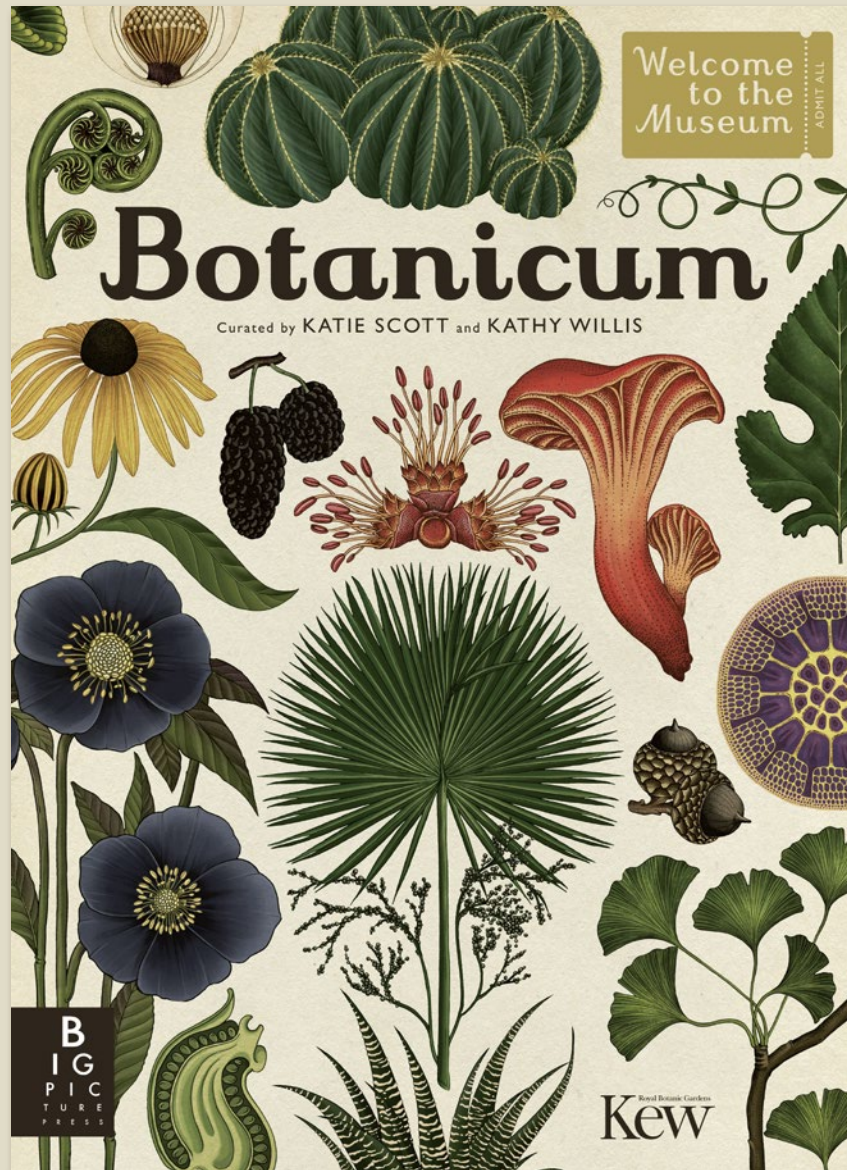


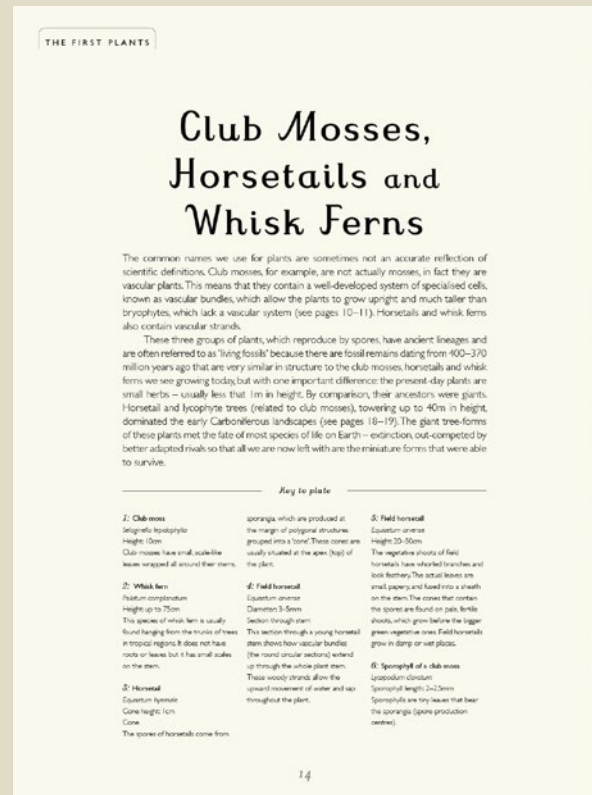


Ukraine - LBF/BBF24 - nonfiction



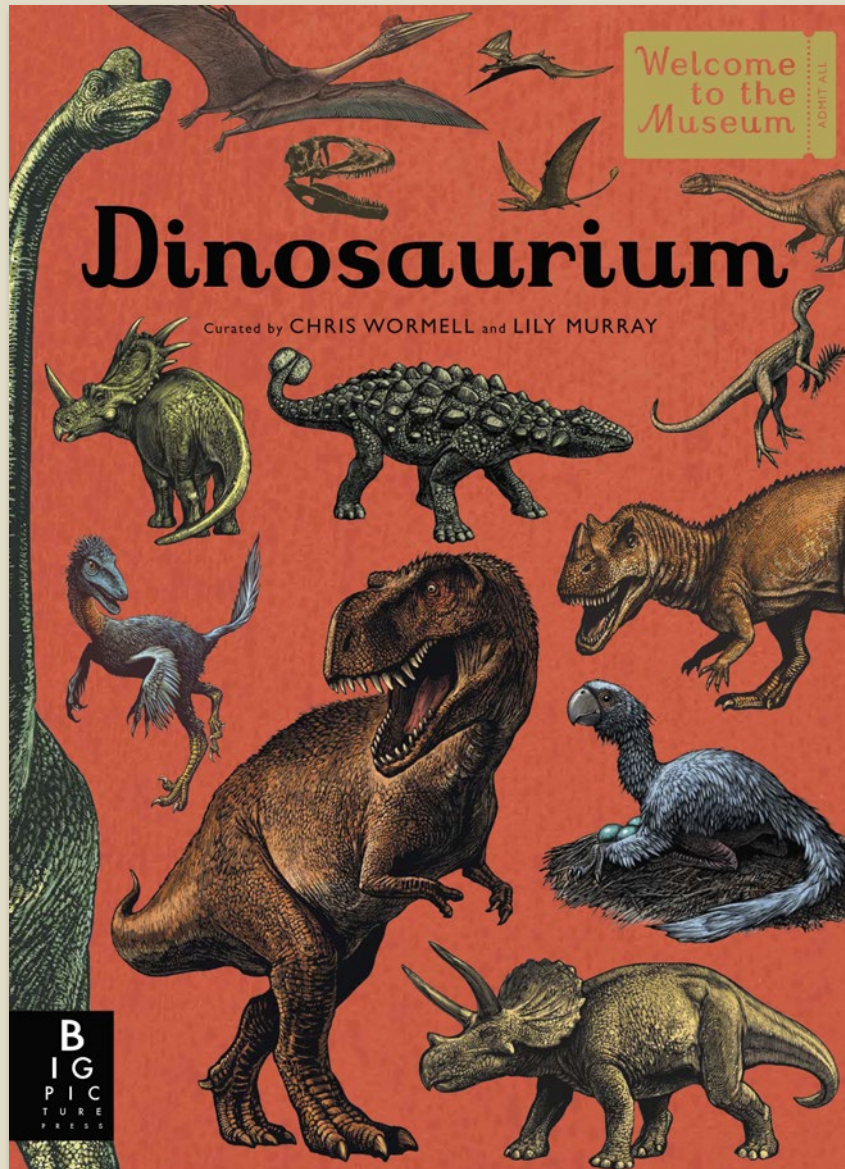
From perennials to bulbs to tropical exotica, *Botanicum* is a feast of botanical knowledge.

- *Botanicum* has sold over 37 thousand copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Contents: The First Plants; Trees; Palms and Cycads, Herbaceous Plants; Grasses, Cattails, Sedges and Rushes; Orchids and Bromeliads; Adapting to Environments
- Shortlisted for the British Book Design & Production award.
- Created in consultation with The Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, this title has been created with world-class experts and advisors



Pub Date	08/09/2016
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781783703944
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Kathy Willis
Illustrator	Katie Scott
Extent	112pp
Word Count	23400 words
Rights Available	World

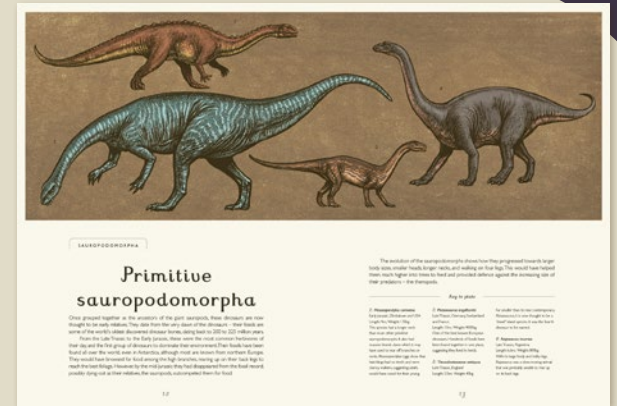
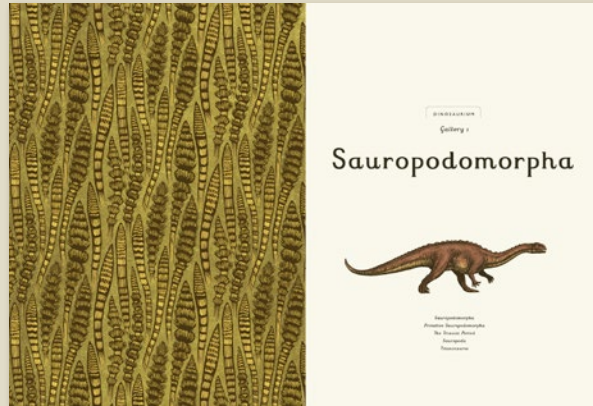
Dinosaurium



Featuring a comprehensive collection, from the legendary T. rex and Triceratops to lesser-known species.

- *Dinosaurium* 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)
- Contents: Sauropodomorpha; Theropoda; Ornithopoda; Thyreophora; Marginocephalia; Non-Dinosaurs
- Artwork by Chris Wormell, illustrator of award-winning title *H is for Hawk* and *La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust Volume One* by Philip Pullman
- The book's consultant, Jonathan Tennant, was a research palaeontologist at Imperial College London.

Dinosaurium



TRIASSIC LIFE ON LAND

The Triassic Period

Around 251 million years ago, there was a mass extinction in which an incredible 96 per cent of all life forms died out. The Triassic period that followed saw a major growth of life on land, with both the early ancestors of mammals and dinosaurs appearing for the first time.

At the beginning of the Triassic, temperatures were warmer than they are today. There was no ice on the poles and a vast desert covered the interior of Pangaea. On higher, cooler ground, gymnosperms (plants with exposed seeds) could be found as well as coniferous forests.

The climate around the coast was now much wetter, and it was here that most life existed. There were mosses and ferns, spiders, scorpions, millipedes, centipedes and beetles. The Triassic also saw the appearance of the first grasshoppers.

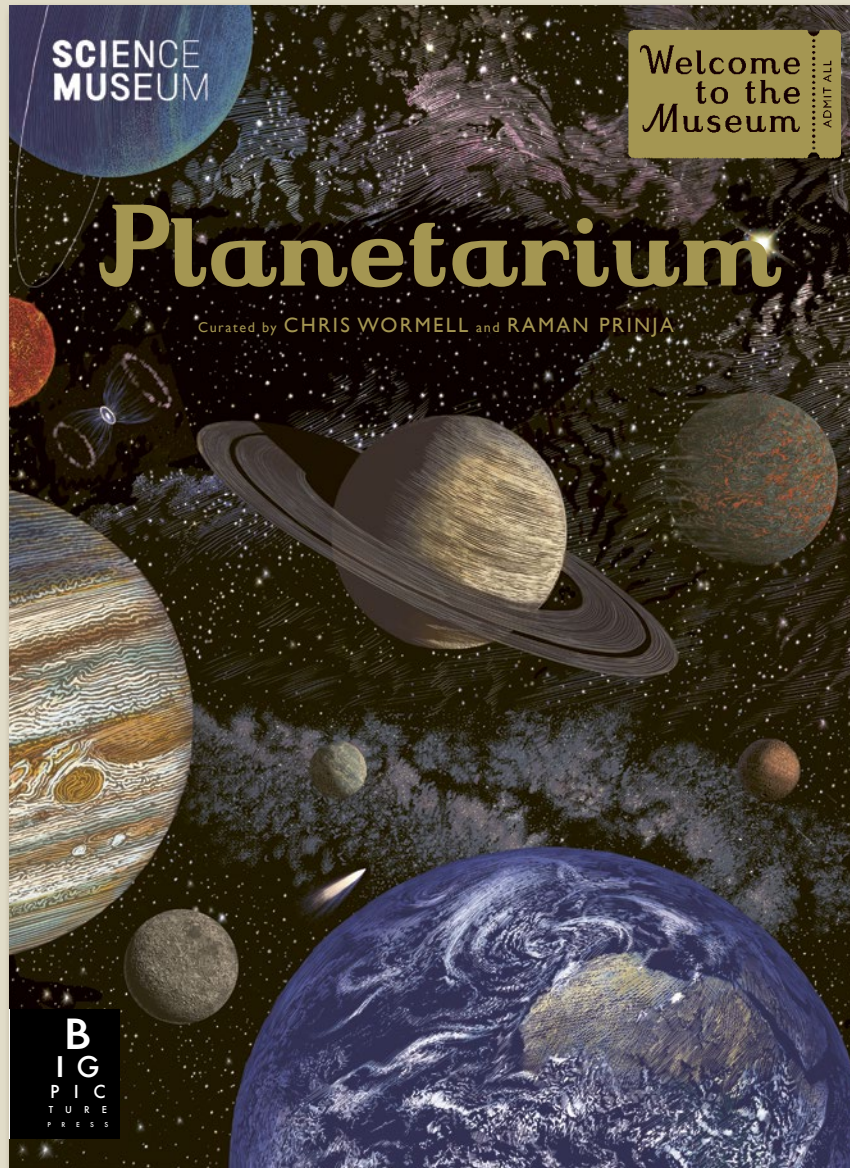
The largest life forms on land were mammal-like reptiles, known as therapsids, and the archosaurs. By the mid-Triassic, the archosaurs had branched into the first dinosaurs, and by the Late Triassic, the winged pterosaurs, the first vertebrates capable of active flight.

The earliest mammal ancestors evolved at the very end of the Triassic, from the therapsids. These were tiny, shrew-like creatures that fed either on plants or insects.

- Key to plate**
- 1: *Pantodon*
Length 1cm, Weight 0.02kg
A top predator in North America. Pantodon was an arched, fish-like creature with a flat, paddle-like body, making it a fast, agile hunter. It fed alongside the small dinosaurs in the Late Triassic. Its body was much shorter than its head, suggesting it may have walked on two legs.
 - 2: "Furred mammal"
Weight 1.1m, Weight uncertain
These mammals were all relatively small. The one discovered in 2013 and yet unnamed, had 130 teeth and four 25cm-long legs. It would have been capable of short flights and preyed on insects and by its last ancestor of mammals.
 - 3: *Bananaeolites*
These palm-like plants flourished during the Triassic. They had tough leaves and woody trunks, with short, barrel-shaped stems.
 - 4: *Arctostaphylos intonsum*
A species of conifer forests of which covered North America in the Late Triassic. Its closest relative today is the monkey puzzle tree.
 - 5: *Horseshells*
These mollusk shells were an important food source for the herbivores of the time. They evolved new forms during the Triassic. They reproduced by spores rather than seeds, and were fast-growing and resistant to underground stems.
 - 6: *Margosuchon*
Length 1.5m, Weight 27-40kg
An early mammal ancestor. Margosuchon still had monkey-like features, including the shape of its jaw. Its teeth were probably small and bony, and were probably used for chewing.

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Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Chris Wormell
Extent	112pp
Word Count	20500 words
Rights Available	World

Planetarium



Step inside the pages of this beautiful book to discover galleries of galactic matter.

- Author Raman Prinja, professor of astrophysics at University College London, was awarded the Science Communication award by the American Institute of Physics for this work.
- Artwork by Chris Wormell, illustrator of award-winning title *H is for Hawk* and *La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust Volume One* by Philip Pullman
- The Welcome to the Museum series has sold over 1 million copies worldwide.
- Contents: Looking at Space; The Solar System; The Sun; The Stars; The Night Sky; Galaxies; The Universe
- The UK edition has the endorsement and features the logo of the Science Museum, London.
- Over 60 full-colour, immaculately detailed illustrations.

Radiation and Light

Then, glasses are so far away that the light has time to spread out before hitting the lens. This is why the light that comes from distant stars is so spread out when it reaches Earth.

Light is the only radiation that can travel through a vacuum. It is made up of electromagnetic waves. These waves are made up of electric and magnetic fields that are perpendicular to each other and to the direction of travel. The distance between two peaks of a wave is called the wavelength. The speed of light is 300,000,000 metres per second. This is the same in a vacuum, but it is slower in air, water, and glass. This is why a straw in a glass of water looks bent.

Light of different wavelengths has different effects on us. For example, red light has the longest wavelength and the lowest energy. It is the color of fire and is used in traffic lights. Blue light has the shortest wavelength and the highest energy. It is used in medical treatments and is also used in some types of lasers.

Light is also used in many different ways. For example, it is used in photography, in the medical profession, and in many different types of communication. It is also used in many different types of entertainment, such as in the cinema and in television.

Light is a very important part of our lives. Without it, we would not be able to see anything. It is also used in many different ways, from communication to entertainment. It is a very versatile and useful form of energy.

Telescopes

When we gaze at the night sky we see thousands of stars in the pinpoints of light that we call stars. In fact, there are more stars in the universe than there are grains of sand on all the beaches of the world. These stars are made of hot gases and are held together by their own gravity. They are the source of light and heat in the universe.

Telescopes are instruments that collect light from distant objects and focus it to form a clear image. They are used to observe objects that are too far away to be seen with the naked eye. There are many different types of telescopes, including refracting telescopes, reflecting telescopes, and radio telescopes. Each type has its own advantages and disadvantages.

Refracting telescopes use lenses to focus light. They are simple in design and easy to use, but they can be expensive and suffer from chromatic aberration. Reflecting telescopes use mirrors to focus light. They are larger and can collect more light, but they are more complex and can be difficult to use. Radio telescopes use radio waves to observe objects. They are used to study the structure of the universe and the behavior of galaxies.

Telescopes have revolutionized our understanding of the universe. They have allowed us to see objects that were previously invisible and to study the universe in ways that were previously impossible. They are one of the most important tools in astronomy.

Modern Observatories

The most powerful ground-based telescopes will be larger than anything the planet has ever seen. They will be built on high mountains or in space. They will be able to see objects that are billions of light years away. They will be able to see the most distant galaxies and the most distant stars. They will be able to see the universe as it was in the beginning.

Modern observatories are designed to collect as much light as possible. They have large mirrors or lenses that can collect light from distant objects. They are also designed to be able to see objects that are very faint. They are able to see objects that are billions of times fainter than the objects that we can see with the naked eye.

Modern observatories are also designed to be able to see objects that are very hot. They are able to see objects that are millions of degrees hot. They are able to see the most energetic objects in the universe. They are able to see the most powerful explosions and the most powerful sources of energy.

Modern observatories are also designed to be able to see objects that are very small. They are able to see objects that are only a few kilometers across. They are able to see the most detailed structures in the universe. They are able to see the most intricate details of galaxies and stars.

Modern observatories are one of the most powerful tools in astronomy. They have allowed us to see the universe in ways that were previously impossible. They are one of the most important tools in understanding the universe.

Space Telescopes

Earth is surrounded by a blanket of gases called the atmosphere, which contains the air we breathe and shields our planet against harmful rays from the Sun. Fortunately, we can see right through the atmosphere to the planets and stars beyond it, but when we come to study these objects in detail, the atmosphere can present some problems. Moving pockets of air obscure images taken by visible-light telescopes, and the atmosphere can block out whole parts of the electromagnetic spectrum. So to obtain the clearest images of space and detect the whole of the electromagnetic spectrum, astronomers have to position their telescopes high above the atmosphere.

Astronomers began to get around this problem in the 1950s, by attaching telescopes to large helium-filled balloons which carried their instruments up above the lower layers of air. However, it soon became clear that what they really needed were free-flying telescopes in orbit around Earth. During the late 1960s, several astronomical satellites were successfully launched, mounted with the first gamma ray, X-ray and ultraviolet telescopes to be placed in orbit. Then, between April 1990 and August 2003, NASA launched its four 'Great Observatories' in space. Marking a whole new era in space exploration, each telescope was designed to examine a particular part of the electromagnetic spectrum. The Compton Gamma Ray Observatory (which returned to Earth in 2000) observed gamma rays. The Chandra X-ray Observatory observes X-rays, the Spitzer Space Telescope observes infrared light, and the Hubble Space Telescope observes visible and near ultraviolet light (after a service mission in 1997 it can also detect near infrared light). The Hubble has sent back some of the most stunning images of space ever taken.

At the forefront of the next era of space telescopes will be the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), orbiting at a vantage point 1.5 million km away from Earth. It will use infrared vision to peer more than 135 billion light years away into the darkness of the earliest times of the Universe.

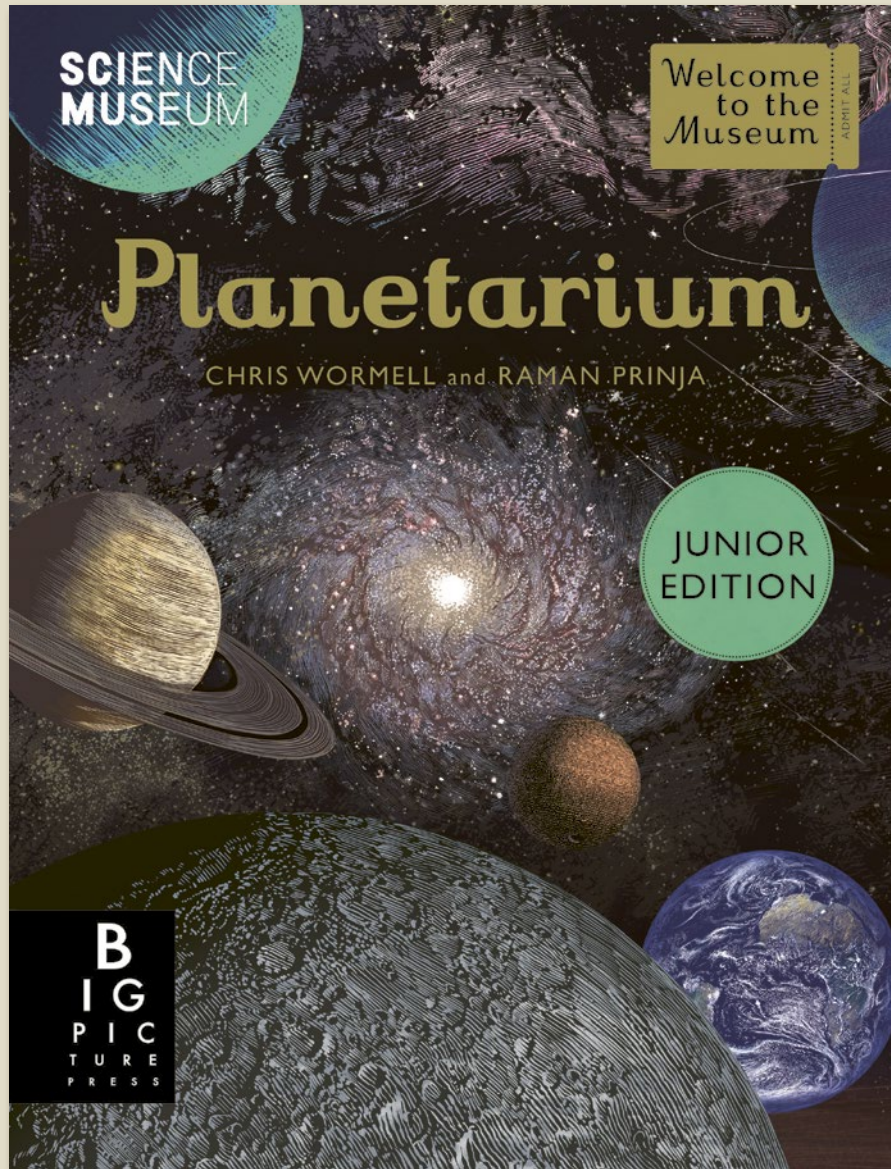
Key to plate

- 1: James Webb Space Telescope**
Location: 1.5 million km above Earth
Launched: Due 2020
The space telescope will study every main phase in the history of the Universe. It will be six times more powerful than the Hubble telescope.
- 2: Hubble Space Telescope**
Location: 550 km above Earth
Launched: 24 April 1990
During its long career several astronauts have visited Hubble on the Space Shuttle to maintain it. Its main telescope collects about 40,000 times more light than the human eye.
- 3: Chandra X-ray Observatory**
Location: 130,000 km above Earth
Launched: 23 July 1999
Almost a third of the way to the Moon, Chandra detects X-rays emitted by very hot objects such as exploded stars and galaxy clusters.
- 4: Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope**
Location: 550 km above Earth
Launched: 11 June 2008
The gamma ray telescope detects the most high-energy objects in the Universe. These events are given off by mysterious objects such as black holes and exploding stars. Located in low Earth orbit, the telescope takes just 65 minutes to orbit Earth once.



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Illustrator	Chris Wormell
Extent	112pp
Word Count	21300 words
Rights Available	World

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 7mm across, but modern telescopes can be more than 10m wide – a telescope that has an eye which four million times further than those we can see just with our eyes.

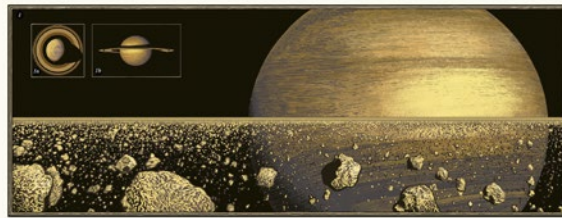
Telescopes work by collecting light using a lens or mirror. The light is focused into a small sharp image and this image is magnified (made bigger). The two main types of telescope are refractors and reflectors. Refracting telescopes use lenses to bend or collect light. The light enters through the front lens and travels through the telescope to the eyepiece, where it is magnified. Reflecting telescopes use mirrors to reflect 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 reflecting telescope to be used in space was the Hubble Space Telescope, which was launched in 1990.



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
(75,500 miles)
29 Earth days

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

The Rings
Saturn's rings are made of ice and rock particles. They are held together by Saturn's gravity.

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) Nebular clouds
These clouds of gas and dust are the birthplace of new stars.

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

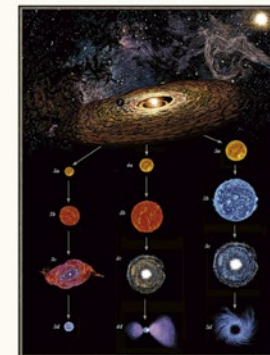
3) Main sequence star
The main sequence star is the longest stage of a star's life. It is a star that is burning hydrogen into helium.

4) Red giant
As a star runs out of hydrogen fuel, it expands and becomes a red giant.

5) White dwarf
A white dwarf is the remnant of a star that has exhausted its fuel and shed its outer layers.

6) Neutron star
A neutron star is the remnant of a massive star that has collapsed under its own gravity.

7) Black hole
A black hole is the remnant of a very massive star that has collapsed under its own gravity.



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

6



Pub Date **07/02/2019**

Pub Price **£12.99**

ISBN **9781787414969**

H x W **246 x 189mm**

Binding **Hardback**

Age Range **7-9 years**

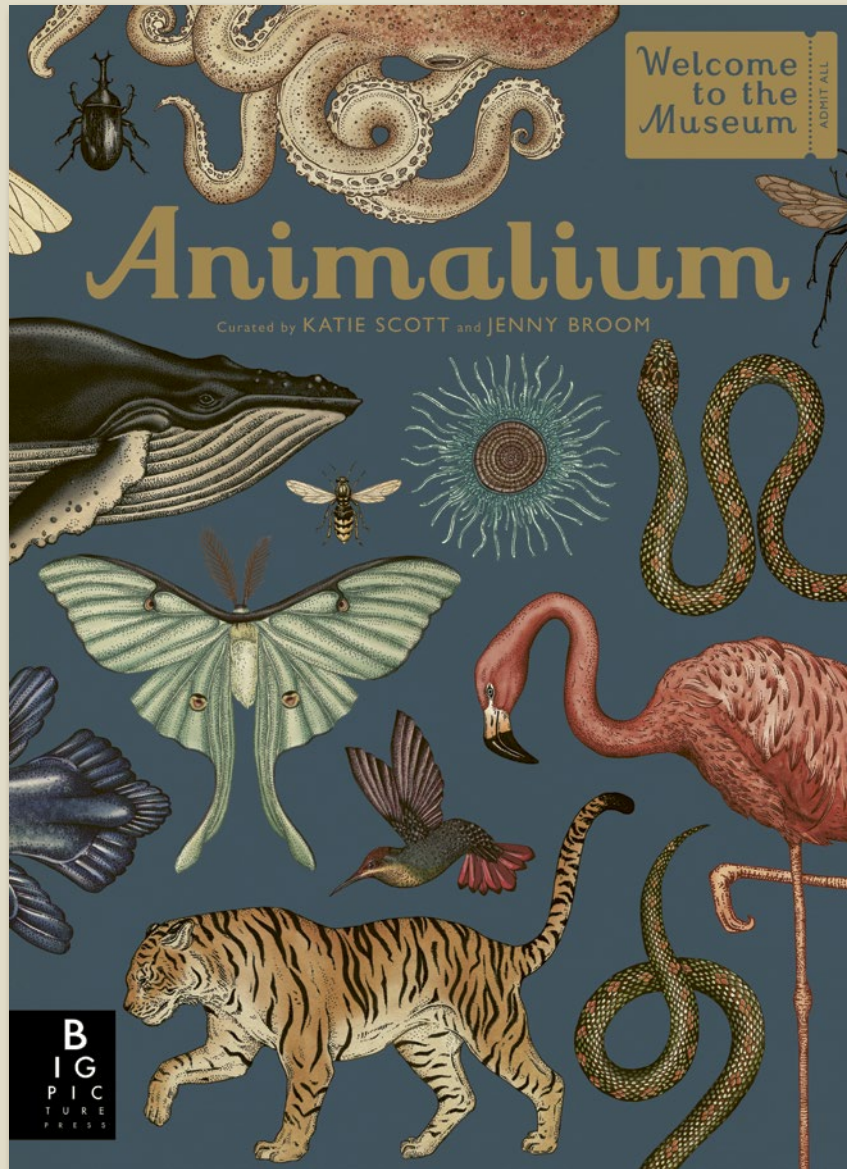
Author **Raman Prinja**

Illustrator **Chris Wormell**

Extent **80pp**

Word Count **14000 words**

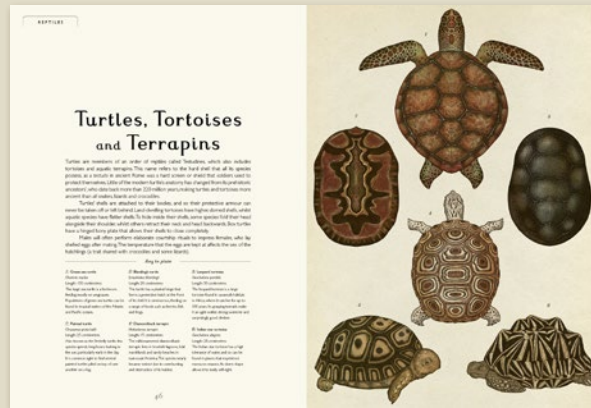
Rights Available **World**



Learn how animals have evolved, see inside the dissection laboratory and discover the great variety of habitats on Earth.

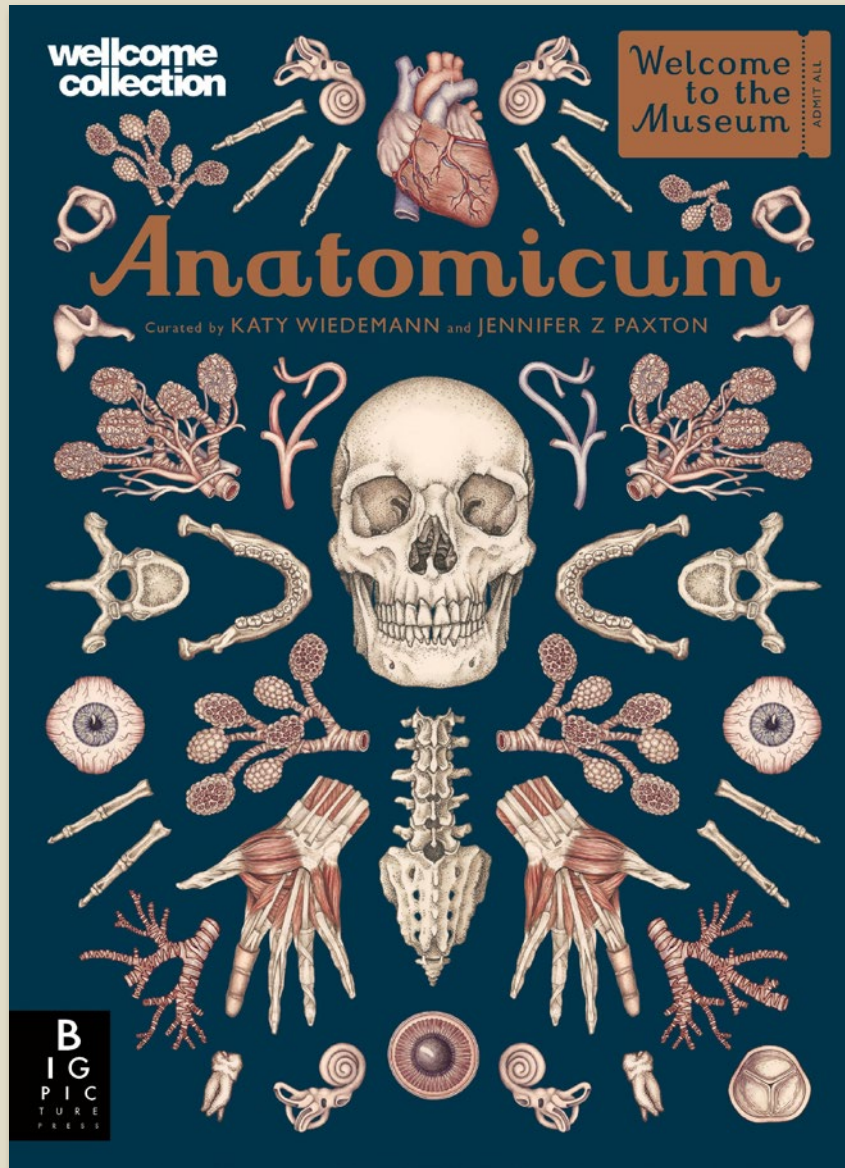
- Over 100 full colour, immaculately detailed pages, featuring intricate cut-aways and curated exhibits, from unparalleled talent, Katie Scott
- See the story of evolution unfold and discover Darwin's secrets in this chronologically compiled collection of animal specimens
- Large, high quality format makes this the ultimate gift for book lovers
- Contents: Invertebrates; Fish; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Mammals

Animalium



Pub Date	19/10/2017
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781787411647
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jenny Broom
Illustrator	Katie Scott
Extent	112pp
Word Count	18600 words
Rights Available	World

Anatomicum

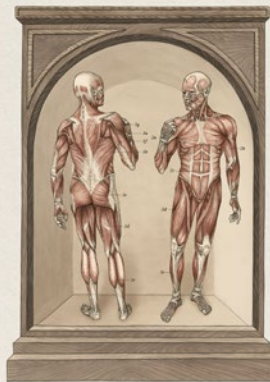


This beautiful book is a feast of anatomical knowledge.

- Contents: The Musculoskeletal System; The Cardiovascular & Respiratory Systems; The Digestive & Urinary Systems; The Nervous System & Special Senses; The Immune & Lymphatic Systems; The Endocrine & Reproductive Systems
- The Welcome to the Museum series has sold over 1 million copies worldwide
- Immaculately detailed illustrations by anatomical artist Katy Wiedemann
- Written by Dr Jennifer Z Paxton, Lecturer of Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh
- The UK edition has the endorsement and features the logo of the Wellcome Collection, London.
- Cover finish: spot UV and 30% silver foil

The Muscular System

From the earliest first steps of a baby, being up to the world in the quest of an Olympic champion or the grace of a baller, every movement is dependent on the muscular system. It is the muscles that give us the power to move, to think, to feel, to love, to hate, to live. It is the muscles that give us the power to move, to think, to feel, to love, to hate, to live. It is the muscles that give us the power to move, to think, to feel, to love, to hate, to live.

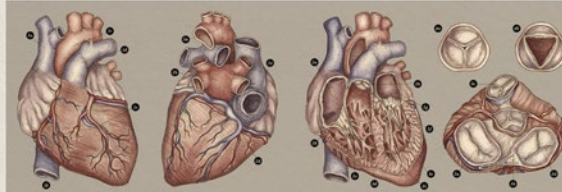


Key points

- 1. The muscular system is the largest system in the body.
- 2. It is responsible for movement, posture, and heat production.
- 3. Muscles are made of muscle fibers.
- 4. Muscles are attached to bones by tendons.
- 5. Muscles contract to produce movement.
- 6. Muscles are controlled by the nervous system.
- 7. Muscles are made of muscle fibers.
- 8. Muscles are attached to bones by tendons.
- 9. Muscles contract to produce movement.
- 10. Muscles are controlled by the nervous system.

The Heart

The heart is a muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the body. It is located in the chest, between the lungs. The heart is made of muscle and is divided into four chambers: the right and left atria and ventricles. The heart pumps blood to the lungs to pick up oxygen and then pumps it to the rest of the body.

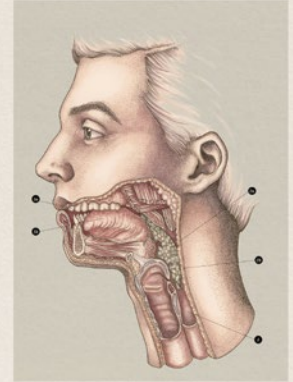


Key points

- 1. The heart is a muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the body.
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The Mouth & Throat

The mouth and throat are the entry points for food and air into the body. The mouth is used for eating and drinking, while the throat is used for breathing. The mouth and throat are also involved in the production of speech.

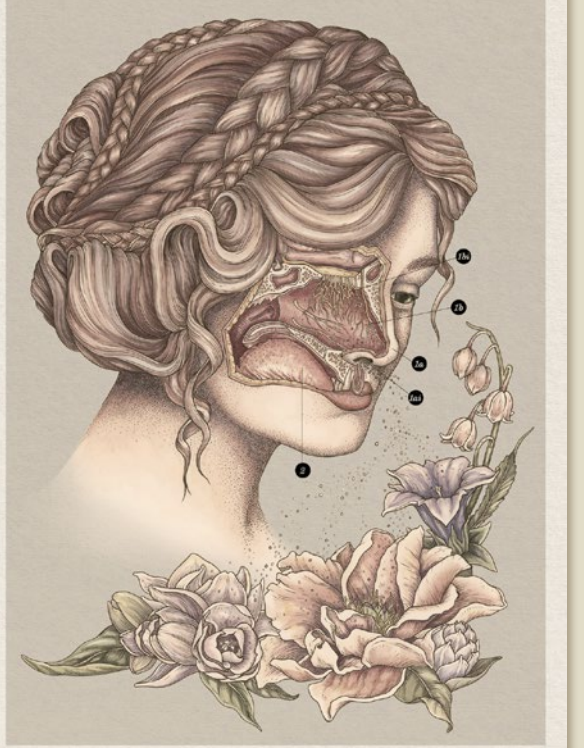


Key points

- 1. The mouth and throat are the entry points for food and air into the body.
- 2. The mouth is used for eating and drinking, while the throat is used for breathing.
- 3. The mouth and throat are also involved in the production of speech.
- 4. The mouth and throat are made of muscle and are controlled by the nervous system.
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- 6. The mouth is used for eating and drinking, while the throat is used for breathing.
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- 8. The mouth and throat are made of muscle and are controlled by the nervous system.
- 9. The mouth and throat are the entry points for food and air into the body.
- 10. The mouth is used for eating and drinking, while the throat is used for breathing.

The Nose & Tongue

Our senses of smell and taste are essential for our survival. The nose is used for breathing and the tongue is used for eating and drinking. The nose and tongue are also involved in the production of speech.



Key points

- 1. The nose and tongue are essential for our survival.
- 2. The nose is used for breathing and the tongue is used for eating and drinking.
- 3. The nose and tongue are also involved in the production of speech.
- 4. The nose and tongue are made of muscle and are controlled by the nervous system.
- 5. The nose and tongue are the entry points for air and food into the body.
- 6. The nose is used for breathing and the tongue is used for eating and drinking.
- 7. The nose and tongue are also involved in the production of speech.
- 8. The nose and tongue are made of muscle and are controlled by the nervous system.
- 9. The nose and tongue are the entry points for air and food into the body.
- 10. The nose is used for breathing and the tongue is used for eating and drinking.

Key to plate

1. Nose
 (a) External nose (Nostril) made of cartilage, the external nose is covered with skin. Odour molecules will enter the nasal cavity through the nostrils (a).
 (b) Nasal cavity. This space is the site of the olfactory nerves.

2. Tongue
 The tongue sits in the oral cavity and is made up of several muscles.

Many thousands of taste buds (or papillae) cover the top surface and are responsible for detecting one of the five different categories of taste: sweet, salty, sour, bitter and umami.

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Author	Jennifer Z Paxton
Illustrator	Katy Wiedemann
Extent	112pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World



Step into the world of fungi and learn all about these strange and fascinating life forms.

- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Katie Scott, the illustrator of *Animalium* and *Botanicum* returns to Big Picture Press with a spectacular exploration of the world of fungi
- The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew completed their report into the State of the World's Fungi in September 2018, gaining much media interest. Fungi is a topic that is becoming more popular.
- Written by the mycology department at the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.
- This is the perfect introduction into one of the most unusual life forms on the planet. Title has adult crossover appeal.

Fungarium

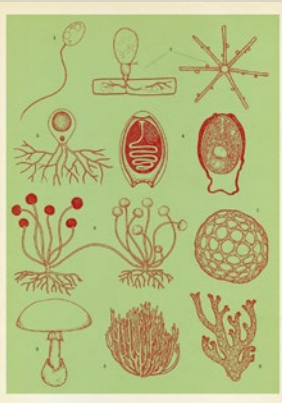
What is a Fungus?

Fungi have a long history of being both helpful and harmful to humans. As a result, they are commonly found in our environment. This book has been written to help you understand the world of fungi.

Historically, fungi were treated as plants and included in botany. The scientific name for fungi is *Fungi*. The word 'fungus' comes from the Latin word 'fungus', which means 'mushroom'. It is often used as a synonym for 'mushroom', but it is not always accurate. Fungi are a diverse group of organisms that include mushrooms, yeasts, and molds. They are found in almost every environment, from the soil to the air to the water. Fungi play a vital role in the ecosystem, and they are also important to humans. Some fungi are used in food, medicine, and industry. Others are harmful to plants, animals, and humans. This book will explore the world of fungi and how they affect our lives.

Key to plate

- 1: Bread mold
- 2: Penicillium
- 3: Aspergillus
- 4: Rhizopus
- 5: Mucor
- 6: Neurospora
- 7: Trichoderma
- 8: Claviceps
- 9: Ergot
- 10: Amanita
- 11: Boletus
- 12: Cortinarius
- 13: Amanita muscaria
- 14: Amanita phalloides
- 15: Amanita muscaria
- 16: Amanita phalloides
- 17: Amanita muscaria
- 18: Amanita phalloides
- 19: Amanita muscaria
- 20: Amanita phalloides



Ecosystem: Mountains

Mountains are a unique and diverse ecosystem. They are home to a wide variety of plants and animals, many of which are found nowhere else. The high altitude and rugged terrain of mountains create a challenging environment for life. Fungi play a vital role in the mountain ecosystem, and they are also important to humans. Some fungi are used in food, medicine, and industry. Others are harmful to plants, animals, and humans. This book will explore the world of fungi and how they affect our lives.

Key to plate

- 1: Amanita muscaria
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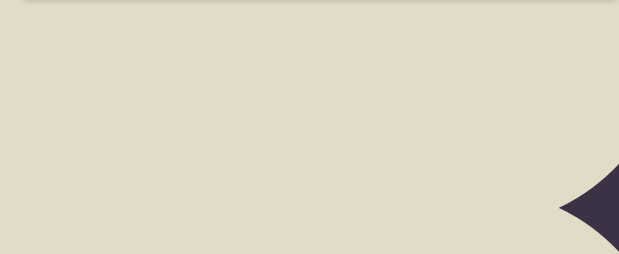


Mycorrhizal Networks

Mycorrhizal networks are a complex and fascinating system of fungi that connect plants and animals. They play a vital role in the ecosystem, and they are also important to humans. Some fungi are used in food, medicine, and industry. Others are harmful to plants, animals, and humans. This book will explore the world of fungi and how they affect our lives.

Key to plate

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Plant Pathogens

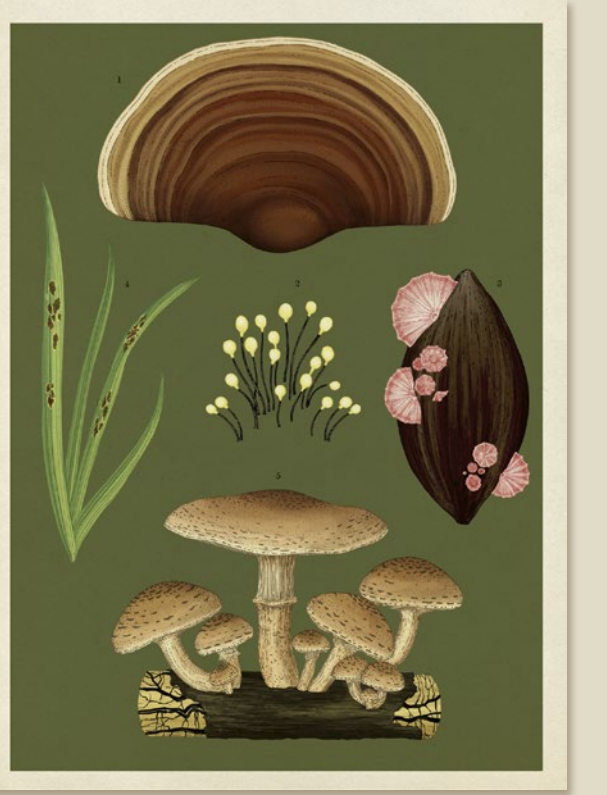
Although most fungi perform helpful roles in recycling nutrients in ecosystems, some have adopted a different lifestyle that is harmful to the plants they interact with. Fungi that attack plants (fungal plant pathogens), are a major cause of crop damage, causing huge financial costs in agriculture and even threatening the supply of food to our tables. The price we pay for common food items in the shops is dependent on our success in our ongoing struggle with these fungi. It is estimated that 8-21 per cent of the six major food crops are lost to fungal pathogens and a further 10 per cent is lost after the crops are harvested.

New plant pathogens emerge on a regular basis, but our knowledge of their existence extends back to antiquity. A student of Aristotle, Theophrastus, provided one of the first written descriptions of fungal rust diseases. In the seventeenth century in Europe, farmers observed a connection between the presence of barberry plants growing on the margins of wheat fields and the levels of stem rust damage to wheat. This proved to be a valuable insight as barberry is now known to act as a host for the wheat stem rust, *Puccinia graminis*. Digging up and destroying the barberry plants turned out to be an effective way of controlling the rust disease.

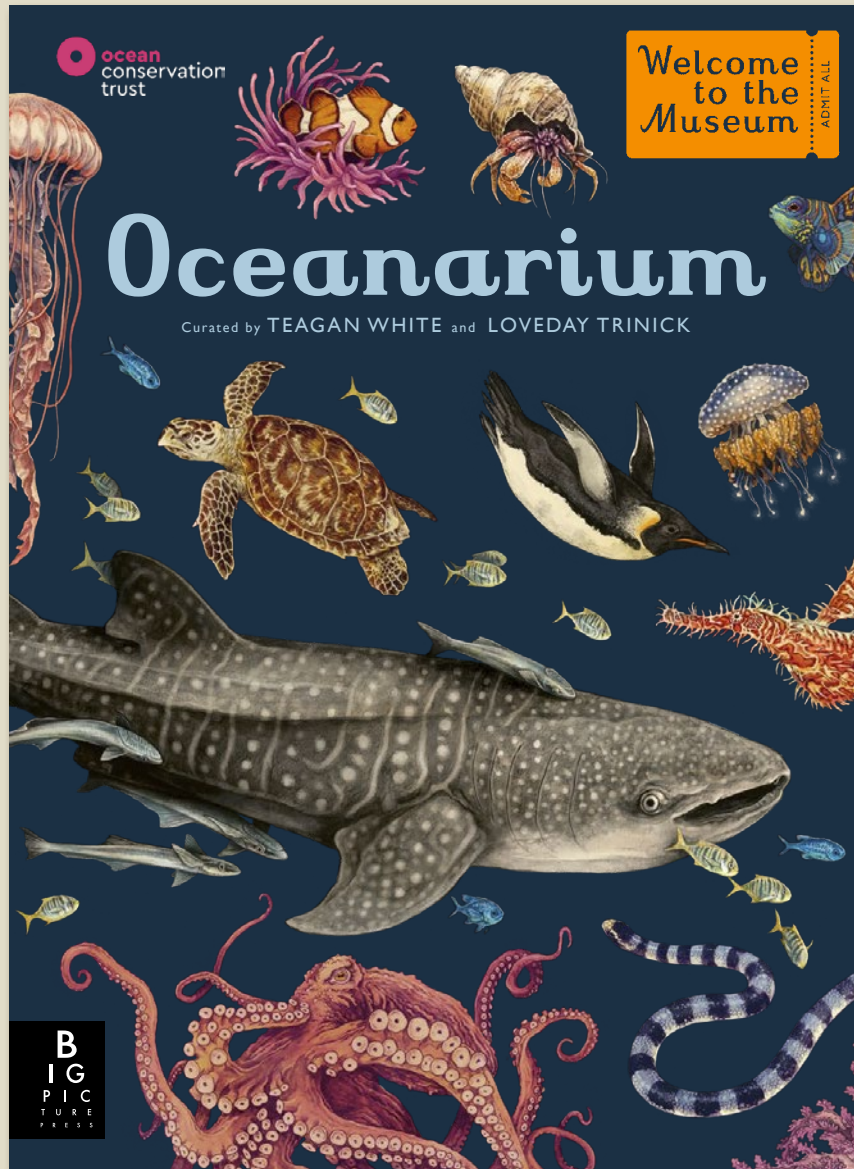
Fungi adopt three broad strategies to infecting plants. They can infect plants and live off their nutrients while keeping the plants alive (biotrophs), they can start out as biotrophs but then switch to a necrotrophic lifestyle later. Infection begins when a fungal spore lands on a plant. Most hyphae (page 16) emerge from the spore and spread across the surface of the leaf looking for a way in. Some fungi such as the rusts search out a natural opening – the stomatal pores which allow water in and out of a plant's leaves, for example. Others use a hardened hyphal tip to push through the leaf surface. Once they have gained entry, fungal pathogens interfere with the plant's ability to defend itself. For example, necrotrophic pathogens may release toxins to kill plant cells and then digest them. Biotrophic fungal pathogens keep infected tissue alive against the will of the plant which is trying to stop the infection.

Key to plate

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Rights Available	World



Explore the planet's largest and most important habitat.

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

Oceanarium

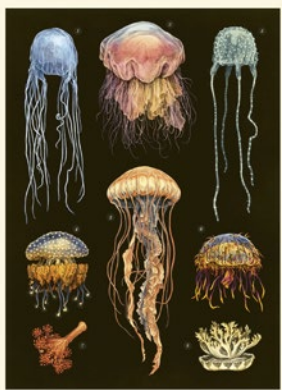
Jellyfish

Jellyfish are members of the phylum Cnidaria with their bodies composed of water-like tissue. Unlike other animals they are not fed at all as they do not ingest any food. Instead they catch their prey using tentacles that are covered in stinging cells called nematocytes. These cells contain capsules that have tiny barbed structures but can pierce and inject venom through the outer layer of their body. This venom can numb and sometimes kill and injure.

Along with coral and sponges, jellyfish belong to the phylum Cnidaria, all of which have stinging cells used to catch prey and protect themselves. These cells have long tentacles that can reach out and catch their prey. They also have stinging cells that can be used to sting their prey. The stinging cells are called nematocytes and contain tiny barbed structures called nematocysts. These cells can be used to sting their prey or to defend themselves. The stinging cells are called nematocytes and contain tiny barbed structures called nematocysts. These cells can be used to sting their prey or to defend themselves.

Agaricoidae

- 1. Sea pansy** (Aequorea victoria)
- 2. Portuguese man-of-war** (Physalia physalis)
- 3. Lion's mane** (Medusa aurita)
- 4. Sea nettle** (Chrysaora hysbrix)
- 5. Sea slug** (Physalia physalis)
- 6. Sea slug** (Physalia physalis)
- 7. Sea slug** (Physalia physalis)
- 8. Sea slug** (Physalia physalis)
- 9. Sea slug** (Physalia physalis)
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- 20. Sea slug** (Physalia physalis)



Habitat: Coral Reef

Shrimp and building with its habitat is the underwater world, supporting an amazing diversity of life. Coral reefs are the most diverse and productive ecosystems on the planet. They are found in shallow, clear, warm waters and are home to a vast array of marine life. Coral reefs are the most diverse and productive ecosystems on the planet. They are found in shallow, clear, warm waters and are home to a vast array of marine life.

Key to symbols

- 1. Brain coral** (Diploria labyrinthiformis)
- 2. Brain coral** (Diploria labyrinthiformis)
- 3. Brain coral** (Diploria labyrinthiformis)
- 4. Brain coral** (Diploria labyrinthiformis)
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- 19. Brain coral** (Diploria labyrinthiformis)
- 20. Brain coral** (Diploria labyrinthiformis)



Seabirds

Seabirds are birds that spend most of their lives at sea. They are found in all parts of the world and are highly adapted to life in the ocean. Seabirds are birds that spend most of their lives at sea. They are found in all parts of the world and are highly adapted to life in the ocean.

Key to symbols

- 1. Herring gull** (Larus argentatus)
- 2. Herring gull** (Larus argentatus)
- 3. Herring gull** (Larus argentatus)
- 4. Herring gull** (Larus argentatus)
- 5. Herring gull** (Larus argentatus)
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- 19. Herring gull** (Larus argentatus)
- 20. Herring gull** (Larus argentatus)



Oceanic Divisions

EPHELIC (0-200m)

- Herring gull (near diving depth 2m)
- Bottlenose dolphin (near 10m)
- Rain (near 20m)
- Commensal (near diving depth 10m)
- Pacific herring (2-100m)
- Hamphack whale (near 200m)

MESSOPHELIC (200-1000m)

- Sea nettle jellyfish (10-200m)
- Atlantic herringfish (500-1000m)
- Great white shark (2-1000m)
- Indian Pacific toothfish (near 200m)
- Blowing sperm whale (near 1200m)
- Giant squid (100-1000m)

BATHYPHELIC (1000-4000m)

- Shallow water shark (near 1500m)
- Deep-sea squid (near 1000m)
- Deep-sea squid (near 1000m)
- Hamphack toothfish (near 1500m)
- Deep-sea squid (near 1000m)
- Deep-sea squid (near 1000m)

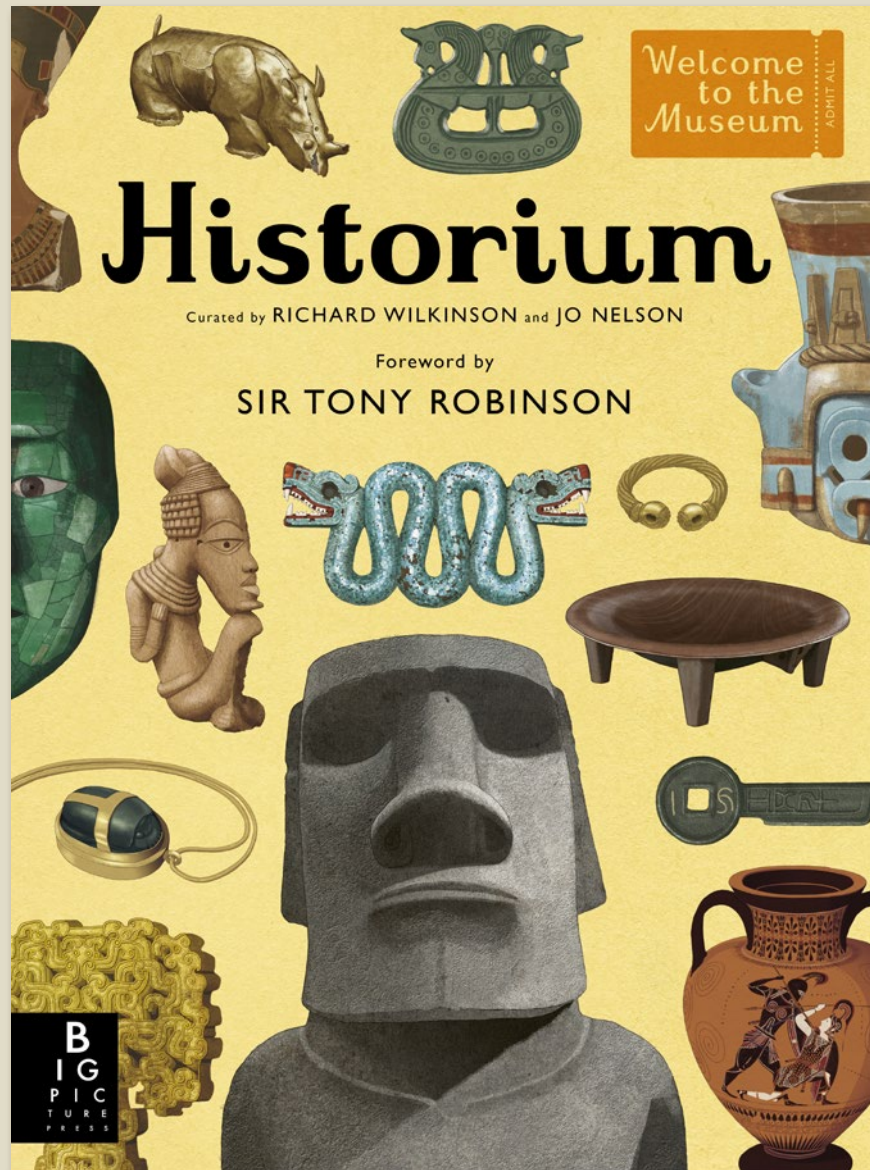
ABYSSOPHELIC (4000-10000m)

- Shrimp
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HADALPHELIC (6000-11000m)

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- Shrimp
- Shrimp
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Illustrator	Teagan White
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Rights Available	World



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

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

Southern Africa

Africa has the longest history of human habitation of any continent on the world. The earliest stone tools were found in southern Africa and early human civilisations seem to have emerged in southern Africa around one million years ago. It is thought that the majority of the modern human beings descended from the southern African population.

Over the past 200,000 years, the African continent has been shaped by a complex interplay of geological, climatic and biological factors. The African continent has been divided into southern Africa by about 300 km. Around 200,000 years ago, the first modern human beings emerged in southern Africa. The continent was divided into southern Africa by about 300 km. Around 200,000 years ago, the first modern human beings emerged in southern Africa.



Key to plate

1 Handaxe
2 Spearhead
3 Flint knife
4 Rock fragment



Key to plate

1 Rhinoceros Man
2 Gold ring
3 Gold bracelet
4 Gold earring
5 Gold necklace
6 Gold pendant
7 Gold bracelet
8 Gold earring
9 Gold necklace
10 Gold pendant



Western Africa

The oldest known civilisation in western Africa is the Nok civilisation, which existed from about 900 BC to around 200 BC. The Nok civilisation was located in the area of modern-day Nigeria and Benin. The Nok people were known for their terracotta figurines, which are some of the earliest human-made objects in Africa. The Nok people were known for their terracotta figurines, which are some of the earliest human-made objects in Africa.



The Maya

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

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

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

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



Key to plate

1 Vessel with a procession of warriors
2 Jade pendants
3 Jade mask
4 Jade mask

1 Vessel with a procession of warriors
4750-4000
The relief figures on this vessel is a prisoner being led to a ritual sacrifice. At the head of the procession is a ruler identifiable by his jaguar pelt - a symbol of power and authority. He carries a bloodied maceon and has an ornament for bloodletting in his headdress. Even the Maya rulers would submit themselves to bloodletting when making special requests to the gods. The painting on this vessel is one of the few surviving examples of the colourful scenes that would have adorned the walls of ancient Maya cities.

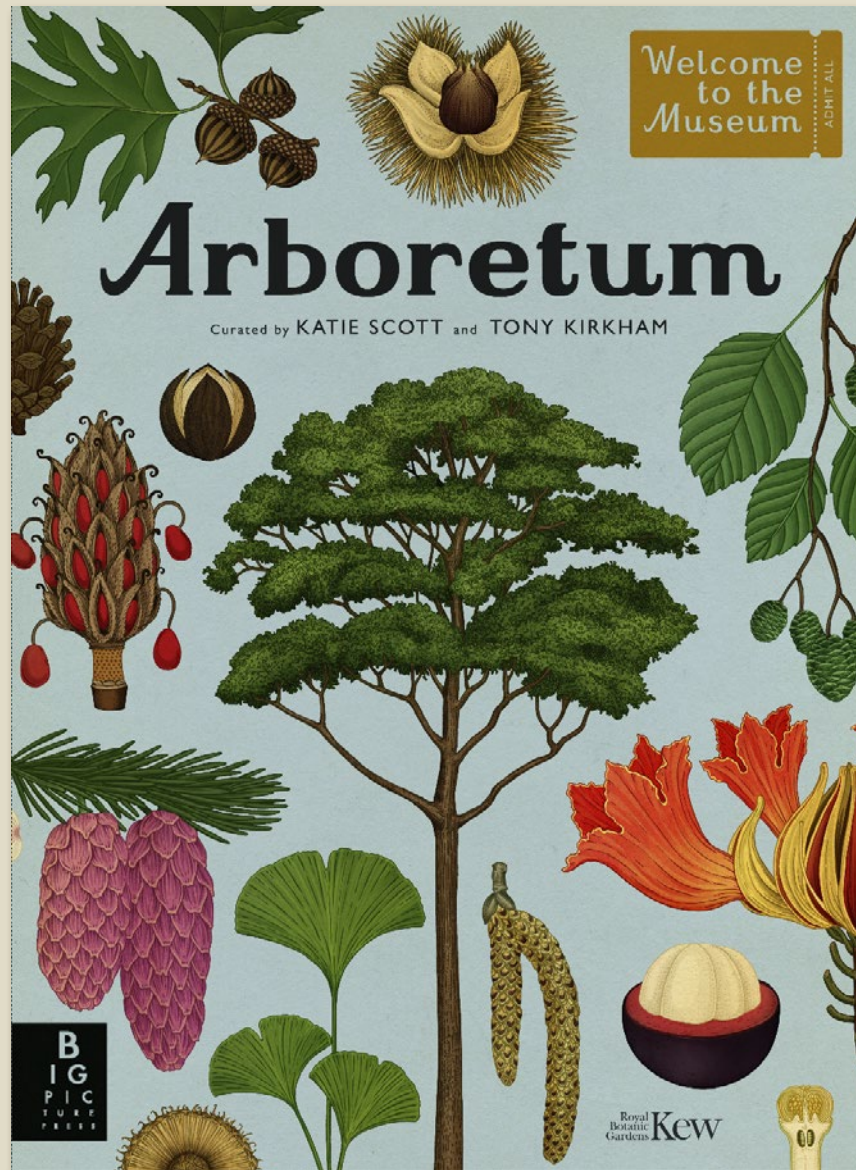
2 Jade pendants
Fourth century AD
This ceramic incense burner shows a Maya king sitting cross-legged and wearing an elaborate headdress. The headdress formed part of the king's ceremonial regalia, identifying him as the god's representative on Earth and suggesting his own divine status. It was thought that the king could communicate with the gods and that he would join them when he died. Some from human incense was also thought to reach the gods and carry offerings to them.

3 Jade mask
Third-sixth century AD
These ear ornaments measure 5cm (2in) across and would have been attached to a shaft that went through a side hole in the earlobe. They are carved with a motif based on gods or deities. Many figures in Maya art are shown wearing ear flares, including the incense burner king also in this gallery. Jade was a material of wealth since it was rare and very difficult to carve.

4 Jade mask, funerary mask
AD 600
This mask, which belonged to Palenque's ruler, called Yaxun B'alam (Palenque Shaded Jaguar), was discovered in a royal tomb beneath the Temple of Palenque. The reliefs on the tomb describe a version of Maya's history of dynasty and rule. According to them, he became king at the age of 12 and ruled until his death in AD 602. At the age of 80 Sotules of his bones, however, suggest he was actually 45-50 when he died.

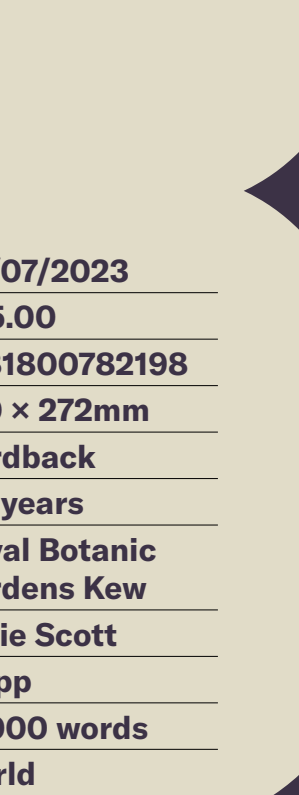
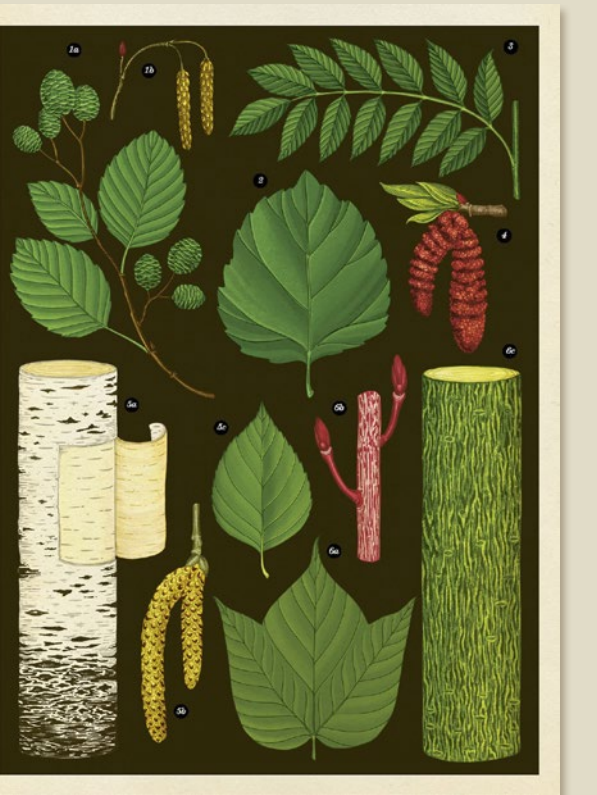
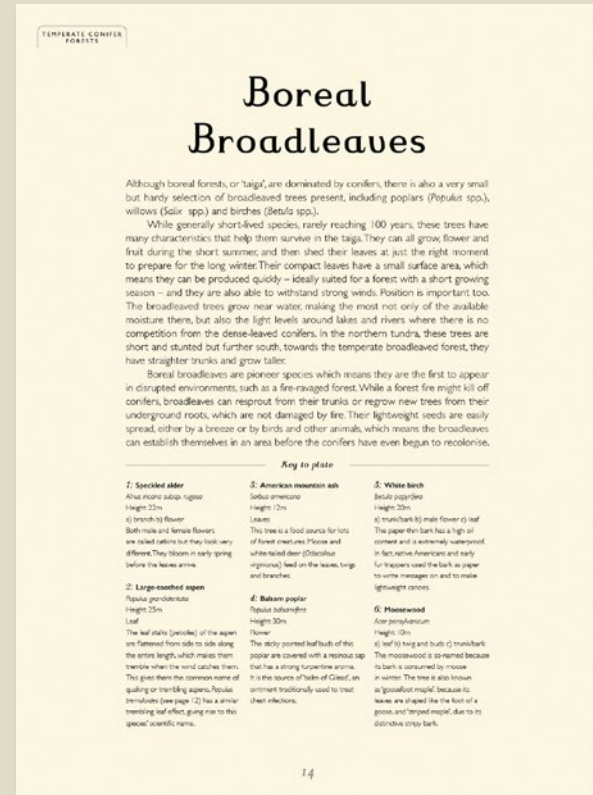
Yaxun B'alam's reign, Palenque was transformed into a major Maya city and he commissioned the Temple of Inscriptions, built on a massive pyramid structure as his own burial place. Pyramids were erected to replicate the burning mountains where deities and a volcano were thought to reside. Jade of a bright green colour was highly prized by the Maya. This mask gave Palenque a political face for the afterlife, suggestive of the human god.

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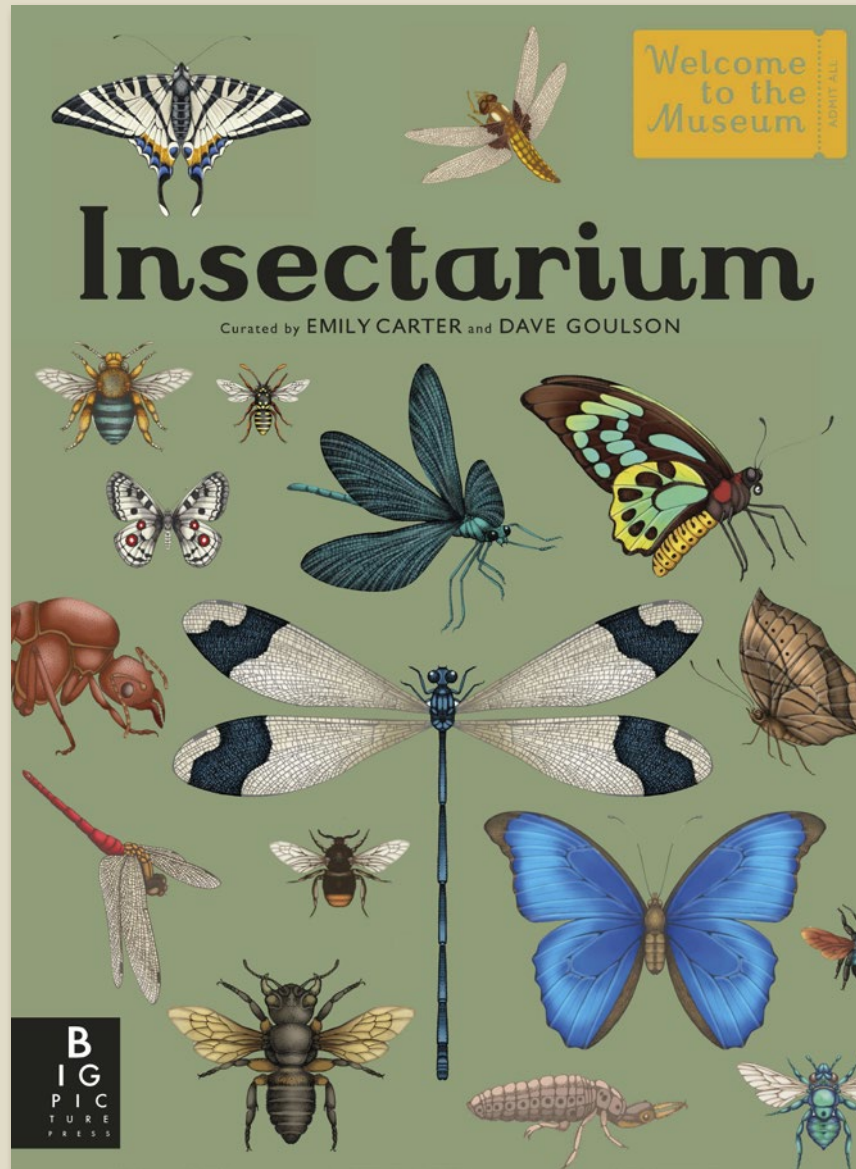


This next instalment in the bestselling Welcome to the Museum collection in collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, is about the incredible life of trees.

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



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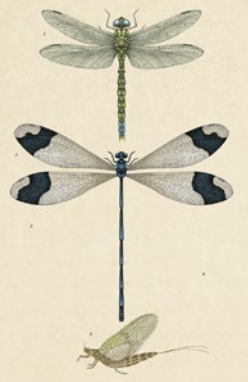
The next instalment in the Welcome to the Museum series, *Insectarium* explores the fascinating world of insects.

- A new Welcome to the Museum book in the highly successful collection - more than one million copies sold worldwide
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter

Insectarium

Dragonflies, Damselflies and Mayflies

The ancestors of dragonflies were the first insects on Earth to fly around 300 million years ago. Unlike most insects, dragonflies have a very long life span. Some species, like the damselfly, live for several years, while others, like the mayfly, live for only a few days. Dragonflies and damselflies are the only insects that can fly backwards. They are also the only insects that can fly in a straight line. Dragonflies are the only insects that can fly in a straight line. Dragonflies are the only insects that can fly in a straight line.



10

Butterflies

Butterflies are the most diverse group of insects on Earth. There are over 170,000 species of butterflies and moths. They are found in almost every part of the world. Butterflies are the only insects that can fly in a straight line. They are also the only insects that can fly in a straight line. Butterflies are the only insects that can fly in a straight line.



11

Bees

Bees are the most important insects in the world. They are responsible for pollinating many of the plants that we eat. There are over 20,000 species of bees. Bees are the only insects that can fly in a straight line. They are also the only insects that can fly in a straight line. Bees are the only insects that can fly in a straight line.



12

What is an Insect?

The earliest insects appeared on Earth about 480 million years ago. To put this in perspective, we humans have been around for barely one million years, and the first dinosaurs appeared 230 million years ago.

Insects are part of a larger group of creatures including millipedes, centipedes, spiders, scorpions, crabs and shrimps, collectively known as the arthropods. They all have an external skeleton; a more or less rigid 'shell' with muscles attached on the inside. To grow, arthropods have to repeatedly shed their skeleton, which is a delicate business and leaves them soft and vulnerable for a short time.

Insects are the only arthropods to have three pairs of legs. Their body is divided into three segments: the head, thorax and abdomen. The head has eyes, a mouth and a pair of sensory antennae that taste the air. The legs and wings, if present, are attached to the thorax, which is often filled with muscles to move them. The abdomen contains the gut and reproductive organs. Other arthropods, including arachnids, crustaceans, millipedes and centipedes are not considered insects due to differences in leg count, antennae presence and body structures.

Nearly all insects start as eggs. Most undergo complete metamorphosis which means they completely change their physical appearance, transforming from a larva to the adult insect by way of a pupal phase (see page 68). In more primitive insects, such as mantids, grasshoppers, true bugs and stick insects, the life cycle is similar to many other arthropods – the adult female lays eggs, which hatch into 'nymphs'. These nymphs look roughly similar to the adults, other than being much smaller and with tiny wing buds rather than wings. All arthropods must shed their exoskeleton (skin) to grow, so the nymphs proceed through, typically, five to seven stages until they reach adult size. This life cycle is known as 'incomplete metamorphosis'.

2: Stag beetle (male)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm

The stag beetle has the characteristic features of insects: three body segments, one pair of antennae, three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings although the hind wings are kept hidden beneath the modified and hardened forewings.

(1) head
In males the huge jaws are used for fighting other males rather than for feeding. Females are rarely distinguished.

Key to plate

(1) head
The brain and two sensory organs attached.

(2) antennae
Antennae detect chemicals in the air. They may be used to sniff out food or mates.


(3) compound eye
Insect eyes are made up of hundreds of individual facets. Some insects that need better vision, such as dragonflies, have much larger eyes.

(4) legs
The legs are tipped with claws for grip.

(5) elytra
In beetles, the first pair of wings has evolved into a hardened case, under which the hind wings are folded.

(6) thorax
Larger than the head, it is used to power the wings.

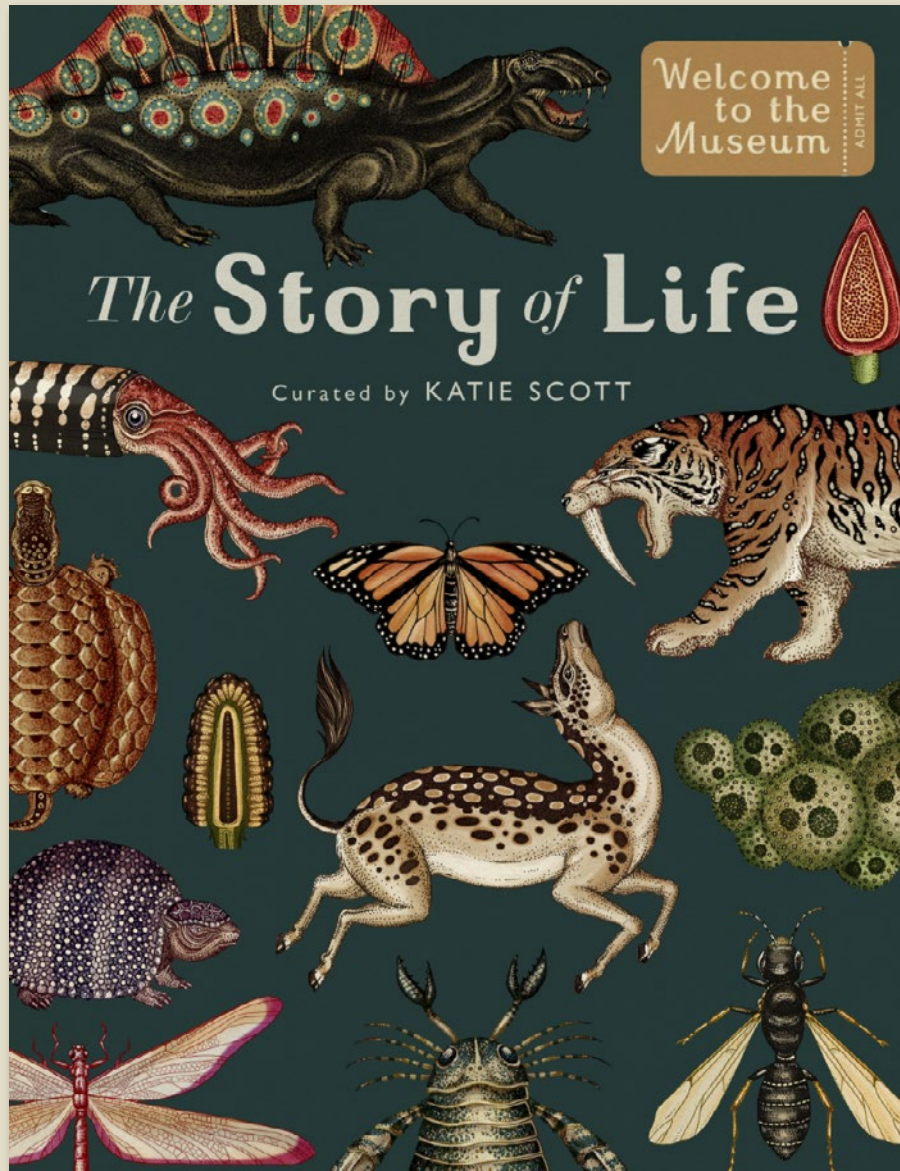
(7) abdomen
This contains important organs like the digestive and reproductive systems.



6

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Rights Available	World

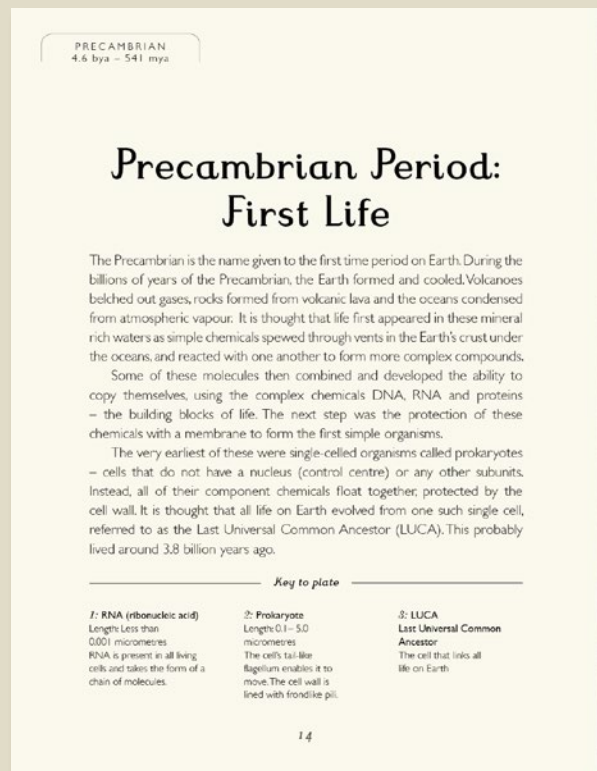
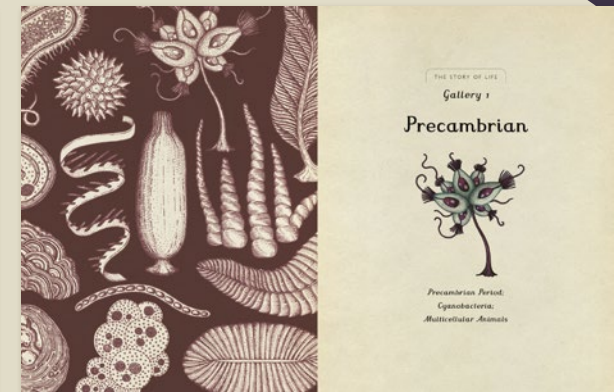
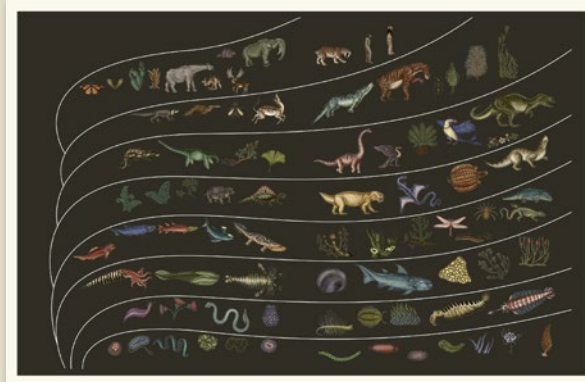
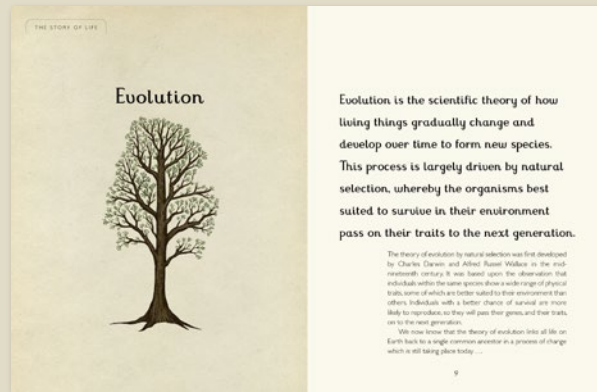
The Story of Life: Evolution (Extended Edition)



See evolution in action with this chronological compendium.

- This addition to the Welcome to the Museum series features all of Katie Scott's original artwork from the concertina *Story of Life*, plus lots of extra text and six new images.
- With detailed artwork by *Animalium* and *Botanicum* illustrator Katie Scott
- A comprehensive guide to evolution, from the first cells to modern man
- Beautifully packaged hardback book format
- Over 800,000 Welcome to the Museum copies now sold in 28 languages

The Story of Life: Evolution (Extended Edition)



Pub Date	07/09/2017
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781783706822
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Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Katie Scott
Extent	80pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

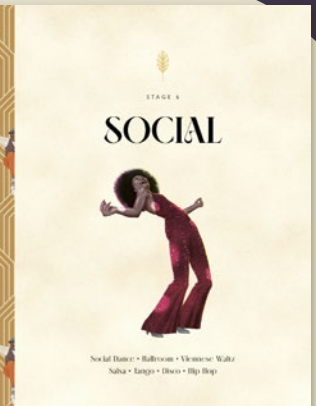
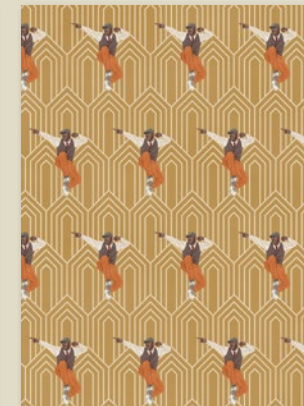
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



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.

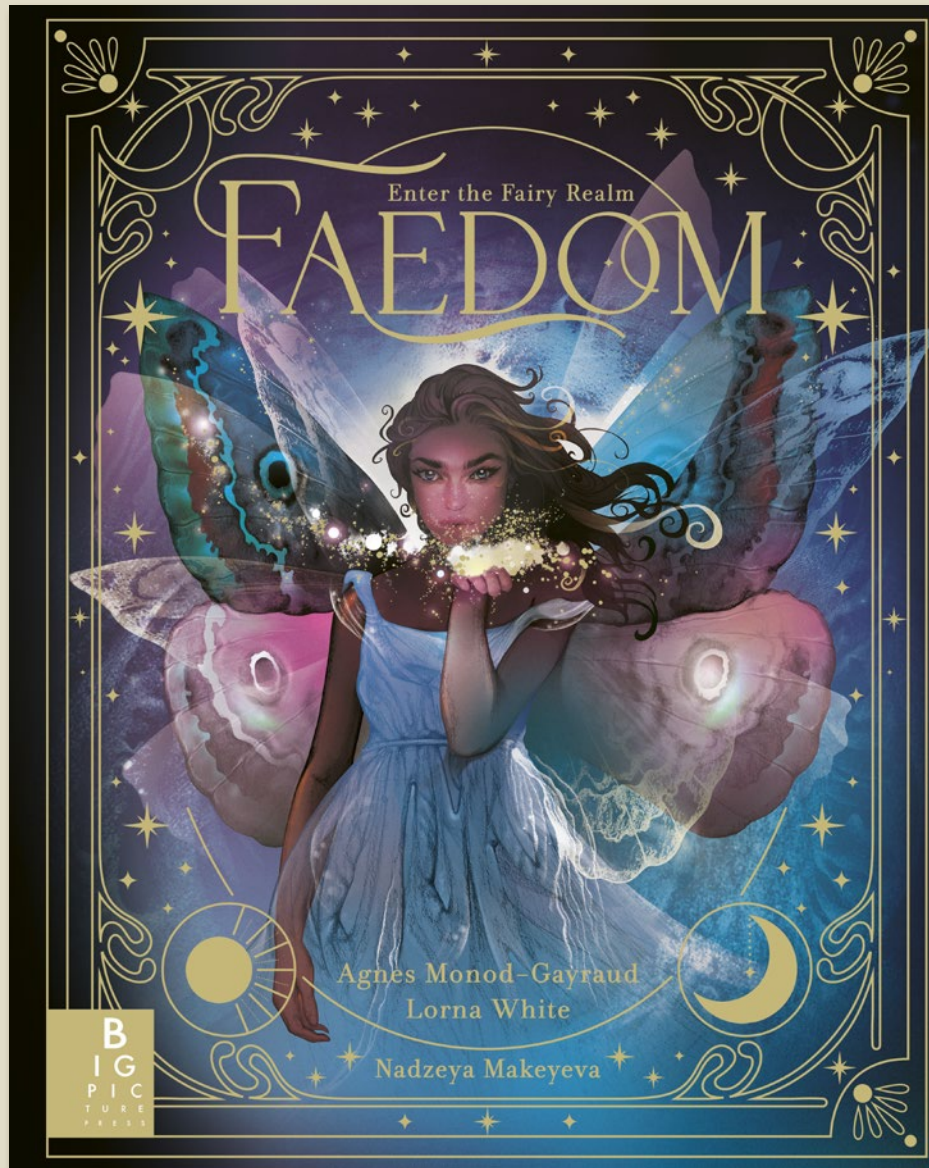
— NOW SHOWING —

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

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Illustrator	Jason Raish
Extent	112pp
Word Count	21858 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**



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Illustrator	Nadzeya Makeyeva
Extent	96pp
Word Count	30000 words
Files To Printer	24/05/2024
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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 who traveled to the Americas.



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 a man in disguise.



A NEW LIFE

Small text describing the story of a new life.

Was Robert Smith's legend?

Small text describing the legend of Robert Smith.

JUNKO Tabei


Small text describing the story of Junko Tabei, a Japanese mountaineer.



Small text describing her achievements 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.

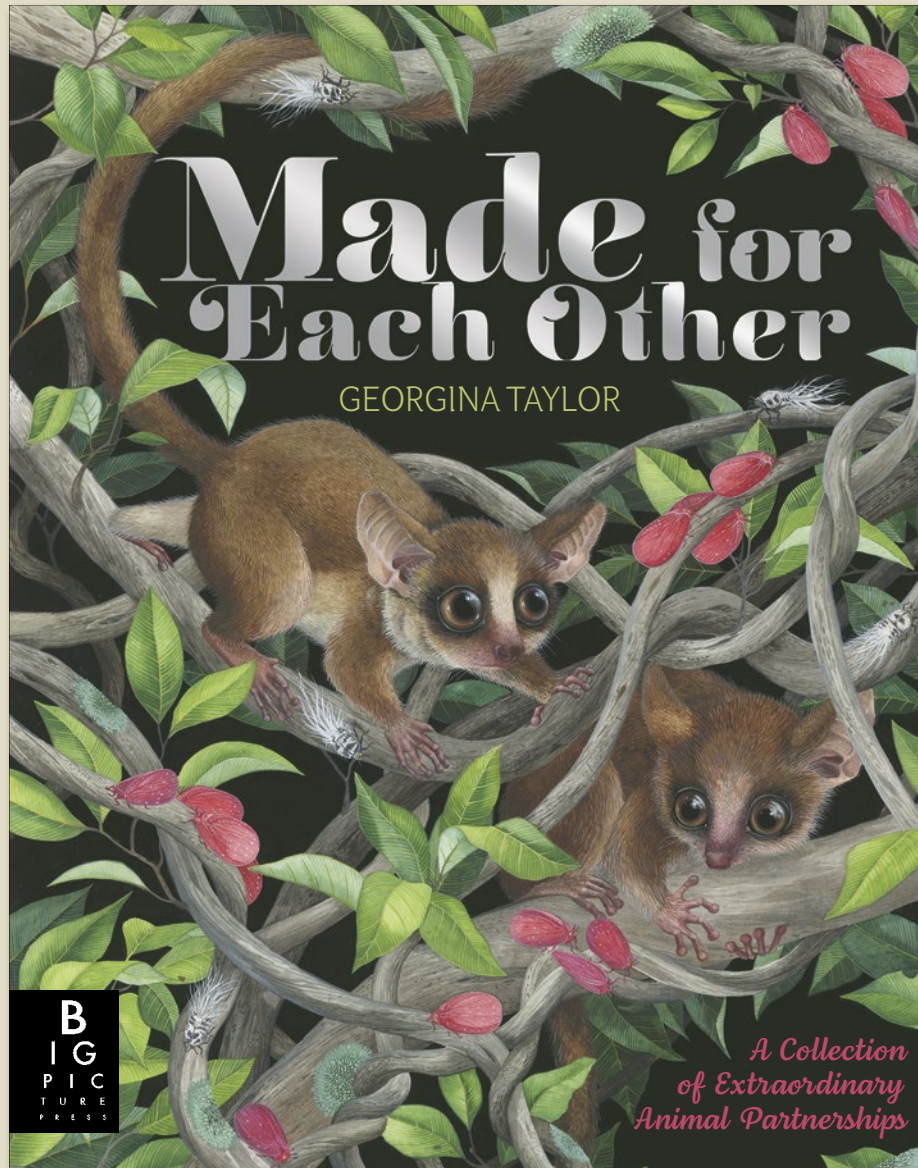
In 1861, Robert was forced into service on a transport ship for the Confederate Army called the CSS Planter, delivering ammunition and supplies up and down the coast. The ship was led by Captain Bevela, with two other white officers and a crew of enslaved Black men.

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...



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Illustrator	Pola Mai
Extent	96pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

Made for Each Other



Marvel at the wonders of nature in this book that explores symbiotic relationships between organisms.

- Breathtaking watercolour artwork by new talent Georgina Taylor
- A classic BPP offering that draws comparisons to Katie Scott and the bestselling Welcome to the Museum series
- A poignant message about the benefits of working together
- Four sections: Sea, Forest, Savannah and Jungle
- 100% gold foil + arlin cover treatment adds to the luxe feeling of this title

Made for Each Other



Aldabra Giant Tortoises & Seychelles Magpie Robins

Founded in the tropical Indian Ocean, the Aldabra Giant Tortoises are a collection of 15 species that have survived because of their isolation. The Seychelles Magpie Robins are a collection of 15 species that have survived because of their isolation. The Aldabra Giant Tortoises are a collection of 15 species that have survived because of their isolation. The Seychelles Magpie Robins are a collection of 15 species that have survived because of their isolation.



Marine Iguanas & Sally Lightfoot Crabs

Borned by volcanic activity, marine iguanas and Sally Lightfoot Crabs are found on the rocky shores of the Galapagos Islands. Marine Iguanas are a collection of 15 species that have survived because of their isolation. Sally Lightfoot Crabs are a collection of 15 species that have survived because of their isolation.



Capuchin Monkeys & Balsa Tree Flowers

While beautiful capuchin monkeys are found in the tropical rainforests of Central and South America, Balsa Tree Flowers are a collection of 15 species that have survived because of their isolation. Capuchin Monkeys are a collection of 15 species that have survived because of their isolation.



Ruby Throated Hummingbirds & Cardinal Flowers

A glimmer of ruby red streaks across the sky, gone in a flash. Reaching speeds of up to 64 kilometres per hour, the ruby-throated hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) moves so quickly it appears as little more than a blur of wings to the human eye. Although it is one of the smallest birds on Earth, it takes a huge amount of energy to keep the hummingbird moving at such pace – and this tiny creature needs to consume almost double its body weight in food each day.

The cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) is a favourite source of nectar for the ruby-throated hummingbird. The flower's vibrant red colouring is not only attractive to this little bird, but their deep tubular shape is also perfectly suited for long, slightly

curved beaks. Like two pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, the ruby-throated hummingbird and the cardinal flower are an exact fit. In fact, cardinal flowers are so well-adapted to suit the feeding habits of ruby-throated hummingbirds, they don't even offer a platform for animals to rest on whilst they feed. The hummingbirds don't need one – they can hover in the air. Their wings beat at unimaginable speeds of 40 to 80 times per second, producing their distinctive 'hum'. In return for food, the hummingbirds pollinate the cardinal flowers. Because of the symbiotic adaption of these flowers, the ruby-throated hummingbird and the cardinal flower have become almost entirely dependent on each other for survival.

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Illustrator	Georgina Taylor
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World



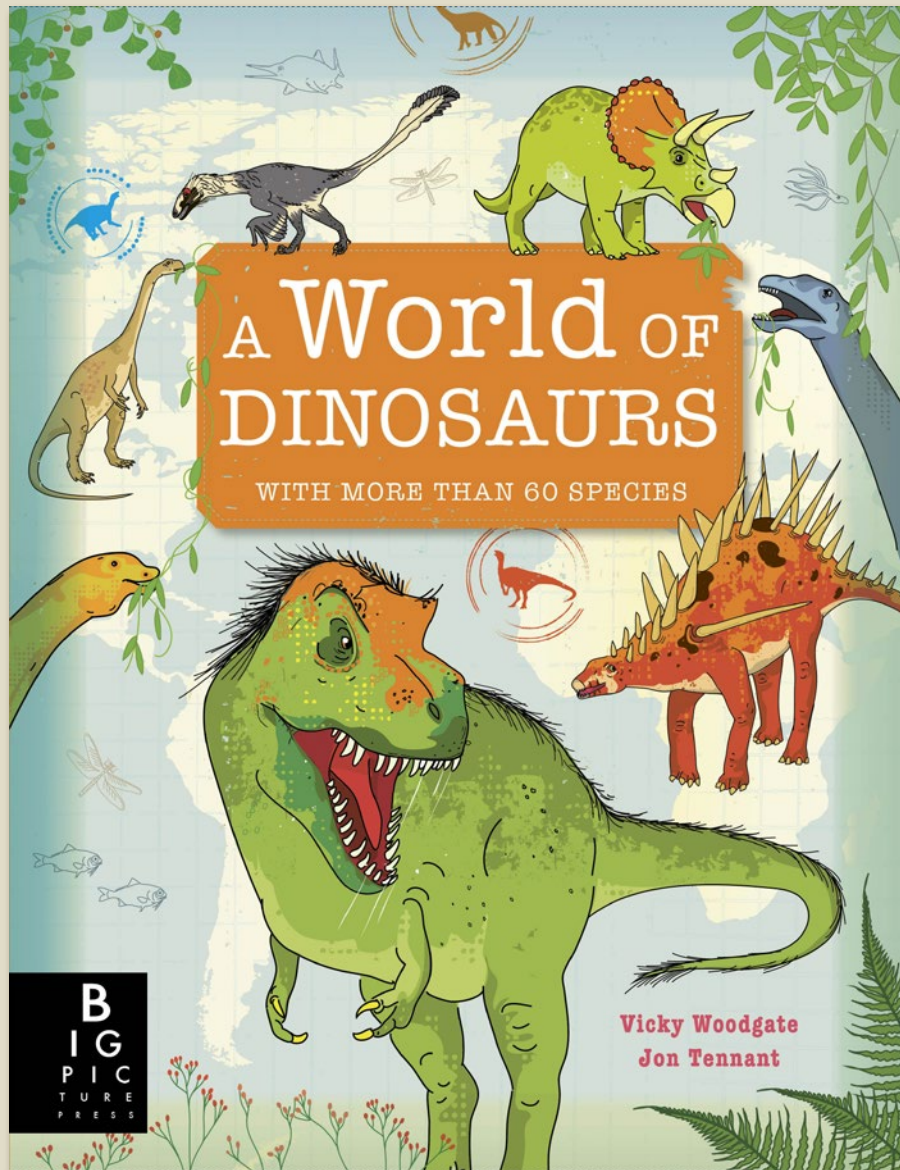
Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

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



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Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
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Rights Available	World

A World of Dinosaurs



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

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

A World of Dinosaurs

The Age of Dinosaurs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dinosaur timeline

230 million years ago 200 million years ago 145 million years ago 66 million years ago

Triassic Jurassic Cretaceous

Dinosaurs Today

Most of the dinosaurs we have today have evolved from surviving their extinction. Known as fossils. Preserved over millions of years, fossils are usually made up of the hard part of an animal's body, such as its bones. The oldest fossils are about 3.5 billion years old. They comprise the nuclear bases of simple life, similar to bacteria.

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

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

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

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

Trace fossils
Fossilised bones are known as trace fossils. They are usually preserved in a rock. Some fossils are made of a mineral, but some are made of a different material. A fossil is a trace of an organism that was once alive.

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North America

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

Key

- Stegosaurus
- Triceratops
- Tyrannosaurus rex
- Ankylosaurus
- Spinosaurus
- Coelocanthus
- Spinosaurus
- Tyrannosaurus rex
- Spinosaurus

Tyrannosaurus rex

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

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

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

Huge head

Eyes as big as grapefruits

Teeth as long and thick as bananas

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

Tiny strong arms with two claws

Stiff tail to counterbalance heavy head

Powerful hind legs for sprinting

Up to 3.6m

Salwater crocodile

Allosaurus fragilis

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

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

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

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

Crest may have made it look more intimidating

More than 70 sharp teeth

Fairly long arms, possibly for grabbing prey

Powerful legs for running

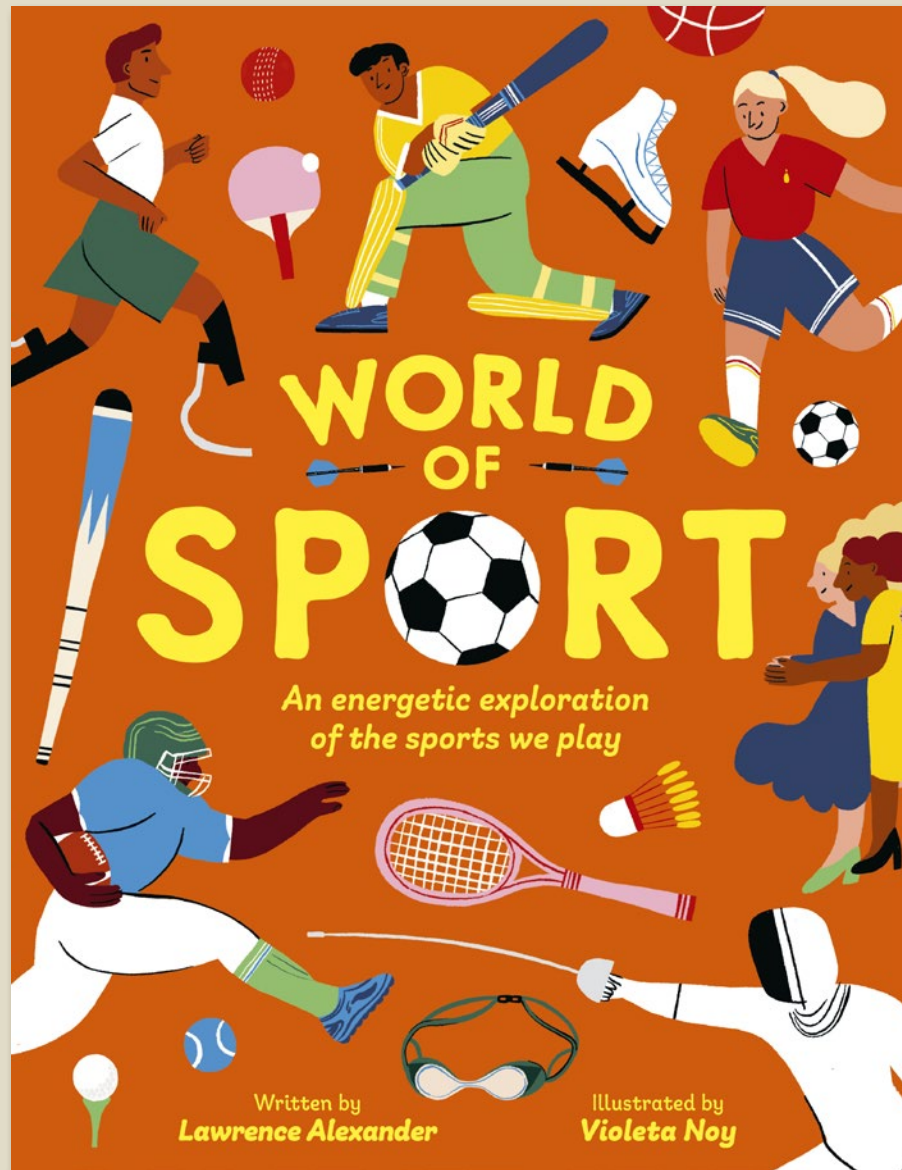
Up to 9.6m

Stegosaurus **Allosaurus**

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

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Author	Jonathan Tennant
Illustrator	Vicky Woodgate
Extent	96pp
Word Count	12500 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*.

World of Sport

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

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

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

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

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

JAN SZENTI
Jan Szeñti is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won a gold medal at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics. He won a gold medal at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics. He won a gold medal at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUDO
Judo is a martial art. It was developed in Japan. Judo is a martial art. It was developed in Japan. Judo is a martial art. It was developed in Japan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

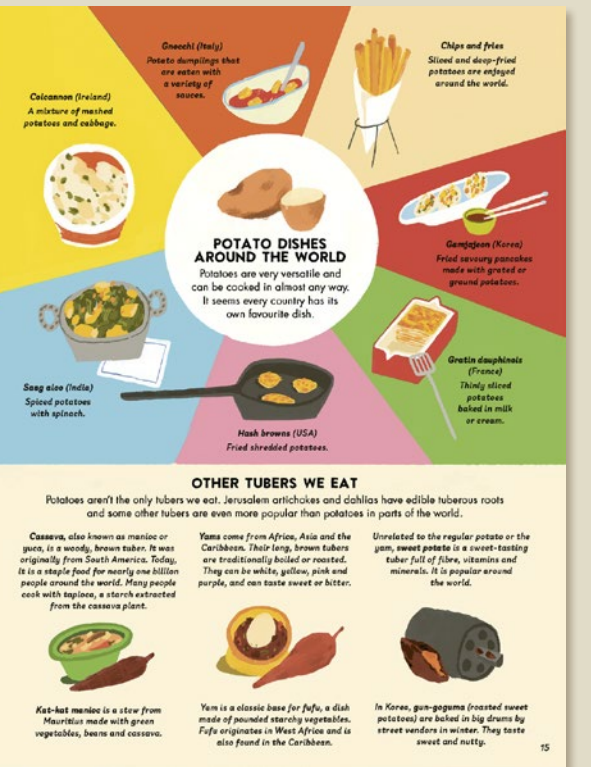
In boat jousting
In boat jousting, two people in a boat would fight with long poles or 'maces'. Ancient Egyptian carvings show fishermen jousting. They tried to push each other into the river Nile!

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

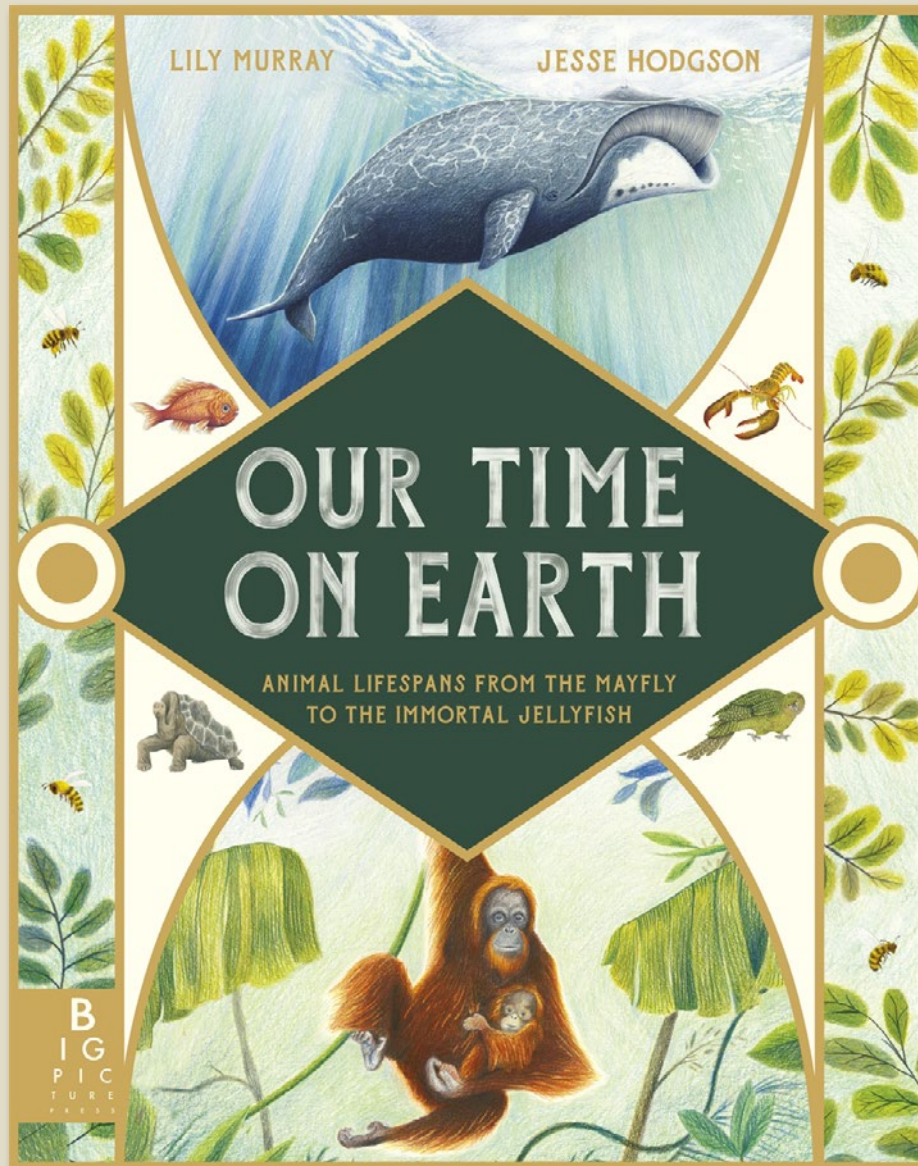
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Author	Lawrence Alexander
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10500 words
Rights Available	World

World of Food



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Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sandra Lawrence
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
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Freight On Board	22/08/2024
Rights Available	World

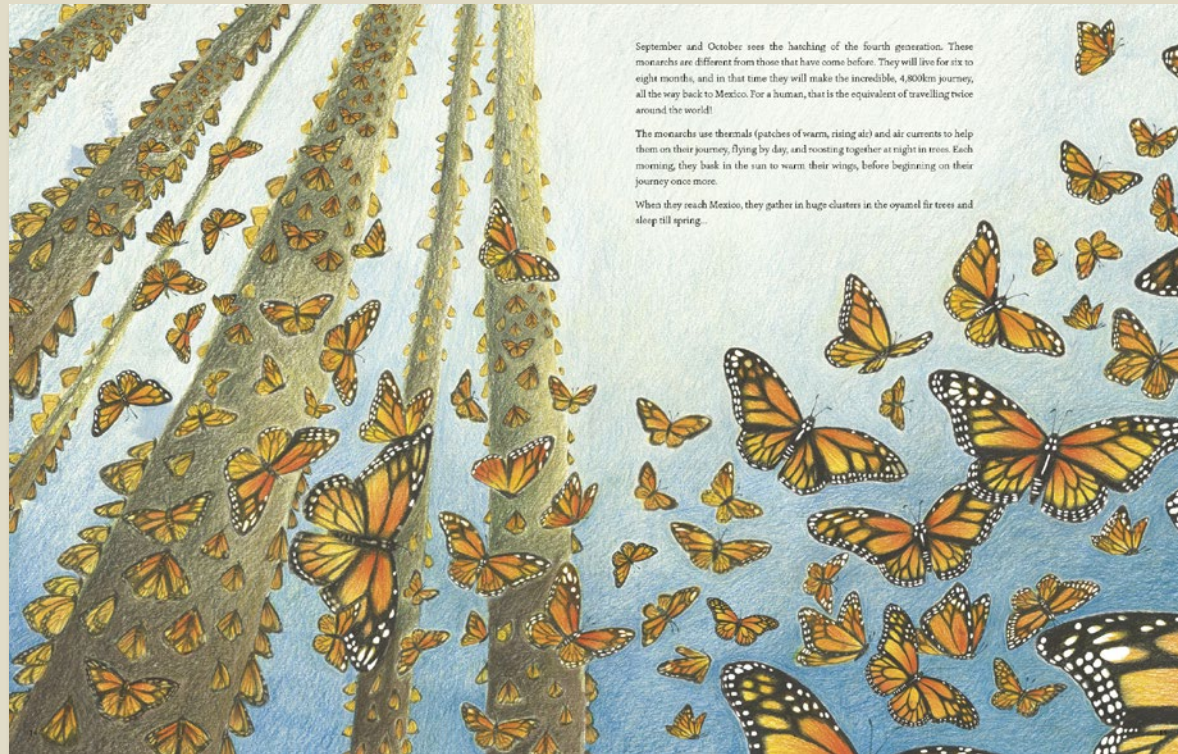
Our Time on Earth



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

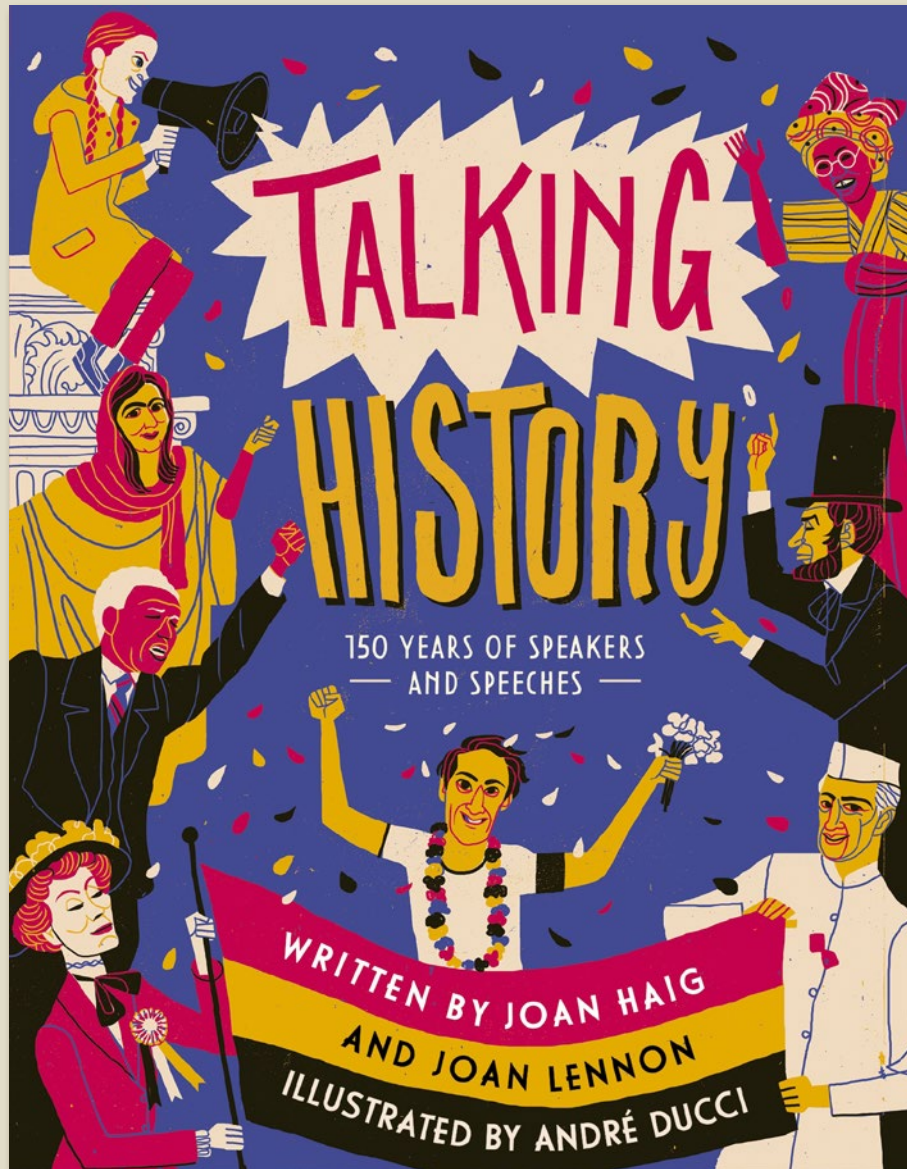
- **WINNER of the Association for Science Education Award 2022**
- Sample contents: Mayfly; Honey Bee; Monarch Butterfly; Opossum; Etruscan Shrew; Giant Pacific Octopus; Axolotl; Trapdoor Spider; Grizzly Bear; Brandt's Bat; Orangutan; Laysan Albatross; African Elephant; Saltwater Crocodiles; American 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
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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

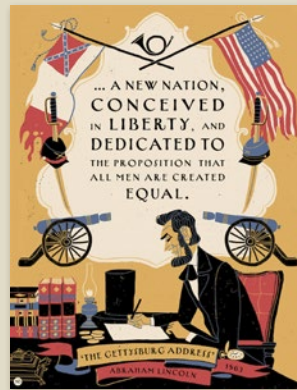
Talking History



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, bombed 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.



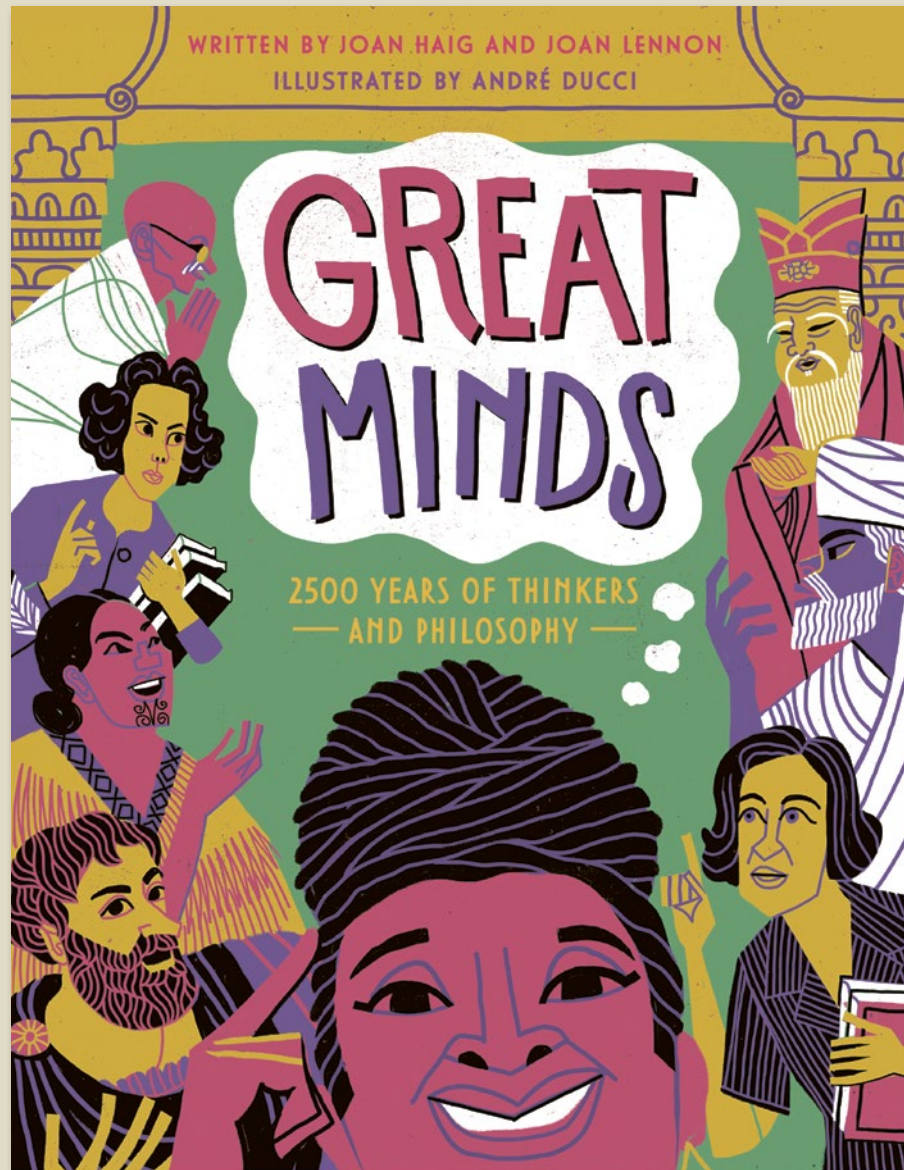
THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

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.

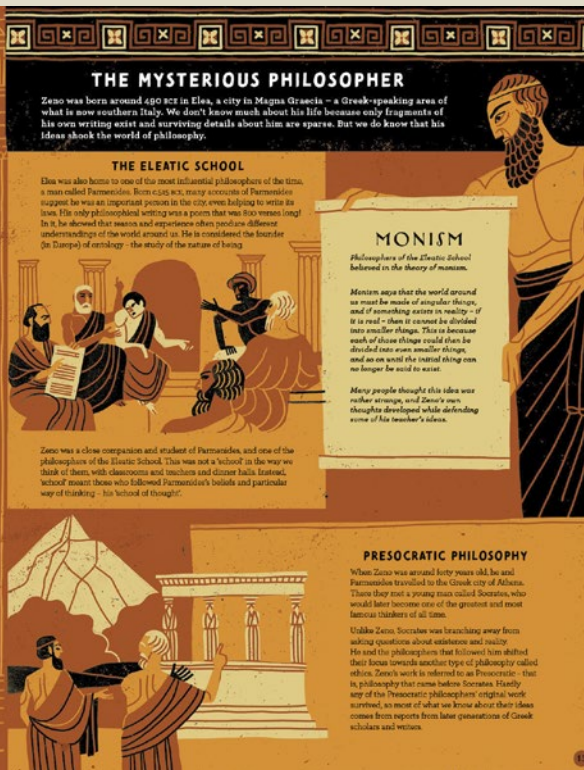
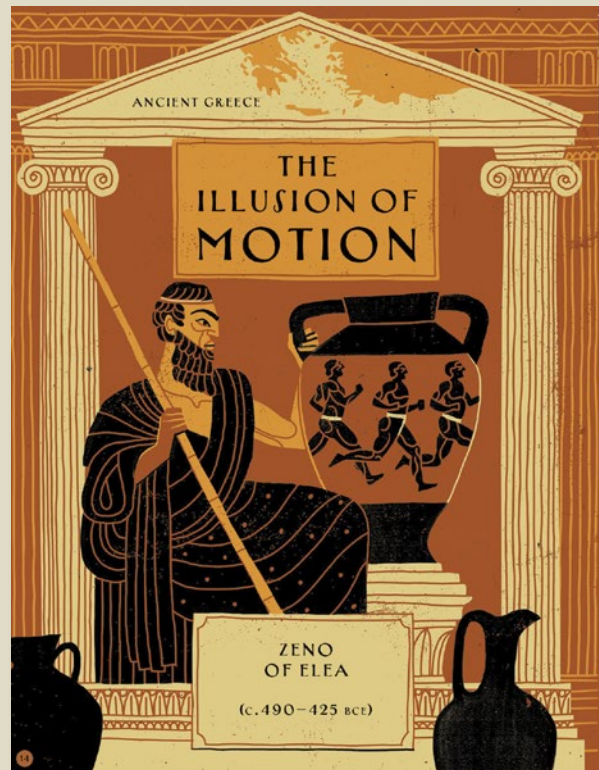
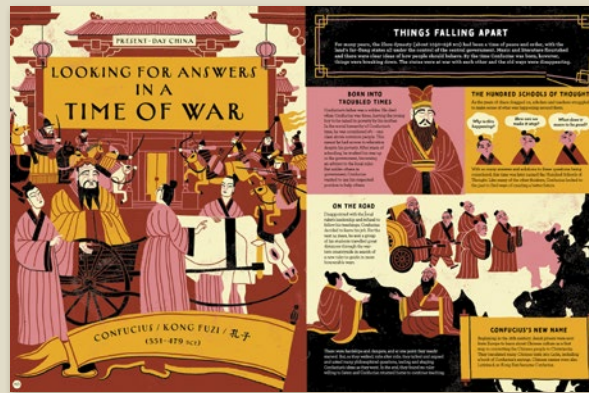
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Author	Joan Lennon Joan Dritsas Haig
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World



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
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

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

Raising the Roof

SYMPHONY

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

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

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

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1700s
The symphony became more popular in the 1700s, and it was written for a larger orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1776
The symphony became more popular in the 1770s, and it was written for a larger orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1800s
The symphony became more popular in the 1800s, and it was written for a larger orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1872
The symphony became more popular in the 1870s, and it was written for a larger orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1748
The symphony became more popular in the 1750s, and it was written for a larger orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1800s
The symphony became more popular in the 1800s, and it was written for a larger orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

Present
The symphony is still a popular form of music, and it is written for a large orchestra. It is a great success, and it has led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

To Listen or Not to Listen...
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Or can we say that Wagner was the first to combine music and drama in a way that we know today as opera? Wagner was a German composer, conductor, and dramatist. He is best known for his operas, which are often called 'music dramas'. He was a great success, and he led to the development of the opera as we know it today.

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

Wagner's Sound
Wagner's music is often described as 'music drama'. It is a combination of music and drama, and it is often called 'opera'. Wagner was a great success, and he led to the development of the opera as we know it today.

LISTEN!
Wagner's music is often described as 'music drama'. It is a combination of music and drama, and it is often called 'opera'. Wagner was a great success, and he led to the development of the opera as we know it today.

George Gershwin

1898-1937

George Gershwin's Sound
Gershwin was a Jewish immigrant from Russia, and he was a great success. He was a composer, pianist, and conductor. He is best known for his jazz-influenced music, which is often called 'American music'. He was a great success, and he led to the development of the American music as we know it today.

Who's your genre and how?
Gershwin was a great success, and he led to the development of the American music as we know it today.

LISTEN!
Gershwin was a great success, and he led to the development of the American music as we know it today.

Piano Addiction
Gershwin was a great success, and he led to the development of the American music as we know it today.

Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

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

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

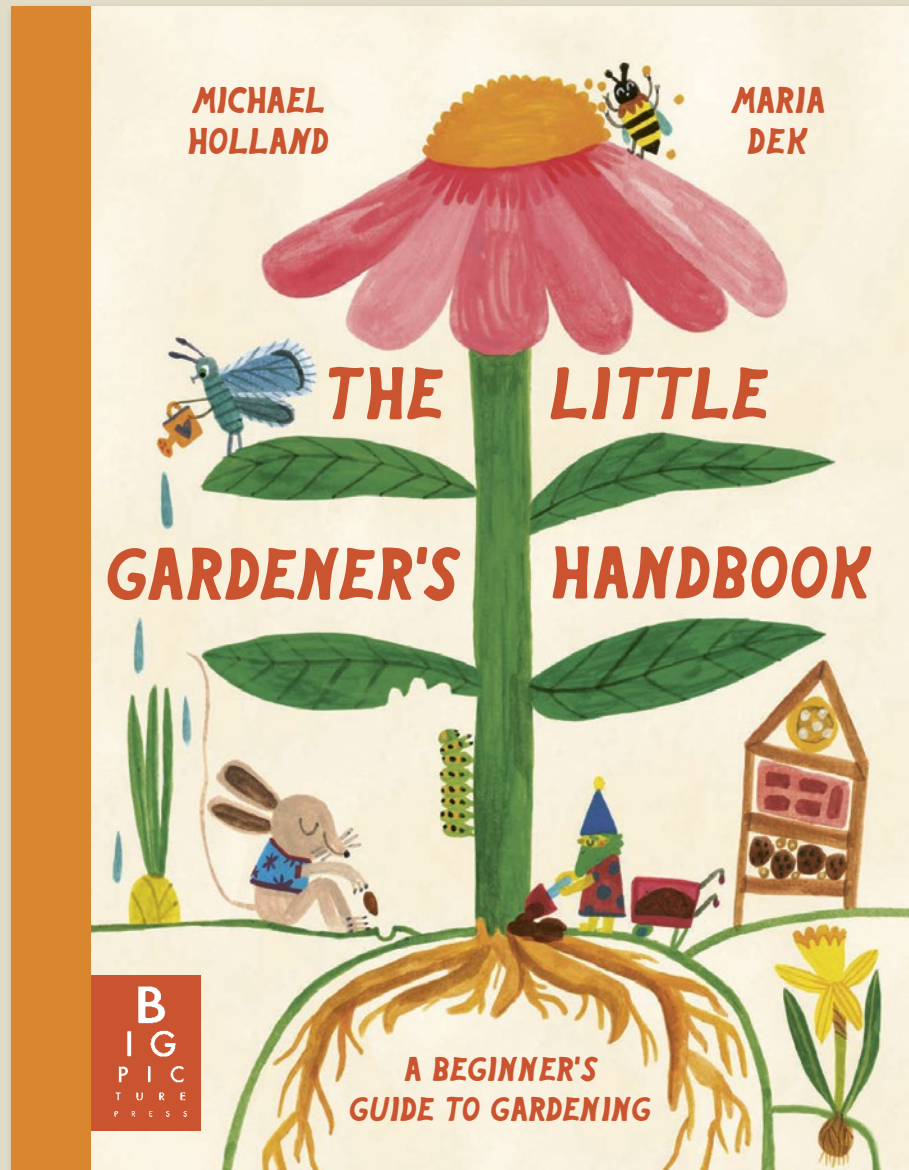
Learning by Ear
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised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

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

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

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Illustrator	Michele Bruttomesso
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
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



ALL ABOUT SOIL

Soil is the brown earth that plants grow in and it plays a very important role in supporting life on our planet. The best way to keep your plants happy is to take care of their soil!

Check a seed has sprouted, the soil helps to anchor the plant's roots in the ground. From here, the roots can absorb water, nutrients and minerals from the soil that help the plant to grow.

Soil is teeming with life. Did you know that there are more living things in a handful of soil than there are humans on earth? Look at all of the living organisms such as worms, fungi, insects and bacteria.

These organisms have special functions. Worms, for example, are little underground diggers. They move dirt through the soil's surface. This is called aerating. As they dig, they pump out what they have eaten, which is a valuable kind of food for the soil.

GET TO KNOW YOUR SOIL

Soil is not just dirt. It's full of tiny organisms, like worms, beetles, and fungi. These tiny creatures help to keep your soil healthy and full of life. You can encourage them by adding a bit of compost to your soil.

1. Bring a bucket (one gallon/3.8L). Collect a soil sample from your garden. Cut it to a depth of 10cm, because any bigger bits, like twigs or stones, could get stuck in it or be too big to see.
2. Seal it. Put a large bit of clear plastic over the top and seal it with tape. Put the lid on tightly and then give it a good shake. Let it sit for at least 24 hours to settle.
3. You should now be able to see the different layers of your soil. The top bit will be the lightest and the bottom bit will be the darkest. This is because the top bit has the most organic matter in it. The bottom bit has the most minerals in it.



GARDEN FOES

Sometimes your garden might be visited by some not so welcome wildlife visitors - something that eats through your plants and other things made of hard work. Rather than using harmful chemical pesticides, there are some natural ways you can discourage any unwanted visitors to your garden.

ENCOURAGE BENEFICIAL ANIMALS

You can encourage beneficial animals by providing them with a home. This could be a birdhouse, a squirrel house, or a bug hotel. You can also encourage them by planting flowers that attract them.

PROTECT PLANTS

There are many ways to protect your plants from pests. You can use physical barriers like netting or row covers. You can also use natural repellents like garlic or chili. Finally, you can use biological control, like ladybugs or nematodes.

PLANTS THAT HELP OTHER PLANTS

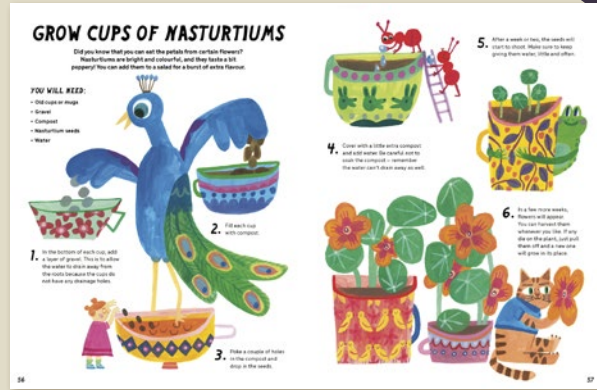
Did you know that certain plants can help other plants in your garden? Some plants, like marigolds, can help to repel pests. Other plants, like basil, can help to attract beneficial insects.

PEST REPELLENTS

To repel insects, you can use natural repellents like garlic, chili, and neem oil. You can also use physical barriers like netting or row covers.

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR PESTS

Keep an eye out for pests in your garden. Check your plants regularly for signs of damage. If you find a pest, act quickly to remove it. You can also use natural repellents to prevent pests from returning.



GROW CUPS OF NASTURTIUMS

Did you know that you can eat the petals from certain flowers? Nasturtiums are bright and colourful, and they have a little peppery taste. You can add them to a salad for a burst of extra flavour.

YOU WILL NEED:

- Old cups or tins
- Straw
- Compost
- Nasturtium seeds
- Water

1. In the bottom of each cup, add a layer of straw. This is to allow the water to drain away from the roots because the cups do not have any drainage holes.
2. Fill each cup with compost.
3. Place a couple of holes in the compost and drop in the seeds.

5. After a week or two, the seeds will start to shoot. When they're about 5cm tall, you can move them to a larger pot.
6. In a few more weeks, flowers will appear. You can harvest them whenever you like. If you do on the plant, cut and pull them off with a sharp knife. They will grow again.



WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

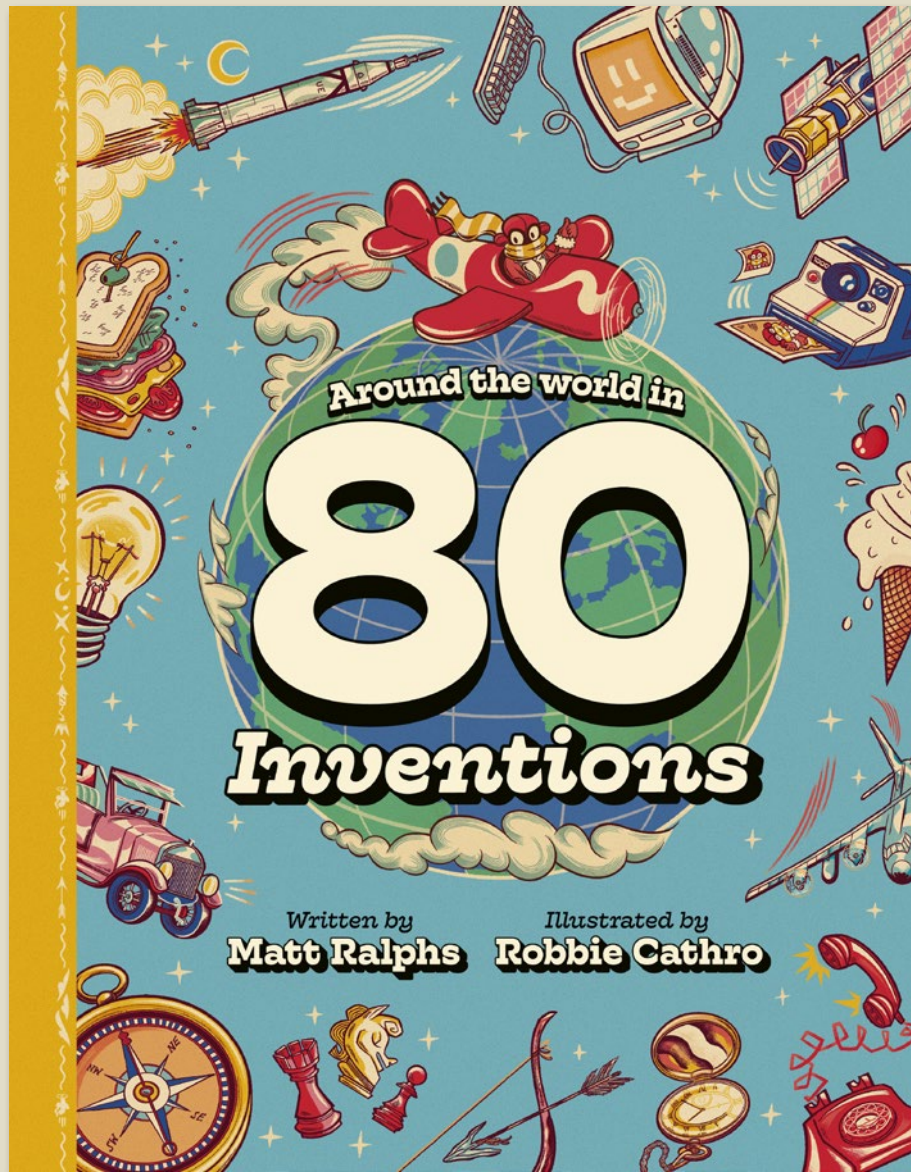
Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a very long and important tradition.

In this book, you'll learn about how plants work, how to grow your own vegetables, how to encourage wildlife to your garden and why protecting plants is important for our lovely planet. Along the way, there will be plenty of activities and experiments for you to try for yourself - mostly using everyday materials you can find at home.

What are you waiting for? Let's begin!

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Author	Michael Holland
Illustrator	Maria Dek-Le-wandowska
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

Around the World in 80 Inventions



80 inventions from around the world

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

Around the World in 80 Inventions

Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert"

14

Of all the food items that have been invented, ice cream is probably the most popular. It's a treat that's enjoyed by people of all ages and in all climates. The first recorded recipe for ice cream was written in 1300 by a Chinese physician. It was made with snow and fruit. In 1686, an Italian chef named Francesco Procopio dei Coltelli invented the first modern ice cream machine. This allowed for the mass production of ice cream. Today, there are over 100 different flavors of ice cream, and it's a beloved treat around the world.

Easy Ice Cream

15

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

Did you know that the first bicycle was called a velocipede? It was invented in 1791 by a Frenchman named Michaux. It was a simple wooden frame with two wheels of different sizes. The front wheel was larger than the back wheel. It was used for short-distance travel. The modern bicycle was invented in 1817 by a German inventor named Baron von Drais. It had a chain drive and a seat. Today, bicycles are used for recreation, exercise, and transportation.

Pedious Penny-Farthing

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 French inventor named Nicéphore Niépce. It was a simple wooden box with a lens on one end and a light-sensitive surface on the other. It was used to take the first photograph, called 'View from the Window at Le Gras'. Today, cameras are used for everything from taking snapshots to capturing high-speed action.

Developed to Perfection

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" "No-stops"

25

Before the 1980s, the fastest trains were steam locomotives. However, the invention of the diesel engine allowed for faster and more efficient trains. The first high-speed train was the Shinkansen in Japan, which was introduced in 1959. It was designed for speed and efficiency. Today, high-speed trains are used in many countries around the world, providing a fast and reliable mode of transportation.

Marvelous Maglevs

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might think that wind turbines are a new invention, but they have been used for centuries. The first wind turbines were used for grinding grain. The modern wind turbine was invented in 1891 by a Danish inventor named Poul la Cour. It was designed to generate electricity. Today, wind turbines are used to produce clean energy around the world.

Green Energy

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of helicopters, you probably think of the military. However, the first helicopter was invented by a French inventor named Jean-François Moisant. It was a simple wooden frame with two rotors. It was used for short-distance travel. The modern helicopter was invented in 1939 by a Russian inventor named Igor Sikorsky. It was designed for military use. Today, helicopters are used for a variety of purposes, including rescue, transport, and recreation.

Versatile VTOLs

Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round"

17

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

Potter's Wheel

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

Internet

"The world at your fingertips"

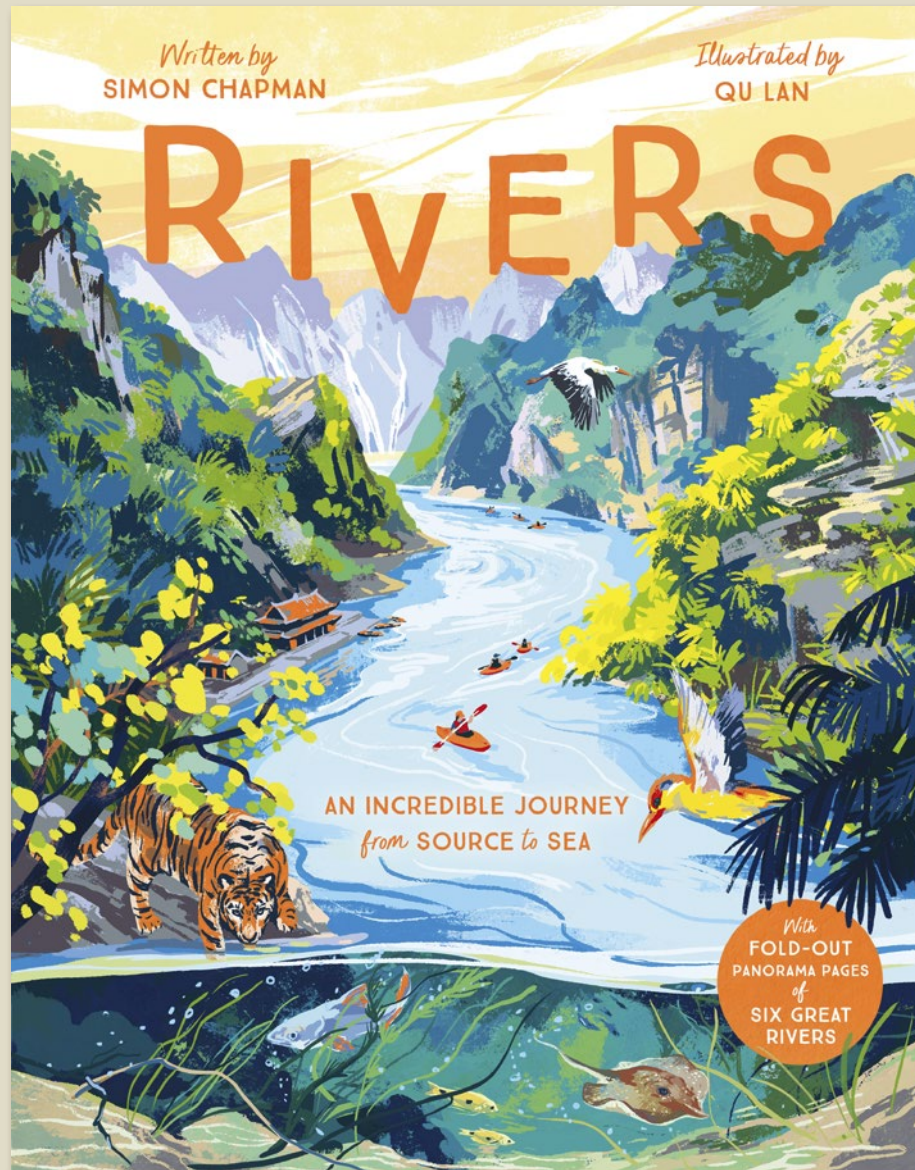
18

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

World Wide Web

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

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



An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

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

Water

WHAT IS WATER?

Water is **NOT** a liquid! One cubic metre weighs one tonne - about the same as a small car. The highest river in the world, the Amazon, flows over 7,000 km long. It carries more water than all the other rivers in the world combined. It's also just a tiny fraction of the water on Earth. It's only 0.02% of the water on our planet.


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Mangroves

NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DELTA IN BORNEO, ASIA, ONE OF THE MOST DIVERSE AND PRODUCTIVE ECOSYSTEMS ON EARTH EXISTS. IT'S A WETLAND OF TROPICAL SWAMP AND ESTUARINE VEGETATION. IT'S A WETLAND OF TROPICAL SWAMP AND ESTUARINE VEGETATION. IT'S A WETLAND OF TROPICAL SWAMP AND ESTUARINE VEGETATION. IT'S A WETLAND OF TROPICAL SWAMP AND ESTUARINE VEGETATION.



HEADING UPSTREAM: The Salmon Run

IN OCTOBER AT THE ADAM'S RIVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, SALMON BEGIN A FIGHTING BATTLE AGAINST THE CURRENT TO GET TO THE SEA. AS THEY ARE FIGHTING, THEY SPEND DAYS, WEEKS, AND MONTHS OF THEIR LIVES. THEY SPEND DAYS, WEEKS, AND MONTHS OF THEIR LIVES. THEY SPEND DAYS, WEEKS, AND MONTHS OF THEIR LIVES. THEY SPEND DAYS, WEEKS, AND MONTHS OF THEIR LIVES.



GORGES: The Grand Canyon


THE MOST FAMOUS GORGE IN THE WORLD, THE GRAND CANYON WINDS ITS WAY THROUGH THE SEMI-DESERT OF THE SOUTHWESTERN UNITED STATES. IT IS 1,600 METRES DEEP AND OVER 400 KILOMETRES LONG, CARVED BY THE COLORADO RIVER. THE PLATONIC PEOPLE OF THE GREAT BASIN DESERT AREA CALL IT THE NAIBAB, WHICH MEANS 'THE MOUNTAIN TURNED UPSIDE DOWN'. BUT THE COLORADO IS NOT THAT TALL AND SLIPPERY. IT IS ONLY 100 METRES WIDE ON AVERAGE AS IT PASSES BETWEEN THE CANYON'S ROCK WALLS. SO HOW DID IT CUT SO DEEPLY INTO THE BARTH?

In the past, before people built dams across the Colorado, nearly 40 times as much water flowed through the canyon during its spring floods. Sometimes these floods washed fossils from the canyon walls all the way to the where the river meets the sea over 300 kilometres away.

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

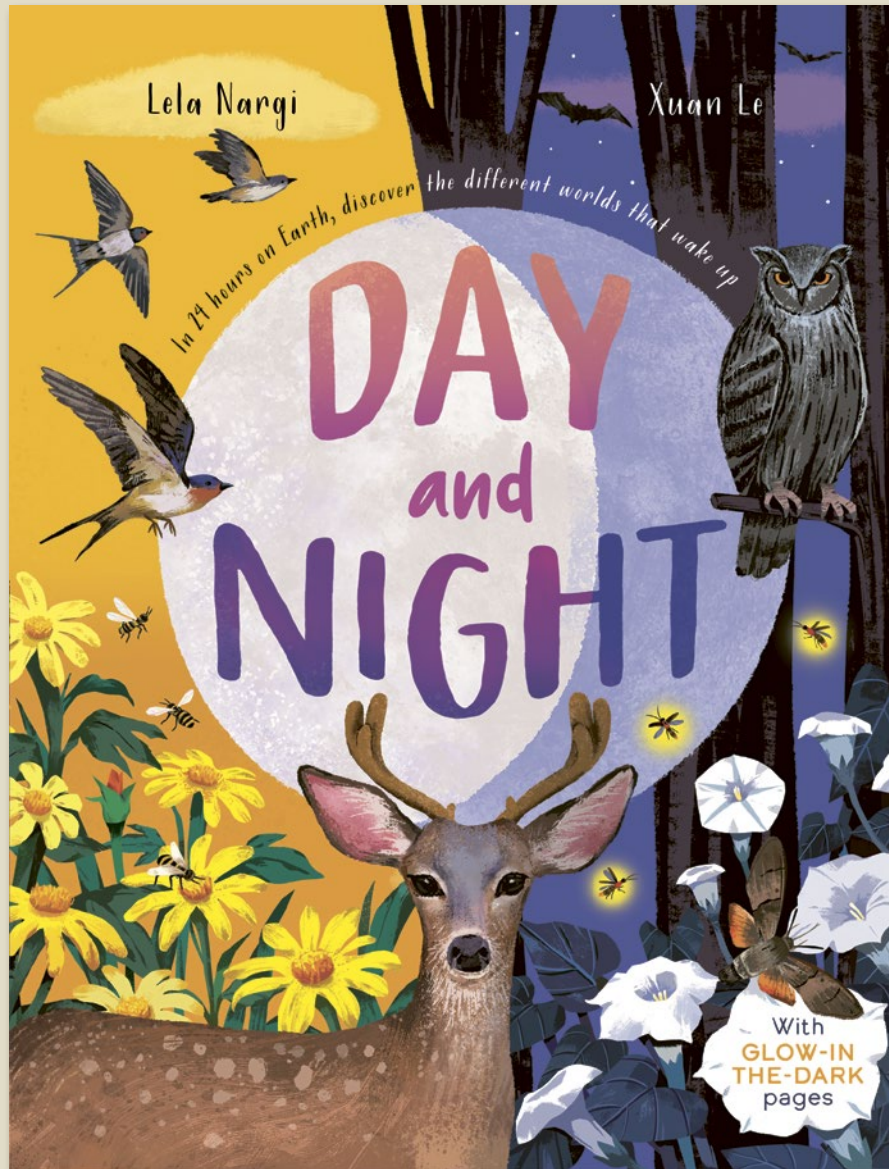
"A PERFECT HELL OF WAVES"

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



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Illustrator	Qu Lan
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 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> <p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p>	<h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</p> <p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</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> <p>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</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 that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p>
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Author	Lela Nargi
Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Word Count	3000 words
Rights Available	World

How Many Ways Can You Cook An Egg?

Apple and Sultana Pancakes with Cinnamon Butter

MAKES 8 PANCAKES
 Serves 4 as a light breakfast or lunch. You can also make them as a dessert.

These warm, fluffy pancakes are not only great with apples, but you can also mix them with other fruits to match the season. Pinch pieces of blueberries or raspberries to become natural flavor enhancers – once you know the texture of these fruits it's possible you may really like them. Experiment with different types in the future too, like black or green! Oranges.

INGREDIENTS

- 100g (3.5 oz) plain flour
- 100g (3.5 oz) sultanas
- 100g (3.5 oz) apples, peeled and finely chopped
- 100g (3.5 oz) butter, melted
- 2 eggs
- 1 tsp baking powder
- 1 tsp cinnamon
- 1 tsp vanilla sugar (optional)
- 1 tsp maple syrup (optional)

1. Sieve the flour into a large bowl and add the sultanas and apples.
2. Add the melted butter and eggs to the bowl and mix well. Stir in the cinnamon and vanilla sugar.
3. Take some of the batter (enough about 100g/3.5oz) and pour it onto a hot, lightly oiled frying pan. Cook for 2 minutes until golden brown on the bottom side.
4. Flip the pancakes and cook for another 2 minutes until golden brown on the other side. Repeat until you have 8 pancakes.

HEALTHY TIP: You can also use wholemeal flour for a healthier option.



Apple, Onion and Sage Relish

MAKES A LITTLE OVER 100g (3.5 oz)

The sharpness of the Granny Smith apple is perfect for accompanying rich flavours, such as steaks, ribs, sausages and roast pork. This relish also works wonderfully with lamb, poultry and venison, which are really brimmed and warm with spices. This relish can also be cooked 'just enough' with the honey mustard, with a more appropriate mustard or horseradish, and serve on a low heat with a drizzle of water for a softer, jammy sauce. It's the perfect accompaniment to a lovely Sunday roast with all the fixings!

INGREDIENTS

- 100g (3.5 oz) apples, finely chopped
- 100g (3.5 oz) onions, finely chopped
- 100g (3.5 oz) raisins
- 100g (3.5 oz) honey mustard
- 1 tsp salt
- 1 tsp pepper

1. Add the sliced apples to a bowl and add the salt and pepper. Let them sit for 10 minutes. This technique softens some of the raw bite from the apples.
2. Add the sliced onion to a bowl and add the salt and pepper. Let them sit for 10 minutes. This technique softens some of the raw bite from the onions.
3. In a small frying pan, add the butter and melt. Add the honey mustard, bring it up to a boil, and then add the sliced apples and onions. Cook for 5 minutes, stirring occasionally.
4. Drain the sliced onion and pat dry. Then add to the frying pan.
5. Stir the sauce until the heat has been added to the onions. Cook for 5 minutes until the onions are soft.



SWEETCORN FRITTERS

MAKES 10 FRITTERS

Get ready for a bit of fun in the kitchen! They are super adaptable and you can try many many variations to get the combination you like. For example, swap regular for wholemeal if you're not fussy, or add a sliced chili if you feel like you need some heat. Adding a bit of cheese to the batter will make the fritters extra cheesy, so you can enjoy them with your fave dips and sauces. You can also try adding other veggies like zucchini, eggplant or mushrooms.

INGREDIENTS

- 100g (3.5 oz) sweetcorn kernels
- 100g (3.5 oz) plain flour
- 100g (3.5 oz) cornmeal
- 100g (3.5 oz) eggs
- 100g (3.5 oz) salt
- 100g (3.5 oz) pepper

1. In a large mixing bowl, add the corn, spring onions, sweetcorn, salt and egg. Mix well until the ingredients are combined. Add a splash of water and mix again. You can also add a splash of oil to make the fritters extra crispy.
2. For a sweeter fritter, add a splash of honey and a splash of maple syrup to the batter. You can also add a splash of vanilla extract for a sweeter taste.



MEXICAN STREET CORN

MAKES 10 STREET CORN

This is a wonderful way to eat corn – really, sweet and saucy. It's all combined – and best eaten on a hot summer's day, maybe served with a dollop of sour cream. You can also enjoy it with a bit of cheese and a bit of lime.

INGREDIENTS

- 100g (3.5 oz) corn cobs
- 100g (3.5 oz) butter
- 100g (3.5 oz) cheese
- 100g (3.5 oz) lime
- 100g (3.5 oz) salt

1. Leave to cook slightly. Then, using a potato masher, lightly mash the corn on the cob, sprinkle with cheese and then with a bit of lime.
2. For a sweeter corn, add a splash of honey and a splash of maple syrup to the batter. You can also add a splash of vanilla extract for a sweeter taste.



All About Apples

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

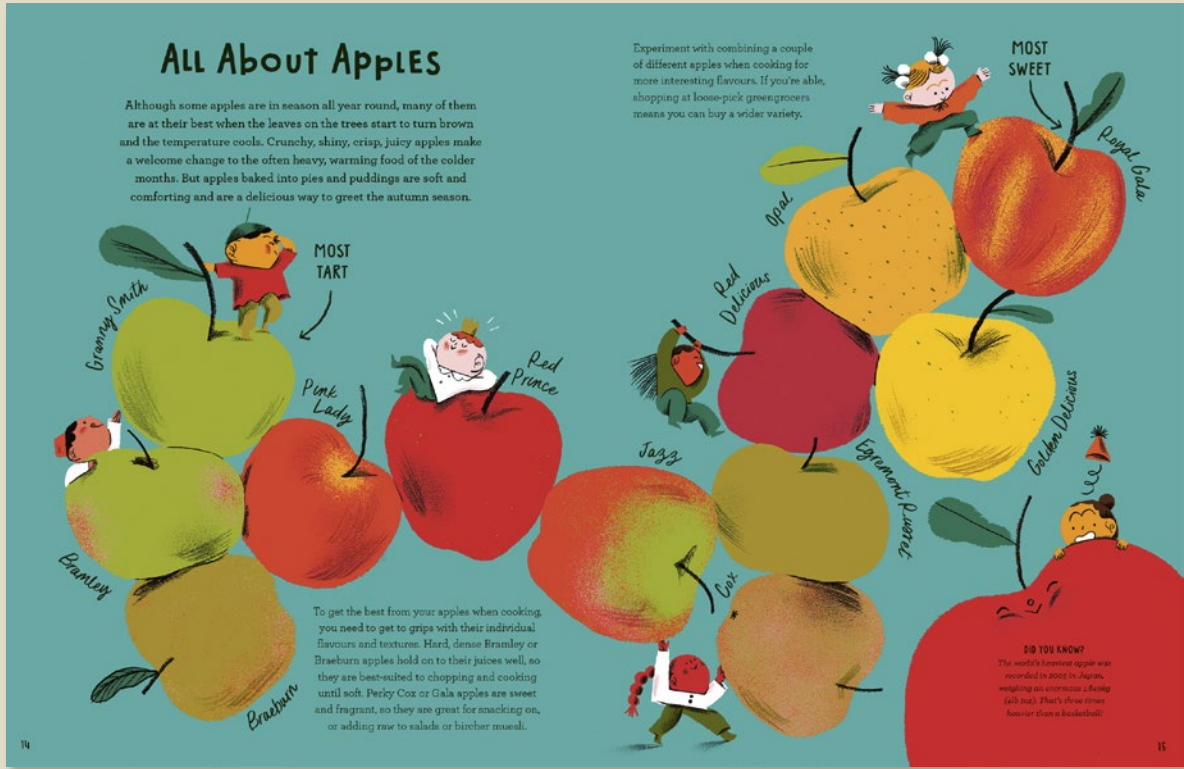
Experiment with combining a couple of different apples when cooking for more interesting flavours. If you're able, shopping at loose-pick green-grocers means you can buy a wider variety.

MOST SWEET
 Royal Gala
 Golden Delicious
 Egremont Pippin
 Jazz
 Cook
 Red Delicious
 Opal
 Pink Lady

MOST TART
 Bramley
 Granny Smith
 Braeburn

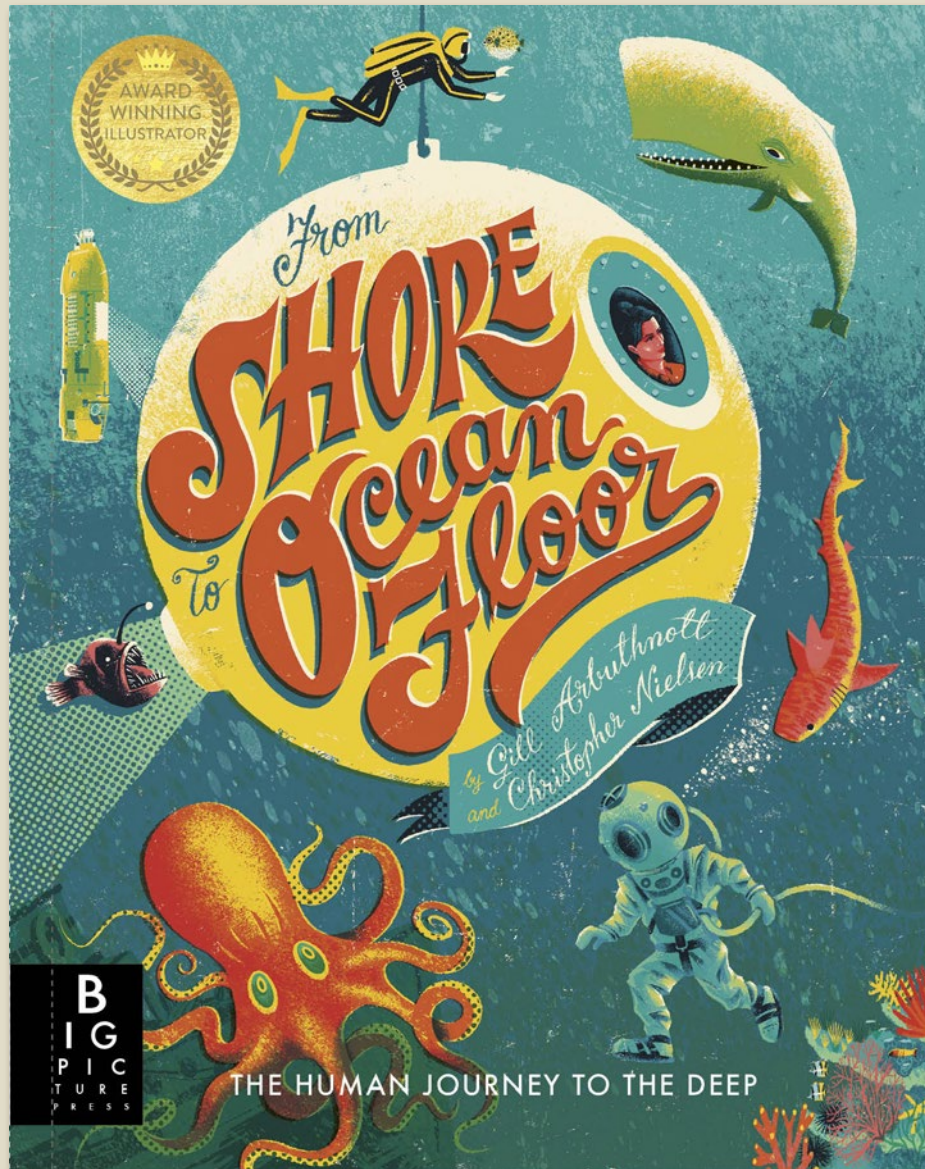
To get the best from your apples when cooking, you need to get to grips with their individual flavours and textures. Hard, dense Bramley or Braeburn apples hold on to their juices well, so they are best-suited to chopping and cooking until soft. Perky Cox or Gala apples are sweet and fragrant, so they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

DO YOU KNOW?
 The world's heaviest apple was recorded in 2003 in Japan, weighing an enormous 2.6kg (5lb 10oz). That's three times heavier than a book!



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Illustrator	Charlotte Dumortier
Extent	96pp
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



Imagine standing on a shore and looking out to sea. Even on the calmest day, the ocean is huge and mysterious. It's not just the water, the waves, the sky, the birds and the wind that's so special. It's the way the ocean and land come together to create a beautiful and powerful world. It's the way the ocean and land come together to create a beautiful and powerful world. It's the way the ocean and land come together to create a beautiful and powerful world.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS

ODDS AND BOSSESSES

GREEK MYTHOLOGY

ROMAN MYTHOLOGY

CHINESE MYTHOLOGY

JAPANESE MYTHOLOGY

IRISH MYTHOLOGY

WELSH MYTHOLOGY

SCOTTISH MYTHOLOGY

SPANISH MYTHOLOGY

RUSSIAN MYTHOLOGY

EGYPTIAN MYTHOLOGY

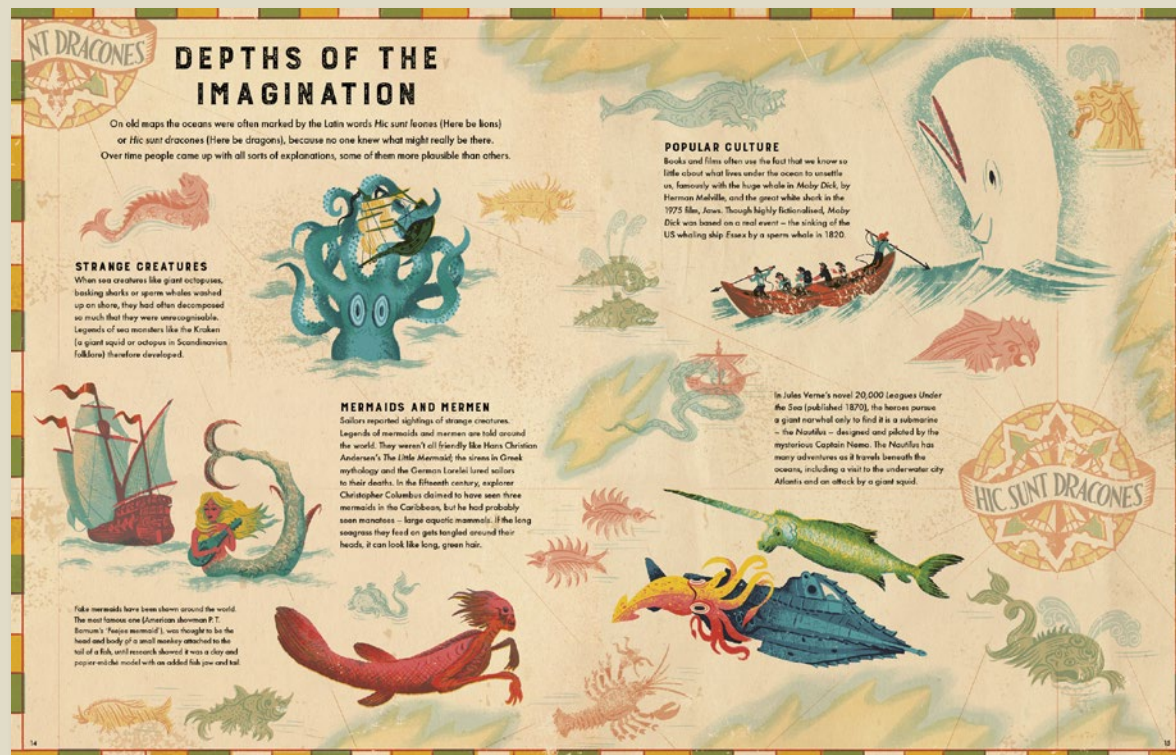
INDIAN MYTHOLOGY

AFRICAN MYTHOLOGY

AMERICAN MYTHOLOGY

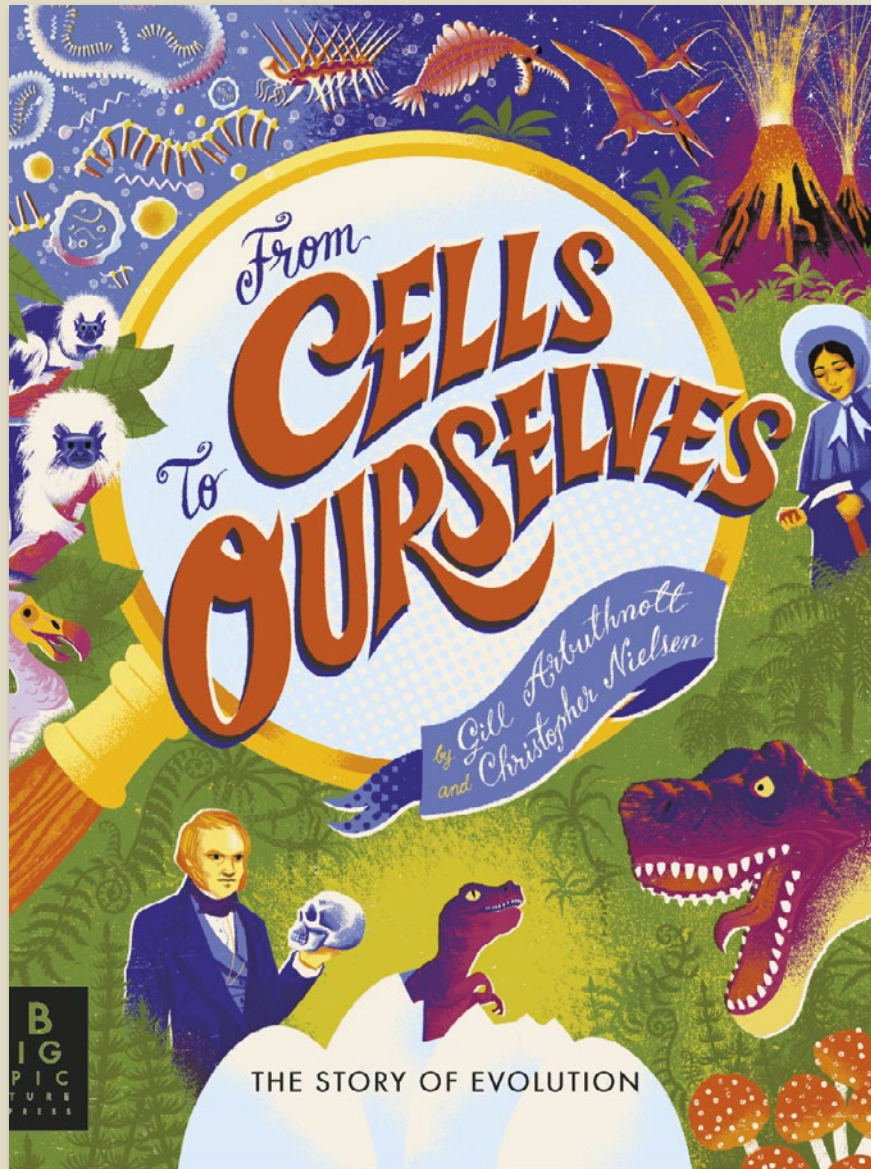
HOW THE SEA BECAME SALTY

The story of how the sea became salty is a long and interesting one. It involves a lot of different people and places. It's a story that has been told for many years. It's a story that has been told for many years. It's a story that has been told for many years.



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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.

1928 British biologist Fred Griffith discovered that bacteria can exchange genetic information. He showed that a harmless strain of bacteria could become deadly if it took up genetic material from a dead, deadly strain.

1943 American biologist Oswald Avery and his colleagues showed that DNA is the genetic material. They proved that DNA, not protein, is the molecule that carries genetic information.

1953 British scientists James Watson and Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA. They showed that DNA is a double helix, with two strands of sugar and phosphate groups twisted around each other, and nitrogenous bases pairing up in the middle.

1966 American biologist Marshall Nirenberg and his colleagues discovered the genetic code. They showed that the sequence of three nitrogenous bases in DNA (a codon) codes for a specific amino acid.

1970s American biologist Paul Berg and his colleagues developed recombinant DNA technology. They showed that DNA from different organisms can be combined in the laboratory.

1980s American biologist Kary Mullis and his colleagues developed the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). This technique allows scientists to make millions of copies of a specific DNA sequence in the laboratory.

1990s American biologist James Watson and his colleagues completed the Human Genome Project. They mapped the entire human genome, showing that we have about 3 billion base pairs of DNA.

2000s American biologist Craig Venter and his colleagues created the first synthetic cell. They showed that a cell can be created from scratch in the laboratory.

2010s American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic genome. They showed that a genome can be synthesized in the laboratory.

2013 American biologist Jennifer Doudna and her colleagues discovered CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing. This technology allows scientists to edit the DNA of any organism.

2015 American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic organism. They showed that a cell can be created from scratch in the laboratory.

2016 American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic cell. They showed that a cell can be created from scratch in the laboratory.

2017 American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic genome. They showed that a genome can be synthesized in the laboratory.

2018 American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic organism. They showed that a cell can be created from scratch in the laboratory.

2019 American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic cell. They showed that a cell can be created from scratch in the laboratory.

2020 American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic genome. They showed that a genome can be synthesized in the laboratory.

2021 American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic organism. They showed that a cell can be created from scratch in the laboratory.

2022 American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic cell. They showed that a cell can be created from scratch in the laboratory.

2023 American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic genome. They showed that a genome can be synthesized in the laboratory.

2024 American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic organism. They showed that a cell can be created from scratch in the laboratory.

THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

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

MARY ANNING (1799-1847) was a fossil collector in Lyme Regis, Dorset. She discovered the first Ichthyosaurus fossil in 1830. She also discovered the first Plesiosaurus fossil in 1830. She discovered the first Ichthyosaurus fossil in 1830. She also discovered the first Plesiosaurus fossil in 1830.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861) was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824.

RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892) was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824.

OSBORN MARTELL (1790-1852) was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824.

THE GREAT OCEANIC WALKER was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824.

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 British geologist Richard Owen discovered the first dinosaur fossil. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824.

1841 American geologist William Buckland discovered the first dinosaur fossil. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824.

1842 American geologist Richard Owen discovered the first dinosaur fossil. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824.

1843 American geologist Osborn Martell discovered the first dinosaur fossil. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824.

1844 American geologist The Great Oceanic Walker discovered the first dinosaur fossil. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824.

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.

No, no. We're one quarter of the way there. We're a bit of a fish, a bit of a bird, a bit of a monkey, and a bit of a worm.

I'm willing you, humans were definitely once fish!

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

Zam, I've got it now. Perhaps they came later.

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

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

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:

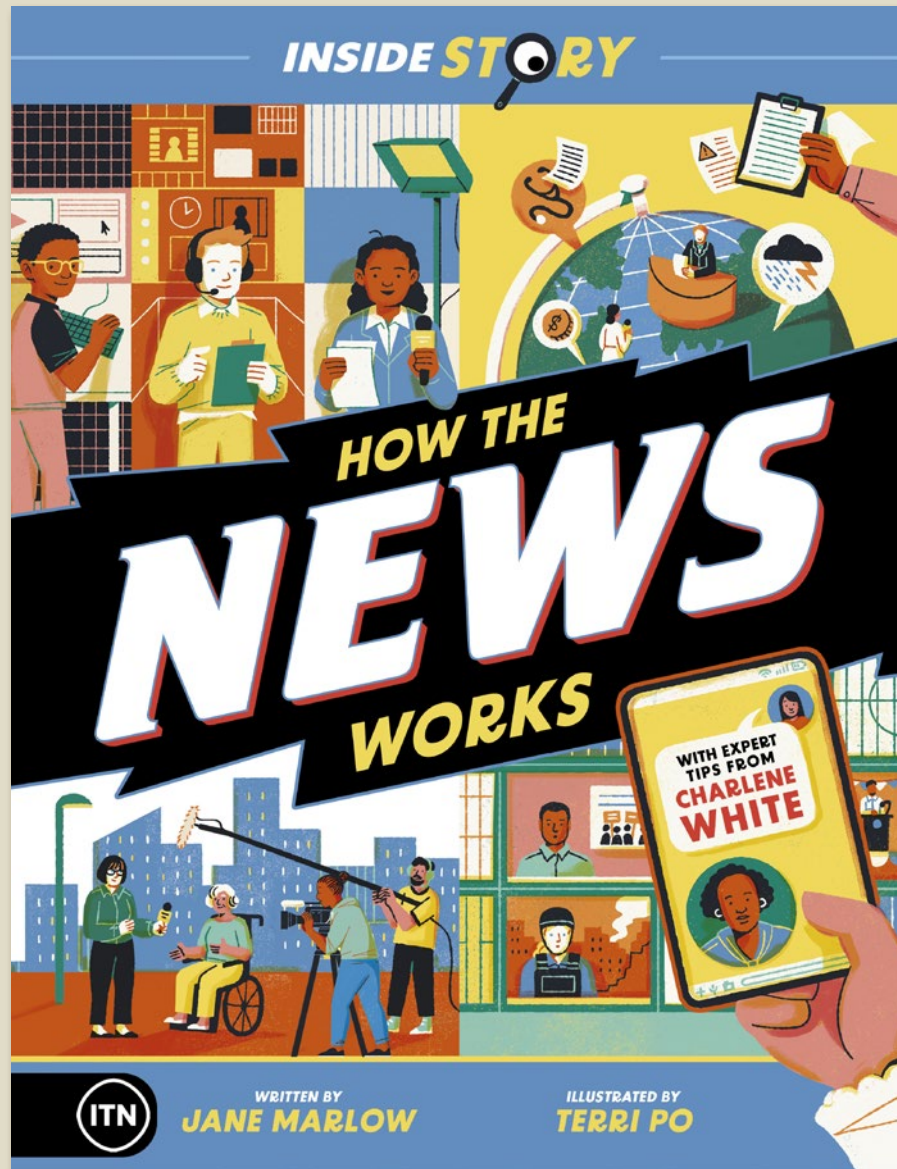
- 1) Early giraffes had short necks.
- 2) Giraffes reach upward to graze on leaves.
- 3) This stretches their necks very slightly over their lifetimes.
- 4) The next generation of giraffes inherits these slightly longer necks.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at modern, 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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Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
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Freight On Board	30/11/2023
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!

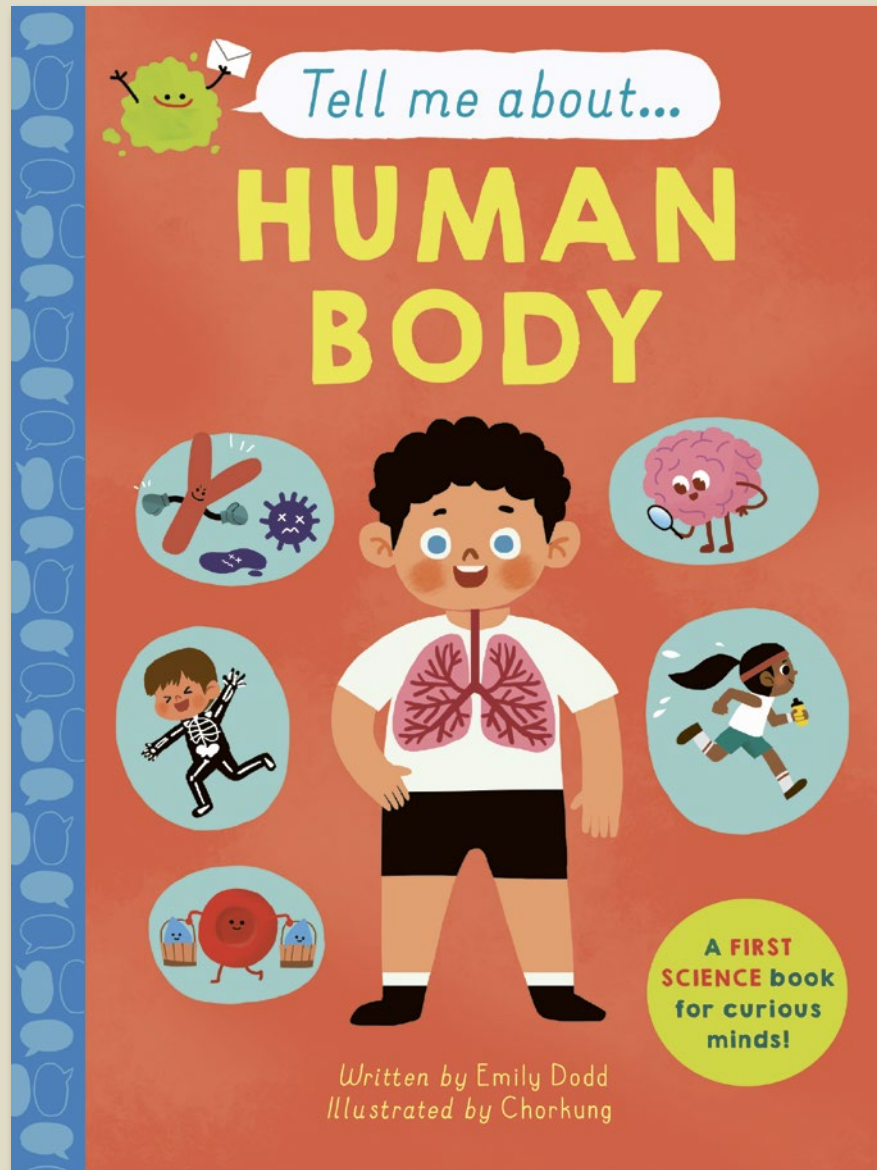
- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by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

Tell Me About: The Human Body



Big science for little readers

- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and CBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Brilliant body; The skin; Skeleton; Muscles, Brain; Thinking; Nervous system; Eyes; Ears; Mouth and Nose; Digestive System; Blood; Water; Pumping blood; Lungs and breathing; Immune system; Feelings; Helping your body

Tell Me About: The Human Body

Brilliant Body

So many amazing things are happening in your body right now! Let's take a look at just a few of them...

As you breathe, spongy bags called lungs are sucking air in and putting it into your blood.

When you run, stretchy cords called muscles pull bones back and forward. Your bones connect together in a structure called a skeleton. And your skin wraps everything up.

Tiny electrical signals are making your heart beat - to-beat-to-beat - to pump blood around your body.

Your body is made from lots of different parts that work together to do important jobs. These parts are called organs.

When you think or laugh or wiggle your toes, you use energy. The energy comes from the food you eat. The food goes into your blood and all around your body.

If you look at the pictures in this book, you're using organs called eyes. And when you think about all of this, you use an organ called the brain.

The Skin

Let's begin our body tour with your skin. This stretchy waterproof layer wraps around your body keeping germs out and keeping your insides... inside!

Your skin is full of sensors that help you to touch and feel things. You can feel pain and warmth and the tiny footpads of an insect crawling on your arm.

Did you know...? The skin is the biggest organ in the body!

Touch sensors help you to feel how hard to press when you lift it and hold objects - so you don't drop or squash them.

The top layer of your skin is dead! Underneath it, new skin is being made. It pushes the old skin upwards until it flakes off as dust. Yes, your skin becomes dust!

Your hair and nails are made from the same stuff as skin. It's called keratin.

Your skin cools your body too. One way it does this is by making little drops of liquid called sweat.

When sweat drops are warmed by a hot body, they float off into the air taking heat away with them!

Skeleton

The thing that gives your body its wonderful shape and height is a skeleton. It is made from 206 bones that join together at hinges called joints.

Full your fingers! The bones are the hard parts, and the joints are where your fingers bend.

Strong bony bones called cartilage make up some parts of the skeleton including your ears, your nose and sections of your ribs.

The skeleton protects your insides too. Your ribs make a cage around your lungs and heart and your skull is like a helmet, protecting your brain.

Inside your biggest bones is a juice called marrow. New blood is being made in the marrow. That's right, your bones can make blood!

Bones are full of tiny holes that make them light. But the pattern of the holes makes them really strong too.

Short stretchy cords called ligaments stick the bones to each other. Longer, stretchy cords called muscles pull the bones around so you can move.

Muscles

Muscles are stretchy cords that pull body parts to make them move. If you wiggle your eyebrows and stick out your tongue, you did it using muscles!

Muscles can pull, but they can't push so they need to work in teams. One muscle pulls a body part one way, and another muscle pulls it back again.

Great teamwork muscles!

1. Bend your arm. The set of muscles at the front of your arm, called triceps, pulled it up by getting shorter.

2. Now straighten your arm. Another set of muscles at the back of your arm, called biceps, pulled your arm down to straighten it.

The muscles that move your bones around are called skeletal muscles. But they're not the only muscles you have!

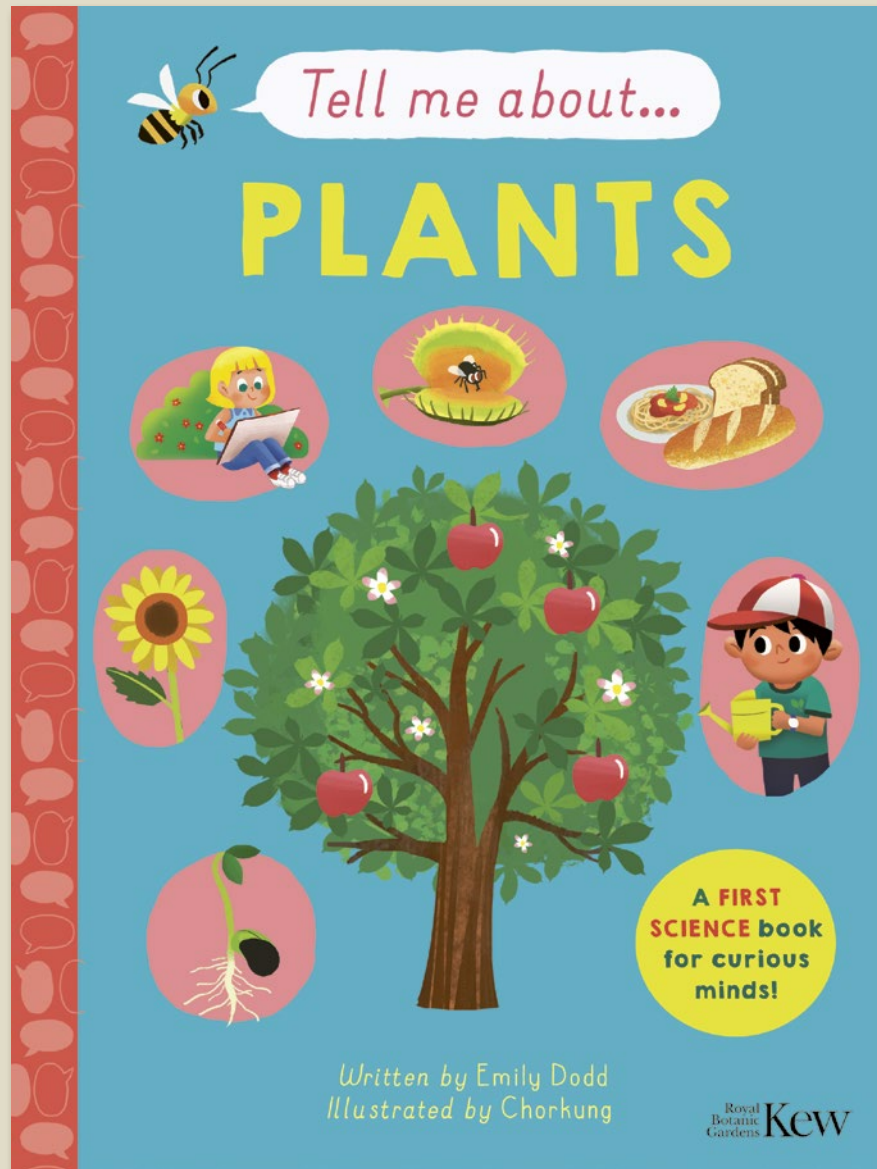
Cardiac muscles make your heart squash to pump blood.

Smooth muscles line the tubes in your body. They help push things through the tubes.

Did you know...? Muscles help you hold in pee until you're ready to let it go.

Pub Date	02/02/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787418097
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

Tell Me About: Plants



Big science for little readers

- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung.
- Partnering with Kew Gardens for the UK edition. Kew are also acting as consultants.
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Plants are wonderful; Parts of a Plant; Flowers; Fruit; Getting Planted; Growing from a Seed; Drinking Water; Making Food from Sunlight; Leaves; Plant Families; Flowering Plants; Grasses; Trees and Seasons; Types of Tree; Plant Defences; Plant Attack!; Record Holders; Thank You Plants!; Glossary

Tell Me About: Plants



Pub Date	02/02/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787418080
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

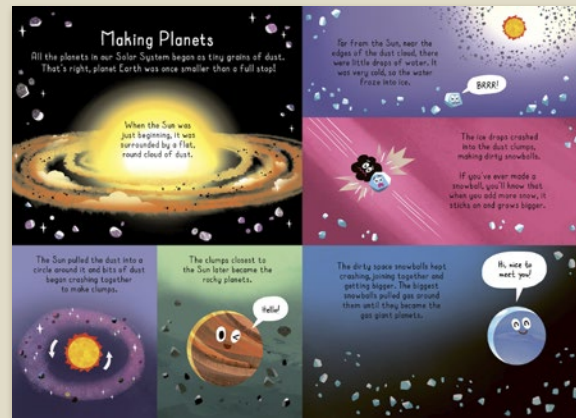
Tell Me About: Space



Big science for little readers.

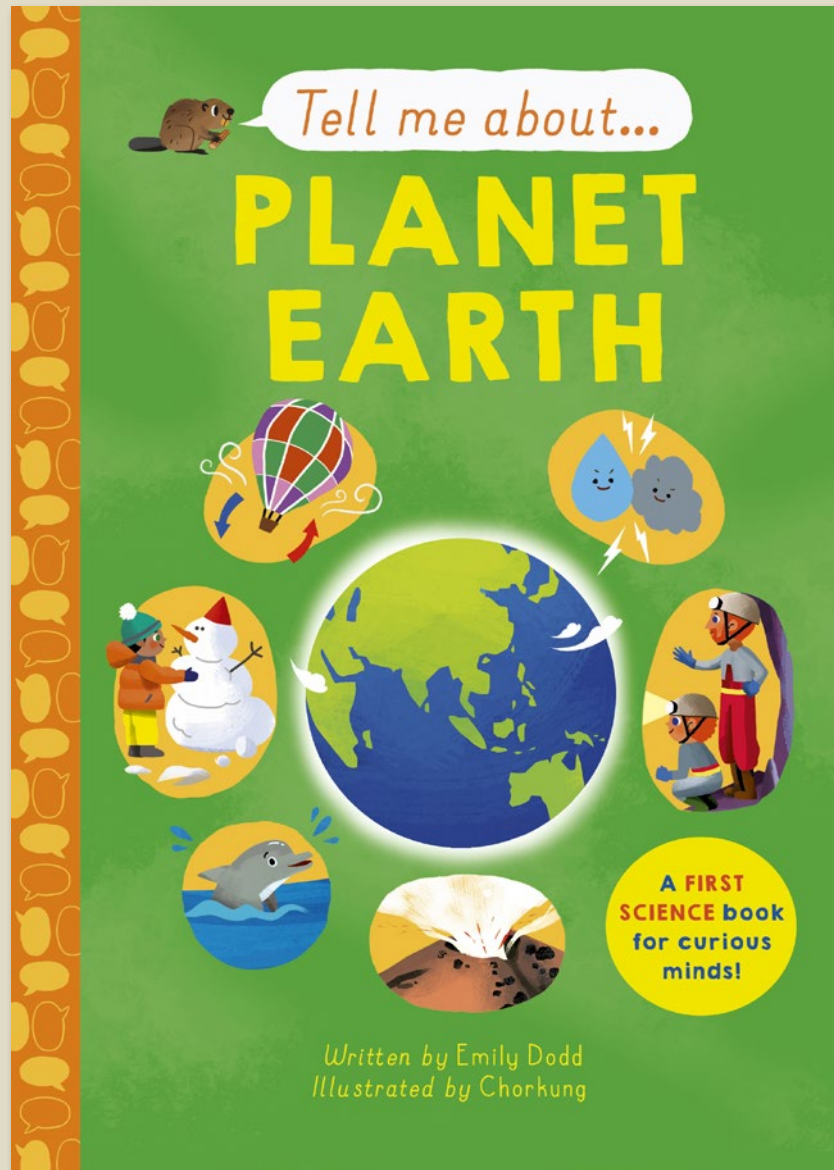
- The third title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at space for young children, featuring topics such as: planets and moons, the solar system, stars and galaxy, constellations, what's in the night sky, gravity, the big bang, going into space and much more!
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
- Cover finishes: matt lam + spot UV.

Tell Me About: Space



Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800783447
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2800 words
Rights Available	World

Tell Me About: Planet Earth



Big science for little readers.

- The fourth title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at earth science for young children, covering topics such as day and night, seasons and weather, biomes, physical landscapes, the water cycle, volcanoes and earthquakes, fossil fuels, carbon emissions and much more!
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
- Cover finishes: matt lam + spot UV.

Tell Me About: Planet Earth

Earth is Home

You live on a brilliant ball of spinning rock called Earth. It's a planet, travelling through space on a gigantic loop around a star called the Sun.

There's another ball of rock about a quarter of the size of Earth and you can see it in the night sky. It's called the Moon.

It takes a month for the Moon to travel around Earth on an oval path.

It takes a whole year to travel all the way around the Sun. So if you are five years old, you have circled the Sun five times already!

Earth travels around the Sun on an oval path but it also spins on the spot. The spin is why it gets dark at night.

Your home turns away from the Sun at night and by morning it has turned back towards the Sun once again. It takes 24 hours for a complete spin to happen, and we call that a whole day.

Caves

Caves are big holes carved into cliffs by waves hitting the rock. But they can also form underground as rain trickles through cracks in the rock.

That's right, tiny little rain droplets can make massive caves because they dissolve the rock away a little bit at a time.

Underground rivers flow through caves. They wear the floor of the cave down to make them even bigger.

Inside the cave, some droplets of rainwater evaporate. As the liquid water drops turn into gas, they leave behind the tiny bits of rock they were carrying. The bits of rock stick to the roof.

In a thousand years, all the drops of water will have left enough rock behind to make a shape about as long as your finger. This is called a stalactite.

The same thing happens as the water drops onto the floor of the cave too. The cave floor grows upwards into a wider opening, which is called a stalagmite.

Digging and Drilling

When humans dig useful rocks and metals out of the ground, it is called mining. People also drill long holes deep down into the rock to find little pockets of gas and a liquid called oil.

The oil and gas found deep underground were once tiny sea creatures. They sank to the bottom of the sea and got squashed over millions of years. They turned into a dark liquid called oil and a gas called methane.

Coal is a black rock that gives off lots of heat when it burns. It is made from leaves that took in swamps millions of years ago.

We can burn oil, coal and methane gas to make electricity and to power vehicles.

Most metals are hidden underground with other rocks. A few metals are found just as they are at the surface, including gold, silver and copper.

Metals can make lots of useful things including bikes, phones, computers and cars.

Oceans

If you flew out into space and looked back at Earth it would look blue. That's because two thirds of our planet's surface is covered in liquid water. It's mostly found in the oceans and seas.

Waves

Waves are made on the surface of the water as the wind pushes the sea.

Tides

The sea comes in at high tide and goes out at low tide. This happens twice every day because of the way Earth is spinning beneath the Moon.

That's right, the Moon makes our tides! Gravity is a pull that happens between Earth, the Moon and the Sun. It pulls on you too. When you jump, gravity pulls you back down to Earth.

Low tide

High tide

The oceans on planet Earth slowly change shape because the rock beneath them is moving. This creates underwater valleys, caves and mountains.

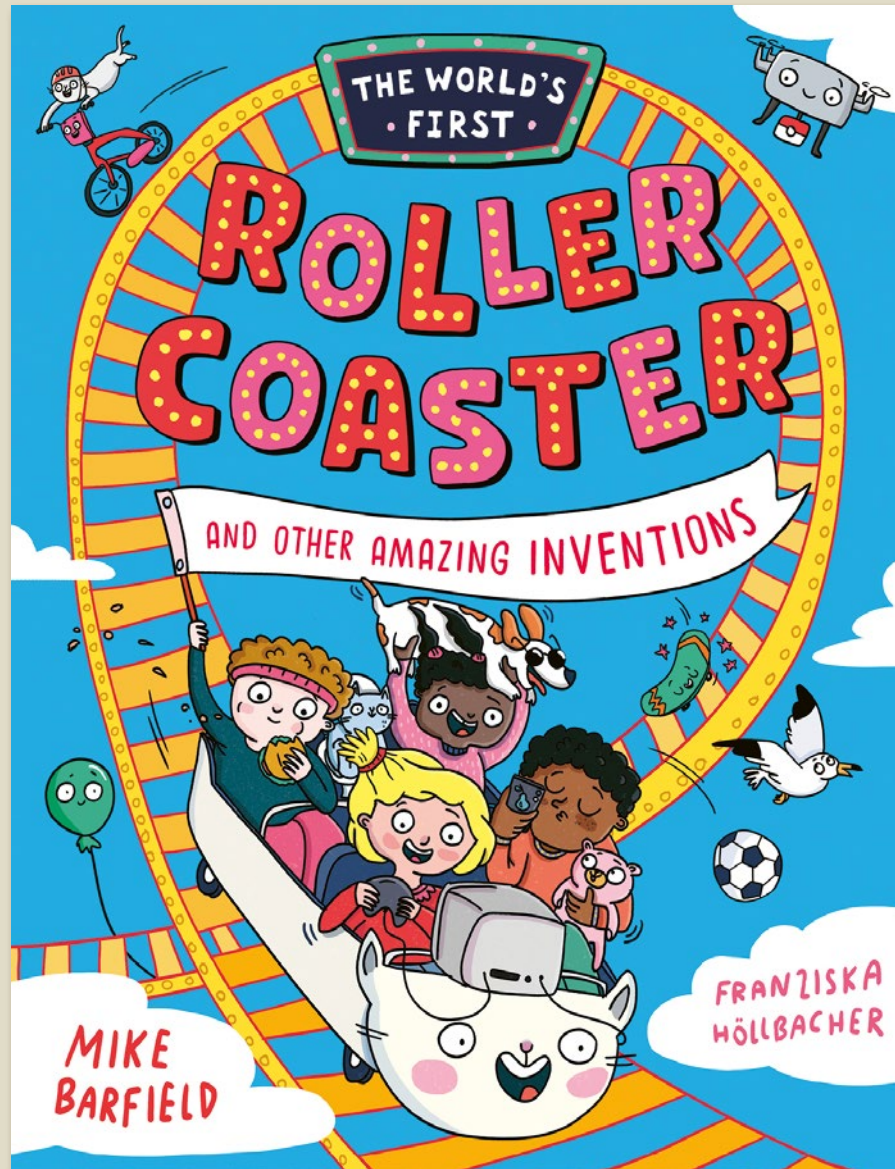
Mountain

Valley

Did you know...? Seawater is salty because of salt from rocks!

Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800783454
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Rights Available	World

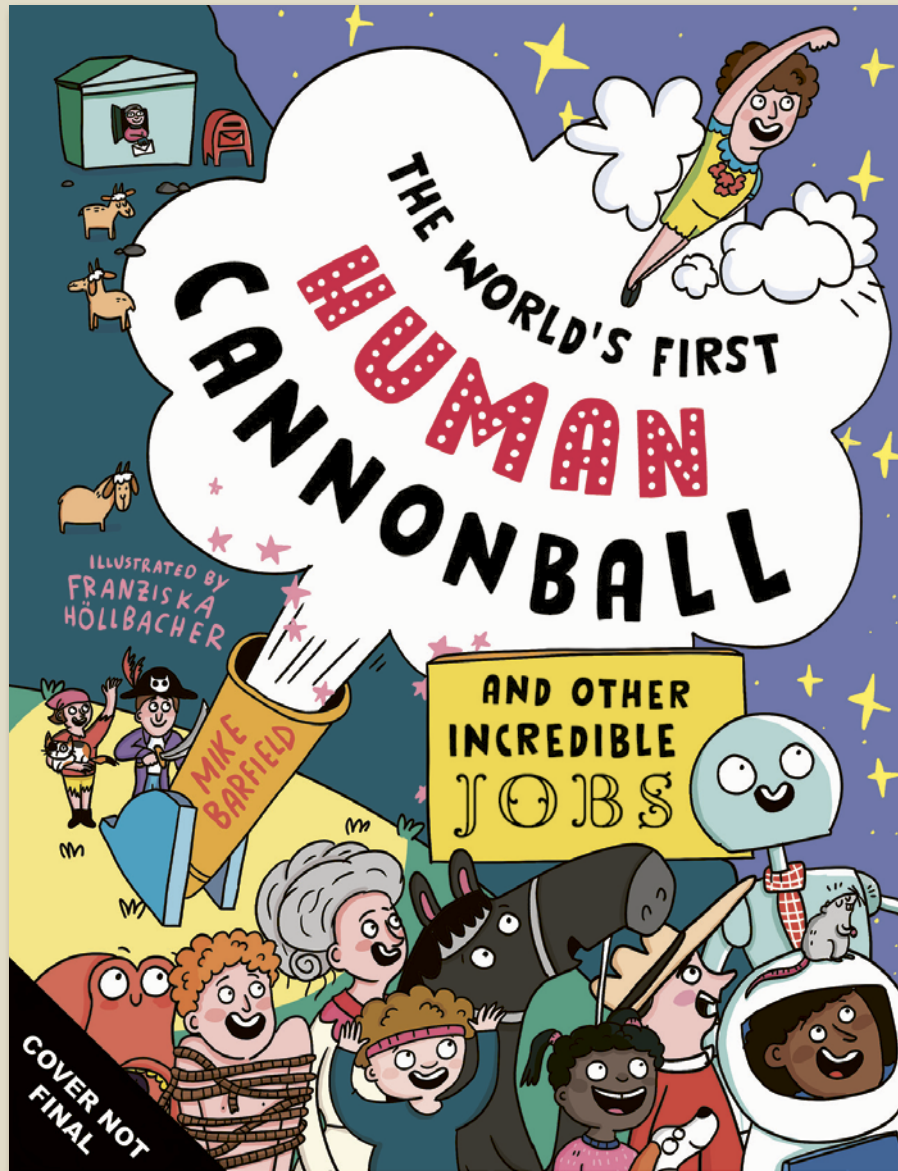
The World's First Rollercoaster



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

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

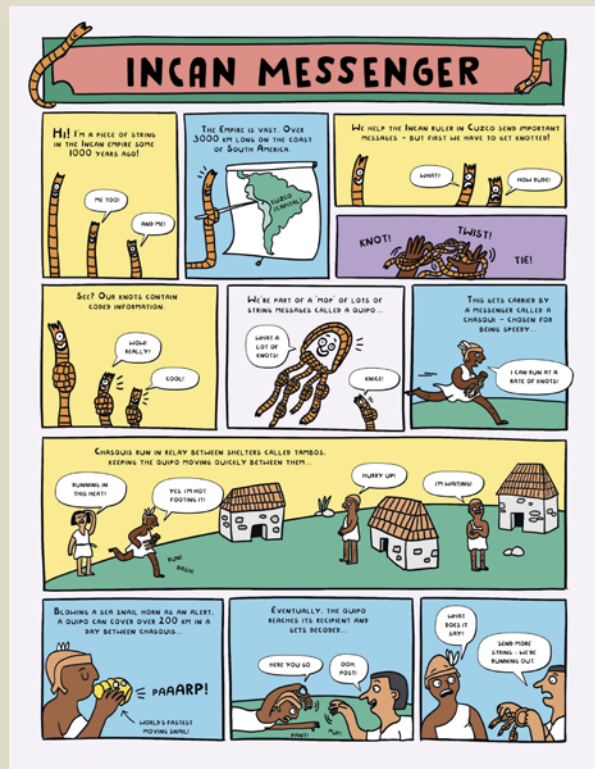
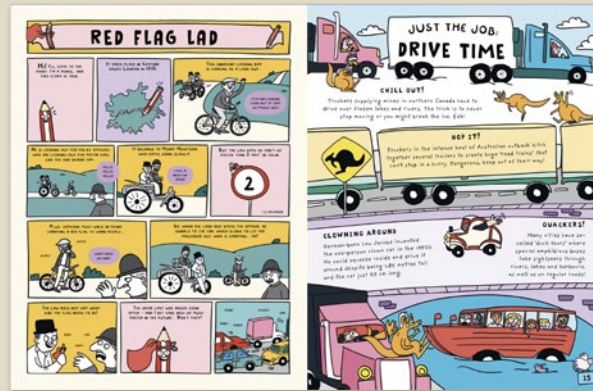
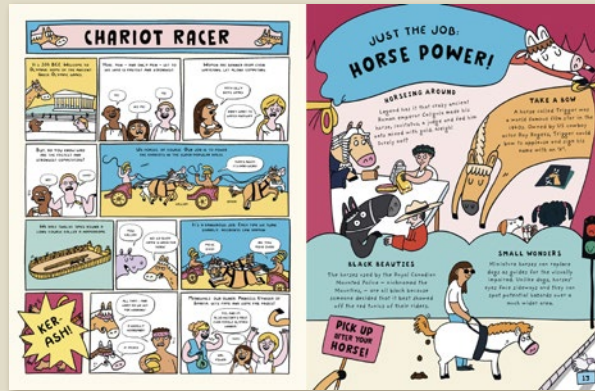
The World's First Human Cannonball



Roll up, roll up! Get your tickets for a whirlwind tour through history's weirdest and wackiest jobs!

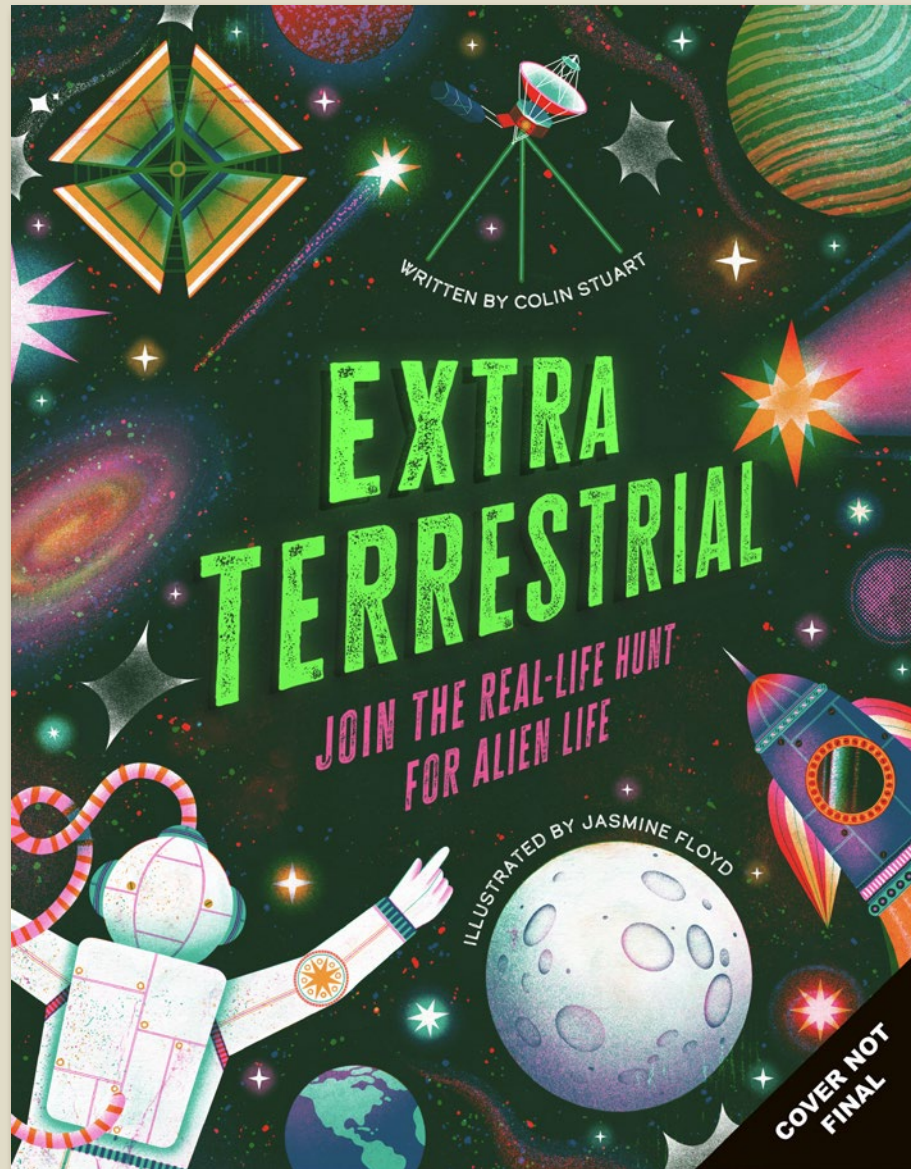
- An irresistible exposé into the world of work from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo*, *a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book with Facts.
- Featuring the weirdest and wackiest jobs throughout the ages, this book is packed with facts for curious minds. Includes jobs in travel, science and sport, as well as the worst jobs in history... and some of the more curious jobs of today!

The World's First Human Cannonball



Pub Date	03/04/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783737
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Translation Files	22/07/2024
Files To Printer	11/11/2024
Freight On Board	30/01/2025
Rights Available	World

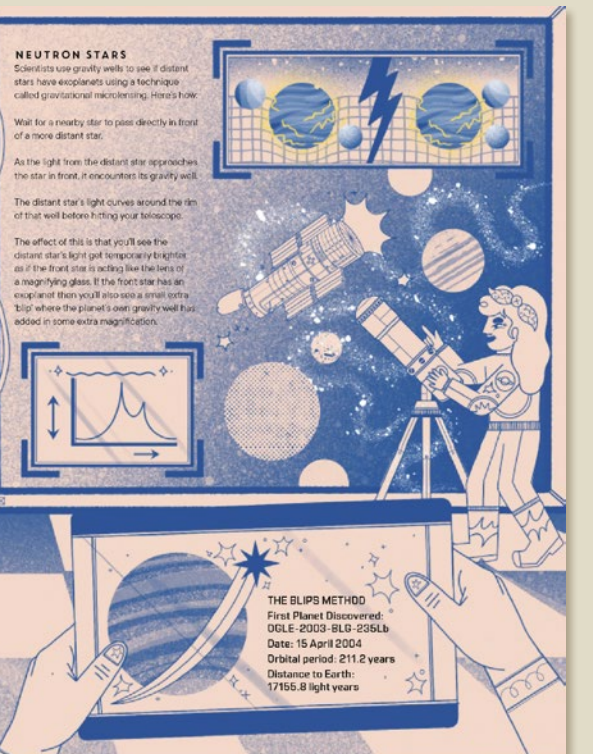
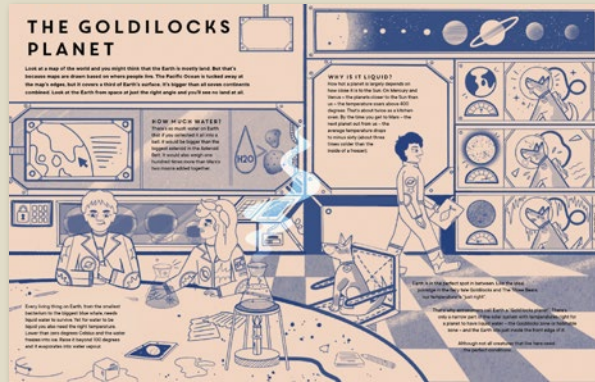
Extra Terrestrial



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

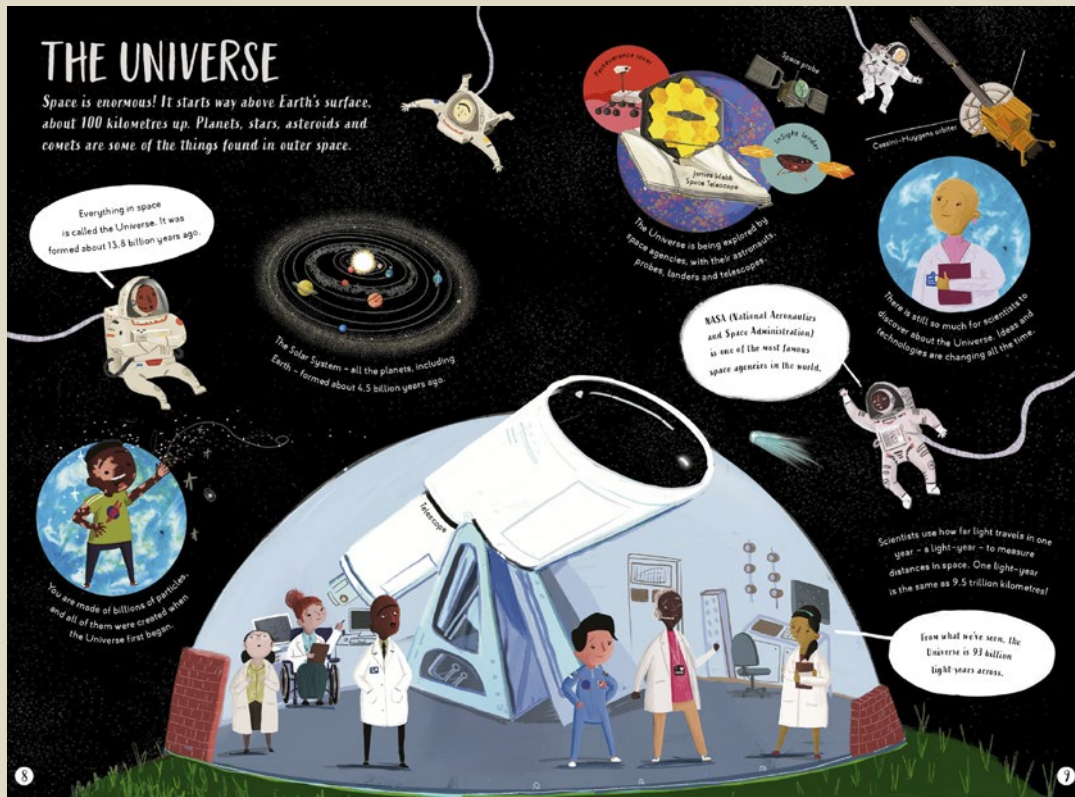
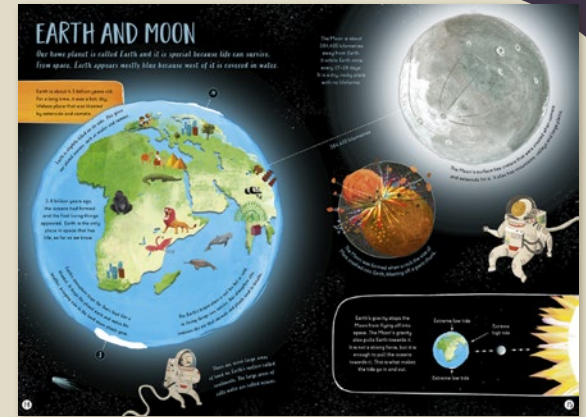
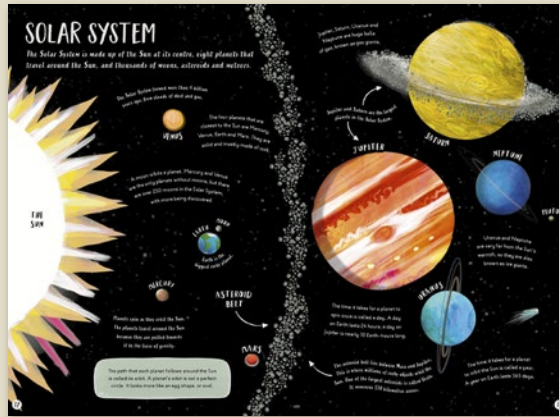
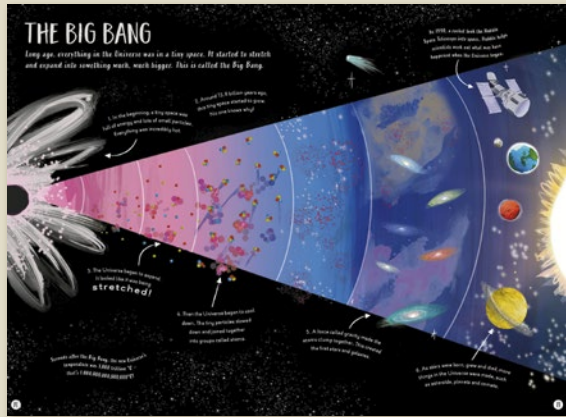
My First Book of Space



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



Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800784741
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Aaron Cushley
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World

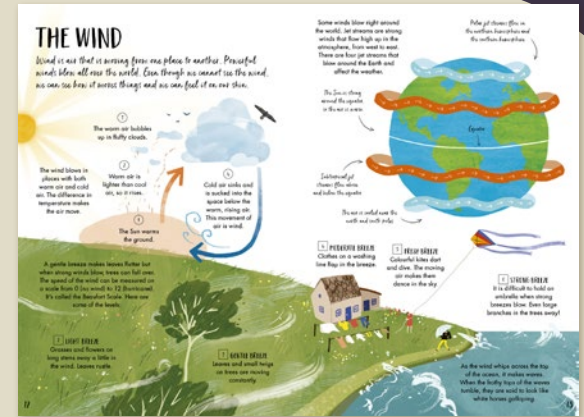
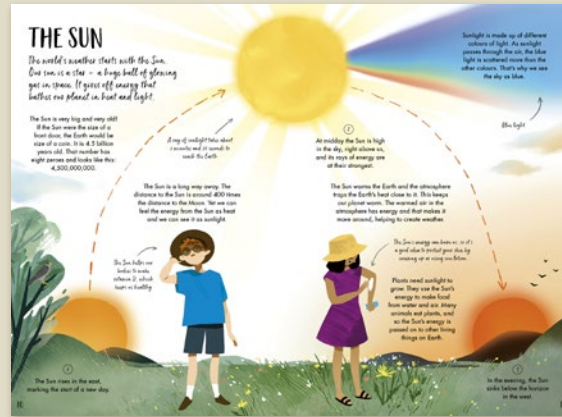
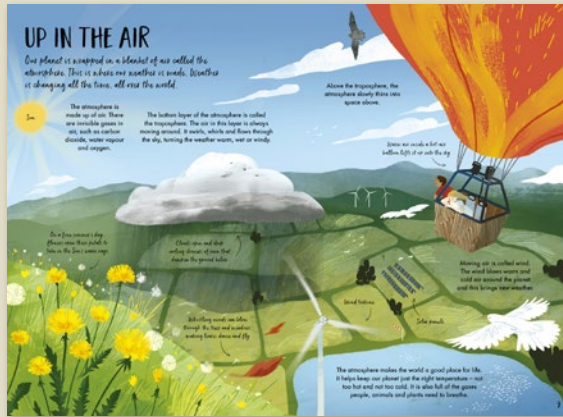
My First Book of Weather



A bright first book about the weather

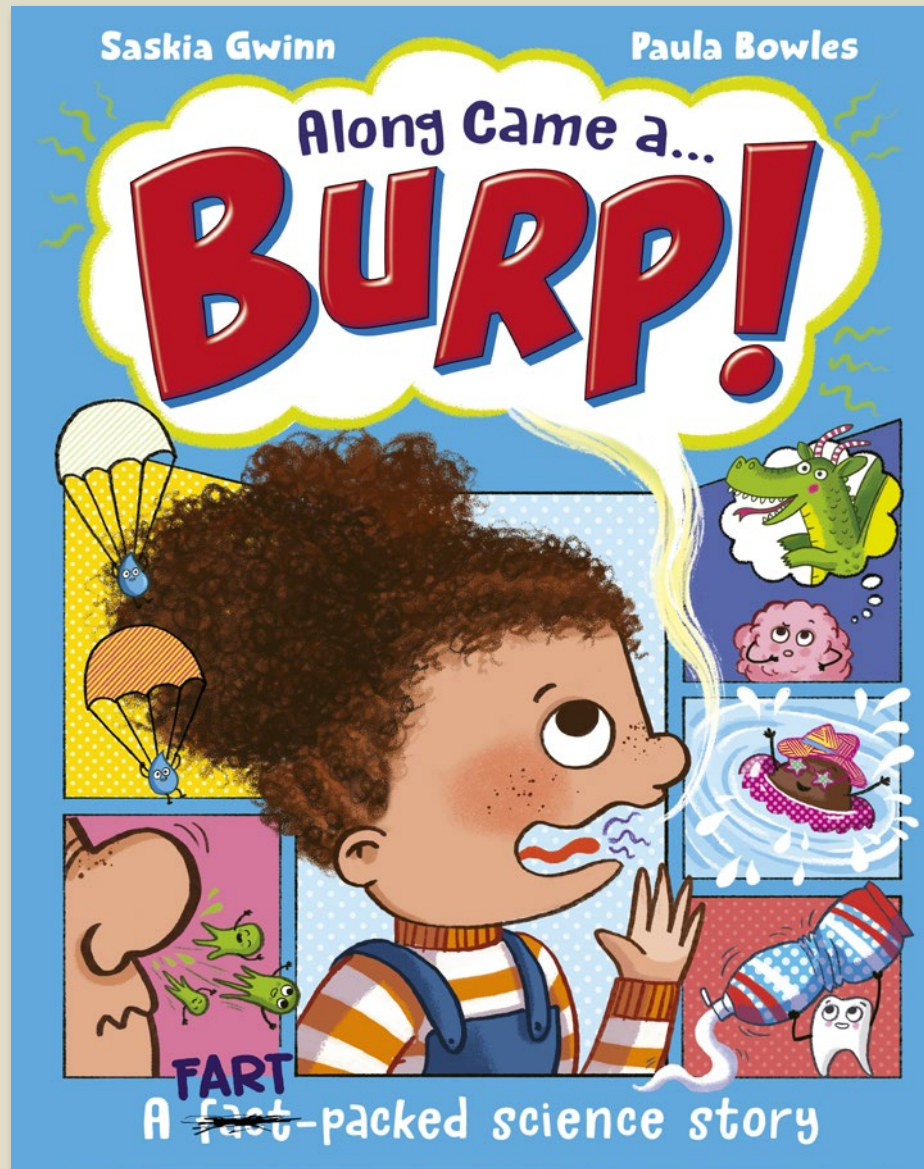
- *My First Book of Nature*, the first title in the series, has sold over 60,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Comprised of four clear sections
- Sample contents: **What is weather?** Up in the air/The sun/The wind; **What's the weather today?** Land and sea/Nature's weather warnings/A storm is 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



Pub Date	19/08/2021
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787418509
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Cinyee Chiu
Extent	64pp
Word Count	6250 words
Rights Available	World

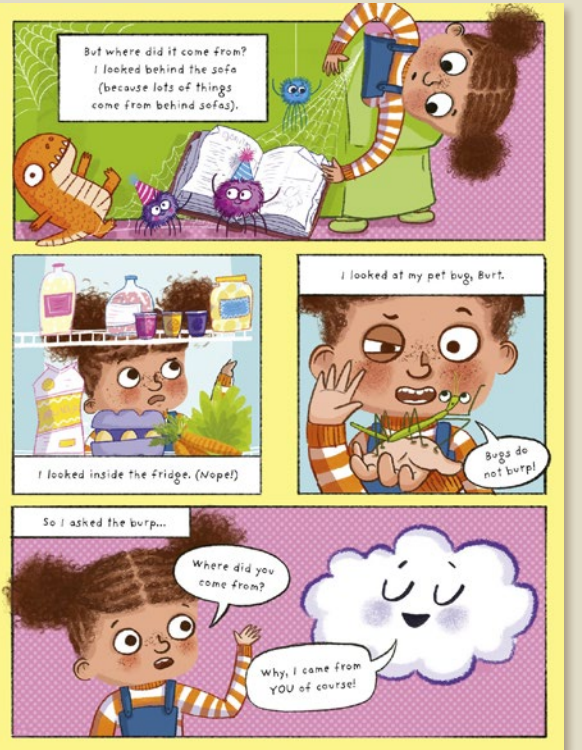
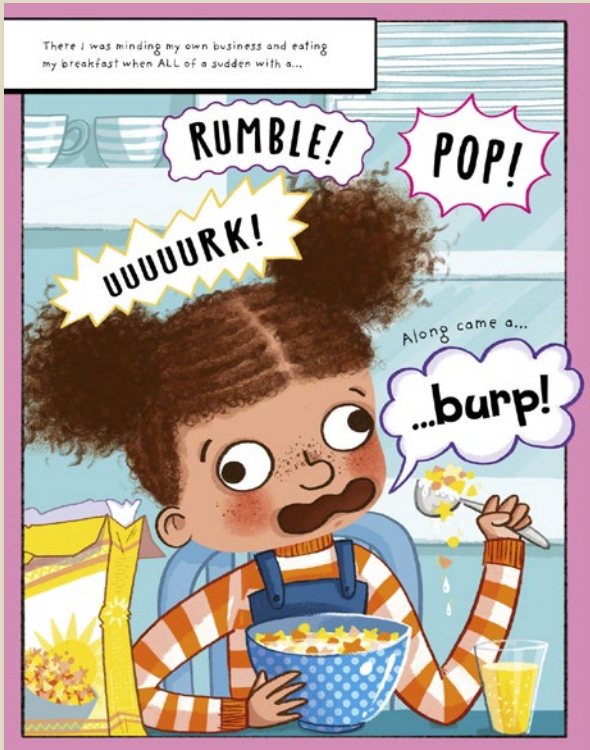
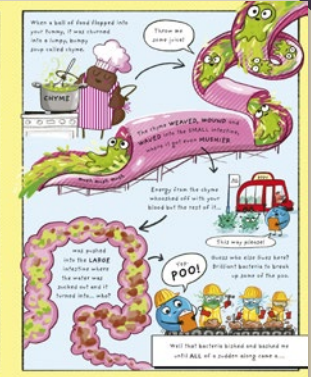
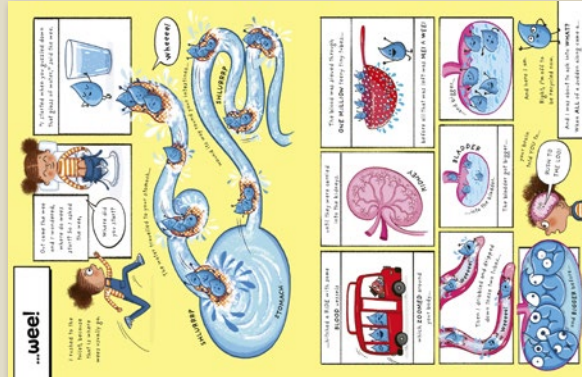
Along Came a... Burp!



A laugh-out-loud science storybook all about the human body!

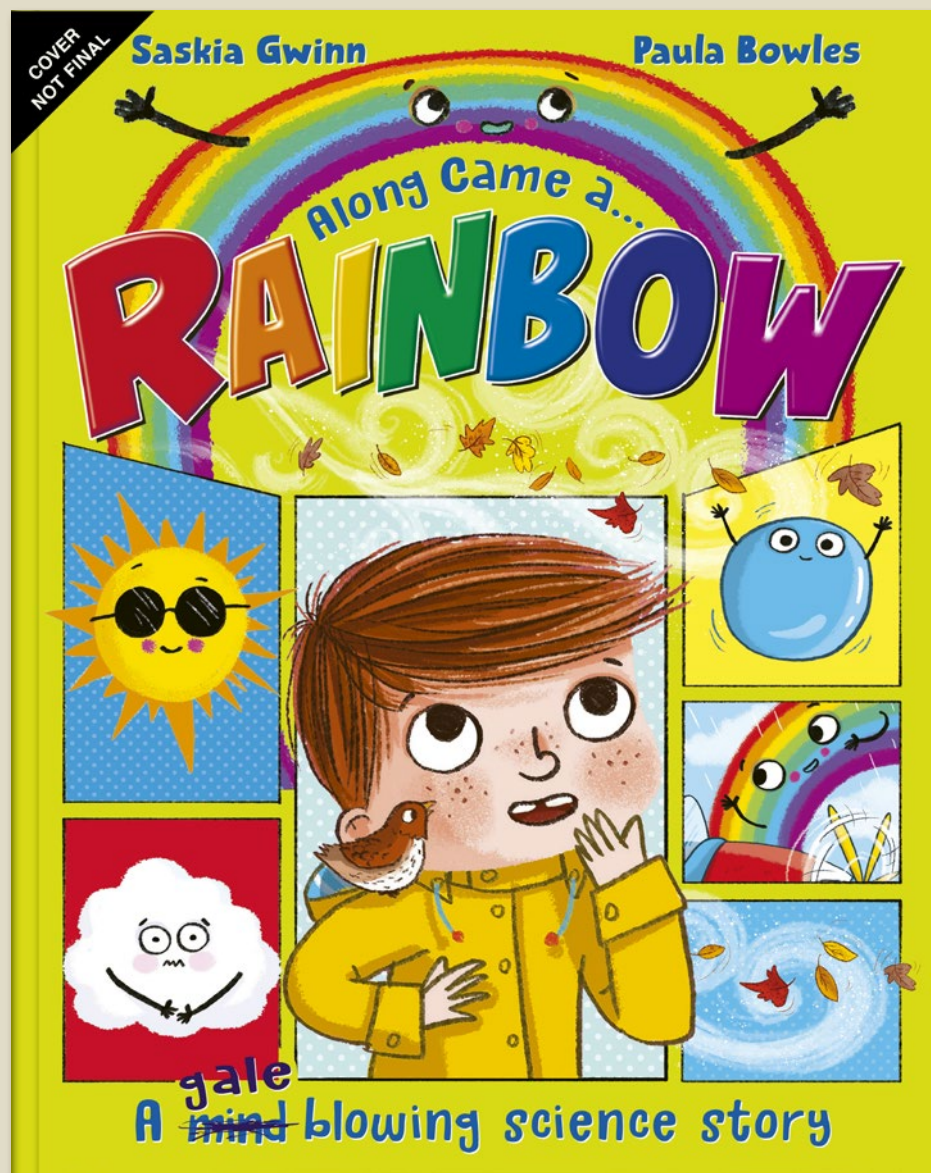
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to super-speedy sneezes. Paula was shortlisted for the Indie Book Awards 2023 and The Alligators Mouth Award 2023.
- With warm, funny text by rising-star Saskia Gwinn (author of *Scientists are Saving the World* and *I am Not the Easter Bunny*).

Along Came a... Burp!



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785175
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2585 words
Freight On Board	18/04/2024
Rights Available	World

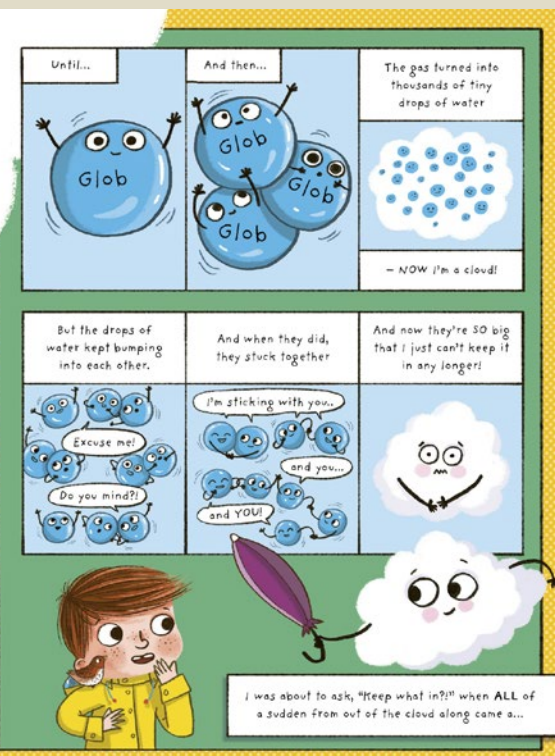
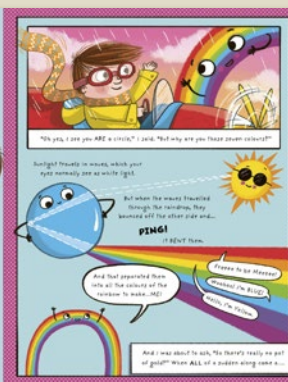
Along Came a... Rainbow!



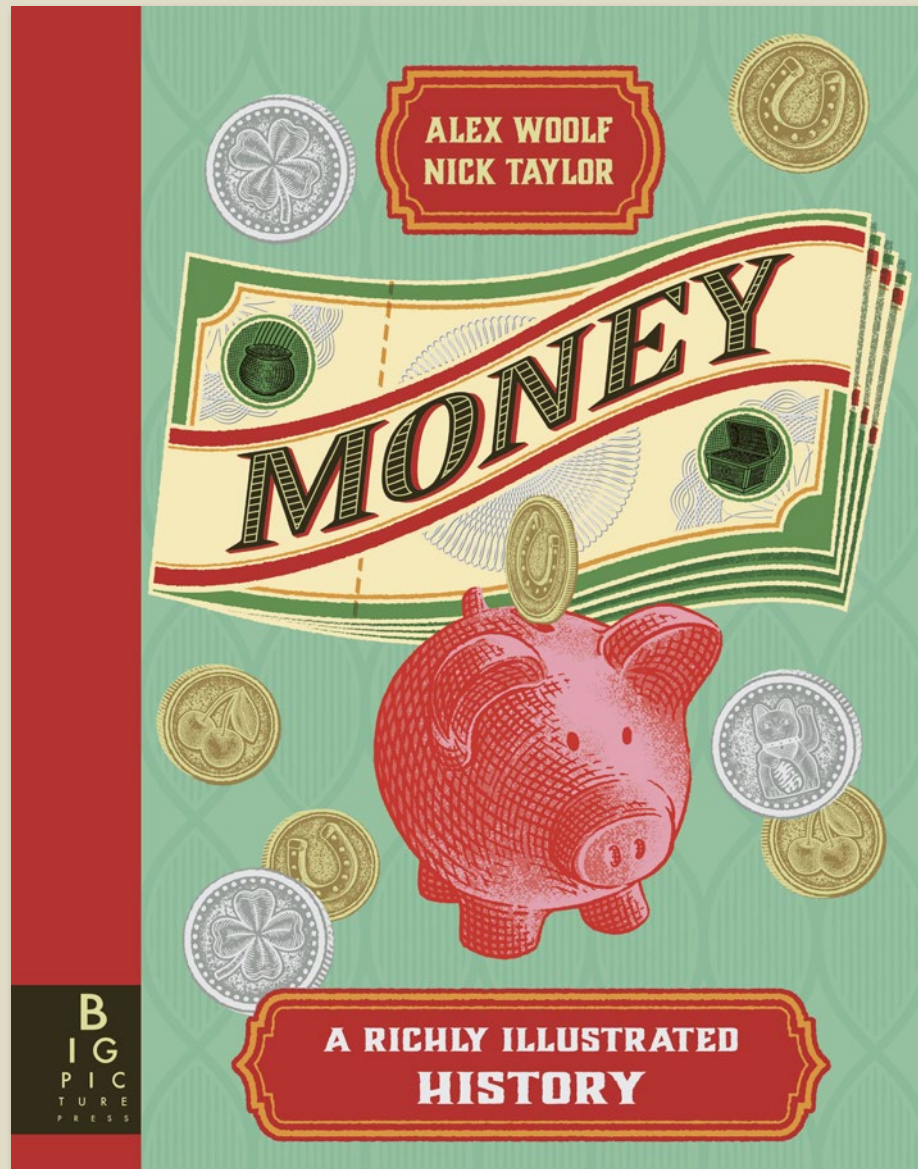
A laugh-out-loud science story all about the weather!

- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to super-speedy sneezes. Paula was shortlisted for the Indie Book Awards 2023 and The Alligators Mouth Award 2023.
- With warm, funny text by rising-star Saskia Gwinn (author of *Scientists are Saving the World* and *I am Not the Easter Bunny*).

Along Came a... Rainbow!



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785458
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2500 words
Translation Files	21/10/2024
Files To Printer	10/02/2025
Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World



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 there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

The earliest form of representative money was gold coins. They were made of gold and had a picture of a ruler on them. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Roman Empire and the Islamic world. Representative money is made from things that represent something valuable. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Representative money is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong.

FIAT MONEY

The earliest form of fiat money was paper money. It was made of paper and had a picture of a ruler on it. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Chinese and the Islamic world. Fiat money is made from things that have no value on their own. It is only valuable because a government tells it is valuable. Fiat money is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

To understand why money is useful, let's try to imagine a world without money. In such a world, the only way to get hold of the things you need would be to make or grow them, or steal them from other people. These people are called barter. Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money.

BARTER AND GIFTS

Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money. It is often used in places where there is no money or where the money is not trusted. Barter is often used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road. Barter is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is weak.

THE PROBLEMS WITH BARTER

Barter has several problems. First, it is difficult to find someone who has what you need and who wants what you have. Second, it is difficult to measure the value of things. Third, it is difficult to store things. Fourth, it is difficult to transport things. Fifth, it is difficult to divide things. Sixth, it is difficult to trade for things that are not needed immediately.

CONSEQUENCE OF WANT

Barter is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is weak. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road. Barter is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong.

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. People had to make it with their hands. They used things like gold, silver, and copper. They used things like cowrie shells, beads, and stones. They used things like cowrie shells, beads, and stones. They used things like cowrie shells, beads, and stones.

LEATHER MONEY

Leather money was used in many parts of the world, including the Islamic world. It was made of leather and had a picture of a ruler on it. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Islamic world. Leather money is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong.

MINERAL PRODUCTS

Mineral products were used in many parts of the world, including the Islamic world. They were made of minerals and had a picture of a ruler on them. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Islamic world. Mineral products are often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong.

LEATHER MONEY

Leather money was used in many parts of the world, including the Islamic world. It was made of leather and had a picture of a ruler on it. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Islamic world. Leather money is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong.

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 Hittites of ancient Mesopotamia used butter as a form of money. They used it to pay for things and to trade with other people.

CHEESE

In ancient Mesopotamia, cheese was used as a form of money. It was used to pay for things and to trade with other people.

EELS

In ancient China, eels were used as a form of money. They were used to pay for things and to trade with other people.

COCONUTS

In ancient Hawaii, coconuts were used as a form of money. They were used to pay for things and to trade with other people.

EGGS

In ancient Japan, eggs were used as a form of money. They were used to pay for things and to trade with other people.

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.

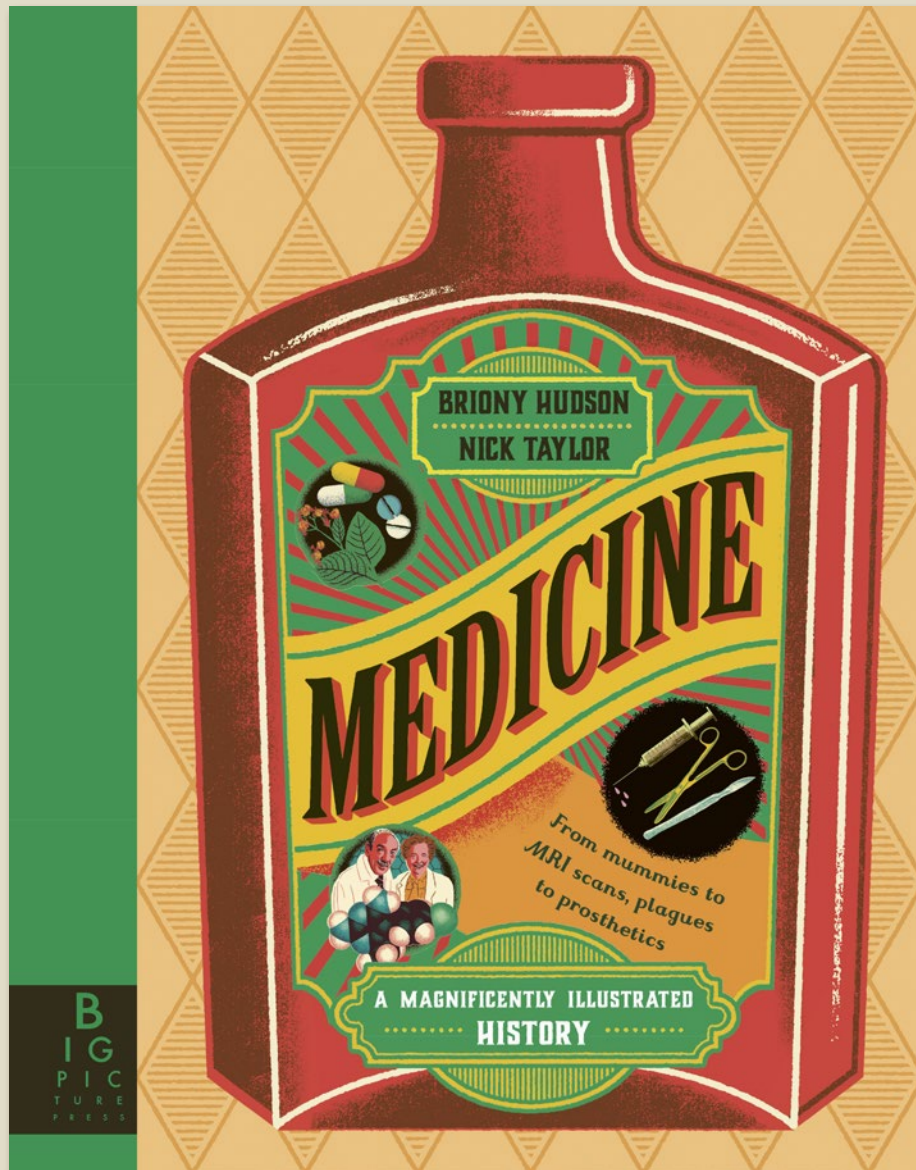
KNIVES

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

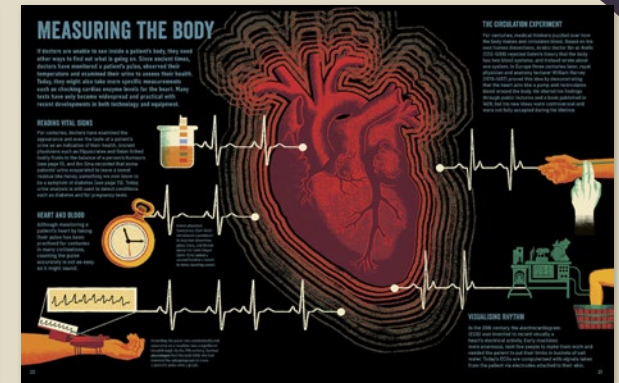
The small Pacific island of Yap possesses the world's biggest money. Rai stones are huge discs of rock weighing up to 8 tonnes each. The stones are rarely moved, and are not used for day-to-day transactions, but they change hands as ceremonial gifts, to forge alliances, resolve conflicts or to apologise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

Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800785700
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Translation Files	13/05/2024
Files To Printer	30/04/2024
Freight On Board	17/07/2024
Rights Available	World



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



Pub Date	18/08/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419377
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Briony Hudson
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	15000 words
Rights Available	World

BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



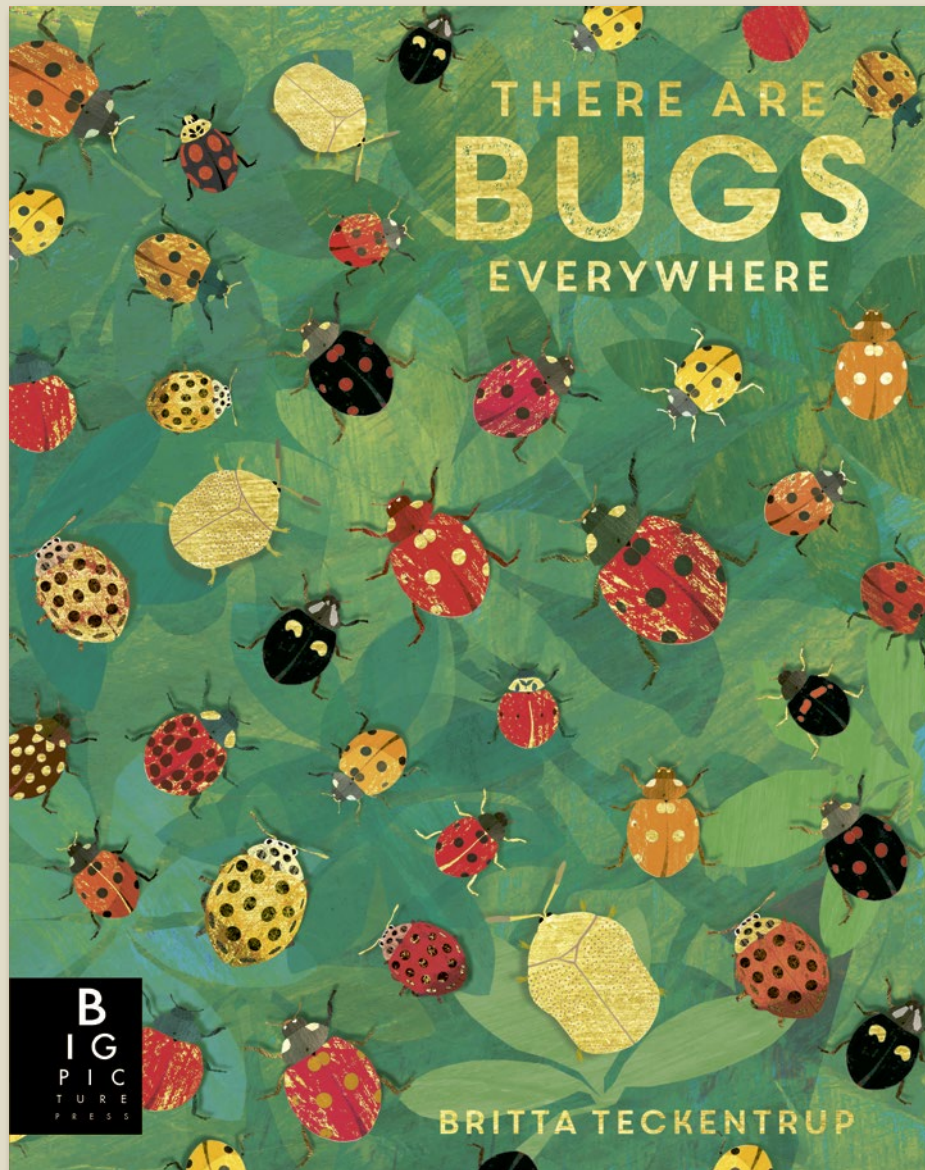
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

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



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

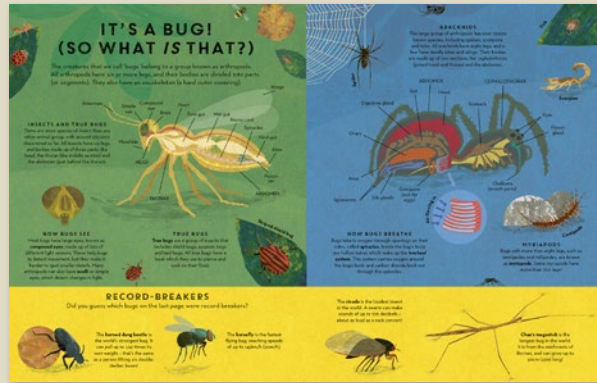
There are Bugs Everywhere



Explore the world of bugs in this sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book.

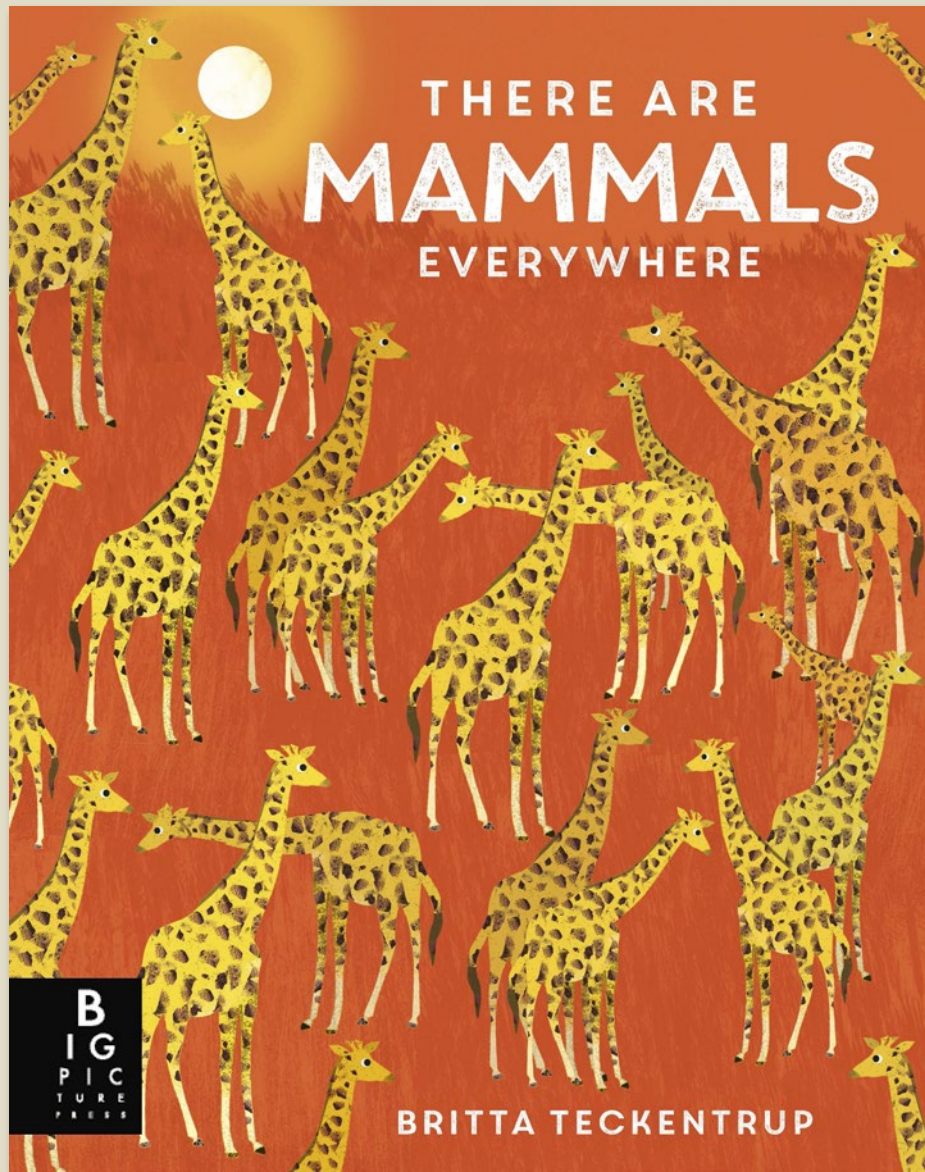
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Britta's *One Is Not A Pair* series has sold over 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: What are bugs?/History of bugs/Rainforest bugs/Communal living (bees)/Feeding/Staying alive/Clever hunters (spiders)/Bug parents/Migration (Madagascan sunset moth)/Bugs and people
- The colourful exploration of Bugs follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There Are Fish Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world

There are Bugs Everywhere



Pub Date	03/02/2022
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781787418219
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

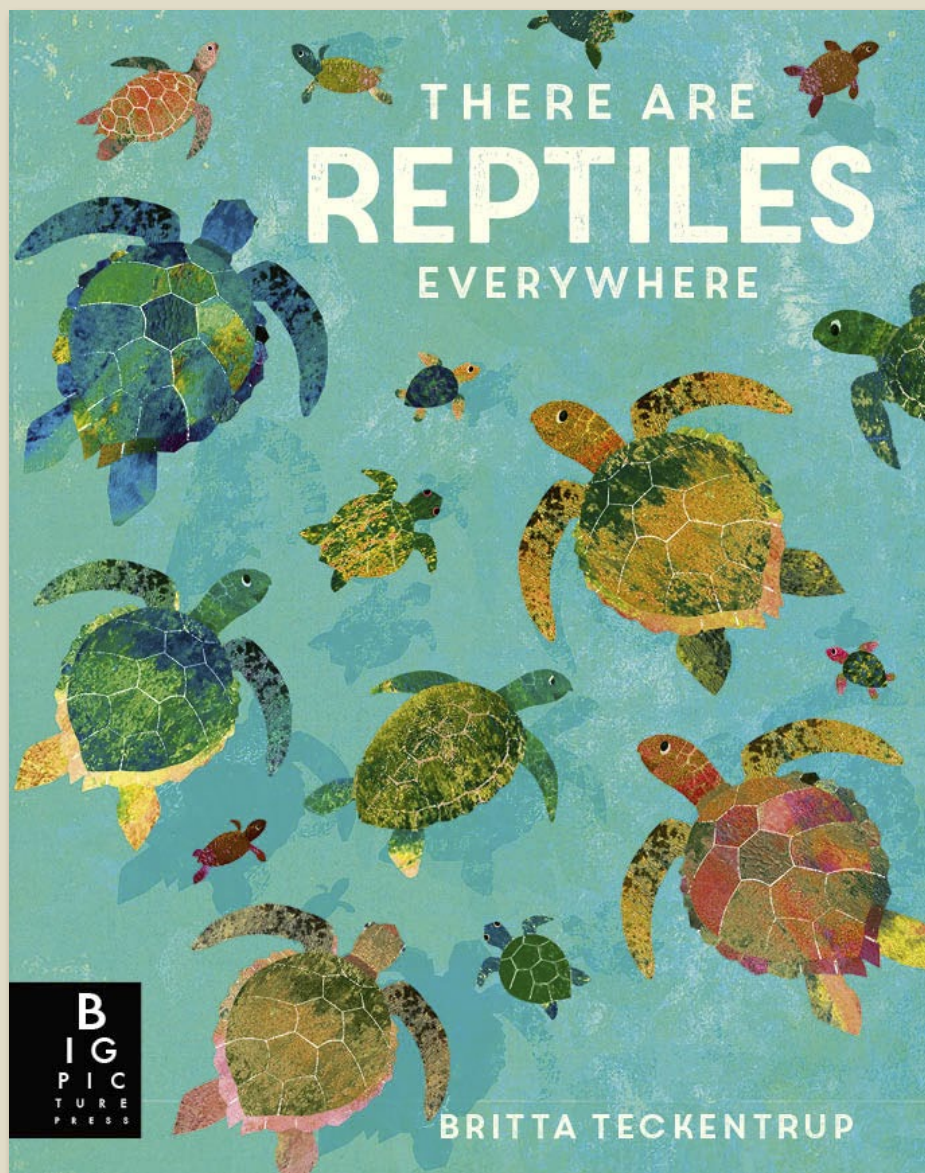
There are Mammals Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to mammals.

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

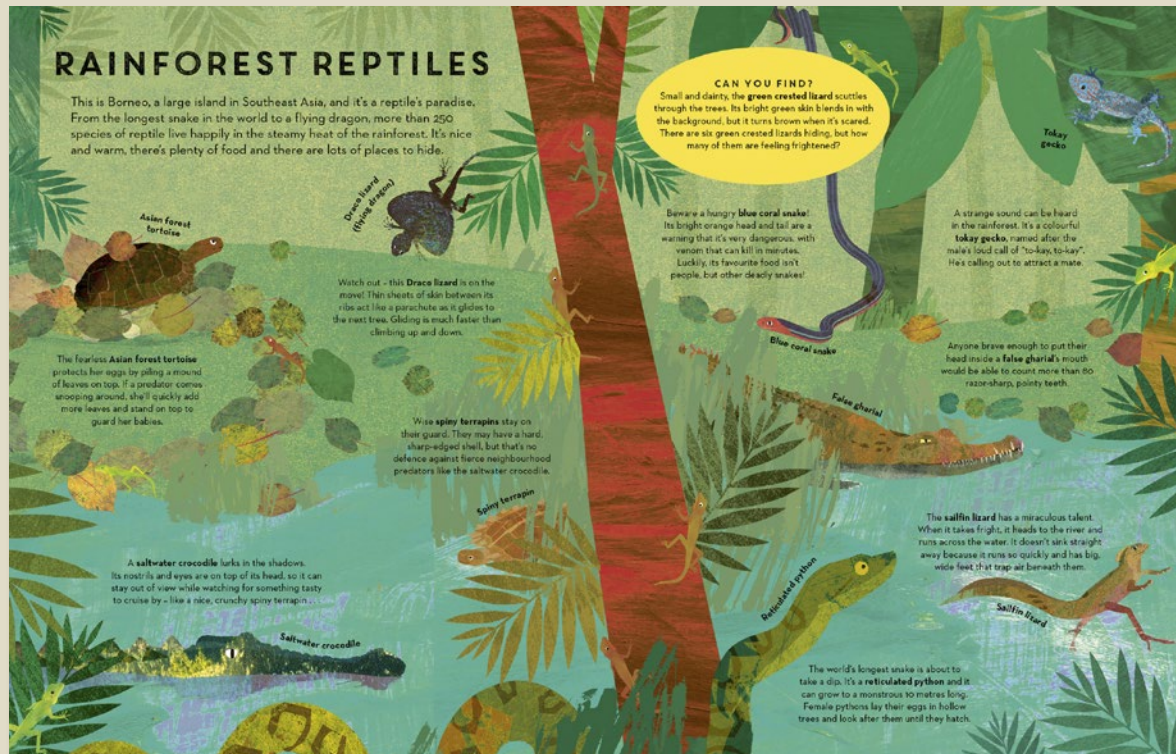
There are Reptiles Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.

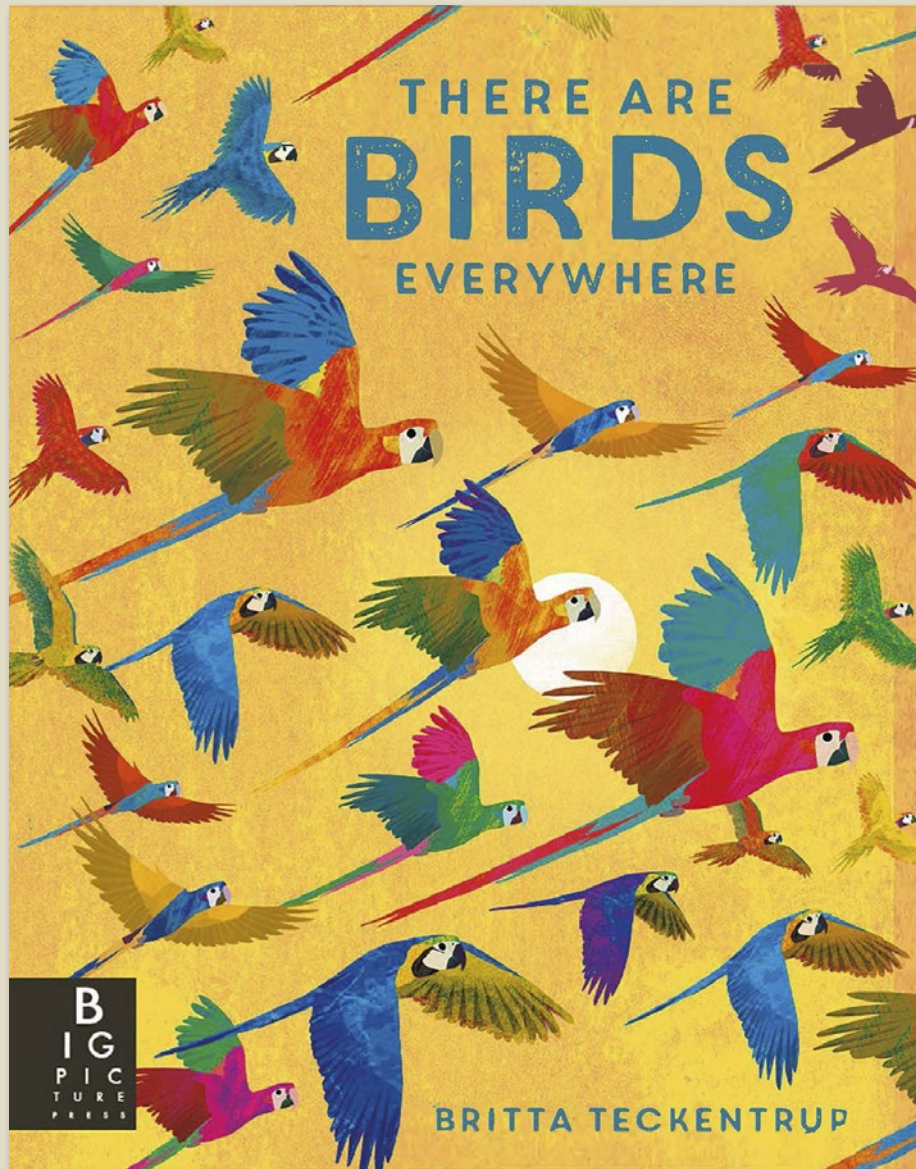
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.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

There are Reptiles Everywhere



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

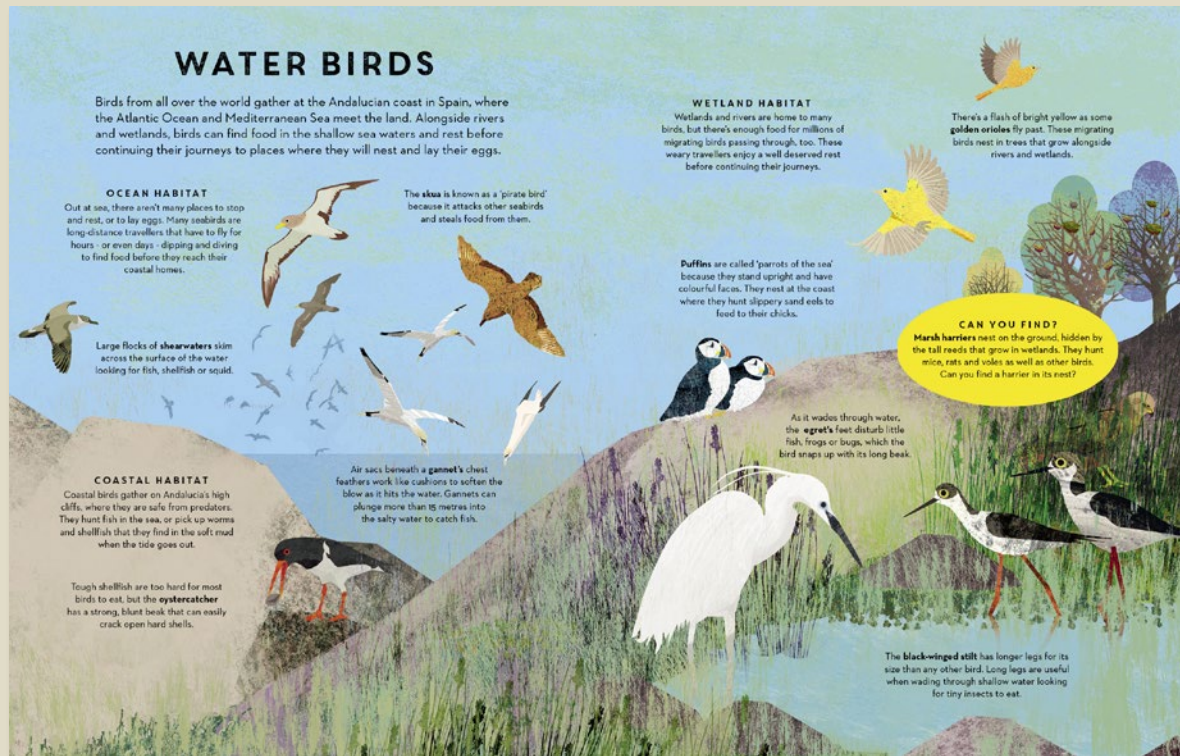
There are Birds Everywhere



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

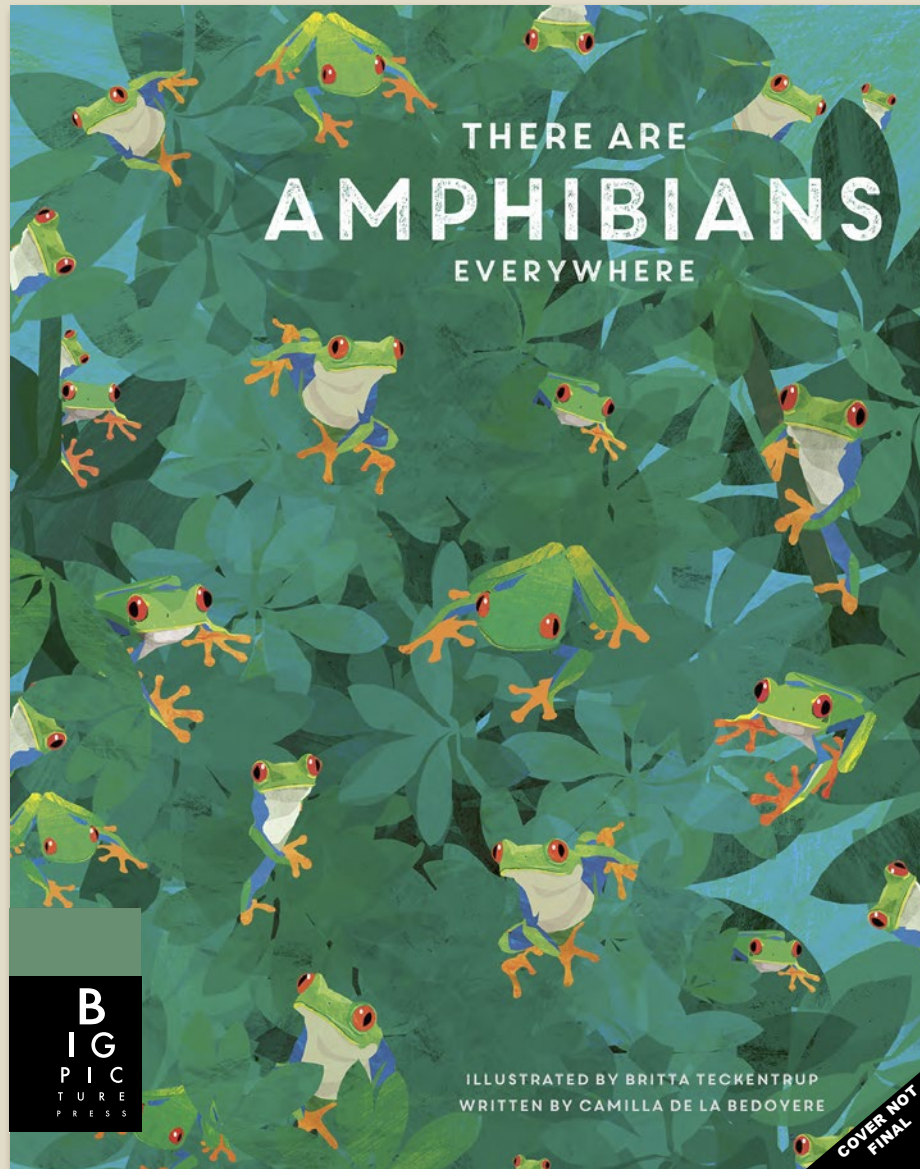
- Contents includes bird anatomy, habitats, flight, feeding, hunting, courtship, migration, and the relationship between birds and humans.
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young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

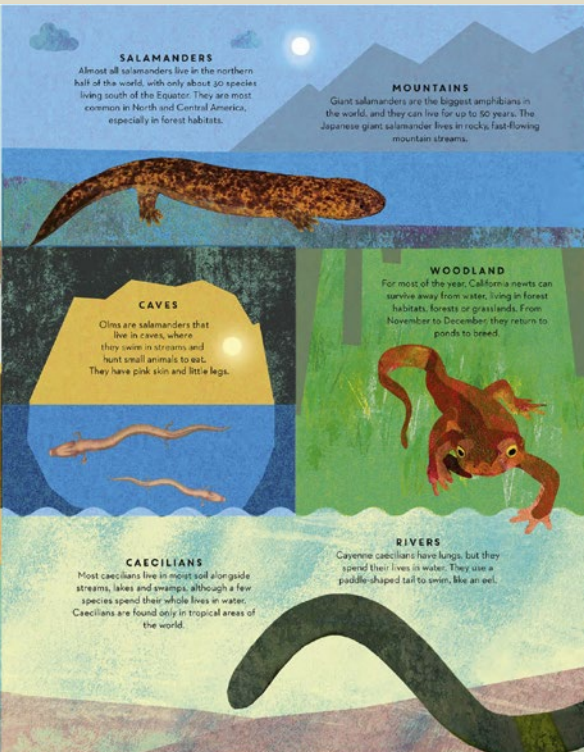
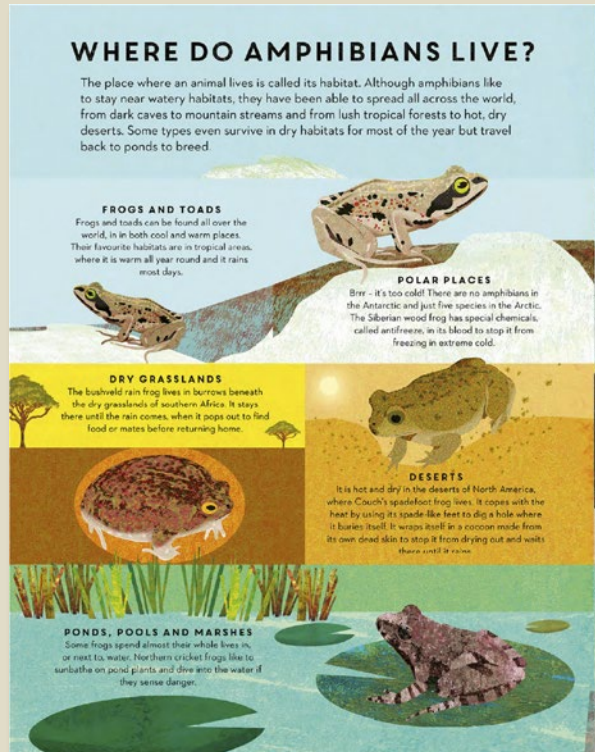
There Are Amphibians Everywhere



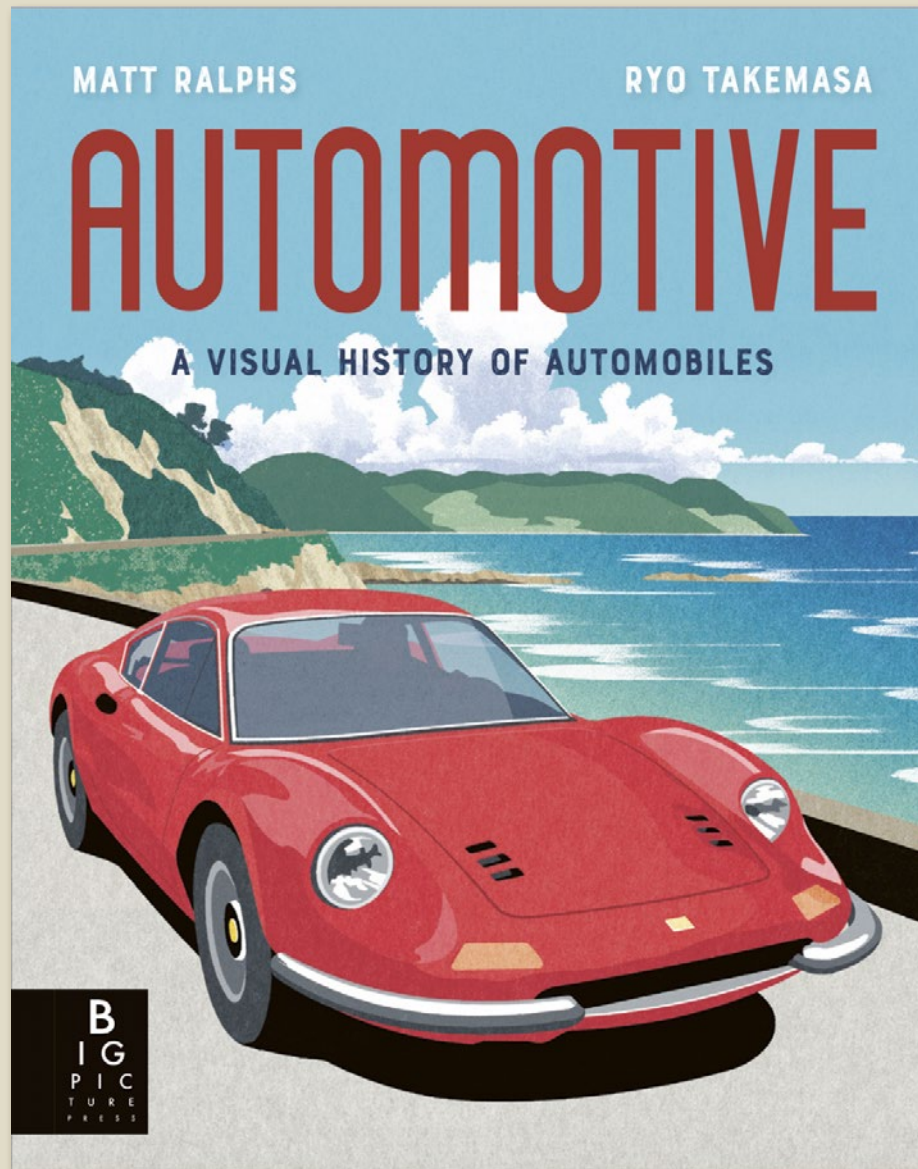
An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what is that that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians and people
- 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 Amphibians Everywhere

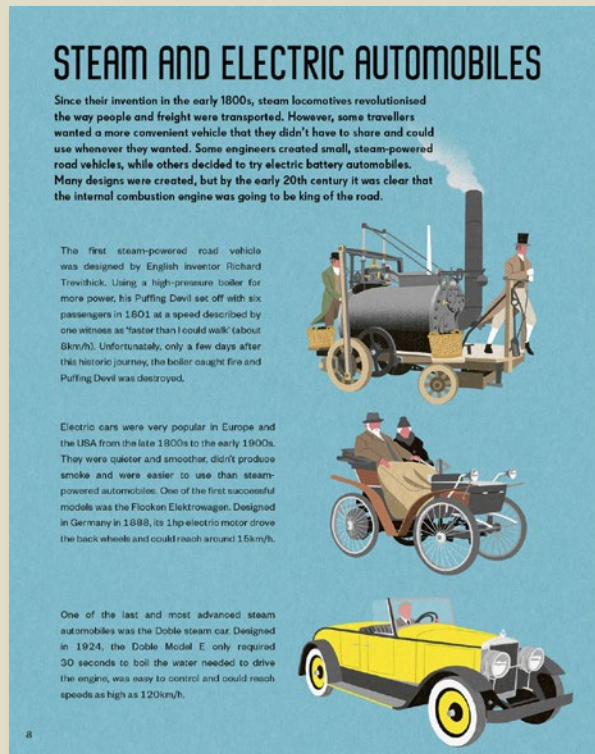
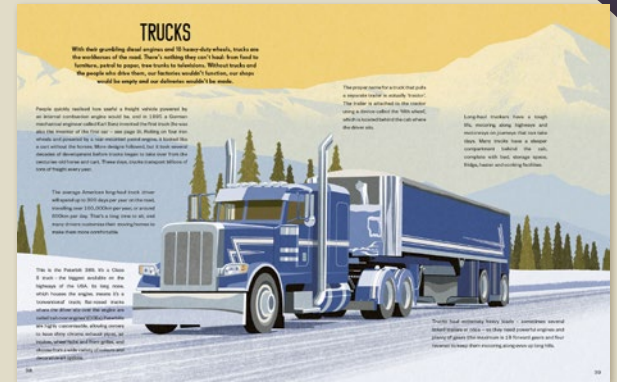
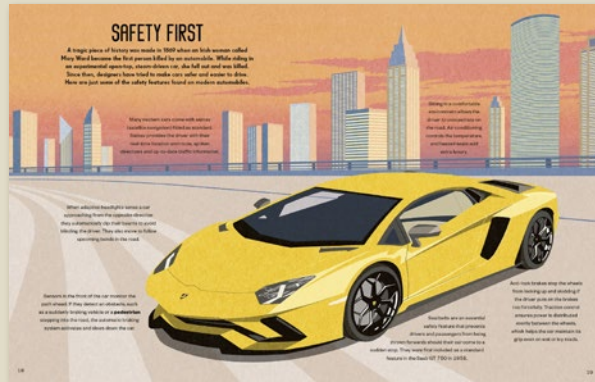


Pub Date	20/02/2025
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800787124
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Translation Files	12/07/2024
Files To Printer	04/10/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World

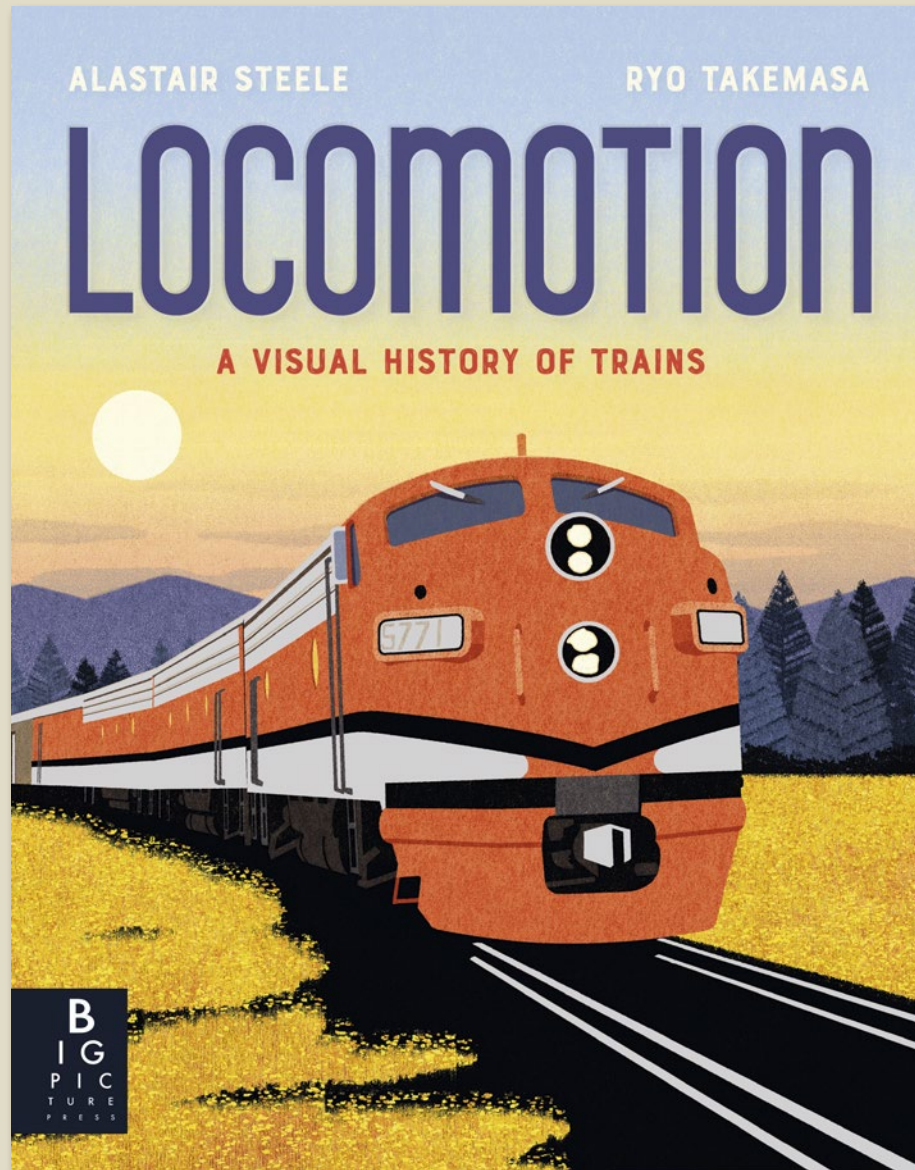


Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- 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



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

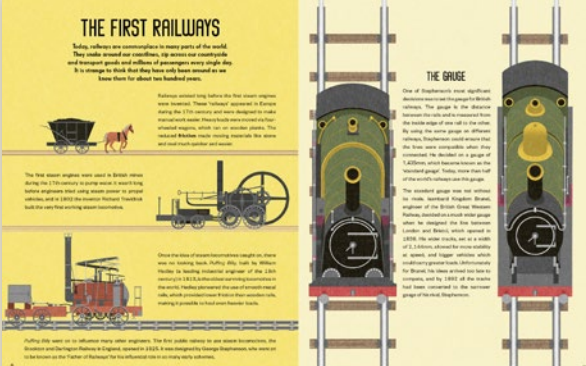
Today, railways are commonplace in many parts of the world. They enable around one billion people to travel around the world, and transport goods and millions of passengers every single day. It is amazing to think that they have only been around for less than two hundred years.

Railways were first used before the first steam engines were invented. These 'rattlers' appeared in Europe during the 17th century and were designed to haul heavy loads. They were made of wood and iron, and were pulled by horses. 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 level. In 1769, James Watt's parallel motion linkage was used to pump water to water level. In 1784, James Watt's parallel motion linkage was used to pump water to water level. In 1784, James Watt's parallel motion linkage was used to pump water to water level.

THE GAUGE

One of the earliest and most significant developments in railway engineering was the standard gauge. This gauge is the distance between the rails, and it is 4 feet 8 1/2 inches (1,435 mm) in most parts of the world. The standard gauge was first used in 1825 on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which was the first railway to use steam locomotives.

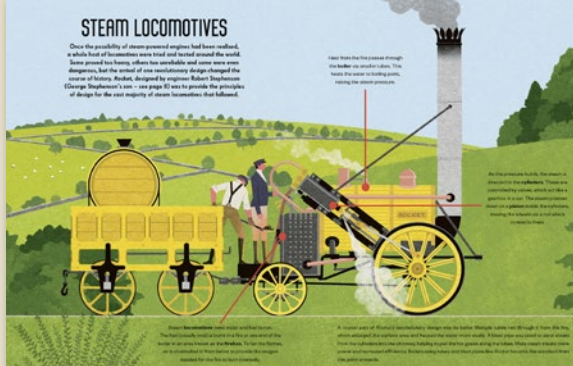


STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

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 heavy, others too unreliable and some were 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.

The first steam locomotive was built in 1804 by Richard Trevithick. It was a portable engine, which was a steam engine that could be moved from place to place. It was used to pump water to water level. In 1804, Richard Trevithick's portable engine was used to pump water to water level.

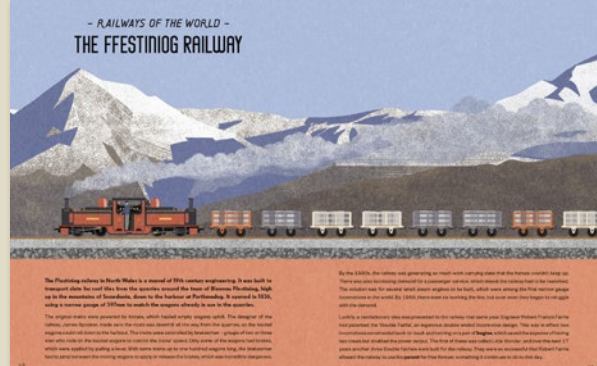
The first steam locomotive was built in 1804 by Richard Trevithick. It was a portable engine, which was a steam engine that could be moved from place to place. It was used to pump water to water level. In 1804, Richard Trevithick's portable engine was used to pump water to water level.



- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small 19th century engineering. It was built in 1825, and it was the first railway to use steam locomotives. It was built in 1825, and it was the first railway to use steam locomotives.

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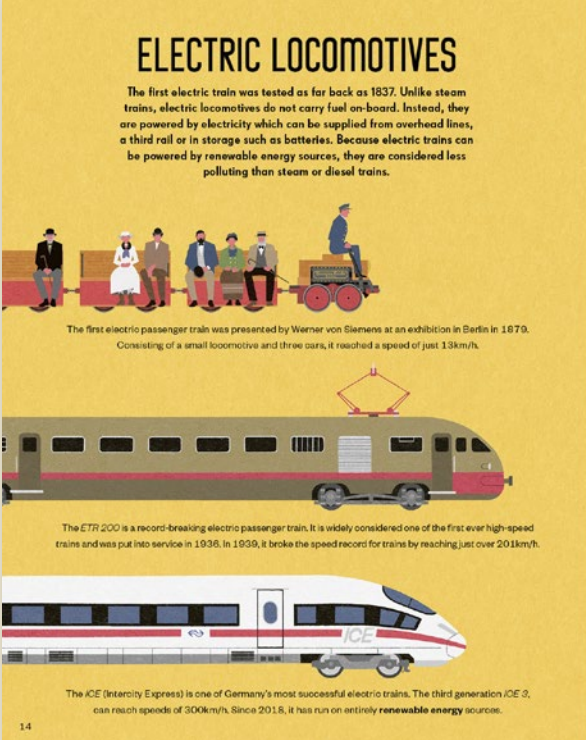
ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

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.



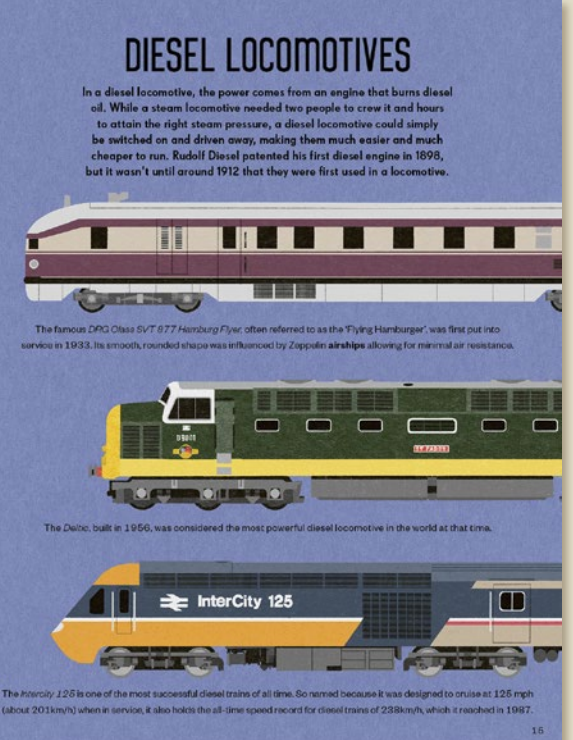
DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

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.

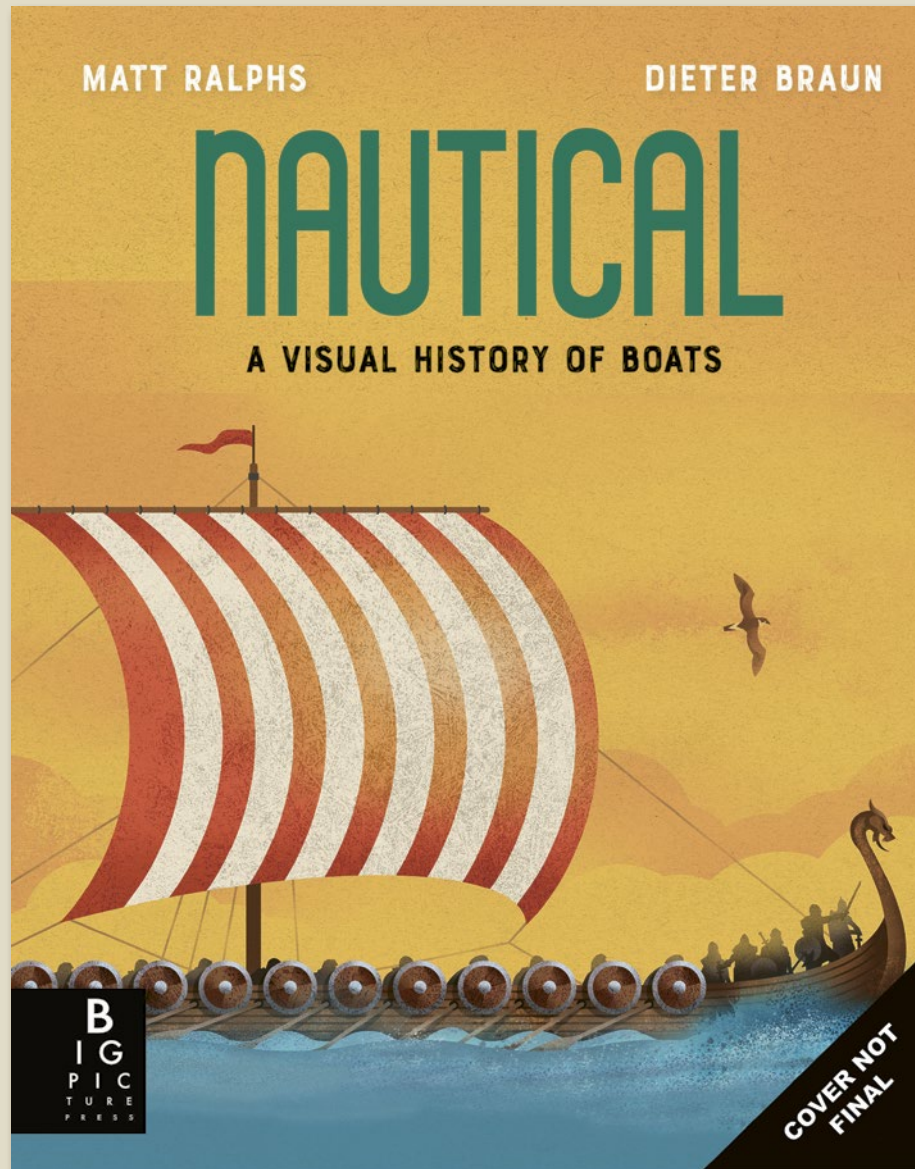
The famous DRG Class SVT 877 *Hamburg Flyer*, often referred to as the 'Flying Hamburger', was first put into service in 1933. Its smooth, rounded shape was influenced by Zeppelin airships allowing for minimal air resistance.

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

The 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.

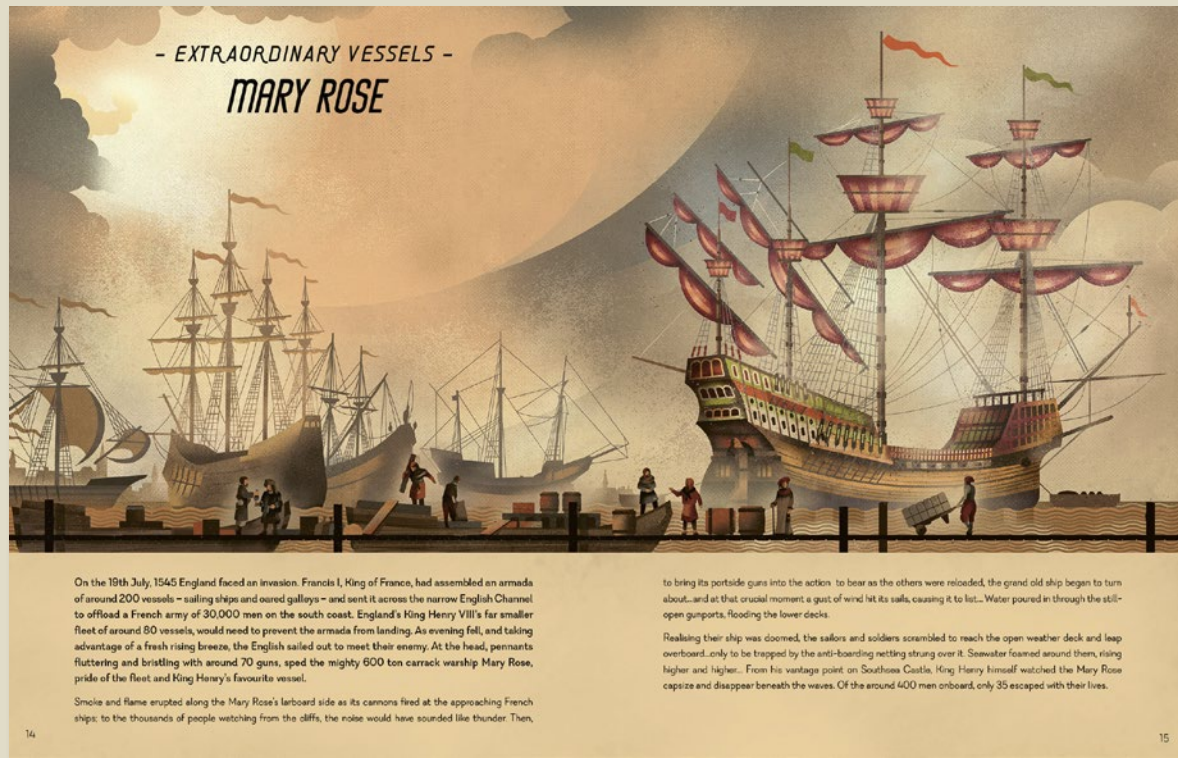
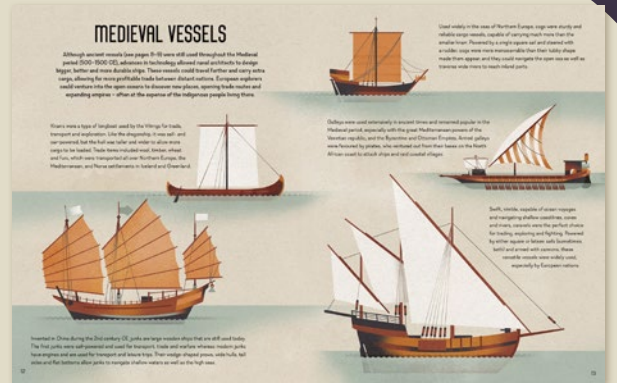
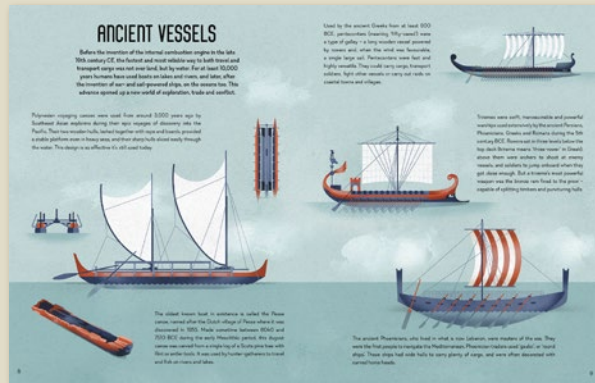


Pub Date	03/03/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787417502
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alastair Steele
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

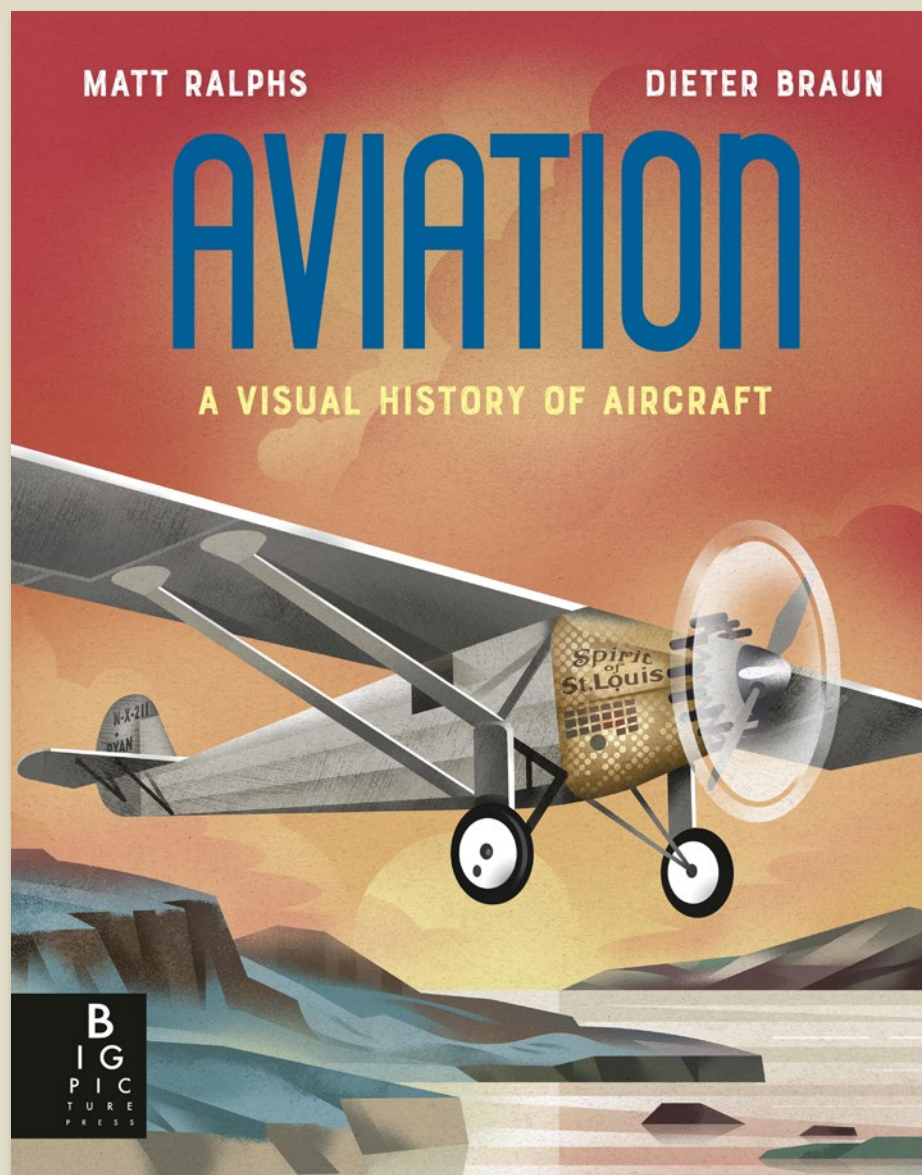


A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

- The fourth and final book in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Perfect for boat lovers of all ages
- Cover treatments: uncoated plus 100% foil



Pub Date	05/06/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800787353
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Translation Files	23/09/2024
Files To Printer	13/01/2025
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
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

Under the Starlit Sky



This beautifully illustrated book takes readers on a journey from the roots to the canopy of a majestic old oak tree, right in the heart of Europe's most ancient forest ... with a huge fold-out surprise on the final spread.

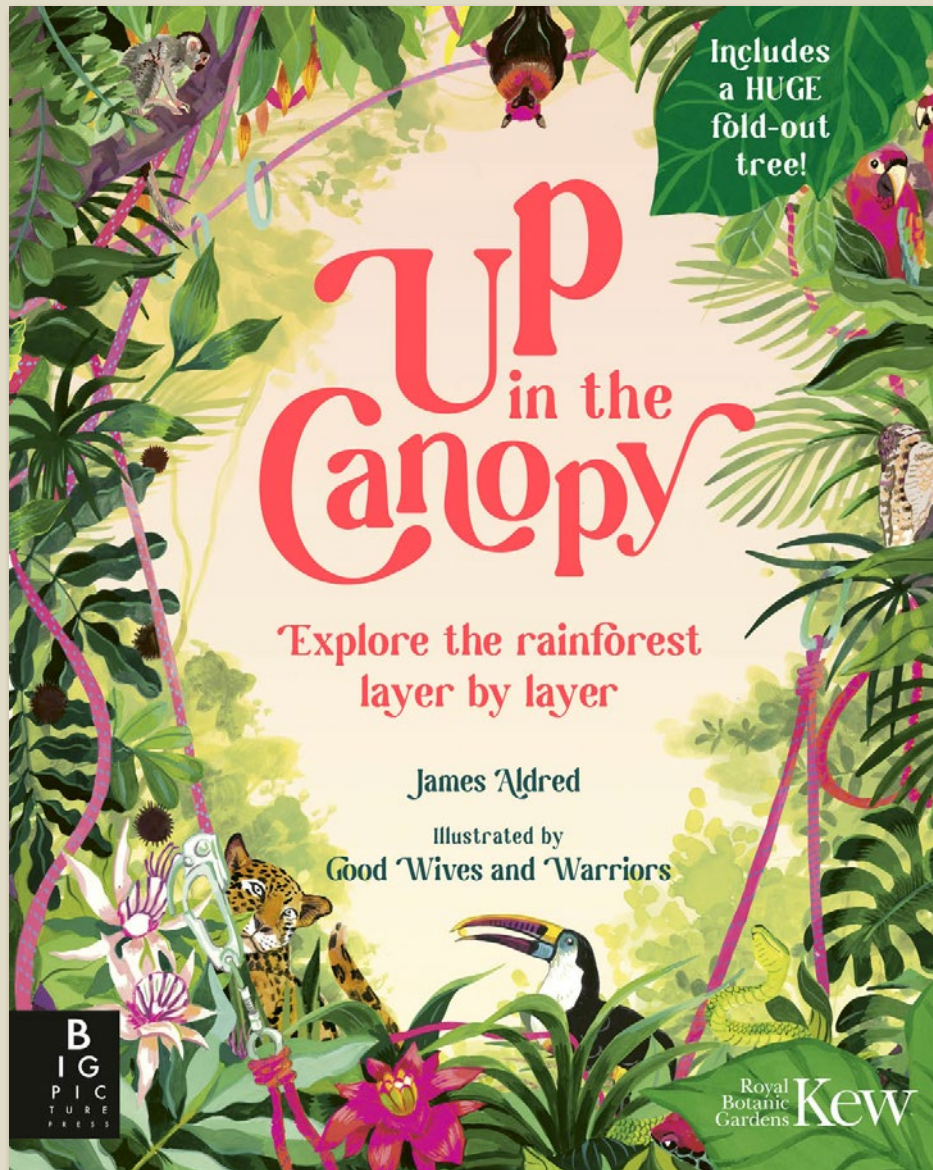
- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*.

Under the Starlit Sky



Pub Date	04/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800787377
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	4300 words
Translation Files	20/01/2025
Files To Printer	14/04/2025
Freight On Board	19/06/2025
Rights Available	World

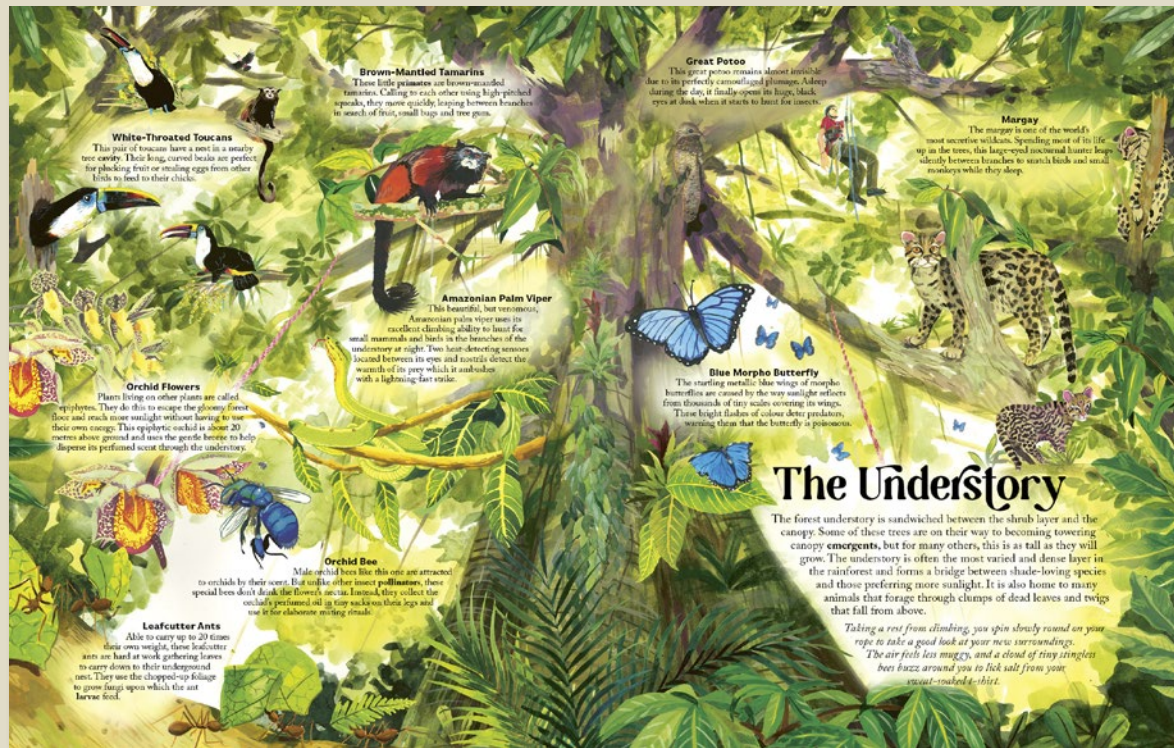
Up in the Canopy



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

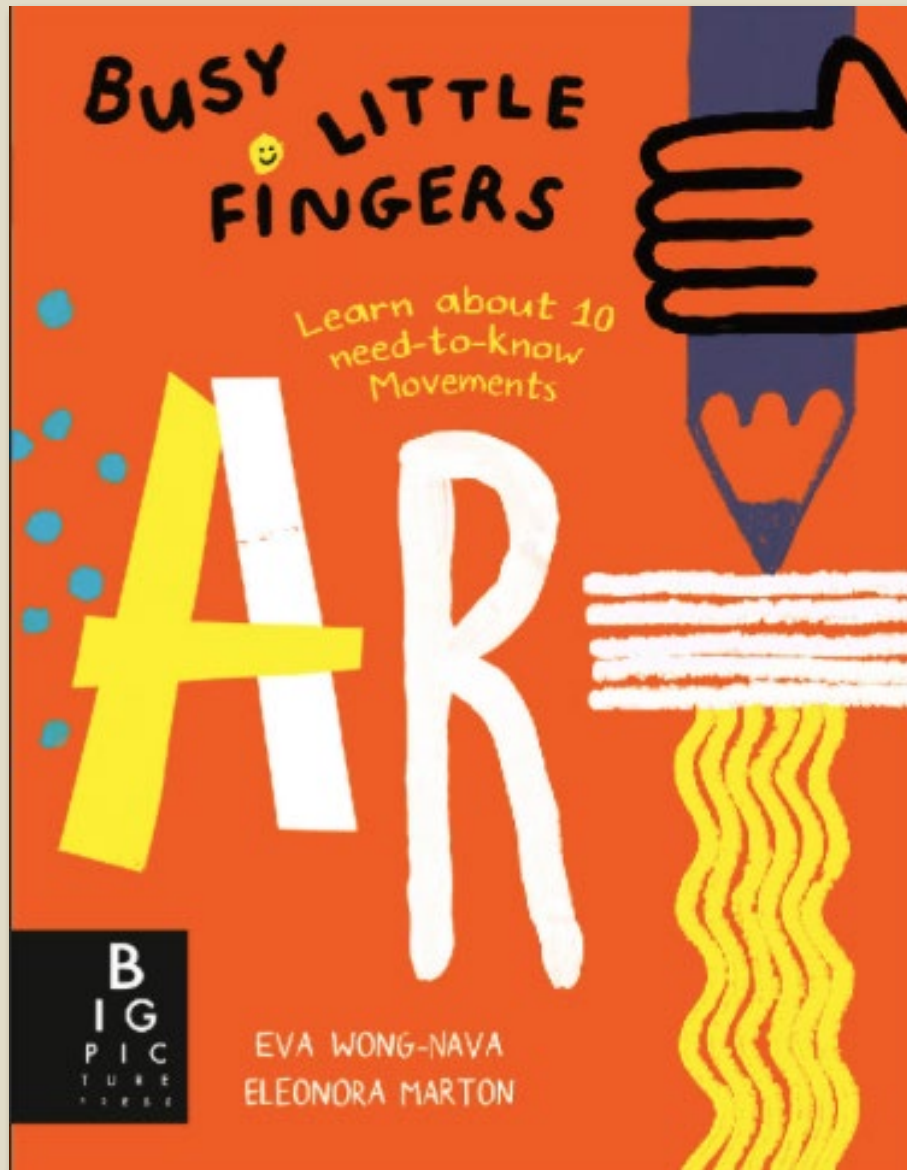
- James Aldred's book *The Goshawk Summer* won the 2022 James Cropper Wainwright Prize for Nature Writing.
- Written from the perspective of real-life Emmy-nominated cameraman and explorer, James Aldred
- Stunningly illustrated - with artwork as rich and dense as the rainforest itself
- Huge fold-out 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

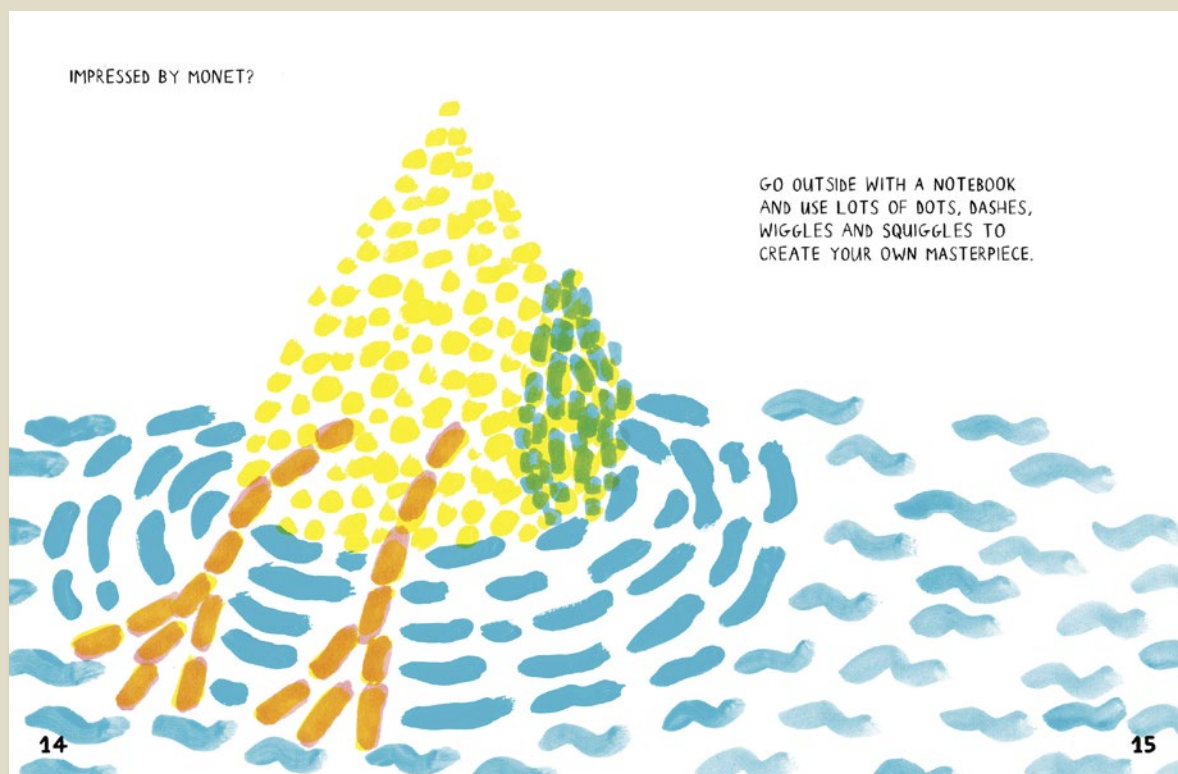
Busy Little Fingers: Art



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!

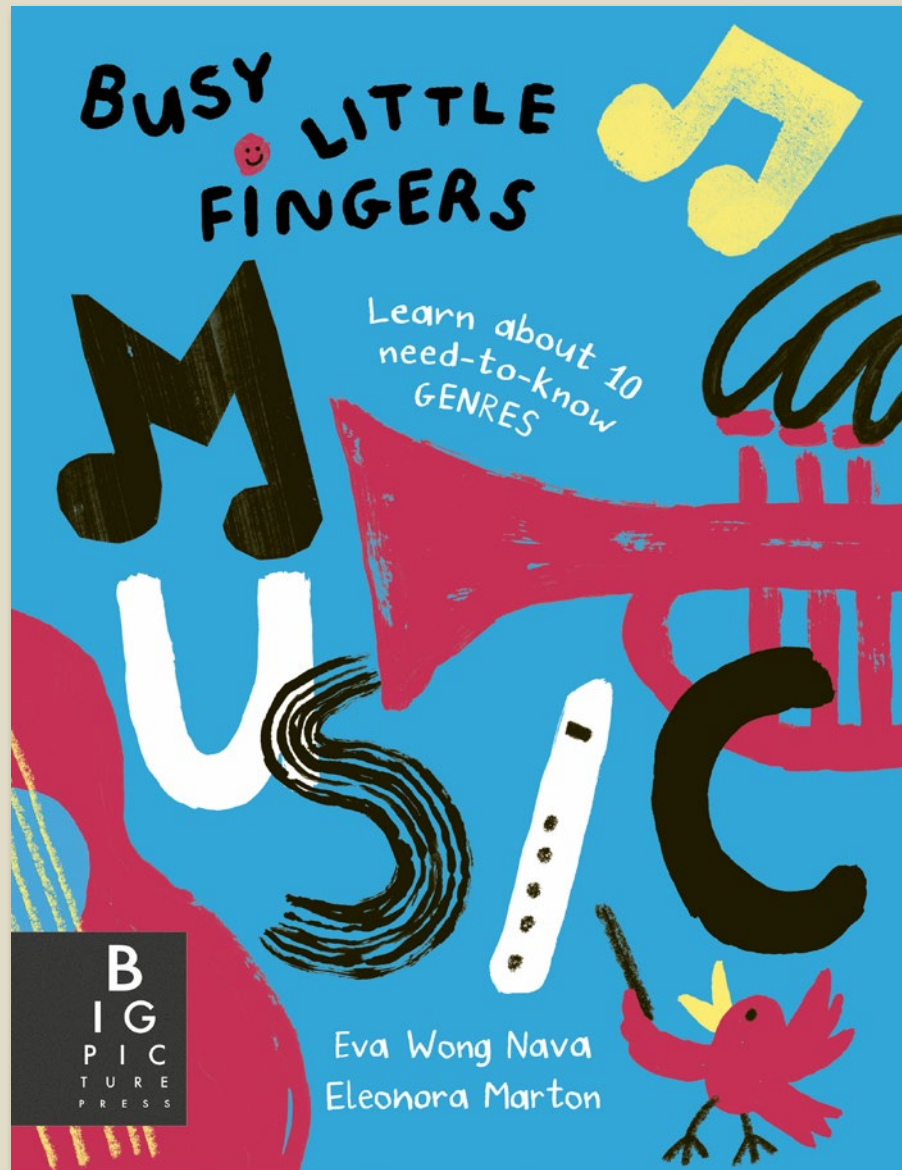
- Contents: Hello, Art World!; Mannerism; Impressionism; Cubism; Fauvism; Symbolism; Surrealism; Abstract Expressionism; Pop Art; Op Art; Contemporary Art; Make Your Mark!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Big Picture Press debut artist, Eleonora Marton

Busy Little Fingers: Art



Pub Date	06/07/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800784642
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2001 words
Rights Available	World

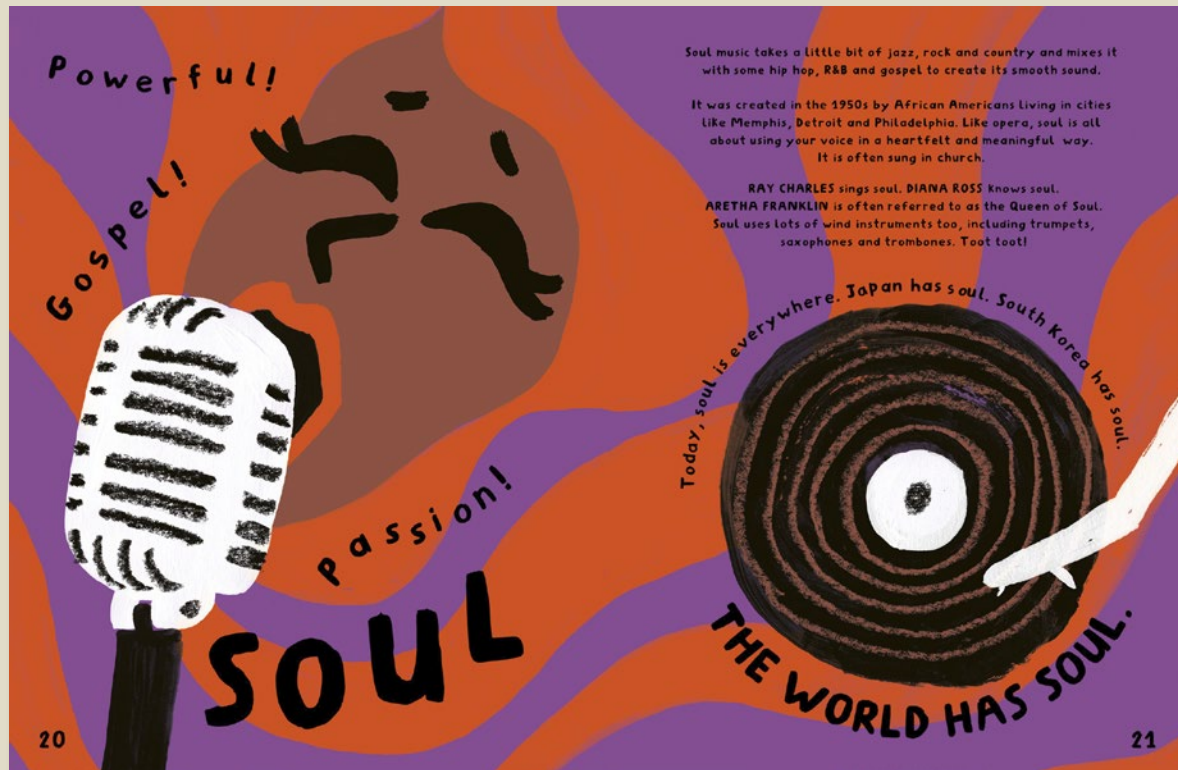
Busy Little Fingers: Music



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

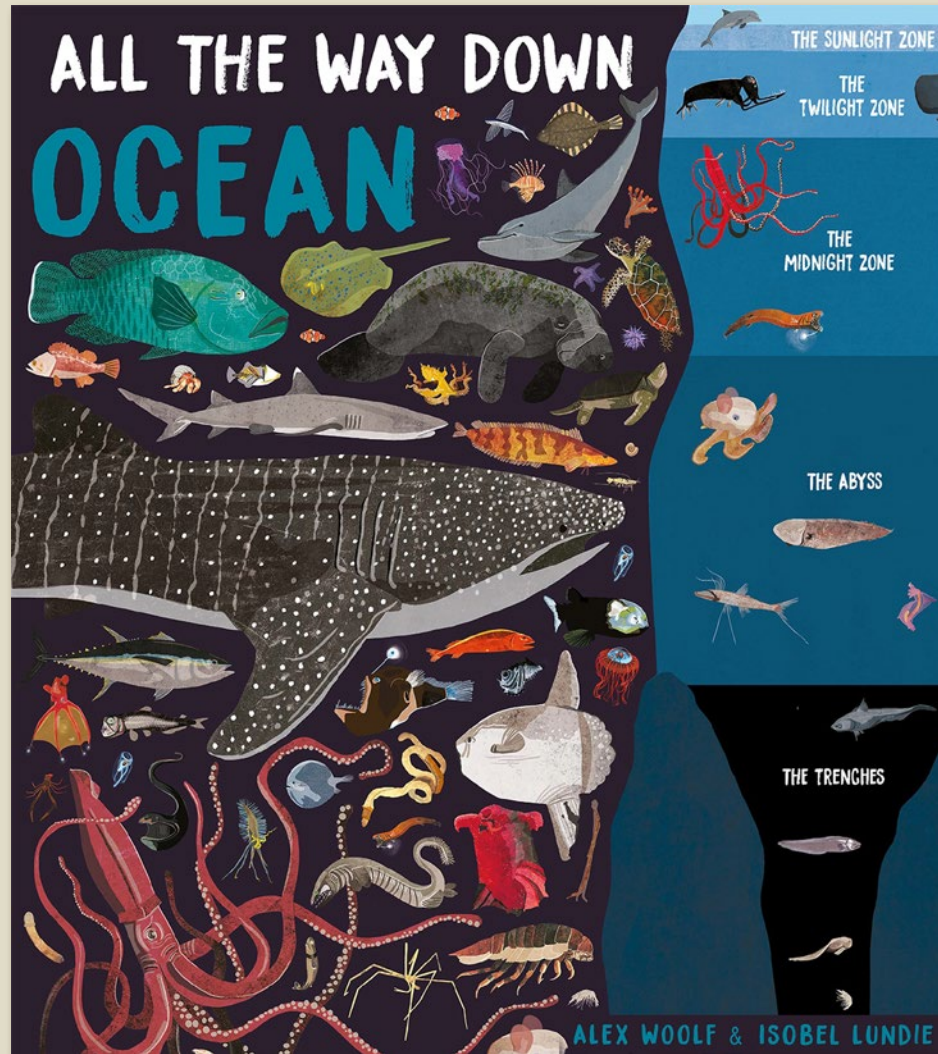
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for busy little fingers!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Eleonora Marton, and expert text by children's author Eva Wong Nava
- Contents: Hello, Music!, Classical, Opera, Jazz, Soul,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

Busy Little Fingers: Music



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800786455
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1560 words
Rights Available	World

All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

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

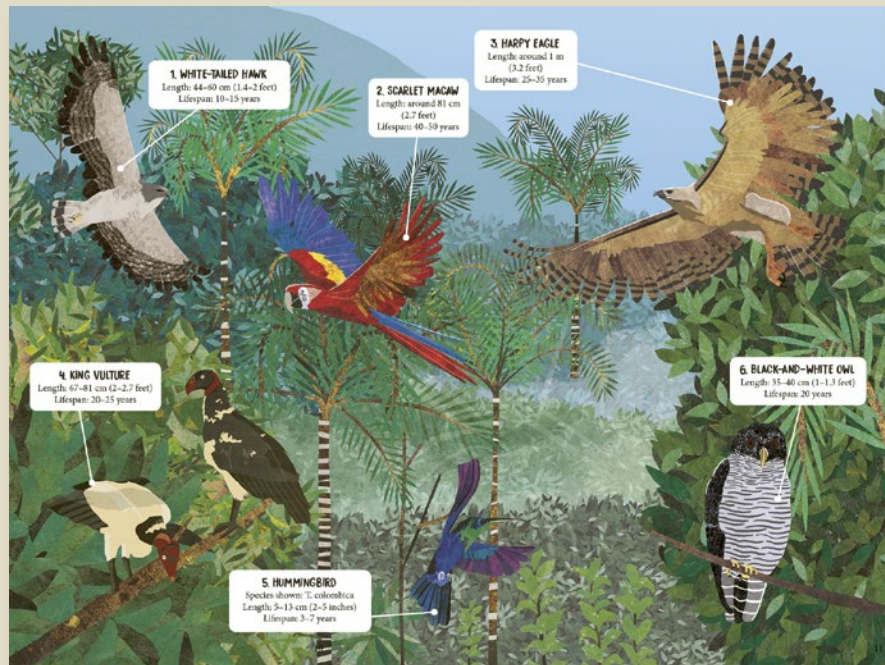
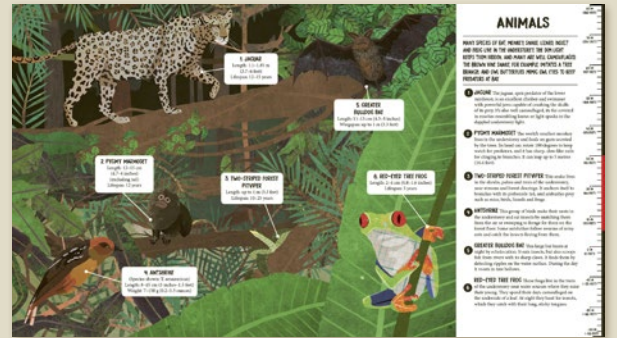
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

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

All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



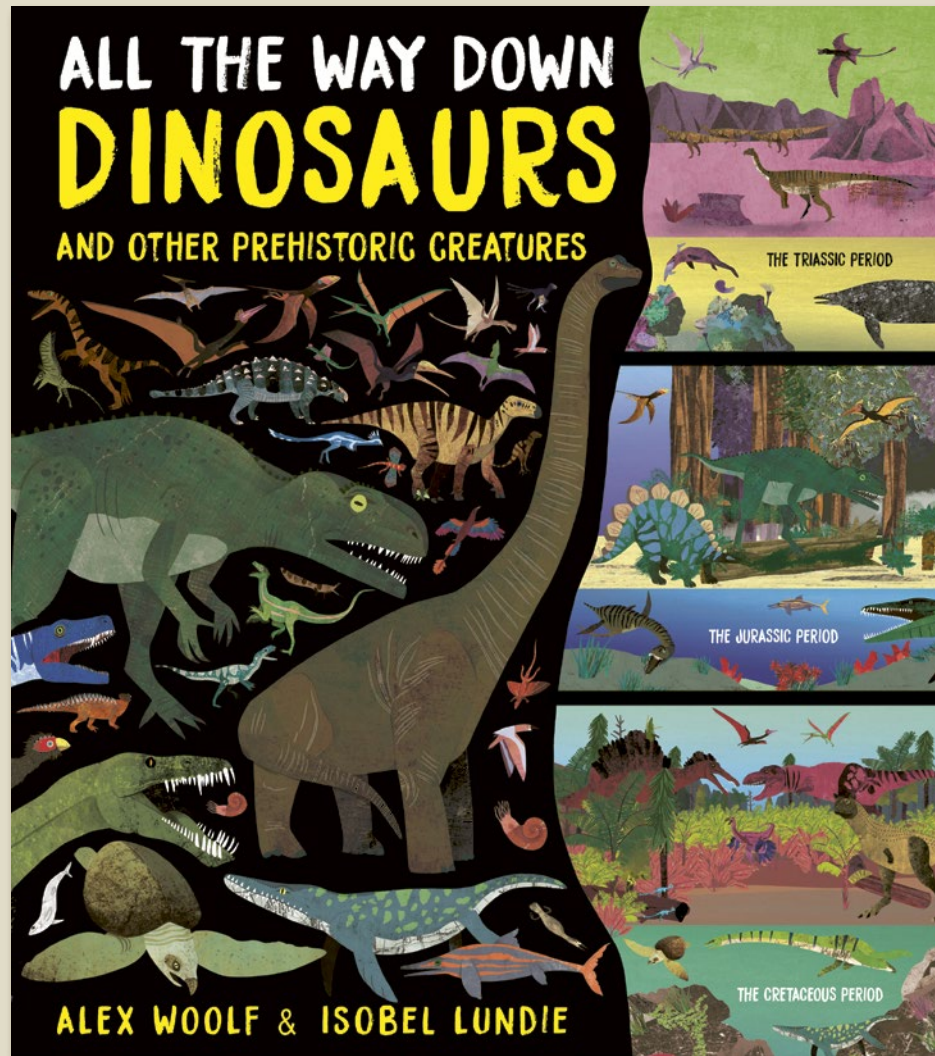
HIGH FLYERS

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

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

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Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
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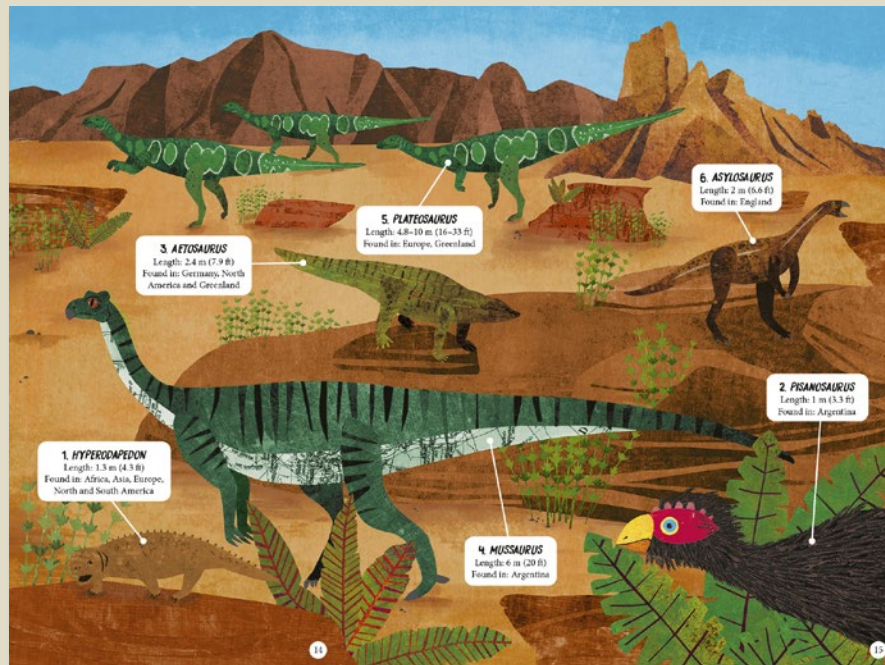
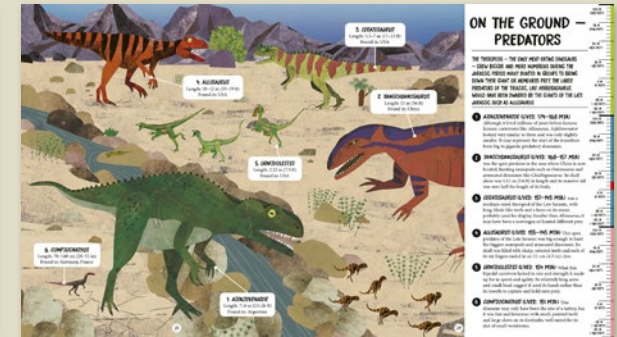
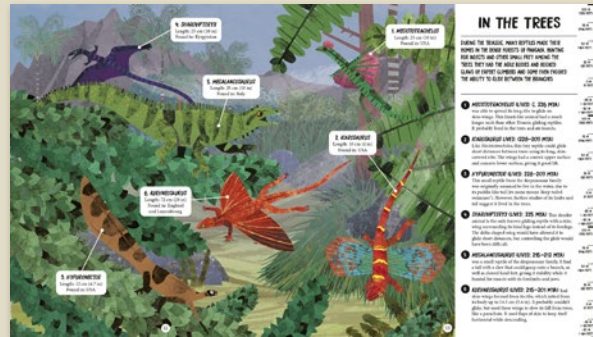
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

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

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



ON THE GROUND - HERBIVORES

THE FIRST DINOSAURS APPEARED AROUND 231 MILLION YEARS AGO. THEY WERE SMALL CREATURES DARTING AROUND ON THEIR HANDS. LESS THE DINOSAURS FORMED TWO MAIN GROUPS: THE SAGRISCHIA (LIZARD-HIPPED) AND THE ORNITHISCHIA (BIRD-HIPPED). BIRD-HIPPED DINOSAURS WERE MOSTLY PLANT-EATERS. LIZARD-HIPPED DINOSAURS INCLUDED BOTH MEAT-EATERS AND PLANT-EATERS.

1. HYPERODAPTON (LIVED: 231-227 MYA)
This weird-looking animal is a kind of rhycolosaur - a beaked reptile related to the dinosaurs. It had a scaly body and moved slowly, using its beak to cut through tough plants.

2. PISANGSAURUS (LIVED: 228-216 MYA)
This small, lightly built plant-eater weighed less than 10 kg (22 lb). It had strong hind legs and could run away quickly if a predator came near. We don't know if it was a true dinosaur or a close cousin.

3. AETOSAURUS (LIVED: 228-209 MYA)
This small, slow-moving, plant-eating archosaur had a long, slender body and short arms. Four rows of thick, bony plates covered its body, providing good protection against predators.

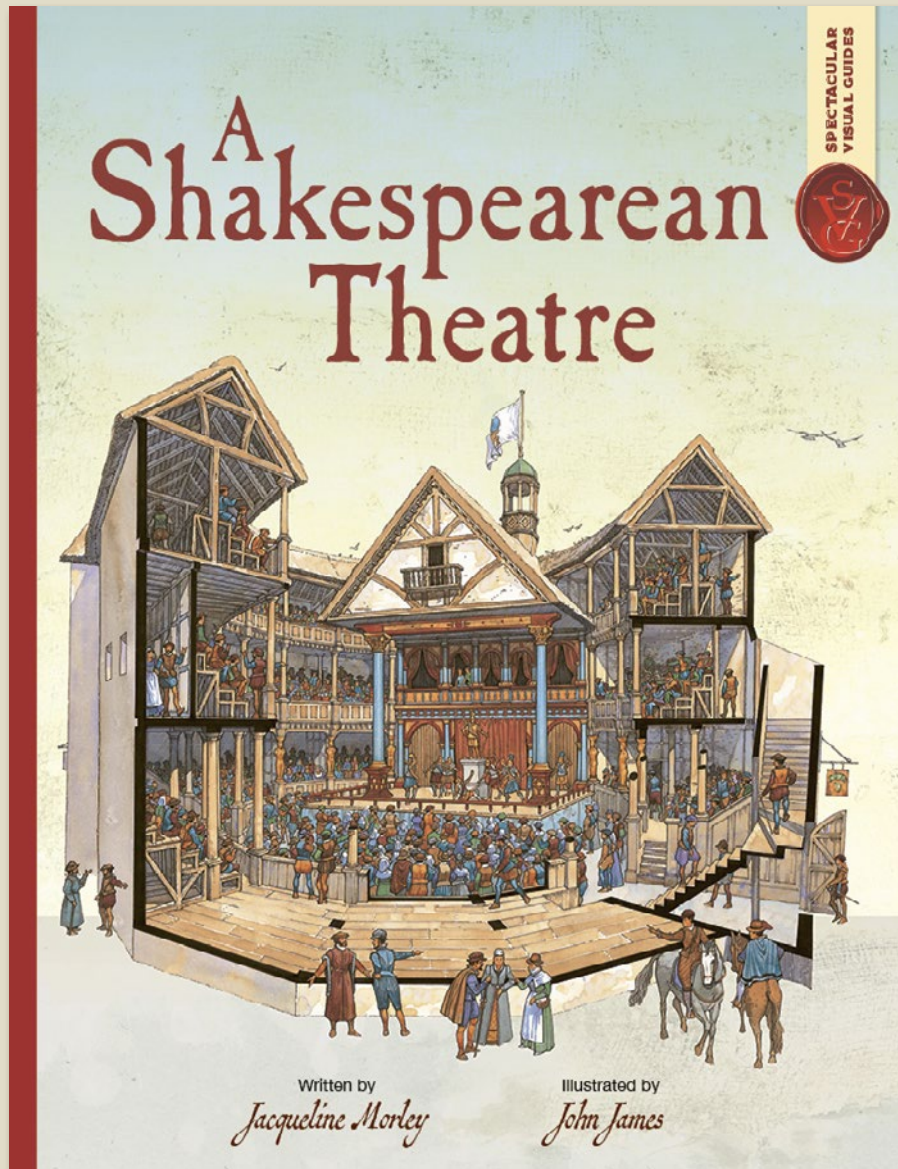
4. MUSSAURUS (LIVED: 215 MYA)
'Moose Lizard' got its name because the first fossils discovered were tiny. We now know these were infants. It was a sauropodomorph dinosaur - a bipedal ancestor of the giant sauropods that walked on all fours.

5. PLATEOSAURUS (LIVED: 146-66 MYA)
Plateosaurs was one of the biggest dinosaurs of the Triassic and another sauropodomorph. It had a small head on a long, flexible neck, short but muscular arms with large claws on its three fingers, and powerful hind legs.

6. ASYLOSIAURUS (LIVED: 208-201 MYA)
This was one of the last sauropodomorph dinosaurs to walk on its hind legs. Its close cousins, the sauropods, all walked on four legs.

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Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
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Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre



An informative visual guide to Shakespearean theatre, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

- Packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions and cutaway illustrations to engage readers.
- Perfect introductory guide to the world of Shakespeare and development of theatre under the reign of Queen Elizabeth I - a great resource for English and drama studies.
- In this series, astounding architectural achievements are explained and explored with full-colour cutaway illustrations and artifacts and paintings from the era help to support the main text.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the theatre or museum.

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre

PLAYING IN LONDON

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON was a vibrant, growing city. By the 1570s its population of over 100,000 made it one of the largest cities in Europe. It was also one of the richest. Its houses, shops, specialist markets, and public buildings were built with brick and stone. A company of actors hoping to make a fortune, having their own theatre in the company's possession, found London an especially favourable place to base an operation. There were not as many theatres as in other parts of the country. Theatres were not as far from the city as in other parts of the country. Theatres were not as far from the city as in other parts of the country.

12 "It is good to see the world, to have a thousand pictures put before a person to illustrate, in every eye, to fill the very eye of the understanding." Hamlet, Act II, Scene II

BACKSTAGE

THE DOORS AT THE BACK OF THE STAGE led into a cramped room where the players got ready and waited to come on. It was known as the 'tiring house'. Before it was opened to the players' costumes or 'tatties'. Clothing hung over benches and sometimes had some alterations made. The bookkeeper was in charge of the tiring house and counted that the players carried the right props to the right place and that the places needed for each scene were done and had their cues. Throughout the performance he was made with the 'back' of the play in his hand, to prompt if necessary.

13 "What ho! I'll be gone ere you call. About, about, to see my people fill'd, What case is play'd?" The Taming of the Shrew

FIRE!

THE FIRE AT THE GLOBE was a disaster. Although exact details are uncertain, it is believed that the theatre was destroyed in 1598. The theatre was built on a site that was once a church. The church had been destroyed in 1524. The theatre was built on the site of the church. The theatre was built on the site of the church. The theatre was built on the site of the church.

14 "The ship had flames and smoke like England's blood. What off the stage had shown out. For their sake, to save the world for the company's sake." Hamlet, Act V, Scene II

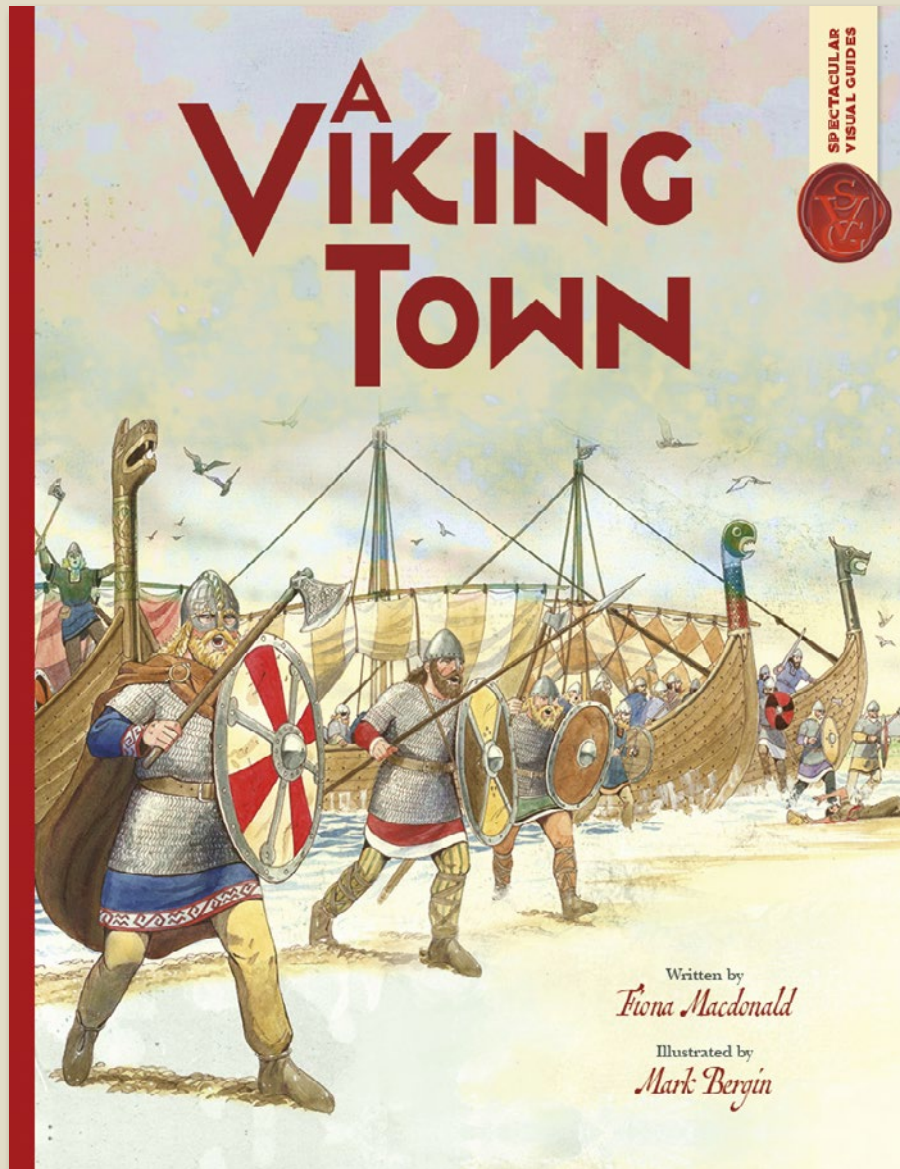
THE STAGE

THE STAGE OF THE GLOBE was still basically the platform that travelling players had used but with a permanent roof overhead. As soon as the last of three trumpet blasts warned that the play was starting, the opening players strode onto stage. They had to capture the audience's attention at once, without the help of a rising curtain or dimmed lights. Everything depended on the way they moved and spoke. Voices and gestures had to be commanding, so the style of acting was more exaggerated than we use today. Star players drew the crowds. At the Globe, the Chamberlain's Men could count on big audiences for their lead player, Richard Burbage. He was a great tragic actor and was the first to play Shakespeare's great characters, Othello, Hamlet and King Lear.

15 "I'll have grounds More relative than this: the play's the thing Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king." Hamlet, Act II, Scene II

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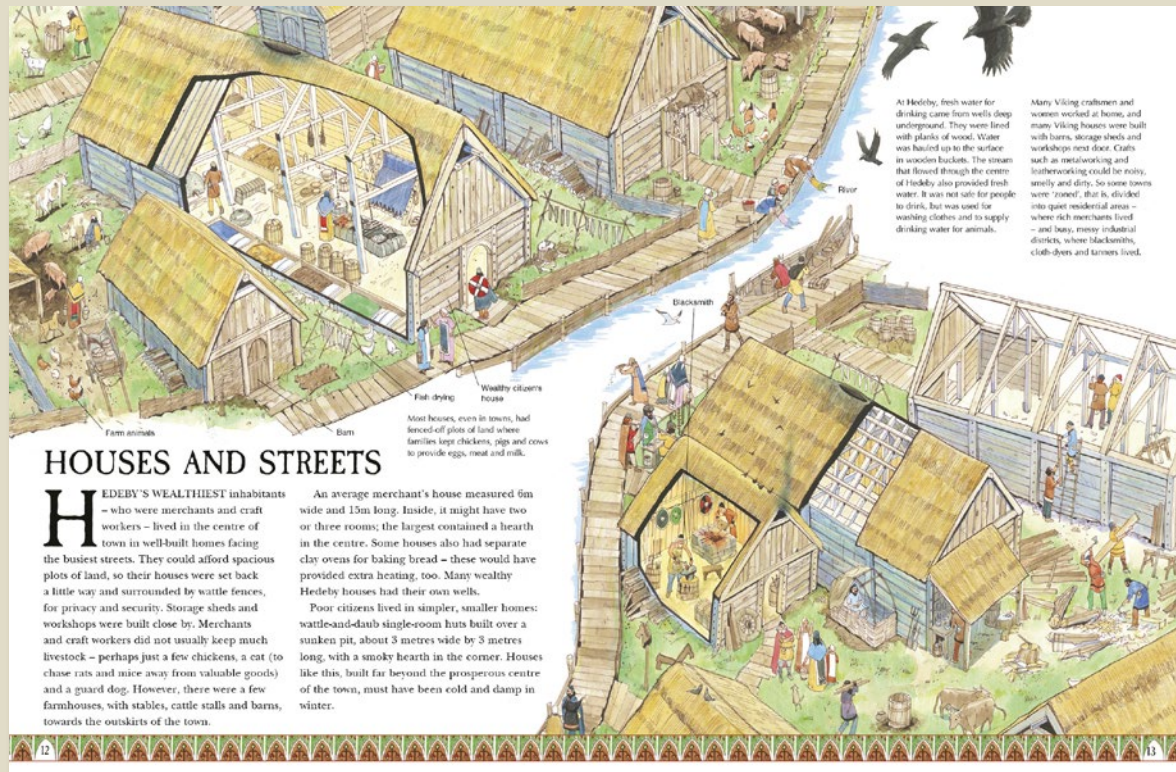
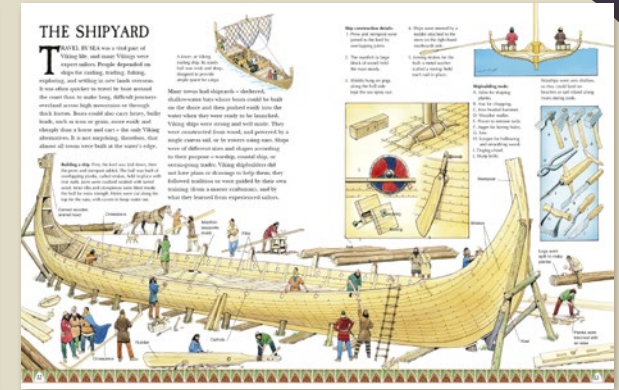
Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



An informative visual guide to the Viking period, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

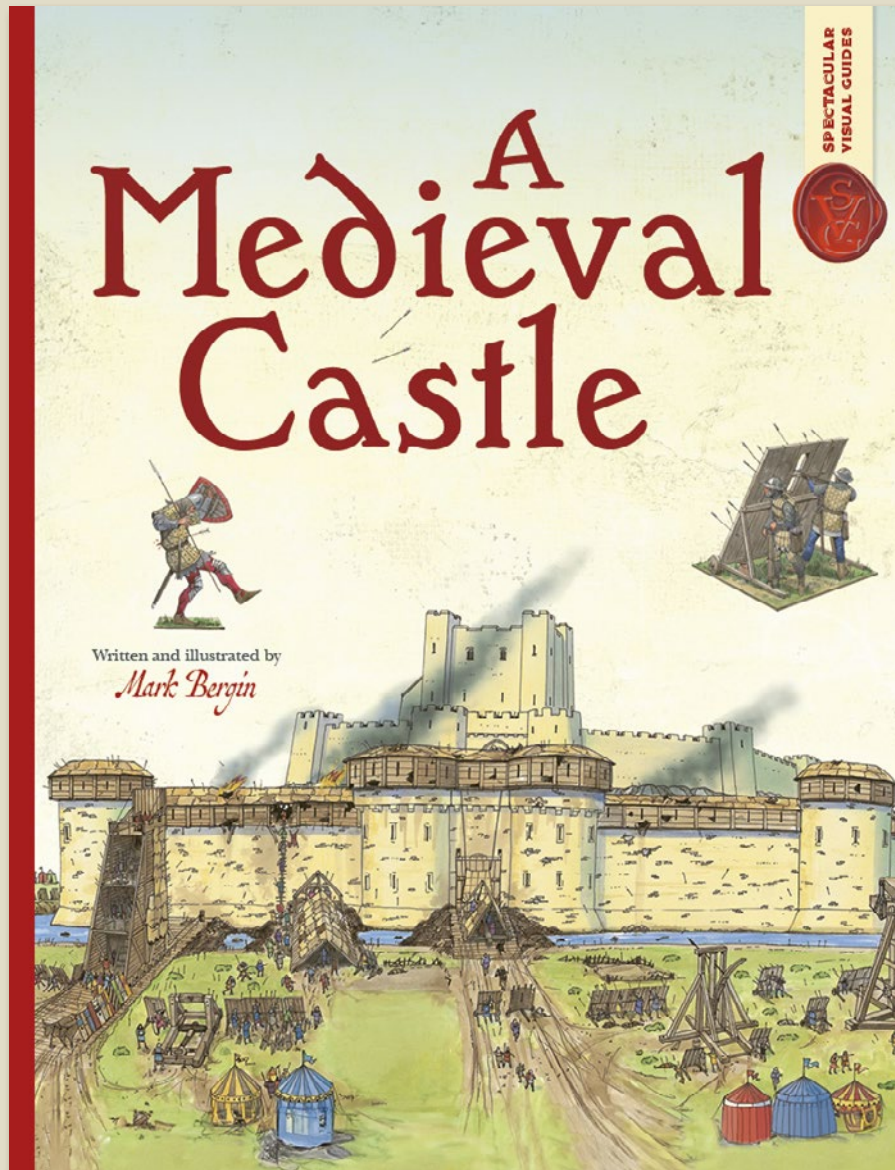
- Packed with information, including superb cutaway illustrations, a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers and educate children.
- Perfect introductory guide to the Viking world and architectural developments made during this period, from day-to-day activities to how Vikings looked, ate, dressed and entertained themselves. A great resource for history students.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
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Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



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Illustrator	Mark Bergin
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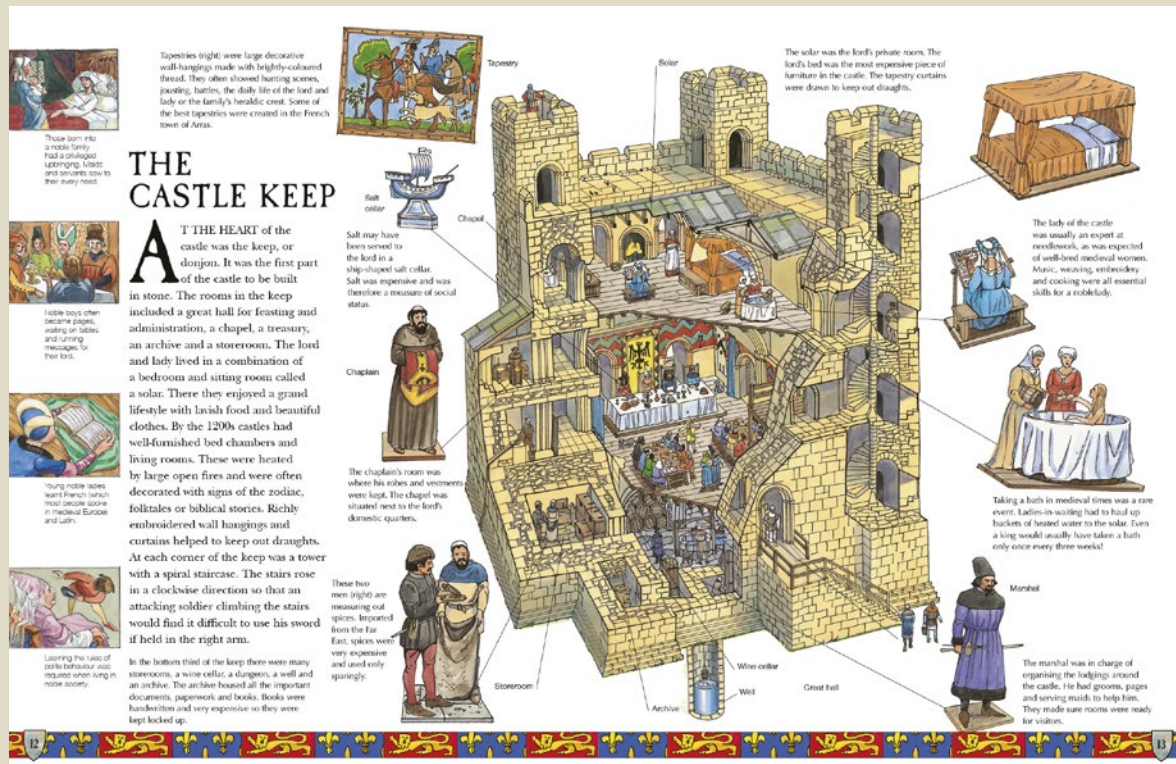
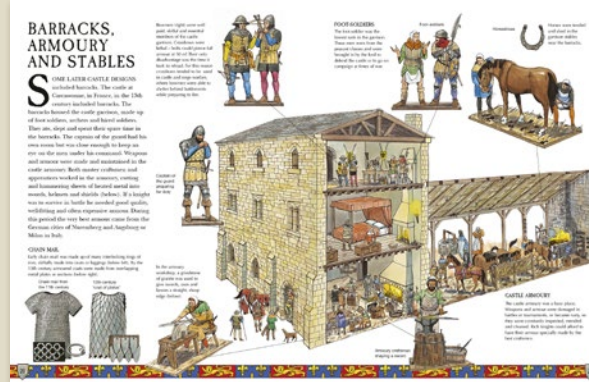
Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



An informative visual guide to the medieval period, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

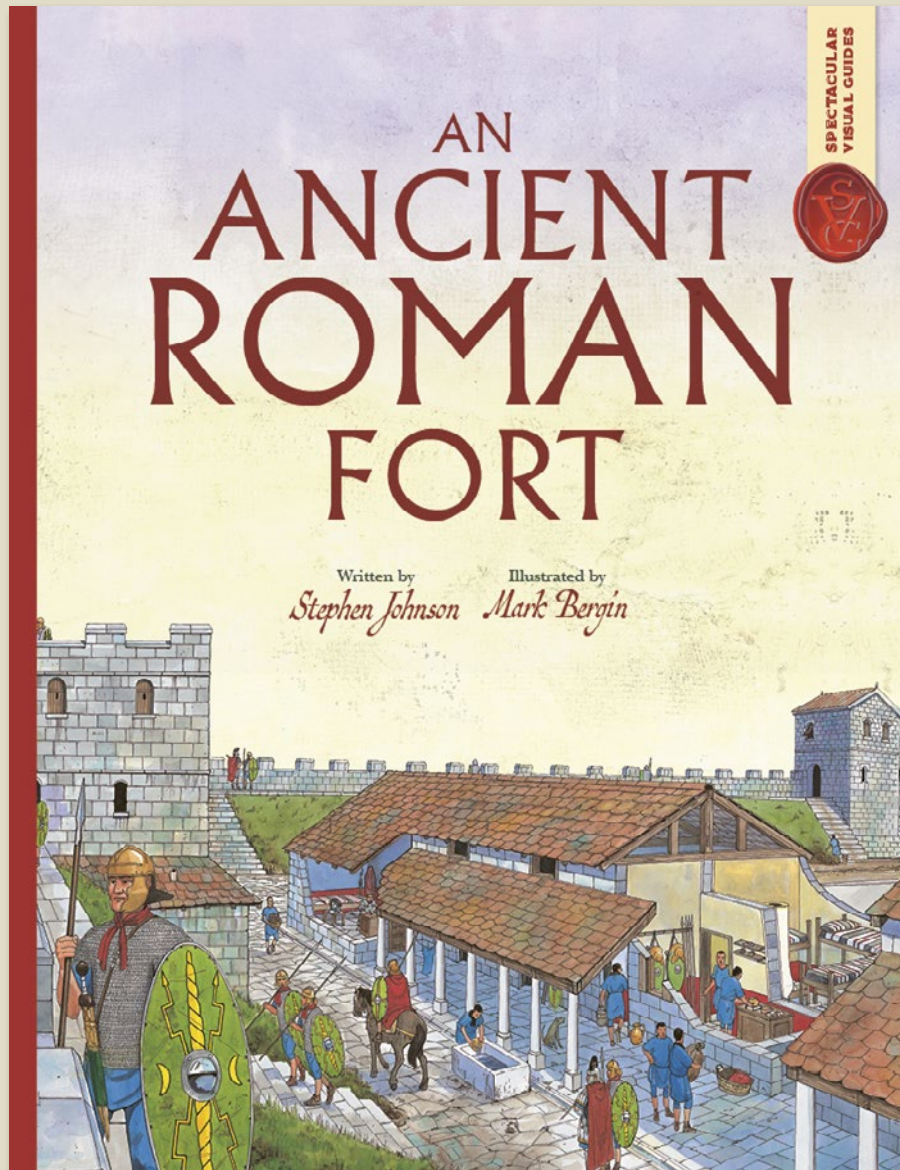
- Perfect introductory guide to the Medieval world, and the architectural and technological advances made during the Middle Ages - a great curriculum resource for history students, especially those learning about different castles.
- Visually spectacular and packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
- Continue the series with 20 other Spectacular Visual Guides titles available!

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



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Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10555 words
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort



An informative visual guide to the Ancient Romans, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

- Packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions and cutaway illustrations to engage readers
- Perfect introductory guide to the ancient world and the Roman empire - a great resource for history studies or teachers
- In this series, astounding architectural achievements are explained and explored with full colour cutaway illustrations and artefacts and paintings from the era to help support the main text
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
- Continue the series with 20 other Spectacular Visual Guides titles available.

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort

FORT COMMANDER'S HOUSE

The Fort Commander lived in great style, often in the centre of the fort and normally next to the headquarters building. Commander's houses, often surrounded by colonnades, were and were remarkable would also being served with fine, as well as by fine soldiers, to carry out domestic tasks. This house might have several rooms, including a kitchen and a small bath. In the first century were the main living quarters. The dining room of fourth-century houses were on the ground floor, with bedrooms upstairs. In earlier parts of the Empire, the dining room was usually had a wooden floor (see page 21). The third century found a small private bath room for the commander and his family.

THE HOUSE

The commander's house had a central courtyard with a fountain. The house was built with stone and had a tiled roof. The rooms were arranged around the courtyard. The dining room was on the ground floor, and the bedrooms were on the upper floor. The kitchen was also on the ground floor. The bath was a small private bath room for the commander and his family.

A DINNER PARTY

The commander's house was a place of great style. The dining room was on the ground floor, and the bedrooms were on the upper floor. The kitchen was also on the ground floor. The bath was a small private bath room for the commander and his family.

KEEPING A CLEAN FORT

A large amount of work was needed to keep a fort of 600 men in good order. The discipline required for the troops by their superiors was tough and severe work habits. Problems like absenteeism or irregular hours of duty would be severe. If any soldier caught sleeping, you were liable to be arrested, though you were there for a commander would have no idea.

HYGIENE

Being in the fort was not a health hazard. The soldiers had to keep their quarters clean and tidy. They had to wash their hands and feet regularly. They had to keep their clothes clean and dry. They had to keep their weapons clean and sharp.

WATER

Water was precious in a fort. The soldiers had to conserve water. They had to use water sparingly. They had to keep their water containers clean and full. They had to use water for drinking and washing.

THE SETTLEMENT

Over the years there has been a wide range of buildings and structures. Some were built by the Romans, while others were built by the local population. The settlement was a mix of Roman and local architecture. The buildings were made of stone and brick. The roofs were made of tiles. The streets were paved with stone. The settlement was a busy place. There were shops, taverns, and houses. The soldiers lived in the barracks. The civilians lived in the houses. The settlement was a part of the fort. It was a place where the soldiers and civilians lived together. The settlement was a sign of the Roman presence in the area. It was a place where the Roman way of life was being spread. The settlement was a part of the Roman Empire. It was a place where the Roman Empire was being built.

THE BARRACKS

Water was precious so rainwater was collected from the roofs of buildings in tanks like this (above). As well as providing water for washing and cooking, the sides of the stone tank could be used to sharpen knives and swords.

A fort for a cohort of around 600 soldiers would have had six barrack blocks, each containing the living space for a century of 80 men. Plans that have been discovered show that barrack blocks were long and narrow, with the living quarters for the centurion in command at one end. In some parts of the Empire, barracks for the troops had two storeys. The barracks had foundations of stone and the upper parts had a framework of wood, filled with rubble and plastered over. The building would have been roofed in tiles, stone slates, or wooden shingles, depending on what materials were available locally.

Centurion's quarters

The centurion had a suite of rooms to himself, including a separate bedroom and living room. Parts of his quarters may have been used as offices or storerooms.

Centurion's helmets

Centurion's helmets had distinctive crests. This meant they could be easily recognised by the men in a century.

The living quarters for the troops

The living quarters for the troops were cramped, with 8 men in two small rooms. One was used for sleeping, the other for their equipment, some of which took up a lot of space.

GETTING DRESSED

An auxiliary soldier's uniform was not standard issue, but the tunic was put on over the unarmoured tunic, usually a woollen tunic. Over the tunic, chain mail might have been worn to protect the soldier's arms and body. This could reach as far as the knees and was heavy!

Footsore relief

Footsore relief sandals on their feet, their soles reinforced with iron studs. In colder climates, soldiers wore chunky woollen socks.

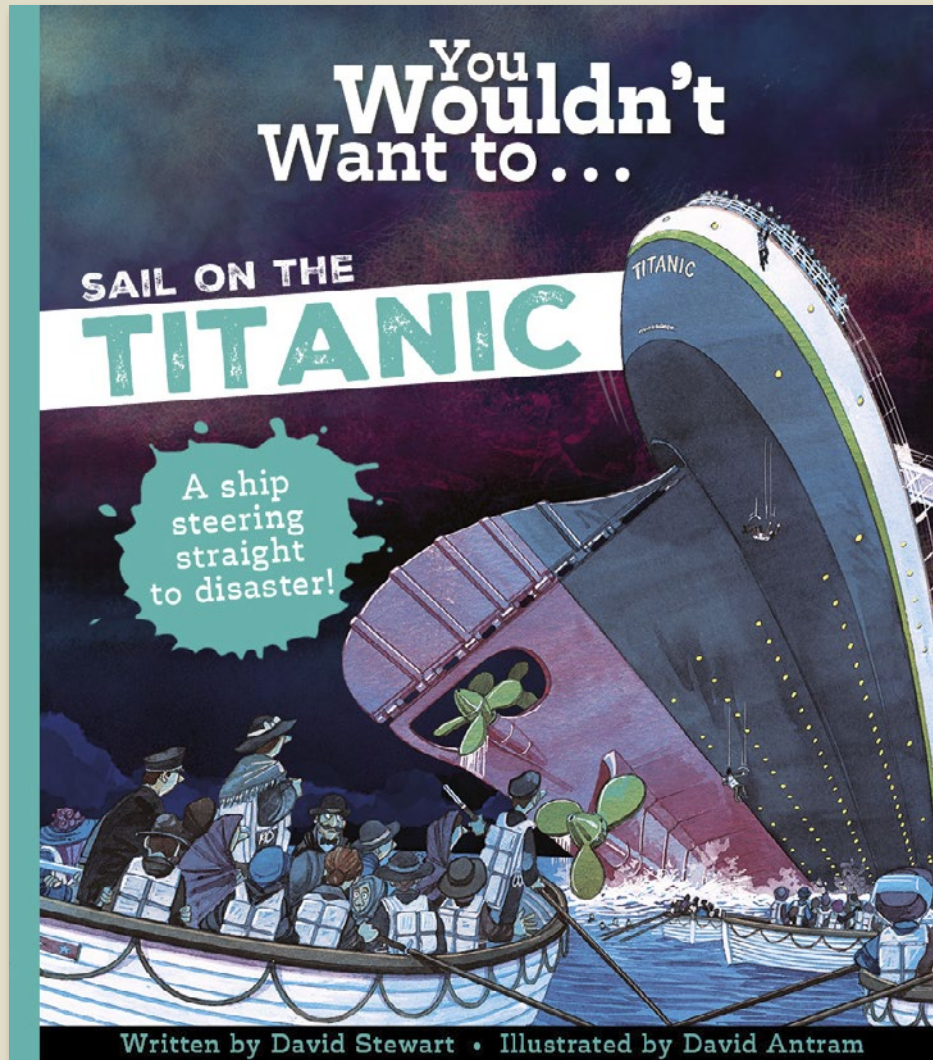
There were several different designs of helmets, but they normally protruded

There were several different designs of helmets, but they normally protruded against sword cuts on the crests and the neck.

Centurions had different patterns for different units and were oval or rectangular.

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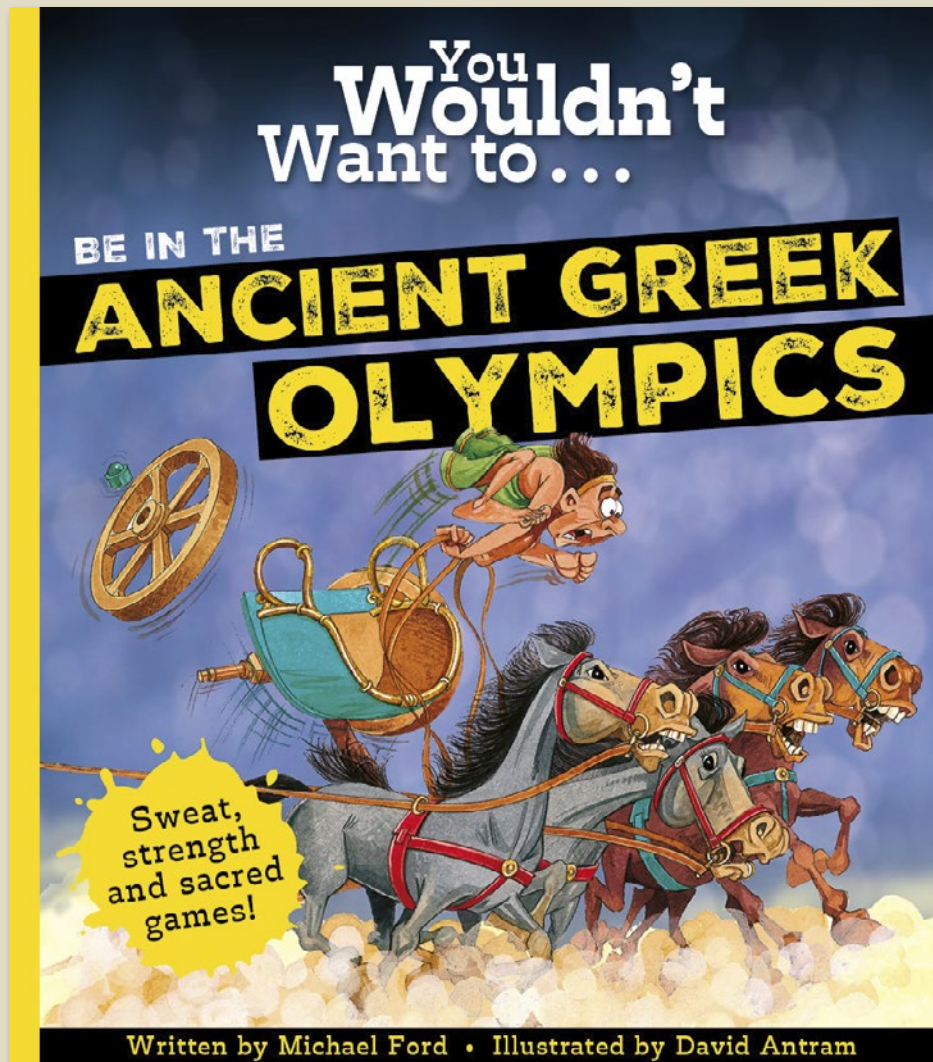
You Wouldn't Want To Sail On The Titanic!



An exciting deep dive into the mysterious *Titanic*!

- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.
- Funny and fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Perfect for Horrible Histories fans!

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Ancient Greek Olympics!



An extraordinary exploration of the ancient Greek Olympics!

- History made grisly - perfect for Horrible Histories fans!
- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging, educational way.
- A hilarious, fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the key stage 2 curriculum.

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Ancient Greek Olympics!

It's a man's world

Fifth-century Greece is divided into city-states. Athens is the largest and a centre of commerce, culture and learning. On a hill, the Acropolis houses the magnificent official buildings of the city, including the Parthenon. Like most of Greek city-states, not all men are treated as equals in Athens. They are divided into those who are allowed to vote, called citizens, and those who are not, often slaves or foreigners. Most people are poor, and only large free wealthy families receive a proper education. Your father makes you get up early every day to walk to school in the city.

POWERS
A Greek ruler and citizens share the power in the city and controlled the country. In the present, this means that all Greek citizens (Athens can have more than 100,000 citizens).

Handy hint
The Acropolis was the religious and political centre of Athens. It was a hill with several temples and other buildings. It was the most important part of the city.

Sacrifices to the gods

When you arrive at Olympia, the place is a hub of activity. Many athletes from all over the Greek world have come to take part - women are not allowed to enter. You are astounded at how beautiful the place is. Temples and other marble buildings rise amongst the olive and cypress trees.

The Games will not start for another ten months, so you have plenty of time for training and you will eat, exercise and sleep with the other athletes. About all the Games are a religious festival sacred to the god Zeus. To ensure the gods look favourably upon you, you visit the Temple of Zeus regularly to make offerings.

WHERE YOU BELONG
In the century before you were born, the Greeks were divided into many different city-states. Each city-state had its own laws and customs. The city-state you were born in was your home and you were loyal to it.

Handy hint
The Temple of Zeus was the most important temple in Olympia. It was dedicated to the god Zeus and was the centre of the religious festival.

Practice makes perfect

Athletes at the Games are fine physical specimens, men who have been in training for months. Your technique will have to be spot on if you are going to win. Warm up well and rub oil into your body to make yourself limber. Other athletes gaze for the crowd, flexing their muscles, but you must focus. Don't think about them, or your father, watching from the stands. Plovers (Plovers) play to help you relax and to entertain the crowd.

DISCUS OR JAVELIN?
There are two events in the Games that are very good at the Games. You must be able to throw the discus or the javelin.

THIS IS THE BEST CHALLENGE YOU CAN GET AT THE GAMES
The javelin throw is the most difficult of the events. You must be able to throw the javelin far and fast.

THE FORBIDDEN ARTICLE
The javelin throw is the most difficult of the events. You must be able to throw the javelin far and fast.

Handy hint
The javelin throw is the most difficult of the events. You must be able to throw the javelin far and fast.

At the stadium

Up to 50,000 spectators gather on the slopes around the stadium. The oldest and most important event at the Games is running. The noise from the crowd is deafening but you must concentrate on the race ahead. An announcer reads out your name and place of birth. You take off your clothes in a small building at the side of the stadium and rub yourself down with olive oil. Everyone competes in the nude as a symbol of purity. There's no need to be embarrassed - women are not allowed to watch the competitions.

THE FIRST MARATHON
In 490 BC, during the Persian Wars, a messenger ran all the way - 42km - from the plains of Marathon to Athens to announce an Athenian victory. (Though there were no long races in the original Games, this event inspired the marathon in the modern Olympics.)

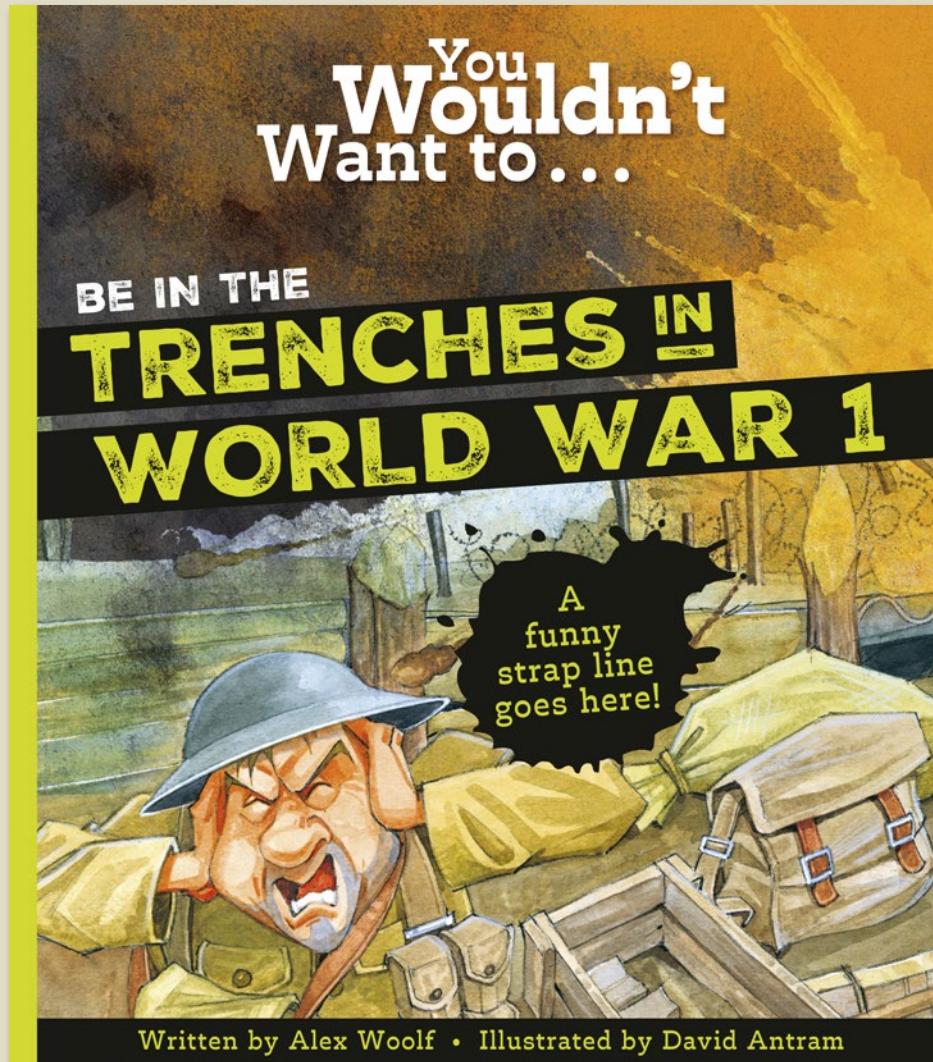
Handy hint
Get a good start at the very beginning of the race. Using the grooves in the starting blocks will give you an advantage.

Running
You must run one length of the stadium, which is nearly 200 metres long. The race is run barefoot across the sand. It is hard going and you have to be careful not to collide with the other contestants.

Starting blocks
I'm sure that was a false start!

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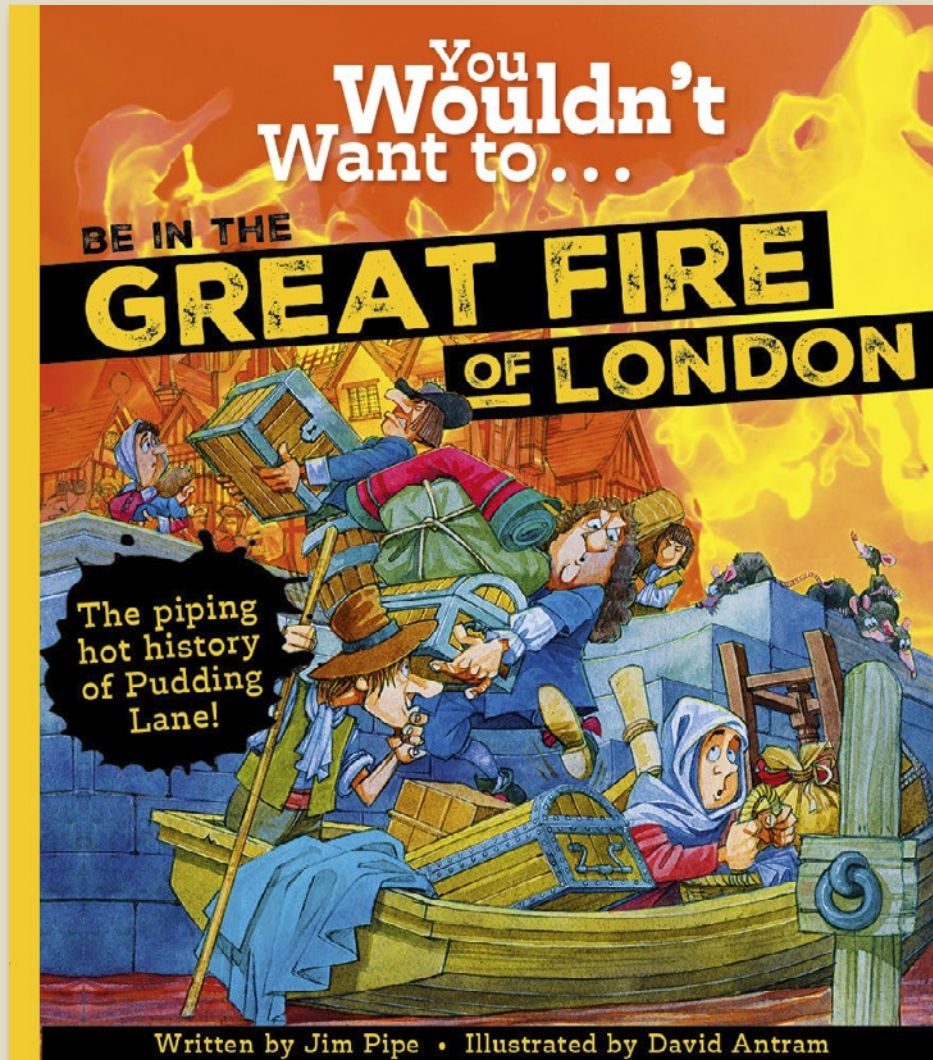
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Trenches In World War One!



The brutal history of WW1 soldiers!

- The grisly truth about trench life, ideal for Horrible Histories fans.
- A funny, foul and fact-filled book that engages reluctant readers with history and the KS2 First World War curriculum.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Great Fire Of London!



The piping hot history of the Great Fire of London!

- History made grisly - perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, entertaining way.
- A funny, fiery and fact-filled book that engages reluctant readers with history and the curriculum.

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Great Fire Of London!

Who's to blame?

During the Great Fire many post offices and newspaper offices were burnt down. Robert Haker is blamed for starting the fire. But a year later the King's Council agrees the fire was an accident, they suspect. So calm things down, King Charles speaks to religious at Moorfields. He tells them the fire was simply an accident, but more people still believe the fire was started deliberately.

On 25 September 1666, Parliament sets up an official inquiry. Frenchman Robert Haker is blamed for starting the fire. But a year later the King's Council agrees the fire was an accident, they suspect. So calm things down, King Charles speaks to religious at Moorfields. He tells them the fire was simply an accident, but more people still believe the fire was started deliberately.

Handy hint
The Great Fire of London was a disaster that changed the city forever. It was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city. The fire was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city.

Who'dunnit?
Charles II
Robert Haker
King Charles
The King's Council
The Great Fire of London was a disaster that changed the city forever. It was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city. The fire was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city.

Change is in the air
The rebuilding of London was a massive task. It took years to rebuild the city and many new buildings were built. The rebuilding of London was a massive task. It took years to rebuild the city and many new buildings were built. The rebuilding of London was a massive task. It took years to rebuild the city and many new buildings were built.

Rebuilding London

After the fire, there's lots to be done. Troops are put on alert to case there's a French invasion. The streets are cleared and new markets are created so everyone can get back to business. People also argue about how the City should be rebuilt. Some want a modern, elegant city with wider streets and freer-of houses. Throughout 1667 people clear rubble and survey the burnt areas. New laws are passed so new houses should be built. But by the end of the year only 150 new houses are finished. For decades, parts of the City lie in ruins. The rebuilding takes for nearly 50 years. The new St Paul's Cathedral is only completed in 1710 - almost 50 years later!

Handy hint
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The rebuilding of London was a massive task. It took years to rebuild the city and many new buildings were built. The rebuilding of London was a massive task. It took years to rebuild the city and many new buildings were built. The rebuilding of London was a massive task. It took years to rebuild the city and many new buildings were built.

The Aftermath

The Great Fire is a disaster but it does bring change. Many of the new houses are built in brick and stone. A huge army of migrant workers come to rebuild the city along with craftsmen to finish the new houses. By the early 18th century London is the largest city in Europe and probably the richest. So to show his wonderful new buildings, such as a new St Paul's. Though houses built after the Great Fire are safer a large fire in 1733, destroying over 400 houses south of the river. In January 1673, a fire destroys your home. Eleven years later, another home of yours is only saved when a neighbour's house is blown up to create a firebreak. Will you ever be able to sleep in peace?

Better firefighting
The Great Fire of London was a disaster that changed the city forever. It was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city. The fire was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city.

What survives today?
The Great Fire of London was a disaster that changed the city forever. It was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city. The fire was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city.

St Paul's Cathedral
The Great Fire of London was a disaster that changed the city forever. It was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city. The fire was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city.

Dirty old town

Strolling through London in the summer of 1666, it's easy to be swamped by the sights, sounds and smells of this busy metropolis. London is a giant city with over 300,000 inhabitants. It's also a centre for trade, finance and government - a wealthy place where lords are carried in grand coaches by servants. Yet the old centre of London, the City, is a horrible place. Its smoky streets are narrow, stuffy and dark. The summer of 1666 is hot and the place is bone-dry after 10 months of drought. You hold your nose to avoid the stench of dead dogs and rotting waste.

Why is life so grim?
Noisy streets
Fashion
Wigs
Medicine

There are no street signs so you find your way around by shop signs. A sign showing a dragon marks an apothecary (chemist), and Adam and Eve mark a fruit shop.

Women wear white make-up made from poisonous lead. It smells foul and cracks when they smile. People use small bits of mouse skin to make their eyebrows look stylish!

Charles II begins wearing wigs when he spots his first grey hair. Many men copy him. Noses and lips are common.

Medicine is basic. Hospitals are a place to rest, but little else. Doctors cure their patients using leeches to suck their blood.

Handy hint
Beware! People throw the contents of their chamber pots out of the windows. Hug the wall to avoid this filth but don't get in anyone's way - they might get angry!

Mustn't smile, mustn't emile...

Yes, loads of it, thanks!

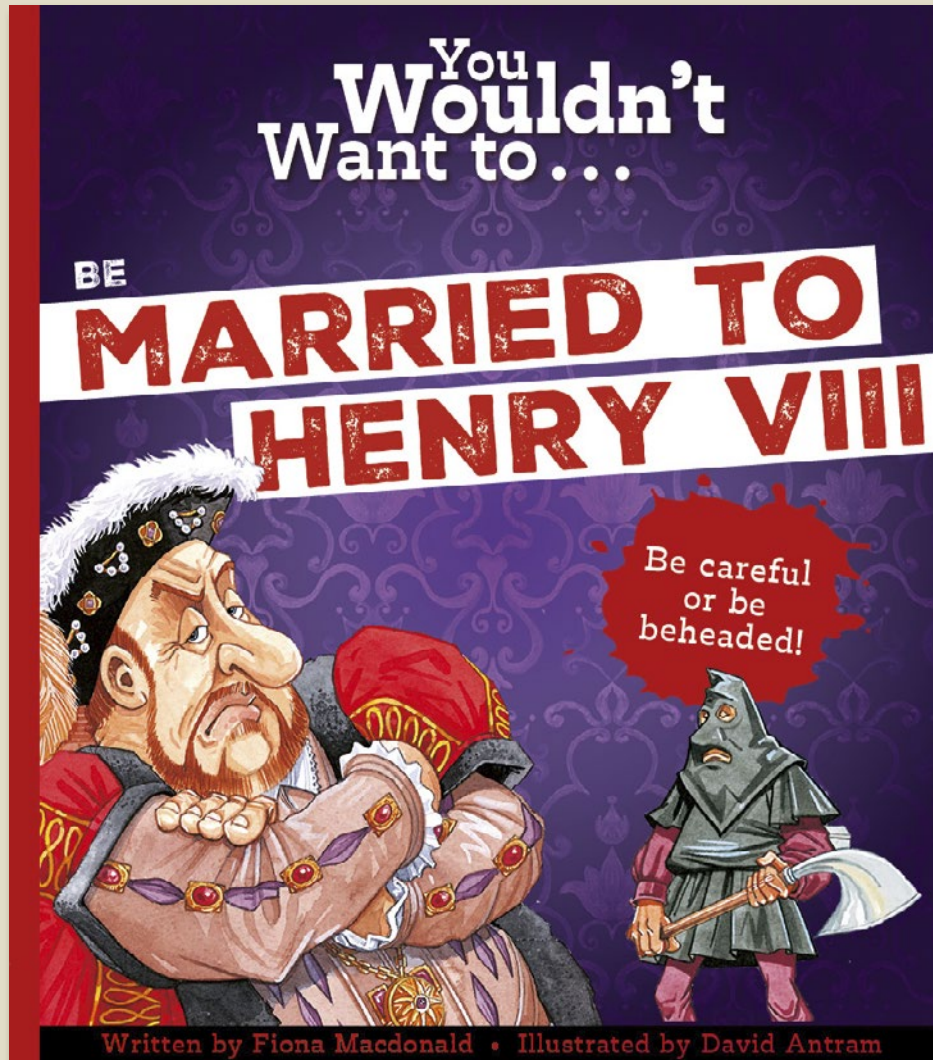
Do you have any money?

I feel much better, honest!

Pollution
Ashes and dust are constantly thrown into the streets. Piles of steaming dung lie everywhere. Every home has a cesspit for sewage. In your dirty you complain that your neighbour's cesspit has flooded your cellar.

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You Wouldn't Want To Be Married To Henry VIII!



You really wouldn't want to be married to Henry VIII!

- Explores the grisly history of Henry VIII's infamous love life - perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- A funny, foul and fact-filled book, packed with illustrations to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Combines humorous text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be Married To Henry VIII!

Wife no. 5: Young and foolish

After his experience with Anne of Cleves, Henry wanted to find beauty and passion in his next wife. He found both in the pretty seventeen-year-old Catherine Howard. Howard is a holy lady-to-waiting. Catherine was young and charming but she did not love Henry, who was twice her age. She had a secret affair with Thomas Culpeper, which led to her death sentence.

News of Catherine's romance soon spread throughout the royal court. Catherine sealed her own fate, confessing to her previous encounters and her affair with Culpeper. Henry was furious and ordered death and terrible punishments. After just two years of marriage she was beheaded. She was only twenty-one years old.

Handy hint
 If you're about to get married, you should be sure to tell your partner about any secrets you have.

Thomas Culpeper was beheaded for his affair with Catherine. He was the first man to be executed for adultery in England.

Handy hint
 If you're about to get married, you should be sure to tell your partner about any secrets you have.

Will... have you married one?

Archbishop Cranmer had the authority of the Holy Spirit. Catherine Howard's beheading.

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Wife no. 6: Happy at last

After carefully considering the faces of the king's first five wives, you decide to marry Henry VIII after all! Your wedding takes place in 1547 and your marriage lasts for four years, until Henry's death in 1547. It is a great success in spite of Henry's serious illness (he is plagued by ulcers on his legs) his unpredictable temper and the twenty-one-year age gap. You play the role of the devoted wife, nursing Henry during his last illness. You also look after his three children: Mary, Elizabeth and Edward. Henry allows you to continue your studies and your interest in new Protestant religious ideas, even though he does not agree with all your views.

Then, there... **Handy hint**
 If you're about to get married, you should be sure to tell your partner about any secrets you have.

It's hard work, today!

After Henry VIII's death you were crowned Queen Regent.

You have no children of your own, but you do have three of Henry's children. After the death of Henry VIII, you have to look after the king's children and his religion.

You do need it! After all, both of your feet are still aching from the last time you were married.

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What happens next...

Divorced	Beheaded	Died	Divorced	Beheaded	Survived
CATHERINE OF ARAGON 1485-1533 Married to Henry VIII 1509-1533	ANNE BULLEYN 1480-1536 Married to Henry VIII 1501-1533	JANE SEYMOUR 1489-1537 Married to Henry VIII 1536-1537	ANNE OF CLEVES 1504-1557 Married to Henry VIII 1540-1547	CATHERINE HOWARD 1520-1542 Married to Henry VIII 1540-1542	CATHERINE PARR 1525-1548 Married to Henry VIII 1542-1547
EDWARD VI 1537-1553 Son of Henry VIII	MARY I 1516-1558 Daughter of Henry VIII	ELIZABETH I 1533-1603 Daughter of Henry VIII	EDWARD VI 1537-1553 Son of Henry VIII	MARY I 1516-1558 Daughter of Henry VIII	ELIZABETH I 1533-1603 Daughter of Henry VIII

All three of Henry's children become kings or queens. Despite being the youngest, Edward is the first to rise as the only male heir. His reign is brief and because he is so young, advisors rule for him. They introduce many Protestant Church reforms. After Edward's death, Mary becomes queen. She is a Catholic and has many Protestants burned at the stake - her harsh religious policies make her unpopular. Elizabeth is Henry's last child to take the throne and her rule is the most successful. Remembered today as one of England's most glorious queens, her long reign (almost fifty years) proved that women could rule as well as a man, despite what Henry VIII thought!

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Risky royals

Will you or won't you?

HENRY VIII, KING OF ENGLAND
 He is tall, strong, energetic and fond of hunting, music and dancing. He used to be handsome but is fast becoming overweight and riddled with disease. He is passionate and can be ruthless.

You must soon give Henry VIII an answer to his proposal of marriage. It's not an easy choice. Many people warn against it, and advise you to steer clear of the English royal family and the cunning politicians at court. Many ambitious men and women have enjoyed a brilliant career there - but many have ended up in prison or, even worse, on the chopping block! Life at court is unpredictable, and there are certain people you should be very wary of...

Watch out for:

- ARCHBISHOP CRANMER**
Protestant scholar and religious leader.
- EDWARD SEYMOUR**
Soldier, politician and keen Protestant.
- JOHN DUDLEY**
Top courtier and Protestant supporter.
- DUKE OF NORFOLK**
Leader of an ancient noble family. Catholic supporter.

MINISTERS OF STATE
 The royal government is run by ministers who are clever, ambitious and unscrupulous. Don't upset them!

Handy hint
 Think carefully! If you offend the king by refusing to marry him, he could make your life very miserable.

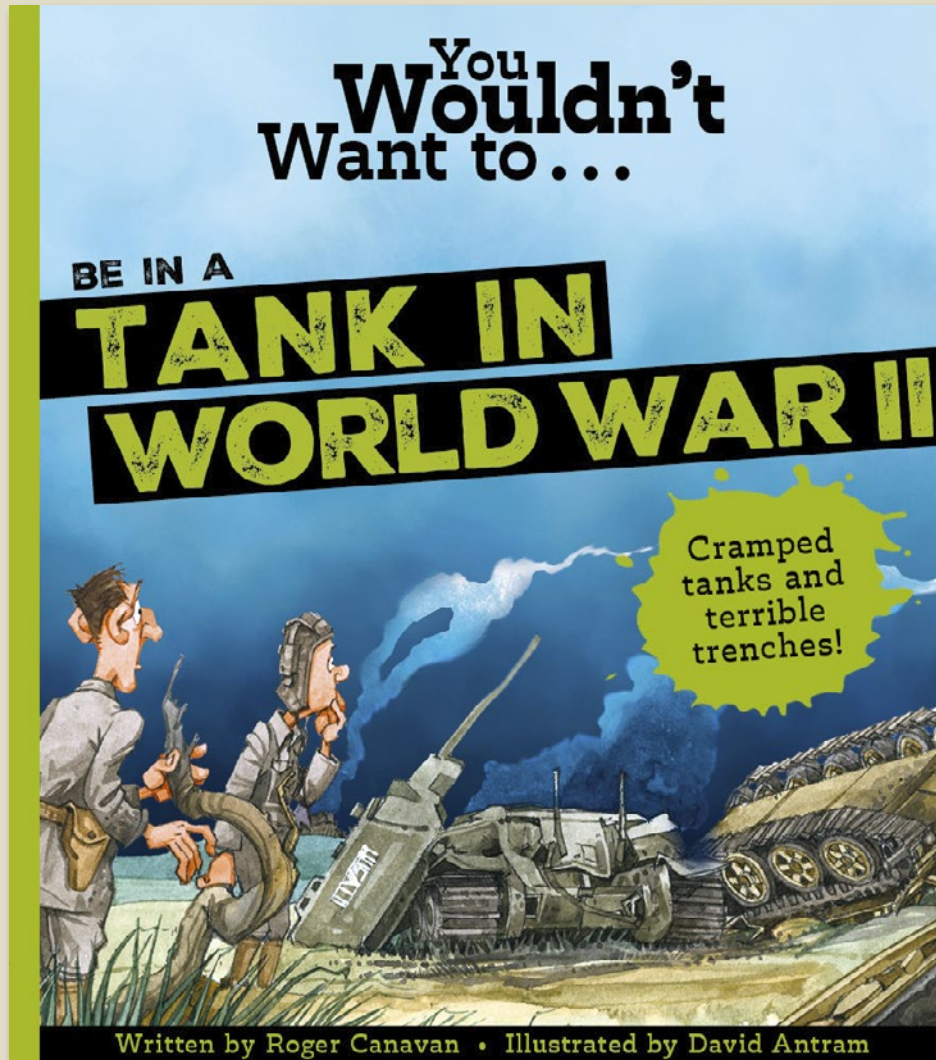
Of course she'll say yes - I'm irresistible!

6

6

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You Wouldn't Want To Be In A Tank In World War Two!



The grisly history of WW2 tank soldiers!

- Funny, foul and fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Written in consultation with The Tank Museum in Bovington, England, to ensure that its content is as accurate as possible.
- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!



Unwrap the mysteries of mummification!

- Combines comic funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging, educational way.
- Funny, fact-filled book, perfect for encouraging reluctant readers to engage with ancient history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Perfect for Horrible Histories fans!

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!

Tomb robbers

You will need:

- LIBERTY** Liberty is a valuable because of the stone it is made from and the quality of the work.
- GLASS** Glass is a very valuable material because it is so hard and does not break easily.
- WEDGWOOD** Wedgwood is a very valuable material because it is so hard and does not break easily.
- FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH** These are highly valued because of their fragrance and they are used in the process.

Once your tomb doors are firmly closed and sealed, you may think you are ready for eternal rest. No such luck! Even before the mourners at your funeral have had time to go home, unwelcome visitors are on their way - tomb robbers have started crawling towards you. If they steal even one small piece of jewellery from you, it could make them very rich. Robbers rip mummies open looking for treasures, so that they often have to be re-wrapped, sometimes gaining extra heads or legs in the process!

Handy Hint
If you are a tomb robber, you should be very careful not to get caught. If you are caught, you will be punished very severely.

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

Animal mummies

Four varieties of animal mummies:

- IBIS** Ibis were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed ibis as a gift for a god.
- CAT** Cats were very popular in Egypt. They were thought to be goddesses. Cats were mummified and buried in the desert.
- BULL** Bulls were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed bull as a gift for a god.
- BIRD** Birds were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed bird as a gift for a god.

Handy Hint
If you are an animal, you should be very careful not to get caught. If you are caught, you will be punished very severely.

I shall I'll make a cat mummy!

Eternal rest?

Some odd uses for mummies:

- WINE** A mummy was used to make wine. The mummy was crushed and mixed with grapes. The wine was then drunk.
- SOAP** The mummy was used to make soap. The mummy was crushed and mixed with water. The soap was then used to wash clothes.
- FRANKINCENSE** Frankincense was used to make perfume. The mummy was crushed and mixed with frankincense. The perfume was then used to perfume clothes.
- FRANKINCENSE** Frankincense was used to make perfume. The mummy was crushed and mixed with frankincense. The perfume was then used to perfume clothes.

By the nineteenth century AD, 2,000 years after your death, you may think you have found eternal peace at last. Wrong! It becomes fashionable amongst the wealthy to travel to Egypt and tourists buy mummies as souvenirs of their travels. Unfortunately for you, it also becomes fashionable to publicly un-wrap mummies. No one is interested in you, however - only the rings, pendants tucked in your wrappings. If you are lucky, you may be re-wrapped and put in a museum.

Handy Hint
If you are a mummy, you should be very careful not to get caught. If you are caught, you will be punished very severely.

This smells nice to keep the secrets of the heart!

Get stuffed!

After forty days in natron your body is completely dried out. Your skin is shrivelled and wrinkled and you look like a piece of old leather. You really need help now, so it's off to the per nefer, the 'beautiful house', where your skin will be rubbed with oils to make it softer. The empty space where your organs were is filled with sawdust, rags and chaff. Other parts of your body are plumped up by pushing mud into tiny cuts in your skin. All you need now are false eyes and perhaps some false hair. You are almost looking alive again!

Do something about these flies!

Eye eye, boss!

Handy Hint
If you are a mummy, you should be very careful not to get caught. If you are caught, you will be punished very severely.

You will need:

- PALM WINE** and juniper oil are used to sterilise the body.
- FRANKINCENSE** A highly valued fragrant gum resin, makes the body smell sweet.
- SAWDUST** chaff, sand and rags are used to stuff the body cavity.
- MOLLEN RESIN** It is used to cover the whole body once it has been stuffed.

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