was selected as one of prestigious Scottish Book Trust's authors in residence, working with a school in Aberdeen
- Sample contents: Abraham Lincoln, 'The Gettysburg Address', 1863; Jawaharlal Nehru, 'A Tryst with Destiny', 1947; Nelson Mandela, 'Speech from the Dock', 1964; Harvey Milk, 'The Hope Speech', 1978; Angela Merkel, 'Address to 68th Session of the WHO', 2015 and Severn Cullis-Suzuki, 'Listen to the Children', 1992,

Talking History



In 1903, in the city of Manchester, UK, Emmeline Pankhurst and her eldest daughter Christabel founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). The organisation campaigned fearlessly for women's right to vote.

THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

This wasn't the first time that women in Britain had fought for the vote. Since the mid-nineteenth century, female campaigners called 'suffragists' had tried to win rights for women in society through peaceful petitions and, later on, by refusing to pay their taxes.

But this campaign was slow with few results. After years of unsuccessful peaceful protest by the suffragists, the WSPU decided that it was time for action - 'Deeds Not Words', as their motto said. Members of the WSPU took part in 'civil disobedience' to literally fight for their cause. They chained themselves to railings, hacked politicians' plants, bonked in empty buildings, and smashed windows in public places, constantly clashing with the authorities.

They were so determined to achieve their political aims that they deliberately took part in violence and vandalism to influence the public and the government.

Newspapers began referring to militant WSPU campaigners as 'suffragettes'. By 1910, the WSPU had branches all over the country.

THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

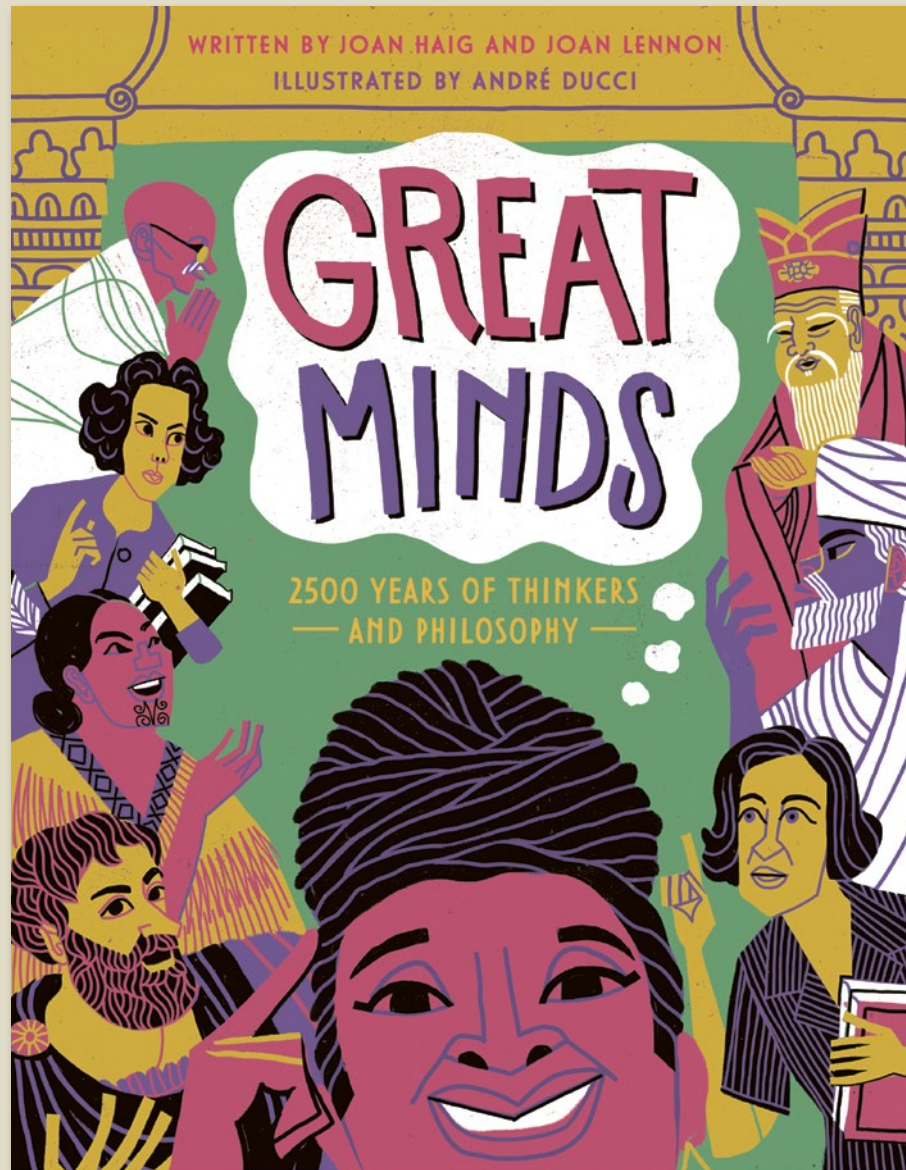
Around 1,000 suffragettes were imprisoned for their 'substance' behaviour. While in jail, some continued to fight by going on hunger strikes, refusing to eat or drink. At first, they were released to prevent them from starving, but, by 1910, prison wardens began to force feed them. Women were badly hurt, prompting public outrage at what was seen as government torture.

The government responded by passing the 1913 'Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act. Under this new law, when women on hunger strike became critically weak, they were sent home. As soon as they recovered, they were promptly returned to continue their sentence. It was dubbed the 'Cat and Mouse Act' because of the way a cat plays with its prey repeatedly letting it escape before catching it again.

Emmeline Pankhurst was imprisoned and released 16 times! It was in 1913, in between prison sentences, that she visited the United States to campaign for support and funding. She addressed a group of women at the Parsons Theatre in Hartford, Connecticut, in a powerful speech attempting to justify the use of militant tactics in the fight for women's rights.



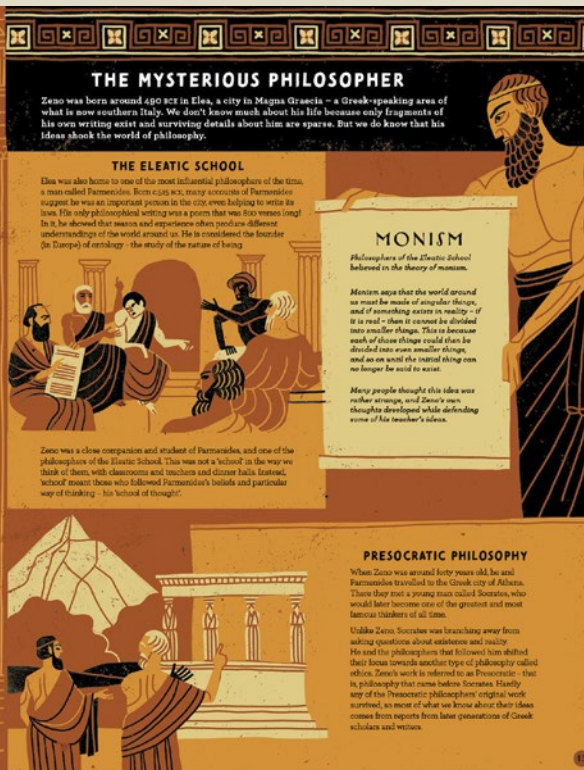
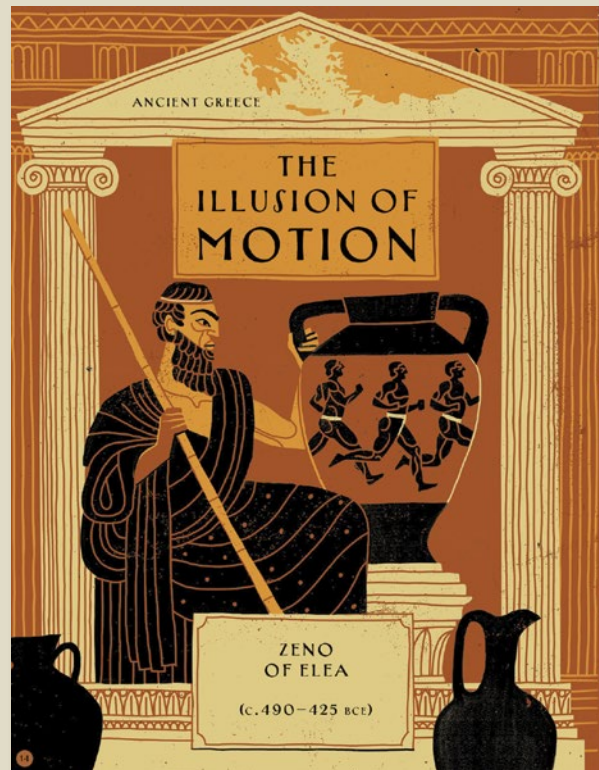
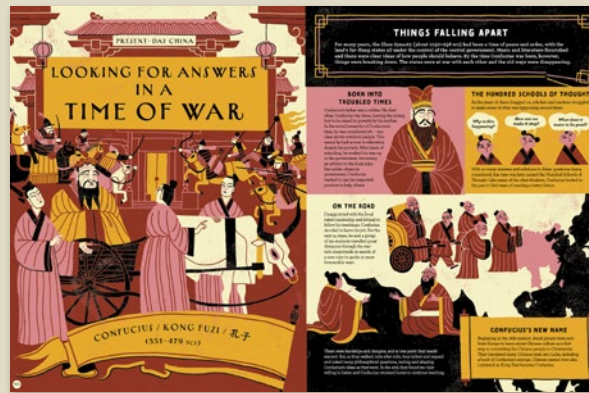
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Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World



Over 2500 years of incredible ideas from some of the world's greatest minds.

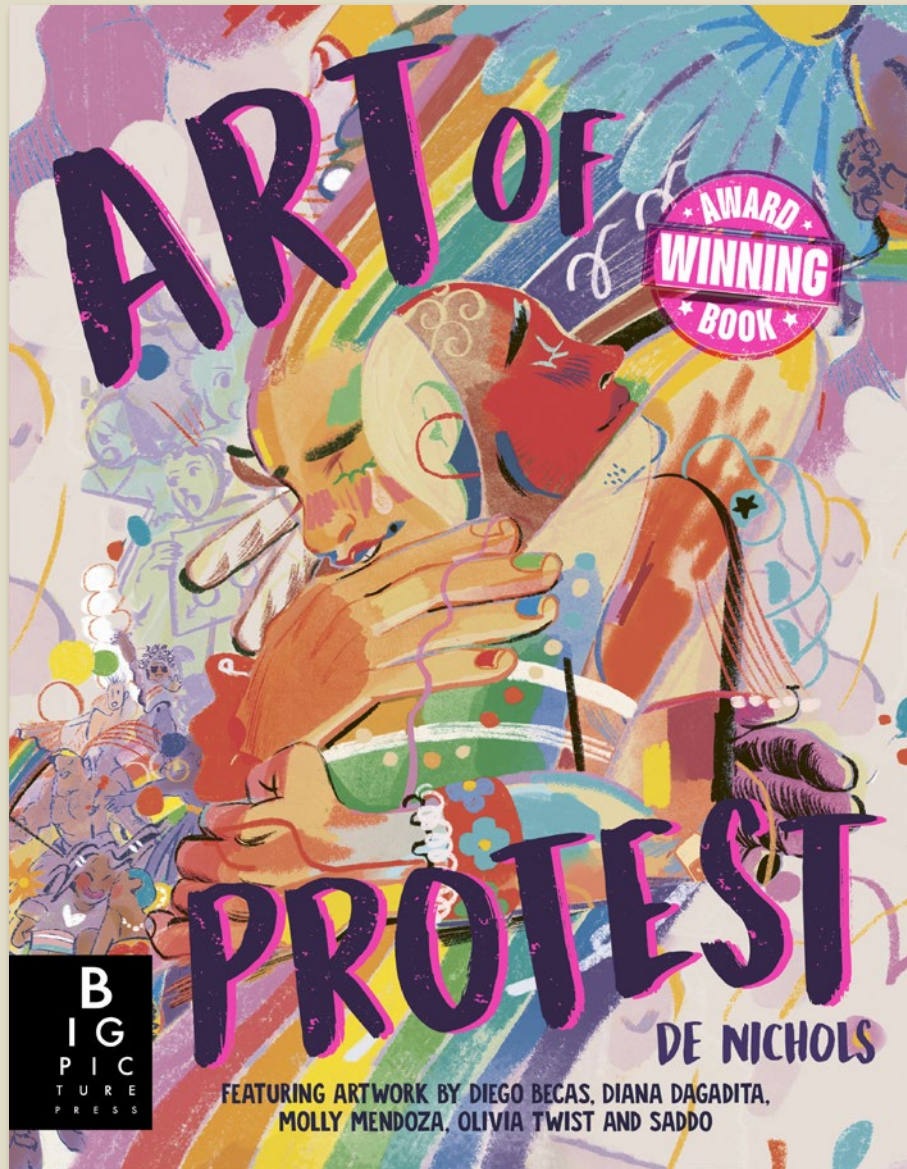
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7. To change the world (Karl Marx)8. Experiments with Truth (Gandhi)9. The existence of nothing (Nishida Kitaro)10. We are the symbol makers (Susanne Langer)11. The trolley problem (Philippa Foot)12. African philosophy (Henry Odera Oruka)13. People of the long white cloud (Maori philosophy)14. Animals and us (Mary Midgley)15. An accident at the crossroads (Kimberlé Crenshaw Williams)

Great Minds



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Illustrator	André Ducci
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Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

Art of Protest



Discover the power of words, images and much more in this analytical and thought-provoking look at protest art.

- Stunning artwork by contemporary artists around the world
- As told by TED talker, activist, lecturer and artist De Nichols
- De's *Mirror Casket* project was commended by legendary activist Angela Davis in Smithsonian Magazine.
- **WINNER OF THE BRITISH BOOK DESIGN & PRODUCTION AWARDS IN THE CHILDREN'S TRADE 9 TO 16 CATEGORY!**
- **WINNER OF THE 2023 BOLOGNA RAGAZZI AWARD!**
- Uncoated and fluoro pantone cover treatments with flaps.

Art of Protest



Protest art often makes use of symbols, which can quickly convey powerful meaning.

SYMBOLISM

Paper Cranes
In Japan, it is believed that someone who folds 1,000 origami cranes will be granted a wish. In 1945, two-year-old Sadako Sasaki was in the vicinity of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. She suffered long-term effects from that exposure, including developing leukaemia. Before she died at the age of 12, Sadako folded more than 1,000 cranes, and the paper crane went on to become a symbol of peace.

The Peace Sign
The peace sign was created by the British artist Gerald Holtom in 1958 as the logo for a campaign for nuclear disarmament in the UK. It has since become an iconic symbol of calls for peace.

Umbrellas
During protests for democracy in Hong Kong in 2014, activists used umbrellas as shields against tear gas and other aggressions by the police. The umbrellas came to symbolize the protests and gave the movement its name (read more on pages 52-53).

The Clenched Fist
The image of an upraised clenched fist is a powerful symbol of protest and resistance. Some of its first uses were by labour unions in the early 1900s, before it grew in popularity and became a symbol of many causes, including Black Power, the anti-apartheid movement and the feminist movement.

The Rainbow
The rainbow is the most iconic symbol of the LGBTQ+ movement. It represents diversity, acceptance and the spectrum of human sexualities and genders.

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Rights Available	World

My First Book of Weather



A bright first book about the weather

- *My First Book of Nature*, the first title in the series, has sold over 60,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Comprised of four clear sections
- Sample contents: **What is weather?** Up in the air/The sun/The wind; **What's the weather today?** Land and sea/Nature's weather warnings/A storm is on the way; **World Weather** Cold Earth/Warm Earth/Climates; **Extreme Weather** Wild Weather Events/Hot and cold/Weird weather
- Includes a search-and-find element to look for in every scene and 4 tear-out wipe-clean spotting cards, with writing and drawing activities
- Consulted and *endorsed* by the Royal Meteorological Society
- Illustrated by Taiwanese artist Cinyee Chiu - bold, bright, fun and appealing to early readers

My First Book of Weather

UP IN THE AIR

Our planet is wrapped in a blanket of air called the atmosphere. This is where our weather is made. Weather is changing all the time, all over the world.

Along the troposphere, the atmosphere slowly thins into space above.

Below the troposphere, the atmosphere slowly thins into space above.

The atmosphere is made up of air. There are invisible gases in air, such as oxygen, dioxide, water vapour and nitrogen.

The bottom layer of the atmosphere is called the troposphere. The air in this layer is always moving around. It swirls, which mix heat through the air, turning the weather warm, wet or windy.

When we make a hot air balloon, light air rises to the sky.

The Sun's energy warms the ground, which warms the air above it. This makes the air rise and creates a wind.

Clouds are made of tiny water droplets. They are made of water vapour that has risen from the ground.

Wind turbines are used to generate electricity from the wind.

The atmosphere makes the world a good place for life. It helps keep our planet just the right temperature – not too hot and not too cold. It is also full of the gases people, animals and plants need to breathe.

THE SUN

The world's weather starts with the Sun. Our sun is a star – a huge ball of glowing gas in space. It gives off energy that bathes our planet in heat and light.

The Sun is very big and very old! If the Sun were the size of a beach ball, the Earth would be the size of a coin. It is 4.5 billion years old. That number has eight zeroes and looks like this: 4,500,000,000.

A ray of sunlight has about 180,000 miles to travel to reach the Earth.

The Sun is a very long way away. The distance to the Sun is around 93 million miles. The further away, the longer it takes for the Sun's energy to reach us.

At midday the Sun is high in the sky, right above us, and its rays of energy are at their strongest.

The Sun warms the Earth and the atmosphere. It keeps the Earth's heat close to it. This keeps our planet warm. The warmer air in the atmosphere has energy and that makes it move around, helping to create weather.

The Sun's energy warms us so it's a good idea to wear your hat by coming out in the sun.

Plants need sunlight to grow. They use the Sun's energy to make food. Some animals and plants, and the Sun's energy is passed on to other living things on Earth.

The Sun rises in the east, making the start of a new day.

In the evening, the Sun sets below the horizon in the west.

Daylight is made up of different colours of light. An invisible spectrum passes through the air. The blue light is scattered more than the other colours. That's why we see the sky as blue.

THE WIND

Wind is air that is moving from one place to another. Powerful winds blow all over the world. Even though we cannot see the wind, we can see the things it moves and we can feel it on our skin.

Some winds blow right around the world, set streams on strong winds that flow high up in the atmosphere. You need to see these air currents from space around the Earth and feel the weather.

The Sun's energy warms the ground, which warms the air above it. This makes the air rise and creates a wind.

The wind blows in places with both warm and cold air. The difference in temperature makes the air move.

Warm air is lighter than cold air, so it rises.

Cold air sinks and is pushed into the space below the warm, rising air. This movement of air is wind.

The Sun warms the ground.

As the wind blows across the top of the ocean, it makes waves. When the biggy tops of the waves break, they can send us back to the beach.

WINDY WEATHER: Clothes are blowing in the breeze.

HEAVY WINDS: Clothes blow down and down. The moving air makes them dance in the sky.

WINDY WEATHER: Leaves and small things are blown away.

WINDY WEATHER: The wind is blowing across the top of the ocean, it makes waves. When the biggy tops of the waves break, they can send us back to the beach.

WATER

We can't always see it, but water is all around us. Water is always on the move between the air, the land and the sea. The way that water moves around the planet is called the water cycle.

When the Sun heats water, it turns into water vapour (an invisible gas). Plants make water vapour, too. They soak up water from the ground and water vapour escapes from their leaves into the atmosphere.

High up, water vapour cools to form tiny water droplets. This is called condensation. These droplets gather together to form clouds.

Clouds grow bigger as more and more water vapour condenses into tiny droplets. Moving air high up in the sky blows clouds to different places.

When the water droplets are too heavy, they fall from the sky as rain. If the air is very cold, the clouds are made of ice crystals instead of water droplets. Ice crystals can fall as snow.

Rain pours down on the land and begins to flow in rivers and streams back towards the ocean. Snow settles on the ground, or it melts and turns back into liquid water.

Water vapour rises in the air.

Water vapour from plants rises in the air.

Water vapour from the ocean rises in the air.

Some of the rainwater stays in lakes. Water also soaks into the ground and the rocks. It is called groundwater.

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Illustrator	Cinyee Chiu
Extent	64pp
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Rights Available	World

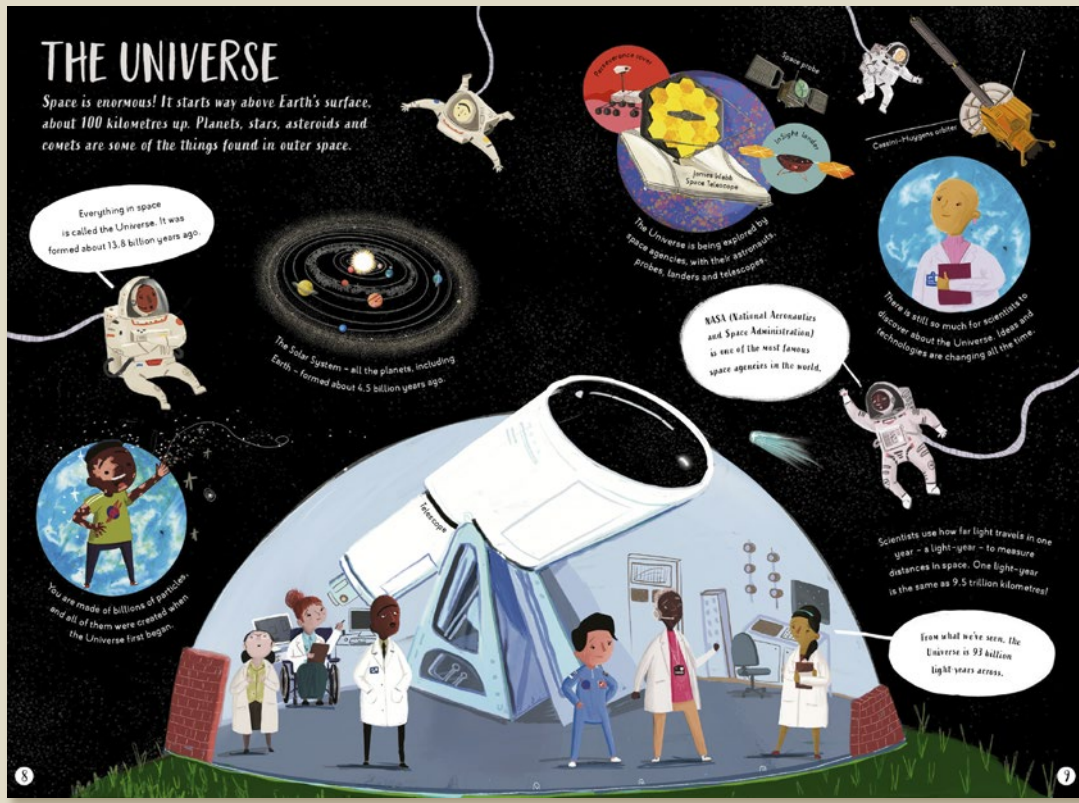
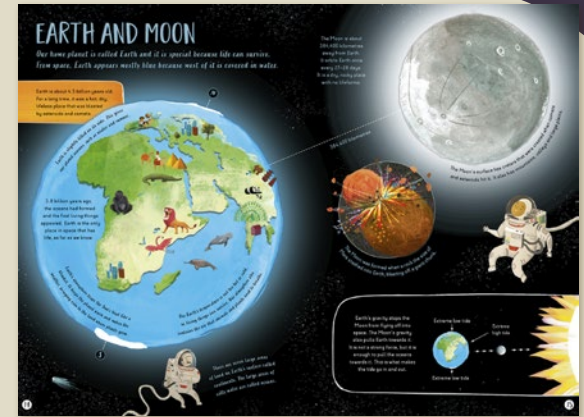
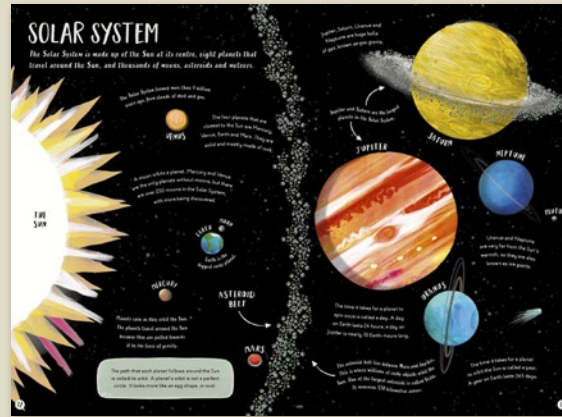
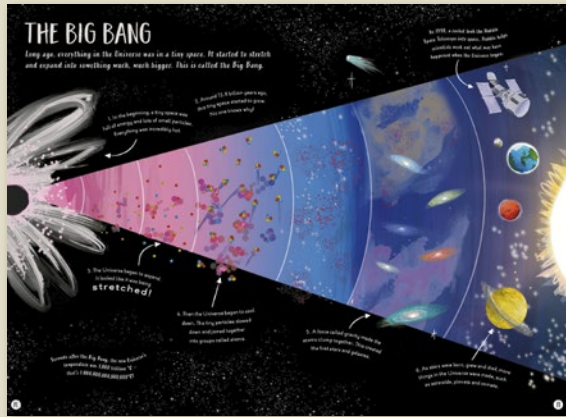
My First Book of Space



Explore the wonders of the cosmos in this gorgeously illustrated first guide to space.

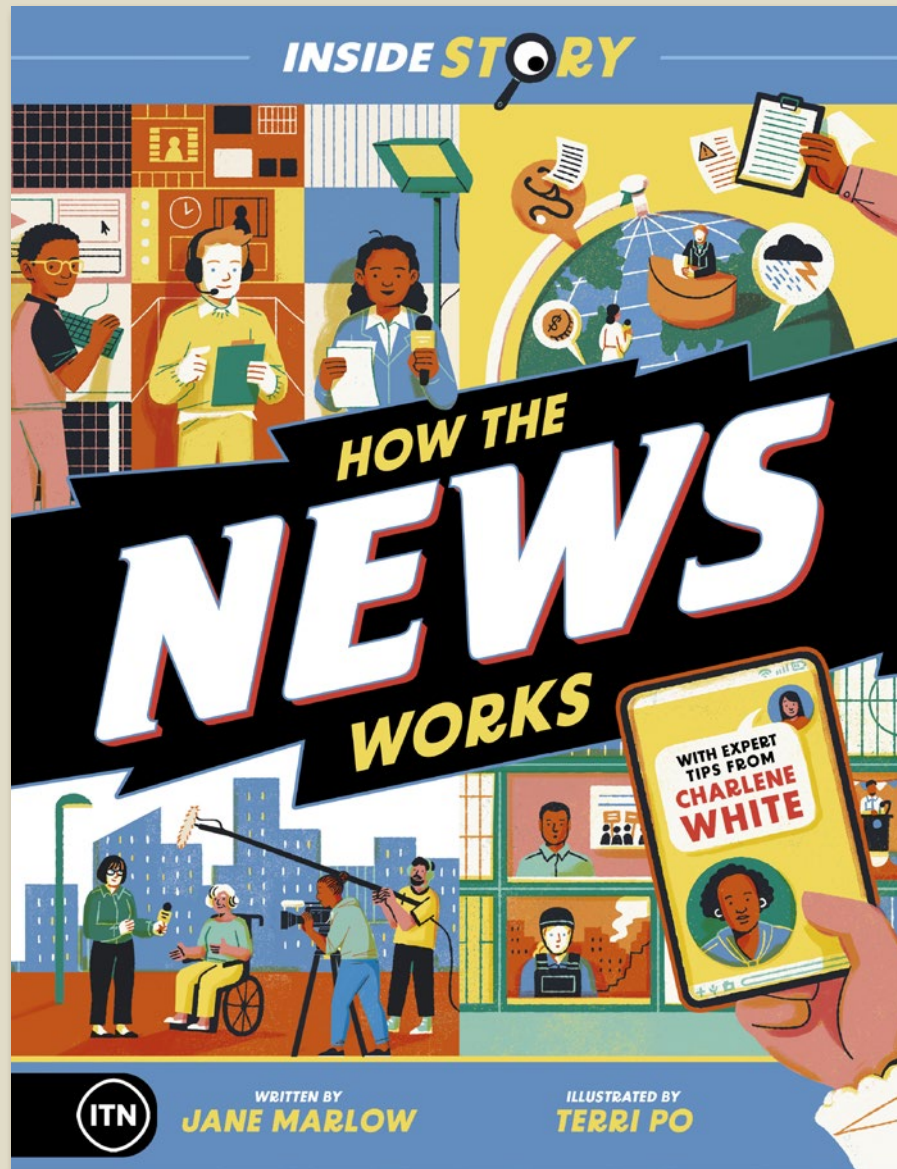
- Split into four clear sections for guided reading and learning about the topic
- Charming illustrations by award-winning illustrator Aaron Cushley (won the SLA Information Book Award 2021 for *How Many Mice Make an Elephant*)
- Large format for lap-time reading, with busy pages to pore over again and again
- Includes a search-and-find element featuring a shooting star on every page
- *My First Book of Nature* has sold over 64,000 copies worldwide (as of September 2023)

My First Book of Space



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Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Aaron Cushley
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 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!

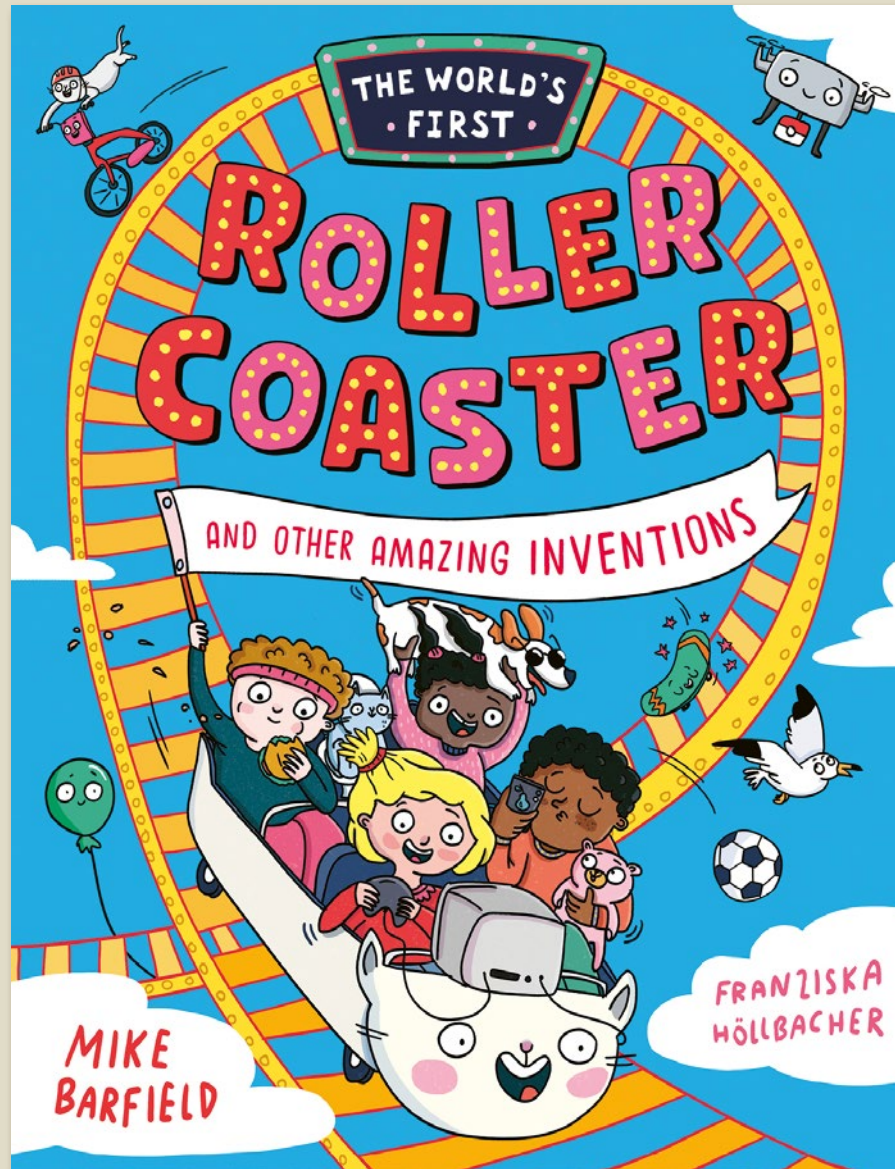
- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by 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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Illustrator	Terri Po
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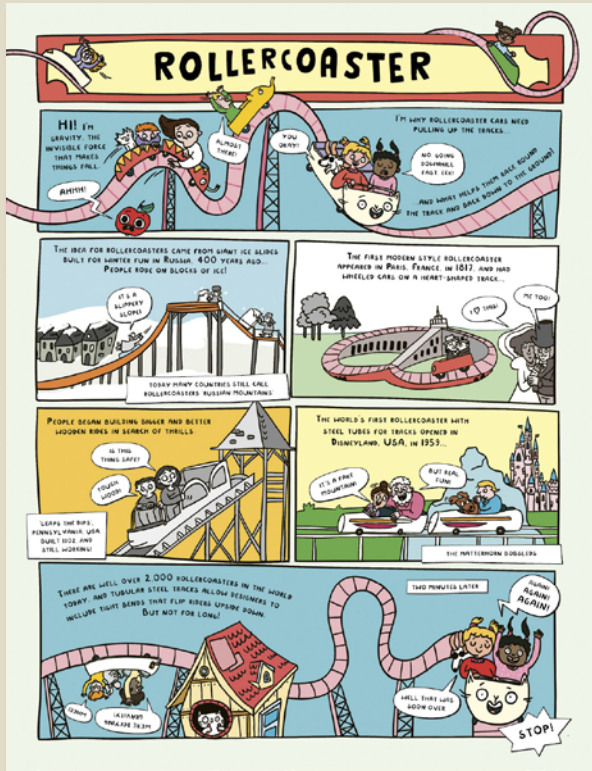
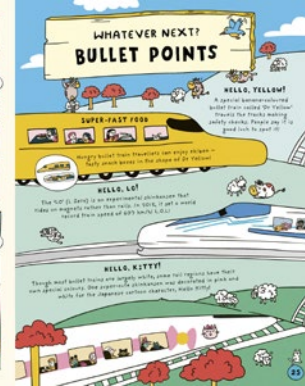
The World's First Rollercoaster



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

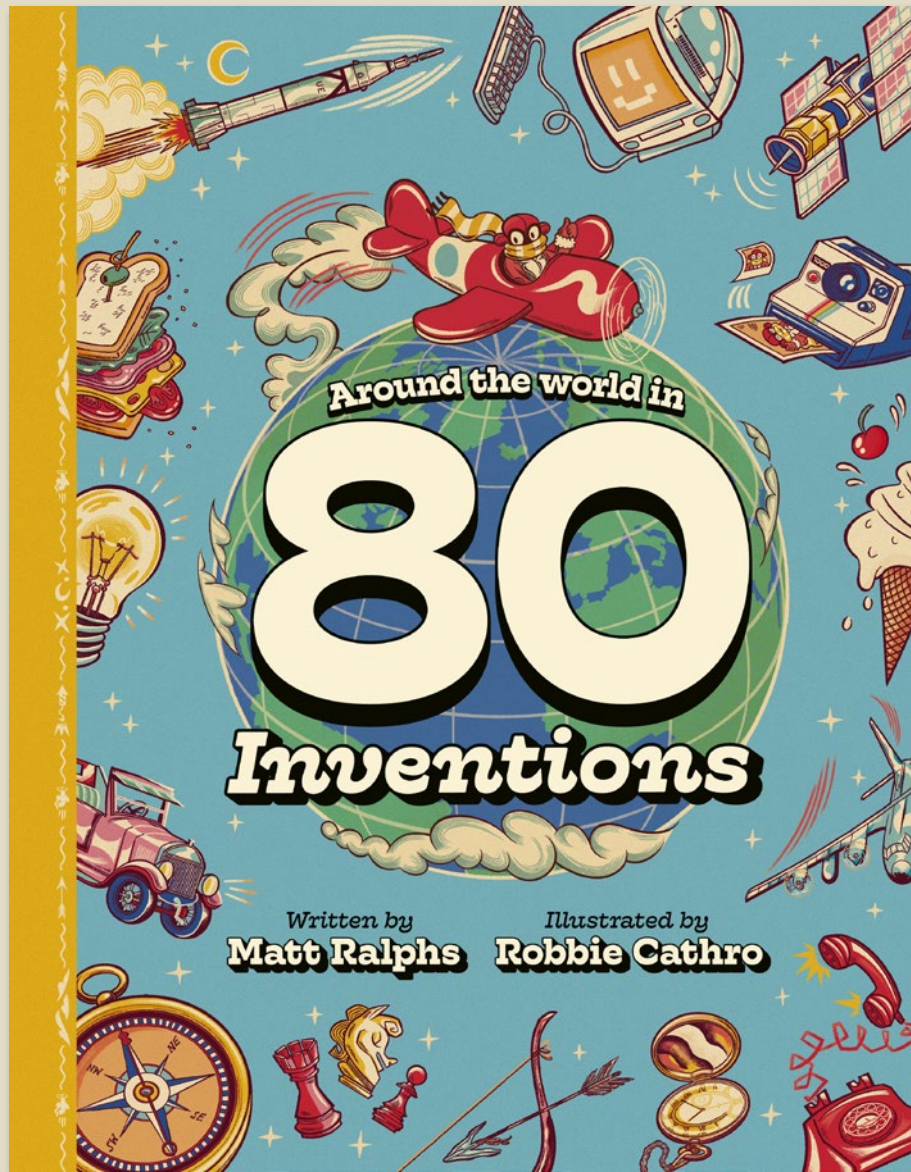
- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions 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



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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 ice cream was made in ancient Persia, where it was made by mixing snow with fruit and honey. The first ice cream machine was invented in 1765 by an Italian, and the first ice cream parlour was opened in 1774 in London.

Easy Ice Cream

15

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

15

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in 1817? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. The first bicycle with a chain drive was invented in 1851 by a Frenchman. The bicycle has become one of the most popular forms of transport in the world, and it's also a great way to exercise.

Pedious Penny-Farthing

16

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 a Frenchman. The camera has become one of the most important inventions in the world, and it's also a great way to capture memories.

Developed to Perfection

25

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" "No-speed"

25

Before the 1980s, the fastest train in the world was the Trans-Siberian Railway. The first high-speed train was invented in 1977 by a Japanese engineer. The high-speed train has become one of the most important inventions in the world, and it's also a great way to travel quickly.

Marvelous Maglevs

26

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 from the power of the wind. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890 by a Danish engineer. Wind turbines have become one of the most important inventions in the world, and they're also a great way to generate clean energy.

Green Energy

35

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a military helicopter. The first helicopter was invented in 1907 by a Frenchman. Helicopters have become one of the most important inventions in the world, and they're also a great way to transport people and cargo.

Versatile VTOLs

36

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

26

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

27

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Author	Matt Ralphs
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 scale of the music make it hard to pull off.

A symphony is often in three or four movements, with one or two of a faster, public character, which are contrasted with the slower and more intimate movements. It is often a composer's lifetime piece because the size and scale of the music make it hard to pull off.

LEARNING TIP
Look for the key signature in the opening movements, and the key signature of the final movement, which is often in a different key to the first. This is often a clue to the mood of the piece.

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement in one key, and was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

1807
The first symphony with four movements was written by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in 1763. It was called 'Symphony No. 41'.

1776
The first symphony with a slow introduction was written by Franz Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

1748
The first symphony with a slow introduction was written by Franz Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

1800s
The first symphony with a slow introduction was written by Franz Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

Present
The first symphony with a slow introduction was written by Franz Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

To Listen or Not to Listen...
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Can we really think of Wagner as a composer who wrote operas? Or is he a composer who wrote music that was used in operas? The answer is both. Wagner was a composer who wrote operas, and he was also a composer who wrote music that was used in operas.

Wagner's Sound
Wagner's music is often described as 'music for the theatre'. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre, and it is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre.

LISTEN!
Wagner's music is often described as 'music for the theatre'. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre, and it is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre.

George Gershwin

1898-1937

George's Sound
Gershwin was one of the most popular composers of the 20th century. He was a composer who wrote music that was used in operas, and he was also a composer who wrote music that was used in operas.

Gershwin's Sound
Gershwin's music is often described as 'music for the theatre'. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre, and it is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre.

LISTEN!
Gershwin's music is often described as 'music for the theatre'. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre, and it is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre.

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.

Hildegard's Sound
Her music is often monophonic - a single line, a tune on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). 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.

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...

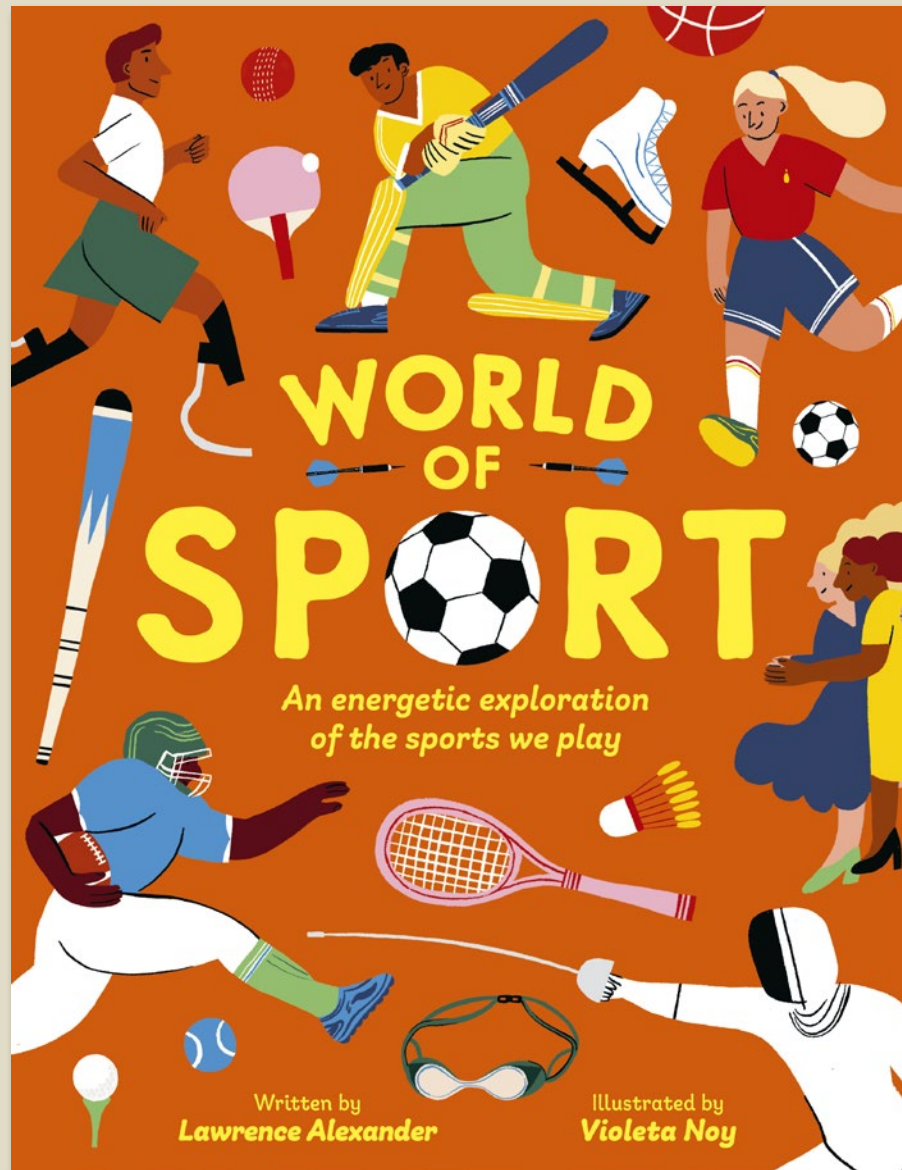
LISTEN!
A Feather on the Breath of God sung by Gothic Voices

Hildegard was a Benedictine nun even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the recordings in this album, released in 1985.

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

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

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*.

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 had a stone head. It was used for hunting and warfare. The modern javelin was invented in 1880 in Sweden. It is now made of aluminium and has a metal head.

LONG JUMP
The long jump is one of the oldest sports. It was developed by ancient Greeks. The long jumper runs a short distance and then jumps as far as possible into a sandpit. The world record is held by Mike Powell, who jumped 9.94 metres in 1991.

GALINA CHISTAKOVA
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won the gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. She is the only woman to have won the world title in the long jump.

DISCUS
One of the oldest sports, the discus was used by ancient Greeks. It is a flat, circular object that is thrown. The world record is held by Vali Ispahani, who threw it 64.20 metres in 1980.

JAN SZENTI
Jan Szeñti is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won the gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics. He is the only man to have won the world title in the discus.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
American football is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field. The game is played on a rectangular field and is divided into four quarters.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's end zone. The team that scores the most points at the end of the game wins.

MEET THE TEAM
There are 11 players on the field. They are divided into two teams: the offense and the defense. The offense tries to move the ball down the field, while the defense tries to stop them.

MAKING A PLAY
A play is a series of actions that happen on the field. It starts with the center snapping the ball to the quarterback. The quarterback then decides whether to pass the ball or hand it off to a running back.

FOR READY
One of the most important parts of the game is the huddle. This is where the players gather together to discuss strategy and get ready for the next play.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field. The game is played on a rectangular field and is divided into two halves.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's end zone. The team that scores the most points at the end of the game wins.

MEET THE TEAM
There are 15 players on the field. They are divided into two teams: the forwards and the backs. The forwards are responsible for moving the ball, while the backs are responsible for attacking the opponent's defense.

MAKING A PLAY
A play is a series of actions that happen on the field. It starts with the scrum half passing the ball to the fly half. The fly half then decides whether to pass the ball or kick it.

EVERY KICK
Every kick is important in rugby. It can be used to move the ball down the field, to score points, or to restart play after a stoppage.

BASEBALL
Baseball is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a bat-and-ball game where players use a bat to hit a ball thrown by a pitcher. The game is played on a diamond-shaped field.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field and running to the bases. The team that scores the most runs at the end of the game wins.

MEET THE TEAM
There are 9 players on the field. They are divided into two teams: the offense and the defense. The offense tries to hit the ball and run, while the defense tries to catch the ball and prevent runs.

MAKING A PLAY
A play is a series of actions that happen on the field. It starts with the pitcher throwing the ball to the batter. The batter then decides whether to swing and hit the ball or not to swing at all.

CRICKET
Cricket is a team sport that originated in England. It is a bat-and-ball game where players use a bat to hit a ball thrown by a bowler. The game is played on a rectangular field.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field and running to the other end. The team that scores the most runs at the end of the game wins.

MEET THE TEAM
There are 11 players on the field. They are divided into two teams: the batting team and the bowling team. The batting team tries to score runs, while the bowling team tries to prevent runs.

MAKING A PLAY
A play is a series of actions that happen on the field. It starts with the bowler bowling the ball to the batsman. The batsman then decides whether to swing and hit the ball or not to swing at all.

NETRAJ BORA RAJ
Netraaj Bora Raj is an Indian cricketer. He is a batsman and has scored many runs for his team. He is known for his powerful batting style.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some ancient Egyptian tomb paintings demonstrate wrestling positions.

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

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

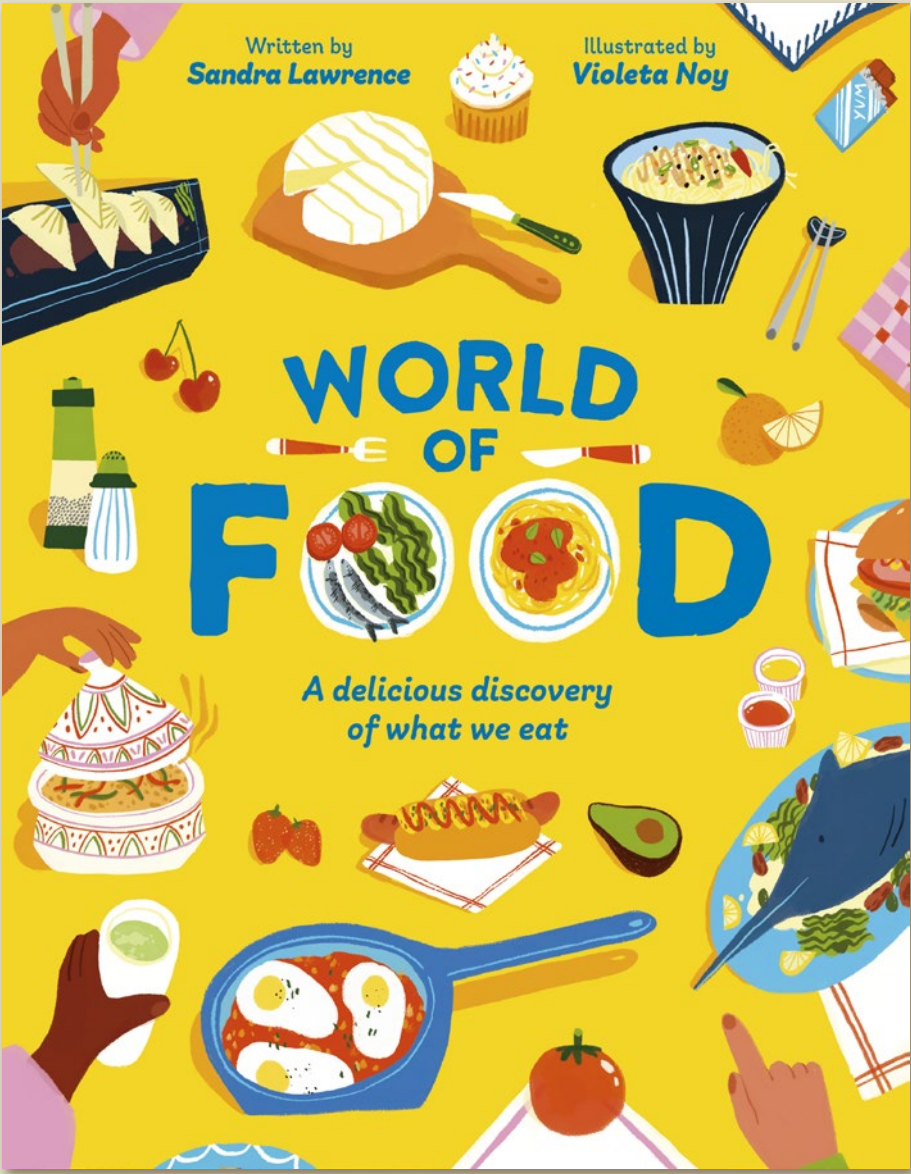
Mongolian cave paintings from 5,000 years ago show people wrestling in front of spectators.

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

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

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

Pub Date	06/06/2024
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781787416642
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lawrence Alexander
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10500 words
Rights Available	World

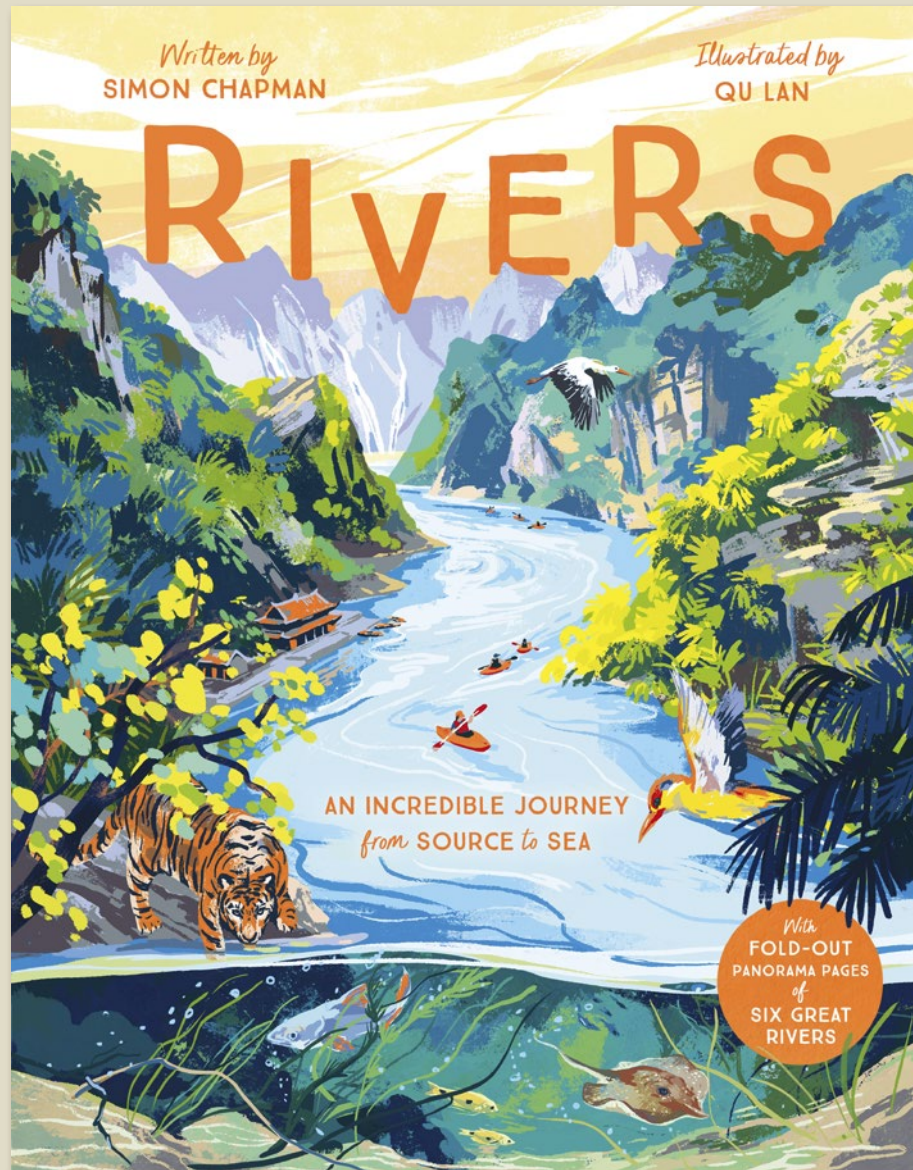


A colourful celebration of food, farming and dishes from around the world!

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



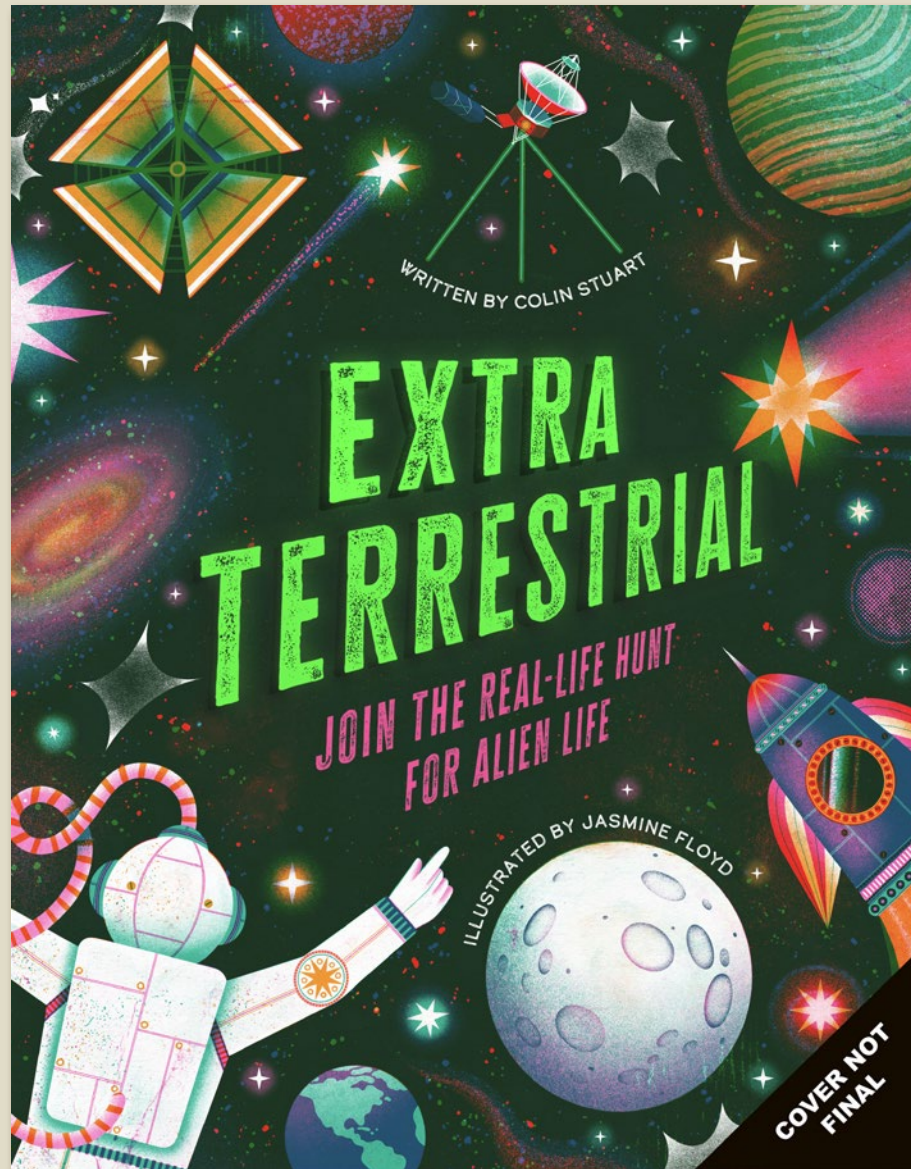
Pub Date	07/11/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781835870556
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sandra Lawrence
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Files To Printer	10/06/2024
Freight On Board	22/08/2024
Rights Available	World



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

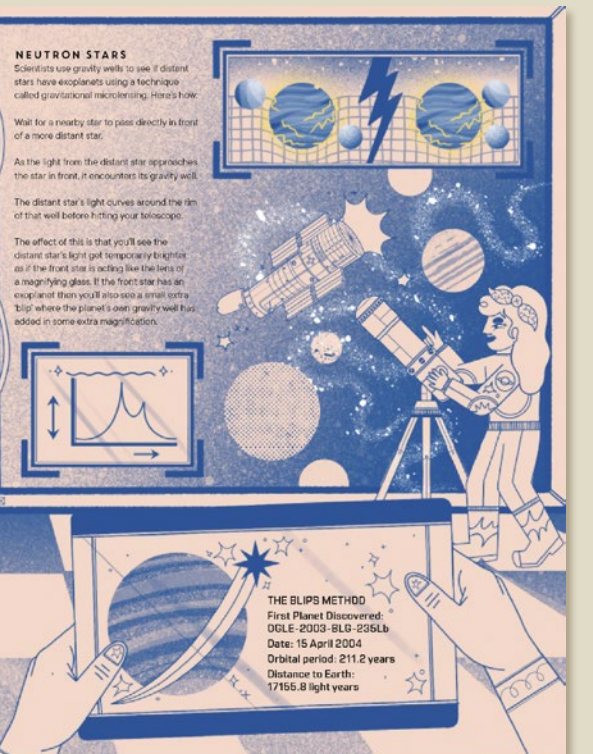
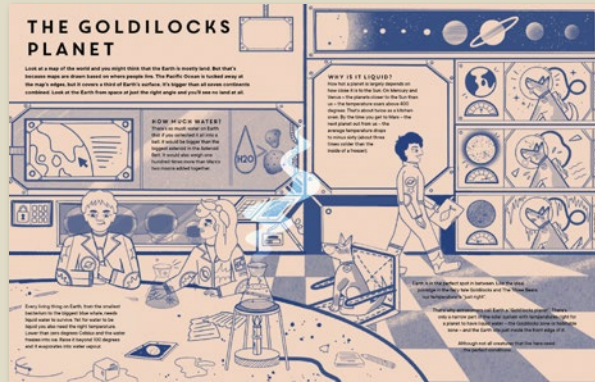
Extra Terrestrial



Do aliens exist? Join the real-life hunt for alien life!

- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques): Alien Hunter's Toolkit / Section 3 (Types found): Exoplanet File / Section 4 (Alien life): Searching for Alien Life
- Illustrated by the wonderfully talented Jasmine Floyd known for her vibrant colours and psychedelic vibes!

Extra Terrestrial



Pub Date	11/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800784611
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Colin Stuart
Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	64pp
Word Count	9000 words
Translation Files	30/12/2024
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Against the Odds



Meet the adventurers who have tried, failed and succeeded against the odds!

- *Alastair Humphreys's Great Adventurers* won the Stanford Travel and Teach Primary Book awards and has sold over 45,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Sample contents: , Junko Tabei, Juanita Harrison, Ffyona Campbell, Bernard Moitessier, Goran Kropp, Terry Fox, Matthew Henson, Frank Wild, Joe Simpson, Jack Swigert, Jeanne Baret, Robert Smalls, Zheng He, Emile Leray , Karen Darke, Beth French and Marianne Du Toit.
- Author Alastair Humphreys - National Geographic Adventurer of the Year 2012 - has hand-selected 20 inspiring adventurers and retold their stories in his own words

Against the Odds

JEANNE BARET

Small text describing the story of Jeanne Baret, a French explorer and naturalist who traveled to South America in the 18th century.



INTO THE WILDERNESS

A MAN IN DISGUISE

Small text describing her journey and the challenges she faced.

A CLEVER DISGUISE

Small text describing the story of Robert Smalls, an enslaved man who became a hero during the American Civil War.



A NEW LIFE

Was Robert Smalls a Hero?

Small text discussing his actions and the impact of his bravery.

JUNKO Tabei


Small text describing the story of Junko Tabei, a Japanese mountaineer who became the first woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest.



Small text describing her journey and the challenges she faced.

ROBERT SMALLS

Robert Smalls was born into slavery in 18th-century America, deep in the South. He was desperate for his family to escape to a better life. But the outbreak of the American Civil War seemed certain to end his hopes of freedom and safety.




As a child, Robert Smalls worked as an enslaved cotton picker on a plantation.

When he was 12, he was sent to Charleston as a labourer, working in a hotel and then as a lamplighter.

As a teen, he worked on the docks. He got to know the ships well and became a helmsman, in charge of steering the boat.

At 17, Robert got married and was desperate to buy his family's freedom. But for every \$15 he earned as an enslaved man, he was only allowed to keep a single dollar. This made it impossible to save the \$800 he needed. Robert was trapped, as his people had been for centuries, and he knew that if he wanted to be free, he would need to come up with a spectacular plan.

US CIVIL WAR 1861 - 1865




DREAMS OF FREEDOM

The American Civil War began in 1861 between the Southern States (the Confederacy) who wanted to keep slavery, and the Northern States (the Union) who did not.

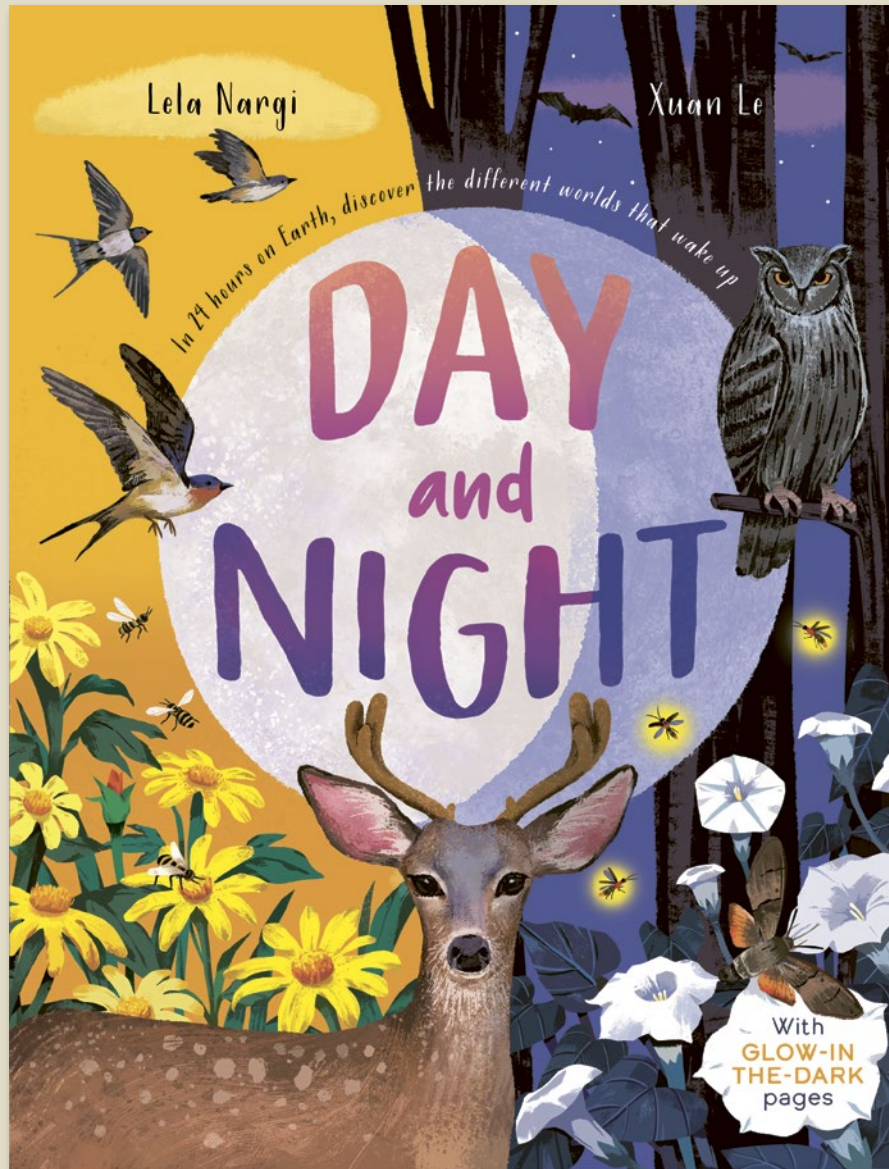
In 1861, Robert was forced into service on a transport ship for the Confederate Army called the CSS Planter, delivering ammunition and supplies up and down the coast. The ship was led by Captain Bevela, with two other white officers and a crew of enslaved Black men.

The captain always wore a wide-brimmed straw hat to protect his head from the bright southern sun. This gave Robert the first glimmering of an idea...



Pub Date	20/07/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787410169
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alastair Humphreys
Illustrator	Pola Mai
Extent	96pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

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

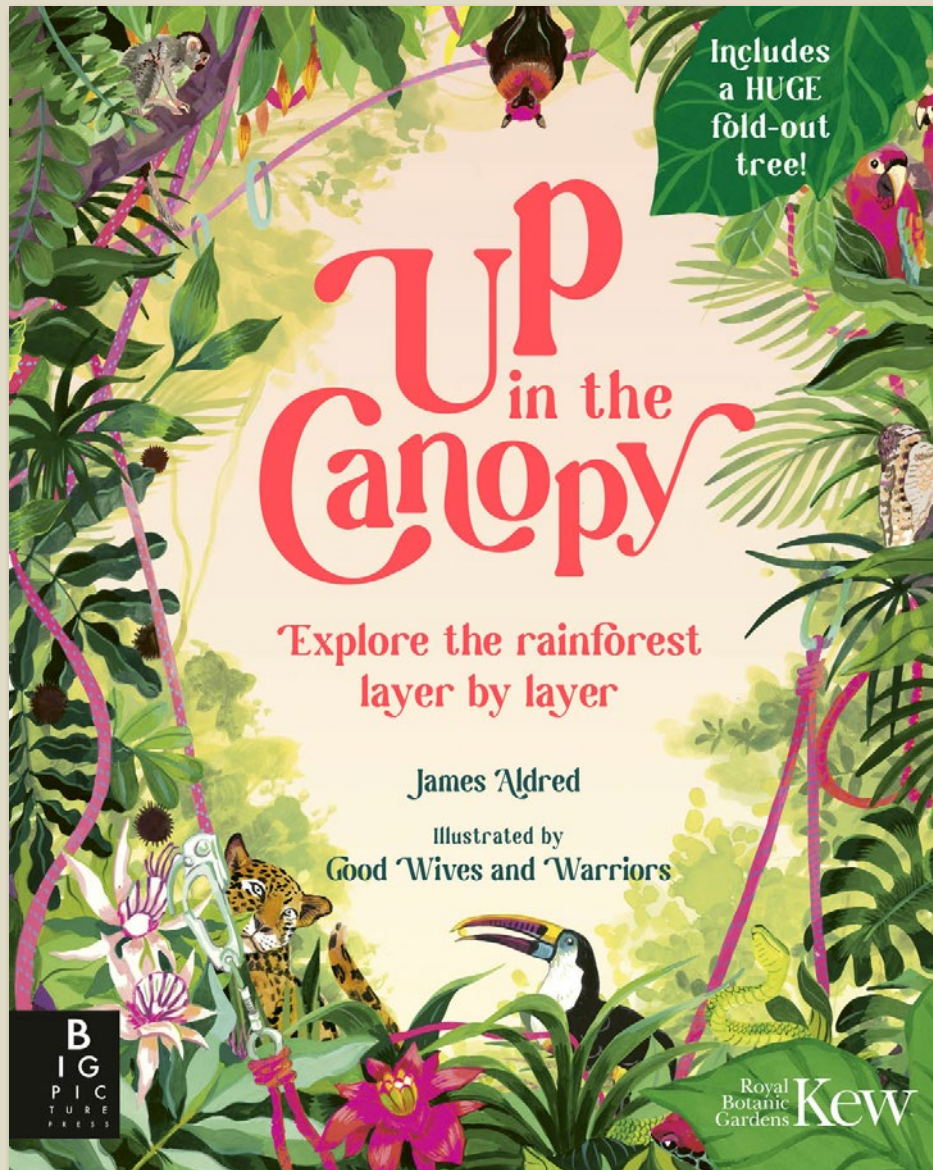
At the very north and south of Earth, days work differently. For six months of the year the sun never rises above the horizon. This is called the **POLAR NIGHT**, and it is dark all the time. For the other six months of the year, the sun never falls below the horizon. This is called the **MIDNIGHT SUN**,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

<h4>Dawn</h4> <p>Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p>	<h4>Sunrise</h4> <p>The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.</p>	<h4>Daytime</h4> <p>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.</p>	<h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</p>	<h4>Dusk</h4> <p>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.</p>	<h4>Night</h4> <p>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.</p>
<p>Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called CREPUSCULAR.</p>		<p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p>	<p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</p>	<p>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</p>	<p>Animals that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p>

Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419346
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lela Nargi
Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Word Count	3000 words
Rights Available	World

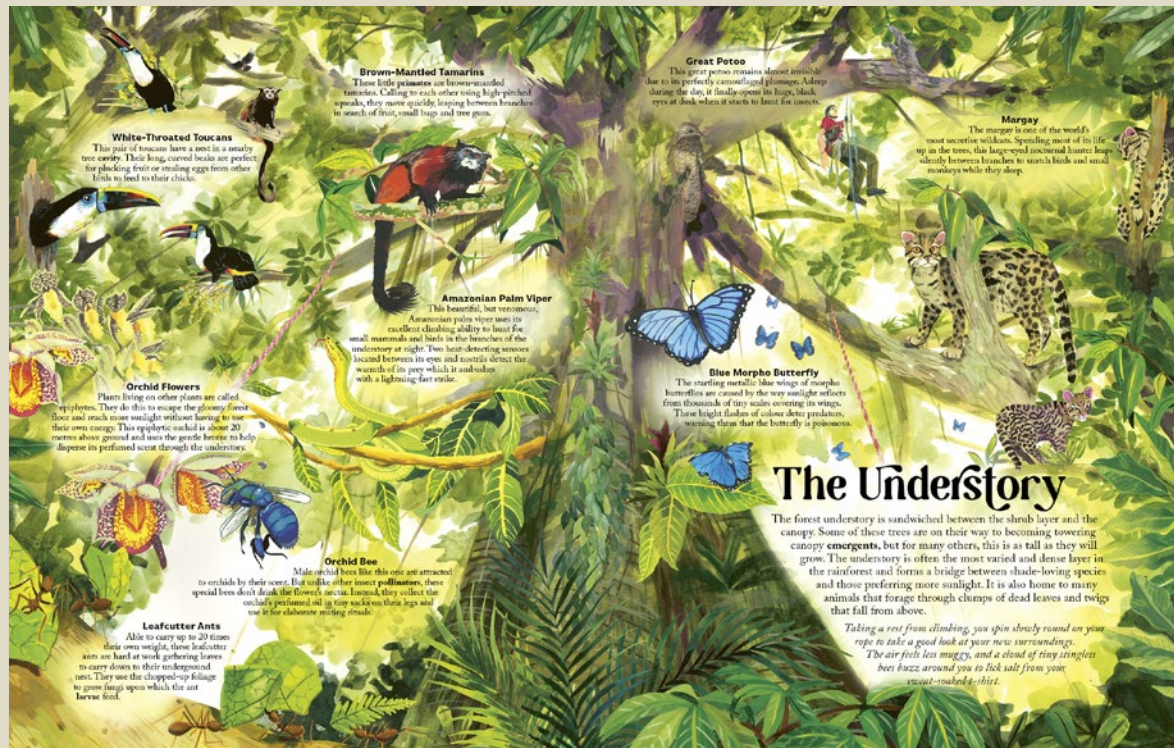
Up in the Canopy



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



Explore the legendary world of fairies in this this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

- An incredible collection of fairies to be enjoyed by children and adults alike.
- *Faedom* also includes facts about the natural world including lunar cycles, astrology, crystal healing and herbology, bringing the world of fairies to life.
- Stunning ethereal artwork by debut talent Nadzeya Makeyeva.
- Large format and foil cover finish makes this the ideal gift.
- Agnes Monod-Gayraud is an award-winning translator and editor. Lorna White is a writer and researcher whose focus and expertise is in Ancient Mythology and Folklore.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£20.00
ISBN	9781800784956
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White
Illustrator	Nadzeya Makeyeva
Extent	96pp
Word Count	30000 words
Files To Printer	24/05/2024
Freight On Board	15/08/2024
Rights Available	World

BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



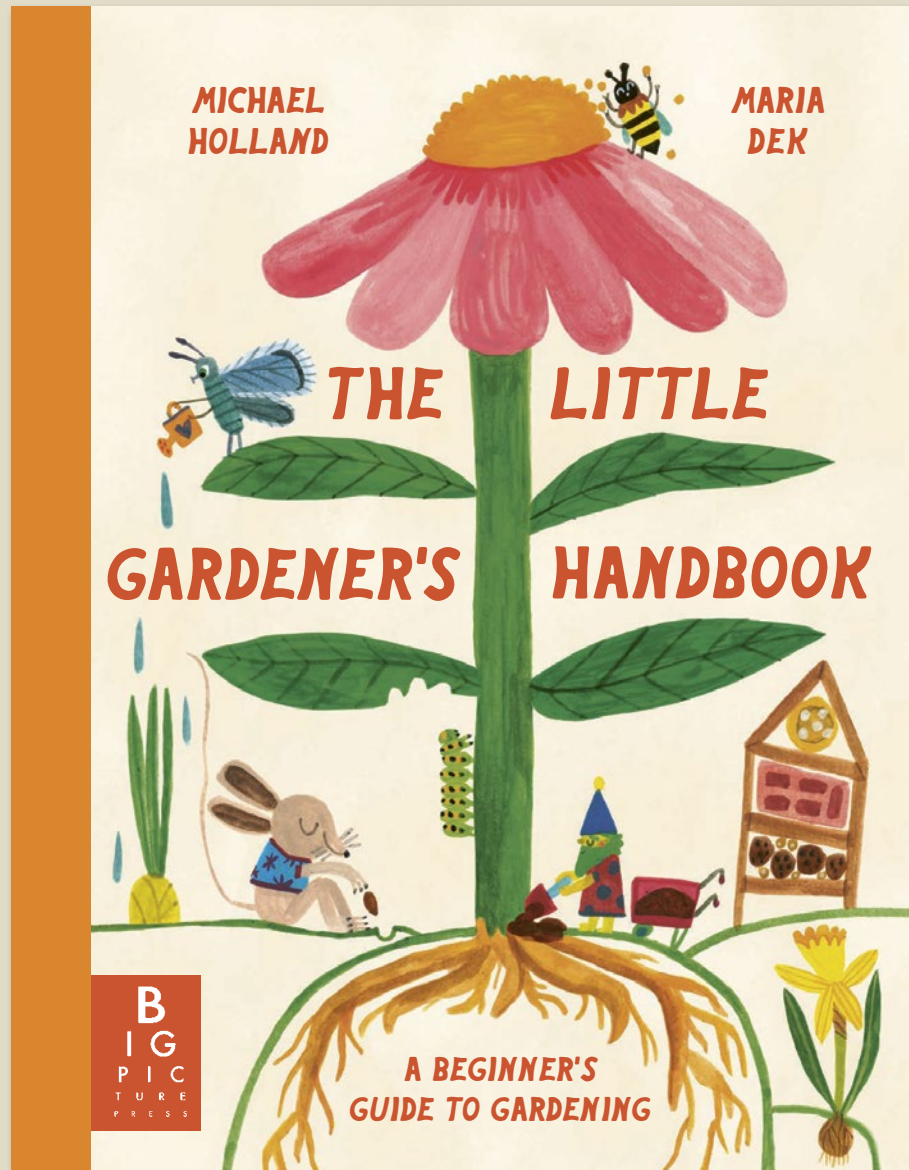
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

- 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

The Little Gardener's Handbook



A vibrant introduction to gardening.

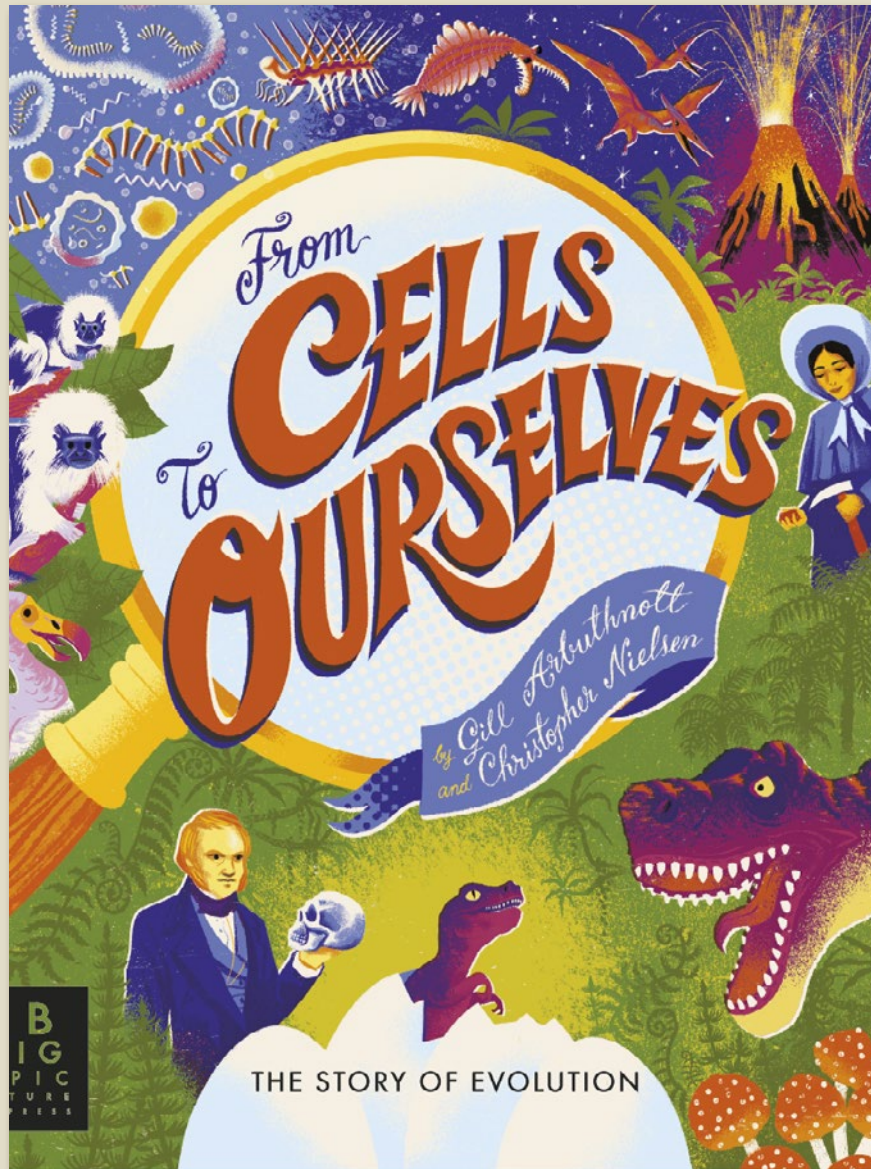
- A vibrant first introduction to gardening for ages 6+
- Includes DIY activities to try at home.
- Text by expert ecologist and educator, Michael Holland.
- Colourful, charming artwork by illustrator Maria Dek.
- Expanding the younger side of the Big Picture Press list.
- Gardening is a subject only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

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 genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1960s American biologist Lynn Margulis and British biologist George Odling-Smee proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which suggests that mitochondria and chloroplasts in eukaryotic cells were once free-living prokaryotes.

1980s American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1990s American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

2000s American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

2010s American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

2020s American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

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 young girl who lived in Lyme Regis, Dorset. She was known for her discovery of fossil shells and other marine life. In 1830, she discovered the first fossil of a dinosaur, a small, three-toed foot. This was the first evidence of a dinosaur.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861) was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to suggest that the fossil foot was the foot of a dinosaur. He named it 'Iguanodon'.

RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892) was a biologist and naturalist. He was the first to suggest that the fossil foot was the foot of a dinosaur. He named it 'Dinosauria'.

OSBORN MARTELL (1790-1852) was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to suggest that the fossil foot was the foot of a dinosaur. He named it 'Dinosauria'.

THE GREAT OCEAN WALKER was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to suggest that the fossil foot was the foot of a dinosaur. He named it 'Dinosauria'.

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 had evolved from other animals.

1830 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1840 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

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1870 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1880 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1890 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1900 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1910 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1920 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1930 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1940 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1950 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1960 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1970 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1980 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1990 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

2000 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

2010 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

2020 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

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.

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

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

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.

I've got it!

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

GRADUAL CHANGES

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

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

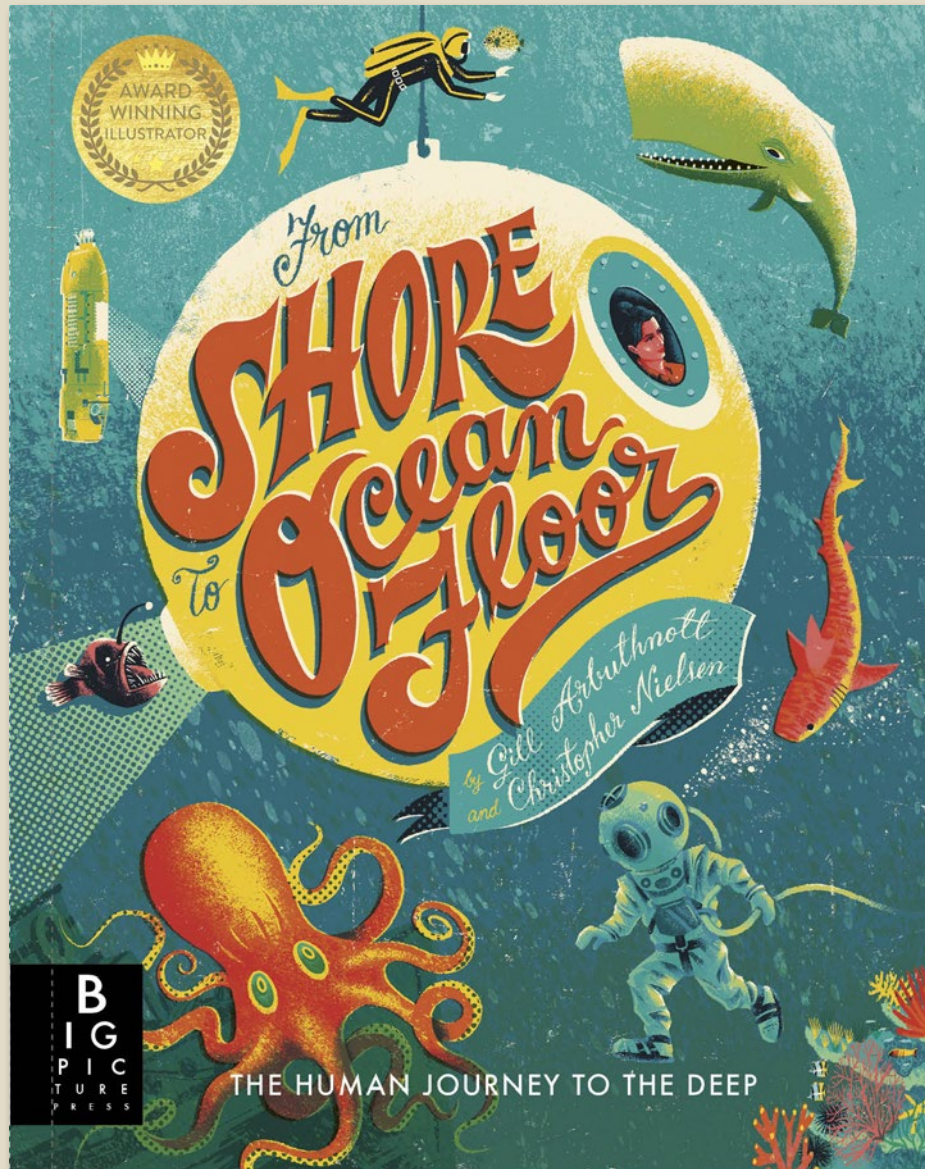
- 1) Early giraffes had short necks.
- 2) Giraffes reach upward to graze on leaves.
- 3) This stretches their necks very slightly over their lifetimes.
- 4) The next generation of giraffes inherits these slightly longer necks.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at modern,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

THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:

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

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H x W	300 x 235mm
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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.

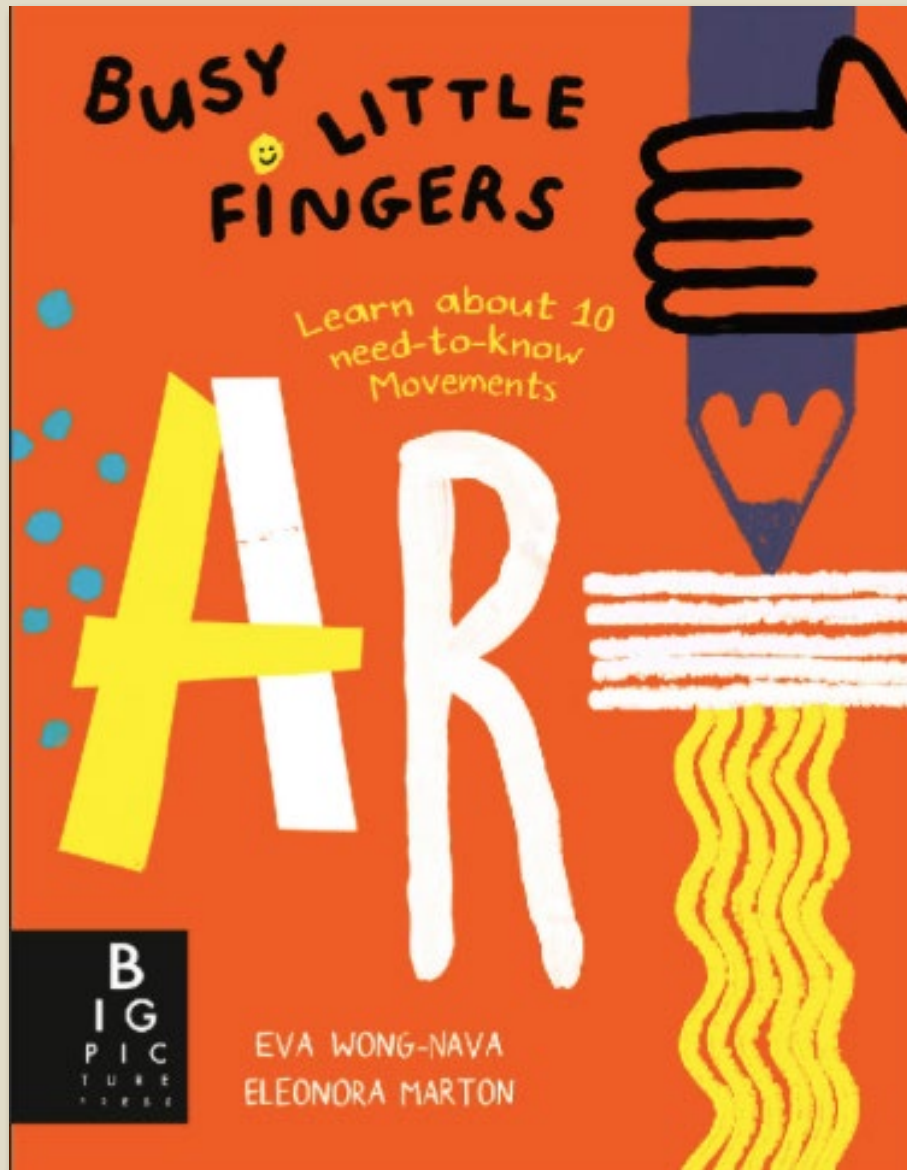
- Sequel to *Balloon to the Moon*, winner of the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a narrative journey through one of the world's most fascinating stories of exploration
- Gill Arbuthnott is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

From Shore to Ocean Floor



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Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
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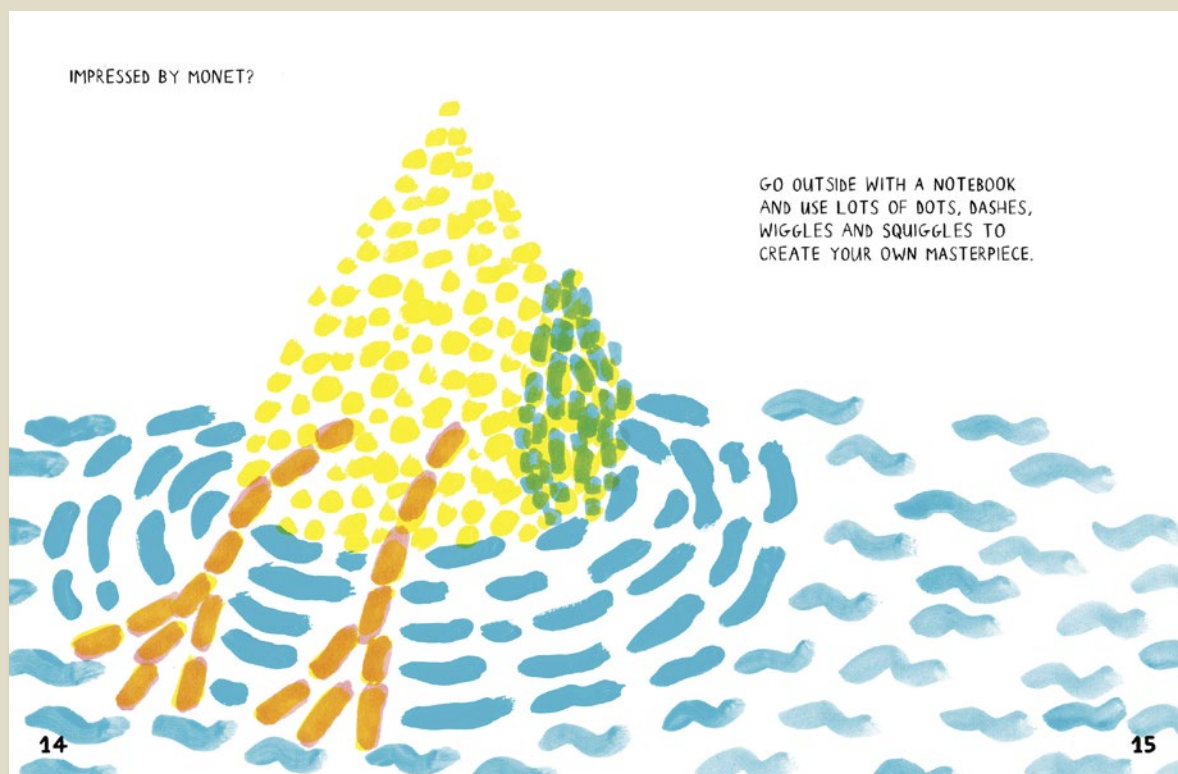
Busy Little Fingers: Art



Can you make a face with vegetables? How do you paint a dream? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at art concepts, and is jam-packed with things for busy little fingers to try!

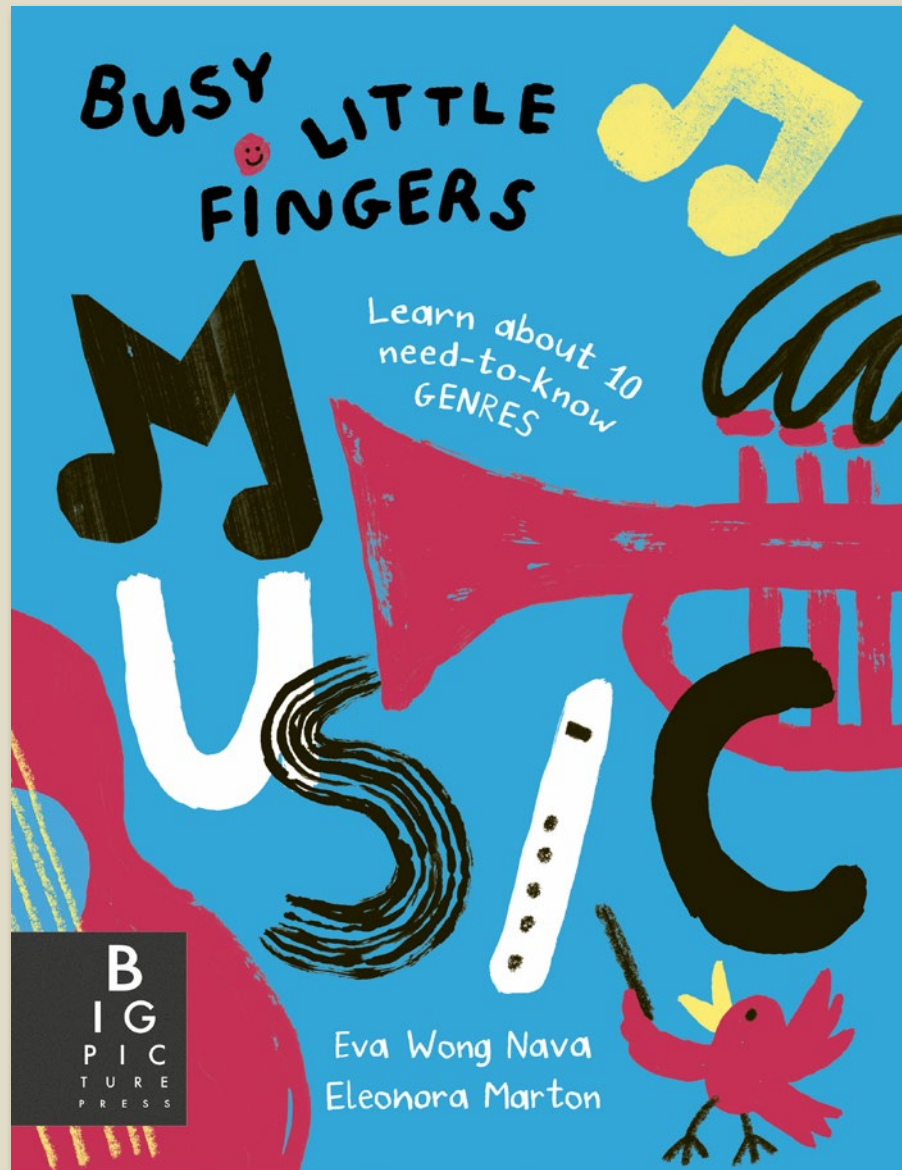
- Contents: Hello, Art World!; Mannerism; Impressionism; Cubism; Fauvism; Symbolism; Surrealism; Abstract Expressionism; Pop Art; Op Art; Contemporary Art; Make Your Mark!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Big Picture Press debut artist, Eleonora Marton

Busy Little Fingers: Art



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Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
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Word Count	2001 words
Rights Available	World

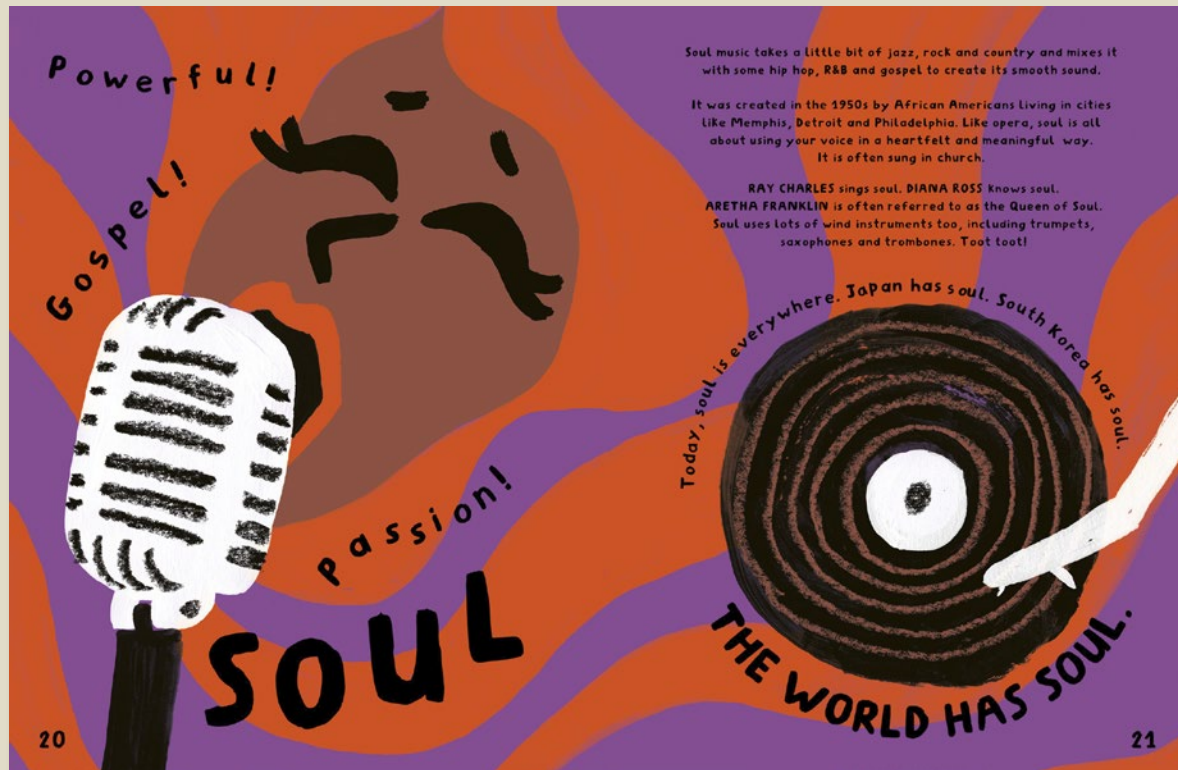
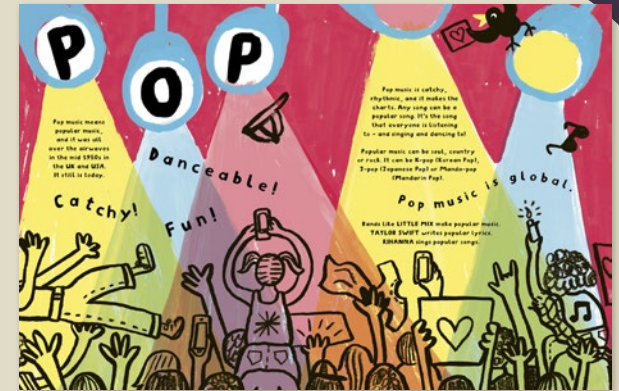
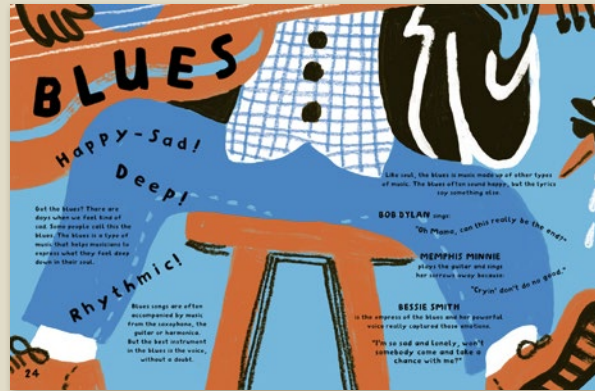
Busy Little Fingers: Music



This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at music, with lots for busy little fingers to try!

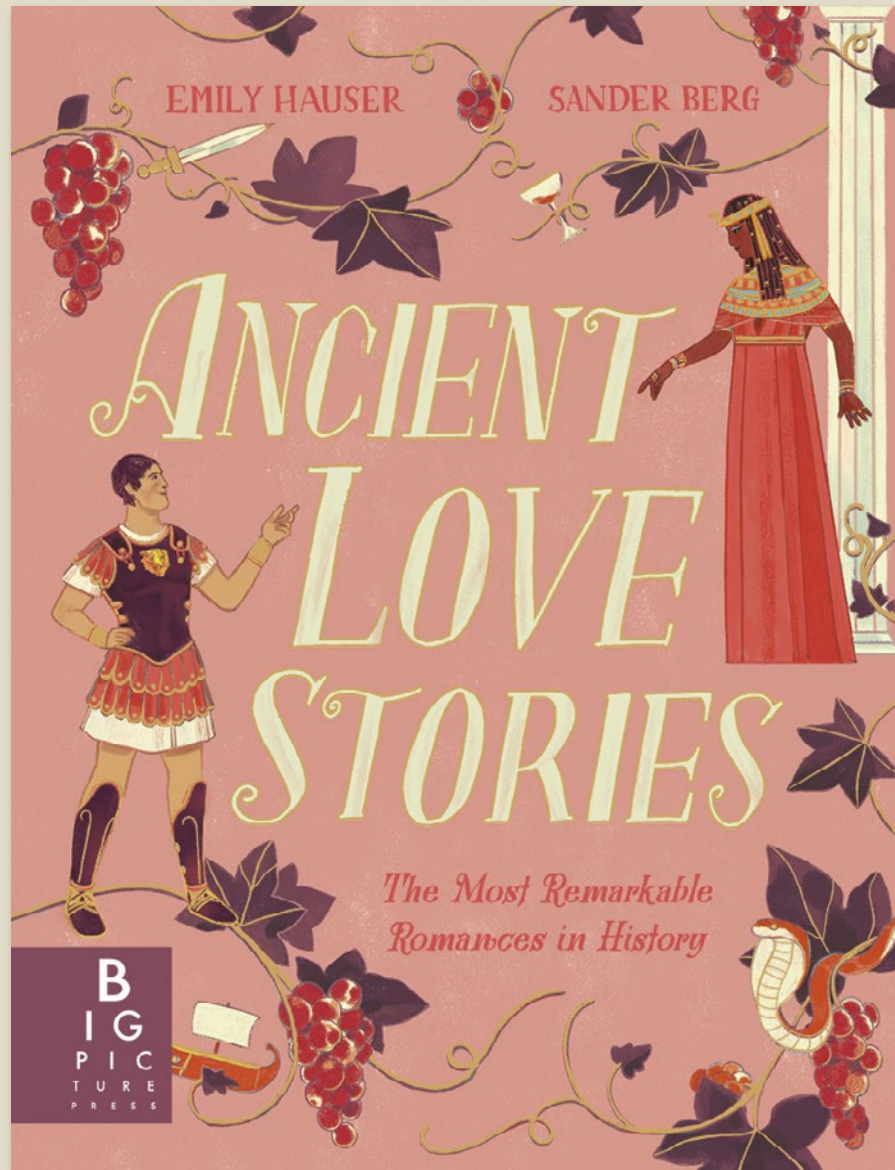
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for busy little fingers!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Eleonora Marton, and expert text by children's author Eva Wong Nava
- Contents: Hello, Music!, Classical, Opera, Jazz, Soul, Blues, Folk, Country, Rock, Pop, Hip Hop
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**

Busy Little Fingers: Music



Pub Date	04/07/2024
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Binding	Flexiback
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Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1560 words
Rights Available	World

Ancient Love Stories



A striking collection of love stories from ancient history.

- Final contents - Sappho (ancient Greek), Nebuchadnezzar II and Amytis (Babylonian), The Sacred Band of Thebes (ancient Greek), Sima Xiangru and Zhuo Wenjun (Chinese), Mark Antony and Cleopatra (ancient Rome), The Lovers of Pompeii (ancient Rome), Hadrian and Antinous (ancient Rome), Eloise and Abelard (French), Frances Howard and Robert Carr (English), Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal (Indian), The Sanchos (USA)
- Written by award-winning classicist and author, Emily Hauser.
- Featuring a range of true stories from around the world, discover the astonishing lengths humankind have gone to in the name of love.
- A list of Sander's publishers: US - Penguin Random House; Germany - Knesebeck Von Dem GmbH

Ancient Love Stories



THE SACRED BAND OF THEBES

This was the final meeting place of the Sacred Band of Thebes, one of the most remarkable and most loyal armies that had ever lived. A bold experiment in an open town square by attacking war and heroes alike, who had died fighting for the freedom of the Greeks. An army, not just of soldiers, but of a hundred and fifty noble boys.

Born together by love loyalty to each other, the crack team of warriors was founded in Thebes in 378 BC by an extraordinary visionary by the name of Pammenes. It began as a resistance corps against the looming military power of Sparta (recovered the world over for its legendary military prowess across the millennia to the south. These were chivalry, aristocratic virtues, splashing blood across the pages of history, and well suited to the birth of a new kind of army.

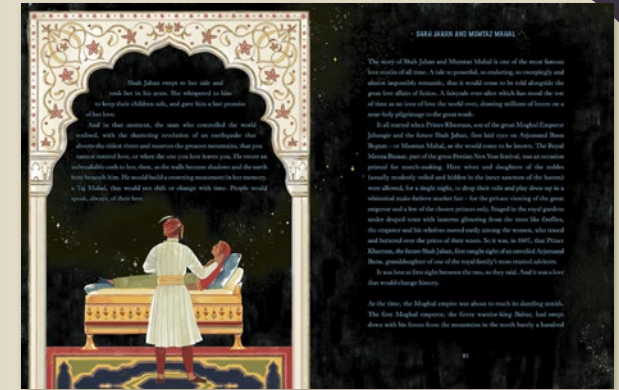


HERODIAS AND ANTOCHUS

These parts first crossed across years earlier, when Herodias - ruler of the Roman world and self-proclaimed prince of peace - took a summer jaunt across the Roman province of Bithynia, in northern Turkey, where Antiochus had his home. The emperor, busy with his job, probably did not spot Antiochus among the crowds of adoring subjects and eager petitioners. But one of his mistresses did - and, as usual, with an eye to the emperor's taste, spent a night in the palace in the beautiful bedroom named after the name of Pammenes. This must have seemed an offer too good to be true - a one-way ticket to live among the stars. But, in any good market of opportunity, you'd have known, by reaction to the sun and you might get burned.

Antiochus' rise to the top was meteoric even by Roman standards, where there were plenty of holy emperors who made it to the big time. Set among the other staff of the imperial household, Antiochus - handsome, good-looking, smart, with a magnetic personality and a sensitive taste for Herodias' favored wine - quickly caught the emperor's eye. Herodias was instantly besotted, and Antiochus became his paragon. In the summer of 118 AD, at the age of seventeen, Antiochus was personally selected to accompany Hadrian on a tour of Greece (Hadrian was a notorious Greekophile), then later Asia Minor and, finally, Egypt.

It was clear to everyone that Herodias was willing to let Antiochus out of his sight - and together, they took part in many extraordinary experiences over their around-the-world trip. A night-long dip into mystical rituals at the Thesmophoria in Greece. A bank heist in the highlands of Asia Minor. A quest - about the searching out of Herodias' much-loved Greek mythology books - to take down a mountain lion that had been terrorizing the people of Licia. On all these adventures, the new obsession with each other grew steadily.

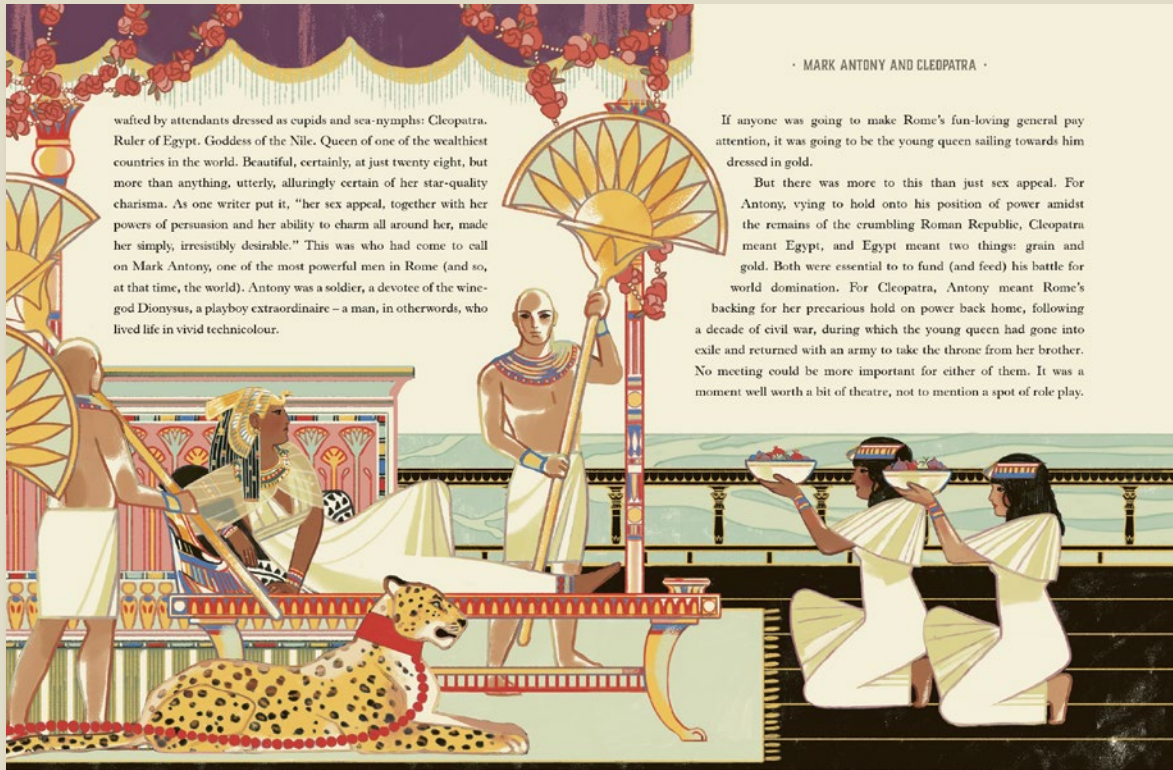


SHAH JAHAN AND MUMTAZ MAHAL

The story of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal is one of the most beautiful love stories of all time. A tale of passion, devotion, tragedy and ultimate sacrifice, it would come to be told throughout the great love stories of history. It is a love story which has moved the hearts of men as no love story has ever done, showing millions of hearts over a new love playwriting to the great world.

It all started when Shah Jahan, second of the great Mughal Emperor Jahangir and the famous Shah Jahan, had had eyes on Mumtaz Mahal Begum - or Mumtaz Mahal, as she would come to be known. The First Mughal Emperor, the great Prince of the East, was a man of great personal far-reaching. His wives and daughters of the noble, family nobility, and he had in the best interests of the heart of the empire, for a single night, to sleep their with and play down in a moment made before another day - but the private meeting of the great emperor and a line of the chosen princess only began in the royal garden under a tree with blossoms, glowing from the moon. The father, the emperor and his subjects turned early among the women, who would be married over the years of their reign. It was, in 1627, that Prince Khurram, the future Shah Jahan, first caught the eye of Mumtaz Mahal, the granddaughter of one of the royal family's most renowned scholars. It was her first night between the two, as they said. And it was her first night between the two.

At the time, the Mughal empire was down to reach its dazzling zenith. The first Mughal emperor, the first emperor, Shah Jahan, had made down with his father from the mountains in the north, finally a hundred



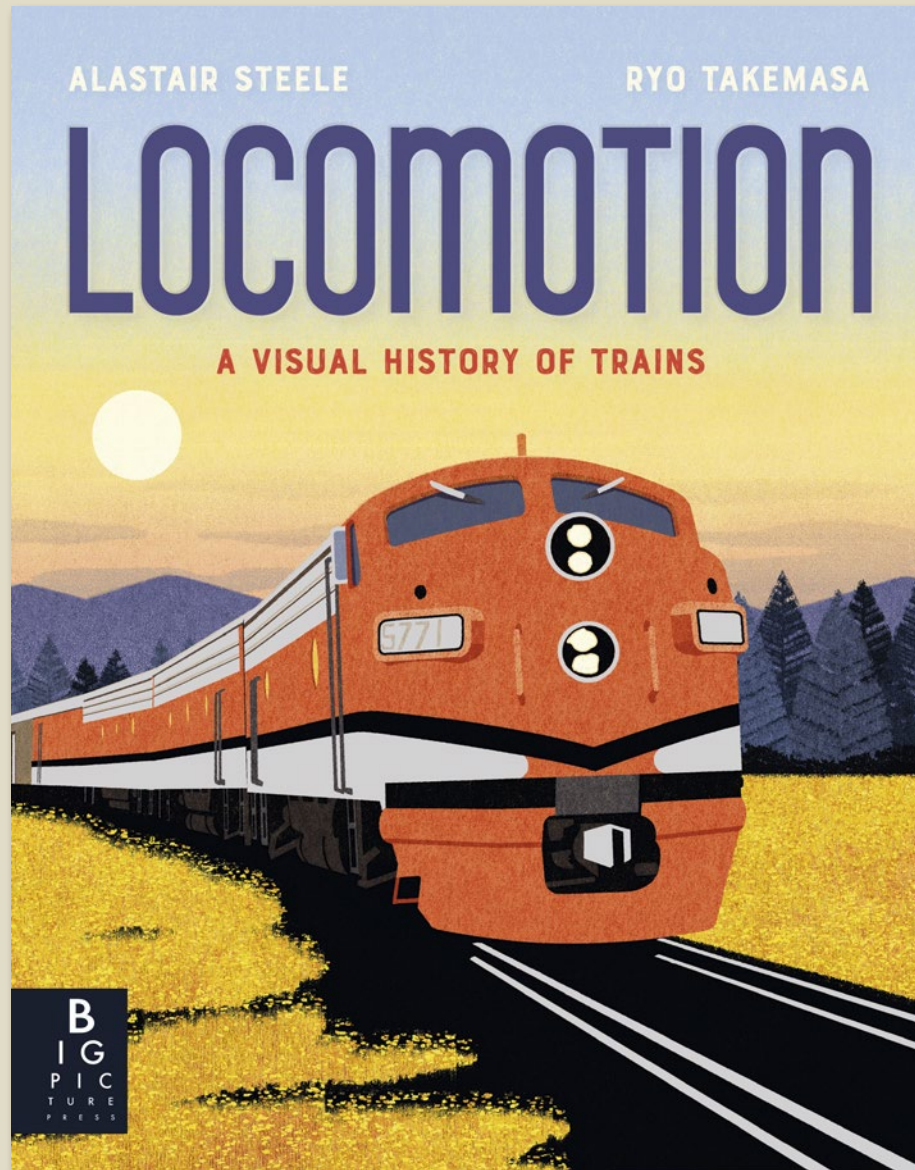
MARK ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

wafted by attendants dressed as cupids and sea-nymphs: Cleopatra, Ruler of Egypt. Goddess of the Nile. Queen of one of the wealthiest countries in the world. Beautiful, certainly, at just twenty eight, but more than anything, utterly, alluringly certain of her star-quality charisma. As one writer put it, "her sex appeal, together with her powers of persuasion and her ability to charm all around her, made her simply, irresistibly desirable." This was who had come to call on Mark Antony, one of the most powerful men in Rome (and so, at that time, the world). Antony was a soldier, a devotee of the wine-god Dionysus, a playboy extraordinaire - a man, in other words, who lived life in vivid technicolour.

If anyone was going to make Rome's fun-loving general pay attention, it was going to be the young queen sailing towards him dressed in gold.

But there was more to this than just sex appeal. For Antony, vying to hold onto his position of power amidst the remains of the crumbling Roman Republic, Cleopatra meant Egypt, and Egypt meant two things: grain and gold. Both were essential to fund (and feed) his battle for world domination. For Cleopatra, Antony meant Rome's backing for her precarious hold on power back home, following a decade of civil war, during which the young queen had gone into exile and returned with an army to take the throne from her brother. No meeting could be more important for either of them. It was a moment well worth a bit of theatre, not to mention a spot of role play.

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Illustrator	Sander Berg
Extent	96pp
Rights Available	World



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

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

Locomotion

THE FIRST RAILWAYS

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

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

The first steam engines were used in Britain during the 17th century to pump water to water-lifting devices, and in 1802 the Scottish inventor James Watt built the first steam engine locomotive.

Over the last few hundred years, the steam engine has become one of the most important inventions in the world. It has powered the industrial revolution, and it is still used today in many parts of the world.

Puffing Bluff used to be a railway in Devon, England. It was built in 1825 to transport tin ore from the mines to the coast. It was the first railway to use a steam engine to power the train.

THE GAUGE

One of the earliest uses of significant mechanical engineering was the steam locomotive. The gauge is the distance between the rails, and it is important to know the gauge of the rails you are using. By using the same gauge on different railways, the distance between the rails was made compatible when they connected. The distance is 4 feet 8 1/2 inches, which has been known as the standard gauge. This was the gauge of the world's first railway line.

The standard gauge was not used until the late 19th century. Before that, there were many different gauges. In 1825, the first British steam locomotive, the *Stephenson's Rocket*, was built for the Stockton and Darlington Railway. It was the first steam locomotive to be used on a public railway.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

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

Here, the first steam engine through the water in the boiler, the water is heated to boiling point, making the steam pressure.

As the pressure builds, the steam is forced out of the boiler. This causes the pistons to move, which in turn causes the wheels to turn. The steam engine is a simple machine that converts the energy of the steam into mechanical energy.

From the beginning, steam locomotives were used to haul heavy loads. The first steam locomotive was built in 1804 by Richard Trevithick. It was the first steam locomotive to be used on a public railway.

A great deal of British locomotive design was in the hands of the great engineer Robert Stephenson. He was the first to use the principle of the *Stephenson's Rocket*, which was the first steam locomotive to be used on a public railway.

- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog railway in North Wales is a marvel of 19th century engineering. It was built in 1825, and it is the only railway in the world that still uses the original steam engines that were used to build it.

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ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

The first electric train was tested as far back as 1837. Unlike steam trains, electric locomotives do not carry fuel on-board. Instead, they are powered by electricity which can be supplied from overhead lines, a third rail or in storage such as batteries. Because electric trains can be powered by renewable energy sources, they are considered less polluting than steam or diesel trains.

The first electric passenger train was presented by Werner von Siemens at an exhibition in Berlin in 1879. Consisting of a small locomotive and three cars, it reached a speed of just 13km/h.

The ETR 200 is a record-breaking electric passenger train. It is widely considered one of the first ever high-speed trains and was put into service in 1936. In 1938, it broke the speed record for trains by reaching just over 201km/h.

The ICE (Intercity Express) is one of Germany's most successful electric trains. The third generation ICE 3 can reach speeds of 300km/h. Since 2018, it has run on entirely renewable energy sources.

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

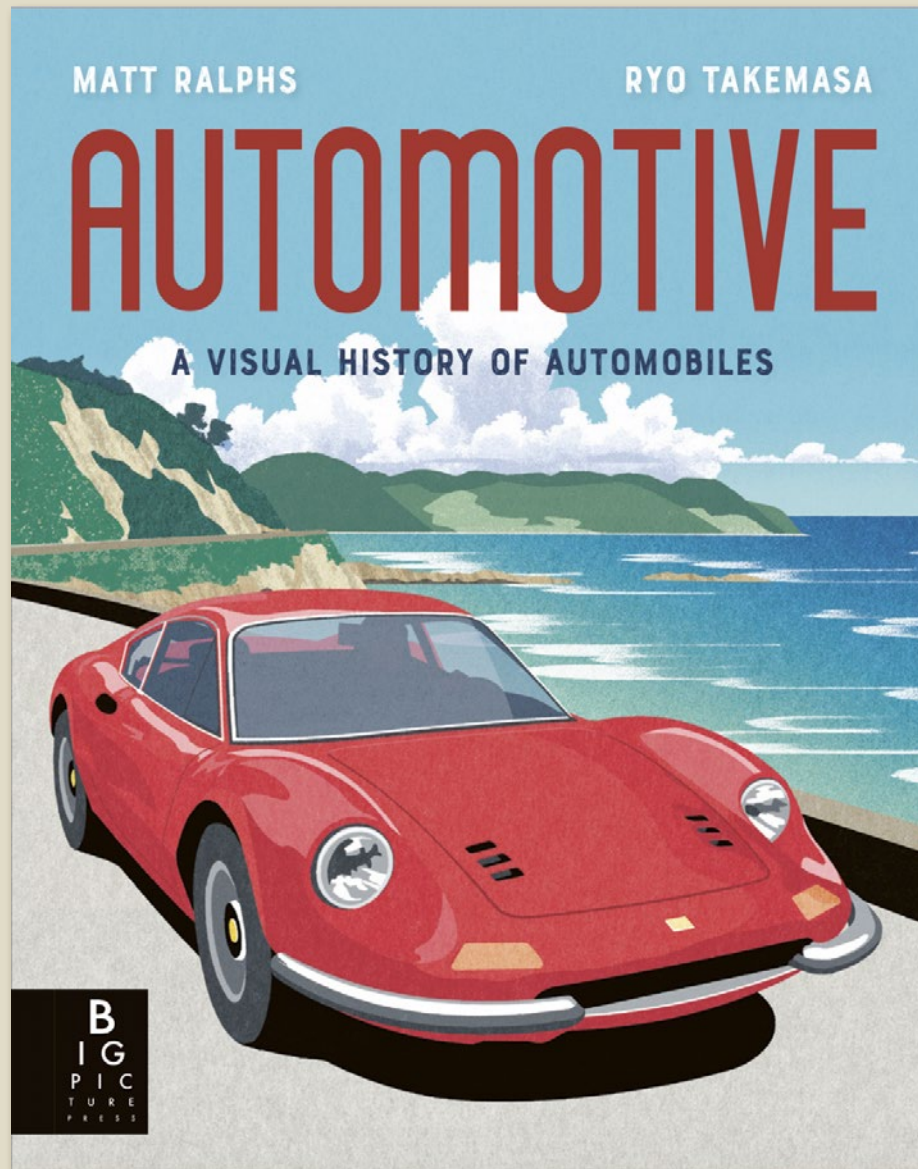
In a diesel locomotive, the power comes from an engine that burns diesel oil. While a steam locomotive needed two people to crew it and hours to attain the right steam pressure, a diesel locomotive could simply be switched on and driven away, making them much easier and much cheaper to run. Rudolf Diesel patented his first diesel engine in 1898, but it wasn't until around 1912 that they were first used in a locomotive.

The famous DRG Class 01T 877 *Hamburg Flyer*, often referred to as the 'Flying Hamburger', was first put into service in 1933. Its smooth, rounded shape was influenced by Zeppelin airships allowing for minimal air resistance.

The De10s, built in 1956, was considered the most powerful diesel locomotive in the world at that time.

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

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Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World




Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- Sample contents: Steam and Electric Automobiles, Early Engines, Monte Carlo Rally, Mass Production, Motorways, Motorbikes, Isle of Man TT, Daytona 500, Concept Cars, History of Formula One, Iconic Bridges, Trucks and Road Trains, Monster Truck Races, Hot Rods, Drag Races, Special Cars, Cars in War, The Future of the Automobile
- The follow-up title to the stunning *Locomotive*
- Perfect for car lovers of all ages
- Super cool artwork by award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa

SAFETY FIRST

A huge piece of history was made in 1909 when an Irish woman called **Mary Ward** became the first person killed by an automobile. While riding in an experimental open-top, steam-driven car, she fell out and was killed. Since then, designers have had to make cars safer and easier to drive. Here are just some of the safety features found on modern automobiles.



Modern cars have several safety features. Airbags are designed to inflate in a crash to protect the driver and passengers. Seatbelts are also a crucial safety feature. Modern cars also have advanced braking systems, such as ABS, and stability control to help prevent accidents.

Other safety features include roll-over protection structures (ROPS) for trucks and SUVs, and side-impact protection. Modern cars also have advanced lighting systems, such as LED headlights and fog lights, to improve visibility in poor weather conditions.

And don't forget the safety features found on the wheels. Modern cars have advanced tires with improved tread patterns and safety features like run-flat tires, which can allow a car to drive for a short distance even if a tire is punctured.

FAMOUS RACES - ISLE OF MAN TOURIST TROPHY




Every summer, the Isle of Man hosts one of the most exciting, and exceptionally dangerous, motorcycle races in the world: the Tourist Trophy. Since its inception in 1907, the TT has become a world-famous event, and the TT race is widely considered one of the most challenging and dangerous motorcycle races in the world. The TT race is held on a closed-off public road, with no safety barriers or guard rails. The race is held on a closed-off public road, with no safety barriers or guard rails. The race is held on a closed-off public road, with no safety barriers or guard rails.

The TT has a long and storied history, with many legendary riders competing over the years. The race is held on a closed-off public road, with no safety barriers or guard rails. The race is held on a closed-off public road, with no safety barriers or guard rails. The race is held on a closed-off public road, with no safety barriers or guard rails.

TRUCKS

With their grunting, diesel engines and 18 heavy-duty wheels, trucks are the backbone of the road. There's nothing they can't haul, from food to lumber, and in paper, tree trunks to machines. Without trucks and the people who drive them, our factories wouldn't function, our shops wouldn't supply our cars, and our delivery wouldn't be made.




The average American long-haul truck driver will spend up to 100 days per year on the road, traveling over 100,000 miles per year, or around 200 hours per day. That's a long time to sit in a large metal box, so many truckers have developed ways to make their time more comfortable.

This is the Freightliner, one of the most popular trucks in the world. It's a Class 8 truck, the largest available in the US, and it's used for everything from hauling coal to hauling lumber. It's a Class 8 truck, the largest available in the US, and it's used for everything from hauling coal to hauling lumber. It's a Class 8 truck, the largest available in the US, and it's used for everything from hauling coal to hauling lumber.

STEAM AND ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES

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



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

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

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

EARLY ENGINES

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

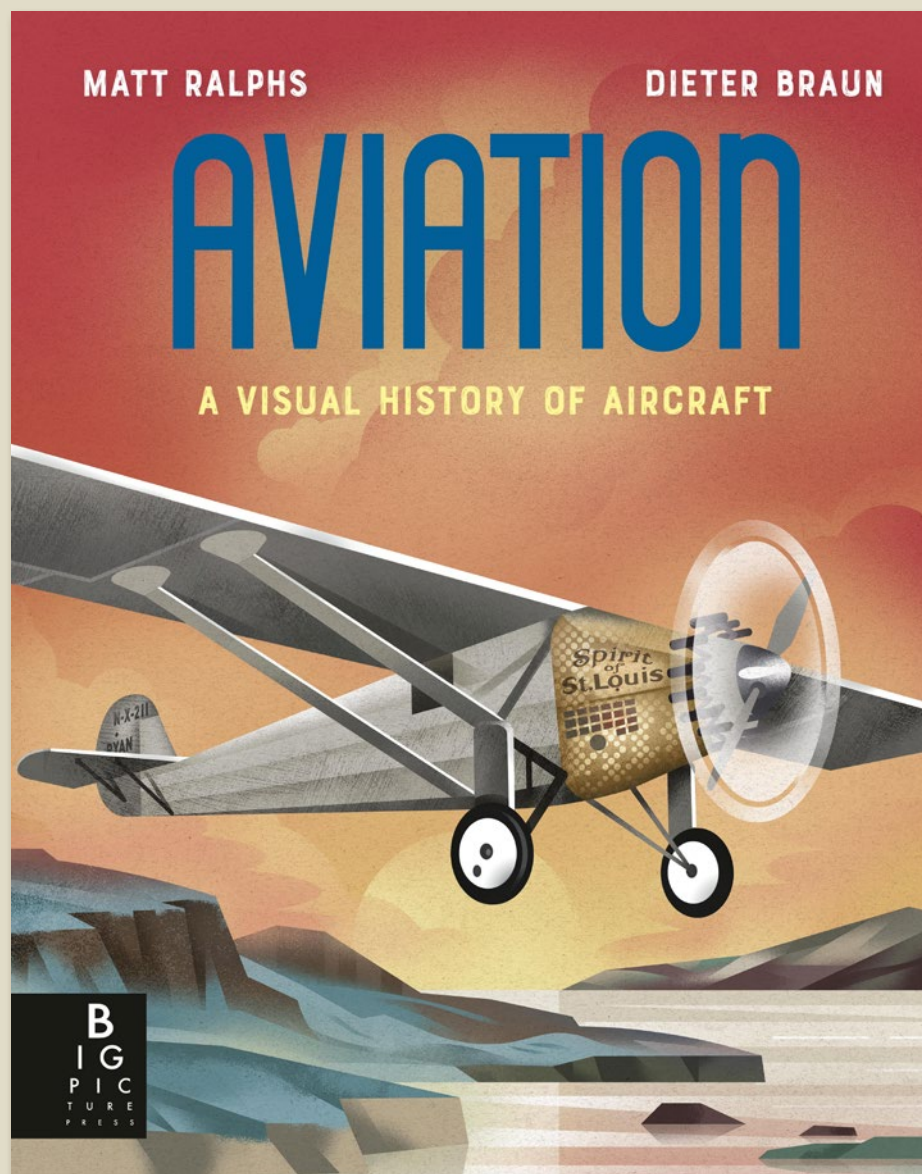


German inventor Karl Benz developed the first automobile powered by an internal combustion engine in 1885. His revolutionary Motorwagen had a 5hp petrol engine, three-spoked wheels with solid rubber tyres and one forward gear. Its top speed was around 16km/h.

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

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

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Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11813 words
Rights Available	World



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

- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once; Jets and Rockets; Weird Planes; Vertical Take Off and Helicopters; Cargo Planes; The Future of Flight; Record Breakers
- Perfect for plane lovers of all ages.
- Cover treatments: Uncoated and 100% foil.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**

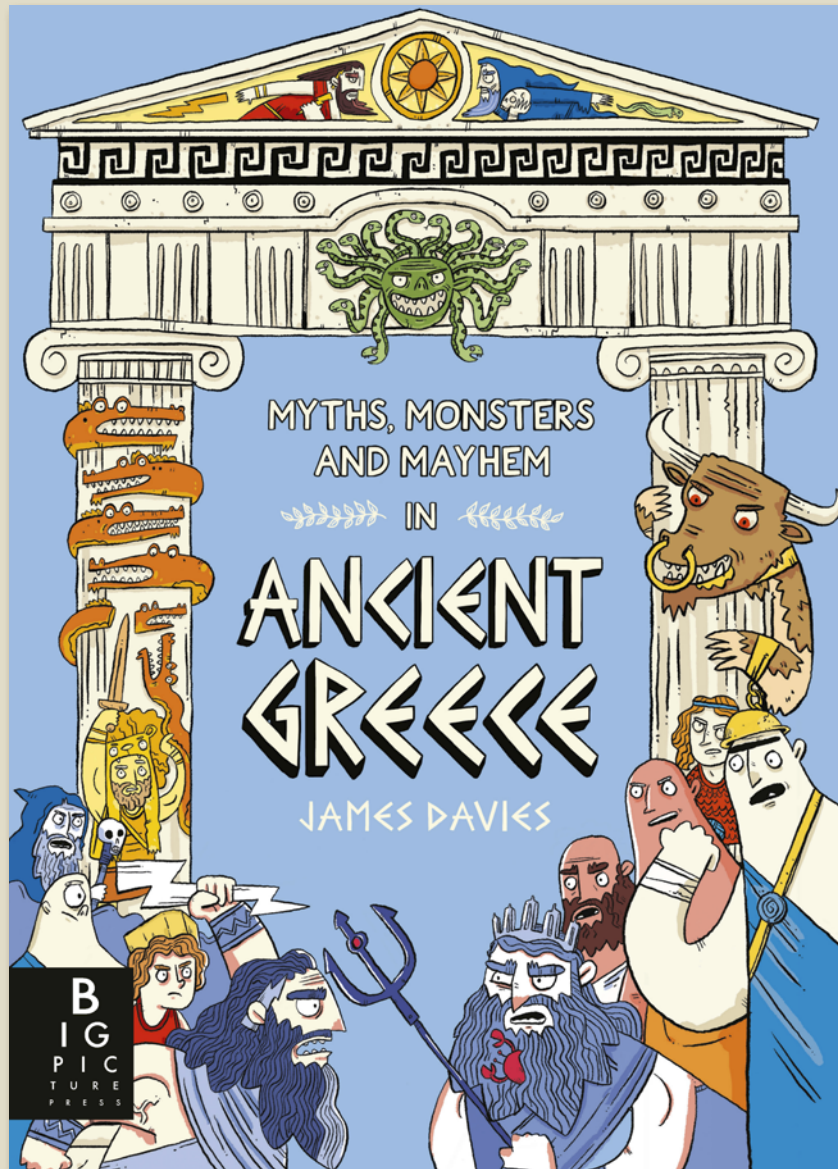


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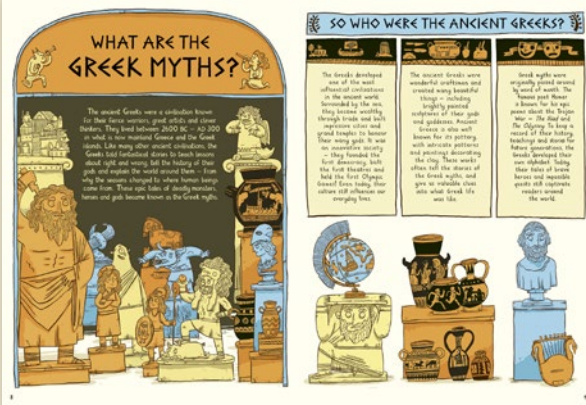
Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece



A vivid and contemporary retelling of the Greek myths - now available in paperback.

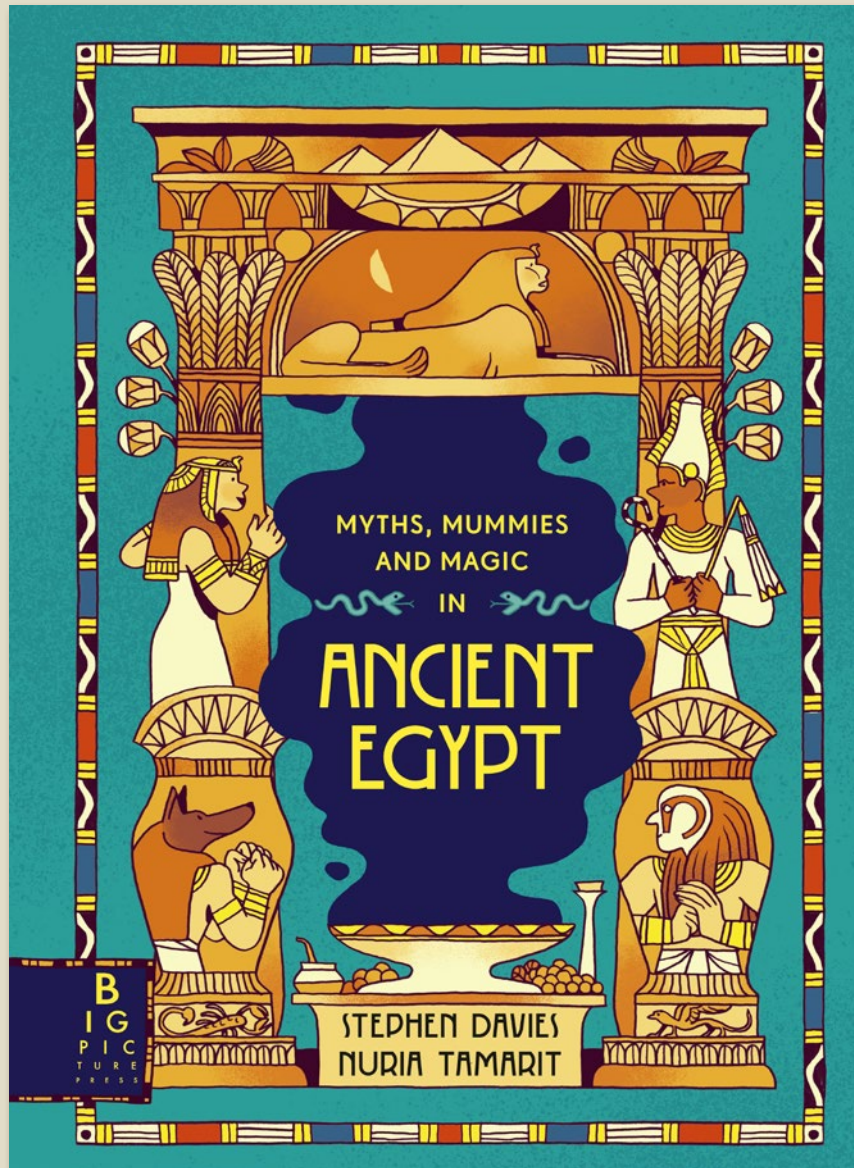
- Contents: Pandora's Box; Theseus and the Minotaur; Perseus and Medusa; Orpheus and Eurydice; The Trojan Horse; What are the Greek Myths?; Meet the Greek Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Mythical Creatures and Deadly Beasts; A Journey through the Greek Underworld
- These myths will be broken up with a series of 'theme' spreads, which will take a broader look at certain aspects of Greek mythology (mythical beasts and monsters, the gods, heroes etc.)

Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece



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Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt



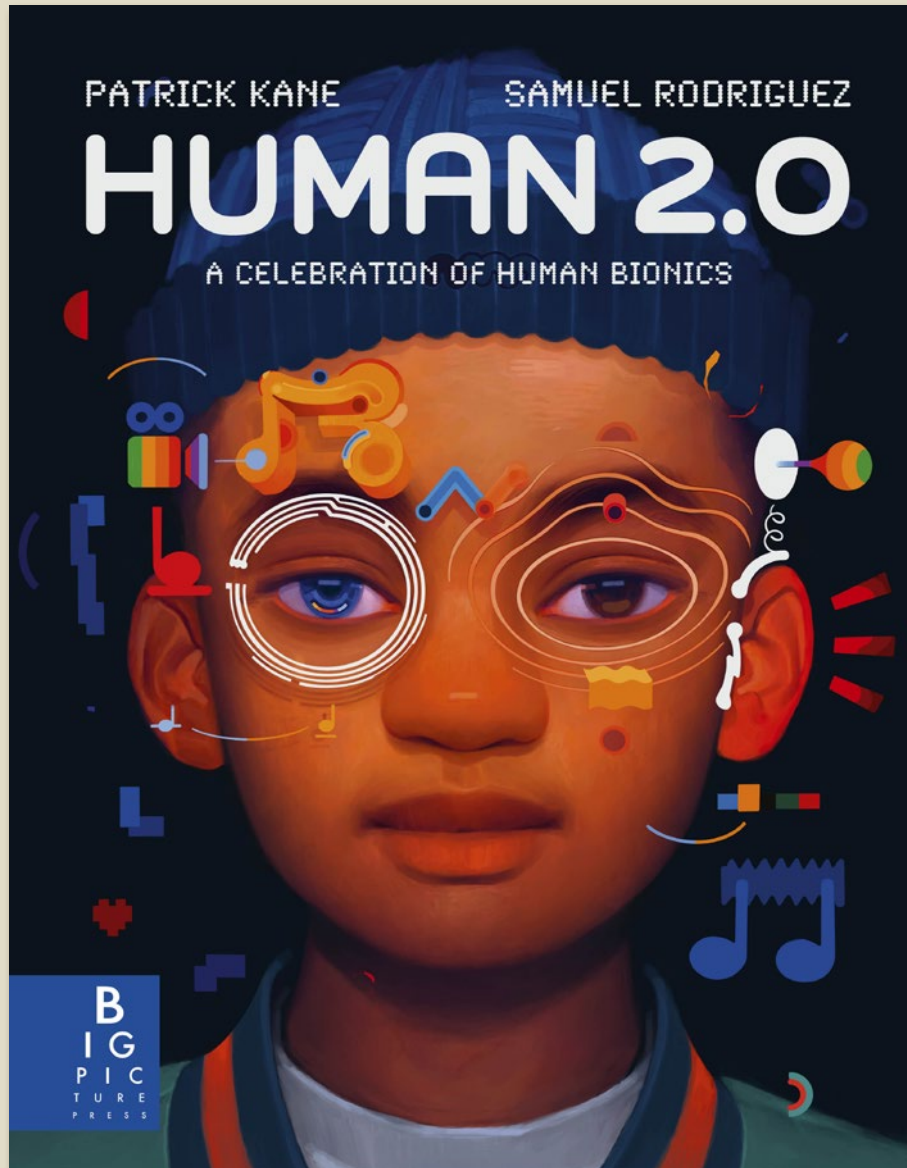
A vivid and contemporary retelling of the ancient Egyptian myths.

- Contents: Myths - The Creation Myth; Isis and Osiris; The Contendings of Horus and Seth; The Book of Toth; Prince Thutmose and the Sphinx; The Famine Stela; Cleopatra. Theme spreads - What are the Egyptian Myths?; Meet the Egyptian Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Meet the Pharaohs; Mythical Creatures and Deadly Beasts; Mummification; Hieroglyphics; A Mythic Map of Ancient Egypt.
- Following on from the success of *Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece* (which has sold over 35,000 copies worldwide as of July 2022)- this is the next title in a growing series for Big Picture Press

Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt



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Celebrate the achievements made in medical engineering and take a glimpse into the future.

- Sample contents: The First Prosthetics, Jack E. Steele - Father of Bionics, Arne Larsson - The First Pacemaker Patient, How Cochlear Implants Work, Eye Replacements, Keith Hayman - The First Bionic Eye, How Bionic Limbs Work, Campbell Aird - The First Prosthetic Arm, Exoskeletons, Neural Implants, The Paralympics, Neil Harbisson - The First Cyborg, Ethics
- Phenomenal artwork by highly acclaimed artist Samuel Rodriguez
- As told by UK Sepsis Ambassador Patrick TJ Kane
- The first of its kind - a book that celebrates the history of medical implantables and prosthetics

PROSTHETIC LEGS THROUGH THE AGES

Early prosthetic legs were crude, uncomfortable and lacked the power. However, an explosion of new technologies, materials and knowledge in the 20th century led to some huge leaps forward. Modern synthetic materials, advanced technology and custom fittings are making prosthetic devices stronger and increasingly versatile today.

Renaissance: 16th cent.
The earliest example of a prosthetic leg is from around 1500. These were usually made of wood and were often decorated with intricate designs. They were often made of a single piece of wood and were attached to the body with a strap or a band.

Victorian: 19th cent.
In the 19th century, prosthetic legs were made of metal and were often decorated with intricate designs. They were often made of a single piece of metal and were attached to the body with a strap or a band.

20th century: 1900s-1990s
In the 20th century, prosthetic legs were made of metal and were often decorated with intricate designs. They were often made of a single piece of metal and were attached to the body with a strap or a band.

21st century: 2000s-2020s
In the 21st century, prosthetic legs are made of advanced materials and are often decorated with intricate designs. They are often made of a single piece of advanced material and are attached to the body with a strap or a band.

BLAKE LEEPER

"Life is 10% what you deal with and 90% how you deal with it."

Retired American triathlete, athlete Blake Leeper was born in 1980 with both of his legs missing below the knee. Leeper's father was a coach, so he grew up with a natural affinity for sport. Leeper wanted to pursue a career in triathlon. There is a strong desire being held for "wishes" to be able to run and jump like the rest of the world.

Thanks to Leeper's hard work and determination and off, and he made his debut for the US triathlon team in 2008. Since 2011, Leeper has won a continental triathlon. Track and Field medals for his country, and even set a world record in the 1000m race in 2012. His remarkable achievements were made in 2012, when he became the first amputee athlete to compete against able-bodied Olympic athletes at the US Track & Field Championships.

Later, Leeper's career came to an end in 2010, when he was diagnosed with a rare form of cancer. He was given a choice between surgery and chemotherapy. He chose surgery, and he was able to return to his sport. He is now a triathlete and a motivational speaker.



BEYOND BIONICS

So far, bionics has been playing catch-up with the body parts they are trying to emulate. While the devices available today have changed a lot, they are still not as smart, flexible, sensitive and efficient as the organs and limbs that bionics has promised. As we look at the next advancements that have been made since the start of the last century, we can be certain that technology will replace what we have lost. Instead of giving them the same shape as what they were, the creative engineers look to try to give them the same function as what an arm, leg or eye is.

Science and the bionics will continue to provide more options that are less expensive, more durable and better at copying what humans can do. But there may come a point where we will have something that is a quantum leap. For example, a device that can be used to control a prosthetic limb is a human one. It needs to be charged and can't be changed or upgraded. But advanced bionics can help with devices that are very hard or cold without damaging themselves, which human limbs cannot. A human leg can position itself on uneven ground without needing to be re-calibrated, but a prosthetic limb of the future may be able to do this. There is a lot of work to be done to make sure that the bionics we build are better than what we have. There is a lot of work to be done to make sure that the bionics we build are better than what we have.

EYEWEAR

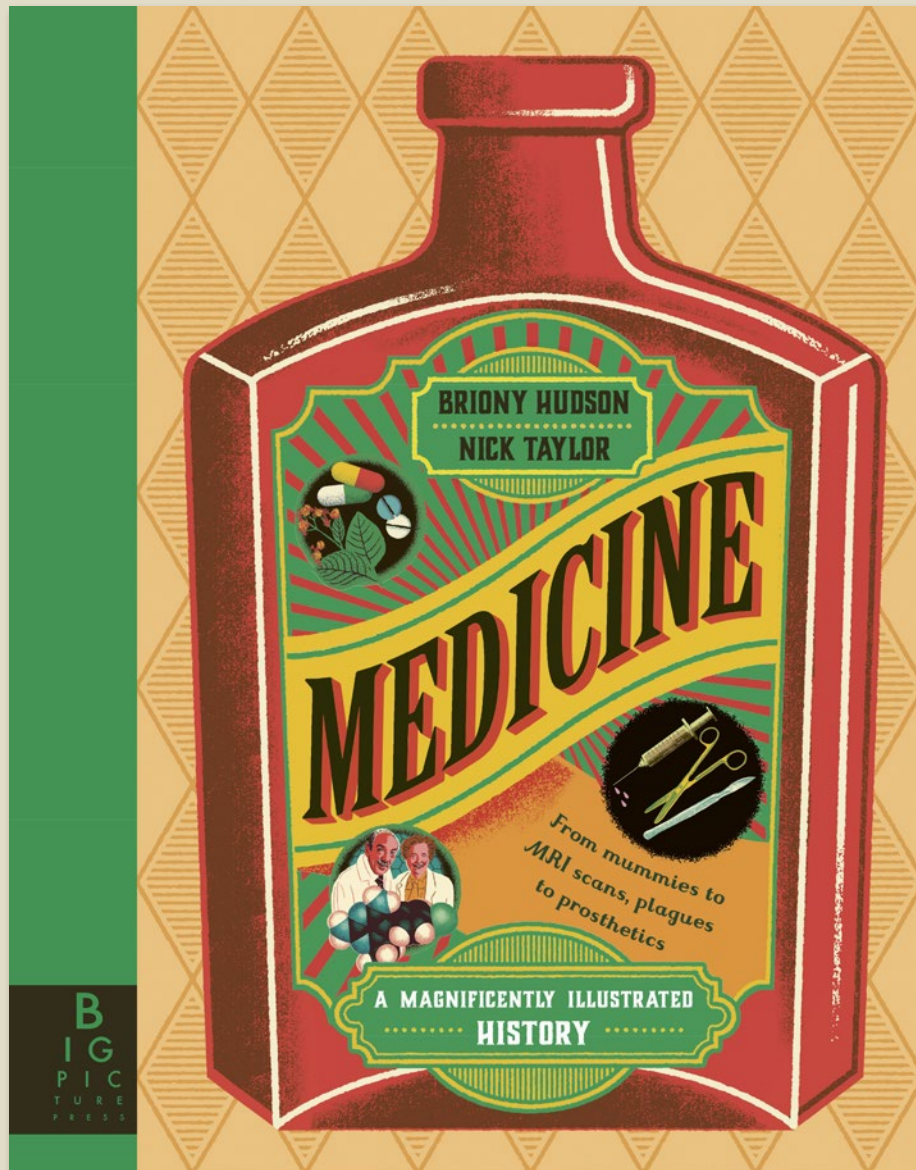
Eyeglasses may seem commonplace today, but it has taken hundreds of years to develop them to where they are now, helped by a series of inventions along the way. The ancient Romans first wrote about using glass beads to read, similar to how reading glasses work today. However, it was the Arab scientist Al-Hasan Ibn al-Haytham, a man known as the 'father of modern optics', who first wrote about using convex (outwards curved) lenses to magnify an image. Eventually, Ibn al-Haytham's literature made its way to Western Europe, and translations of his work led to glass 'reading stones' becoming common. The Italians improved further on these stones to create the first eyeglasses in the late 1200s.

New materials have allowed frames for glasses to become lighter and more durable. The colour of lenses has changed too, creating the first purpose-built sunglasses. These work by adding cerium oxide (a type of chemical compound) into the glass to filter out harmful ultraviolet light from the sun. Sunglasses quickly became fashionable, and in 1938, it was reported that 20 million sunglasses had been sold the year before in the US. Interestingly, only a quarter of those people needed sunglasses for medical reasons. This development is an example of a product that was initially designed to benefit a few but ended up benefitting many. It is testament to the importance of innovation within the disabled community.

The latest breakthrough in eyewear has come more recently, with EnChrome® glasses first launching in 2012. These special glasses are designed to help alleviate problems caused by colour-blindness.

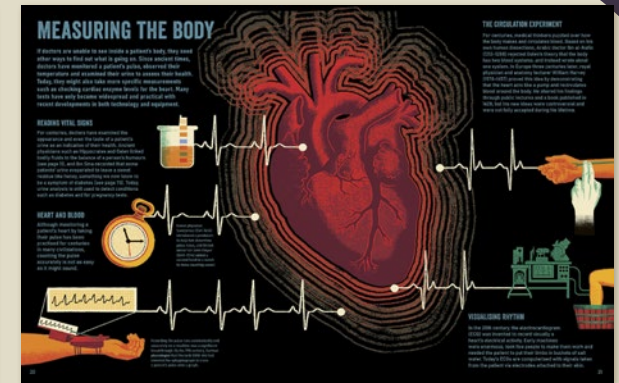
People who are colour-blind find it difficult to distinguish between certain colours, such as red and green. EnChrome® glasses use the same principle as cerium oxide in the first sunglasses, but instead of filtering out harmful UV light, EnChrome® glasses filter out the wavelengths of light that get confused by the brain in those people with red-green colour vision deficiency.

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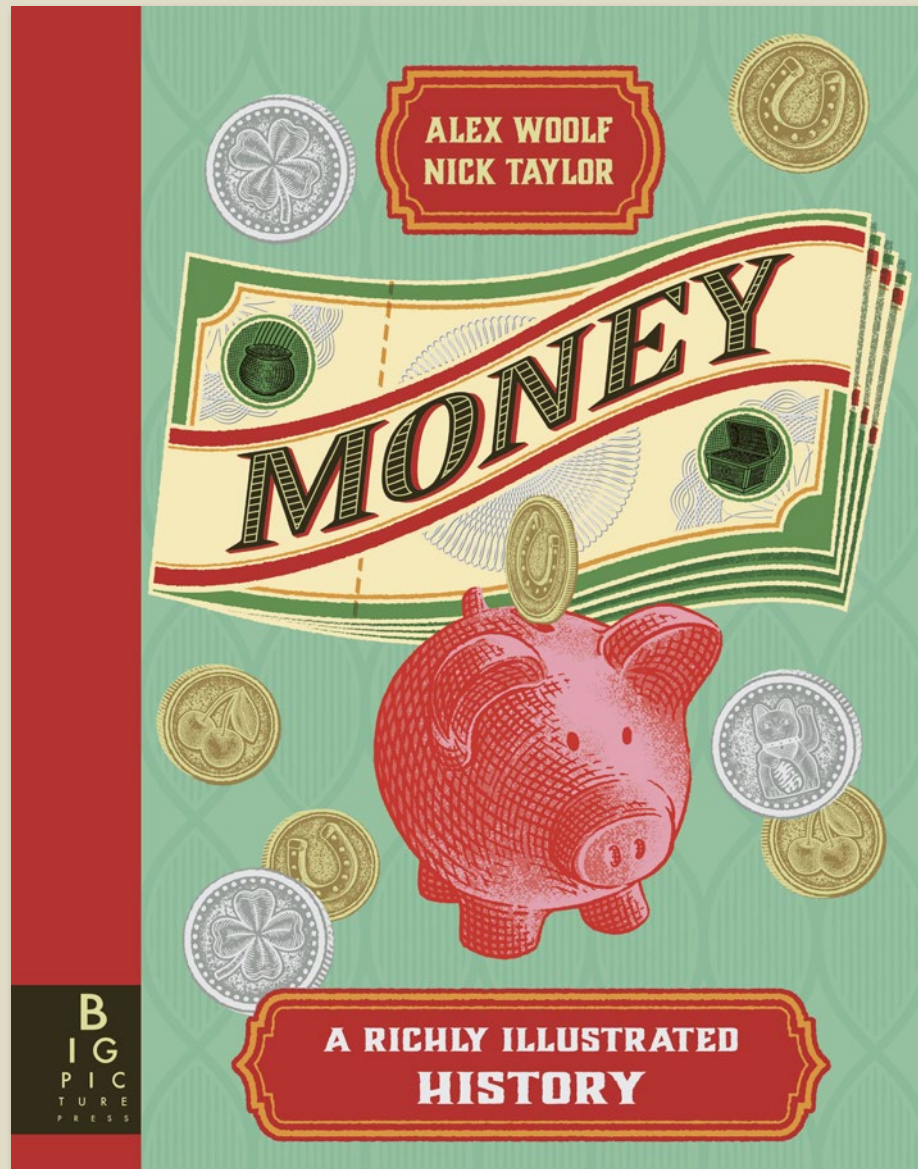


This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

- Sample contents: The History of Medicine, Learning from the Past, Ancient Beliefs, Mental Health, How Medicines Work, Opening Up the Body, The Power of Plants, Malaria Medicines, Making Medicines, Poisons, Hospitals Through History, Early Surgery, Cholera, Plagues and Pandemics, Vaccination, D.I.Y. Medicine, Transplants, Prosthetics
- Expertly written by curator, lecturer and historian, Briony Hudson
- Striking artwork from Aquila artist Nick Taylor is sure to make this title stand out from the crowd
- Perfect for students but also the ideal gift book for general interest readers



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This visually extraordinary book presents the history of money as it has never been seen before - from coins to contactless, bankruptcy to billionaires

- Vibrant illustrations and dynamic layouts will appeal to the audience
- Digestible and easy-to-understand text by expert children's author, Alex Woolf.
- A global topic with growing relevance in today's world. There is a significant lack of publishing for children on this subject.
- Pantone and 100% foil cover finishes.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

Money serves because it is traded, but this trade doesn't come out of nowhere. It has to be based on something. There are several reasons why money might be valued. Some money is traded because it is made of something valuable, such as gold or silver. This is called commodity money. Another kind is traded because it represents something valuable. This is called representative money. A third kind is traded simply because a government tells it is valuable. This is called fiat money.

COMMODITY MONEY

The earliest form of commodity money was cowrie shells. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Commodity money is made from things that have value on their own. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Commodity money is often used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak. It is also used in places where the government is not trusted.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

The earliest form of representative money was gold coins. They were made of gold and had a picture of a king or a queen on them. They were used in many parts of the world, including Europe and the Middle East. Representative money is made from things that have value on their own, but it is not the thing itself. It is a piece of paper or a metal coin that represents the thing. Representative money is often used in places where there is a government, and where the government is trusted.

FIAT MONEY

Fiat money is a type of money that is not backed by anything. It is made by a government, and it is used in many parts of the world. Fiat money is made from paper or metal, and it has a picture of a king or a queen on it. Fiat money is used in places where there is a government, and where the government is trusted.

LEGAL TENDER

Legal tender is a type of money that is accepted by law. It is used in many parts of the world. Legal tender is made from paper or metal, and it has a picture of a king or a queen on it. Legal tender is used in places where there is a government, and where the government is trusted.

CASE

Cash is money in physical form - banknotes and coins. This is the most common form of money. Cash is used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Cash is often used in places where there is a government, and where the government is trusted.

CURRENT

A currency is the system of money generally used in a particular country or community. The value of a currency is determined by the amount of money that is in circulation. The value of a currency can go up or down, depending on the amount of money that is in circulation. The value of a currency is often used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

To understand why money is useful, let's try to imagine a world without money to look at. To avoid the only way to get hold of things you need would be to make or grow them, or steal them from other people. These people are unlikely to simply give you the things, so you will have to offer them something in return. This system is known as barter - the exchanging of goods or services for other goods or services without using money.

BARTER AND GIFTS

Barter is the exchange of goods and services without using money. It is often used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak. Barter is used in places where there is a government, and where the government is not trusted. Barter is often used in places where there is a government, and where the government is not trusted.

THE PEOPLES WITH BARTER

The people with barter are the people who use barter to exchange goods and services. They are often found in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak. They are often found in places where there is a government, and where the government is not trusted.

CONSEQUENCE OF WANT

The consequence of want is the result of a person wanting something that they do not have. This is often the result of a person wanting something that they do not have. This is often the result of a person wanting something that they do not have.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The earliest forms of money were very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing process or machines to make money like bank notes. People had to make the things they used in the market, and the things they used were often made of things that were valuable on their own. The things they used were often made of things that were valuable on their own.

CONVEX SHELLS

Convex shells were used as money in many parts of the world. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Convex shells were used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak.

WASPINS

Waspins were used as money in many parts of the world. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Waspins were used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak.

MINERAL PRODUCTS

Mineral products were used as money in many parts of the world. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Mineral products were used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak.

LEATHER MONEY

Leather money was used as money in many parts of the world. It was made from animal skins and was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Leather money was used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak.

QUIRKY CURRENCIES

Many unusual objects were used as money in the era before notes and coins. These included foodstuffs such as barley, rice, corn and wheat. The Chinese used tea bricks to pay for things, whereas the Aztecs used cacao beans, and the peoples of ancient Africa and the Middle East measured value in coffee beans. The Mesopotamians kept sacks of grain in protected barns, much like the banks of today. When stored carefully, these foods could provide a reasonable store of value. But a storm or a bad harvest could wipe out your wealth.

MONEY YOU CAN EAT

Some surprising foods have been used as units of exchange in different parts of the world. Here are some of them.

BUTTER

The Pilgrims of the island of Manx used butter as a unit of exchange. They used butter to buy things, and it was used in many parts of the world.

CHEESE

In the early 1800s, cheese was used as a unit of exchange in many parts of the world. It was used to buy things, and it was used in many parts of the world.

EELS

Dried and smoked eels were used as a unit of exchange in many parts of the world. They were used to buy things, and they were used in many parts of the world.

COCONUTS

For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the coast of Papua, money is made from coconuts. They use coconuts to buy things, and they use coconuts in many parts of the world.

EGGS

When Venetians were suffering from hyperinflation in the year 1500, they used eggs as a unit of exchange. They used eggs to buy things, and they used eggs in many parts of the world.

POTATO MASHERS

In ancient Cameroon, potato mashers were used as a currency. These heavy iron objects, called ensusbas, were shaped like a club.

KISSI PENNIES

The kissi penny was a currency used mainly in West Africa in the first half of the twentieth century. They were long iron rods, usually arranged in bundles of twenty. A cow could be bought for 30 or 40 bundles.

IRON SNAKES

The Lobi tribe of Burkina Faso used iron snakes as a currency. They would also attach them to their calves as a protection from snake bites and lightning.

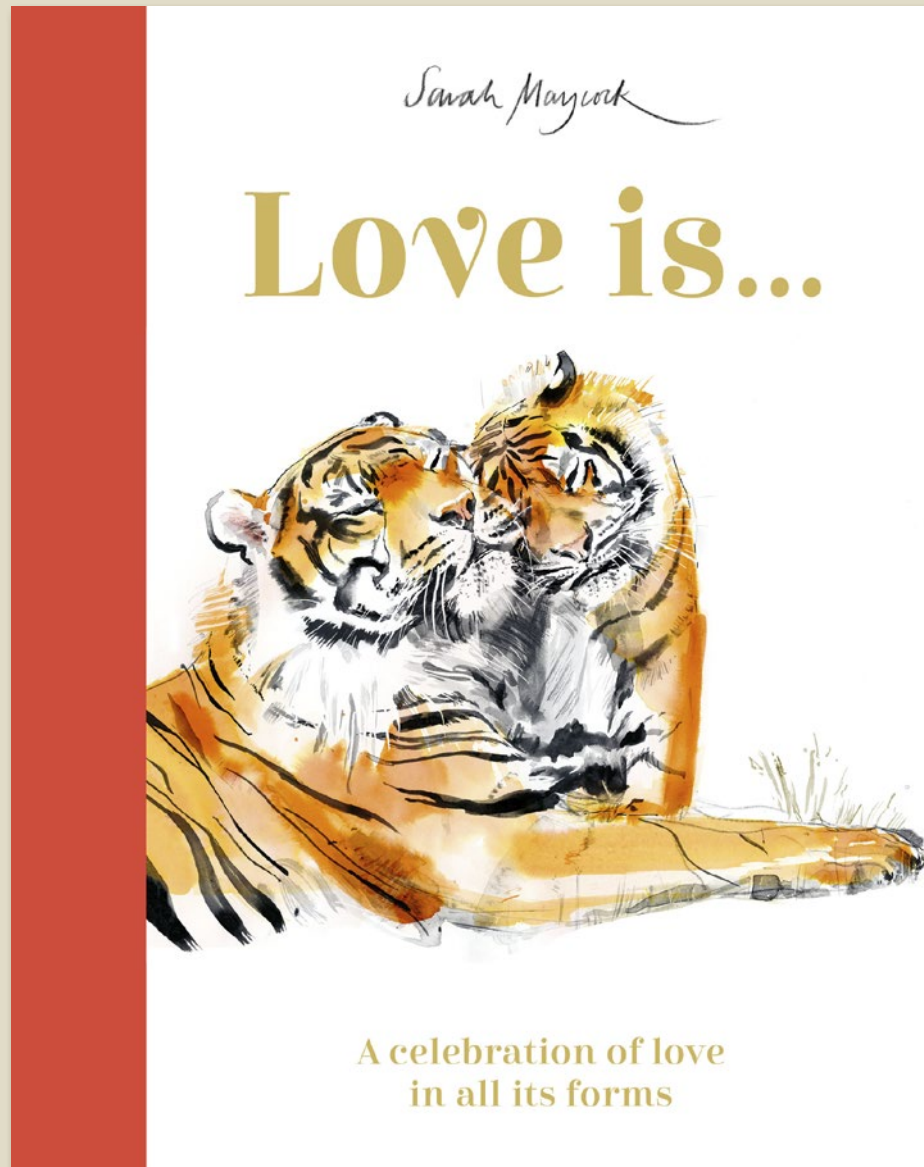
KNIVES

Large bronze knives circulated as currency in ancient China between 600 and 200 BCE. According to one story, this started when a prince who was running low on money to pay his troops allowed them to use their knives to pay for goods in the local village.

RAI STONES

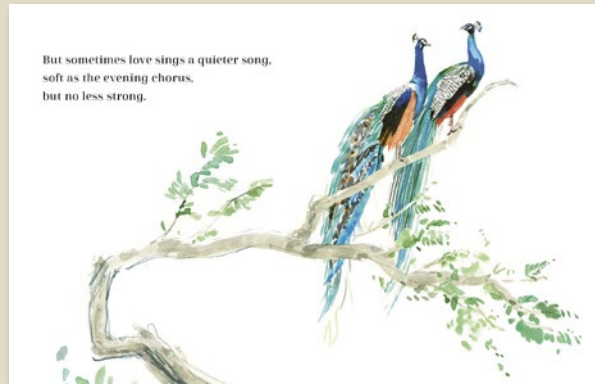
The small Pacific island of Yap possesses the world's biggest money. Rai stones are huge discs of rock weighing up to 8 tonnes each. The stones are rarely moved, and are not used for day-to-day transactions, but they change hands as ceremonial gifts, to forge alliances, resolve conflicts or to apologise for wrongdoing.

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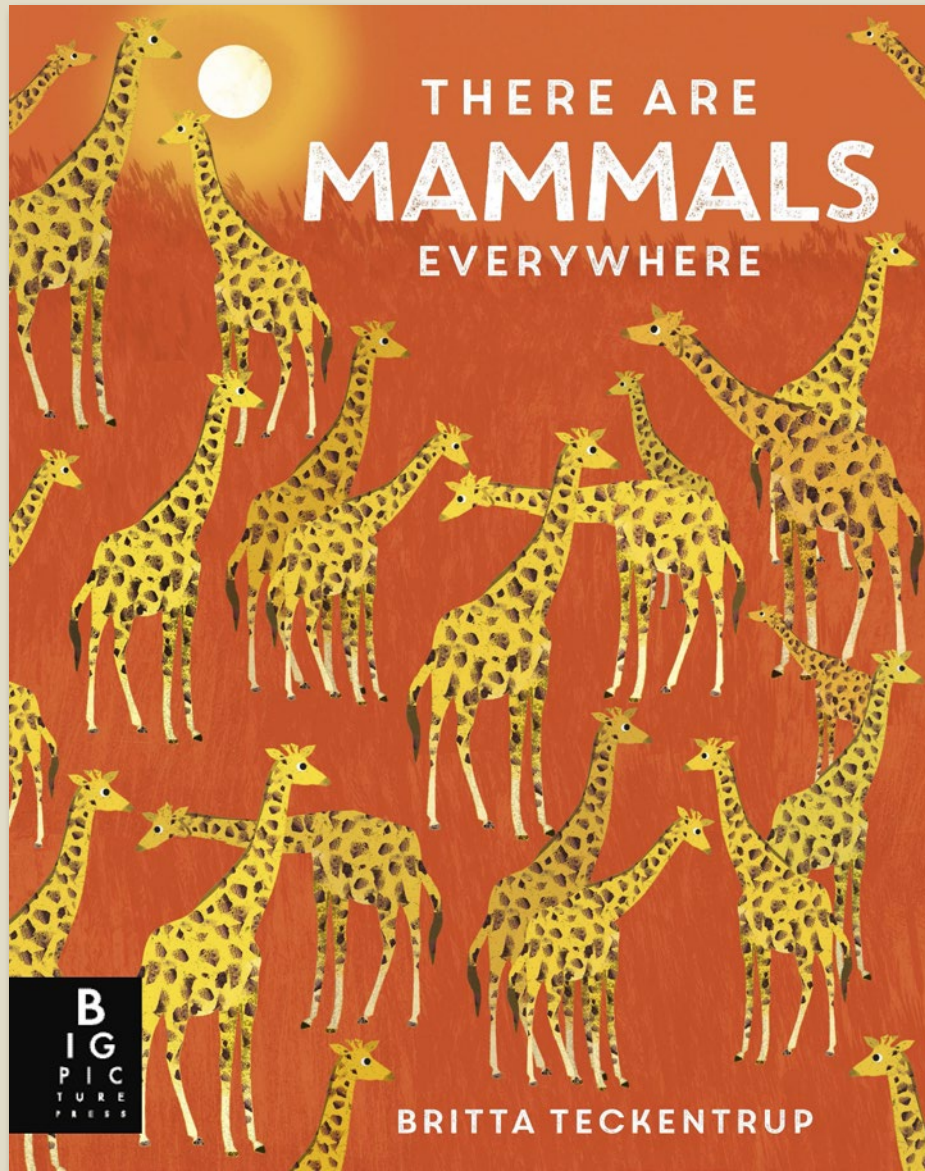
Mini gift celebrating love in all its forms

- A beautiful mini picture book that brings poetry and nature together in the most stunning of ways, perfect for gifting
- Promotes emotional awareness, empathy, and love in all its different forms
- Cover: graining with gold foil
- Sarah's bold, expressive artwork captures a creature's characteristics or the forces of nature in just a few swoops of ink, bringing each page to vivid life
- Sarah was selected as an It's Nice That Graduate in 2011 and her most recent work includes illustrations for the Natural History Museum's 2018 Whales exhibition.
- *Sometimes I feel* won the 2021 ALCS Educational Writers' Award



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There are Mammals Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to mammals.

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

There are Mammals Everywhere

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

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

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have big brains for their body size. This means they can think and learn from their experiences.

BREATHING AIR
Mammals breathe air. They have lungs and a diaphragm to help them breathe. They also have a network of blood vessels to carry oxygen to their cells.

RECORD-BREAKERS
Mammals are the only animals that can fly, swim, and climb. They are also the only animals that can hibernate.

WINGS
Mammals have wings, but only bats can fly. Bats have a unique wing structure that allows them to fly for long periods of time.

CATS
Mammals have claws, but only cats can retract theirs. This allows them to walk silently and use their claws for hunting and climbing.

TEETH
Mammals have teeth, but only some can chew. Carnivores have sharp teeth for tearing meat, while herbivores have flat teeth for grinding food.

HAIR
Mammals have hair, but only some have fur. Hair helps mammals keep warm and can be used for camouflage.

WALKING
Mammals can walk, but only some can run. Running mammals have long legs and a tail to help them balance.

MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

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

PROBOSCIDEANS
The earliest proboscideans were small, shrew-like mammals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some proboscideans looked like pigs and some of them grew much bigger than elephants. They lived about 20 million years ago.

PRIMATE
The earliest primates were small, shrew-like mammals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some primates looked like monkeys and some of them grew much bigger than apes. They lived about 10 million years ago.

RODENT
The earliest rodents were small, shrew-like mammals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some rodents looked like mice and some of them grew much bigger than rats. They lived about 20 million years ago.

REPTILE
The earliest reptiles were small, shrew-like mammals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some reptiles looked like lizards and some of them grew much bigger than snakes. They lived about 20 million years ago.

SAURIA
The earliest saurians were small, shrew-like mammals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some saurians looked like lizards and some of them grew much bigger than snakes. They lived about 20 million years ago.

TELEOSTOMUS
The earliest teleostomus were small, shrew-like mammals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some teleostomus looked like fish and some of them grew much bigger than sharks. They lived about 20 million years ago.

WHY ARE MAMMALS UNIQUE?

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

WARM BLOOD
Mammals are endothermic, which means they can control their body temperature. This allows them to live in a wide range of habitats, from the hot desert to the cold tundra.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have big brains for their body size. This means they can think and learn from their experiences. They also have a network of blood vessels to carry oxygen to their cells.

SEA OTTERS
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They have a unique way of staying warm in the water: they use their fur to trap air, which keeps them warm.

WATER VOLES
Water voles are the only mammals that live in the water. They have a unique way of staying warm in the water: they use their fur to trap air, which keeps them warm.

GIANTS
Giants were the tallest mammals that ever lived. They lived about 2 million years ago. Some giants looked like elephants and some of them grew much bigger than giraffes. They lived about 20 million years ago.

SAVIES AND WISE
Savies and wise are the only mammals that live in the savanna. They have a unique way of staying warm in the savanna: they use their fur to trap air, which keeps them warm.

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

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.

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.

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

A beavers' 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.

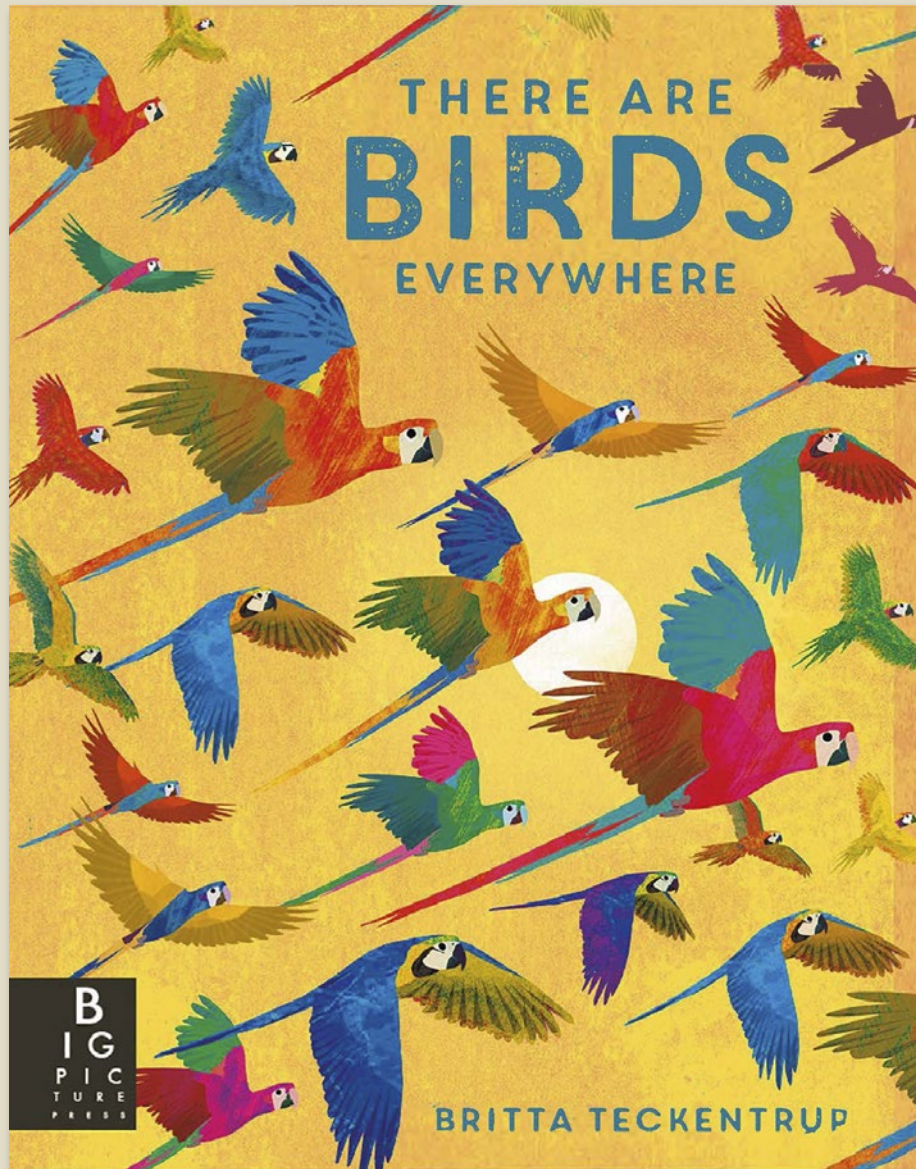
DESERTS
Deserts are very dry habitats that experience extreme temperatures. **Bactrian camels** survive desert life by storing food and water as fat inside their two **humps**. They grow thick, shaggy fur for the icy winter, and shed it for the hot summer months.

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 beavers' 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

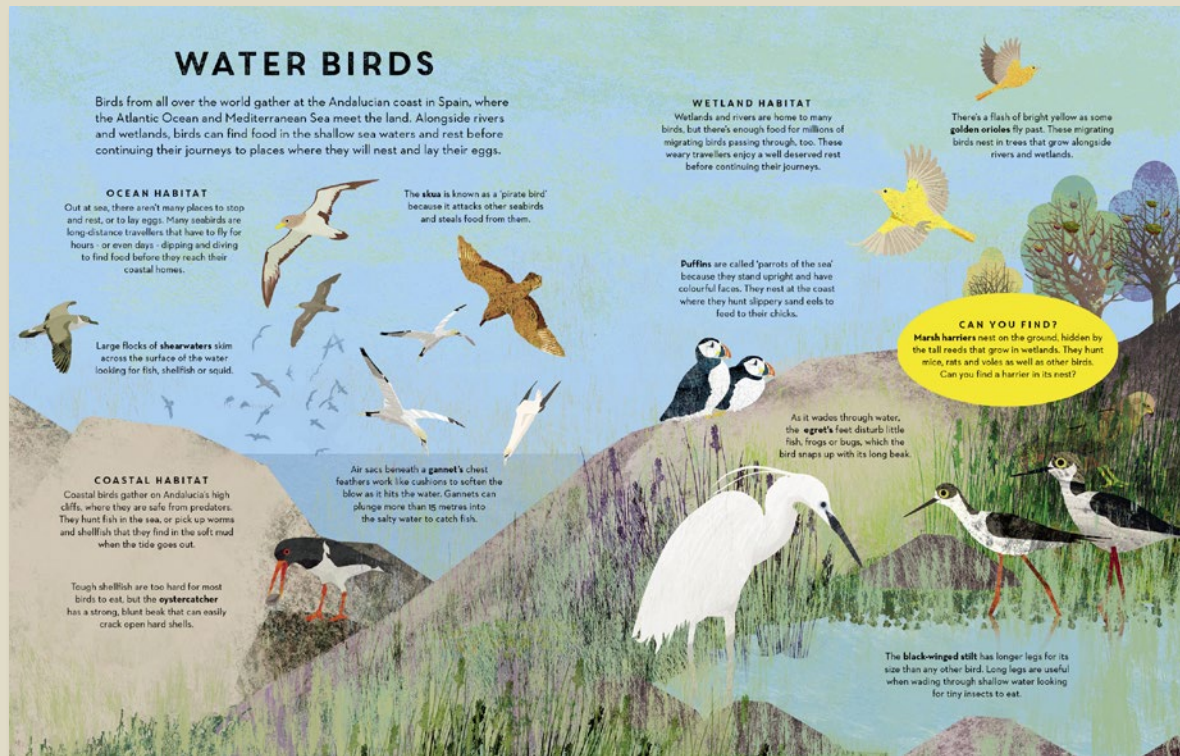
There are Birds Everywhere



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

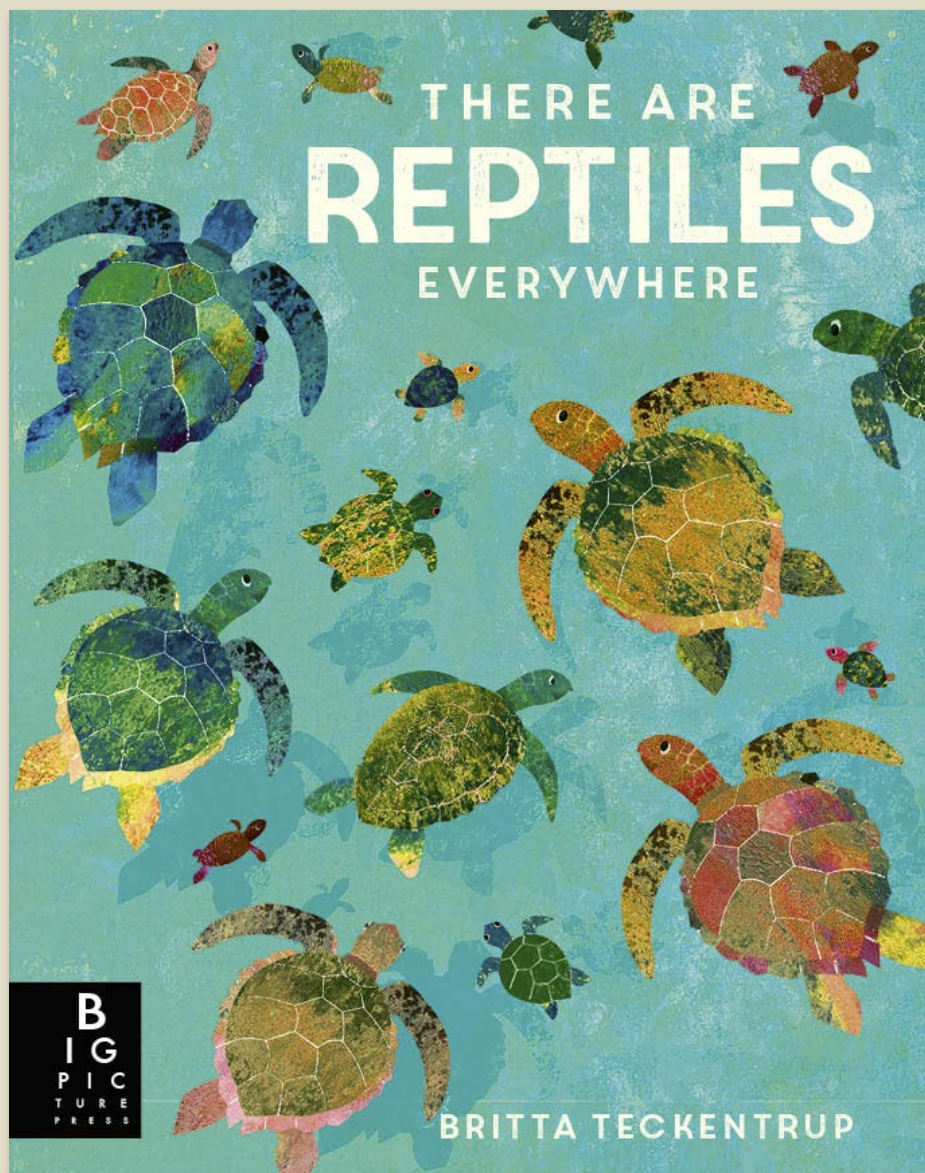
- Contents includes bird anatomy, habitats, flight, feeding, hunting, courtship, migration, and the relationship between birds and humans.
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young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

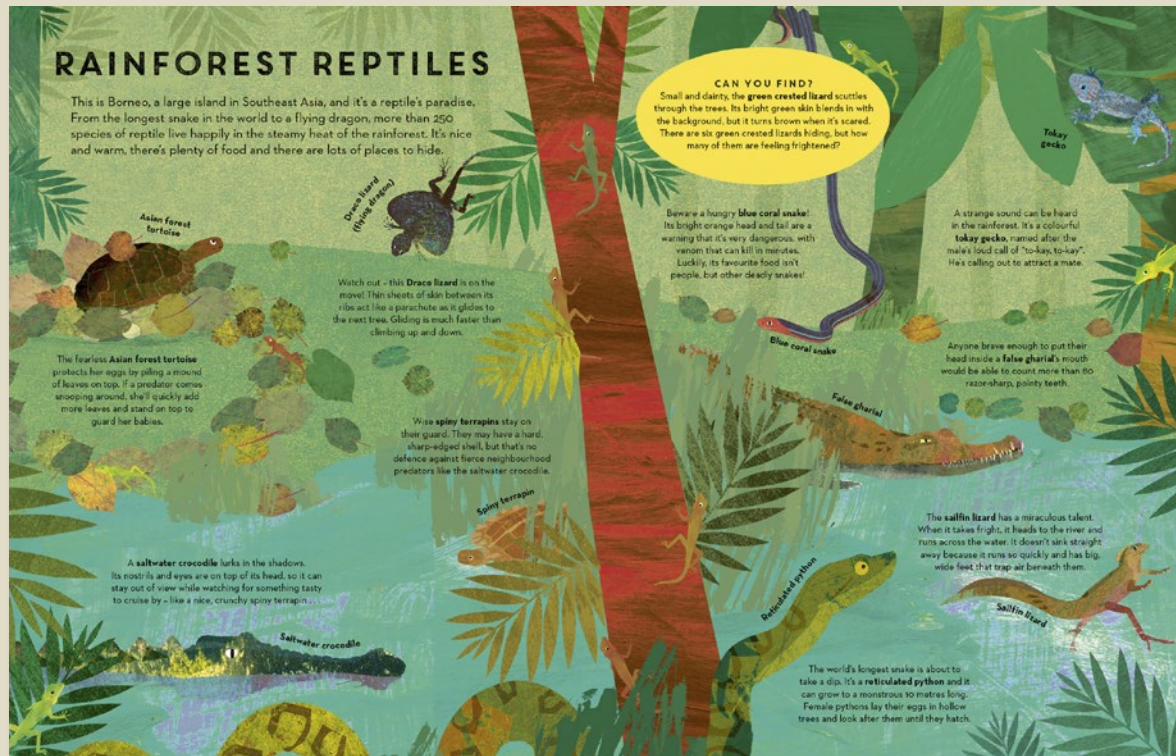
There are Reptiles Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.

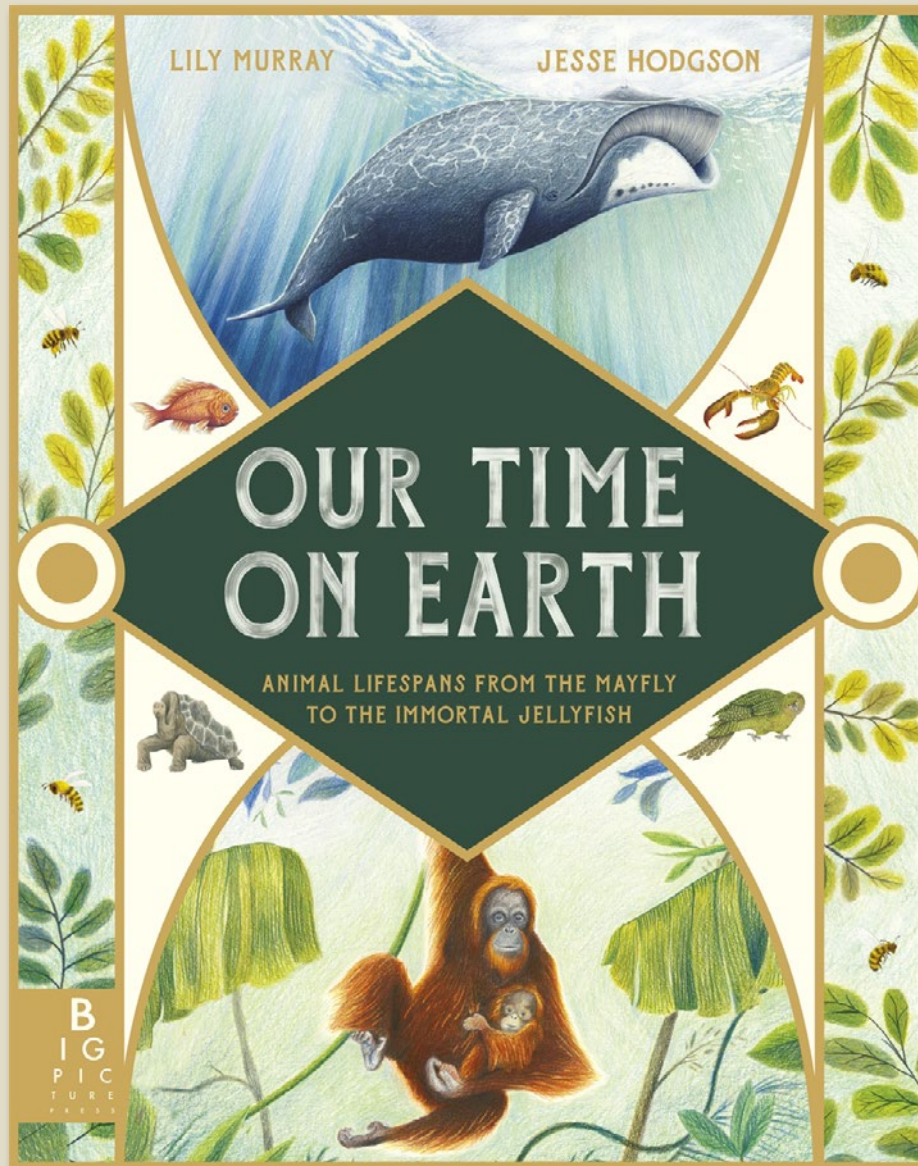
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.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

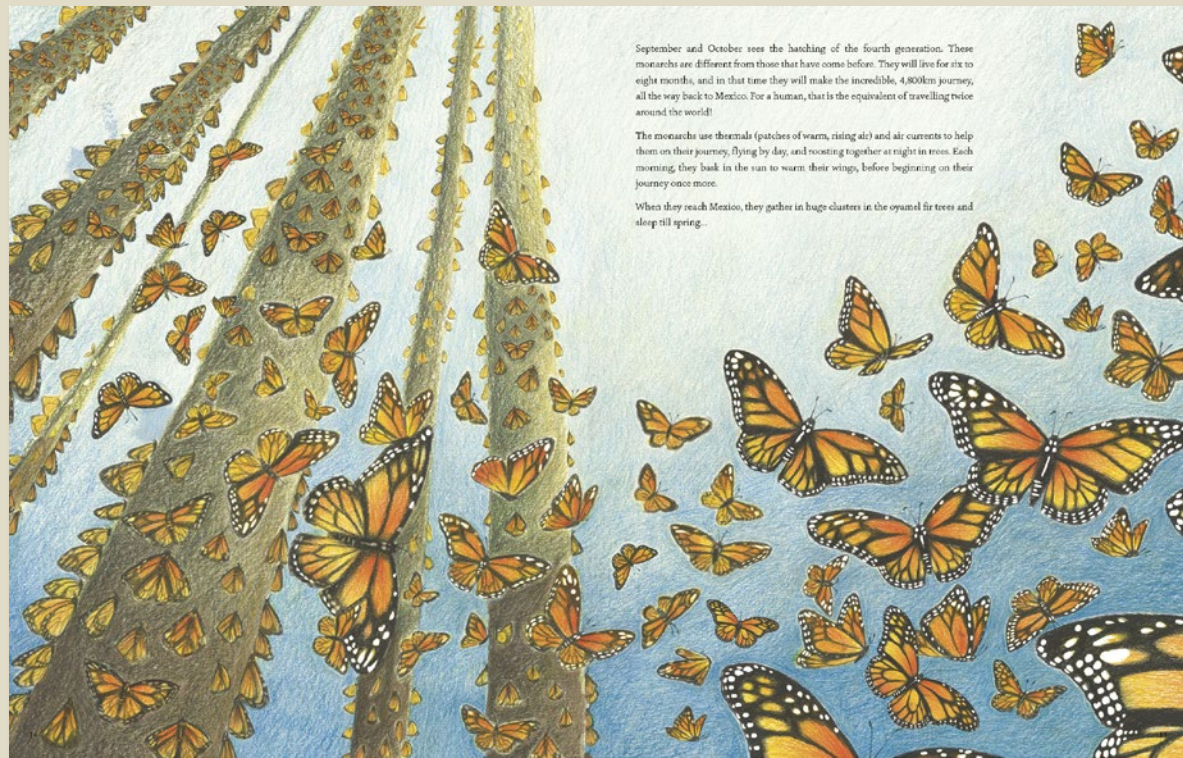
Our Time on Earth



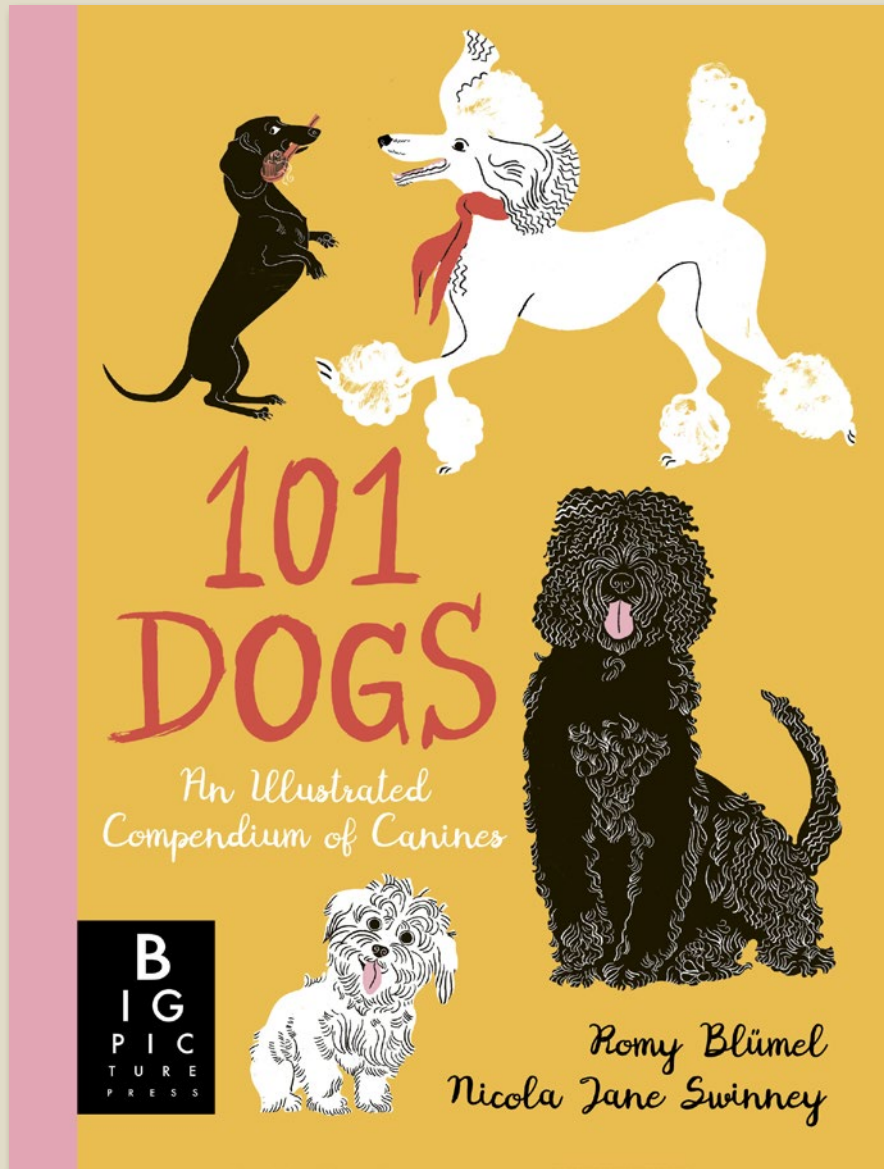
This book about animal life cycles is a celebration of creatures big and small.

- **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



Gorgeous canines of every shape, size and colour bound through this book - all 101 of them!

- The perfect gift for dog lovers big and small
- Beautiful cover treatments including foil and ribbon
- Humorous and engaging text written by dog expert Nicola Jane Swinney

Basenji



In the native Africa, the Basenji is known as 'the dog that doesn't bark'. While many dogs are often said to be 'sage to please', that just doesn't apply to this one. It is lively, imaginative and playful, but it does have a children's streak. The Basenji will usually follow when you want to touch it, but whether it will obey your commands depends entirely on its mood. That impertinent mind can be a problem, too, as anything you have lying around is likely to be investigated by your Basenji – usually by means of chewing. All that said, the Basenji makes a lovely pet as it adores people and playtime.

Life Expectancy 12-15 years | Height 45-50cm | Trainability Learns quickly if it wants to | Grooming Weekly brushing | Exercise An occasional walk | Most likely to say I can get up there | Least likely to say No, I'm fine, you go off and leave me all alone...

Tibetan Mastiff



If you look like a giant teddy bear but this mighty mastiff is not the dog for everyone. While it has a gentle and loving nature, its sheer size can be a bit off-putting, and it is strong-willed. The Tibetan Mastiff sees itself as an equal, rather than a pet, and can be very stubborn. It is thought these amazing dogs lived in Tibet thousands of years ago and were used as guards (not many people would stand up to a 60kg dog) for monks, known as 'lamas'. This is where they developed their thick coat to cope with the harsh climate.

Life Expectancy 10-14 years | Height 60-70cm | Trainability Good for children | Grooming Needs brushing but doesn't shed much | Exercise Vigorous walks | Most likely to say I'll be on your side | Least likely to say I can get up there!

Shiba Inu



The resident of its dog breeds native to Japan, the Shiba Inu greets the world with quiet dignity. But it's like a little single warrior, moving quickly and nimbly. The Japanese have three words to describe this breed, *harae* (upright backbone), *oyasoi* (good nature) and *ishiki* (stoicism). It also tends to be possessive – like a nosey toddler, the Shiba Inu doesn't like to share and if it could spare, it's first word would be 'mine'. It's also a natural hunter, so if you let it off the lead while out on a walk, it will probably disappear in the direction of the nearest squirrel.

Life Expectancy 12-15 years | Height 40-45cm | Trainability It has a stubborn streak | Grooming Very little | Exercise Needs to be exercised | Most likely to say I'll be on your side | Least likely to say I can get up there!

Parash Hound



This elegant hound was developed to hunt gazelle with pharaohs in ancient Egypt, more than 4,000 years ago. Despite its noble past, the Parash loves people and simply loves life. It's a natural clown – you can even teach a Parash to 'roll' and it's possibly the only breed that can blink – when it's happy or excited, its nose and ears will turn a deeper shade of pink. But as a hunting hound, it has a strong prey drive and is likely to chase anything it sees, so keep it on the lead at all times.

Life Expectancy 12-15 years | Height 50-60cm | Trainability Easy | Grooming Very little | Exercise Needs to be exercised | Most likely to say I'll be on your side | Least likely to say I can get up there!

Saluki



Praised by the travelling people of the Middle East, this ancient breed is thought to take its name from the Arabian city of Sals. To the Greeks, it was a noble dog indeed and they kept precise records of breeding and hunting prowess. They hunted hare, fox and gazelle from horseback, so their heads had to be fast of foot. There were once two different types of Saluki – short and mountain – but the two have merged into the modern breed. It has, however, retained its beauty and some of its speed, so be prepared to do a lot of jogging...

Life Expectancy 12-15 years | Height 60-70cm | Trainability Average | Grooming Weekly brushing | Exercise Vigorous walks | Most likely to say I'll be on your side | Least likely to say I can get up there!

Alaskan Malamute



This impressive breed is one of the oldest in the world and has changed very little, still resembling its wolf ancestors. It was used by the Mahomet people to pull sleds and hunt seals. It is a strong and imposing animal, but it isn't much use as a watchdog – Malamutes regard everyone they meet as friends. They rarely bark, but make a charming 'woo-woo' noise. They're intelligent too, which means they can easily get bored... and a bored Malamute is trouble in waiting. They love to dig holes in the garden, or sniff across the kitchen counters for something tasty, so keep them busy!

Life Expectancy 10-12 years | Height 60-70cm | Trainability Good for children | Grooming Needs brushing but sheds a lot | Exercise Vigorous walks | Most likely to say I'll be on your side | Least likely to say I can get up there!


Tibetan Spaniel



This little dog likes to climb! Almost cat-like, it will try to find the highest perch from which it can watch over everyone and everything. Resembling a small lion (a powerful symbol in Tibet), it was highly prized as a watchdog. This watchful quality has been bred into the Tibetan Spaniel for thousands of years and it takes its role very seriously – don't even think about farting and blaming it on someone else in its presence! But don't expect your dog to be happy on its own. Tibetan Spaniels like company and get bored quickly – left to themselves they are likely to bark.

Life Expectancy 12-15 years | Height 25cm | Trainability Learns quickly if it wants to | Grooming Weekly brushing | Exercise An occasional walk | Most likely to say I can get up there | Least likely to say No, I'm fine, you go off and leave me all alone...

Afghan Hound

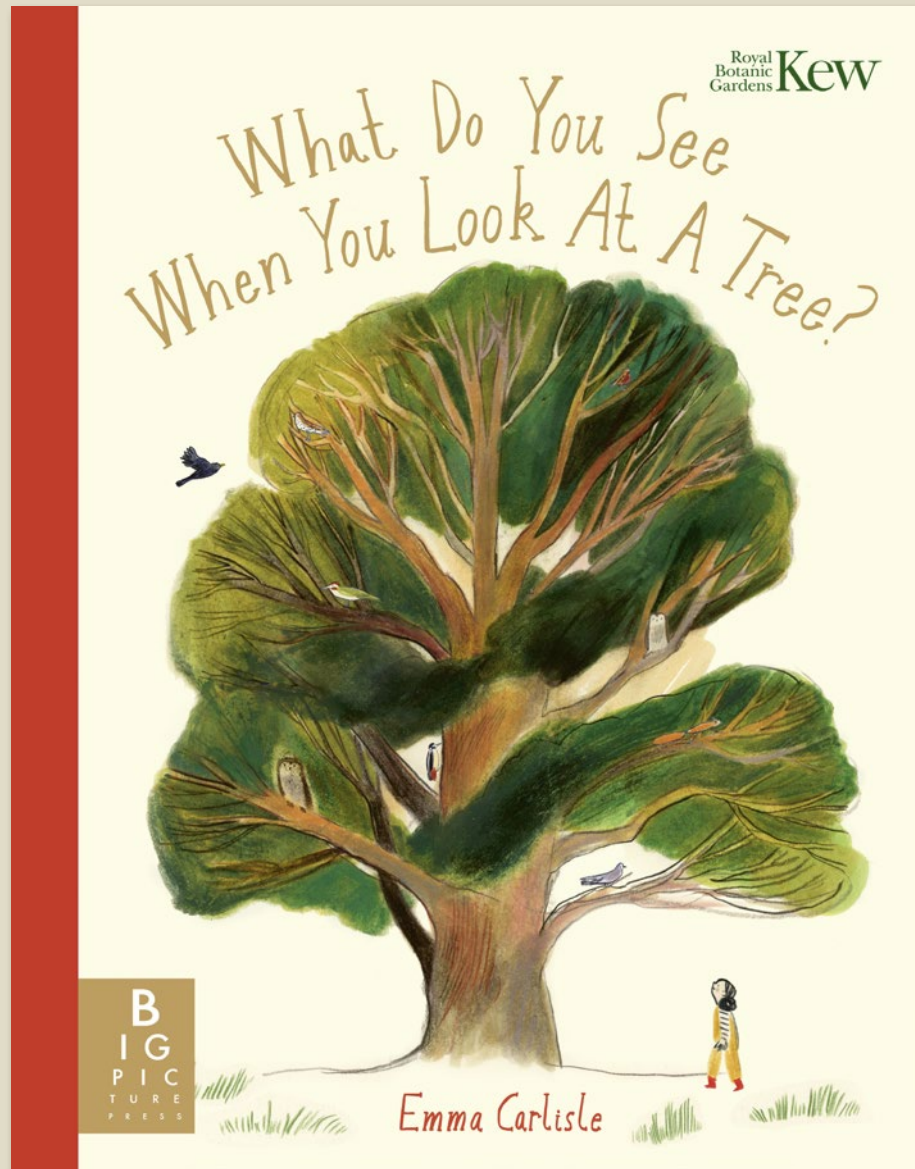


With its slender, exotic face, long silky hair and lithe body, the Afghan Hound is surely the supermodel of the dog world. And as well as being one of the most beautiful breeds in the world, the Afghan is possibly the oldest. It comes from Afghanistan, where it was known as the Tazi, and was used to hunt dangerous animals, such as leopards. It was not only brave, but also extremely fast, capable of running at speed for many kilometres. Its independent nature means it does like attention, but on its own terms.

Life Expectancy 10-12 years | Height 60-66cm | Trainability This independent mind can be challenging | Grooming Lots of brushing | Exercise It needs plenty of room to move | Most likely to say Look how beautiful I am! | Least likely to say Give me a cuddle

Pub Date	20/10/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800781153
H x W	200 x 150mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	Adult
Author	Nicola Jane Swinney
Illustrator	Romy BlÅ¼mel
Extent	128pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

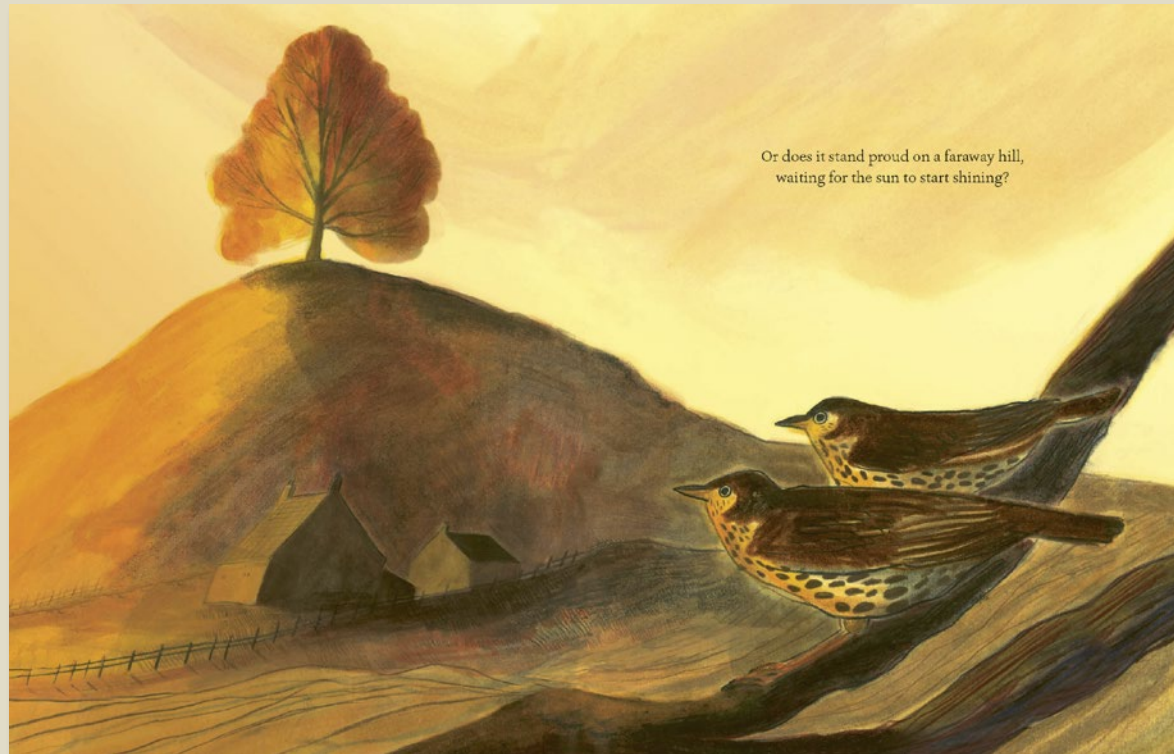
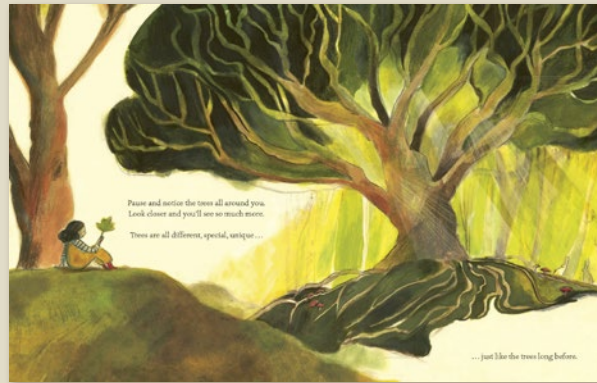
What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?



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

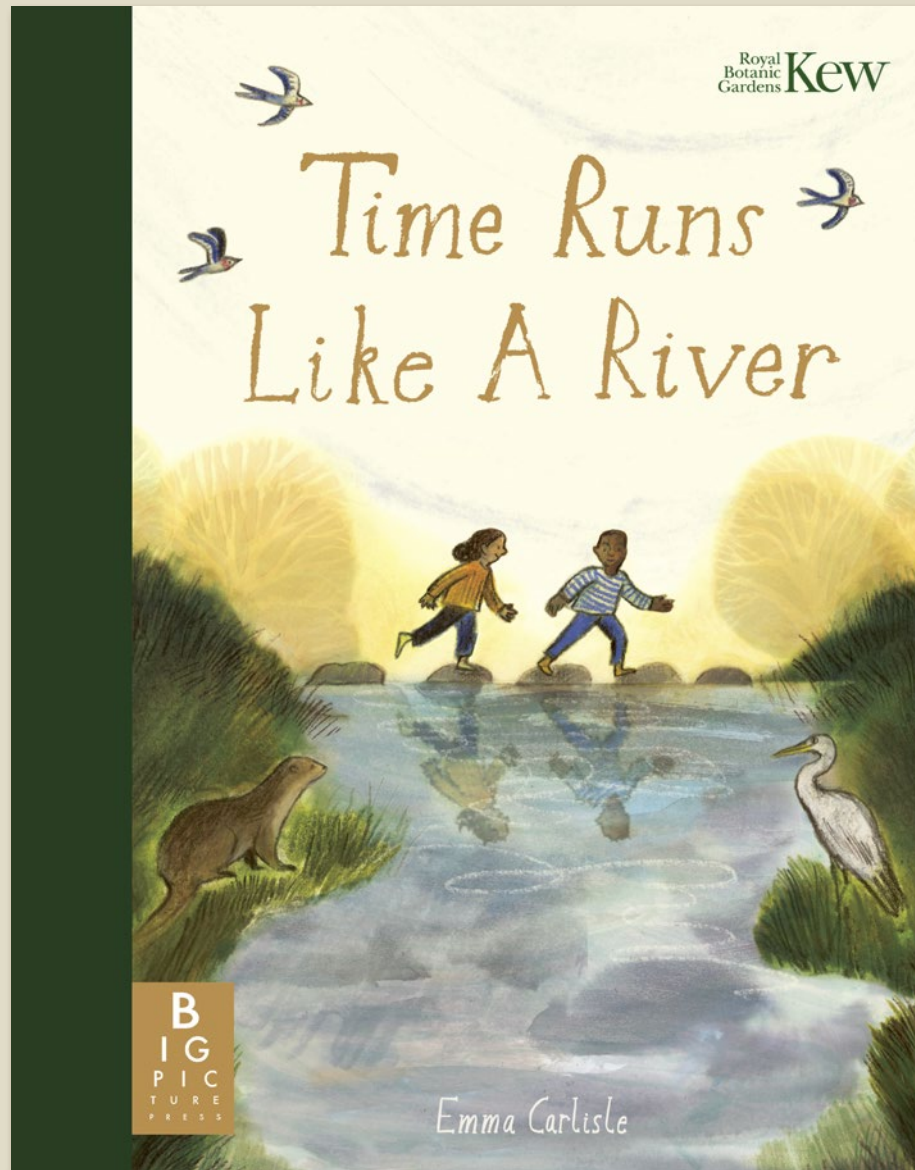
- Now available in beautiful paperback - with printed interior cover, flaps and 100% foil.
- In association with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- Critically acclaimed picture book by Greenaway and Flugge-nominated artist, Emma Carlisle

What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?



Pub Date	19/01/2023
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781800784383
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emma Carlisle
Illustrator	Emma Carlisle
Extent	40pp
Word Count	800 words
Rights Available	World

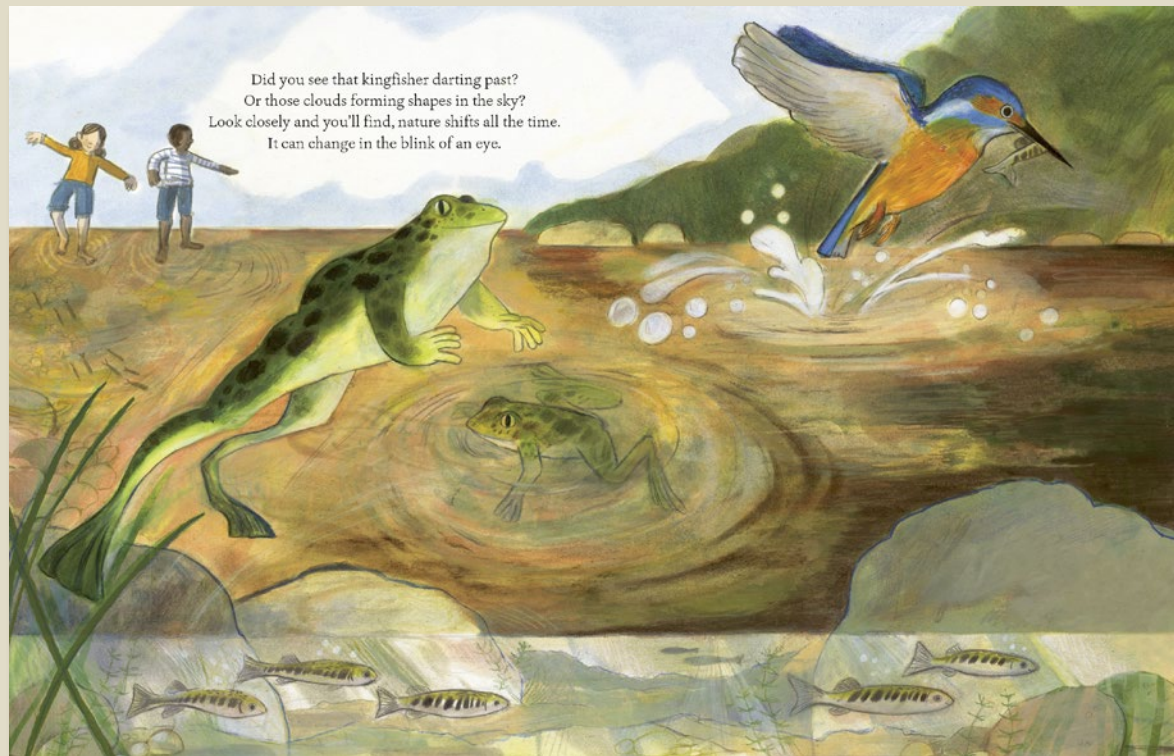
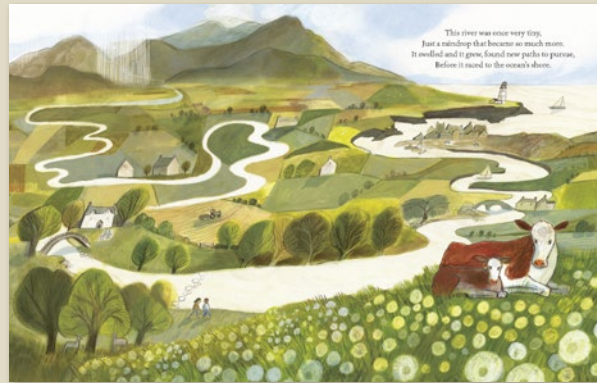
Time Runs Like A River



Time runs like a river, never resting, moving steadily on. But if we notice how different each minute can be, we can appreciate them before they are gone.

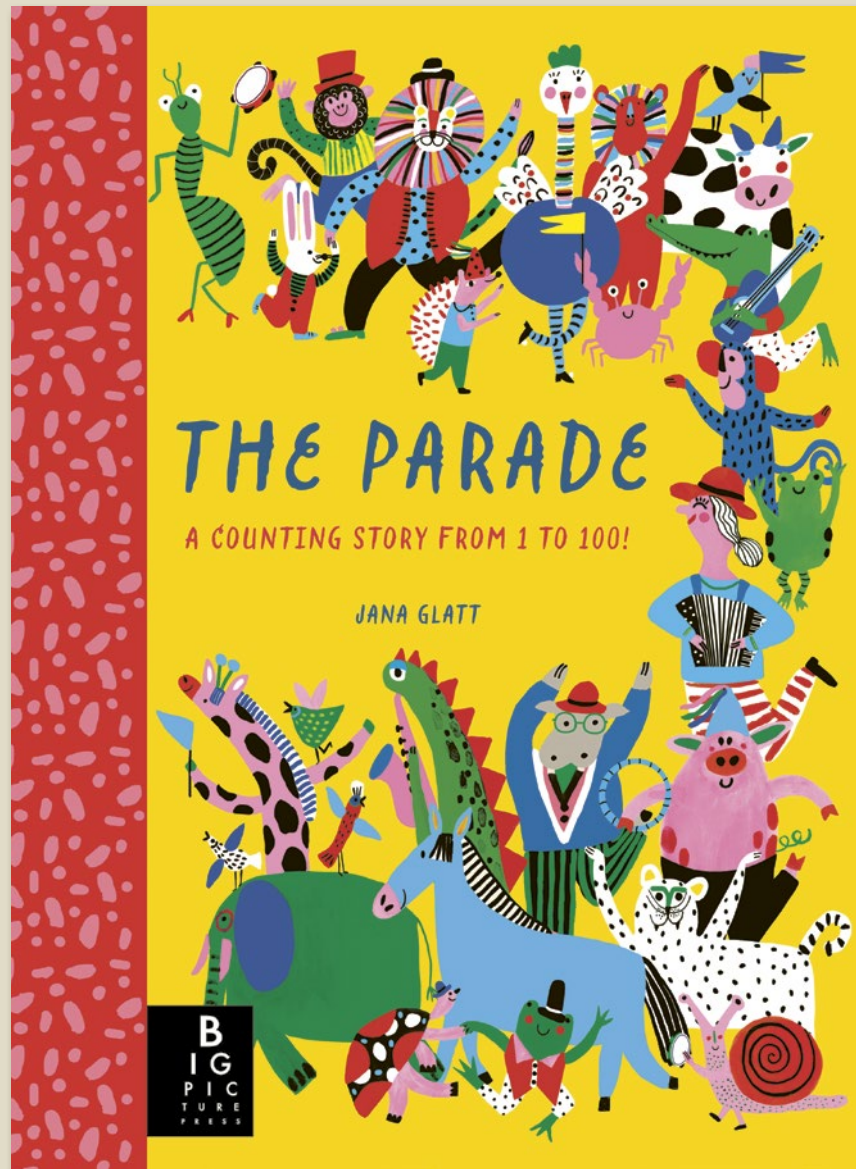
- A beautiful new picture book to follow on from the bestselling *What Do You See When You Look At A Tree?*
- *What Do You See When You Look At A Tree?* was selected as a 2023 Empathy Labs title, and shortlisted for the Waterstone's Children's Prize 2023.
- Soft watercolour artwork encourages children to slow down and notice nature.
- Non-fiction spreads at the back of the book are full of mindful tips.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**

Time Runs Like A River



Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800785946
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emma Carlisle
Illustrator	Emma Carlisle
Extent	40pp
Word Count	1812 words
Freight On Board	18/04/2024
Rights Available	World

The Parade



Count from 1 to 100 in this bright and busy picture book that follows the story of one little mouse, who just wants to party!

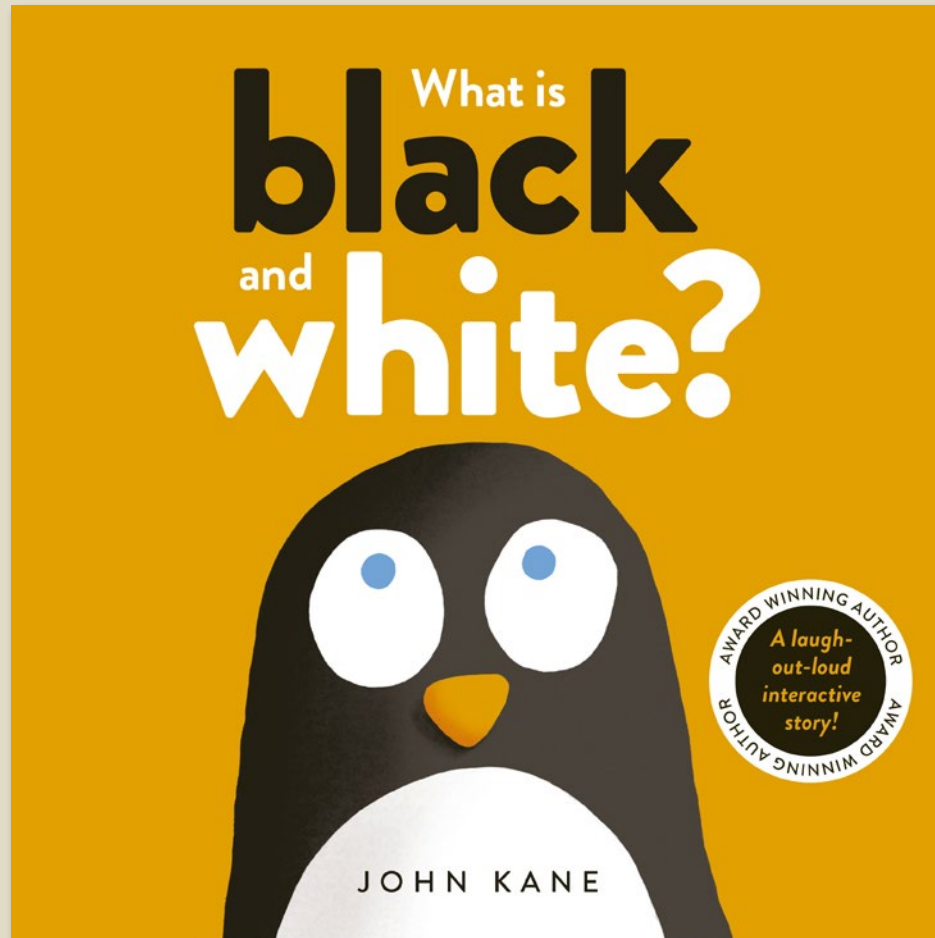
- Little ones will love this book, which combines counting and first words with a search-and-find element
- Gorgeous artwork by ARKET childrenswear designer and illustrator, Jana Glatt.
- Beautiful, larger format picture book is ideal for parents and children to read along together
- 100 foiled gold stars included on the final spread
- WINNER of the bronze award at the Right Start Awards 2022

The Parade



Pub Date	03/08/2023
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800783911
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Jana Glatt
Extent	56pp
Rights Available	World

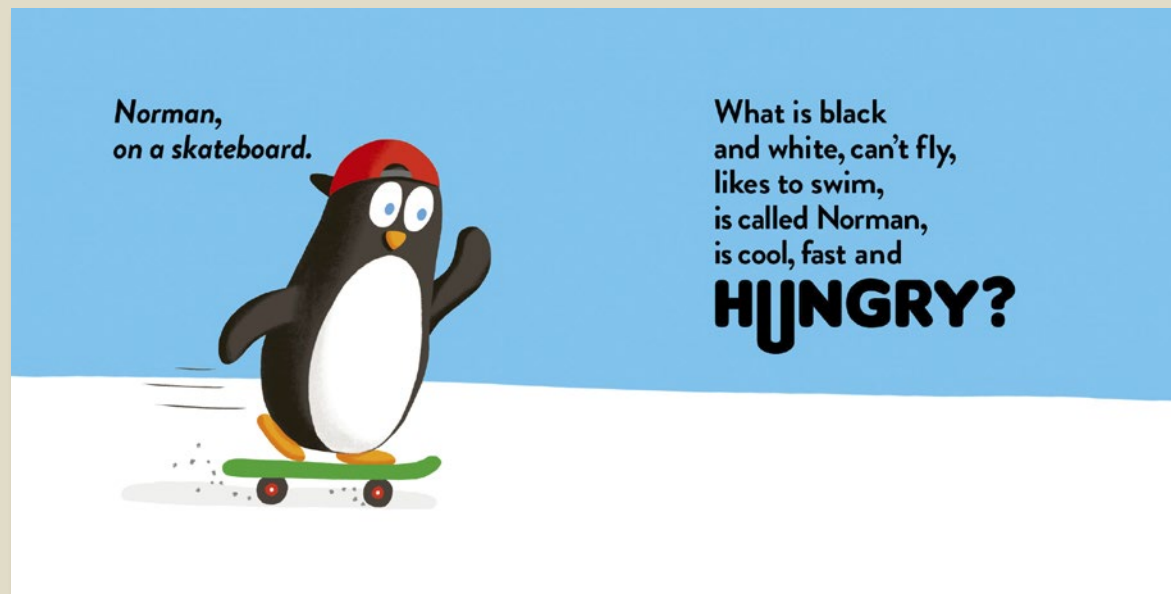
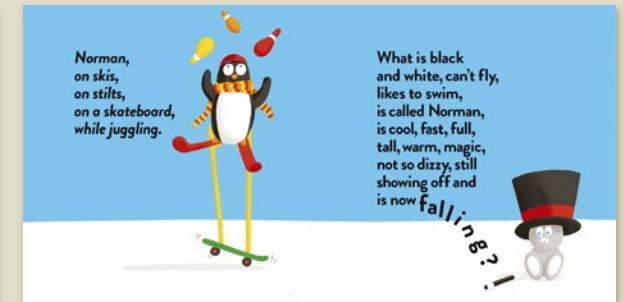
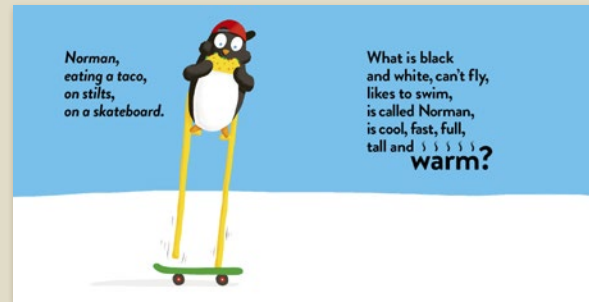
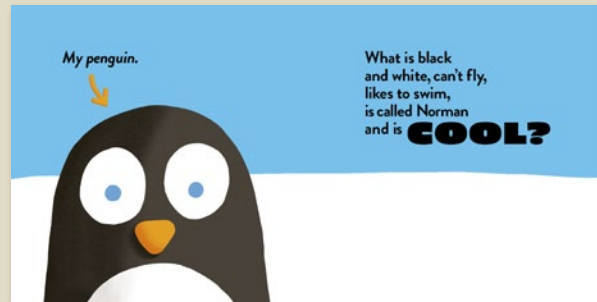
What is Black and White?



What is black and white? A word-juggling penguin called Norman.

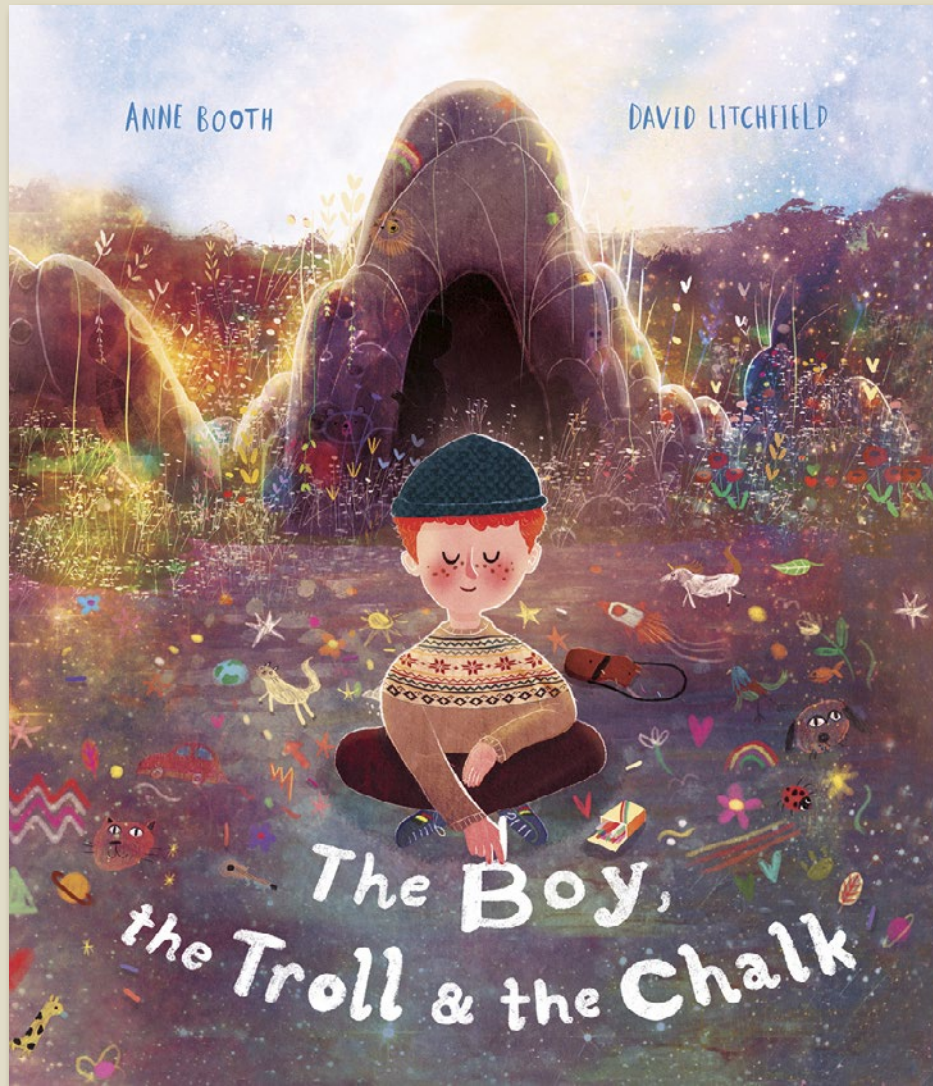
- From the author and illustrator of the bestselling *I Say Ooh, You Say Aah*, which has sold over 160,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- John Kane is a master of interactive storytelling and child-centric humour.
- *I Say Ooh, You Say Aah* won the English Picture Book Awards 4-& category; won the Children's and Teen choice Award in the US; and was shortlisted for the Irish Book Awards Children's Book of the Year.

What is Black and White?



Pub Date	28/03/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800782303
H x W	260 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	John Kane
Extent	32pp
Word Count	320 words
Rights Available	World

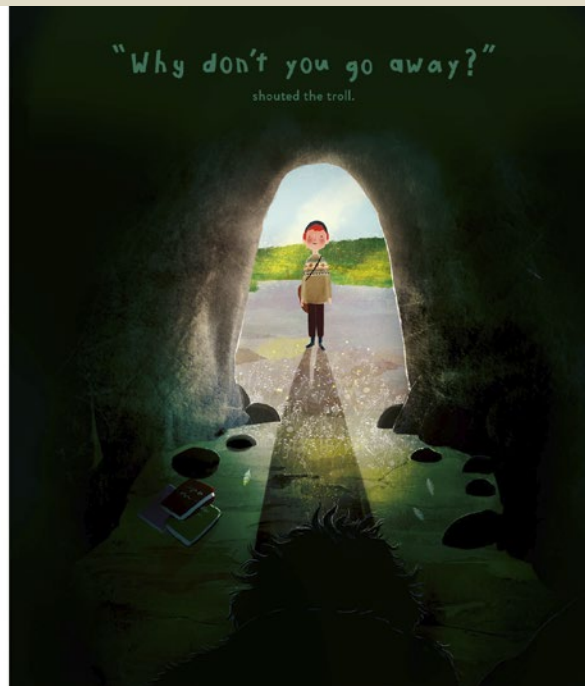
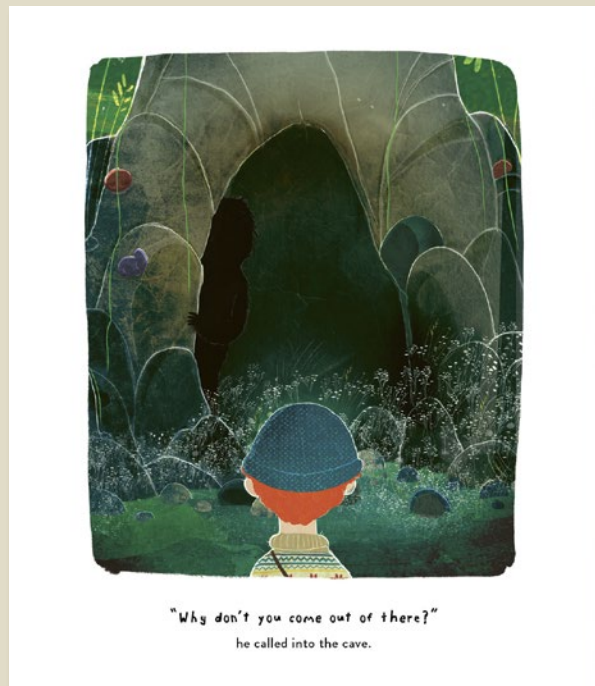
The Boy, the Troll and the Chalk



A touching picture book about the power of art and the imagination, brought to life by David Litchfield's art.

- Award-winning artist David Litchfield and author Anne Booth come together again, following on from the international success of *A Shelter for Sadness*. *Shelter* was a 2022 Empathy Lab selection and has sold over 60,000 copies worldwide (as of September 2023).
- Anne Booth is known for the exceptional warmth and authenticity of her writing.
- With superb illustrations from multi-award winning artist David Litchfield.
- "A perfectly pitched, heartfelt meditation" *The Guardian* on *A Shelter for Sadness*

The Boy, the Troll and the Chalk



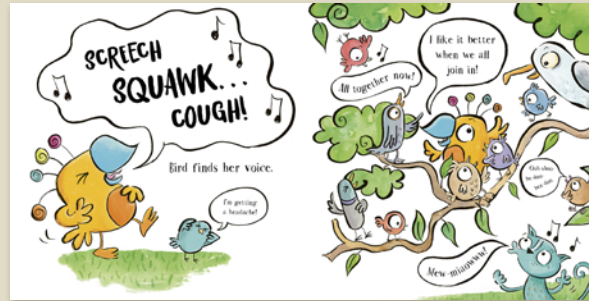
Pub Date	06/06/2024
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800783058
H x W	287 x 247mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Anne Booth
Illustrator	David Litchfield
Extent	40pp
Rights Available	World



From talented duo comes a FLAP-TASTIC garden bird adventure.

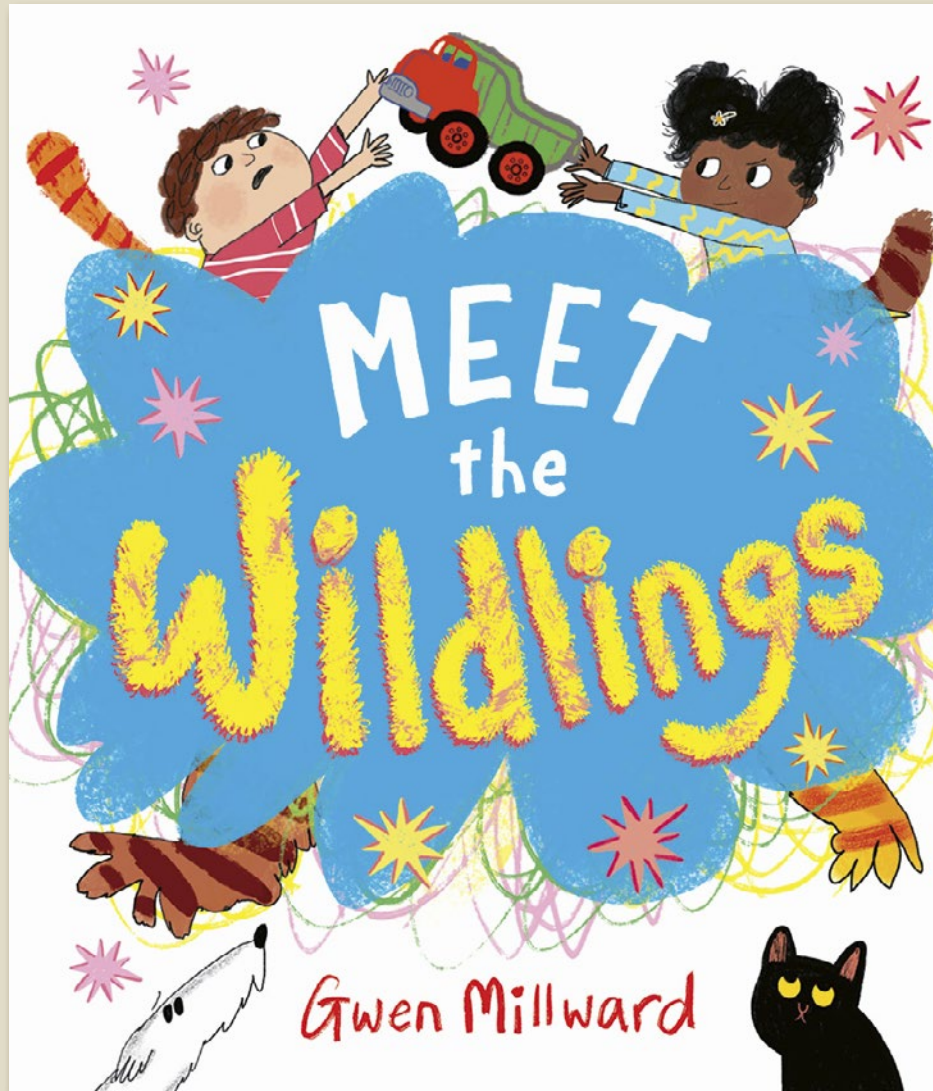
- From the creative duo behind *A Field Guide to Leafings*.
- Niamh Sharkey is creator and executive producer of *Henry Hugglemonster* on Disney Junior and launched a new series called *Eureka!* with Disney Junior in June 2022.
- It takes a timeless theme and familiar characters to create a quirky and fresh picture book for the very young.
- Niamh's recognisable artwork style is achieved through ink outlines and watercolour washes.
- Cover treatment: matt lam and SPUV.

Hello Bird



Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781787419247
H x W	250 x 250mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Owen Churchar
Illustrator	Niamh Sharkey
Extent	32pp
Word Count	250 words
Rights Available	World

Meet the Wildlings



A hilariously relatable story about learning to share and tantrums.

- A hilarious twist on a universal theme that creatively encapsulates the emotions that come with learning to share, teamwork and kindness.
- Includes representation of a blended family.
- Humorous back matter that includes a 'how to spot a Wildling' checklist for all readers big and small to make use of!
- Our first book with Gwen Millward as author-illustrator, the very talented illustrator of another Templar title *One Tiny Dot*.
- Gwen's second book as author-illustrator, *My Friend Leafy* is scheduled to publish with us in 2025.
- Cover treatments: matt lam and SPUV.

Meet the Wildlings



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781787419339
H x W	265 x 228mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Gwen Millward
Illustrator	Gwen Millward
Extent	40pp
Word Count	540 words
Freight On Board	19/10/2023
Rights Available	World

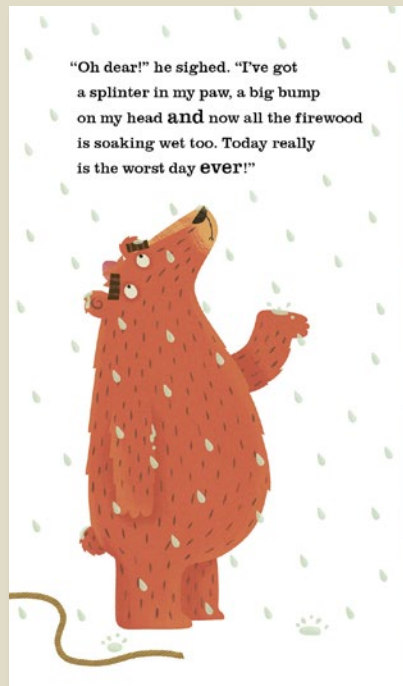
A Bad Day for Bear



The lovable bear is back - this time he's having a VERY bad day indeed!

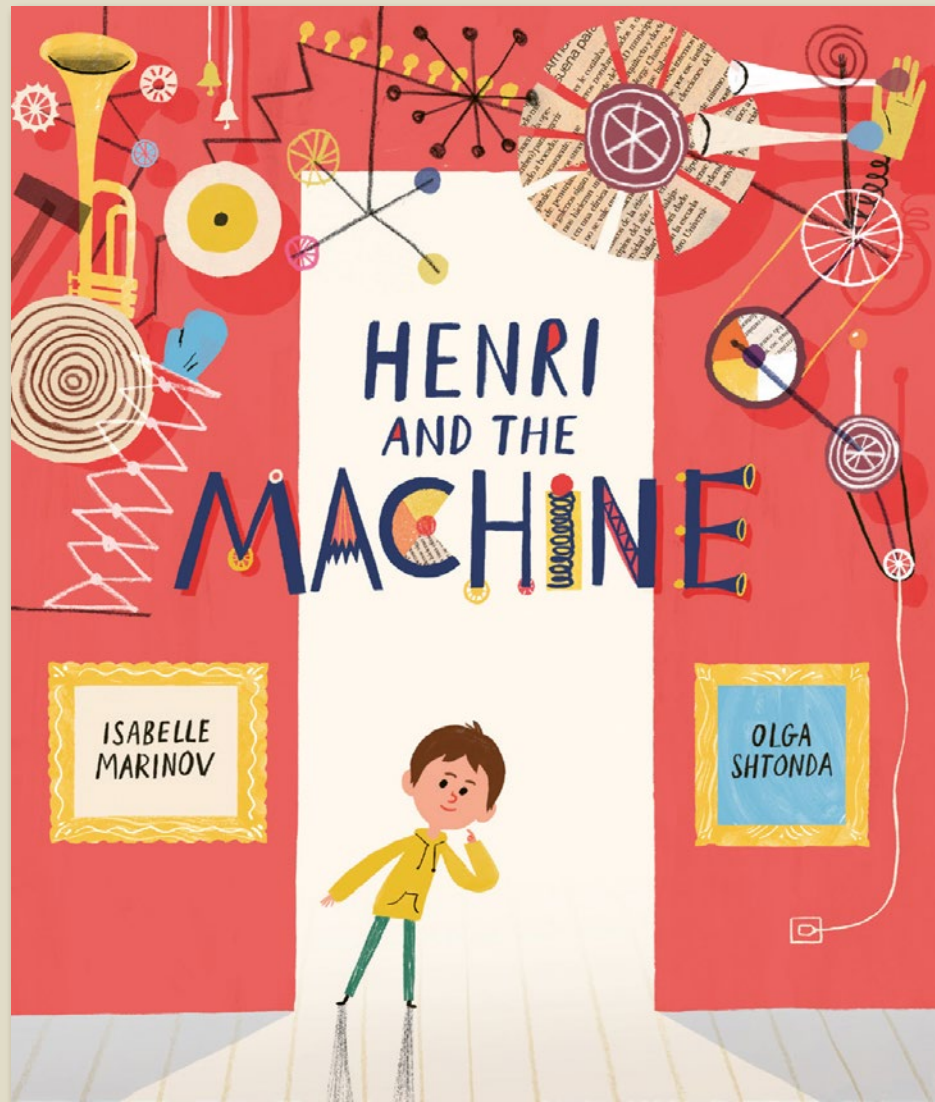
- Duncan's Waterstones Children's Book Prize shortlisted *The Bear Who Stared* has sold over 40,000 copies worldwide
- Children will engage with the lovable bear who is having a bad day!
- Universal theme which will strike a chord with all parents
- Illustrated with Duncan's trademark vibrant and quirky art style

A Bad Day for Bear



Pub Date	14/09/2023
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800786219
H x W	287 x 247mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Duncan Beedie
Extent	40pp
Freight On Board	29/06/2023
Rights Available	World

Henri and the Machine



Join Henri at the gallery and be **AMAZED** by the creative potential of art.

- A beautiful picture book about the nature of art and its endless creative possibilities.
- From the creator of the best-selling picture book, *Leo and the Octopus*, which has sold over 47,000 copies worldwide.
- Illustrated by an exceptional new talent Olga Shtonda, an award-winning artist from Kharkiv, Ukraine.

Henri and the Machine



Pub Date	06/07/2023
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800783751
H x W	265 x 228mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Isabelle Marinov
Illustrator	Olga Shtonda
Extent	32pp
Word Count	529 words
Rights Available	World

THE ESCAPE

A story of 103 missing monkeys

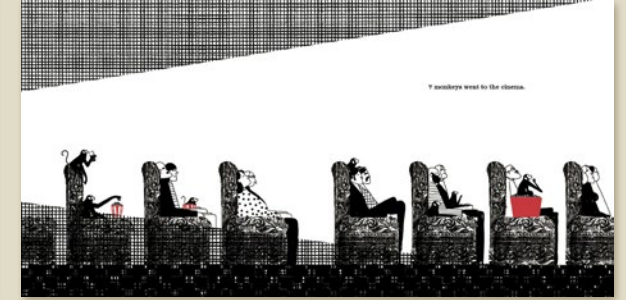
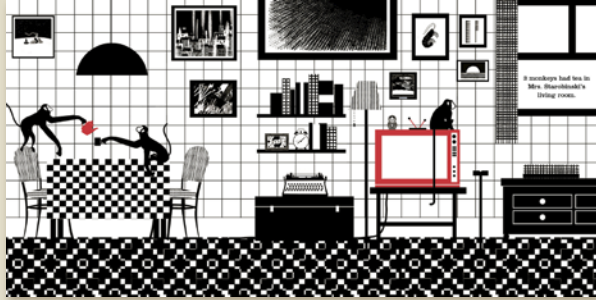


XIMO ABADÍA

A monkey counting adventure

- A stylishly clever counting adventure from surrealist author-illustrator Ximo Abadía
- Encourages counting from 1 to 100, which children learn around age 5
- The number of monkeys to spot on each page increases through the book
- High-contrast black, white and red illustrations are both stylish and engaging for young readers
- Ximo's previous titles (including picture books *Toto*, 2018, and *I Can't Sleep*, 2020, and the STEM series including *The Speed of Starlight*, 2018) have sold more than 80,000 copies worldwide.
- Cover: matt lam + spot UV

The Escape



Pub Date	03/08/2023
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781787419308
H x W	250 x 250 Squaremm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Ximo Abadía
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World



RAO

Created by Ilina Yosifova
ilina.yosifova@bonnierbooks.co.uk

Updated 30 April 2024

bookshelf.bonnierbooks.co.uk/collections/RAO