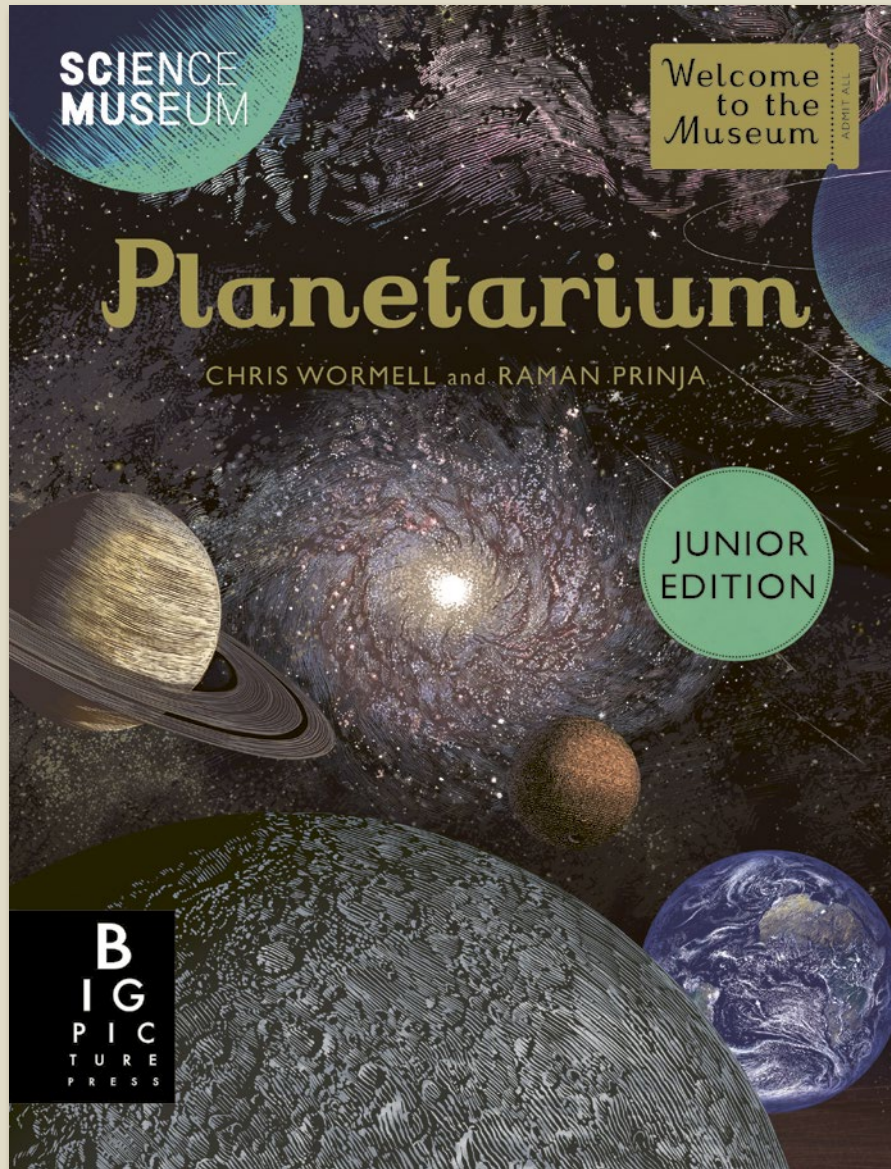




SIMBOL EDITORS

Planetarium (Junior Edition)



With specially written text for younger readers, step inside the museum to explore the Universe in all its glory.

- *Planetarium* has sold over 210,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages (as of July 2022)
- Intricate woodcut artwork by Chris Wormell, illustrator of award-winning title *H is for Hawk* (Vintage, 2015) and *La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust* (Penguin Random House, 2017)
- Written by Professor Raman Prinja, professor of astrophysics at University College London

Planetarium (Junior Edition)

LOOKING AT SPACE

Telescopes

Objects in space, such as stars and galaxies, are very far away and only a tiny amount of their light reaches Earth. This is because light spreads out as it moves further from its starting point. To look at space in any detail, we rely on telescopes – special instruments which make distant objects appear much larger.

Telescopes act like funnels for collecting light. Light just as a bigger bucket catches more rainwater, a bigger telescope gathers more light. The pupils of our eyes are barely 5mm across, but modern telescopes can be more than 10m wide – a telescope that has an eye which four million times larger than those we can see just with our eyes.

Telescopes work by collecting light using a lens or mirror. The light is focused into a small sharp image and this image is magnified (made bigger). The two main types of telescope are refractors and reflectors. Refracting telescopes use lenses to bend or collect light. The light enters through the front lens and travels through the telescope to the eyepiece, where it is magnified. Reflecting telescopes use mirrors to collect light. Light enters the telescope, bounces off a curved primary (flat) mirror then is reflected off a smaller secondary mirror which magnifies the image.

Key to plate

a) Galileo's first telescope
The first telescope was made by Galileo in 1608. It was a simple refracting telescope with a lens at each end.

b) Newton's reflecting telescope
Newton's reflecting telescope was the first to use mirrors instead of lenses. It was invented in 1668.

c) James Clerk Maxwell's reflecting telescope
The first large reflecting telescope was built in 1845. It was a simple reflecting telescope with a lens at each end.



THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Saturn

Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun. It is a huge gas giant, surrounded by beautiful, bright rings. Although the rings look solid from a distance, up close they are made of billions of ice particles, along with fine dust and frozen-ice boulders. Scientists think the rings formed when a moon drifted too close to Saturn and was broken up by the planet's gravity.

Like the other gas giants, Saturn is a huge ball of gas and liquid. It is mostly made up of hydrogen and helium, which are some of the lightest gases

in the Universe. In fact, Saturn would float in water if you could find a bathtub big enough to hold it!

Saturn is surrounded by more than 140 moons. Its moon, Titan, is the second largest in the Solar System. Scientists are very interested in the moon because it looks a bit like Earth. At the time when life first appeared on our planet – it might even be known to extraterrestrial life.

Key to plate

A) Saturn
Diameter: 120,536 km
(76,159 miles)
29 Earth days

Rotation period (day)
10.7 hours
(0.45 Earth days)

The Rings around Saturn
The rings are made of ice and rock particles. They are about 100m thick and extend 70,000 km from Saturn.

THE STARS

Star Life Cycles

Stars shine by converting hydrogen atoms into helium atoms inside their cores. But at some point, every star will run out of helium fuel. What happens next depends on how big the star is.

The smallest stars (or lightweight stars) burn brighter than our Sun to light takes to move (the amount of matter it has). They spend several years making energy before running out of fuel. Then they swell into red giants and burn into white dwarf stars.

Middlesized stars start off 8 to 20 times the mass of the Sun. They burn much faster than smaller stars, using up their fuel supply in less than a billion years. At the point they swell into supergiants, then die in a huge explosion called a supernova. The only thing left behind will be a very dense, city-sized core called a neutron star.

The most massive (heavyweight) stars are more than 20 times the mass of the Sun. They burn so fast that they can use up all their fuel in just a few million years. They explode into enormous blue supergiants, then just as quickly collapse in the end up to a superdense explosion. The life cycle of heavyweight stars ends with the creation of a black hole (see page 22).

Key to plate

1) Interstellar nebula
These clouds of dust and gas are the birthplace of new stars.

2) Protostar
This is the first stage of a star's life. It is a ball of gas and dust that is slowly contracting.

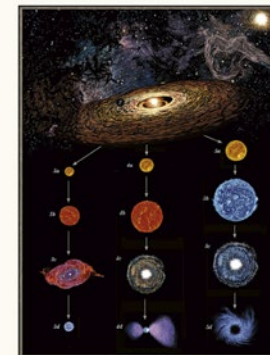
3) Main sequence star
This is the longest stage of a star's life. It is a star that is burning hydrogen into helium.

4) Red giant
This is the final stage of a star's life. It is a star that is running out of fuel and is expanding.

5) White dwarf
This is the final stage of a star's life. It is a small, hot, dense ball of carbon and oxygen.

6) Neutron star
This is the final stage of a star's life. It is a small, dense ball of neutrons.

7) Black hole
This is the final stage of a star's life. It is a region of space where gravity is so strong that nothing can escape.



PLANETARIUM

Our Place in the Universe

The Universe contains absolutely everything, from tiny atoms to giant galaxies. It is so big that it can be hard for us to imagine its size. But one way of doing this is imagining Earth's 'cosmic address'. So, instead of writing down a house number, street, town and country, we replace each line with larger and larger structures in space.

Our cosmic address starts with our planet, Earth. Earth is one of eight planets in the Solar System, so that is the next line. The Sun is at the centre of the Solar System and is one of 200 billion stars in the Milky Way Galaxy; the Milky Way is one of about 50 galaxies in a cluster called the Local Group; this is one of many galaxy clusters in the Virgo Supercluster; and finally the Virgo Supercluster is part of a region in space called Laniakea. This means that our cosmic address is: Earth, Solar System, Milky Way Galaxy, Local Group, Virgo Supercluster, Laniakea, Universe.

While this helps us imagine the Universe, scientists still need ways of measuring its sheer size. Miles and kilometres are no help at this scale. Instead, astronomers use light years – the distance light travels in one year. Since light has a speed of 300,000km per second, the distance it travels in a year is 9.5 trillion km. The distance between our Sun and the planet Neptune is 0.0005 light years. The Milky Way is 100,000 light years across. But largest of all, the Universe is 93 billion light years wide.

Key to plate

1: Our Place in the Universe
a) Earth
b) Solar System

c) Milky Way Galaxy
d) Local Group
e) Virgo Supercluster

f) Laniakea
g) Universe



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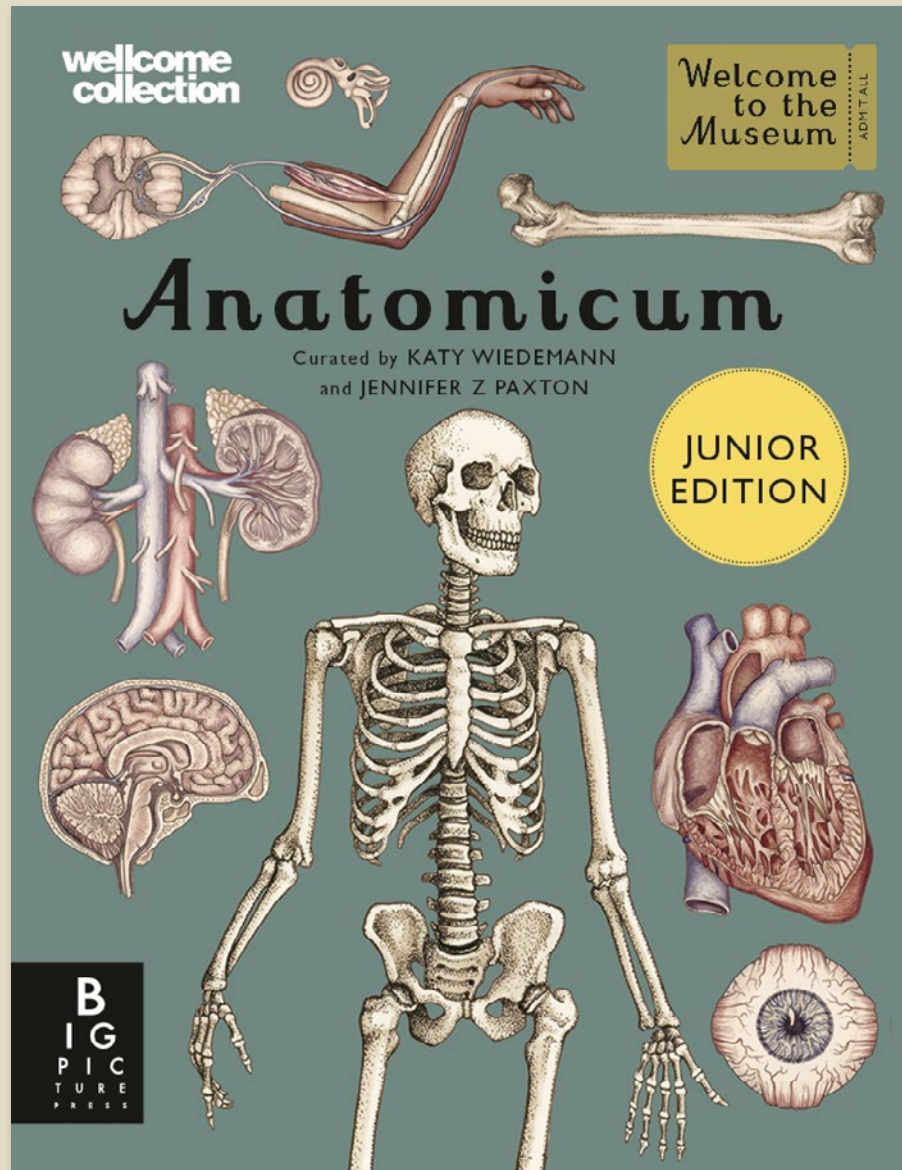
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Anatomicum Junior

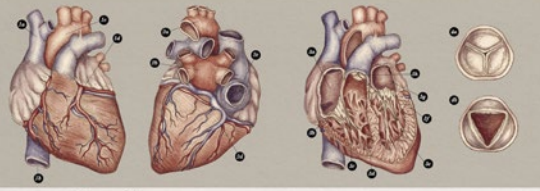


Explore the incredible human body with specially written text for younger readers.

- *Anatomicum* has sold over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages (as of July 2022)
- Written by Jennifer Z Paxton, Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh University, and two-time winner of the Wellcome 'I'm a Scientist' competition
- Abridged format makes the perfect alternative to the large-format *Anatomicum*, and offers an alternative price point for consumers
- The Junior edition opens the series up to a younger age group and features a reworked text in a smaller format
- Illustrated by anatomy specialist and tattoo artist Katy Wiedemann

Anatomicum Junior

The Heart



The heart is the hardest working muscle in the body, beating over 100,000 times a day. It is only about the size of a fist and weighs like two pumpkins. The right hand side pumps blood towards the lungs, where it picks up oxygen. Oxygenated blood returns to the heart and the left hand side pumps it out to the rest of the body. A thick wall called the septum divides the right and left sides and keeps the blood separate.


The pumping action of the heart is produced by cardiac muscle in its walls, which contracts to push blood from one side to the other. There are four chambers (atria) of the heart, which are split into two ventricles at the bottom and two atria at the top.

With each heartbeat, the two atria contract to push the blood into...

Key to plate

1. Heart, front view a) Aortic arch and b) Coronary arteries c) Right ventricle d) Left ventricle e) Septum	2. Heart, back view a) Aortic arch b) Coronary arteries c) Right ventricle d) Left ventricle e) Septum	3. Heart, cross-section a) Aortic arch b) Coronary arteries c) Right ventricle d) Left ventricle e) Septum	4. Heart, cross-section a) Aortic arch b) Coronary arteries c) Right ventricle d) Left ventricle e) Septum
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Immune & Lymphatic Systems



The immune system is a collection of organs, tissues and cells that defend the body from harmful things. A key feature is the lymphatic system (blood only) which attacks viruses and bacteria. It is found in the blood and in immune organs like the spleen, thymus, tonsils and lymph nodes. The largest of these organs is the spleen, which filters blood and makes antibodies.

The lymphatic system is a large network of tubes, known as lymphatic vessels and the lymph nodes. These are an organ of immune tissue in the neck, armpits and groin that act like sewers to filter out harmful things. The lymphatic vessels also trap up lymph, a watery substance that is squeezed out of the body's cells. Too much lymph would make parts of the body swell up, so the lymphatic vessels suck up any excess, clean it and empty it into large veins near the heart to be mixed with blood and pumped round the body.

Key to plate

1. Throat These are the tonsils and adenoids, which are part of the immune system.	2. Thymus gland The thymus gland produces T-lymphocytes, which are part of the immune system.	3. Spleen A large organ that filters blood and removes old or damaged red blood cells.	4. Lymph node A small organ that filters lymph and removes old or damaged white blood cells.
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The Eyes



The eyes are a pair of ball-shaped organs, set within the skull in two spherical bony sockets called orbits. Their job is to receive light and turn the information into electrical signals that the brain can understand as images.

Light enters the eye through a small hole called the pupil and is focused by the cornea, a clear shield that also protects the eye. Around the pupil is the iris, a ring of coloured muscle that gives eyes their colour and adjust the size of the pupil to bright light, so it makes the pupil smaller, reducing the amount of light that can pass through. In low light, the pupil expands to let more light in. After light has entered the eye it passes through the lens, which bends the light and focuses it onto the back of the eyeball.

The back of the eye is called the retina. It has millions of light detecting sensor cells which produce light messages (electrical signals) for the brain. These electrical signals are sent to the brain via an optic nerve at the back of each eye. The whole process happens in a fraction of a second.

Key to plate

1. Back of the eye The sensory part of the eye is the retina, which sends electrical signals to the brain via the optic nerve.	2. Eye muscles The eye muscles control the position of the eye in the socket.	3. Eye and pupil The pupil is a hole in the iris, which allows light to enter the eye.	4. Eye production The eye produces tears, which keep the eye moist and help to remove dust and dirt.
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The Skull

Underneath the skin and muscles of our head lies the skull, a protective home for the brain and sensory organs (the eyes, ears, nose and tongue). It is formed of 22 individual bones. The top part, or vault, is formed of eight bones and acts like a helmet, shielding the delicate brain inside from injury. The other 14 bones provide shape for the face and jaw. Only one of these, the mandible, or jawbone, can move. This bone is joined to the skull by a hinge joint (see page 16), which lets us open and close the jaw during chewing and talking.

Most of the skull bones have air-filled spaces inside them called sinuses. These make the skull lighter and make our voices clearer by allowing air to vibrate within them. There are also holes called foramina running right through the skull bones. These let the brain connect with other parts of the body via nerves, and allow blood vessels to pass to and from the brain and face.

You might notice that the ears and nose aren't visible. This is because the structure of the nose and ear is made from cartilage. This material is softer and decays more quickly than bone.

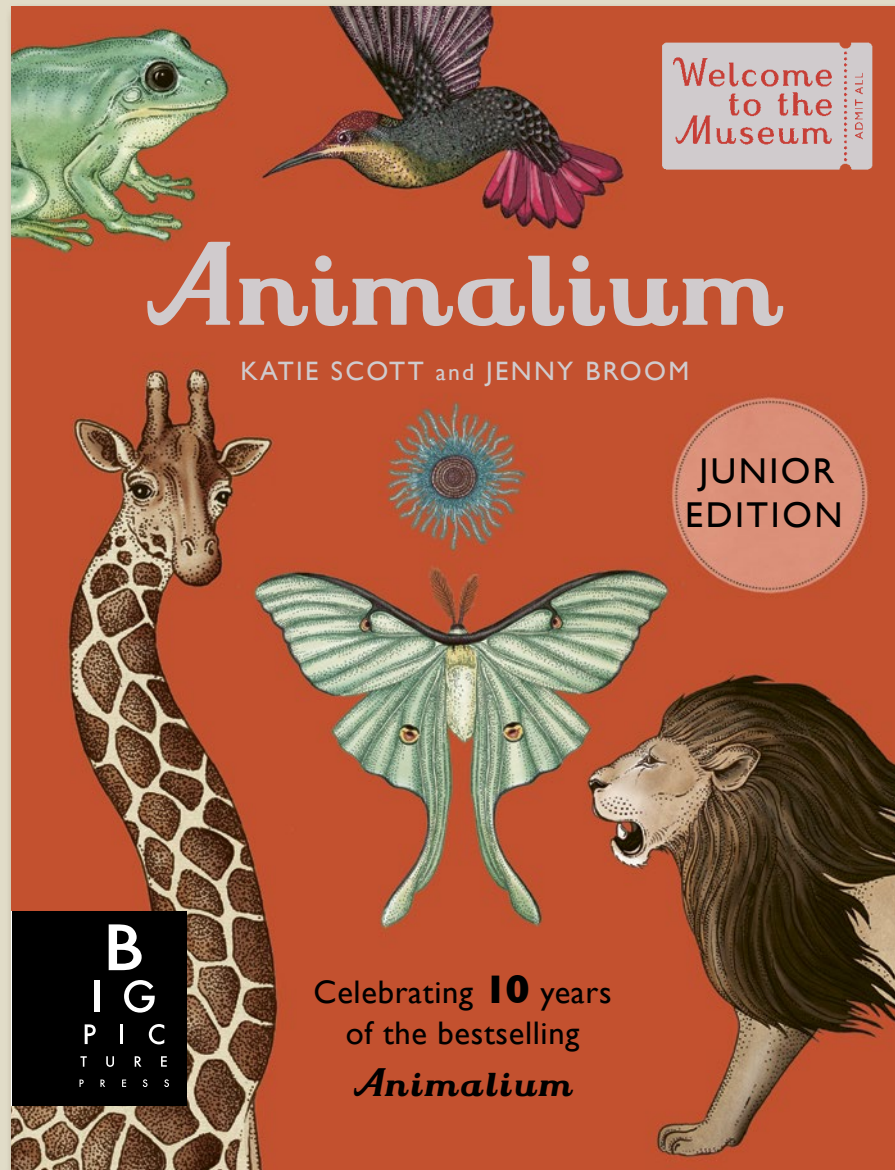
After a person dies, their skull might give us clues about them. We can guess the age, sex and ethnicity by studying the skull's size and features. Some scientists study bones to find out about ancient cultures, while others study bones to uncover clues about the cause of death in criminal cases.

Key to plate

1. Adult skull a) From the front b) From the back c) From the base (without jaw): The large central hole in the base of the skull is called the foramen magnum. This is where the spinal cord comes out of the skull to travel down the vertebral column. d) From the side	2. Newborn skull The bones of an adult skull are fused together and cannot move, but in babies, these joints are made of more flexible material. These 'soft spots' mean the skull can cope with the rapid growth of a baby's brain, from only about 350g at birth to nearly 600g in the first three months. a) From the top: The diamond-shaped area is the 'soft spot'. b) From the front: Infant skulls have a bigger forehead and a smaller jaw than adults' skulls. c) From the side: Note the large forehead and small jaw.
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Rights Available	World

Animalium (Junior Edition)



With text especially written for younger children, more readers than ever can discover the wonders of the animal kingdom in the *Animalium Junior*, the new edition of the international bestseller.

- Abridged format makes this the perfect alternative to the large-format book, and offers an alternative price point for consumers.
- Phenomenal vintage-inspired artwork by award-winning artist Katie Scott
- Cover finish: matt lam and 100% foil

Animalium (Junior Edition)

INVERTEBRATES

Invertebrates


Invertebrates are grouped together not because they have things in common, but because they all lack one important feature: a jointed back. Making up around 97 per cent of the animal kingdom, invertebrates vary widely from the simple sponge to the intelligent octopus. They are split into related groups (such as Rotifers, segmented worms and molluscs) and can be found almost everywhere on Earth: in water or on the sea bed and even underground.

Most species of invertebrate appeared around 540 million years ago, making them Earth's first animals. Sponges evolved from single-cell creatures to become the very first animals. They can't move or think so it's easy to mistake them for plants, but they feed on bacteria and can sense and react to their underwater environment.

Next came the cnidarians, a wide-ranging group. Some, such as sea anemones, attach themselves to rocks, while most types of jellyfish can move freely through the water. While molluscs kill and eat animals to survive, they are 'passive predators' which means they wait patiently for their prey and then sting them to death!

Key to plate

1 Black sea nettle Diameter: 10cm	4 Dotted nemertea Diameter: 10cm	7 Banded planula Diameter: 10cm
2 Yellow-eyed planula Diameter: 3cm	5 Black back planula Diameter: 3cm	8
3 Purple sea nettle Diameter: 10cm	6 Black coral Diameter: 10cm	
	9 Flowering coral Diameter: 10cm	



INVERTEBRATES

Squids and Octopuses


The cephalopod family – which includes squids and octopuses – dominated the seas several million years before fish existed. Around 800 species of cephalopod can now be found in every ocean on Earth.

Their large brains and impressive senses make them suitable creatures able to communicate with one another. They have suction-like tentacles and move by taking in water and then shooting it out to move forward by jet propulsion.

Cephalopods can change the colour and pattern of their bodies to camouflage themselves and scare off predators. They also produce ink and, when threatened, they release an ink cloud which confuses predators. Some can even produce a gum-like cloud a similar size, shape and colour to their own body which acts as a decoy and makes the cover cephalopod can escape.

Key to plate

1 Longarmed squid Mantle length: 1.5m	2 Whitefish squid Mantle length: 1.5m	3 Angel octopus Mantle length: 1.5m
4	5	6



INVERTEBRATES

Flying Insects


Insects are arthropods (which means they have a hard outside called an exoskeleton) and are closely related to crustaceans (frogs and lobsters) and arachnids (spiders and scorpions). There are at least one million species of insects, and around 100,000 new species are identified every year!

Insects are the only invertebrates that can fly and were the first to leave on Earth. Plants and insects have evolved together over millions of years. Plants have found ways to defend themselves from being eaten by insects while, at the same time, relying on them to spread their pollen and allow them to reproduce.

All insects metamorphose as they mature, which means they undergo a series of changes to their bodies. The word for this transformation from caterpillar to butterfly is perhaps the most well-known example.

Key to plate

1 Blue Thomas butterfly Wingspan: 10cm	2 Housefly Wingspan: 10cm	3 Common green Wingspan: 10cm
4 Common wasp Length: 10cm	5 Green lacewing Wingspan: 10cm	6 Green lacewing Wingspan: 10cm
7	8	9
10	11	12



INVERTEBRATES

Habitat: Coastal Waters

Coastal habitats appear where the sea meets the land. They are areas of constant change as waves, tides and currents continuously affect the landscape. Despite these challenges, life in coastal areas is the richest in the world. With rivers flooding into the sea and waves constantly eroding the land, there's a never-ending source of nutrients.

Many of the creatures that live in coastal waters, such as crabs, limpets and scallops, have hard shells which protect them from the sharp rocks and powerful currents. Some, such as mussels, can open their shells, allowing them to sift the water for food, while others hunt for prey hiding in crevices.

Some areas of the coast are above the water at low tide and below the water at high tide. Many animals that live in these areas – known as intertidal zones – have cement glands that allow them to anchor themselves to a rock and stay put as the tides rise and fall. Others, like starfish and octopuses, have powerful suckers on their arms which help them to grip slippery surfaces.

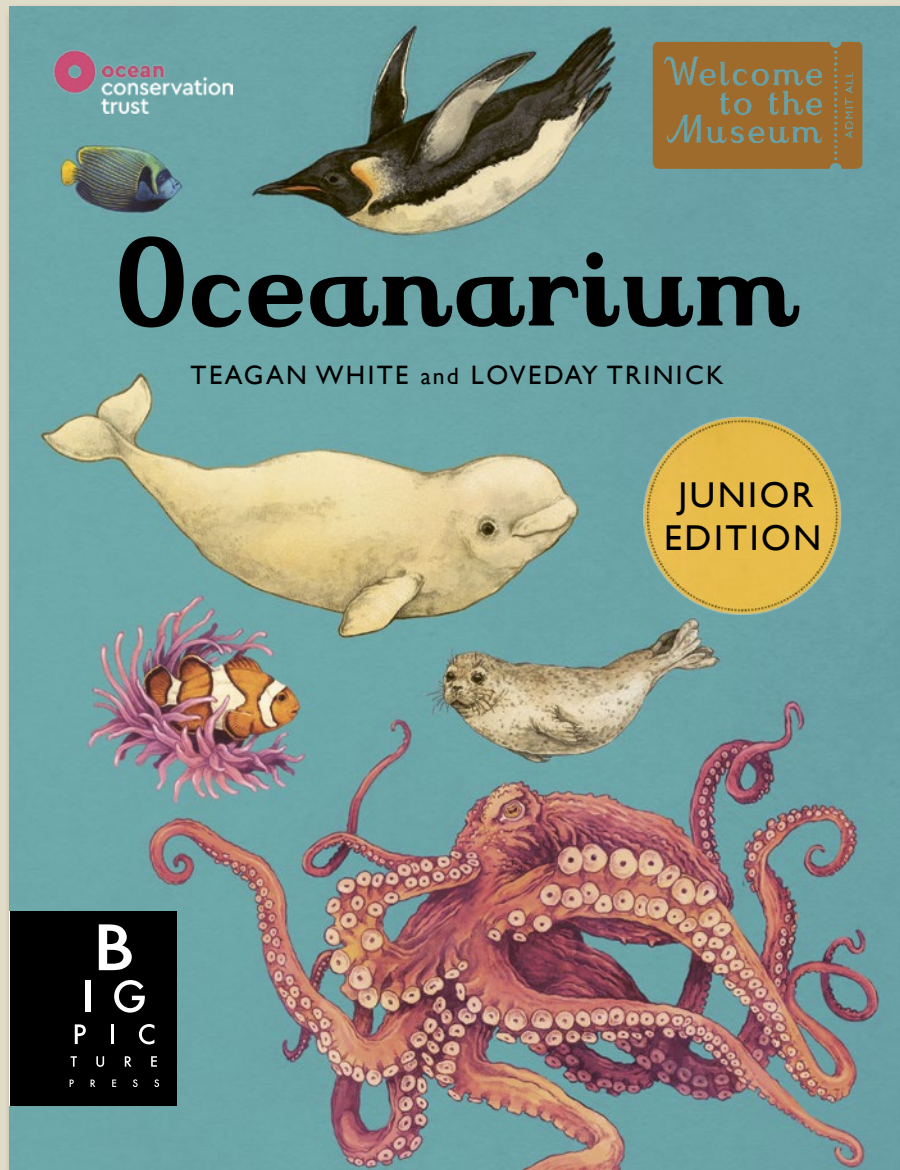
Key to plate

1: Northern short-fin squid Mantle length: 1.4cm	2: Lettuce sea slug Length: 5cm	3: Striped venus clam Length: 4cm
4: Crown jellyfish Diameter: 20cm	5: Blue mussel Length: 7.5cm	6: Little grey barnacle Length: 9mm
7: Bushy-backed sea slug Length: 10cm	8: True tulip snail Length: 13cm	9: Cushion star Diameter: 24cm
10: Calico crab Width: 7.6cm	11: Calico scallop Length: 8cm	



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Oceanarium (Junior Edition)



Written for younger children, more readers than ever can discover the wonders of the animal kingdom in the *Oceanarium Junior*.

- Cover finishes: matt lam, spot UV and foil
- Abridged format makes this the perfect alternative to the large-format book, and offers an alternative price point for consumers.
- Beautiful vintage-inspired artwork by award-winning artist Teagan White
- Published in conjunction with the National Marine Aquarium, part of the Ocean Conservation Trust.

Oceanarium (Junior Edition)

INVERTEBRATA

Jellyfish

Jellyfish wander the ocean drifting with the currents whenever the water takes them. Despite their name, they are not fish but invertebrates as they don't have a skeleton. Their soft, bell-shaped bodies are around 75 per cent water and contain neither brain nor heart. They have bioluminescent but can push themselves gently through the water by flapping their body (the bell) with water and contracting it back out again. Along with coral and anemones, jellyfish belong to the group Cnidaria. All cnidarians are carnivorous and use stinging cells to catch prey and to defend themselves. Many jellyfish have long tentacles, which are lined with harpoon-like stings. When jellyfish sting their tentacles into the water, the sting has venom, and the victim the moment they brush against it. Several species of jellyfish are translocators, meaning other animals will not see the danger about until it's too late, whereas others use bright colours to attract prey. For instance, flower hat jellyfish have fluorescent-tipped tentacles, which may look like green algae to unsuspecting fish. The fish approach the tentacles in the hope of food but instead swim into a fatal trap, sending some young fish and crabs screaming in terror. They rely on a thick mucus coating to protect them or simply dodge the tentacles as they sweep in the water.

Key points

- 1. **Blue jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 2. **White-spined jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 3. **Sea nettle jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 4. **White-spined jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 5. **Flower hat jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 6. **Golden-brown jellyfish**
Bell diameter: 1.5m
Bell height: 1.5m
Tentacle length: 1.5m
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.

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CHORDATA

Habitat: Rock Pool

Rock pools are the small pockets of shallow left behind in the rocky holes of the shoreline at low tide. A very changeable habitat, rock pools vary in size from a few centimetres to a few metres across, depending on when they are during the rock pool cycle. They are the size and fall of the planet's coast. They are caused by the salt and erosion granulation just on Earth, making the coast 'hug' around its rocks and pulling water away from the rocks. High and low tides therefore change over the course of a month, to avoid getting caught out by the tide and finding themselves high and dry. It's a creature most unlikely to see that activities will surround the 'water' habitat. Some have fairly 'hardy' plants, but largely have a trail of mucus, or slime, behind them when they waddle out of the pool. They use the 'slime' to return to the safety of the rocks where they clamp down, ready to wait for the next wave to wash them back.

Key points

- 1. **Rock pool fish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest rock pool fish in the world.
- 2. **Blue-spotted damselfly nymph**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest damselfly nymph in the world.
- 3. **Common frog**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest common frog in the world.
- 4. **Common frog**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest common frog in the world.
- 5. **Common frog**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest common frog in the world.
- 6. **Common frog**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest common frog in the world.

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FISH

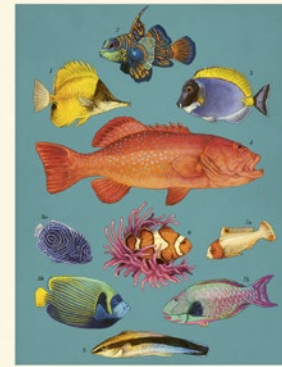
Coral Reef Fish

The coral reef is one of the most diverse and beautiful ecosystems in the ocean and the amount that lives there all rely on it in some way for their survival. Coral reef fish often have beautiful patterns and bright colours which means they can blend in or camouflage against the coral. The shape appearance of the fish might also be used to attract a mate and certain colours can also give a warning - red and yellow often mean that an individual has poisonous compounds in its or a sting. Many coral reef fish have their eyes to feed food, with specially adapted mouths, gurgles and parrotfish graze on the algae that grows on the surface of coral. By removing the algae which would otherwise smother the coral, these herbivores help to keep the reef alive. Some fish, such as butterflyfish, consume the coral itself, clearing small patches to new coral can grow. Predators such as sharks also swim the reef hunting for food. Small coral reef fish, like damselfish and anemone, use the reef's many hiding places such as caves and crevices.

Key points

- 1. **Longnose butterflyfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest longnose butterflyfish in the world.
- 2. **Parrotfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest parrotfish in the world.
- 3. **Butterflyfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest butterflyfish in the world.
- 4. **Parrotfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest parrotfish in the world.
- 5. **Parrotfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest parrotfish in the world.
- 6. **Parrotfish**
Length: 10cm
Weight: 10g
The species is the largest parrotfish in the world.

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MAMMALS

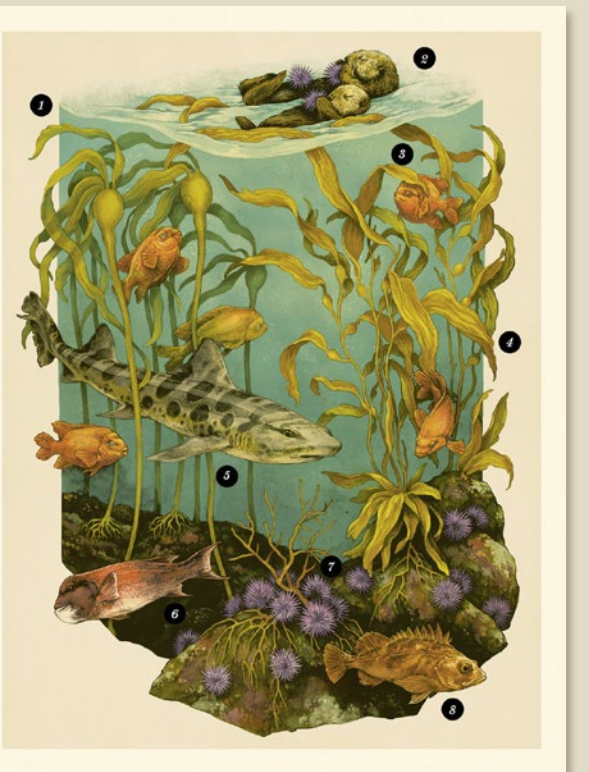
Habitat: Kelp Forest

Kelp is a kind of seaweed that grows in cool coastal regions. Unlike plants on land, seaweeds have a holdfast instead of roots, which grips to the rocky seabed, ensuring the kelp is locked in place. Each holdfast has one or more stipes, or stalks, reaching up to the surface. Some types of kelp grow as tall as 45 metres, forming vast forests that tower above the seabed. All ecosystems need a delicate balance between photosynthesising organisms (such as seaweed), herbivores and carnivores. In the kelp forest, this balance is best seen in the relationship between kelp, sea urchins and sea otters. Sea urchins graze on the kelp, making space for new plant growth. Sea otters then feed on the urchins, keeping their numbers down and ensuring they don't eat all the kelp. Kelp forests are vulnerable to climate change as warming seas bring less of the nutrients needed for kelp growth and poor water quality reduces the light levels needed for photosynthesis. It is possible therefore that, as our ocean warms, kelp forests may move further north to cooler waters.

Key to plate

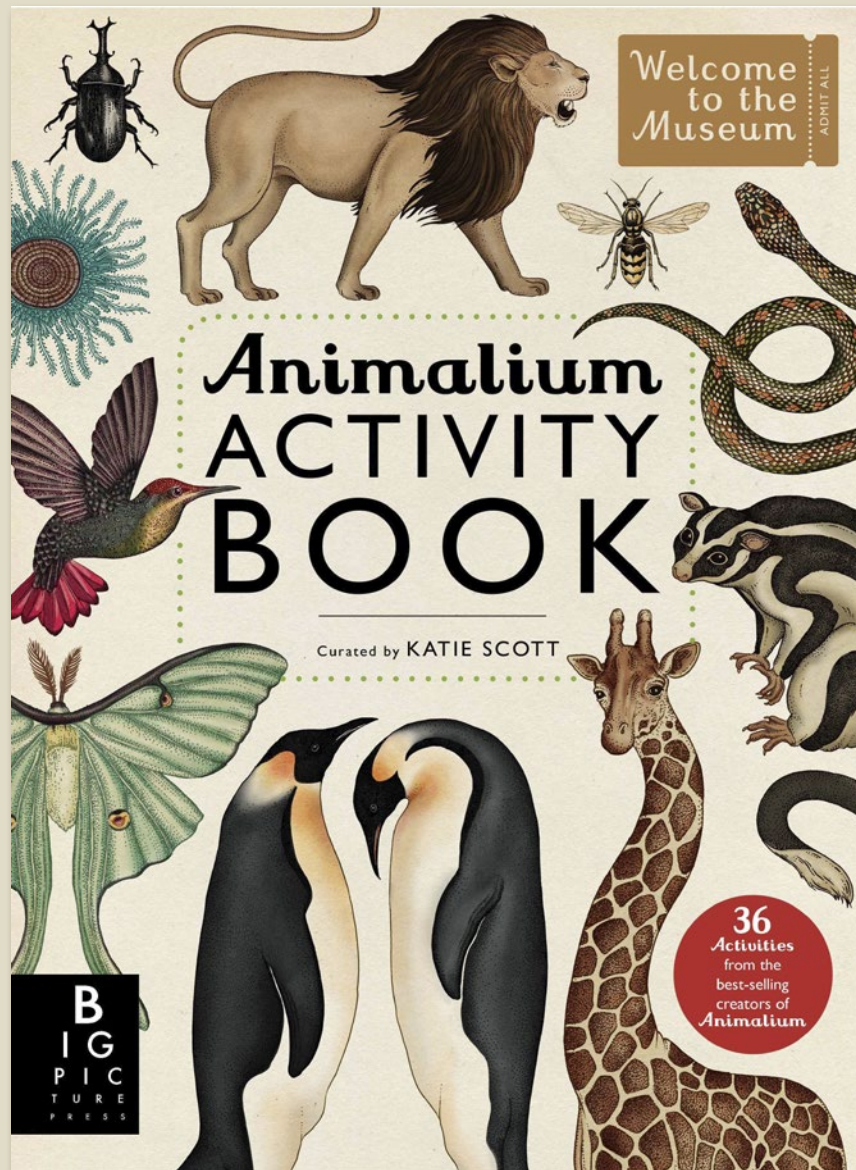
- 1. **Kelp forest, Californian coast, United States of America**
Length: Approx. 30m
Bull kelp extract is used in food products, including ice cream.
- 2. **Southern sea otter**
Length: Up to 1.6m
Sea otters were hunted extensively for their fur in the 1700s and 1800s. Their numbers have slowly recovered, but they are still an endangered species.
- 3. **Garibaldi fish**
Length: Approx. 30cm
Male fish defend their nest year-round, and in the spring will clean the nest and entice females in with swimming performances.
- 4. **Giant kelp**
Length: Approx. 45m
Giant kelp can grow as much as 45cm a day, making it one of the fastest-growing organisms on Earth. When detached from the seabed, it floats in mats, giving shelter to many animals.
- 5. **Leopard shark**
Length: Approx. 1.6m
Young sharks are experts at finding straits and crevices under the sandy seabed and often visit kelp forests.
- 6. **California sheephead**
Length: Approx. 30cm
This species starts out as a female and turns into a male later in life.
- 7. **Purple sea urchin**
Length: Approx. 10cm
These sea urchins are a threat to kelp forests. Since 2014, 95 per cent of the bull kelp forests in Northern California, USA, have been devoured by them.
- 8. **Rockfish**
Length: 12–104cm, depending on species.
Some rockfish can live for around 100 years.

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H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Loveday Trinick
Illustrator	Teagan White
Extent	80pp
Rights Available	World

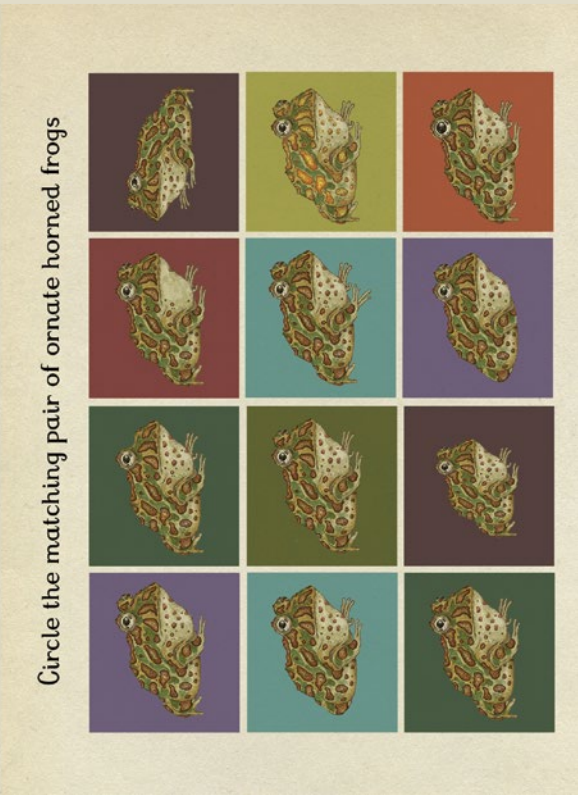
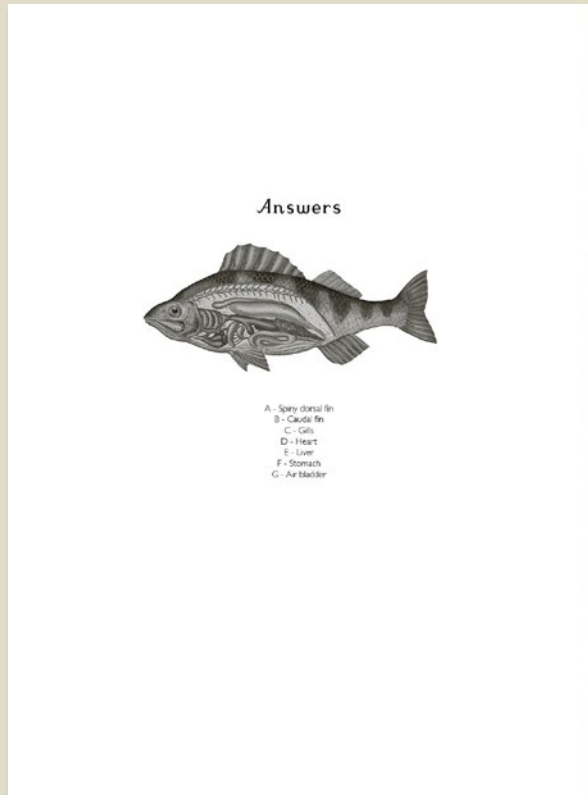
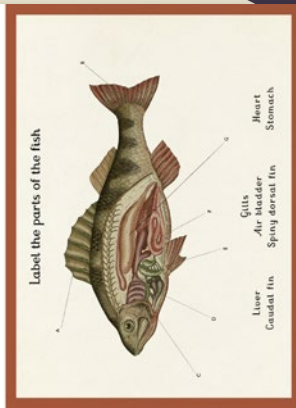
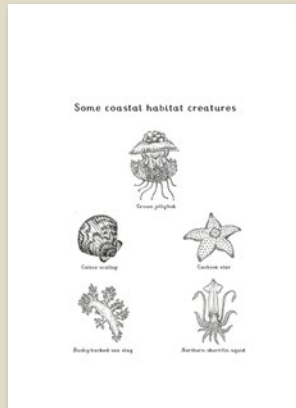
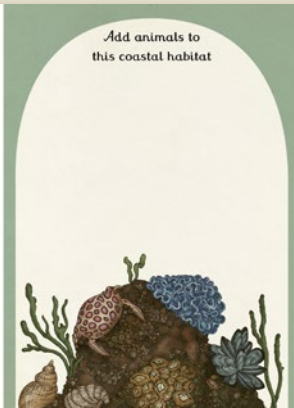
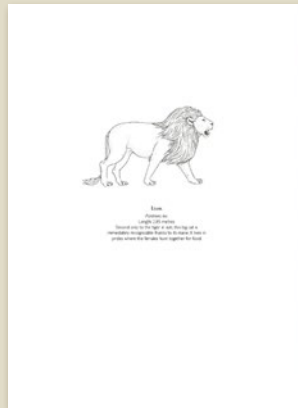
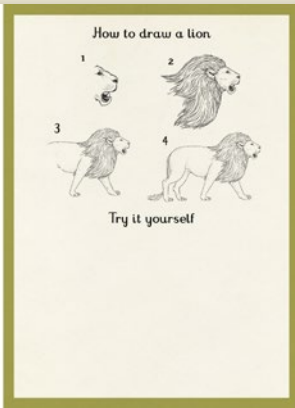
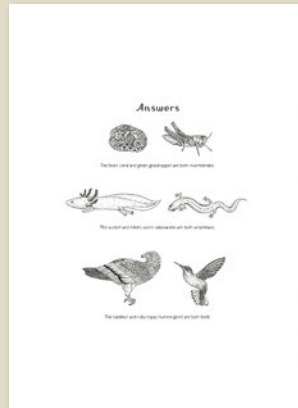
Animalium Activity Book



Informative, imaginative and artistic activities for young naturalists everywhere.

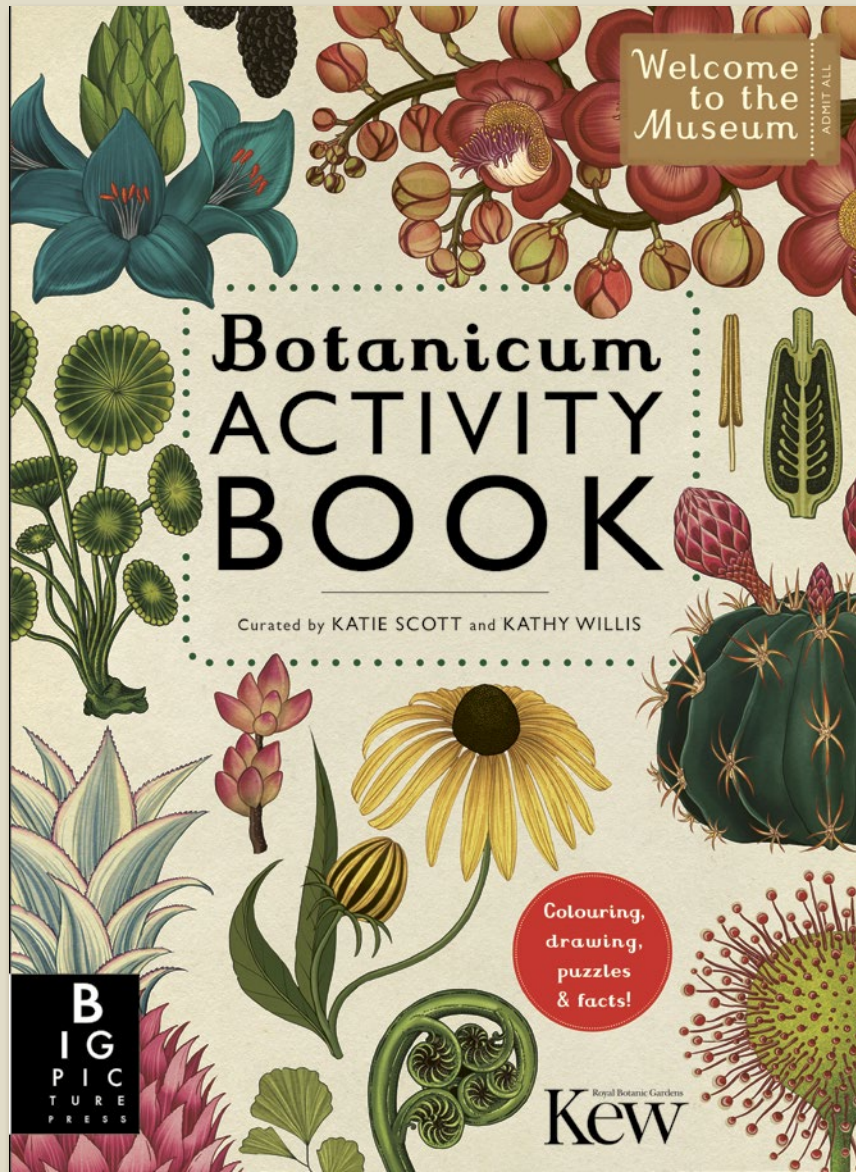
- From the illustrator of 2014's bestselling *Animalium*, which won the Sunday Times Children's Book of the Year and has been shortlisted for the Blue Peter Award
- Activities - including colouring in, drawing, mazes and puzzles - feed into the core book and are beautifully presented in Charlie Harperesque-style. Accompanying texts provide facts and interesting information
- *Animalium* has sold over 540,000 copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- *Animalium* is a Sunday Times and CILIP award winner.

Animalium Activity Book



Pub Date	01/07/2015
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781783703432
H x W	305 x 224mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Illustrator	Katie Scott
Extent	72pp
Rights Available	World

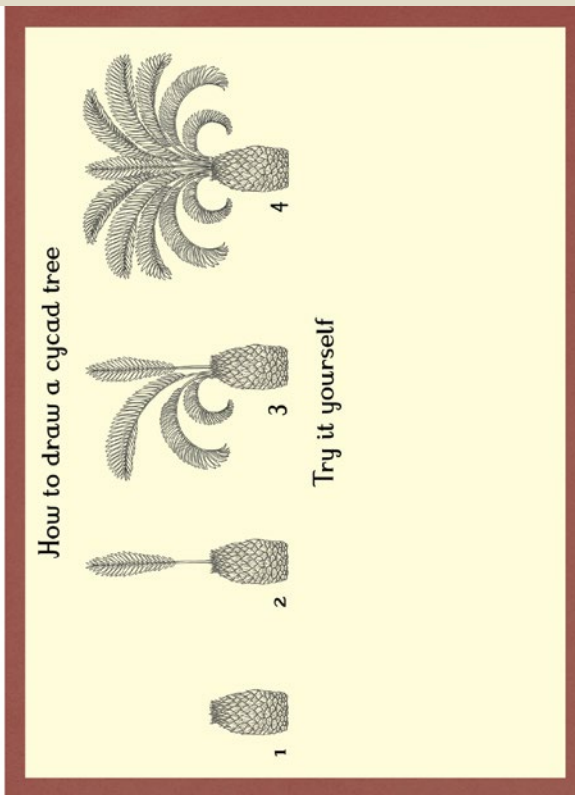
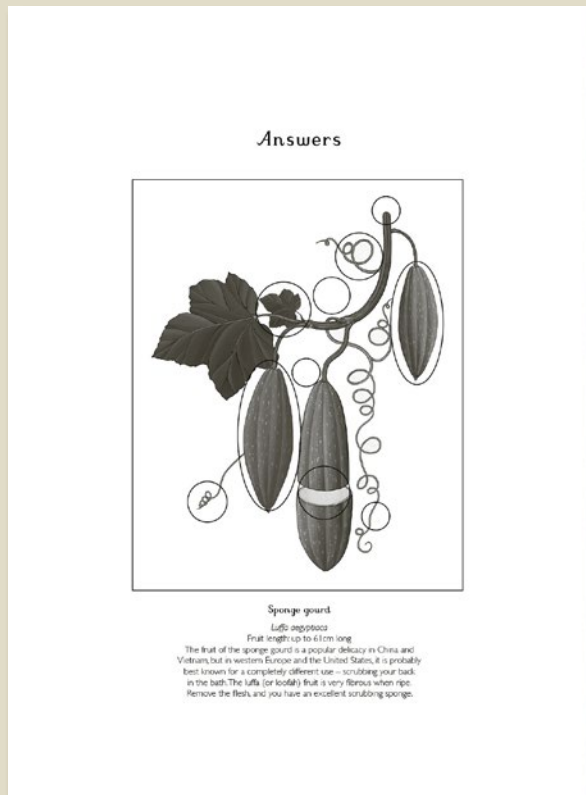
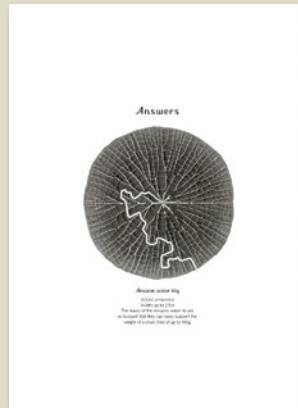
Botanicum Activity Book



Informative, imaginative and artistic activities for young naturalists everywhere.

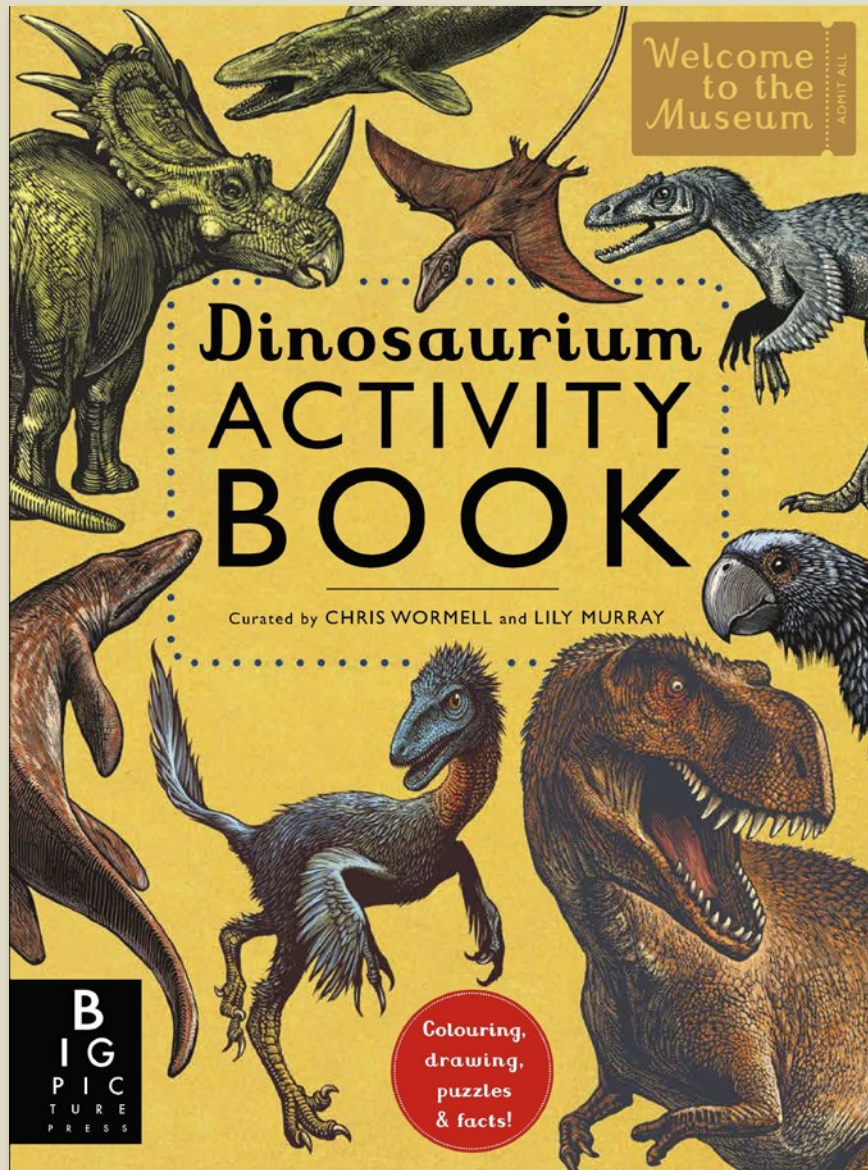
- *Botanicum* which has sold over 370,000 copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Beautifully presented activities, including colouring in, drawing, mazes and puzzles, feed into the core book
- Accompanying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

Botanicum Activity Book



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

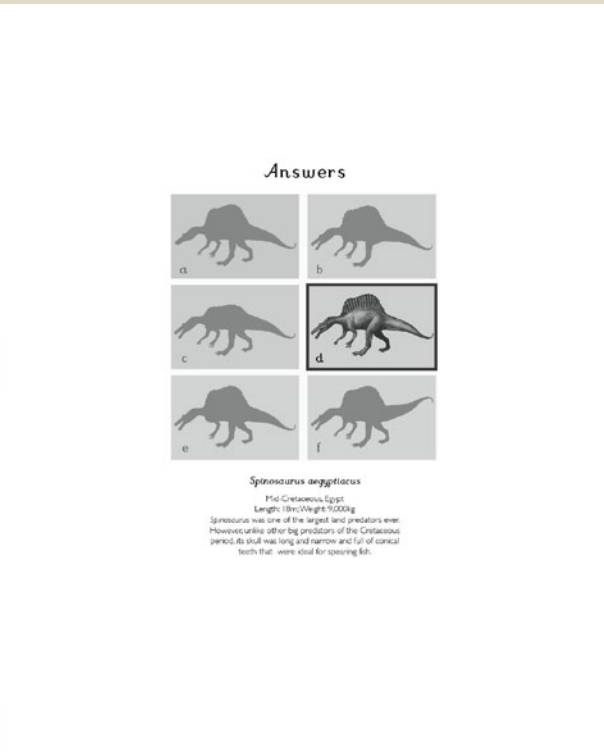
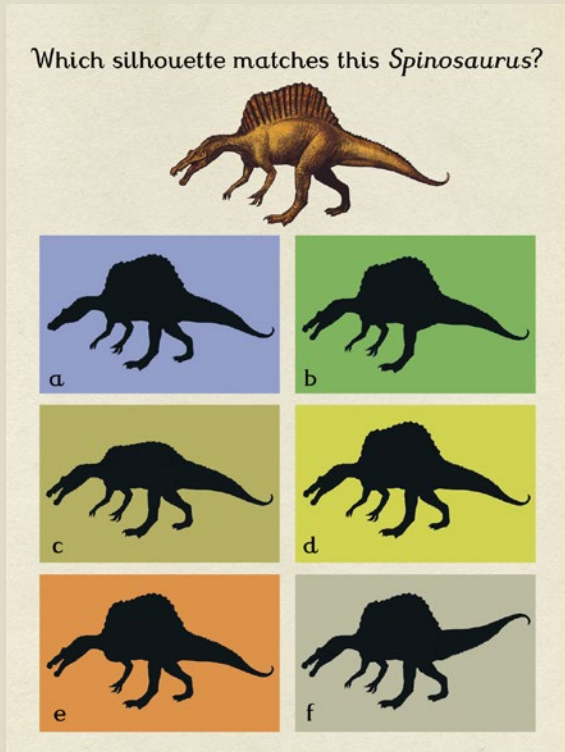
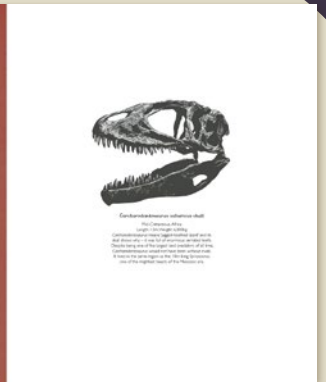
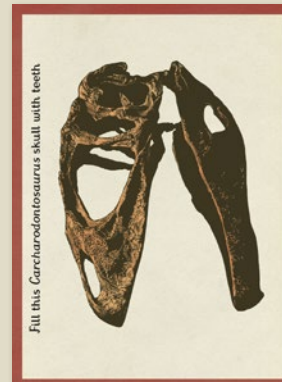
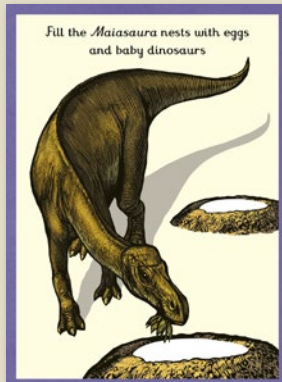
Dinosaurium Activity Book



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

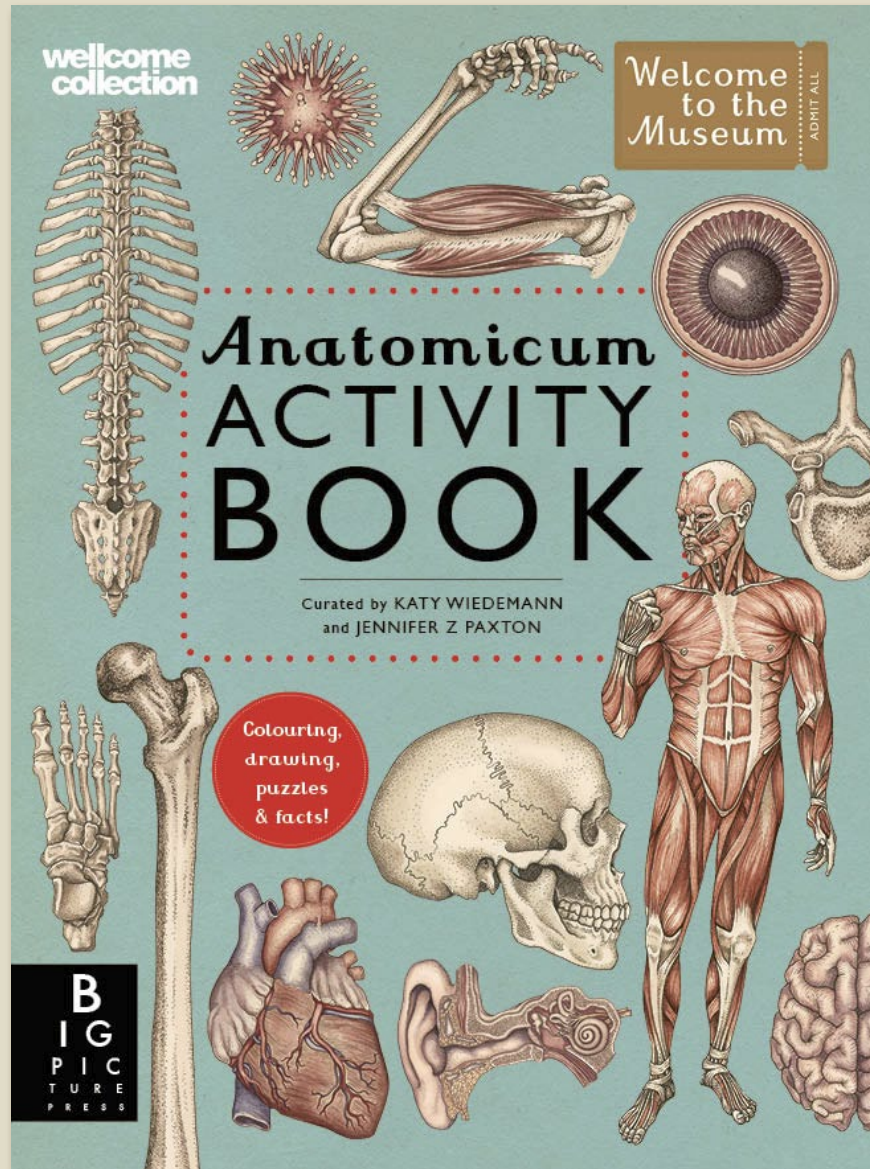
- *Dinosaurium* which has sold over 240,000 copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- From the illustrator of *Dinosaurium* and the cover of Philip Pullman's *La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust Volume One*
- Beautifully presented activities, including colouring in, drawing, mazes and puzzles, feed into the core book

Dinosaurium Activity Book



Pub Date	19/04/2018
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781783706945
H x W	305 x 224mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Chris Wormell
Extent	72pp
Rights Available	World

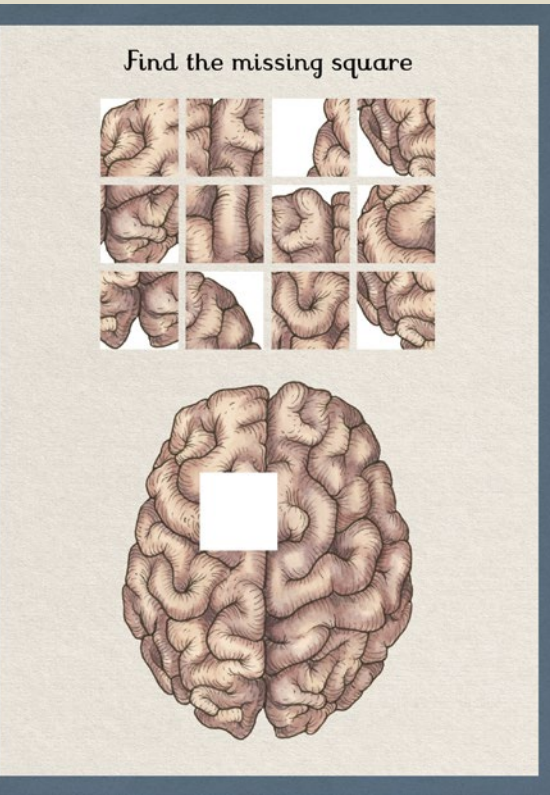
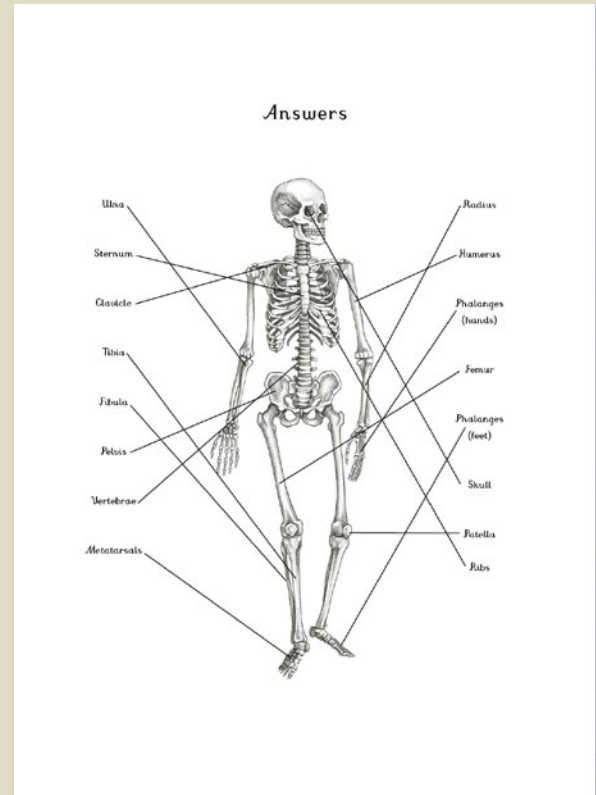
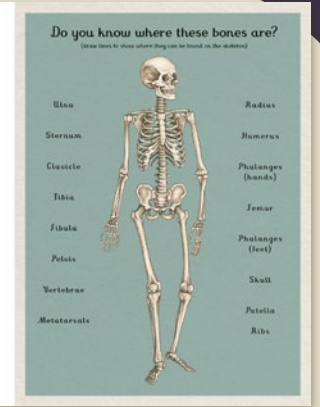
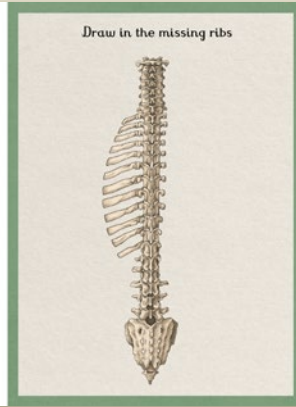
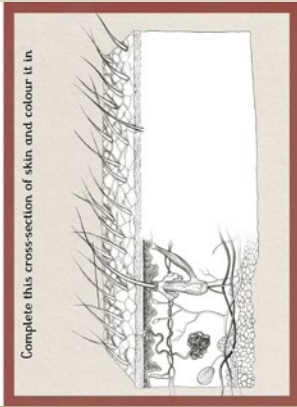
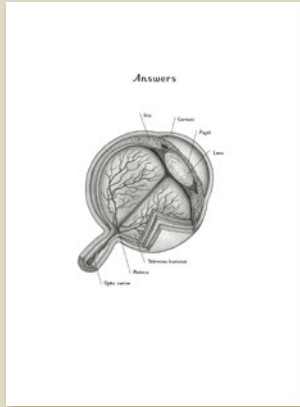
Anatomicum Activity Book



Informative, imaginative and artistic activities for young scientists everywhere.

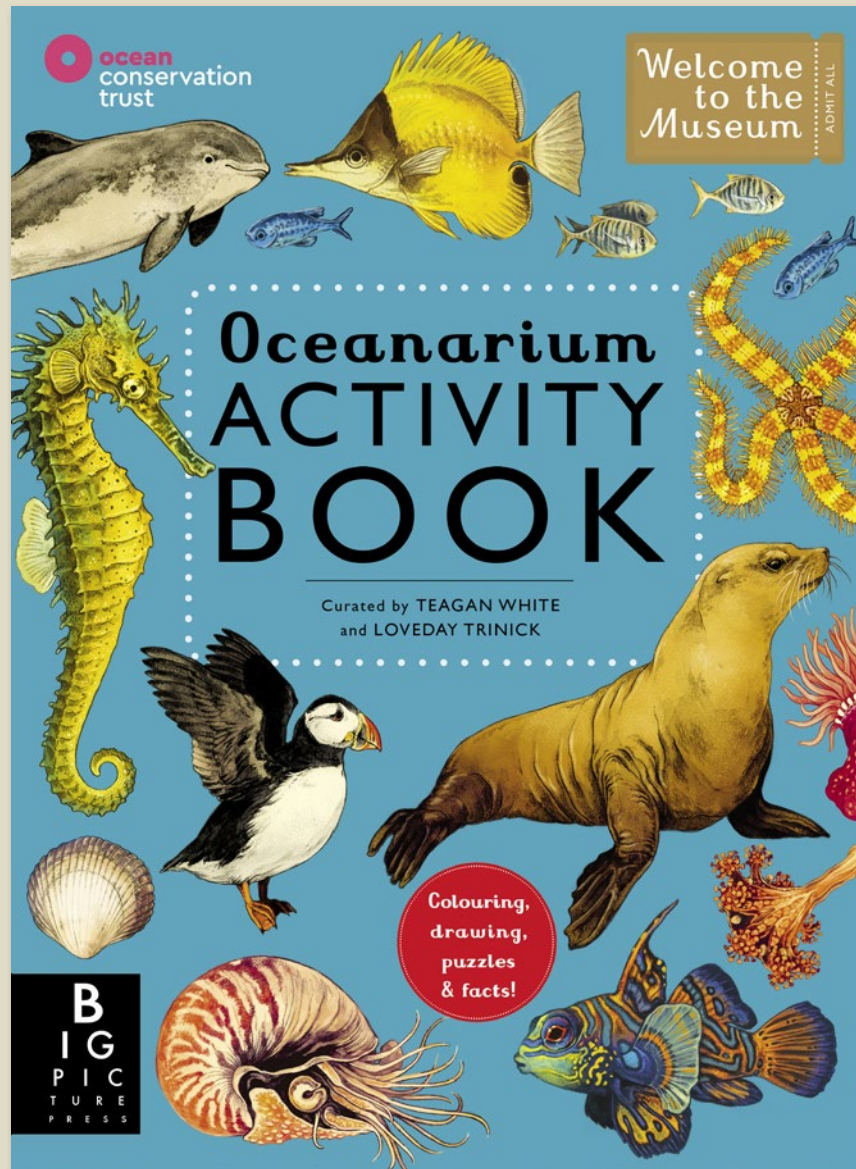
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Beautifully presented activities, including colouring in, drawing, mazes and puzzles.
- A careful blend of informative and creative activities feed into the core book and are supported by key non-fiction information.
- Perfect for fans of *Anatomicum* and the *Welcome to the Museum* series

Anatomicum Activity Book



Pub Date	05/03/2020
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787416390
H x W	305 x 224mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jennifer Z Paxton
Illustrator	Katy Wiedemann
Extent	72pp
Word Count	1900 words
Rights Available	World

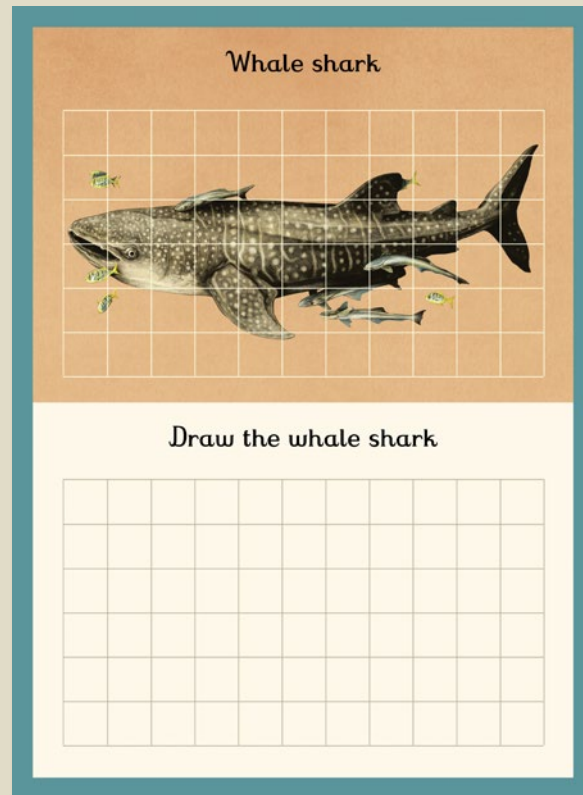
Oceanarium Activity



Activities for nature lovers everywhere.

- The Welcome to the Museum series has sold over 1 million copies worldwide, with *Oceanarium* selling over 100,000 copies (as of July 2022)
- Beautifully presented activities, including colouring in, drawing, mazes and puzzles.
- A careful blend of informative and creative activities feed into the core book and are supported by key non-fiction information.
- Delicate gouache and watercolour paintings by American artist Teagan White
- Written by expert Loveday Trinick from the National Marine Aquarium, Plymouth, UK
- This book has the endorsement and features the logo of the National Marine Aquarium, Plymouth, UK

Oceanarium Activity



Pub Date	09/06/2022
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800782433
H x W	305 x 224mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Loveday Trinick National Marine Aquarium
Illustrator	Teagan White
Extent	72pp
Word Count	1900 words
Rights Available	World

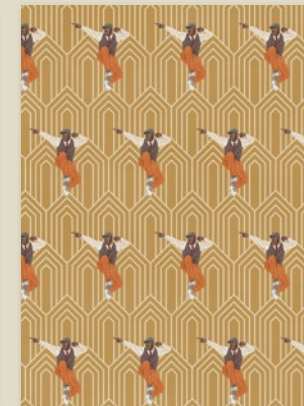
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



TIMES BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 2023!

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

Welcome to the Arts: Dance



"Dancers are the messengers of the gods."

Martha Graham

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

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

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

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

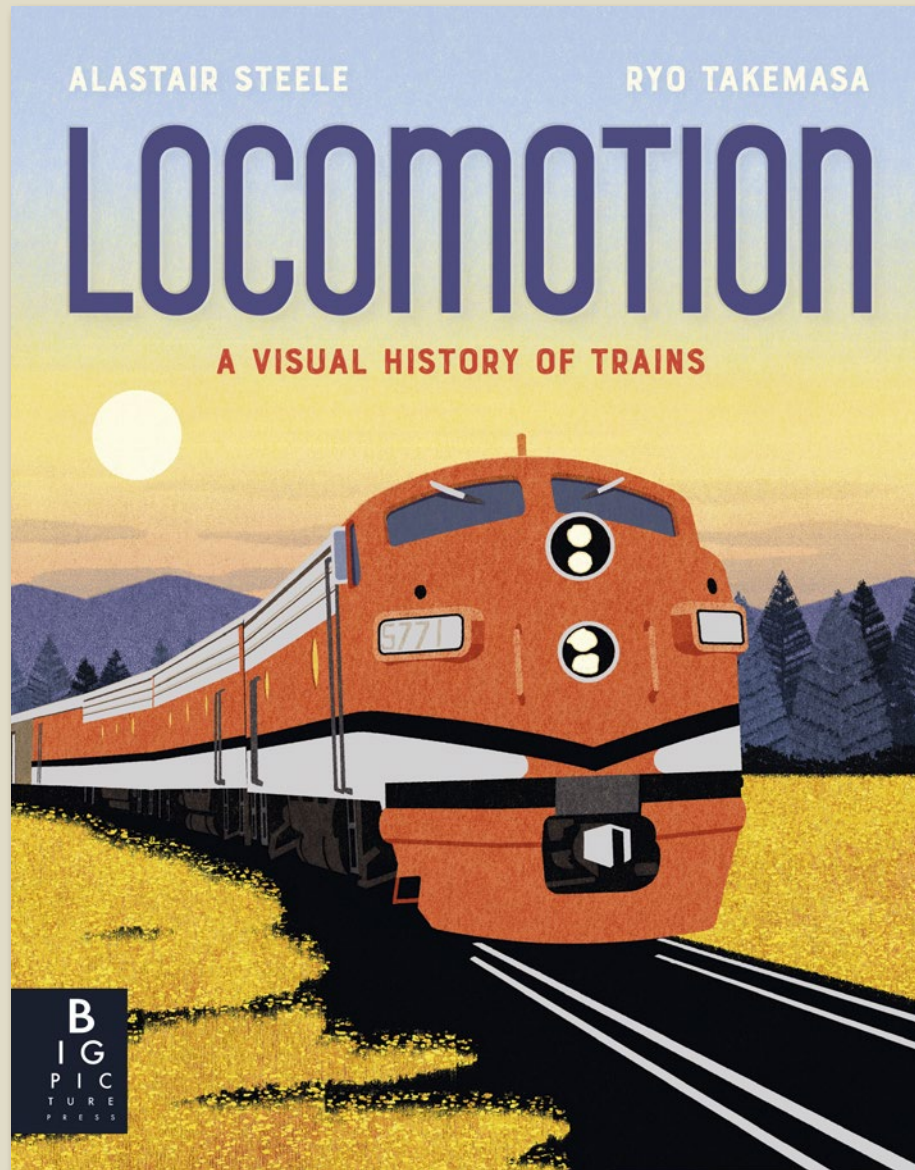
— NOW SHOWING —

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

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

41

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



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. The wheels were made of wood and the rails were made of iron. The rails were made of iron and the wheels were made of wood.

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 changed the way we live and work, and it has made it possible for us to travel across the world.

Puffing Bluff used to be a railway in the 19th century. It was built by the Duke of Devonshire to transport coal from his mines to his estates. It was the first railway to be built in the world.

THE GAUGE

One of the earliest and most important decisions made when building a railway was the gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails. It is important because it determines the size of the wheels and the spacing of the rails. By using the same gauge on different railways, the trains can run on the same tracks.

The standard gauge was set at 4 feet 8 1/2 inches. It was chosen because it was the same as the width of the horse-drawn carts that were used to transport goods. It was also the same as the width of the roads that were used to transport goods.

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.

It was the first to be built in the world. It was the first to be built in the world. It was the first to be built in the world.

The first steam locomotive was built in 1804. It was built by Richard Trevithick. It was the first to be built in the world.

The first steam locomotive was built in 1804. It was built by Richard Trevithick. It was the first to be built in the world.

- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small but famous engineering. It was built in 1825. It was the first to be built in the world.

The Festiniog Railway is a small but famous engineering. It was built in 1825. It was the first to be built in the world.

The Festiniog Railway is a small but famous engineering. It was built in 1825. It was the first to be built in the world.

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

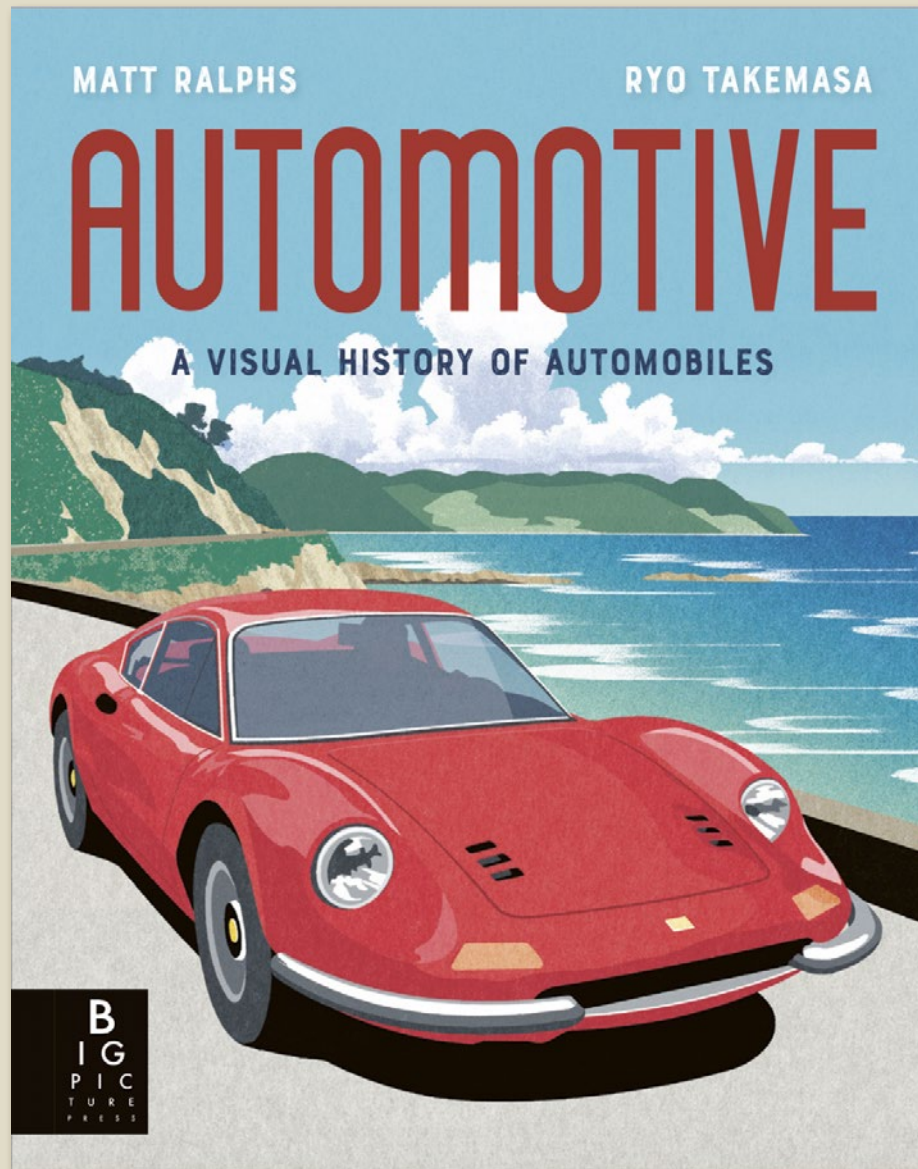
In a diesel locomotive, the power comes from an engine that burns diesel oil. While a steam locomotive needed two people to crew it and hours to attain the right steam pressure, a diesel locomotive could simply be switched on and driven away, making them much easier and much cheaper to run. Rudolf Diesel 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 SVT 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.

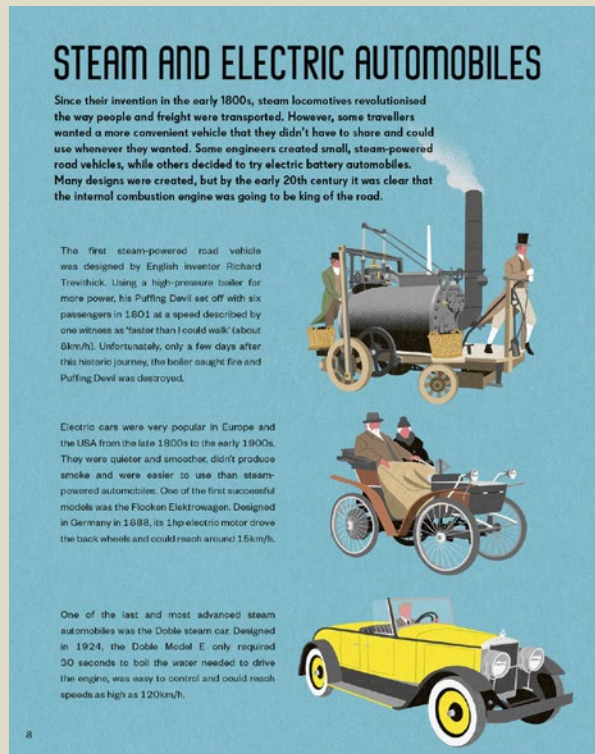
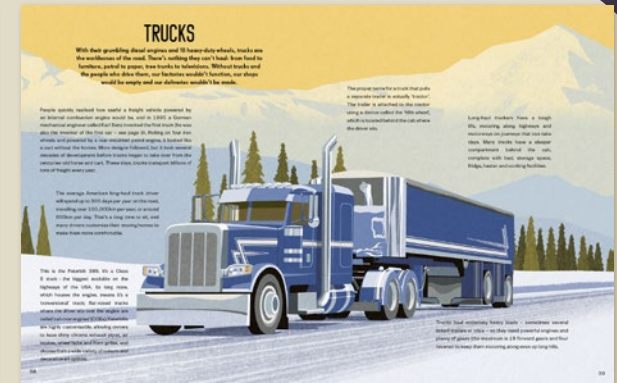
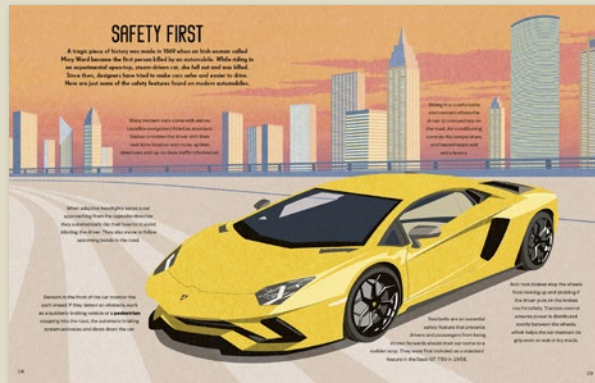
The Hxdvity 125 is one of the most successful diesel trains of all time. So named because it was designed to cruise at 125 mph (about 201km/h) when in service, it also holds the all-time speed record for diesel trains of 238km/h, which it reached in 1987.

Pub Date	03/03/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787417502
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alastair Steele
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

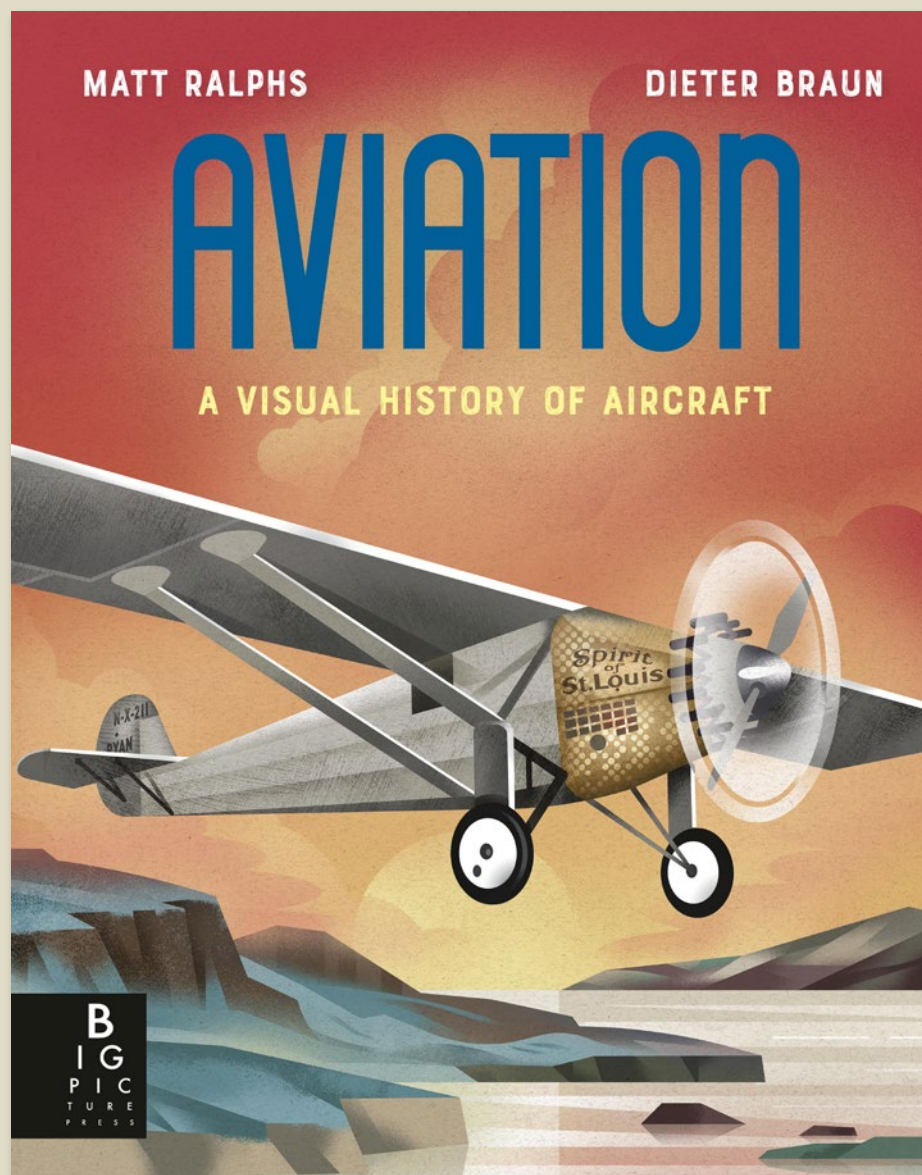


Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- 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

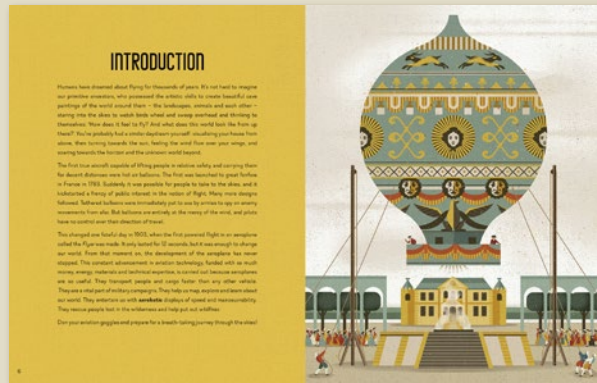


Pub Date	13/04/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783171
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11813 words
Rights Available	World



***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**

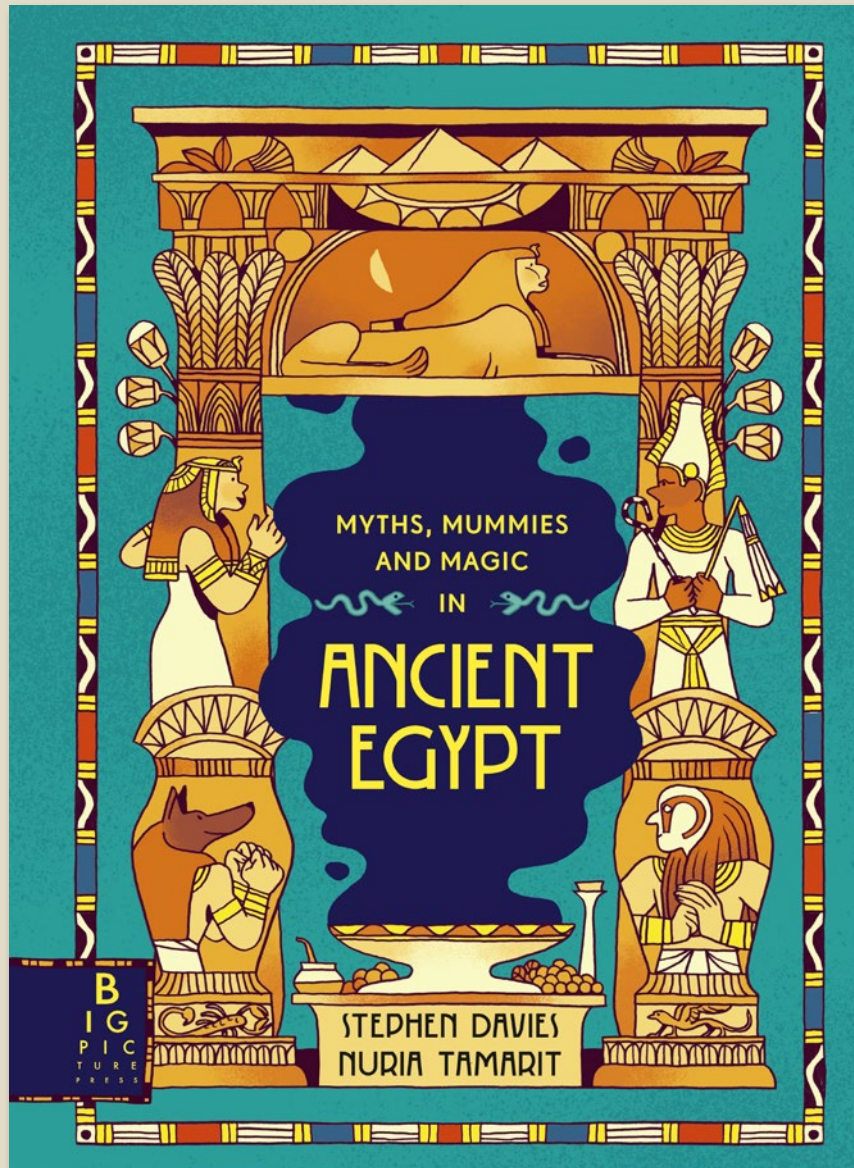


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Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800784918
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11154 words
Rights Available	World

Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt



A vivid and contemporary retelling of the ancient Egyptian myths.

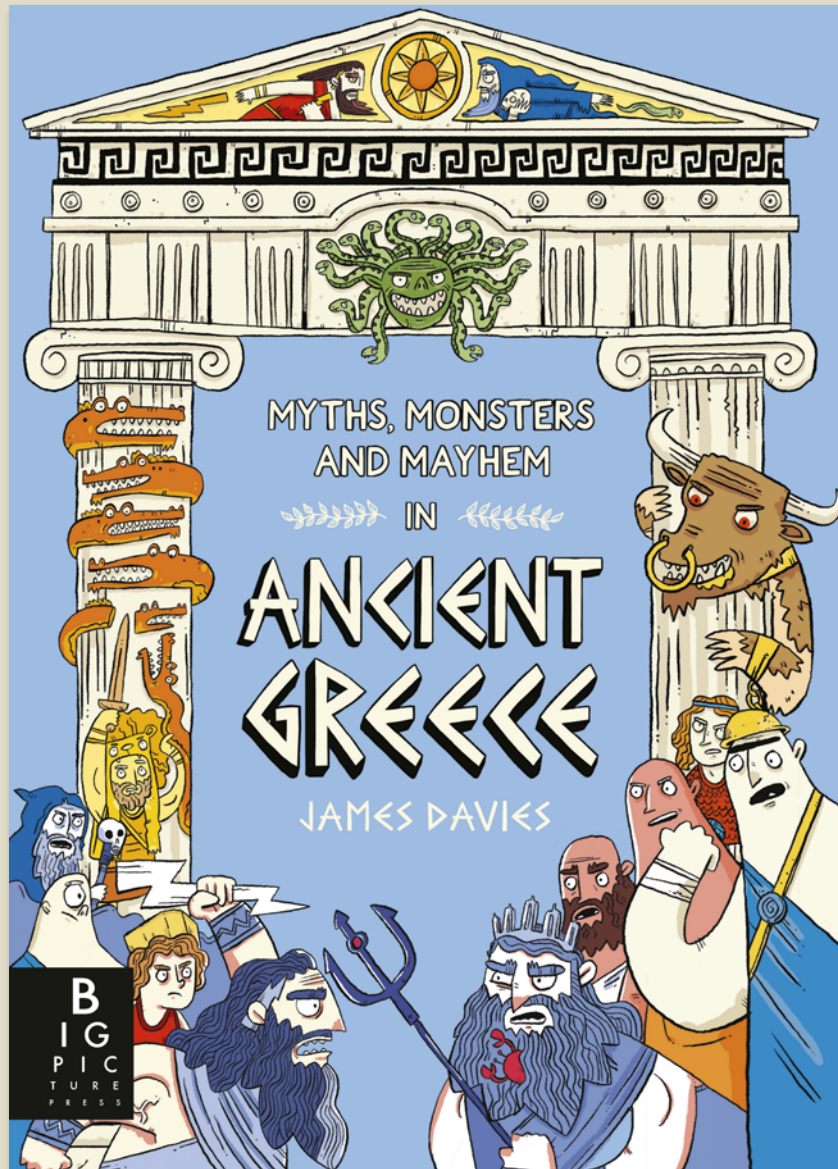
- Contents: Myths - The Creation Myth; Isis and Osiris; The Contendings of Horus and Seth; The Book of Toth; Prince Thutmose and the Sphinx; The Famine Stela; Cleopatra. Theme spreads - What are the Egyptian Myths?; Meet the Egyptian Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Meet the Pharaohs; Mythical 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



Pub Date	06/07/2023
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800783232
H x W	297 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Stephen Davies Stephen Davies
Illustrator	Nria Tamarit
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

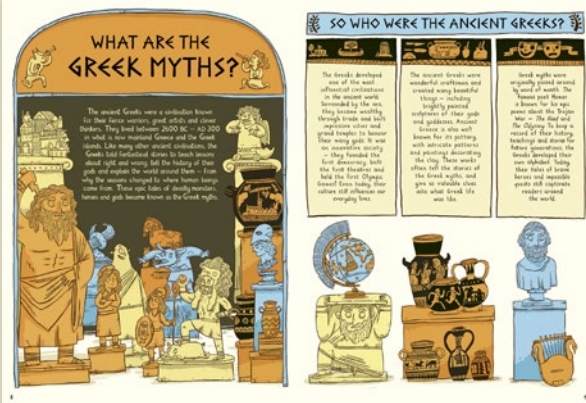
Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece



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

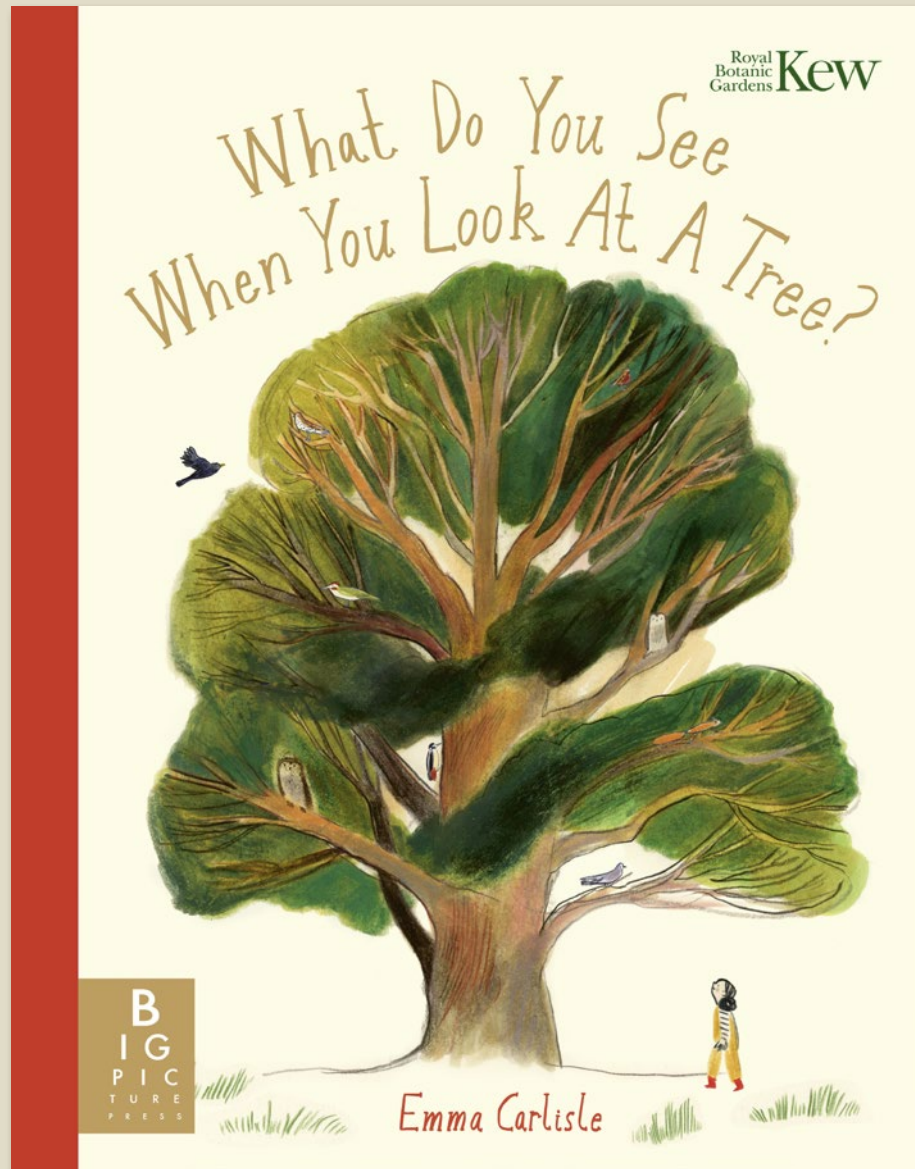
- Contents: Pandora's Box; Theseus and the Minotaur; Perseus and Medusa; Orpheus and Eurydice; The Trojan Horse; What are the Greek Myths?; Meet the Greek Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Mythical Creatures and Deadly Beasts; A Journey through the Greek Underworld
- These myths will be broken 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



Pub Date	11/04/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800787520
H x W	297 x 216mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	James Davies
Illustrator	James Davies
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

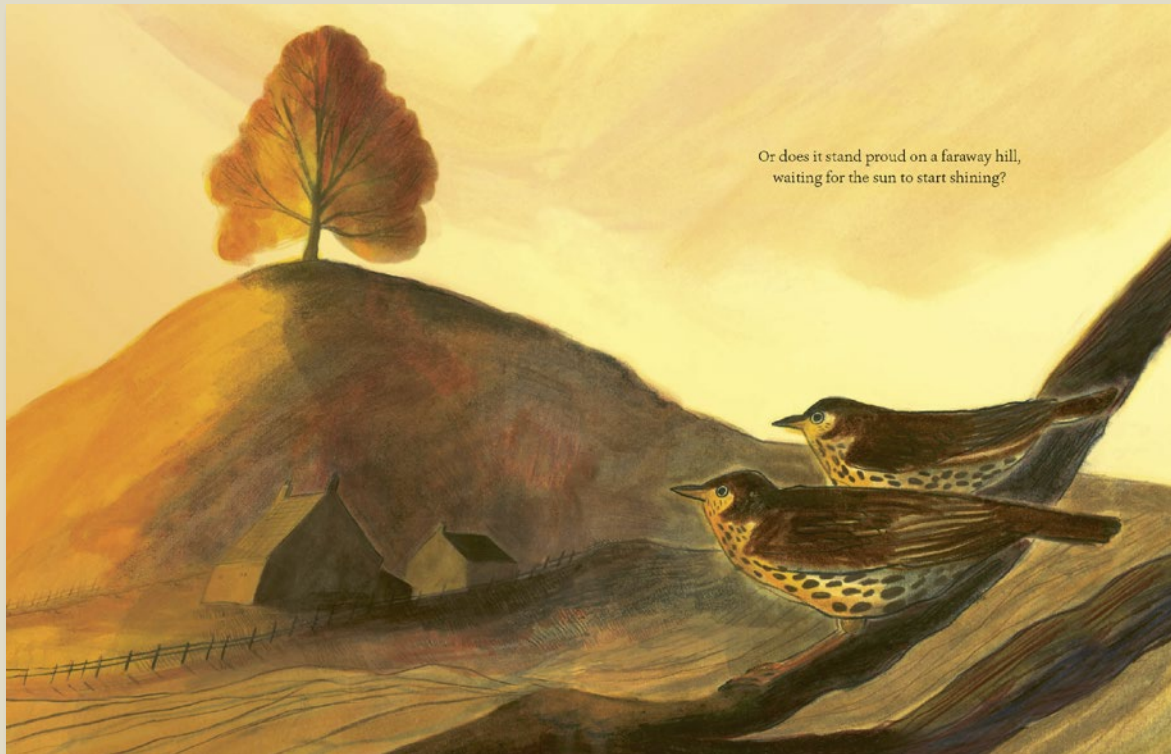
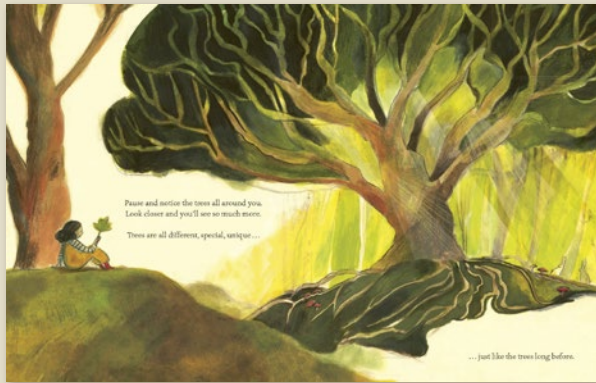
What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?



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

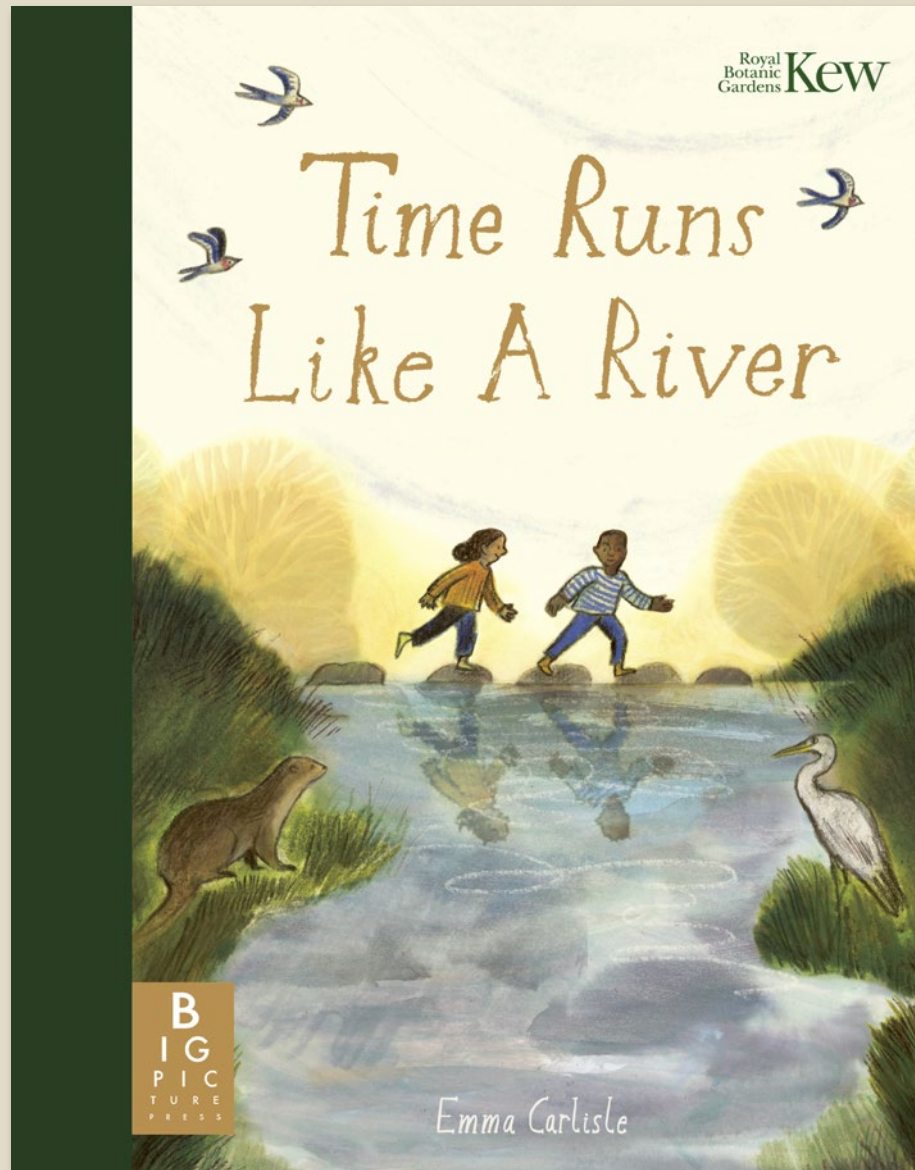
- Now available in beautiful paperback - with printed interior cover, flaps and 100% foil.
- In association with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- Critically acclaimed picture book by Greenaway and Flugge-nominated artist, Emma Carlisle

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

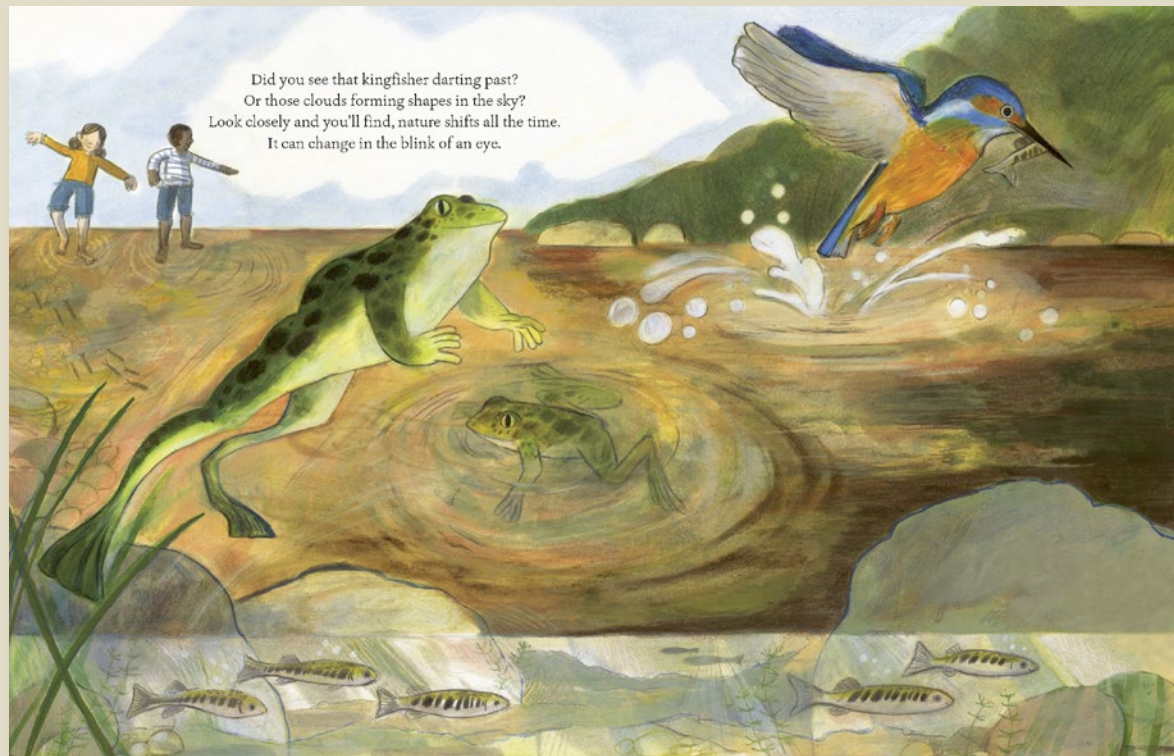
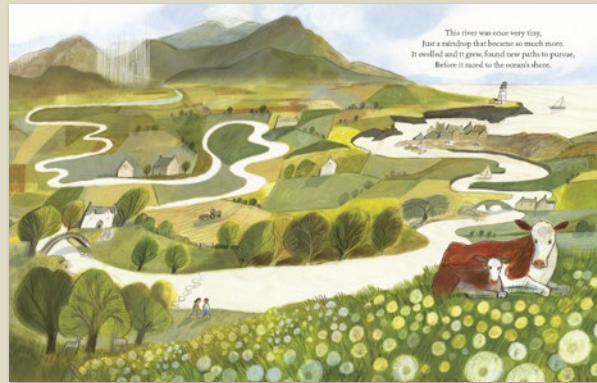
Time Runs Like A River



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.

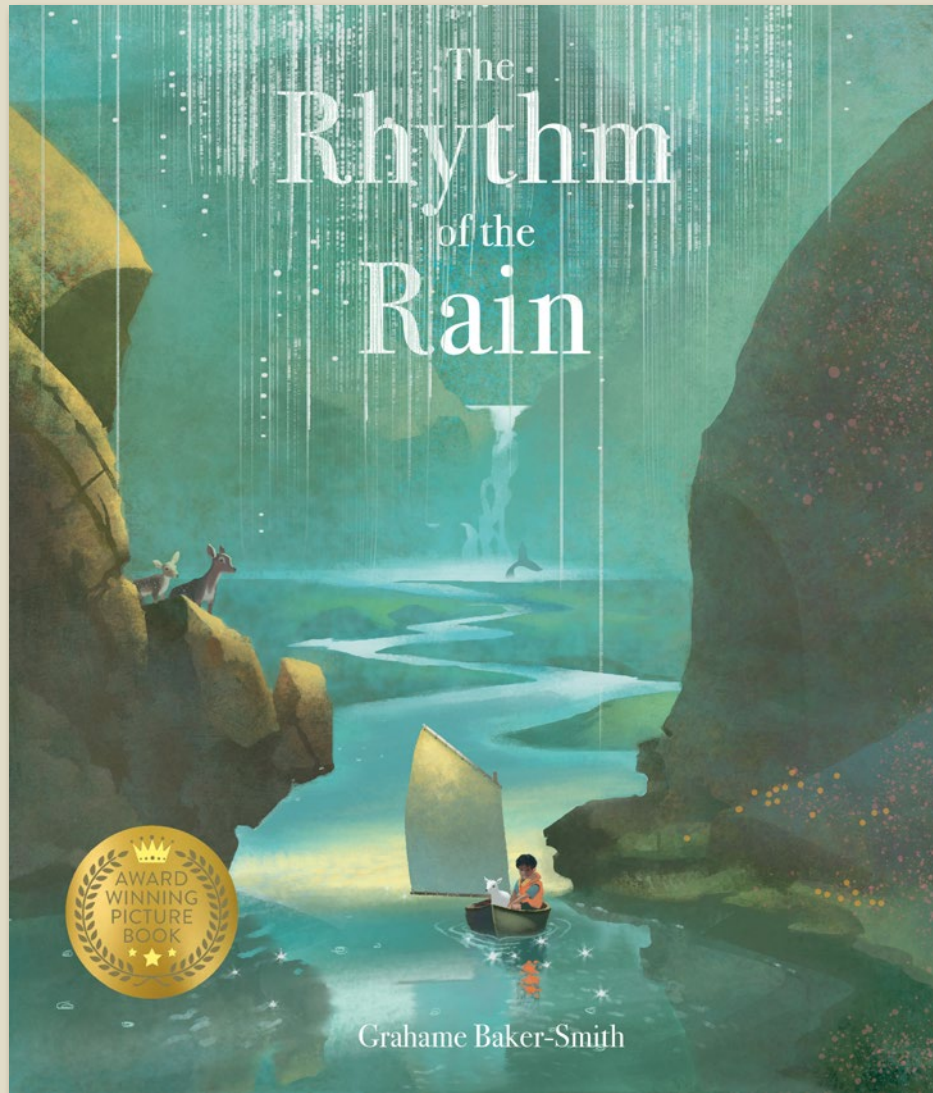
- A beautiful new picture book to follow on from the bestselling *What Do You See When You Look At A Tree?*
- *What Do You See When You Look At A Tree?* was selected as a 2023 Empathy Labs title, and shortlisted for the Waterstone's Children's Prize 2023.
- Soft watercolour artwork encourages children 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

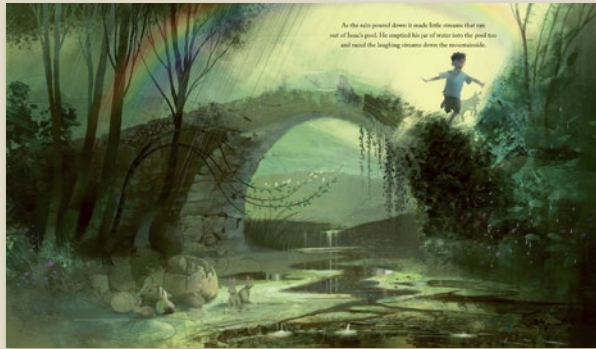
The Rhythm of the Rain



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

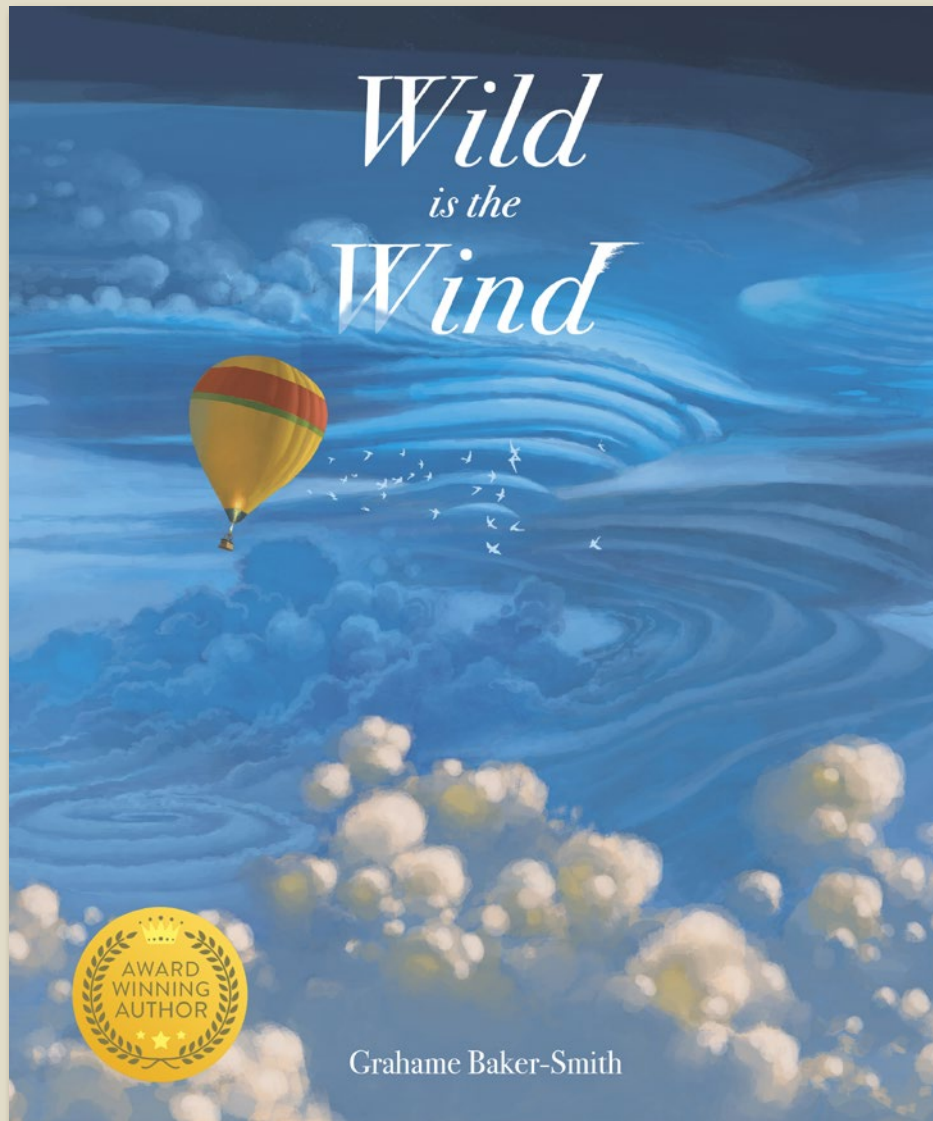
- New picture book from the award-winning and much loved Grahame Baker-Smith
- Softer and younger illustration style from Grahame
- Grahame has illustrated three picture books for Templar: the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FARTHER* which won the Kate Greenaway medal in 2011, and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

The Rhythm of the Rain



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

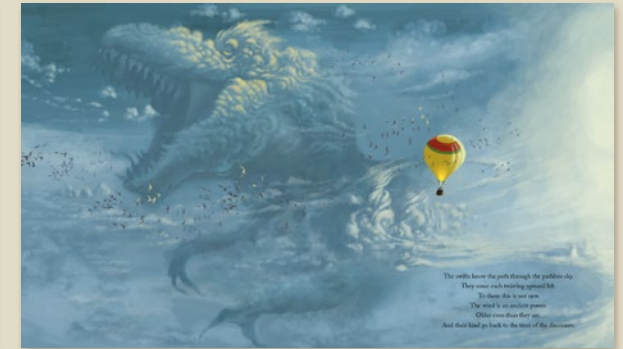
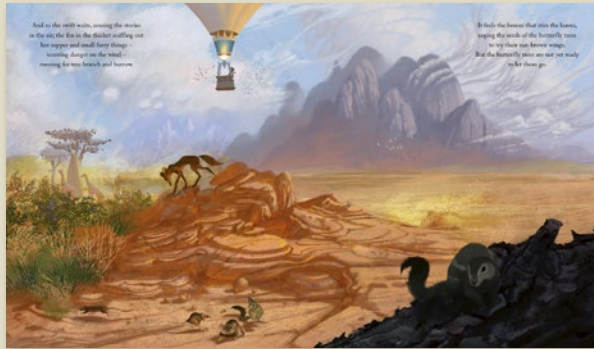
Wild is the Wind



Follow the path of the wind around the globe.

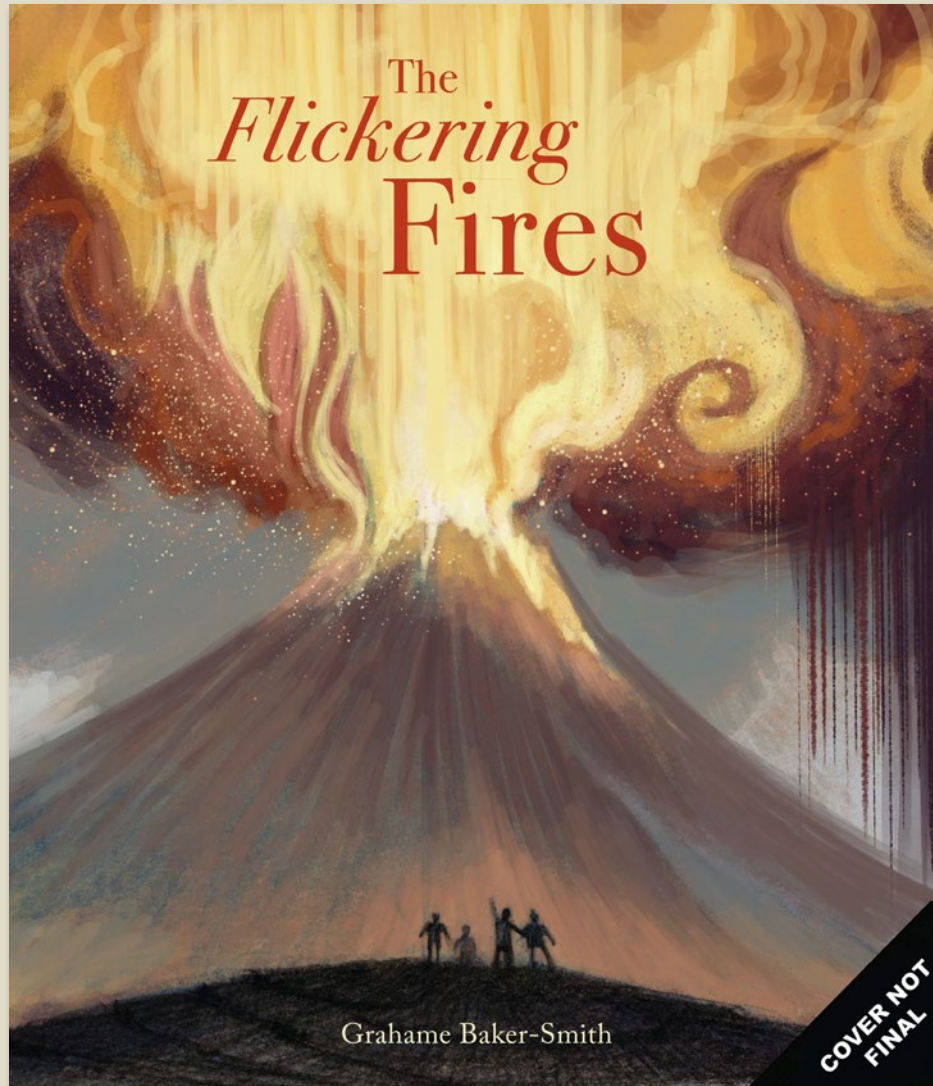
- Previous books from Grahame published by Templar include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FARThER* which won the Kate Greenaway medal in 2011, and the first title in this series; *The Rhythm of the Rain* which won the English 4-11 Picture Book Awards.
- *The Rhythm of the Rain*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

Wild is the Wind



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

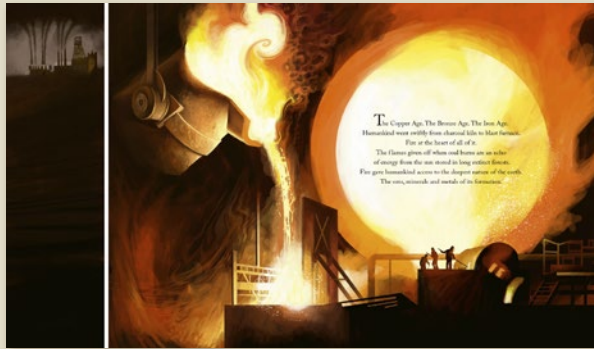
The Flickering Fires



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

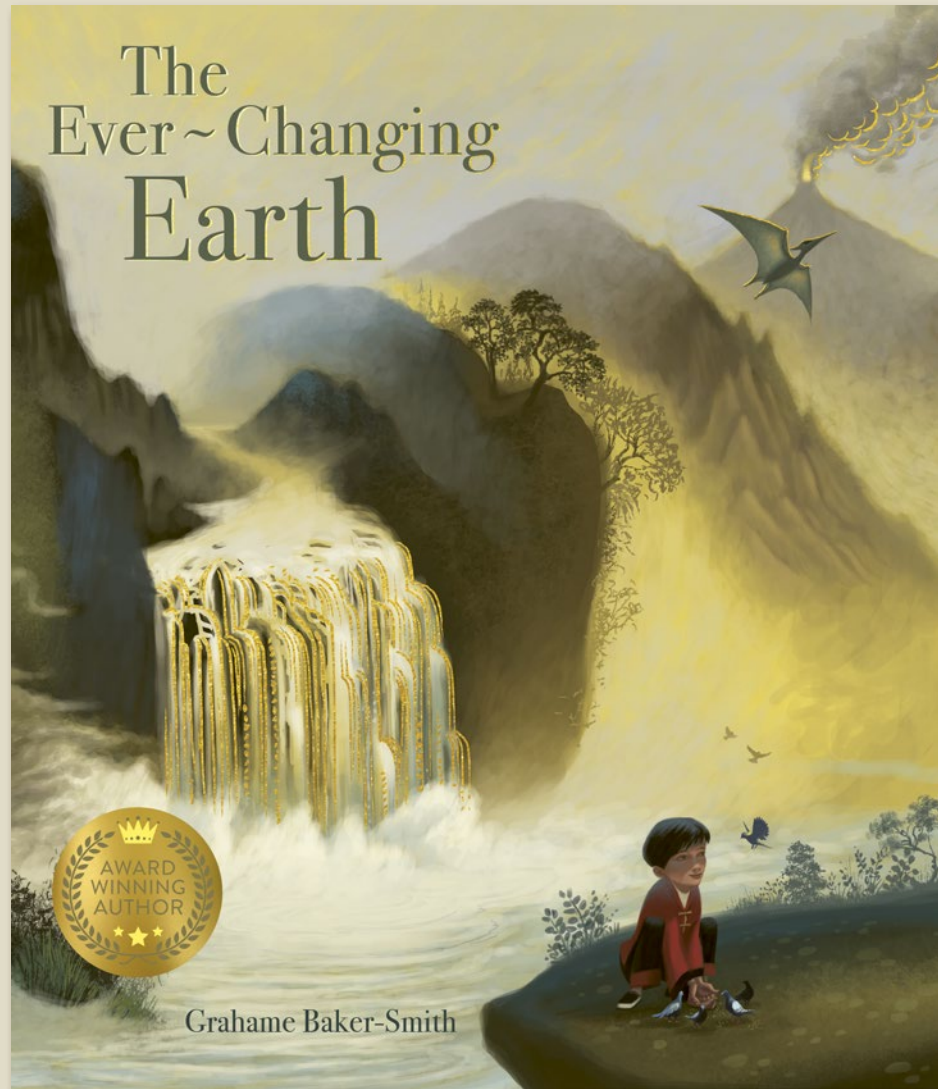
- Narrative non-fiction that explores the extraordinary impact of fire in our world.
- The final book in *The Elements* series, which has sold over 180,000 copies worldwide (as of November 2023).
- Award-winning books include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FArTHER* which won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

The Flickering Fires



Pub Date	10/10/2024
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800782235
H x W	287 x 247mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Grahame Baker-Smith
Extent	40pp
Word Count	700 words
Freight On Board	22/08/2024
Rights Available	World

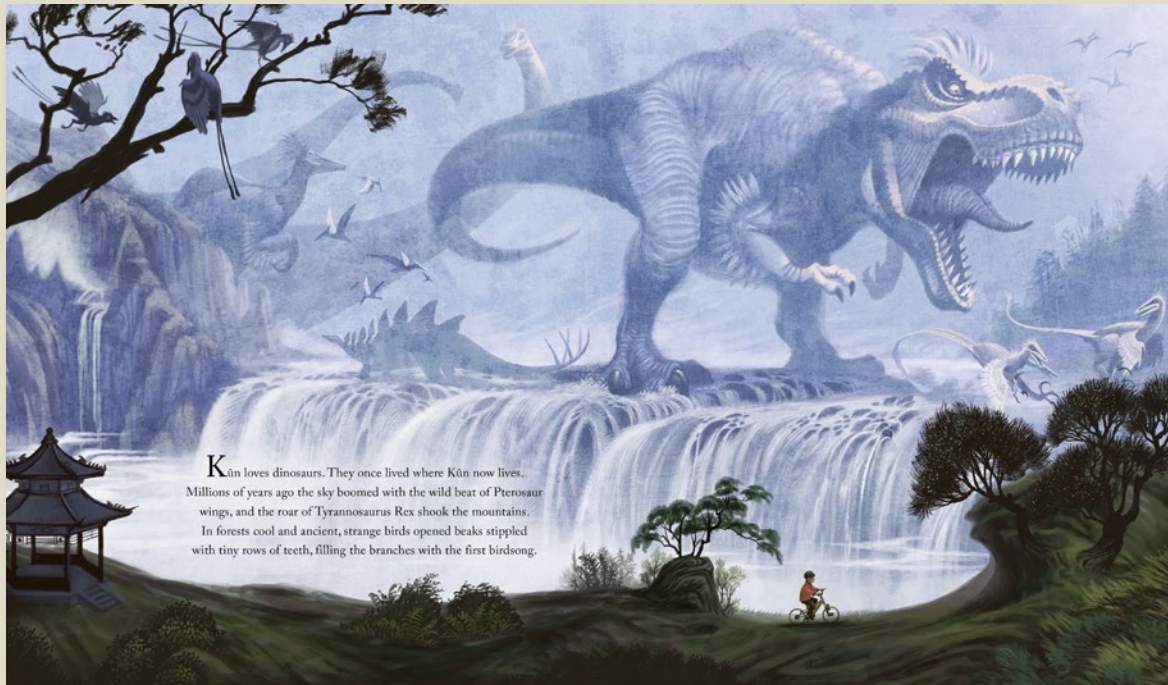
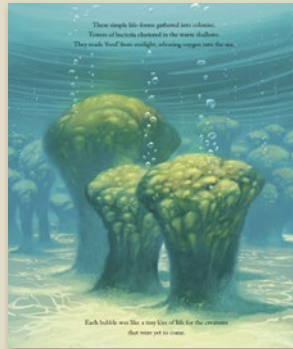
The Ever-changing Earth



A spell-binding journey through the evolution of planet Earth

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

The Ever-changing Earth



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



SIMBOL EDITORS

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