



**Welcome to the Museum and  
Welcome to the Arts**

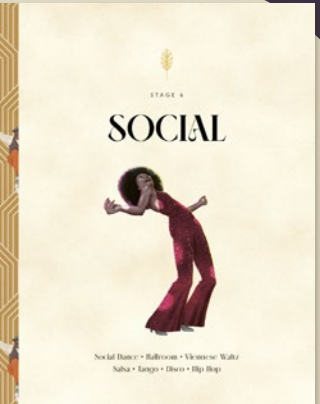
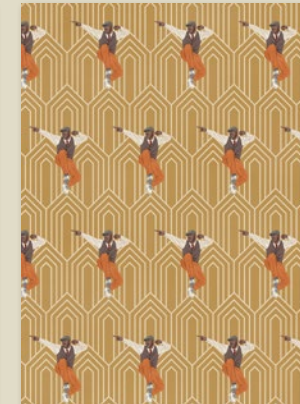
# Welcome to the Arts: Dance



## THE MOST DAZZLING BOOK OF THE YEAR

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

# Welcome to the Arts: Dance



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# 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 dragonfly, live for only a few days. They are also the only insects that can fly backwards.



Dragonflies are the most common of the three groups. They are the only insects that can fly backwards. They are also the only insects that can fly at night. They are also the only insects that can fly at high altitudes. They are also the only insects that can fly over water.

Dragonflies are the only insects that can fly over water. They are also the only insects that can fly at night. They are also the only insects that can fly at high altitudes. They are also the only insects that can fly over water.

## Butterflies

Butterflies are the most colorful and diverse group of insects. They are also the most popular. There are over 170,000 species of butterflies in the world. They are found in every part of the world. They are also the only insects that can fly at night.



The caterpillar stage of a butterfly is the most vulnerable. They are also the most popular. They are also the only insects that can fly at night. They are also the only insects that can fly at high altitudes. They are also the only insects that can fly over water.

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## Bees

Bees are the most important insects in the world. They are also the most popular. They are also the only insects that can fly at night. They are also the only insects that can fly at high altitudes. They are also the only insects that can fly over water.



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## 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'.



**Key to plate**

1) **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.

2) **Head**  
In males the huge jaws are used for fighting other males rather than for feeding. Females are rarely distinguished.

3) **Antenna**  
Antennae detect chemicals in the air. They may be used to sniff out food or mates.

4) **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.

5) **Leg**  
The feet are tipped with claws for grip.

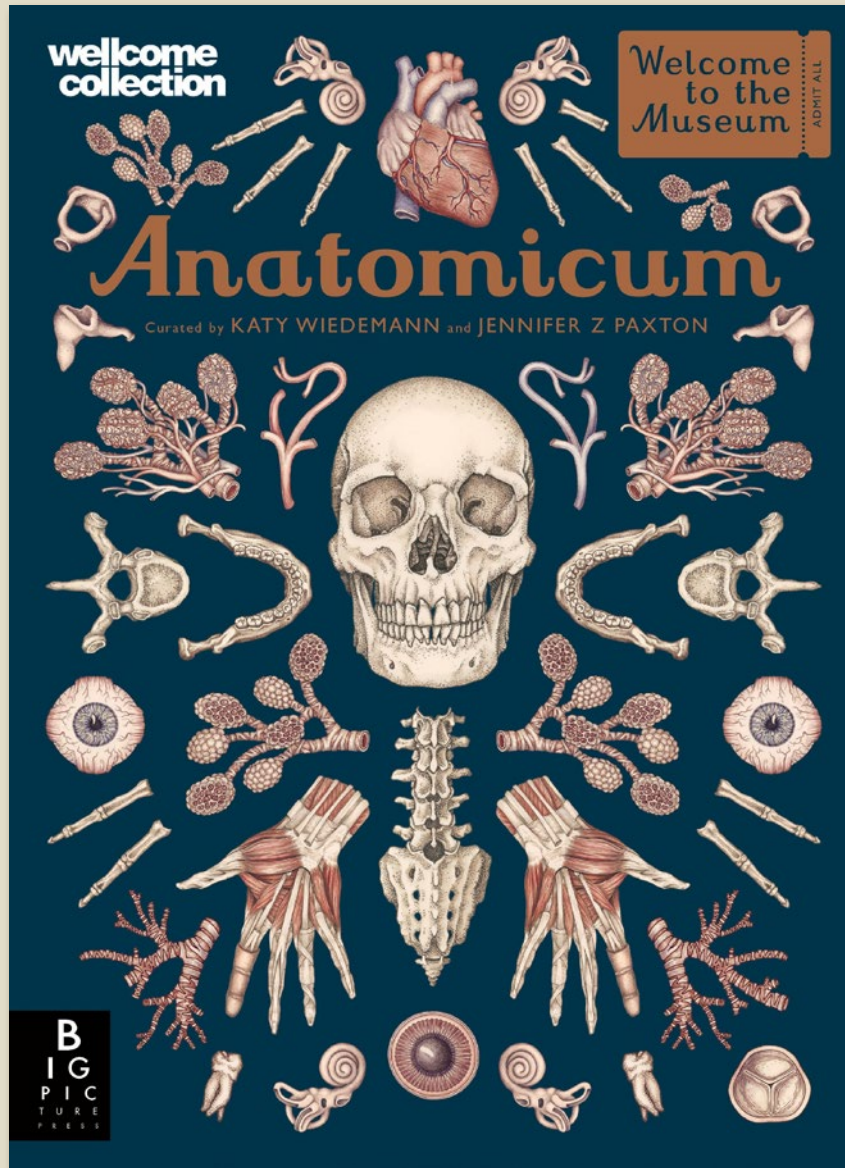
6) **Ellytron**  
In females the first pair of wings has evolved into a hardened case, under which the hind wings are folded.

7) **Thorax**  
Larger than the head with muscle to power the wings.

8) **Abdomen**  
This contains important organs like the digestive and reproductive systems.

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# Anatomicum



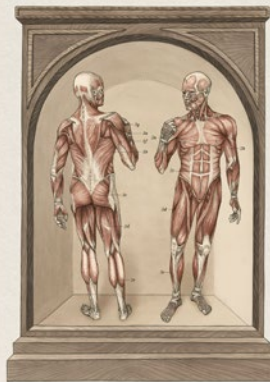
**This beautiful book is a feast of anatomical knowledge.**

- 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 athlete or the grace of a baller, every movement is possible thanks to the muscular system. It is the muscular system that provides the power for all movement. It is the muscular system that provides the power for all movement. It is the muscular system that provides the power for all movement.

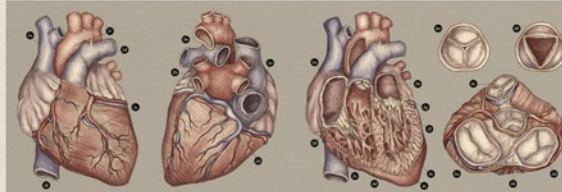


**Key points**

- 1. The muscular system is the largest system in the body.
- 2. It is responsible for movement and posture.
- 3. It is composed of skeletal, smooth, and cardiac muscle.
- 4. Skeletal muscle is attached to bones and is under voluntary control.
- 5. Smooth muscle is found in the walls of internal organs and is under involuntary control.
- 6. Cardiac muscle is found in the heart and is under involuntary control.

## The Heart

The heart is a muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the body. It is located in the chest cavity, between the lungs. The heart is composed of four chambers: the right and left atria and ventricles. The right side of the heart pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs, and the left side pumps oxygenated blood to the rest of the body.

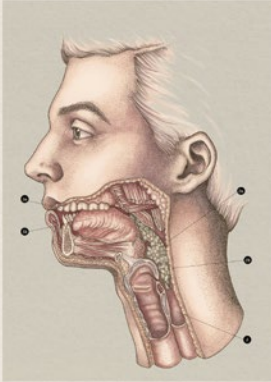


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## The Mouth & Throat

The mouth and throat are part of the digestive system. The mouth is where food is taken in and broken down into smaller pieces. The throat is where food travels down to the stomach. The mouth and throat are also part of the respiratory system, where air enters and leaves the body.



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## The Nose & Tongue

Our senses of smell and taste can detect and recognise a staggering number of substances. For modern humans, these senses are most likely to whet our appetites or to bring back distant memories, but they can also alert us to a potential danger, for example toxic chemicals or rotten food. Even so, they are not usually considered essential. Yet many years ago, our senses were far more important for our survival. The repulsion created by disgusting smells or tastes helped to keep the body safe from life-threatening infections that could be found in faeces (poo), dirty water or bacteria-ridden food, which would once have been daily encounters.

It is thought that the average human can detect several billion different odours. The sense of smell is most sensitive at birth to help newborns recognise their mother. Smell works by detecting odour molecules which float in the air around us. When we breathe, they enter the nostrils and pass into the nasal cavity – a large space behind the external nose. The roof of the nasal cavity contains millions of receptor cells that detect odours and transfer the 'smell' into an electrical impulse. This signal travels to the brain via a connection called the olfactory nerve.

Although our sense of smell is said to be 10,000 times more powerful than our sense of taste, the two are closely linked, and food tastes different if our ability to smell is impaired. This is something you might have encountered before, especially if you've eaten while you have a heavy cold or have pinched your nose while chewing food.

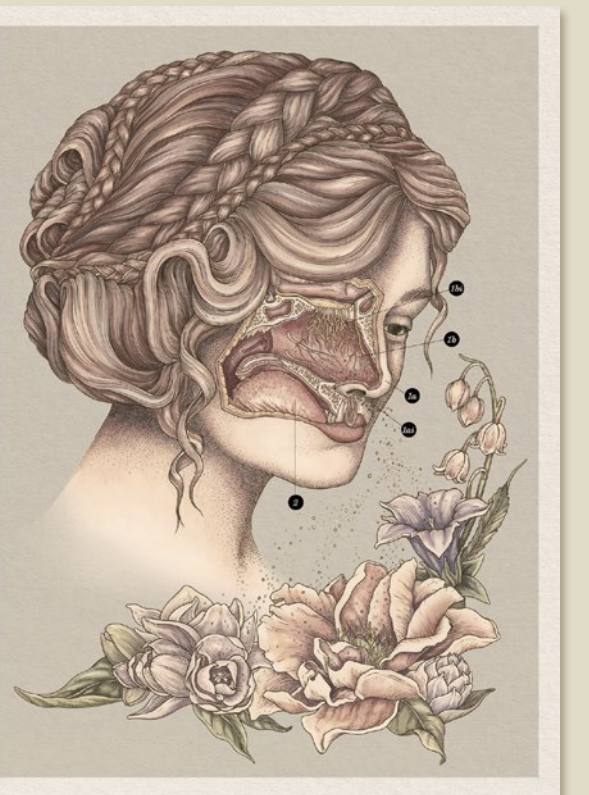
Thousands of taste sensors are found on the top surface of the tongue, on little bumps called papillae. More commonly known as taste buds, these special sensors detect chemicals in the food we eat and send messages to the brain. For many years, there were known to be four basic flavours of food that we can detect: sweet, sour, salty and bitter. More recently, a fifth taste category has been proposed, called umami, meaning 'savoury' in the Japanese language.

**Key to plate**

**1: Nose**  
 (a) External nose (Nostril) made of cartilage, the external nose carries odour molecules will enter the nasal cavity through the nostrils (b)  
 (b) Nasal cavity (This space inside the skull is home to the olfactory nerve)

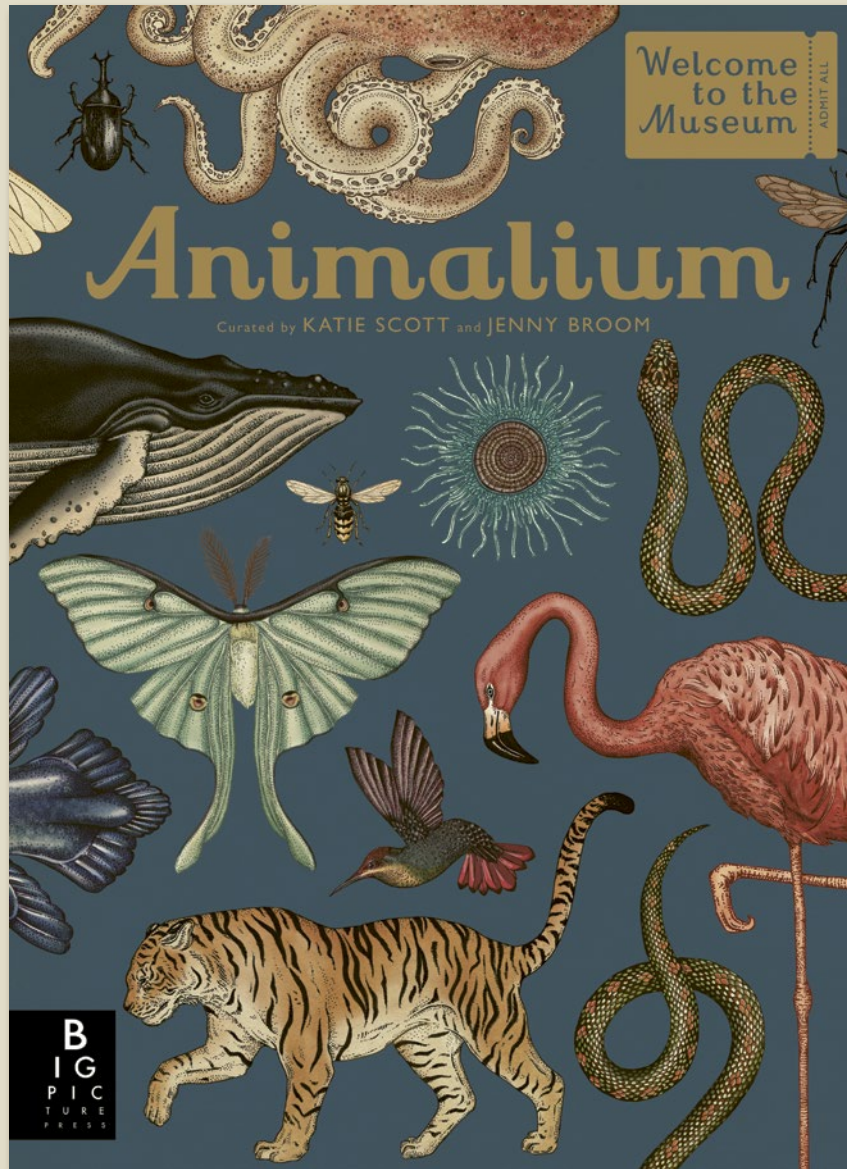
**2: Tongue**  
 The tongue sits in the oral cavity and is made up of several muscles.

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



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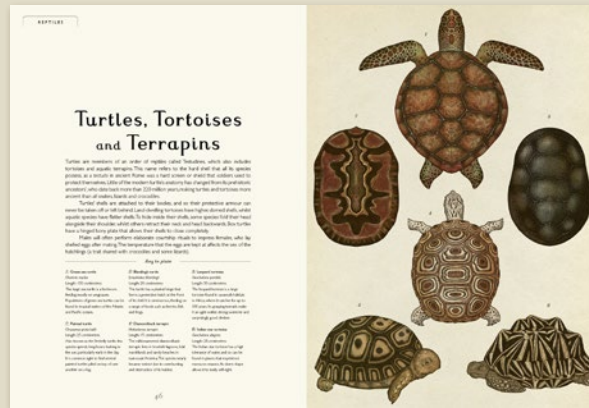




**Learn how animals have evolved, see inside the dissection laboratory and discover the great variety of habitats on Earth.**

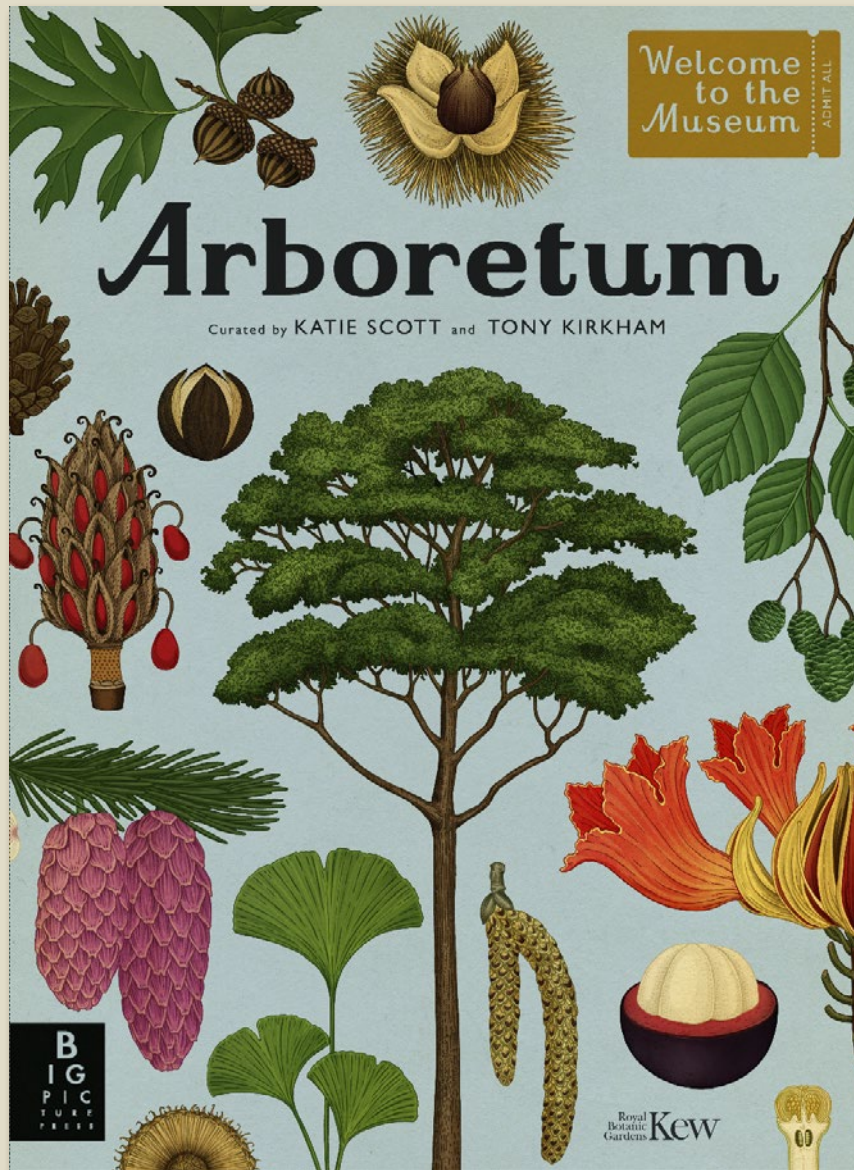
- Over 100 full colour, immaculately detailed pages, featuring intricate cut-aways and curated exhibits, from unparalleled talent, Katie Scott
- See the story of evolution unfold and discover Darwin's secrets in this chronologically compiled collection of animal specimens
- Large, high quality format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

# Animalium



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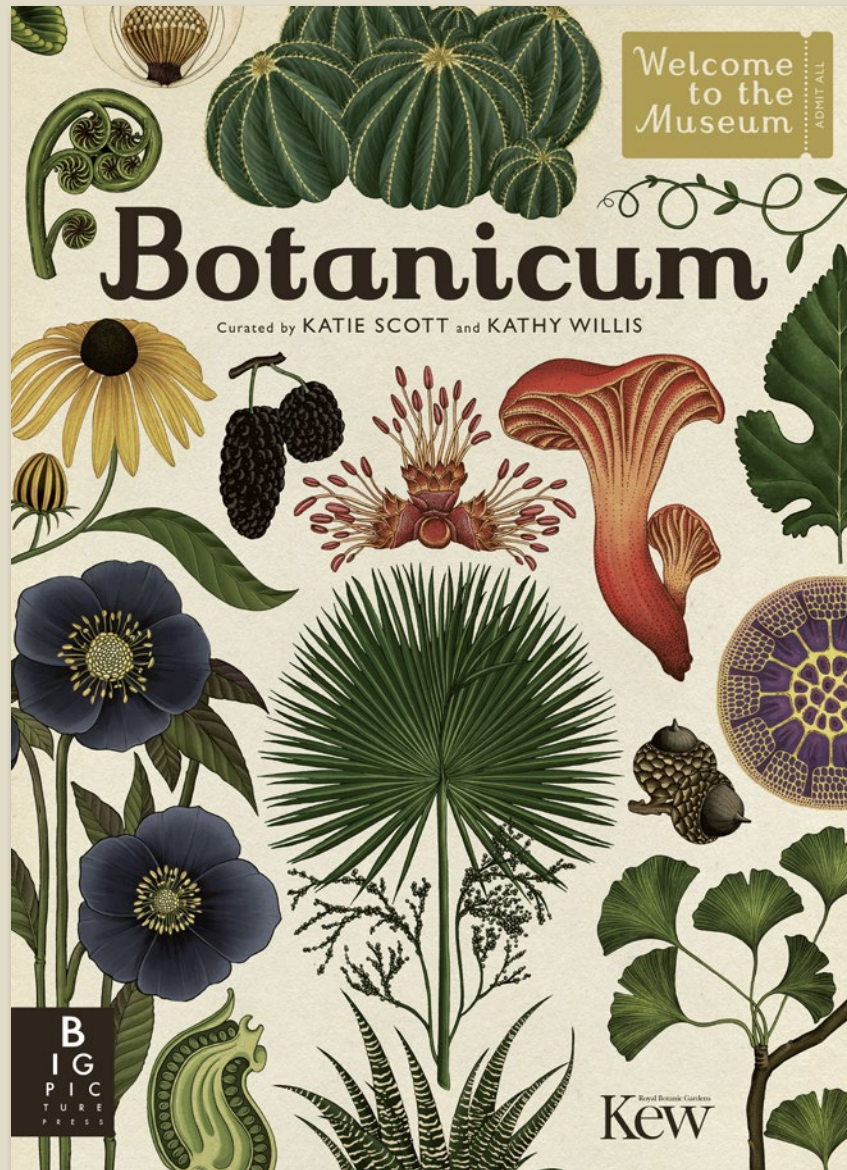


*This next instalment in the bestselling Welcome to the Museum collection in collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, is about the incredible life of trees.*

- 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







**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



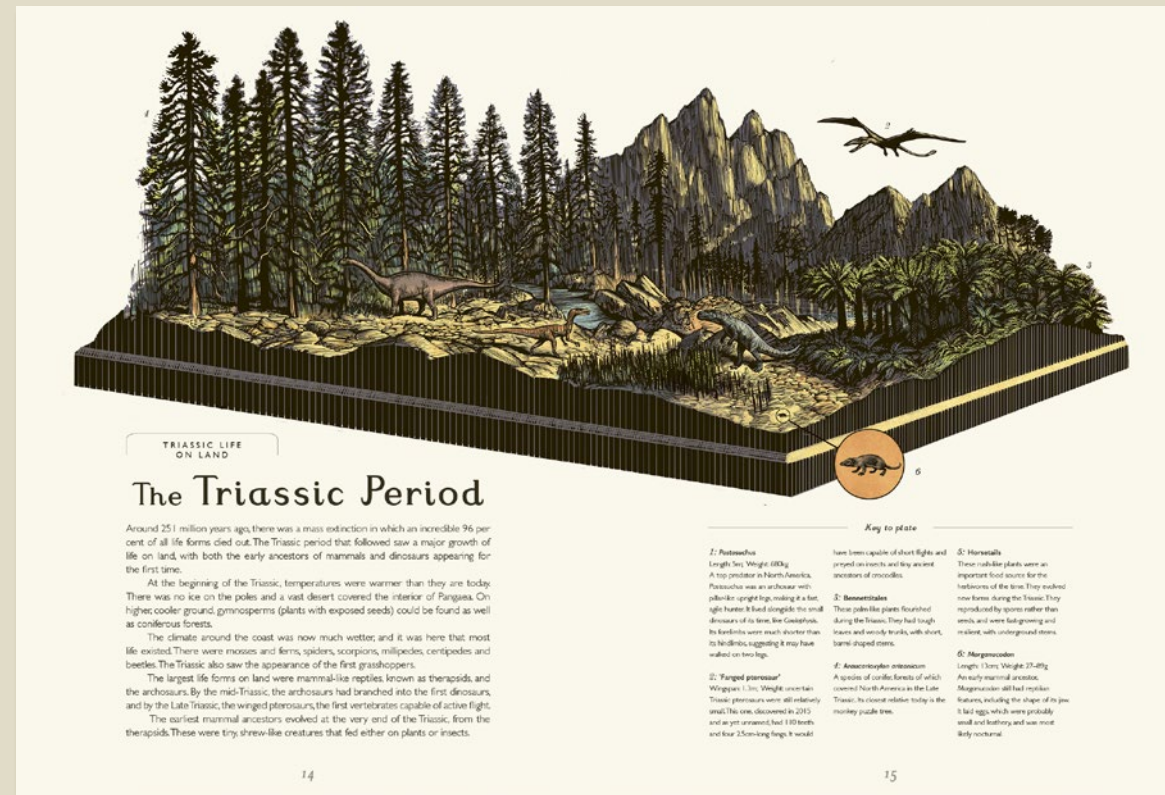
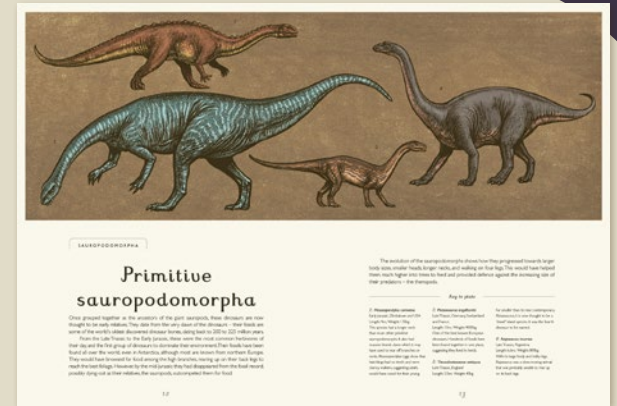
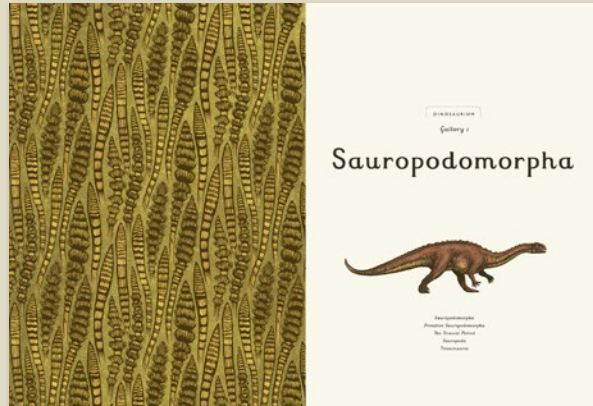


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# Dinosaurium



## 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 anhosours. By the mid-Triassic, the anhosours 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: **Protosuchia**  
Length 1m; Weight 600kg  
A top predator in North America. Protosuchia was an arboreal, web-footed upright leg, making a fast, agile hunter. It had alongside the small dinosaur in its time, the Coelurosaur. Its hindlimbs were much shorter than its forelimbs, suggesting it may have walked on two legs.
  - 2: **'Fanged mammal'**  
Wingless 1.1m; Weight uncertain  
These 'fanged' mammals were all relatively small. The one discovered in 2015 and yet unnamed, had 120 teeth and four 25cm-long fangs. It would have been capable of short flights and preyed on insects and by its last ancestor of mammals.
  - 3: **Bennettitales**  
These palm-like plants flourished during the Triassic. They had tough leaves and woody trunks, with short, barrel-shaped stems.
  - 4: **Araneosaurus**  
A species of conifer forests of which covered North America in the Late Triassic. Its closest relative today is the monkey puzzle tree.
  - 5: **Horsetails**  
These rubbery plants 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 resilient, with underground stems.
  - 6: **Megaresodon**  
Length 1.5m; Weight 27-40kg  
An early mammal ancestor. Megaresodon still had monkey-like features, including the shape of its jaw. Its teeth were probably small and bony, and were probably used for gnawing.

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**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 we learn more about them, we are discovering their true value to the world.

Historically, fungi were considered plants and included in botany. The scientific name for fungi is *Fungi*, which comes from the Latin word for 'fungus'. It is often written as 'fungi' to refer to the plural form of the word.

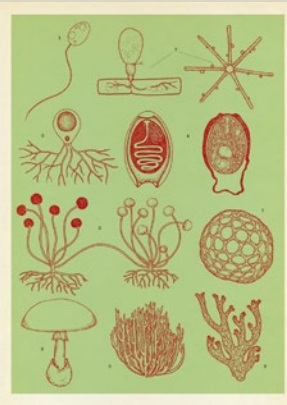
Fungi are a diverse group of organisms that include mushrooms, molds, yeasts, and more. They are found everywhere, from the soil to the air, and play a vital role in many ecosystems.

Some fungi are helpful, such as those that produce antibiotics and are used in food production. Others are harmful, causing diseases in plants and animals.

There are many different types of fungi, and they are constantly evolving. This makes them a fascinating subject for scientists and hobbyists alike.

**Key to plate**

- 1: Bread mold
- 2: Penicillium
- 3: Yeast
- 4: Mushroom
- 5: Truffle
- 6: Amanita
- 7: Boletus
- 8: Russula
- 9: Cortinarius
- 10: Lactarius
- 11: Cantharellus
- 12: Amanita muscaria
- 13: Amanita phalloides
- 14: Amanita muscaria var. muscaria
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- 18: Amanita muscaria var. muscaria
- 19: Amanita muscaria var. muscaria
- 20: Amanita muscaria var. muscaria



## 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 in the world.

The mountain ecosystem is shaped by factors such as altitude, temperature, and precipitation. These factors create a variety of habitats, from alpine meadows to high-altitude forests.

Mountains play a vital role in the global water cycle. They are the source of many major rivers and streams, and they help to regulate the climate.

Mountains are also important for biodiversity. They are home to many rare and endangered species, and they provide a natural barrier against invasive species.

Mountains are a beautiful and awe-inspiring part of our world. They are a source of inspiration and wonder for people of all ages.

**Key to plate**

- 1: Mountain pine
- 2: Mountain spruce
- 3: Mountain fir
- 4: Mountain larch
- 5: Mountain birch
- 6: Mountain aspen
- 7: Mountain poplar
- 8: Mountain willow
- 9: Mountain alder
- 10: Mountain maple
- 11: Mountain hickory
- 12: Mountain chestnut
- 13: Mountain oak
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- 16: Mountain oak
- 17: Mountain hickory
- 18: Mountain chestnut
- 19: Mountain oak
- 20: Mountain hickory



## Mycorrhizal Networks

Mycorrhizal networks are a fascinating and essential part of many ecosystems. They are formed by the symbiotic relationship between fungi and plant roots.

These networks allow plants to share nutrients and information, and they help to improve soil health and fertility. They are found in a wide variety of environments, from forests to grasslands.

Mycorrhizal networks are also important for the carbon cycle. They help to store carbon in the soil, which can help to mitigate climate change.

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**Key to plate**

- 1: Mycorrhizal network
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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.

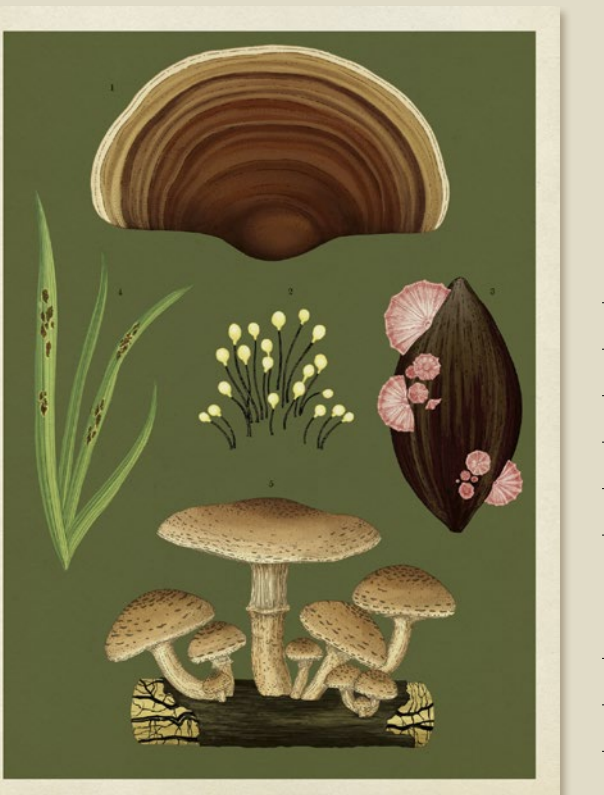
The price we pay for common food items in the shops is dependent on our success in our ongoing struggle with these fungi. It is estimated that 8-21 per cent of the six major food crops are lost to fungal pathogens and a further 10 per cent is lost after the crops are harvested.

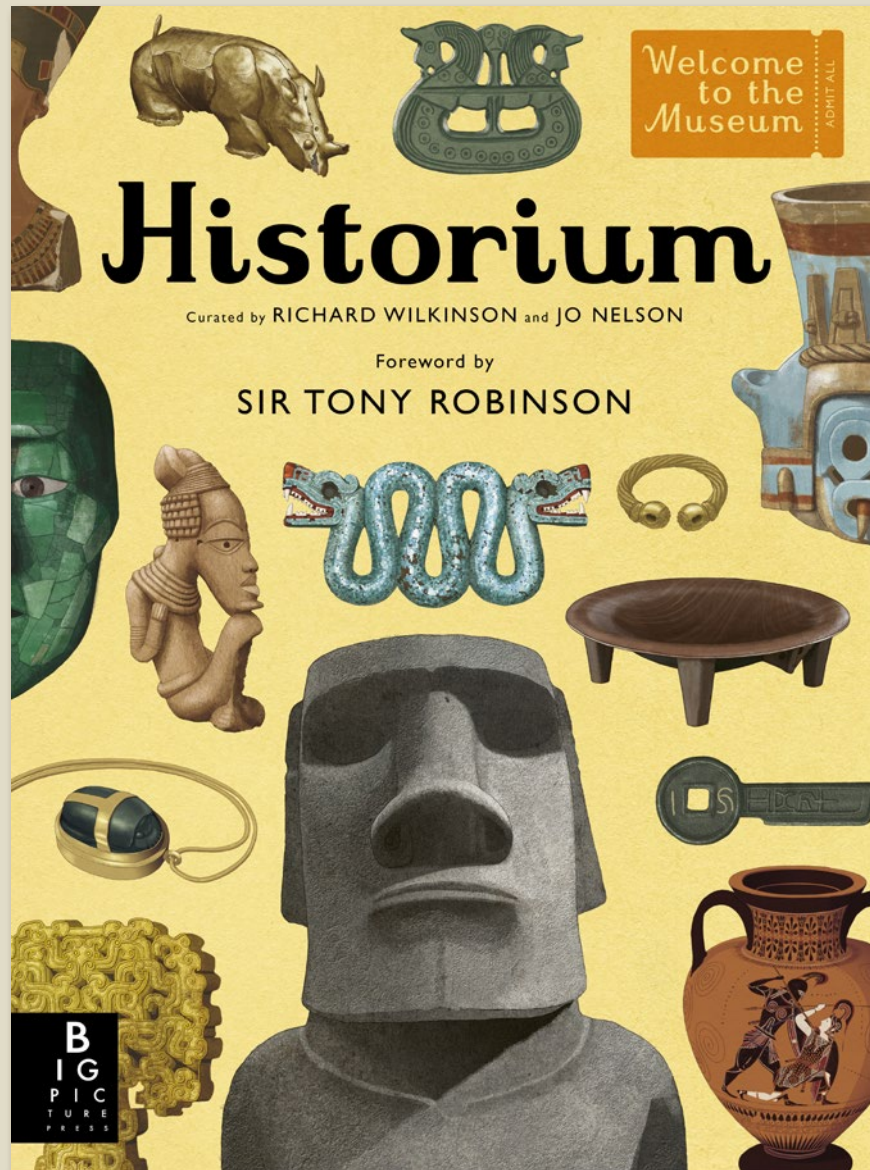
New plant pathogens emerge on a regular basis, but our knowledge of their existence extends back to antiquity. A student of Aristotle, Theophrastus, provided one of the first written descriptions of fungal rust diseases. In the seventeenth century in Europe, farmers observed a connection between the 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. Many 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.

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**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 largest number of fossils of any continent in the world. The earliest stone tools were found in southern Africa and early human civilisations grew up there, spread to southern Africa and then other parts of the continent. The first modern human beings occurred about two hundred thousand years ago in southern Africa and spread worldwide.

Our people, still made and made from the same raw materials as the first and great tools of stone, appeared in the East through the process of being carried and being carried to southern Africa about 500,000 years ago. Around 200,000 years ago, modern and light-skinned modern humans were carried across the world.

The language and human forms were used in each trade route in southern Africa, using tools and gold from the East to bring goods on the road to the southern coast of the first cities along the region both the north-western Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. Gold was used for the export of goods.

These trade routes, which were used by the people of the East, led to the development of the world. The trade routes, which were used by the people of the East, led to the development of the world. The trade routes, which were used by the people of the East, led to the development of the world.



**Key to plate**

1. A bronze bull's head, about 1000 BC. This is a typical example of the art of the ancient Egyptians. The bull's head is a symbol of strength and power. It is often found in the tombs of the pharaohs.

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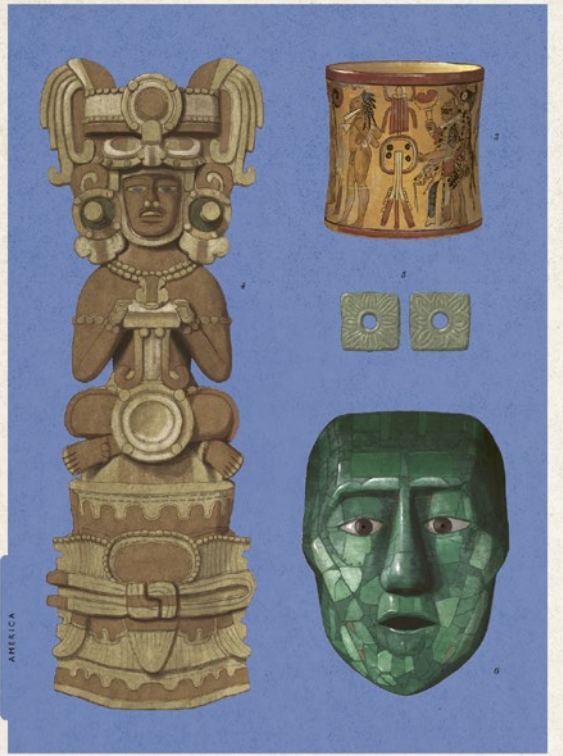


## Western Africa

The oldest known civilisation in western Africa is the Nok civilisation, which existed from about 800 BC to around 200 BC. The Nok civilisation was based in the area of modern-day Nigeria and is known for its terracotta figurines. These figurines are thought to be representations of human figures and are often found in the same locations as the Nok tools. The Nok civilisation is also known for its iron smelting and iron tools. The Nok civilisation is also known for its iron smelting and iron tools.

By around 800 BC, ironworking was first introduced in western Africa, but had spread throughout the continent by the time of the Nok civilisation. The Nok civilisation is also known for its iron smelting and iron tools. The Nok civilisation is also known for its iron smelting and iron tools.

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## 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 ritual 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.

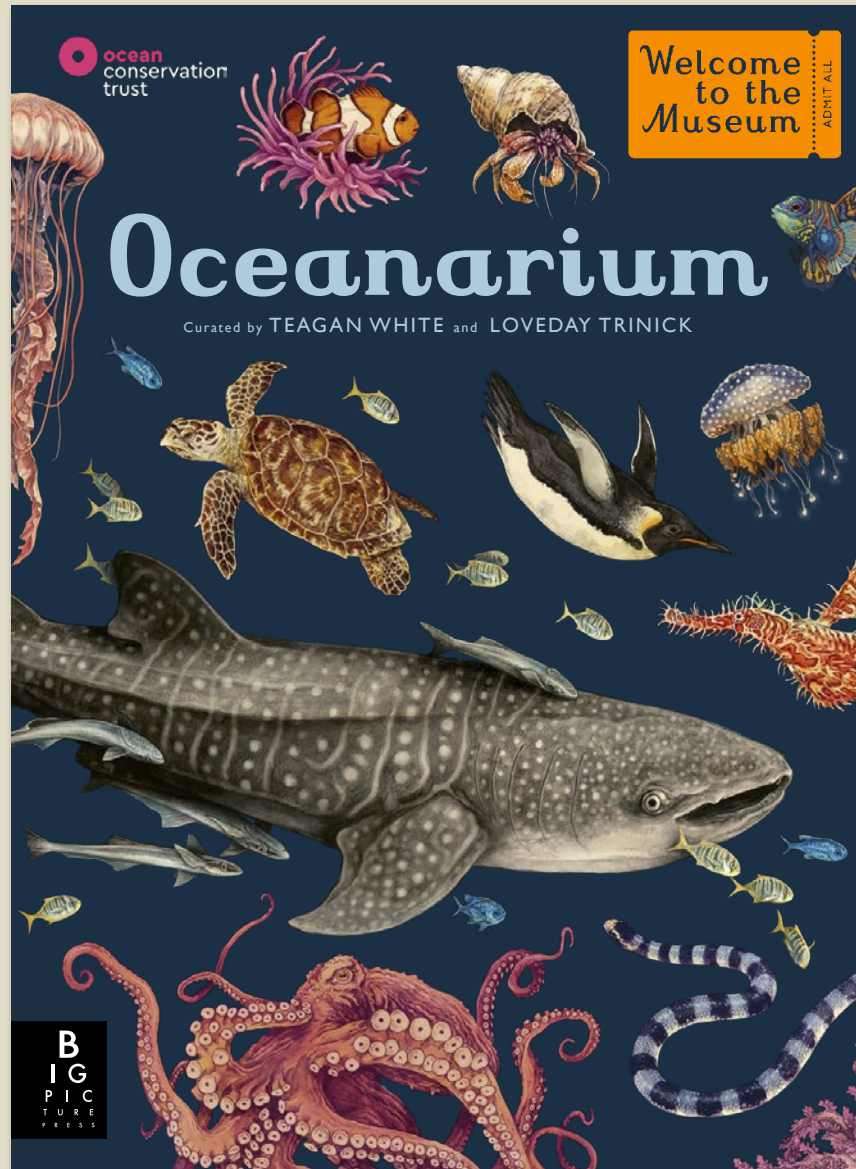
Hieroglyphic writing carved on stone buildings has revealed much of what we know about the Maya. Their cities are now overgrown ruins, but around six million Maya descendants still live in the same region, mostly in small village communities, and some 70 Maya languages are spoken.

### Key to plate

- 1. Vessel with a procession of warriors, 400-500-600. The relief figures on this vessel is a procession 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 blooded maceon and has an attendant 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 best surviving examples of the colourful scenes that would have adorned the walls of ancient Maya cities.
- 2. Increase banner, fourth century AD. This ceramic increase banner 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 his own headdress was also thought to reach the gods and carry offerings to them.
- 3. Pair of ear flares, fourth century AD. These ear ornaments measure 3cm (1 1/4 inches) across and would have been attached to a shaft that went through a 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 increase banner 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, c. 400. This mask, which belonged to Pakal the Great, called Pakal the Great (K'abal Xook Pakal), was discovered in a royal tomb beneath the Temple of Palenque. The carvings of the tomb provide a rare history of Pakal's dynasty and rule. According to them, he became king at the age of 12 and ruled until his death in AD 683. In the age of 80. Studies of his bones, however, suggest he was actually 40-50 when he died.

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Illustrator	Richard Wilkinson
Extent	112pp
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

## Jellyfish

Jellyfish are members of the phylum Cnidaria with their bodies composed of the outer layer called the epidermis. They are not the soft, gelatinous mass you see when you cut through them. Under the epidermis, they have a layer of muscle called the gastrovascular cavity. This is where they eat and digest their food. They also have a layer of tissue called the mesoglea, which is made of a jelly-like substance. This is what gives them their shape and allows them to float in the water.

Along with coral and sponges, jellyfish belong to the phylum Cnidaria, all of which have stinging cells used to catch prey and provide defence. These cells have long, hair-like tentacles that can extend and retract. They are also used to sting their prey. The tentacles are made of a special tissue called the epidermis, which is made of a jelly-like substance. This is what gives them their shape and allows them to float in the water.

There are over 10,000 species of jellyfish in the world. They are found in all parts of the ocean, from the shallow tropics to the deep, dark abysses. Some are very large, like the Lion's Mane Jellyfish, which can reach a diameter of over 150cm. Others are very small, like the Box Jellyfish, which is only a few centimetres across. Some are very beautiful, like the Portuguese Man-of-War, which has a long, blue, balloon-like float. Others are very dangerous, like the Box Jellyfish, which can cause a painful and sometimes fatal sting.

Most jellyfish are very short-lived. Many live for only a few days or weeks. However, some can live for many years. The Portuguese Man-of-War can live for over 10 years. The Box Jellyfish can live for over 20 years. The Lion's Mane Jellyfish can live for over 100 years.

Jellyfish are very important to the ocean. They are a major part of the food chain. They are eaten by many other animals, including fish, sea turtles, and birds. They also play a role in the carbon cycle. They take up carbon dioxide from the water and release oxygen. They also help to break down dead organic matter.

There are many different types of jellyfish. Some are very large and beautiful, like the Portuguese Man-of-War. Others are very small and dangerous, like the Box Jellyfish. Some are very common, like the Jellyfish. Others are very rare, like the Lion's Mane Jellyfish.

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## Habitat: Coral Reef

Shrimp and building with its habitat is the an underwater ecosystem supporting an incredible diversity of life. It is a habitat that is home to some of the most diverse and colorful life on Earth. Coral reefs are found in shallow, clear, warm waters. They are made of calcium carbonate and are built by coral polyps. Coral polyps are small animals that live in colonies. They have a hard, calcium carbonate skeleton that they use to build their homes. Over time, these skeletons build up to form a reef. Coral reefs are very important to the ocean. They provide a home for many different types of animals, including fish, sea turtles, and birds. They also play a role in the carbon cycle. They take up carbon dioxide from the water and release oxygen. They also help to break down dead organic matter.

There are many different types of coral. Some are very hard and long-lived, like the Brain Coral. Others are very soft and short-lived, like the Fire Coral. Some are very colorful, like the Clownfish. Others are very plain, like the White Coral. Coral reefs are very important to the ocean. They provide a home for many different types of animals, including fish, sea turtles, and birds. They also play a role in the carbon cycle. They take up carbon dioxide from the water and release oxygen. They also help to break down dead organic matter.

11

## Seabirds

Seabirds are a group of birds that live in the ocean. They are found in all parts of the world, from the Arctic to the Antarctic. They are very important to the ocean. They provide a home for many different types of animals, including fish, sea turtles, and birds. They also play a role in the carbon cycle. They take up carbon dioxide from the water and release oxygen. They also help to break down dead organic matter.

There are many different types of seabirds. Some are very large, like the Albatross. Others are very small, like the Tern. Some are very colorful, like the Frigatebird. Others are very plain, like the Gull. Seabirds are very important to the ocean. They provide a home for many different types of animals, including fish, sea turtles, and birds. They also play a role in the carbon cycle. They take up carbon dioxide from the water and release oxygen. They also help to break down dead organic matter.

12

## Oceanic Divisions

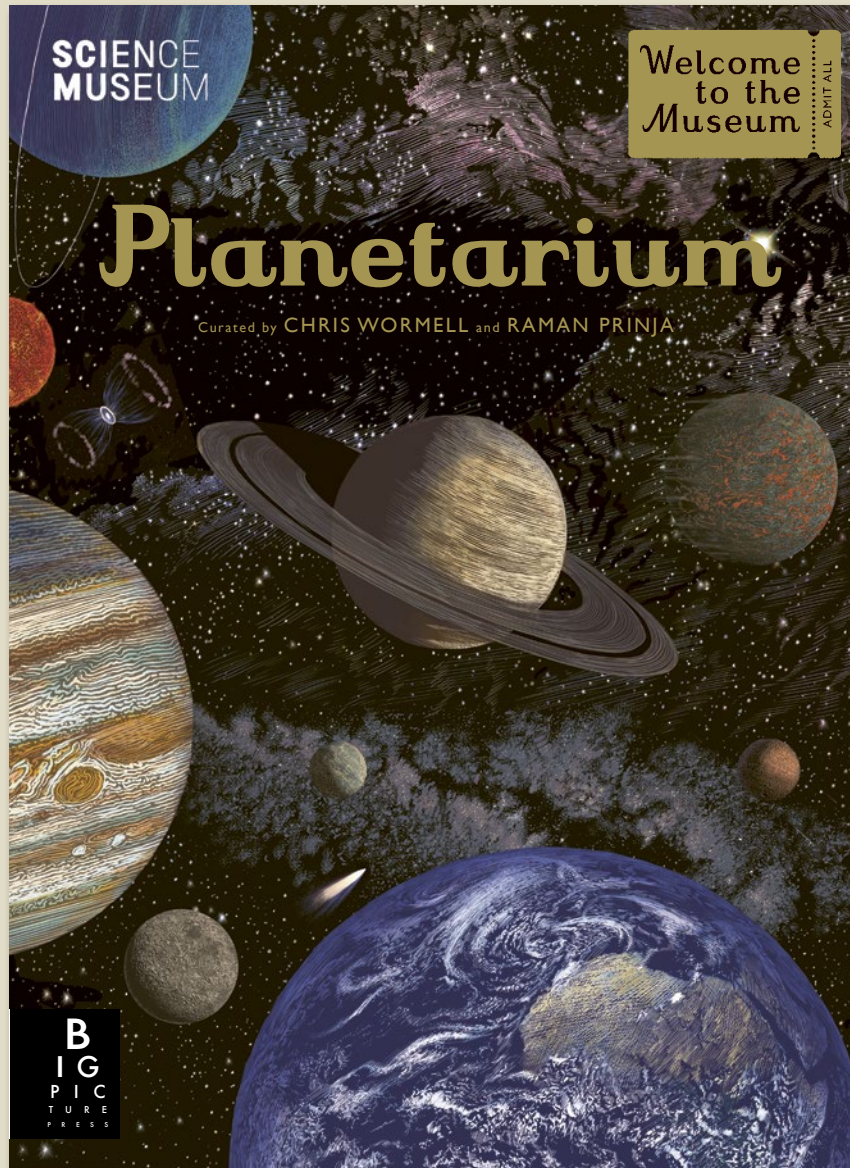
The ocean is divided into several layers based on depth and light penetration. Each layer has different types of marine life. The Epipelagic zone is the shallowest and has the most light. The Mesopelagic zone is the middle layer. The Bathypelagic zone is the deep layer. The Abyssopelagic zone is the deepest layer. The Hadalpelagic zone is the deepest and darkest layer.

- EPIDELPHIC (0-200m):** Herring gull (near diving depth 2m), Bottlenose dolphin (near 10m), Kelp (near 30m), Pacific herring (2-100m), Humpback whale (near 200m).
- MESOPHELIC (200-1000m):** Sea turtle jellyfish (10-200m), Atlantic herring (500-1000m), Great white shark (0-1000m), Blue whale (near 200m), Indo-Pacific snailfish (near 200m), Giant squid (100-1000m).
- BATHYPHELIC (1000-4000m):** Rhinoceros shark (near 1500m), Blobfish (near 2000m), Deep-sea squid (near 1000m), Vampire squid (near 1000m).
- ABYSSOPHELIC (4000-6000m):** Trench fish (near 4000m), Giant sea spider (near 5000m), Humpback sepioid (near 5000m), Dumbo octopus (200-4000m), Sea pig (1200-4000m).
- HADALPHELIC (6000-11000m):** Whale carcass, Bioluminescent jellyfish (near 7000m), Cusk cod (near 8700m), Mariana snailfish (6000-8000m).

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Illustrator	Teagan White
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Rights Available	World



# Planetarium



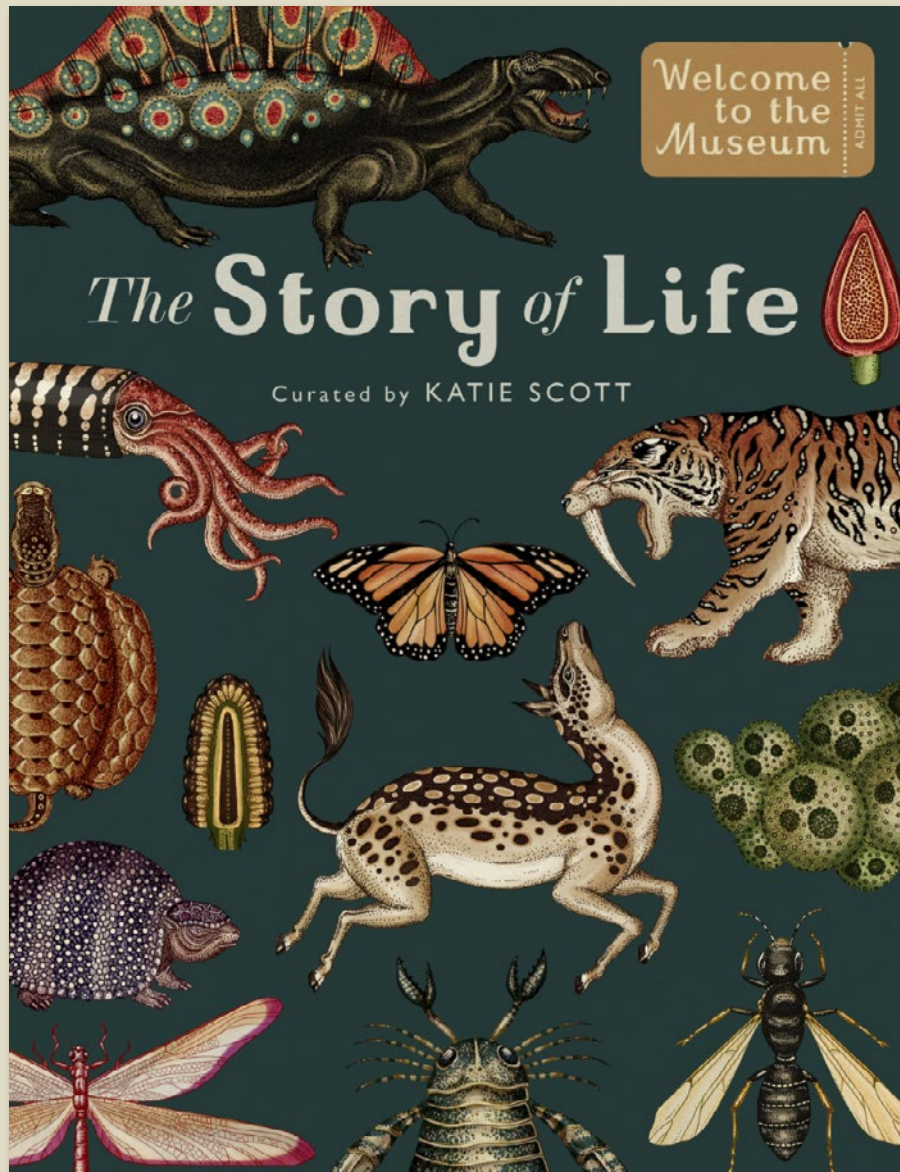
**Step inside the pages of this beautiful book to discover galleries of galactic matter.**

- 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.





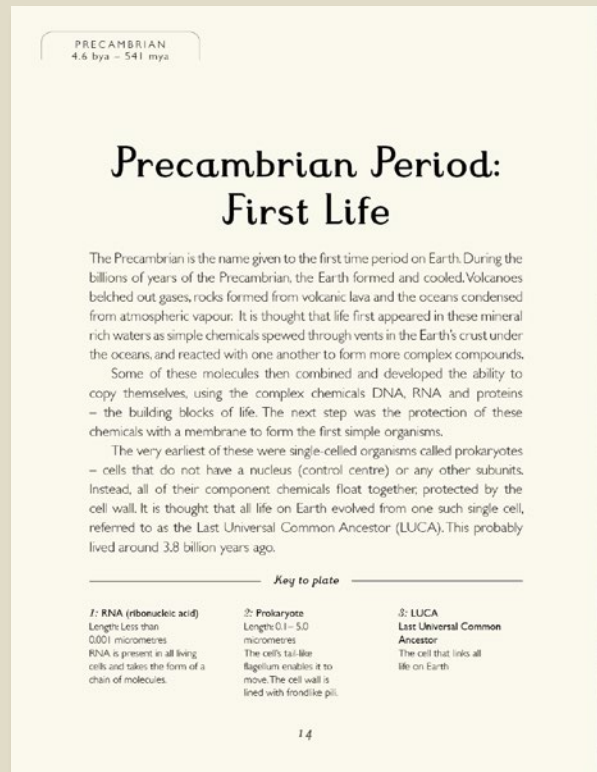
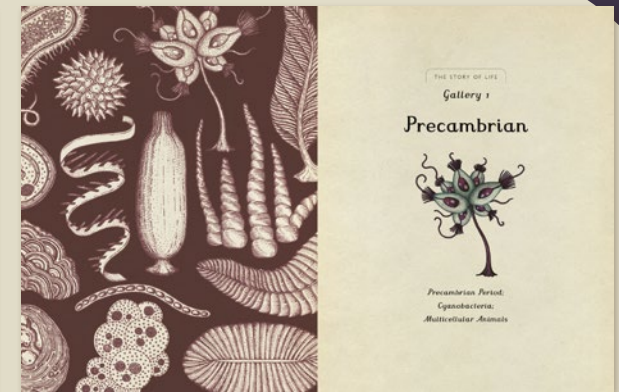
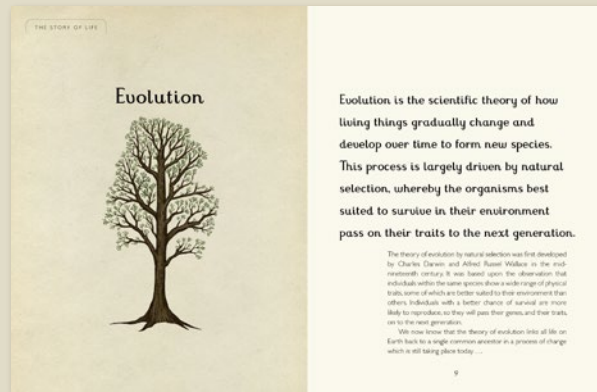
# The Story of Life: Evolution (Extended Edition)



## 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

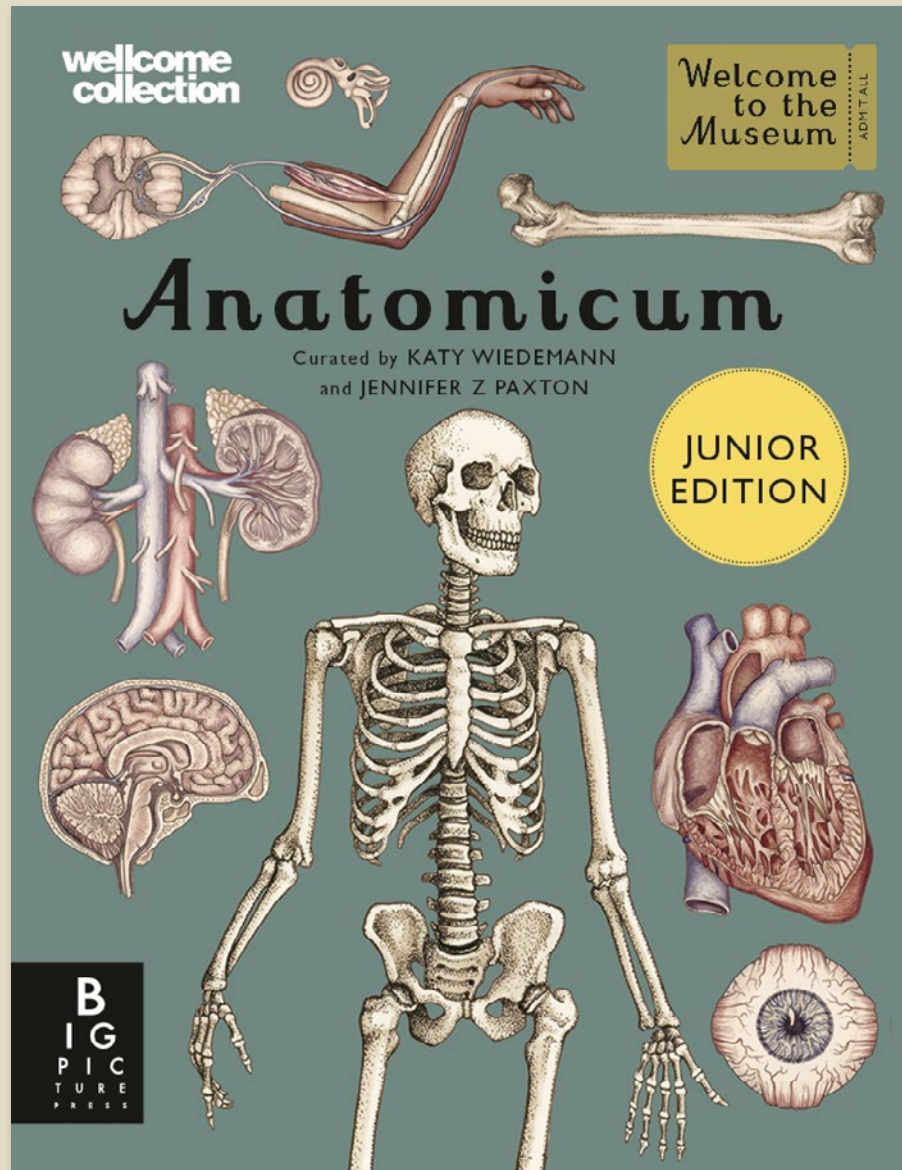
# The Story of Life: Evolution (Extended Edition)



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Illustrator	<b>Katie Scott</b>
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Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Anatomicum Junior

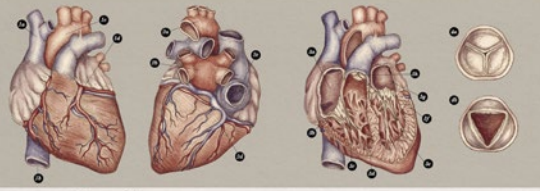


**Explore the incredible human body with specially written text for younger readers.**

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

# Anatomicum Junior

## The Heart



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


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

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

**Key to plate**

1. <b>Heart, front view</b> a) Aortic arch b) Coronary artery c) Right ventricle d) Left ventricle e) Right atrium f) Left atrium	2. <b>Heart, back view</b> a) Aortic arch b) Coronary artery c) Right ventricle d) Left ventricle e) Right atrium f) Left atrium	3. <b>Heart, cross-section</b> a) Aortic arch b) Coronary artery c) Right ventricle d) Left ventricle e) Right atrium f) Left atrium	4. <b>Heart, side view</b> a) Aortic arch b) Coronary artery c) Right ventricle d) Left ventricle e) Right atrium f) Left atrium
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## Immune & Lymphatic Systems



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

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

**Key to plate**

1. <b>Throat</b> These are the parts of the throat that are involved in the immune response. a) Tonsils b) Thymus gland c) Spleen d) Lymph nodes	2. <b>Thymus gland</b> The thymus gland is a small organ in the upper chest area. It is involved in the immune response. a) Thymus gland b) Spleen c) Lymph nodes	3. <b>Spleen</b> The spleen is a large organ in the upper left abdomen. It is involved in the immune response. a) Spleen b) Thymus gland c) Lymph nodes	4. <b>Lymph nodes</b> Lymph nodes are small organs that are found throughout the body. They are involved in the immune response. a) Lymph nodes b) Thymus gland c) Spleen
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## The Eyes



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

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

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

**Key to plate**

1. <b>Back of the eye</b> The sensory part of the eye is the back of the eye. It is where the light enters the eye and where the light is focused onto the retina. a) Retina b) Optic nerve c) Cornea d) Pupil e) Iris f) Lens	2. <b>Eye muscles</b> The eye muscles are the muscles that control the movement of the eye. a) Eye muscles b) Cornea c) Pupil d) Iris e) Lens	3. <b>Eye and pupil</b> The pupil is the opening in the center of the iris. It is where light enters the eye. a) Eye and pupil b) Cornea c) Pupil d) Iris e) Lens	4. <b>Eye production</b> The eye produces tears to keep the eye moist and to wash away any dirt. a) Eye production b) Cornea c) Pupil d) Iris e) Lens
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## The Skull

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

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

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

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

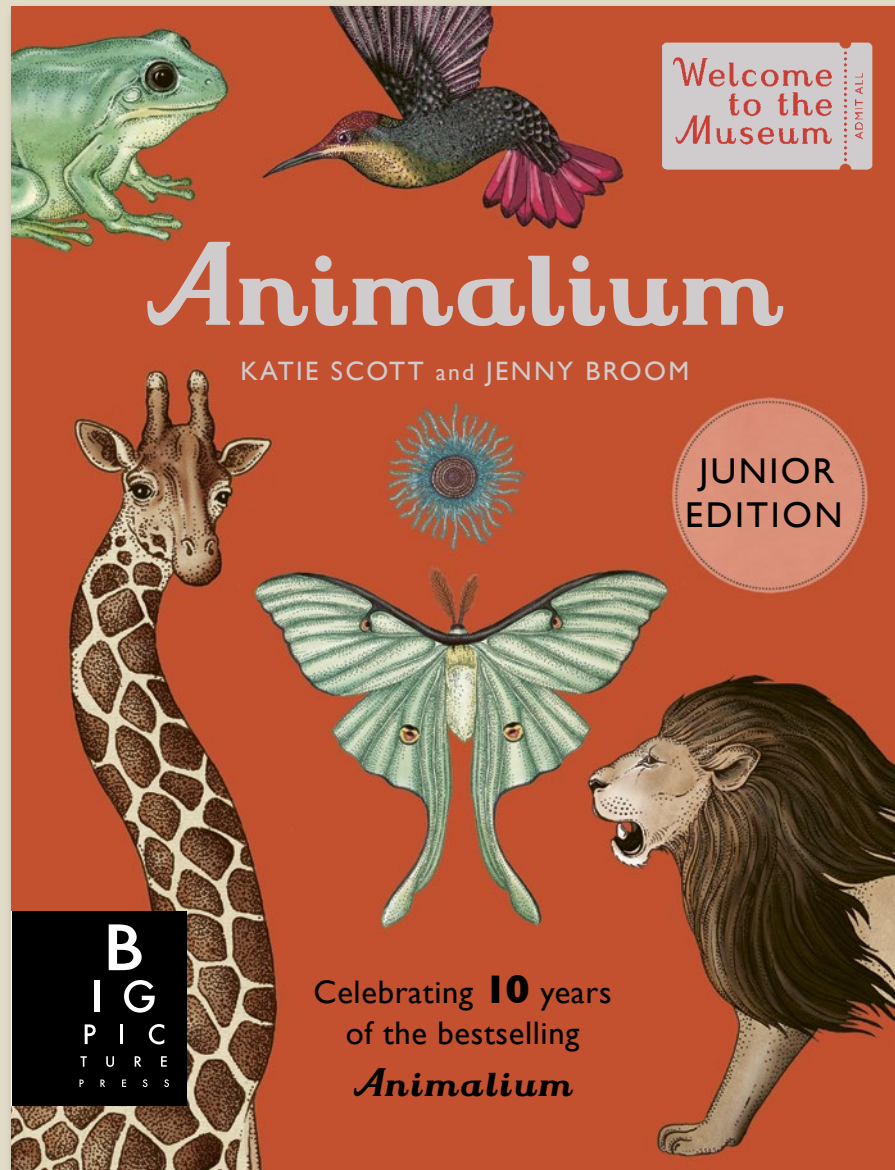
**Key to plate**

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



# Animalium (Junior Edition)



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

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

# Animalium (Junior Edition)

**INVERTEBRATES**

## Invertebrates

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

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

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

**Key to plate**

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



**INVERTEBRATES**

## Squids and Octopuses


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

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

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

**Key to plate**

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



**INVERTEBRATES**

## Flying Insects


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

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

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

**Key to plate**

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



**INVERTEBRATES**

## Habitat: Coastal Waters


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

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

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

**Key to plate**

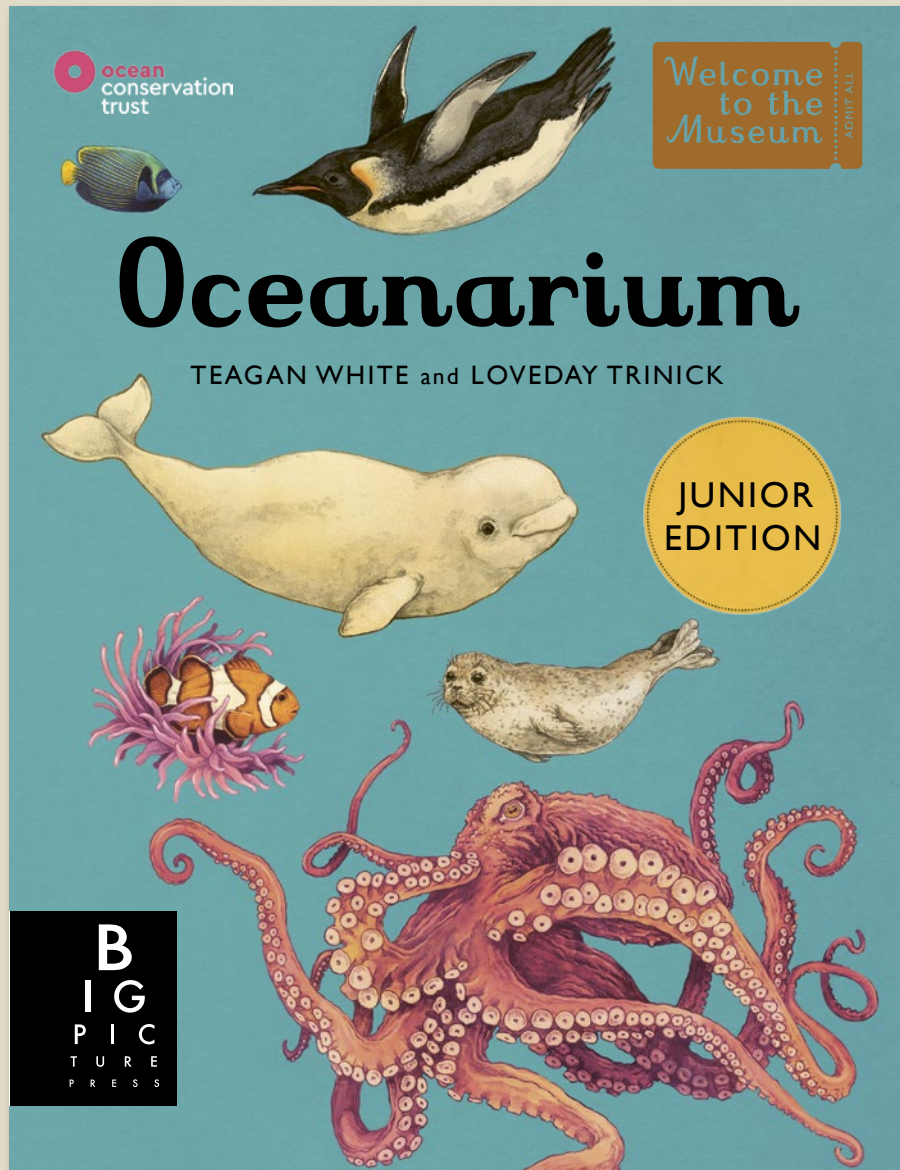
1: Northern short-fin squid Mantle length: 1.4cm	2: Lettuce sea slug Length: 5cm	3: Striped venus clam Length: 4cm
4: Crown jellyfish Diameter: 20cm	5: Blue mussel Length: 7.5cm	6: Little grey barnacle Length: 9mm
7: Bushy-backed sea slug Length: 10cm	8: True tulip snail Length: 13cm	9: Cushion star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



Pub Date	08/06/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800783706
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jenny Broom
Illustrator	Katie Scott
Extent	80pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World



# Oceanarium (Junior Edition)



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

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

# Oceanarium (Junior Edition)

**INVERTEBRATA**

## Jellyfish

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

**Key points**

- 1. **Blue jellyfish**  
Bell diameter: 1.5m  
Bell height: 1.5m  
Tentacle length: 1.5m  
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 2. **White-spotted jellyfish**  
Bell diameter: 1.5m  
Bell height: 1.5m  
Tentacle length: 1.5m  
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 3. **Sea nettle jellyfish**  
Bell diameter: 1.5m  
Bell height: 1.5m  
Tentacle length: 1.5m  
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 4. **White-spotted jellyfish**  
Bell diameter: 1.5m  
Bell height: 1.5m  
Tentacle length: 1.5m  
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 5. **Portuguese man-of-war**  
Bell diameter: 1.5m  
Bell height: 1.5m  
Tentacle length: 1.5m  
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.
- 6. **Flower hat jellyfish**  
Bell diameter: 1.5m  
Bell height: 1.5m  
Tentacle length: 1.5m  
The species is the largest jellyfish in the world.



**CHORDATA**

## Habitat: Rock Pool

Rock pools are the small pockets of shallow left behind in the rocky holes of the shoreline at low tide. A very changeable habitat, rock pools vary in size from being a mere puddle to being a pond with varying temperatures and differing amounts of oxygen and space depending on when they are during the rock pool cycle.

Tides are the rise and fall of the planet's ocean. They are caused by the sun and moon's gravitational pull on Earth, making the ocean 'bulge' around its middle and pulling water away from the coast. High and low tides therefore change over the course of a month. To avoid getting caught out by the tide and finding themselves high and dry, a creature must carefully time their activities to fit around the tides' schedule. Some have heavily 'barged' plans, too, latching onto a trail of mucus, or slimy bodies from which they can pull out at high tide. They use the tide to return to the safety of the rocks where they clamp down tightly onto the rocks, leaving water inside their shell.

**Key points**

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



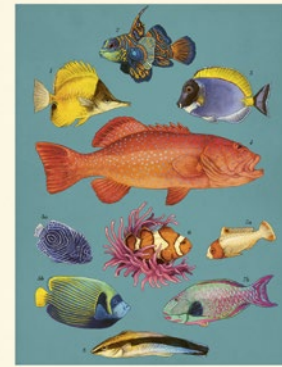
**FISH**

## Coral Reef Fish

The coral reef is one of the most diverse and beautiful ecosystems in the ocean and the amount that lives there all rely on it in some way for their survival. Coral reef fish often have beautiful patterns and bright colours which means they can blend in or camouflage against the coral. The shape and appearance of the fish might also be used to attract a mate and certain colours can also give a warning - red and yellow often mean that an individual has poisonous compounds in its or a sting like. Many coral reef fish have heavily 'barged' plans, too, latching onto a trail of mucus, or slimy bodies from which they can pull out at high tide. They use the tide to return to the safety of the rocks where they clamp down tightly onto the rocks, leaving water inside their shell.

**Key points**

- 1. **Longnose butterflyfish**  
Length: 10cm  
Weight: 10g  
The species is the largest coral reef fish in the world.
- 2. **Blue tang**  
Length: 10cm  
Weight: 10g  
The species is the largest coral reef fish in the world.
- 3. **Parrotfish**  
Length: 10cm  
Weight: 10g  
The species is the largest coral reef fish in the world.
- 4. **Clownfish**  
Length: 10cm  
Weight: 10g  
The species is the largest coral reef fish in the world.
- 5. **Butterflyfish**  
Length: 10cm  
Weight: 10g  
The species is the largest coral reef fish in the world.
- 6. **Butterflyfish**  
Length: 10cm  
Weight: 10g  
The species is the largest coral reef fish in the world.



**MAMMALS**

## Habitat: Kelp Forest

Kelp is a kind of seaweed that grows in cool coastal regions. Unlike plants on land, seaweeds have a holdfast instead of roots, which grips to the rocky seabed, ensuring the kelp is locked in place. Each holdfast has one or more stipes, or stalks, reaching up to the surface. Some types of kelp grow as tall as 45 metres, forming vast forests that tower above the seabed.

All ecosystems need a delicate balance between photosynthesising organisms (such as seaweed), herbivores and carnivores. In the kelp forest, this balance is best seen in the relationship between kelp, sea urchins and sea otters. Sea urchins graze on the kelp, making space for new plant growth. Sea otters then feed on the urchins, keeping their numbers down and ensuring they don't eat all the kelp.

Kelp forests are vulnerable to climate change as warming seas bring less of the nutrients needed for kelp growth and poor water quality reduces the light levels needed for photosynthesis. It is possible therefore that, as our ocean warms, kelp forests may move further north to cooler waters.

**Key to plate**

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



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Illustrator	Teagan White
Extent	80pp
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 diameter four million times larger than those we can see just with our eyes.

Telescopes work by collecting light using a lens or mirror. The light is focused into a small sharp image and this image is magnified (made bigger). The two main types of telescope are refractors and reflectors. Refracting telescopes use lenses to bend or collect light. The light enters through the front lens and travels through the telescope to the eyepiece, where it is magnified. Reflecting telescopes use mirrors to collect light. Light enters the telescope, bounces off a curved primary (flat) mirror that 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 1609. It was a simple refracting telescope with a lens that was 47mm in diameter and a lens that was 12mm in diameter.

**b) Newton's reflecting telescope**  
Newton's reflecting telescope was the first to use mirrors. It was built in 1672 and was 1.2m long. It had a primary mirror that was 130mm in diameter and a secondary mirror that was 38mm in diameter.

**c) James Clerk Maxwell's reflecting telescope**  
The first reflecting telescope to be used in space was the 2.1m口径的反射望远镜，由詹姆斯·克拉克·麦克斯韦于1969年设计。它是第一个在太空中使用的反射望远镜，也是第一个使用主动光学技术的望远镜。



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: 120,536km  
(23rd planet from Sun)  
29.4 Earth years

**Rotation period (day)**  
10.7 hours  
(9th planet from Sun)

**The Rings around Saturn**  
The rings are made of ice and rock particles. They are about 100m thick and extend 280,000km from Saturn.

THE STARS

## Star Life Cycles

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

The smallest stars (or lightweight stars) burn brighter than our Sun to begin with, but as they run out of fuel, 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 at 10 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 100 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) Intermediate weight**  
These stars spend most of their lives as main sequence stars. At the end of their lives, they become red giants and then white dwarfs.

**2) Protostar**  
This is the stage where a star is forming. It is a ball of gas and dust that is contracting under its own gravity.

**3) Lightweight star life cycle**  
All the stars that are less than 8 times the mass of the Sun will end their lives as white dwarfs.

**4) Middlesized star life cycle**  
All the stars that are between 8 and 100 times the mass of the Sun will end their lives as supernovas.

**5) The most massive star life cycle**  
All the stars that are more than 100 times the mass of the Sun will end their lives as black holes.



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



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Author **Raman Prinja**

Illustrator **Chris Wormell**

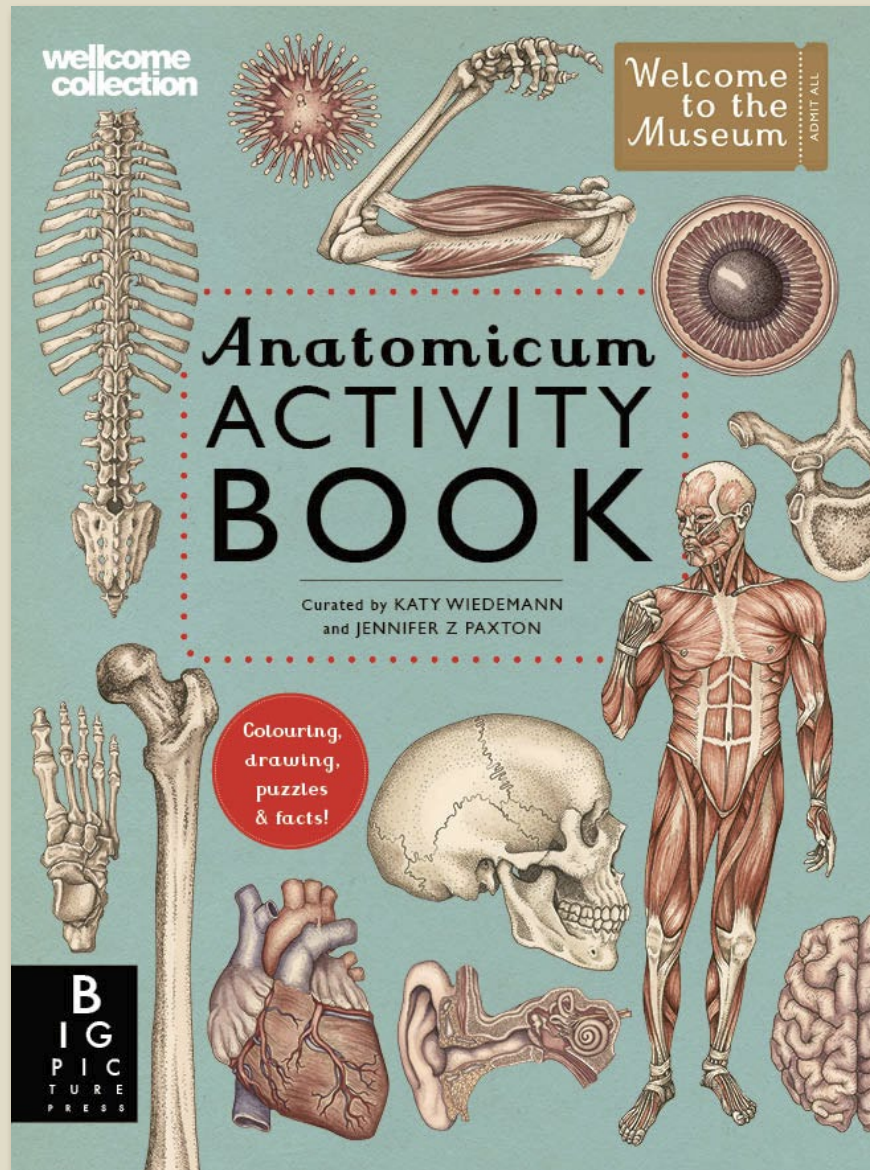
Extent **80pp**

Word Count **14000 words**

Rights Available **World**



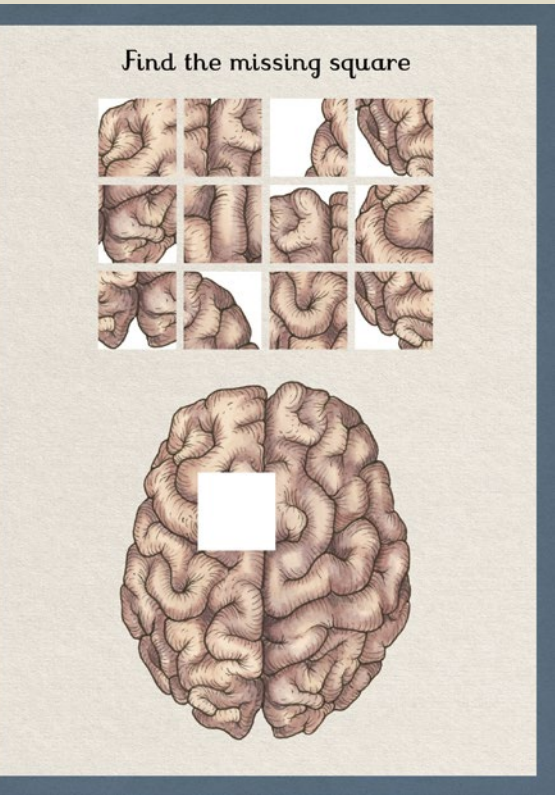
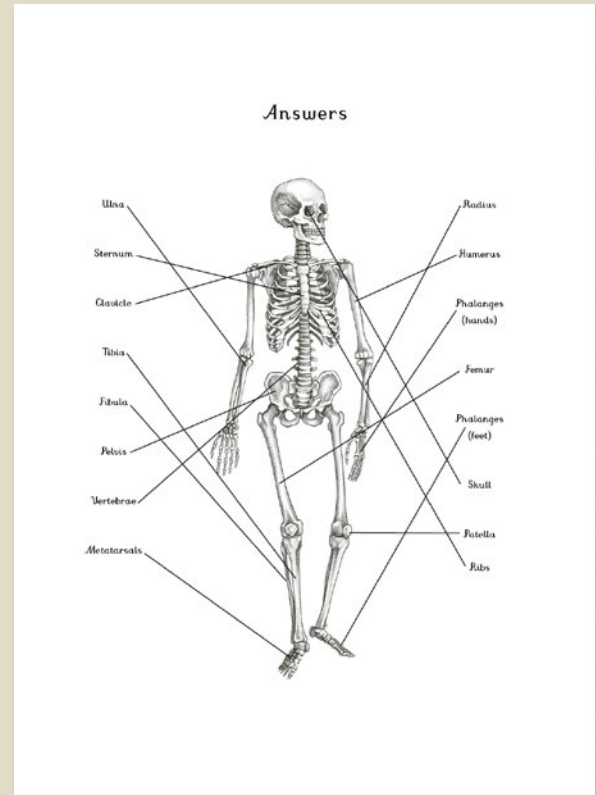
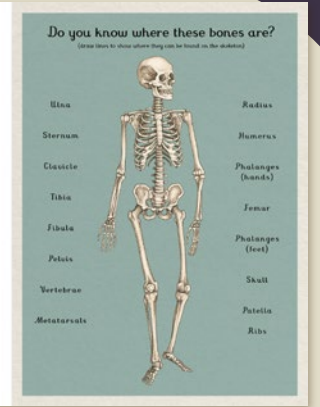
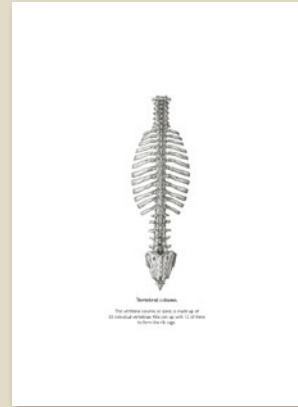
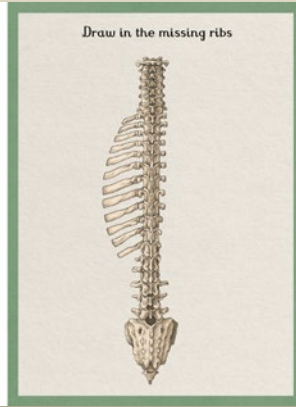
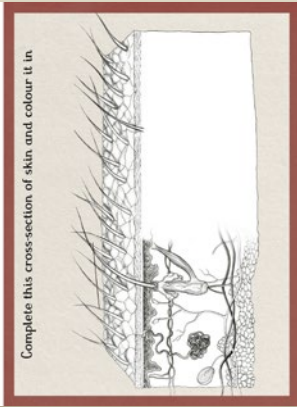
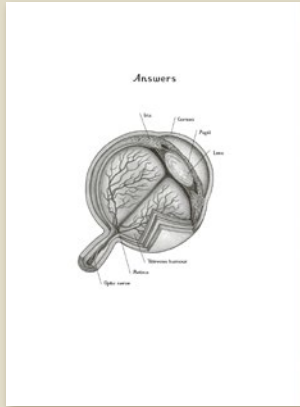
# Anatomicum Activity Book



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

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

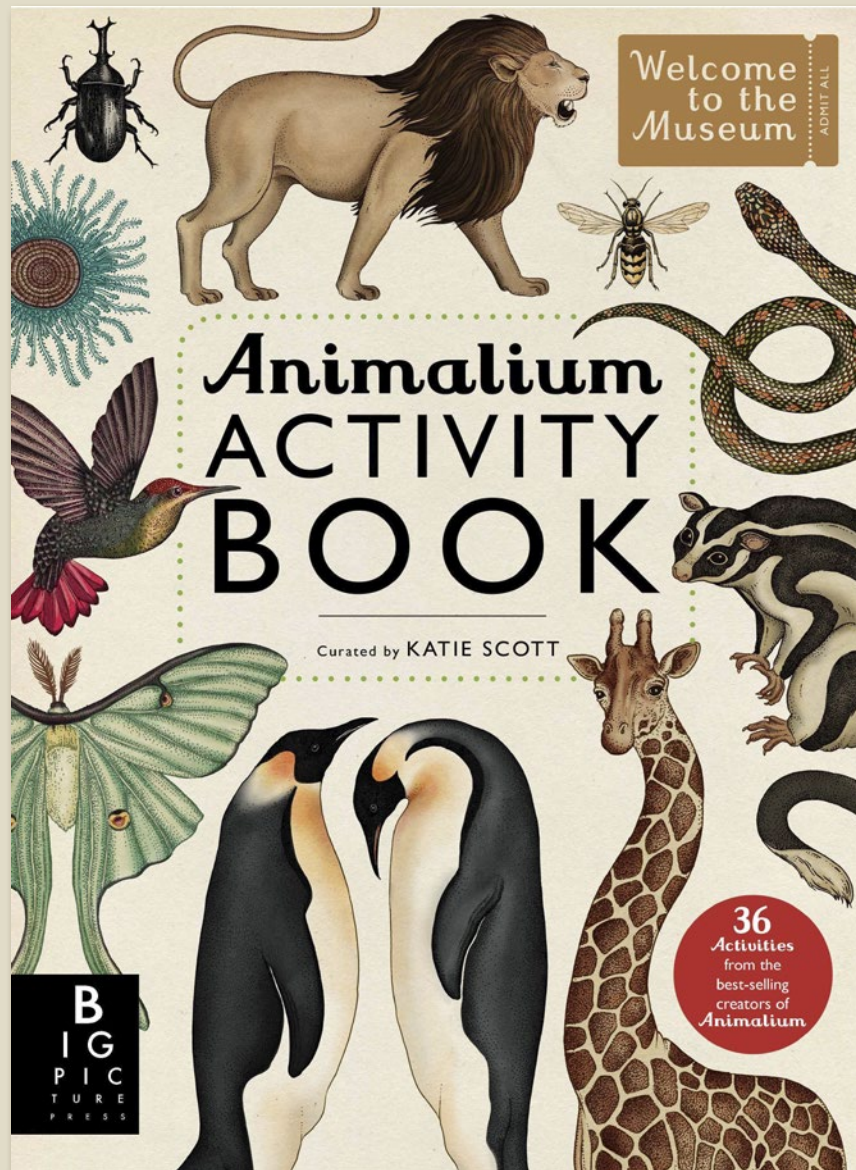
# Anatomicum Activity Book



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



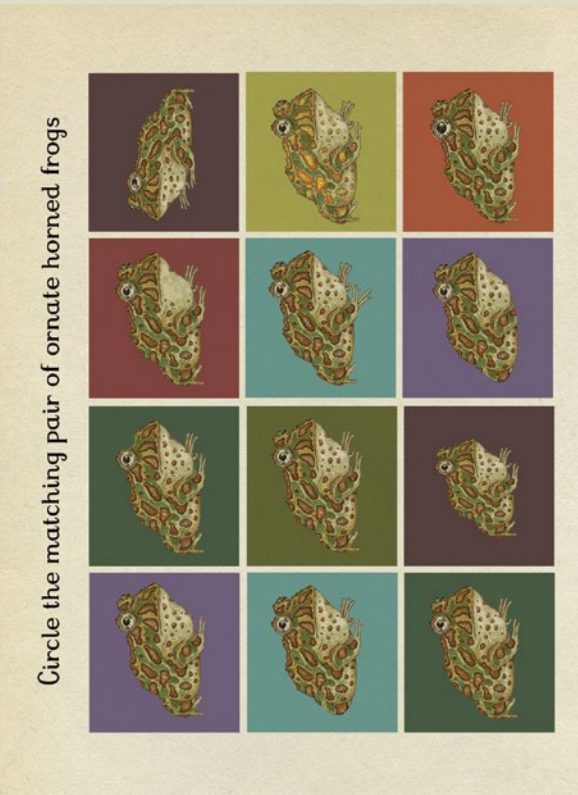
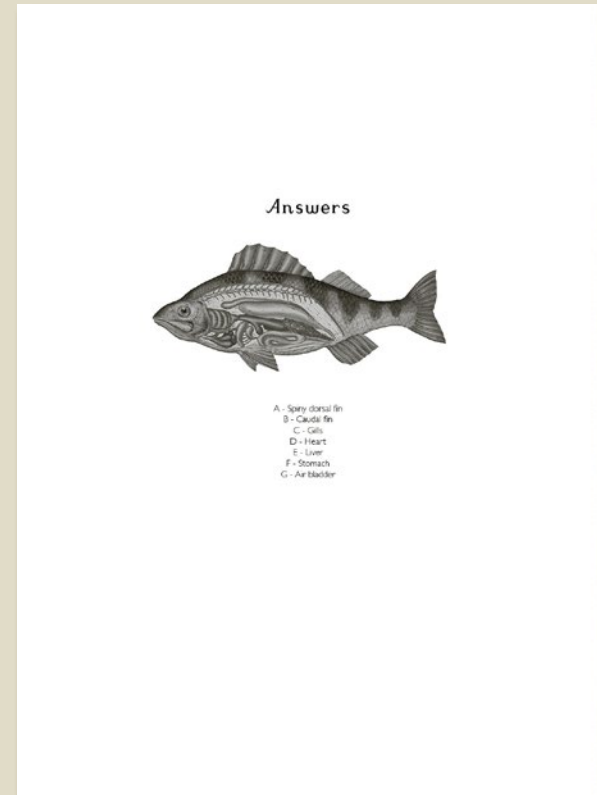
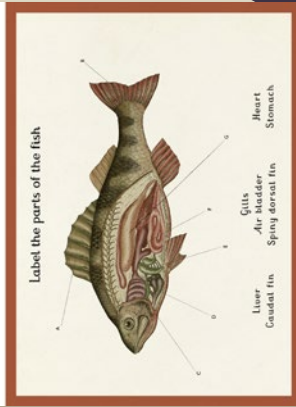
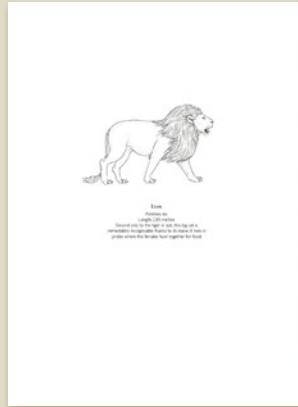
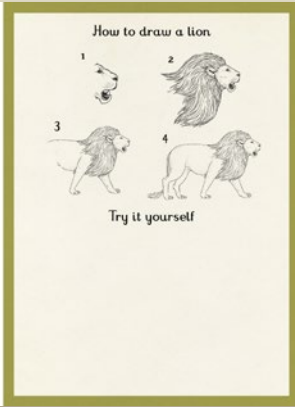
# Animalium Activity Book



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

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

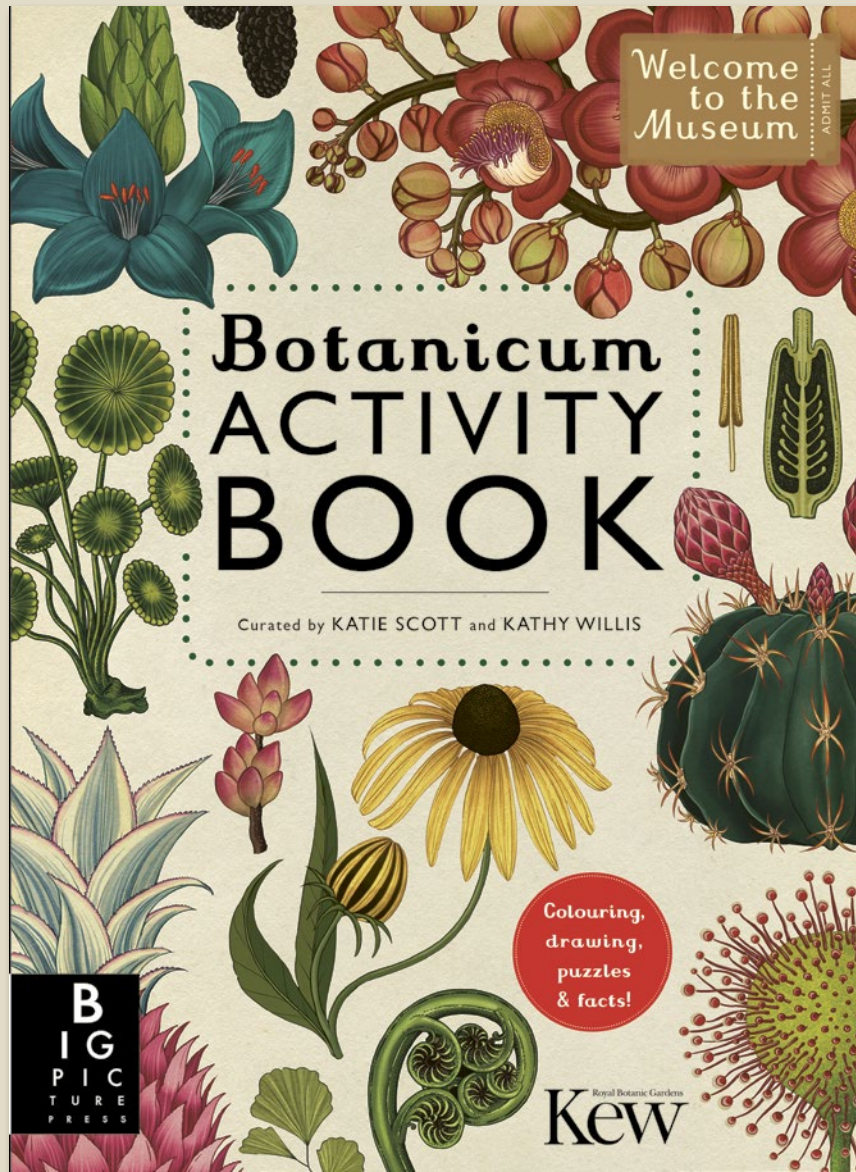
# Animalium Activity Book



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



# Botanicum Activity Book



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

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

# Botanicum Activity Book

Answers



**Answer water lily**  
*Najas communis*  
 The water lily is a common aquatic plant. It is known for its large, round leaves and its ability to float on the surface of the water.

Draw in the other half of this buttercup



Answers



**Red pineapple**  
*Ananas comosus*  
 A pineapple is a fruit that is a cluster of many small fruits. It is known for its sweet taste and its ability to be eaten whole or sliced.

Draw the dandelion life cycle in the correct order



1 2 3 4 5

Answers

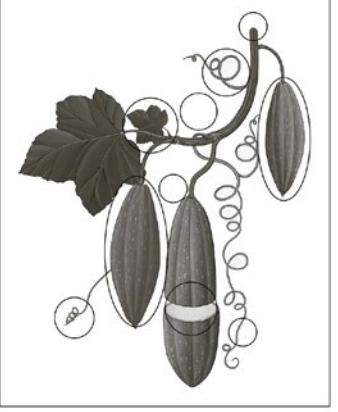


Green Spring Sweet Shallot

Draw more fish around this water lettuce




Answers



**Sponge gourd**  
*Luffa cylindrica*  
 Fruit length: up to 41 cm long  
 The fruit of the sponge gourd is a popular delicacy in China and Vietnam, but in western Europe and the United States, it is probably best known for a completely different use - scrubbing your back in the bath. The luffa (or locally) fruit is very fibrous when ripe. Remove the flesh, and you have an excellent scrubbing sponge.

How to draw a cycad tree



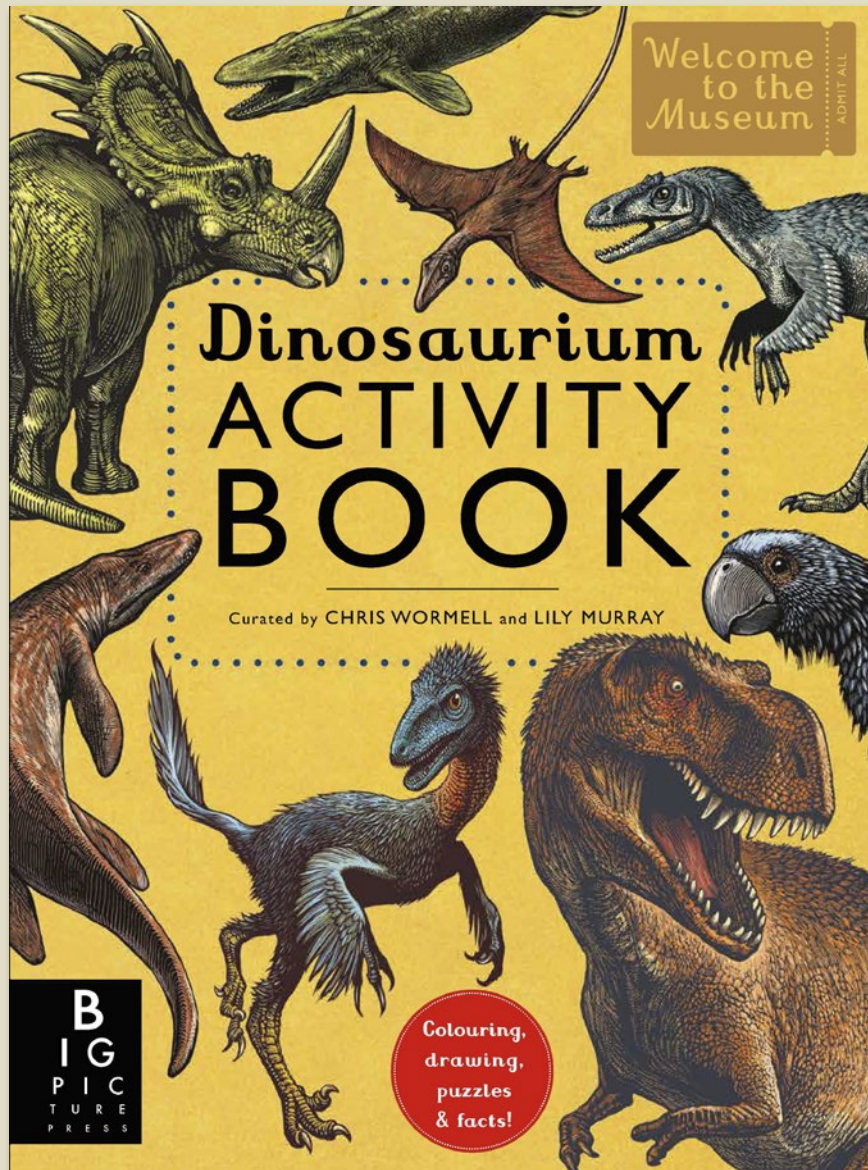
1 2 3 4

Try it yourself

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



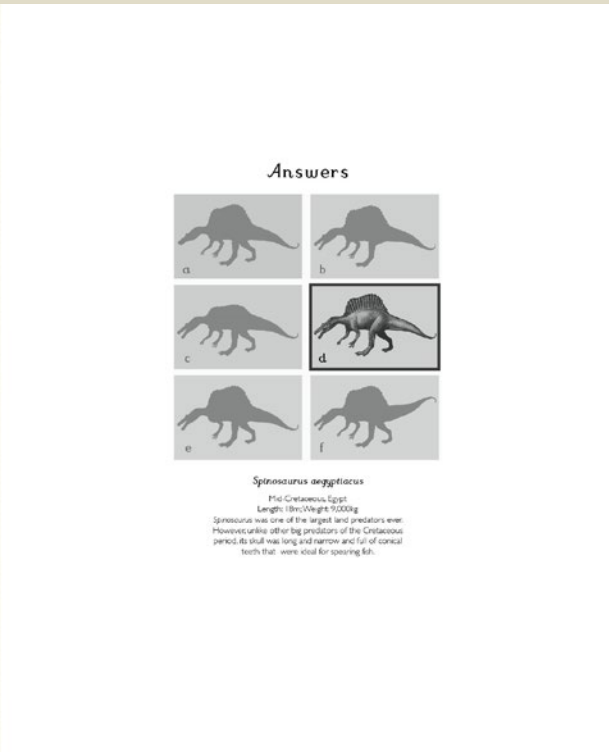
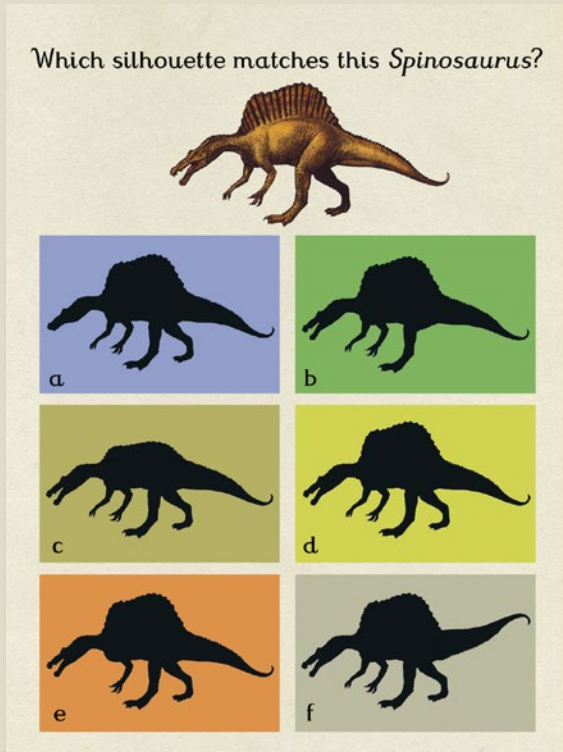
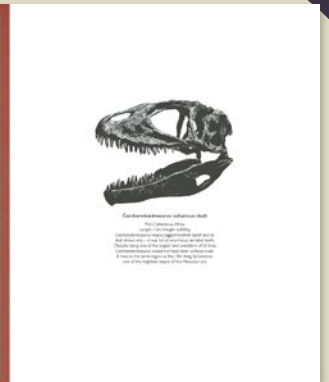
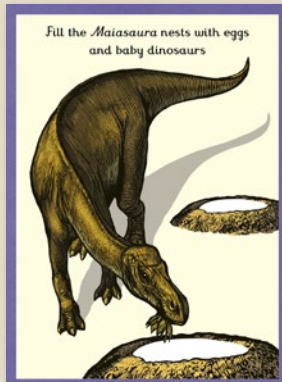
# Dinosaurium Activity Book



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

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

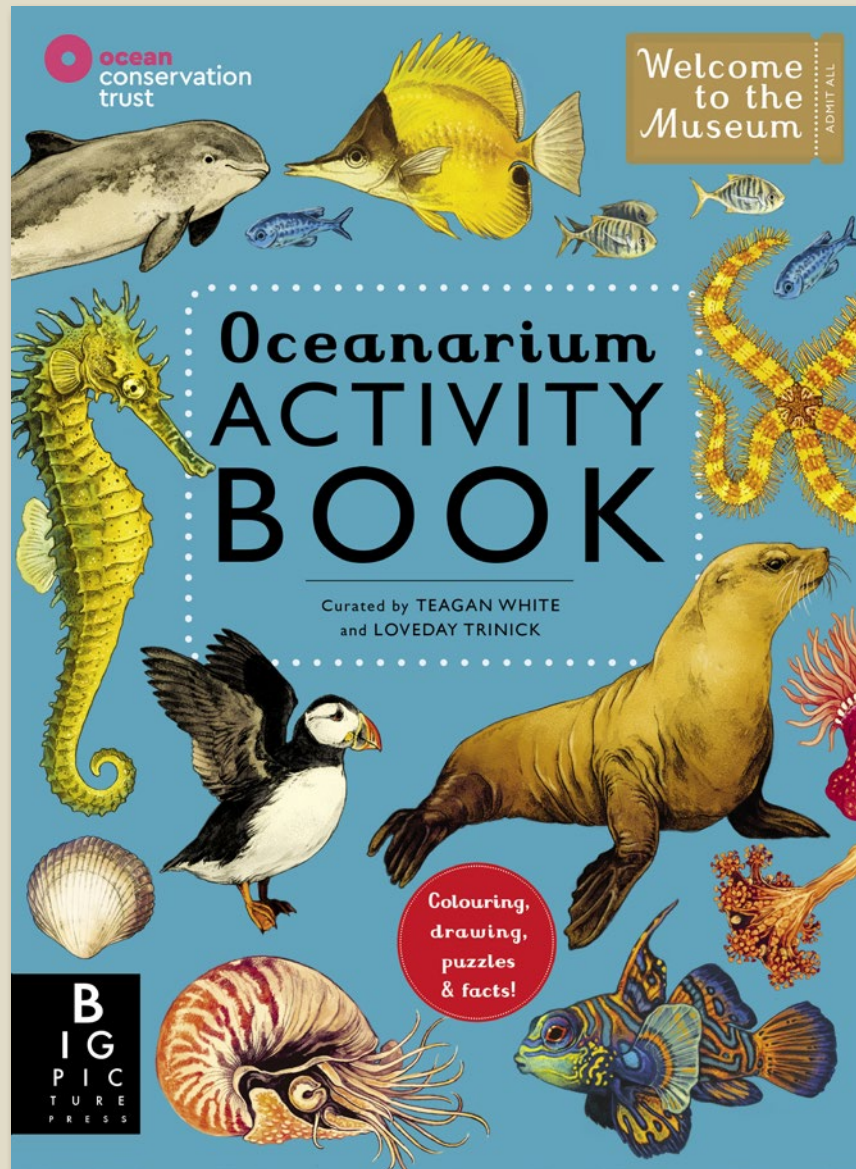
# Dinosaurium Activity Book



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



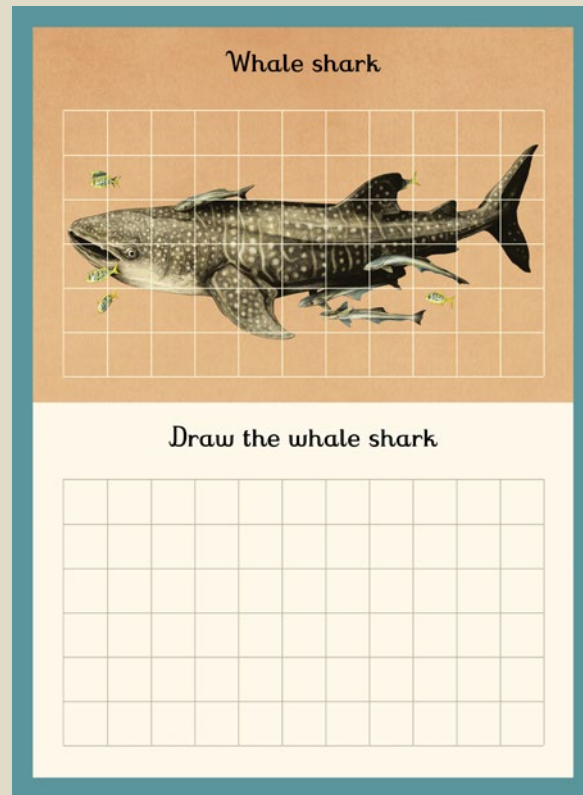
# Oceanarium Activity



## Activities for nature lovers everywhere.

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

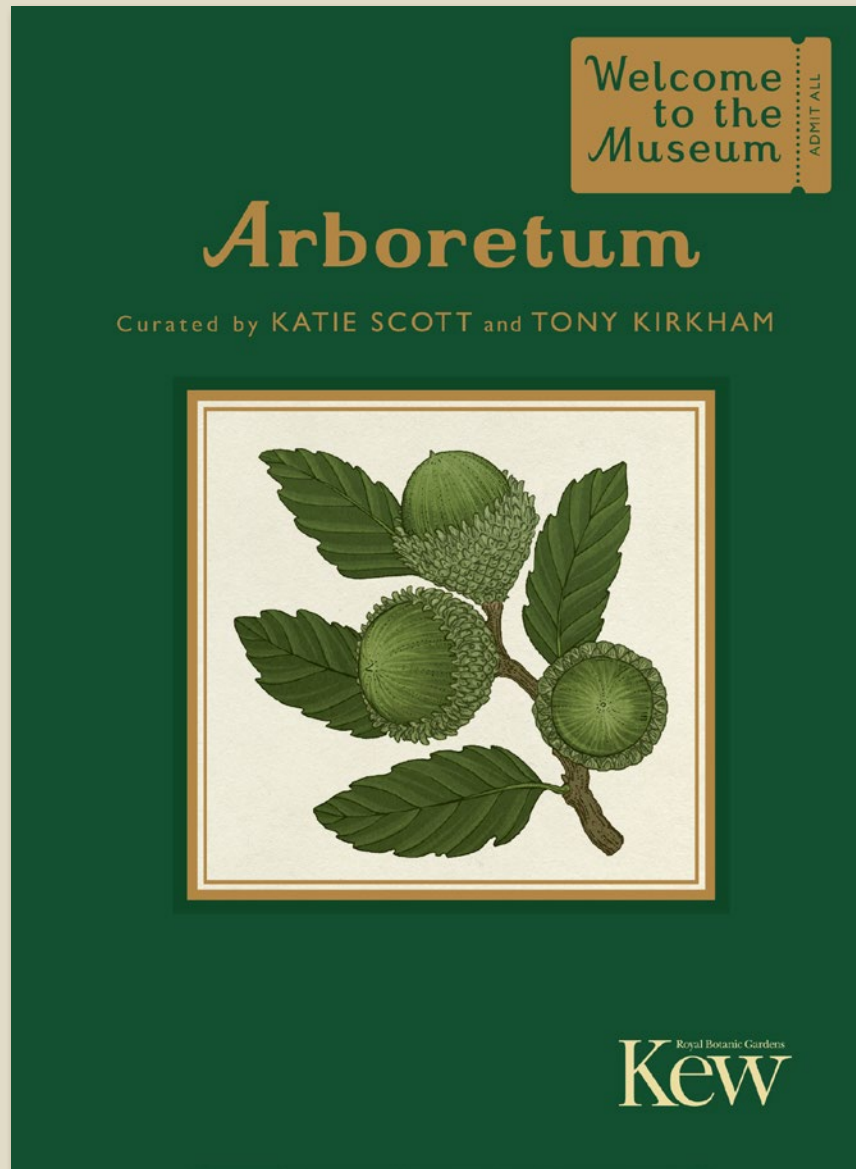
# Oceanarium Activity



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Illustrator	<b>Teagan White</b>
Extent	<b>72pp</b>
Word Count	<b>1900 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Arboretum Mini Gift



**An elegant mini edition of Katie Scott and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew's beautiful *Arboretum*.**

- Beautiful mini gift package makes this the perfect gift
- Foil, deboss and arlin cover finishes, plus a ribbon
- Written by retired Head of the Arboretum at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- Stunning artwork by bestselling and much-loved artist Katie Scott
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**
- Publishing in collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

# Arboretum Mini Gift

TEMPERATE CONIFER FORESTS



## Boreal Conifers

One of the most ancient tree species, conifers are synonymous with boreal forests. Densely packed green firs spruce and pines all tower high above the dark, damp ground below, while in autumn, the larch brightens up the scene with a warm golden glow.

'Conifer' basically means 'cone-bearing' and, instead of flowers, these trees produce seeds in cones. Conifers are evergreen which means they start producing food as soon as they wake up after the winter and don't have to wait for new needles to grow. The larch is the odd one out being a deciduous conifer: it loses its needles each year. However larches have delicate needles compared to evergreen conifers, so they are

quicker and easier to grow. Although their growth is slow, conifers have adapted to be able to cope with the harsh weather. Their recognisable narrow, conical-shaped canopies are made up of flexible branches that sweep downwards. This design helps to shed heavy snowfall and reduce the potential damage to the branches from snow and strong winds.

**Key to plate**

- 1. **Balsam fir**  
Abies balsamea Height: 20m  
Seed cones and leaves
- 2. **American larch**  
Larix laricina Height: 20m  
Seed cones on branch
- 3. **Black spruce**  
Picea mariana Height: 20m  
a) Seed cones and leaves  
b) male cones
- 4. **Lodgepole pine**  
Pinus contorta Height: 20m  
a) Female cones on branch  
b) male cones c) mature seed cones

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TEMPERATE CONIFER FORESTS

## Redwoods


The majestic redwoods are record-breaking conifers and include some of the largest and tallest trees on Earth. One impressive coast redwood called 'Hyperion' has reached the dizzying height of just over 115m. The oldest specimen on record is estimated to be 3500 years old.

The dawn redwood grows in China, while the giant and coast redwoods grow in North America. The North American species are never found together: the coast redwoods grow in the fog belts of the Pacific coastline and the giant redwoods in open groves further inland, on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Both trees have extremely wide trunks, defined by springs, concentrated bark growing up to 60cm thick, and their evergreen branches start high up the trunk, which protects them from forest fires.

Unlike the two North American redwoods, the Chinese dawn redwood is a deciduous conifer with flat, leathery needle-like leaves and reddish-brown, fibrous bark. Incredibly, it was first discovered in 1941 as a 150-million-year-old fossil tree dating from the Mesozoic Era. A few years later a living specimen was found in Central China. Seeds were collected and distributed to arboreta around the world, where they grow today.

**Key to plate**

- 1. **Coast redwood**  
Sequoia sempervirens Height: 115m  
a) tree b) cones c) mature female seed cones
- 2. **Dawn redwood**  
Metasequoia glyptostrobiloides Height: 50m  
a) leaves b) mature seed cones
- 3. **Giant redwood**  
Sequoiadendron giganteum Height: 115m  
a) tree b) leaves and female cones  
c) seed d) cross section of trunk



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TEMPERATE BROADLEAF FORESTS

## Habitat: Temperate Broadleaf Forest

Temperate deciduous forests make up some of the world's most dramatic biomes. These forests produce dairy foods at the start of the growing season, transforming to lush greens, then bursting into blazing reds, oranges, yellows and browns before their leaves drop, leaving bare, skeletal structures to face the cold months ahead.

These magnificent forests occur mainly in the mid-latitude parts of the globe, encompassing parts of the United States, Canada, Europe, China, Korea, Japan and Russia and South America. All of these regions have four seasons, with no season getting too hot or too cold.

Remarkably, all these forests share similar genera of tree species, which include oaks, maples, beeches and ashes, but also have their own native species in each region. Beneath these forest giants, smaller shade-tolerant species such as dogwoods and sourwoods fill the understory and shrub layer, mingling with ferns and mosses to create perfect hidden habitats for birds and small mammals. The forest floor itself is full of insects and fungi, who enjoy the rich, fertile soil created by falling leaves and woodchips.

**Key to plate**

- North American broadleaf forest
- 1. **Pine**  
Pinus strobus Height: 40m
- 2. **Red oak**  
Quercus rubra Height: 40m
- 3. **American beech**  
Fagus grandifolia Height: 30m
- 4. **Olive stone**  
Ilex aquifolium Height: 5m
- 5. **Flowering dogwood**  
Cornus florida Height: 10m
- 6. **White sassafras**  
Sassafras alabum Height: 20m



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TEMPERATE CONIFER FORESTS

## Boreal Broadleaves


Although boreal forests, or 'taiga', are dominated by conifers, there is also a very small but hardy selection of broadleaved trees present, including poplars, willows and birches.

While generally short-lived species, rarely reaching 100 years, these trees have many characteristics that help them survive in the taiga. They can all grow, flower and fruit during the short summer, and then shed their leaves at just the right moment to prepare for the long winter. Their compact leaves have a small surface area, which means they can be produced quickly – ideally suited for a forest with a short growing season – and they are also able to withstand strong winds.

The broadleaved trees grow near water, making the most not only of the available moisture there, but also the light levels around lakes and rivers where there is no competition from the dense-leaved conifers. In the northern tundra, these trees are short and stunted but further south, towards the temperate broadleaved forest, they have straighter trunks and grow taller.

**Key to plate**

- 1. **Speckled alder**  
*Alnus incana* subsp. *rugosa* Height: 22m  
a) branch b) flower
- 2. **Large-toothed aspen**  
*Populus grandidentata* Height: 25m  
Leaf
- 3. **American mountain ash**  
*Sorbus americana* Height: 12m  
Leaves
- 4. **Balsam poplar**  
*Populus balsamifera* Height: 30m  
Flower
- 5. **White birch**  
*Betula papyrifera* Height: 20m  
a) trunk/bark b) male flower c) leaf
- 6. **Moosewood**  
*Acer pensylvanicum* Height: 10m  
a) leaf b) twig and buds c) trunk/bark

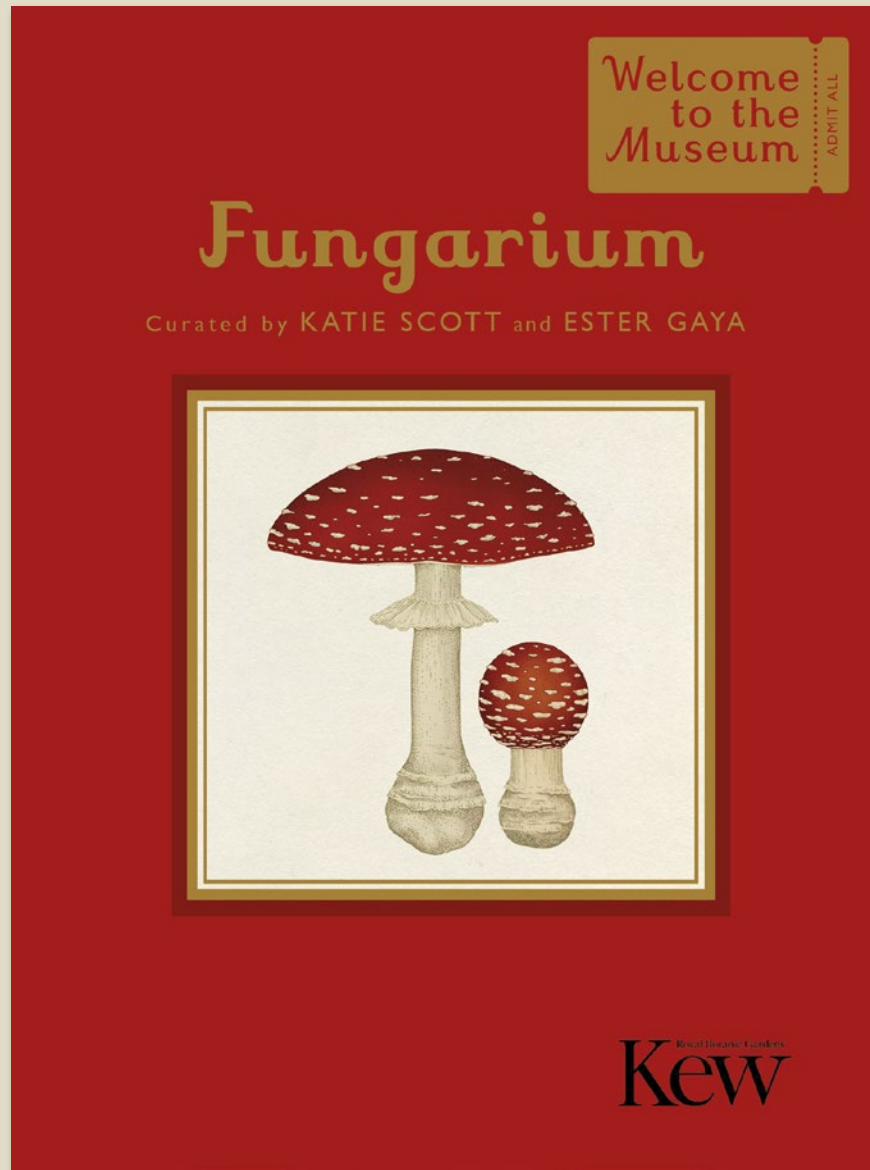


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Illustrator	Katie Scott
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Freight On Board	13/06/2024
Rights Available	World



# Fungarium (Mini Gift Edition)



**An elegant mini edition of Katie Scott and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew's beautiful *Fungarium*.**

- Beautiful small format is ideal for gift purchases
- Luxurious finishes including foil, arlin, deboss and ribbon
- In collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
- From the award-winning illustrator of *Animalium* and *Botanicum*, Katie Scott.
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages (as of July 2022)

# Fungarium (Mini Gift Edition)

FUNGARIUM

## The Tree of Life



All species on Earth are related and connect together in a 'tree of life'. But what does the fungal tree of life look like?

This is a difficult question to answer. Sometimes similar-looking fungi are not at all closely related. Also, because a large proportion of species are still awaiting discovery, it is difficult to build an understanding of historical relationships of the kingdom Fungi.

DNA is helping us to understand how the branches of the fungal tree fit together, including the discovery of new branches such as the Cryptomycota and Microsporidia. These two early groups were originally thought not to contain chitin, a key feature of fungi (see page 10), but DNA later proved this wrong. Other groups, including slowy molds (Zygomycota) and slime moulds (Myxomycota) have been proved to not belong to fungi.

The earliest fungi are thought to have evolved around one billion years ago and to have been simple, single-celled organisms that lived in water. Around 700 million years ago the evolutionary transition from aquatic to land-dwelling fungi is estimated to have taken place. Ascomycota and Basidiomycota are the two fungal groups that able to form highly complex spore-bearing structures. These groups formed around 600-700 million years ago and together contain the vast majority of known fungal species - around 140,000 in total.

Research on the fungal tree continues and a whole new 'invisible' dimension of fungal diversity in our soils, bodies and waterways is being explored - the so-called dark taxa.

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FUNGARIUM

## What is a Fungus?

Historically, fungi were treated as plants and studied by botanists. They were included in *Species Plantarum* by the famous naturalist Linnaeus in 1753. But fungi aren't plants: they don't make food by photosynthesis, they don't have roots and they reproduce with spores. Lichens are not plants either: they are a collaboration between a fungal element and a photosynthesising alga (known as a photobiont).

Fungi are in fact more closely related to animals than plants, just like the outer skeletons of insects and crustaceans. Fungal cell walls are made largely of chitin. While animals ingest their food by ingesting or swallowing, fungi secrete enzymes that dissolve food outside their bodies and absorb the nutrients through their cell walls. Another difference is that animals move around to search for food, while fungi grow towards it.

**Key to plate**

- Bird's nest fungus**  
*Chesteria smithii*
- Red marasmius**  
*Marasmius hemerocallidis*
- Prize-cap lichen**  
*Cilicaria clavophora*
- Leathery goblet**  
*Chesteria smithii*
- Velvet lady**  
*Phellus rubellus*
- Enoki-like mushroom**  
*Hemirrhizus vulpina* (cultivated form)
- Turkeytail fungus**  
*Trametes versicolor*
- Golden shield lichen**  
*Xanthoria parietina*
- Fly agaric**  
*Amanita muscaria*
- Lane Cove waxcap**  
*Hymenochaete laniclavata*

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FUNGARIUM

## Types of Fungi

Just like animals and plants, fungi have their own lesser-known kingdom. New species are constantly being discovered and scientists think of the estimated 2.2 to 3.8 million species on Earth, fewer than 5 per cent have been identified.

There are at least eight phyla (major groups) of true fungi: Cryptomycota, Microsporidia, Blastocladiomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zoopogonozoa, Mucromycota, Ascomycota, and Basidiomycota. Some of the most ancient are single-celled and don't look at all like typical fungi. Most familiar fungi belong to Ascomycota and Basidiomycota, which produce septate hyphae (typical fungal filaments) and can include mushrooms, yeasts and those fungi that associate with algae to form lichens.

**Key to plate**

- Russule sp.**  
(Basidiomycota)  
Fruiting body
- Rhizoglyphus planktonicus**  
(Chytridiomycota)
- Phanerochaete chrysosporium**  
(Basidiomycota)  
Spore (sporidium)
- Black bread mould**  
(Zygomycota)  
Reproductive structure
- Canary mushroom**  
(Basidiomycota)  
*Cantharellus cibarius*
- Darwin's fungus**  
(Ascomycota)  
*Darwinula radicans*
- Upright coral**  
(Basidiomycota)  
*Ramaria stricta*
- Cladonia aggregate lichen**  
(Ascomycota)

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FUNGAL BIOLOGY

## Sexual Reproduction

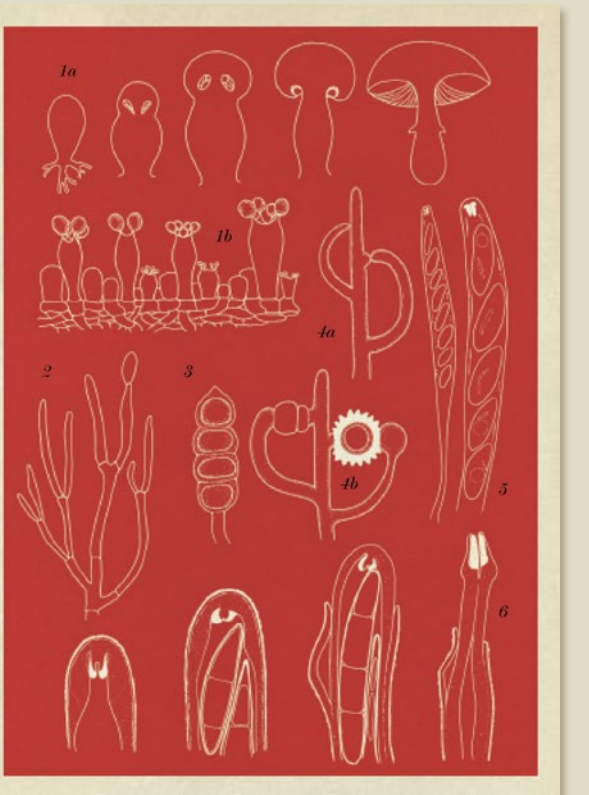
Fungi can reproduce both sexually and asexually. This is rare and caused great confusion in the past because each reproductive form would often be classed as a distinct species. Even today, scientists sometimes use DNA to identify reproductive 'pairs' of the same fungus.

Sexual reproduction in fungi can only be seen with a microscope. Two nuclei (the membrane-bound structures that contain the cell's genetic material), each with a single set of chromosomes (thread-like structures in which the DNA is packaged in the nucleus), must fuse together. It is a complex process that involves cell division and the exchange and rearrangement of genes. Living organisms including fungi do this because it ensures genetic diversity, fundamental to evolution and ultimately survival. The fusing nuclei can be from the same individual, or different ones of the same species. Once nuclei are fused, they remain in special cells from which new spore-producing structures arise. The new spores will form new fungal colonies.

**Key to plate**

- Common field mushroom**  
*Agaricus campestris*  
a) Development of a mushroom  
b) Part of a gill showing basidia and basidiospores.
- Common jellyspot fungus**  
*Dacrymyces stiiatus*  
Fork-shaped, branched basidia.
- Common rust fungus**  
*Phragmidium violaceum*  
The stalked spore includes a row of four cells with two nuclei each.
- Zygorhynchus sp.**  
a) The process of hyphae forming a zygosporangium  
b) Zygosporangium and zygospore formed
- Candlestick or candle snuff fungus**  
*Xylaria hypoxylon*  
As in most ascomycetes, the ascus contains eight spores.
- Dog lichen**  
*Peltigera canina*  
Produces asci with a special form

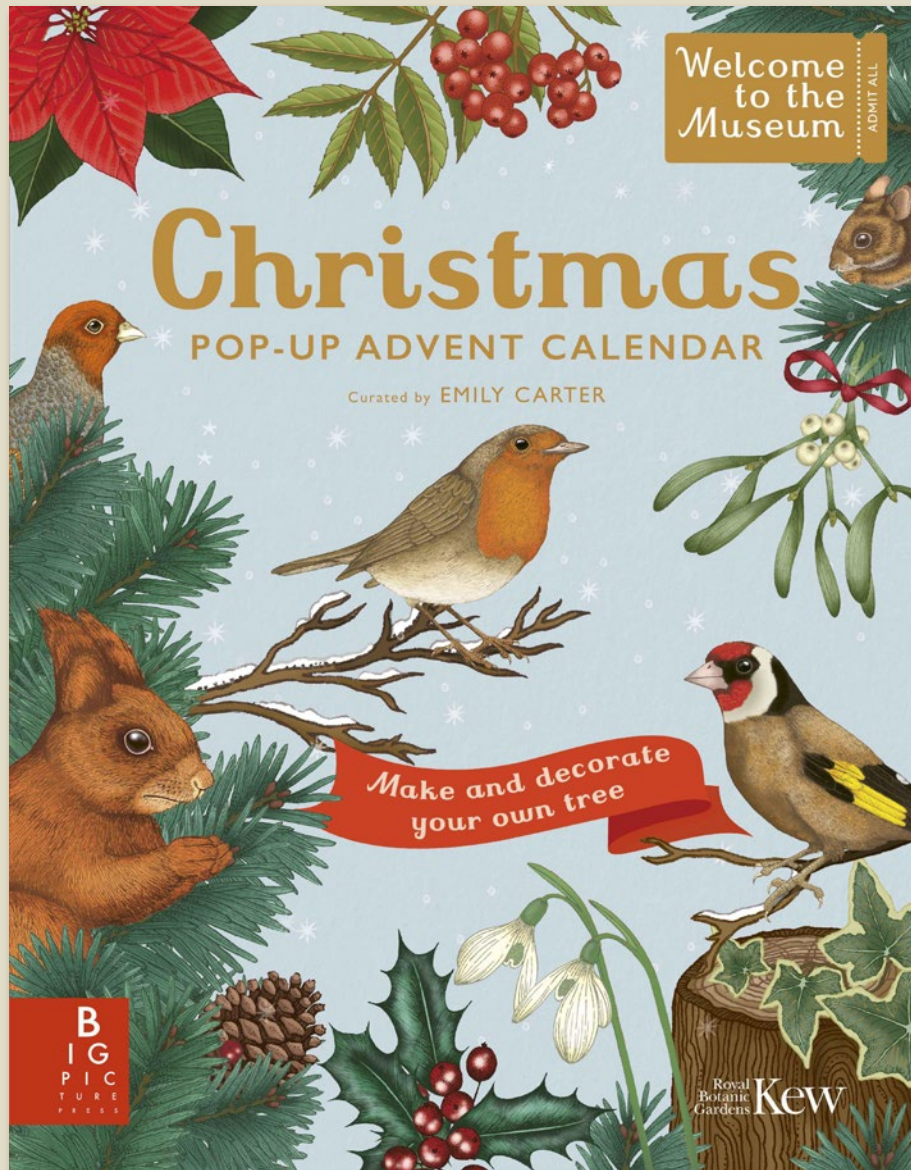
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Rights Available	<b>World</b>



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



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

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

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

**MAMMALS**

## Reindeer

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

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

**Key to plate**

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

2: **Reindeer**  
Reindeer are deer.



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**BIRDS**

## European Robin

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

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

**Key to plate**

1: **European robin**  
*Eurostoeuridae rubecula*

2: **Common holly**  
*Ilex aquifolium*

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

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**FRUITS AND SPICES**

## Festive Flavours

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

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

**Key to plate**

1: **Christmas pudding**  
Filled with the quartered halves of the festive season, Christmas puddings are packed with dried fruits, nuts, cloves and spices, and bound together with a moist, sticky batter. It is a tradition to burn the pudding in a string that was being pulled by the kitchen.

2: **Orange**  
Cling oranges are the most common Christmas tree fruit. It is the skin that a tree sheds from the fall of leaves that makes the orange so fragrant. According to legend, the first orange was brought to Europe by a sailor in 1492. It was used to make the citrus and curries.

3: **Star anise**  
Star anise is the same plant as the fennel that a tree sheds from the fall of leaves. It is a common sight in the kitchen, used to make the citrus and curries.

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**BIRDS**

## European Robin

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*Eurostoeuridae rubecula*

2: **Common holly**  
*Ilex aquifolium*

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

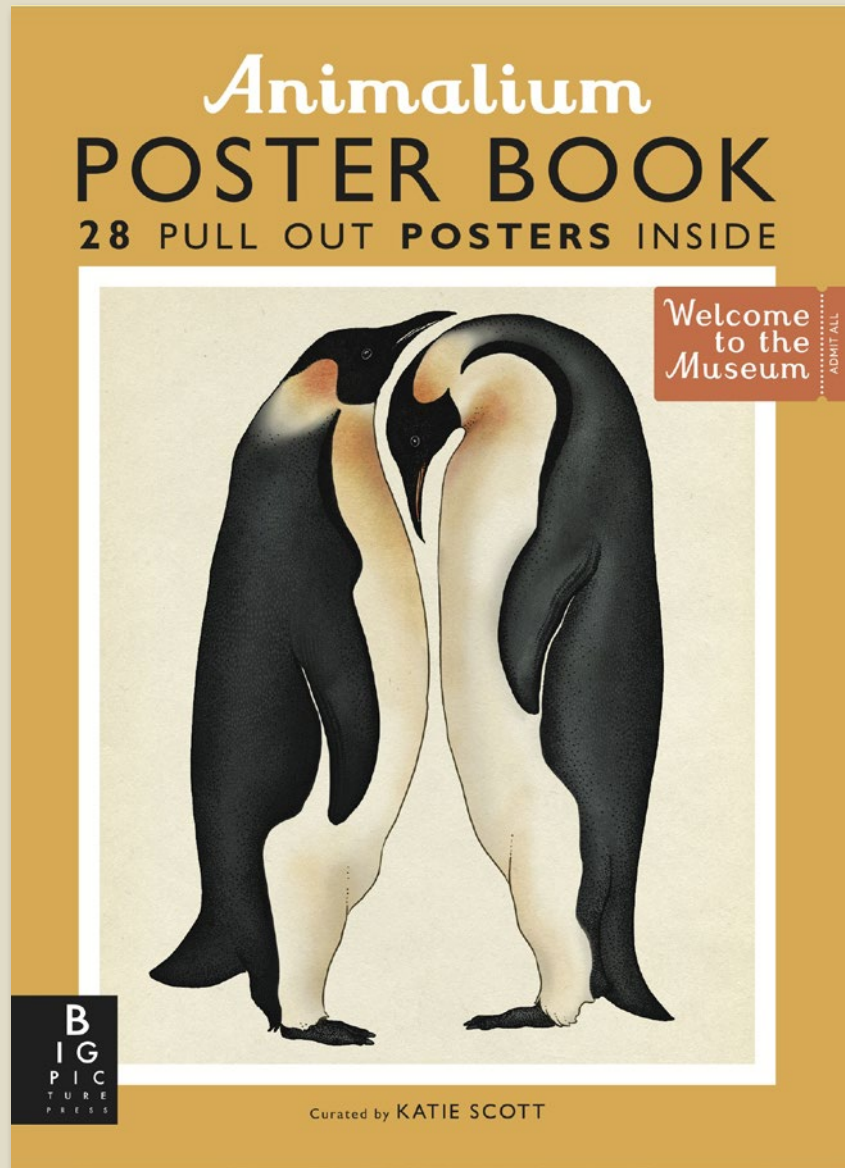
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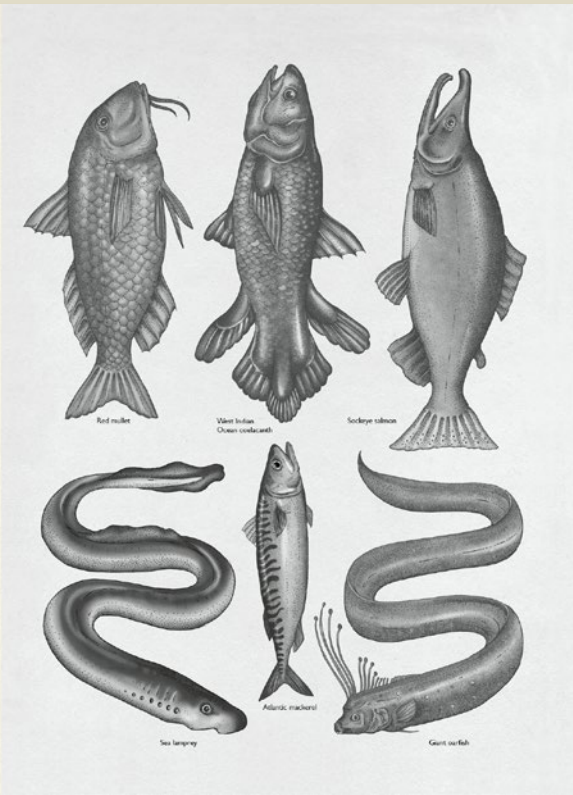
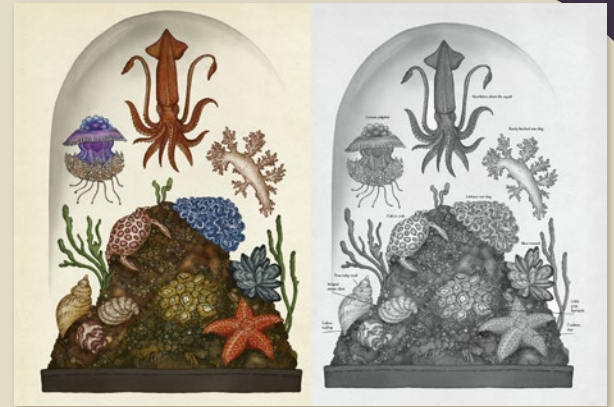
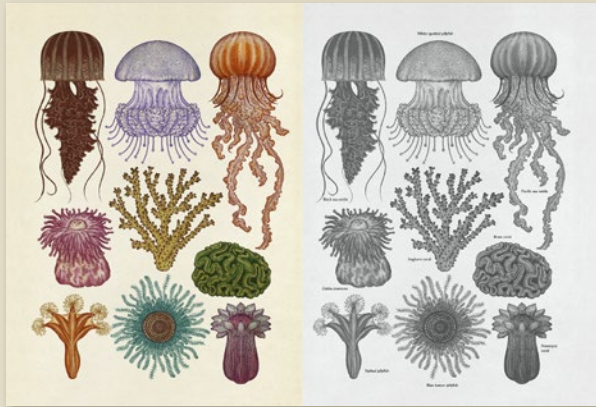
# Animalium Poster Book



## Showcasing the beautiful art from *Animalium*.

- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages with *Animalium* selling over 540,000 copies (as of July 2022)
- A collection of full colour, immaculately detailed images from unparalleled new talent, Katie Scott
- Posters offer an exploration of our incredible natural world and will brighten up any room
- Large, high-quality format makes this the ideal gift

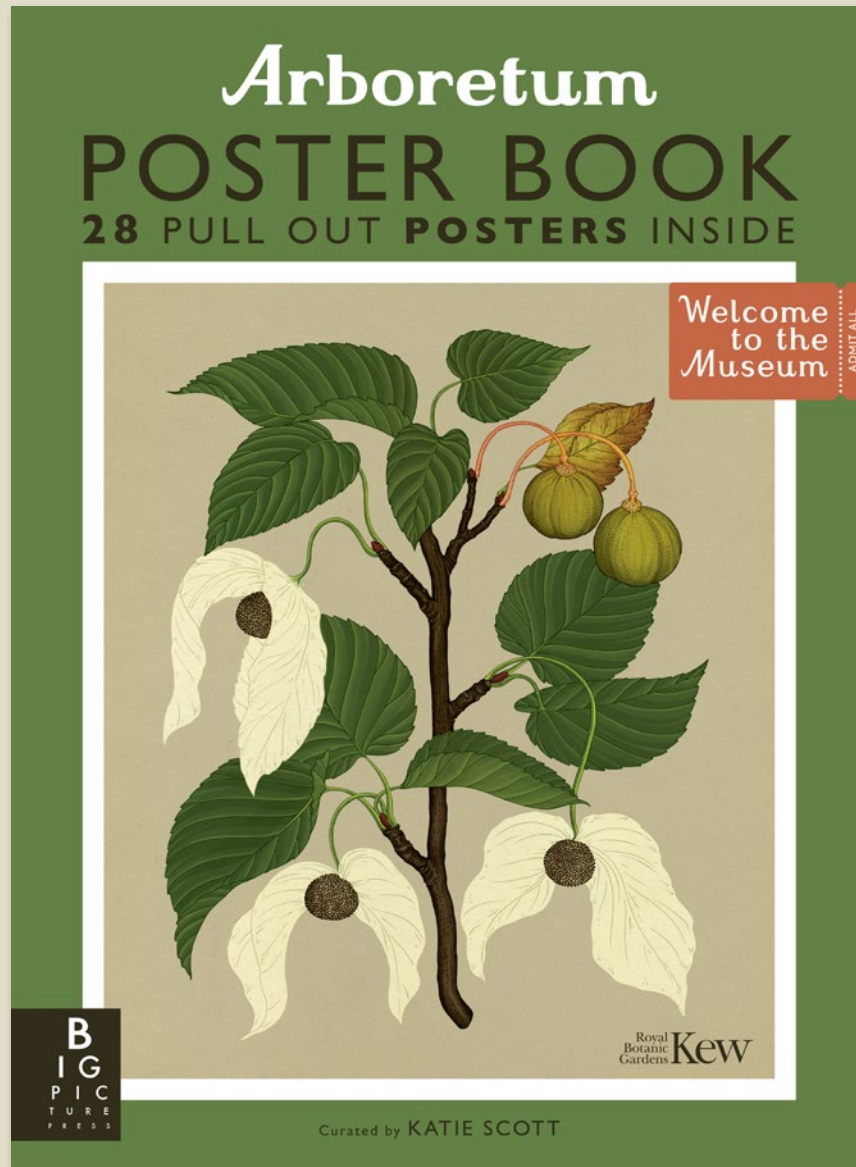
# Animalium Poster Book



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Illustrator	<b>Katie Scott</b>
Extent	<b>56pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Arboretum Poster Book



**Big, bold and beautifully illustrated, these stunning posters from Katie Scott's bestselling *Arboretum* are perfect for pinning on your walls.**

- The core Welcome to the Museum books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages (as of July 2022)
- Stunning artwork by award-winning artist, Katie Scott.
- Published in collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.
- Cover treatments: Matt lam and spot UV
- Perforated edges make these easy to tear out

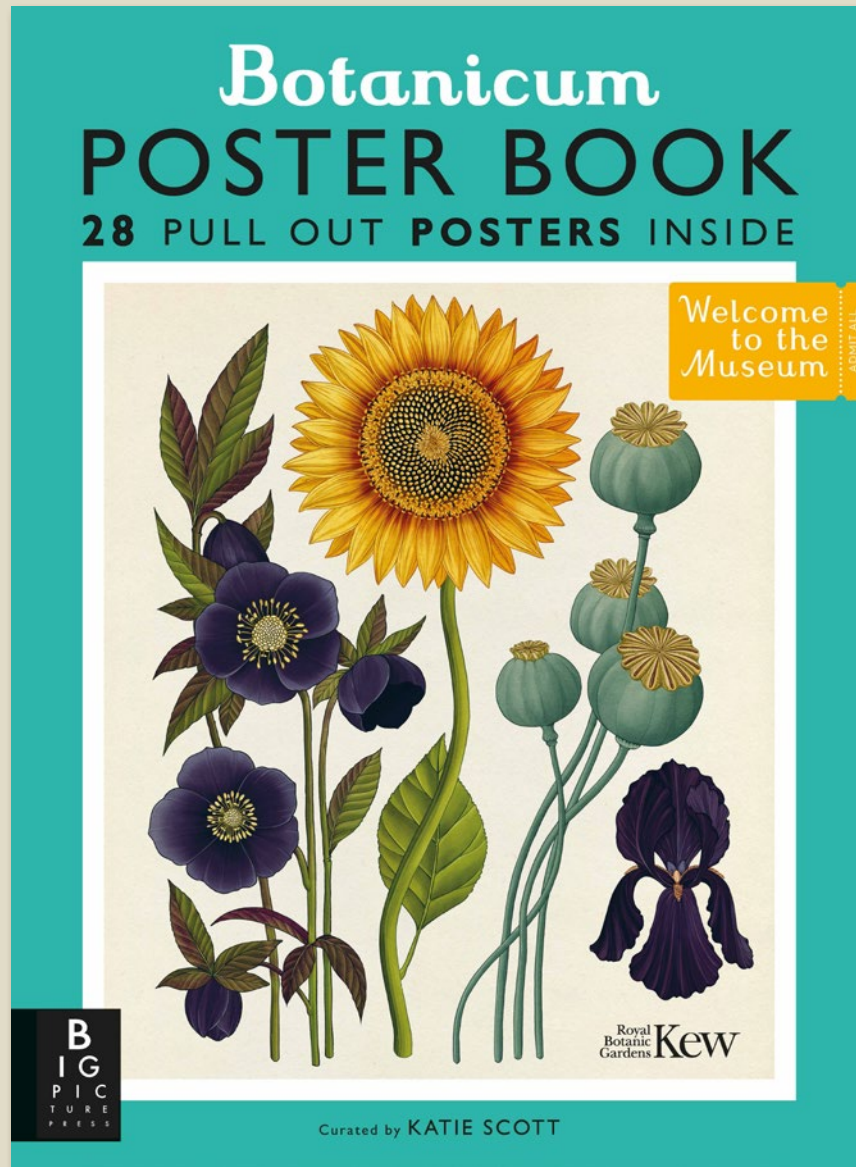
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Illustrator	<b>Katie Scott</b>
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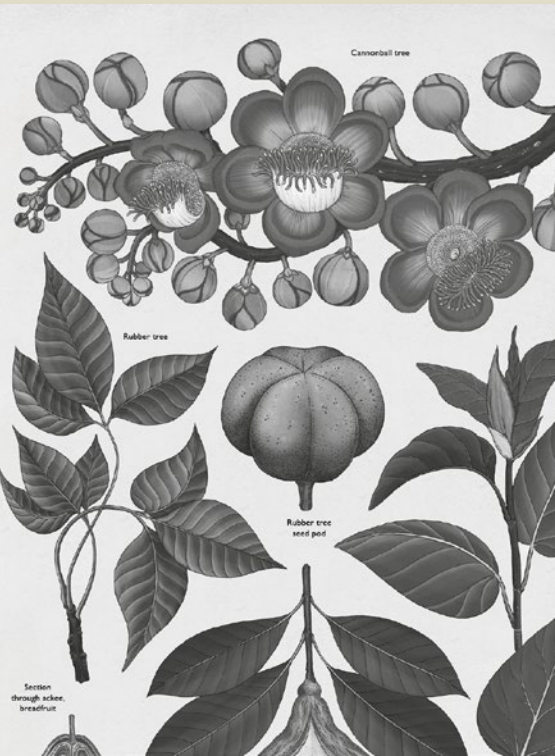
# Botanicum Poster Book



**These stunning posters from Katie Scott's *Botanicum* are perfect for pinning on your walls.**

- *Botanicum* has sold over 360,000 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)
- From the illustrator of 2014's bestselling *Animalium*, which won the Sunday Times Children's Book of the Year and was shortlisted for the Blue Peter Award.
- 28 pull-out posters with full-colour images of plants from around the world.
- Large, high-quality format makes this the ideal gift.

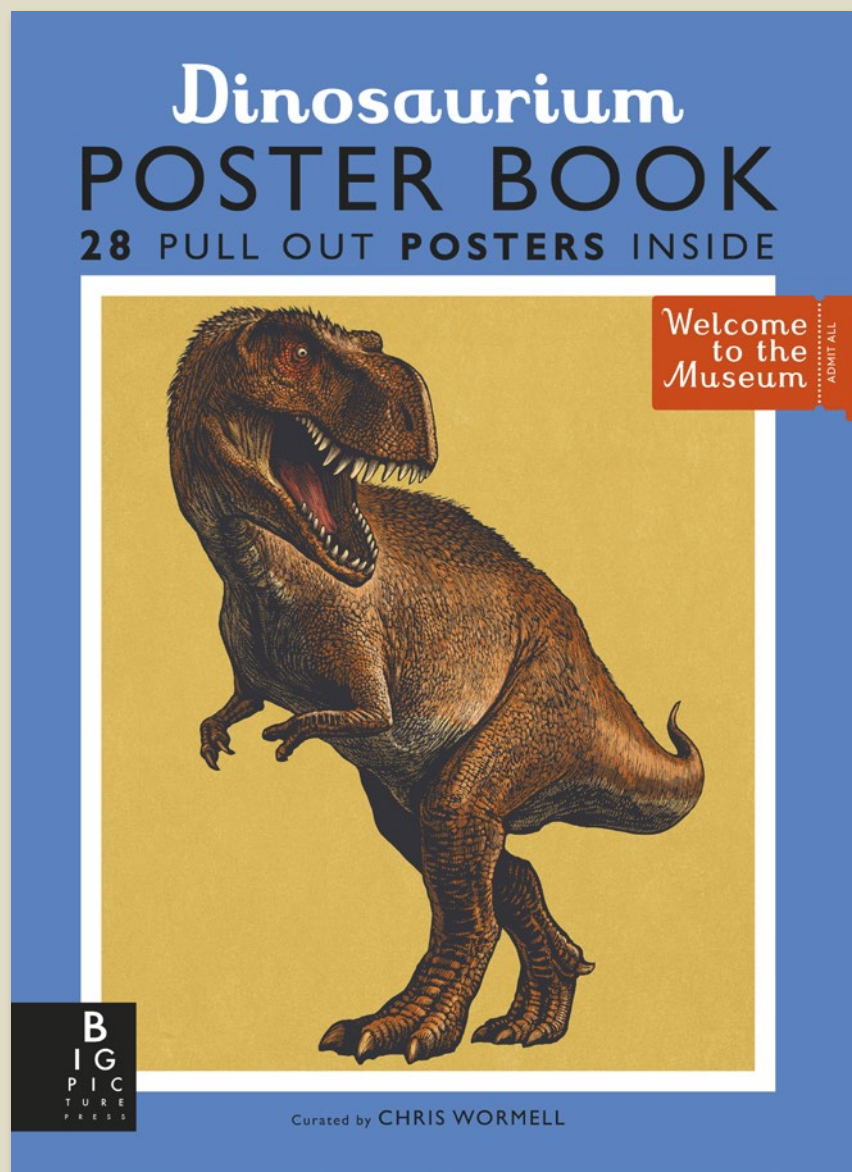
# Botanicum Poster Book



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Author	<b>Professor Katherine Willis</b>
Illustrator	<b>Katie Scott</b>
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Rights Available	<b>World</b>



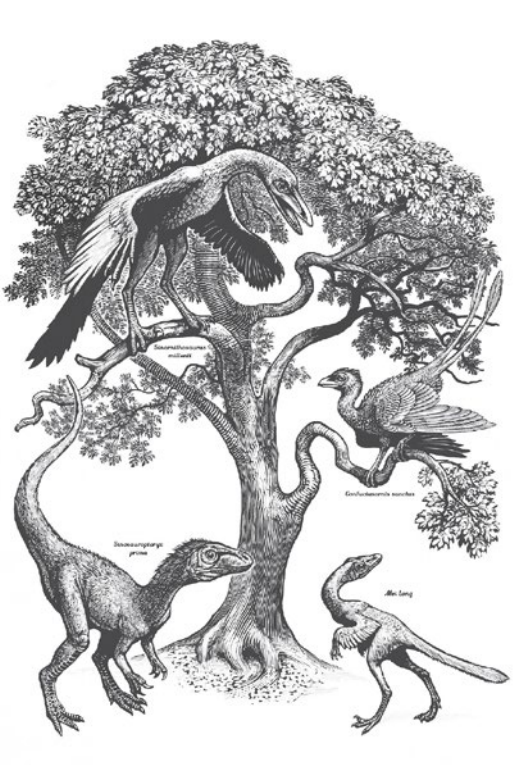
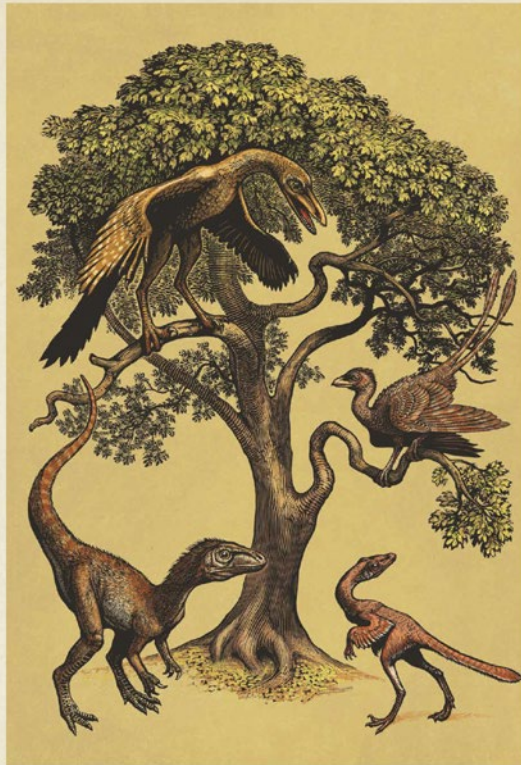
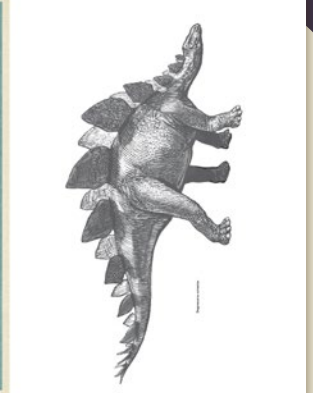
# Dinosaurium Poster Book



**Big, bold and beautifully illustrated, these stunning posters from Chris Wormell are perfect for pinning on your walls.**

- 28 pull-out posters with full-colour images of prehistoric creatures.
- From the illustrator of award-winning title *H is for Hawk* (Vintage, 2015) and *La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust* (Penguin Random House, 2017)
- Large, high-quality format makes this the ideal gift.
- Over one million Welcome to the Museum books sold in 48 languages
- *Dinosaurium* has sold over 230,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)

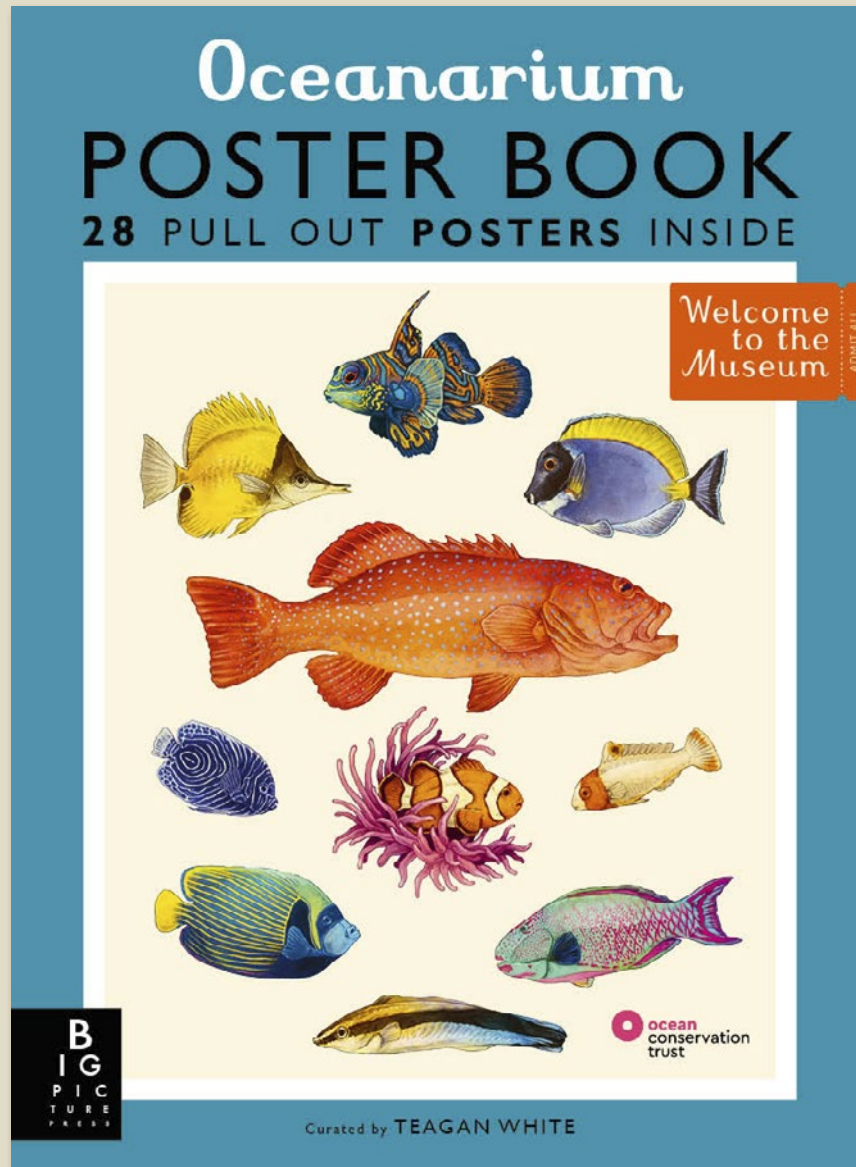
# Dinosaurium Poster Book



Pub Date	01/11/2018
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781783708864
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Chris Wormell
Extent	56pp
Rights Available	World



# Oceanarium Poster Book



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

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

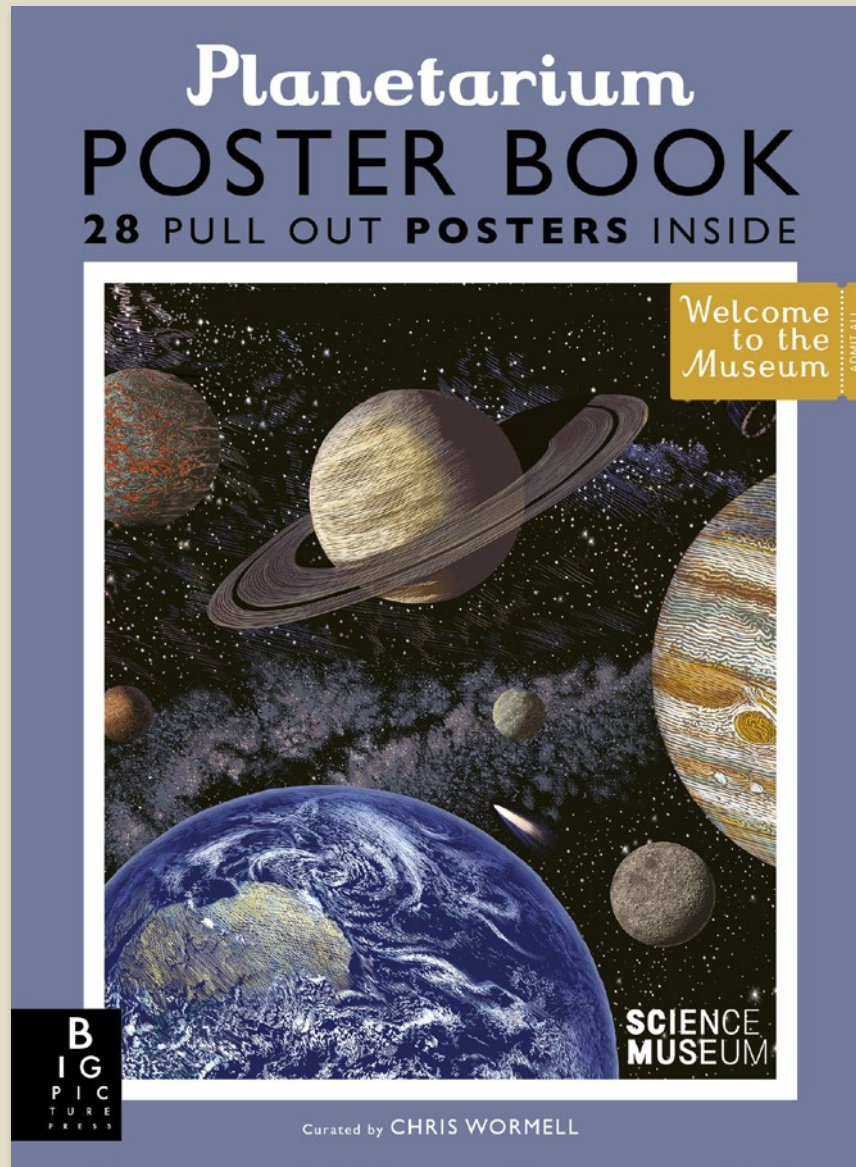
# Oceanarium Poster Book



Pub Date	<b>08/06/2023</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800783652</b>
H x W	<b>370 x 272mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Loveday Trinick</b>
Illustrator	<b>Teagan White</b>
Extent	<b>56pp</b>
Word Count	<b>1103 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



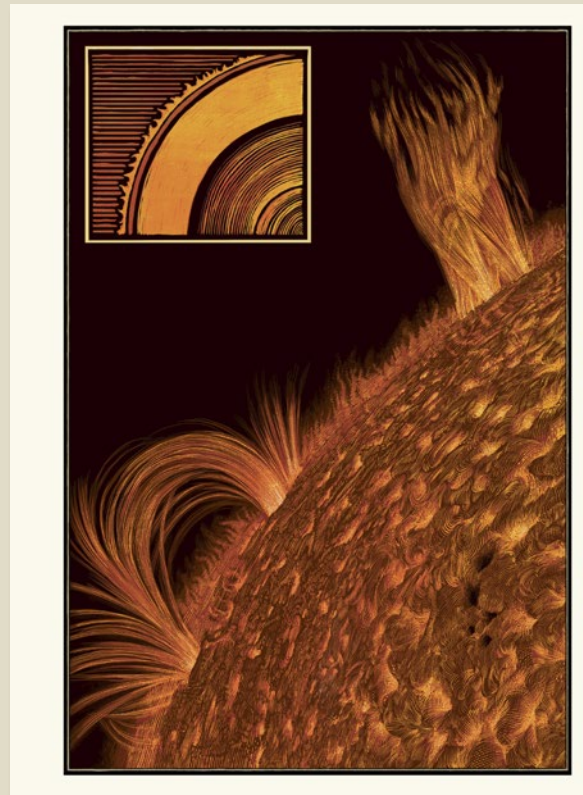
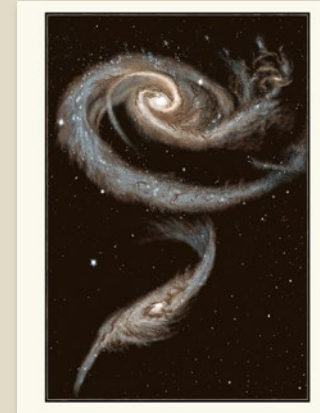
# Planetarium Poster Book



**These stunning posters from Chris Wormell's bestselling *Planetarium* are perfect for pinning on your walls.**

- The core Welcome to the Museum books have sold a combined quantity of over 2 million copies in 48 languages
- Stunning artwork by award-winning artist, Chris Wormell.
- Published in collaboration with the Science Museum.
- Cover treatments: Matt lam and spot UV.
- Perforated edges make the pages easy to tear out.

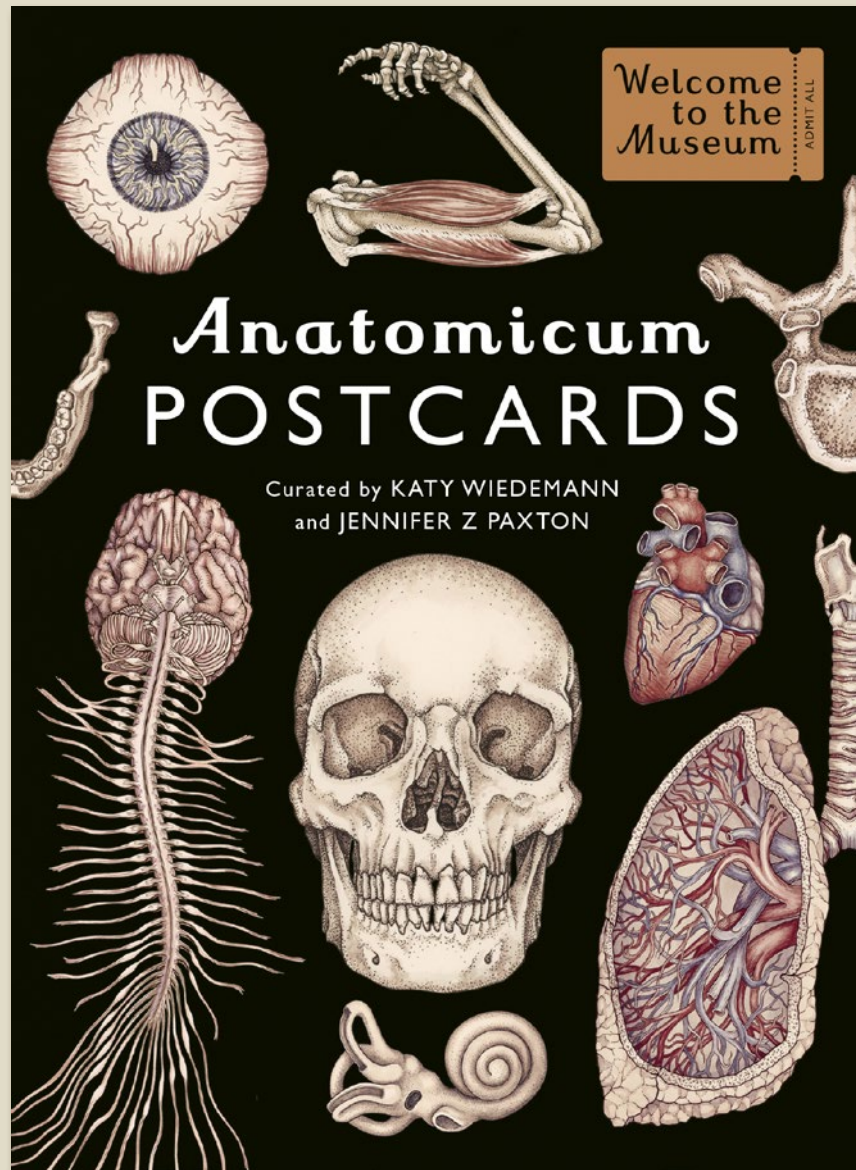
# Planetarium Poster Book



Pub Date	<b>05/06/2025</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800787940</b>
H x W	<b>370 x 272mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>12+ years</b>
Author	<b>Chris Wormell</b>
Extent	<b>56pp</b>
Files To Printer	<b>13/01/2025</b>
Freight On Board	<b>20/03/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



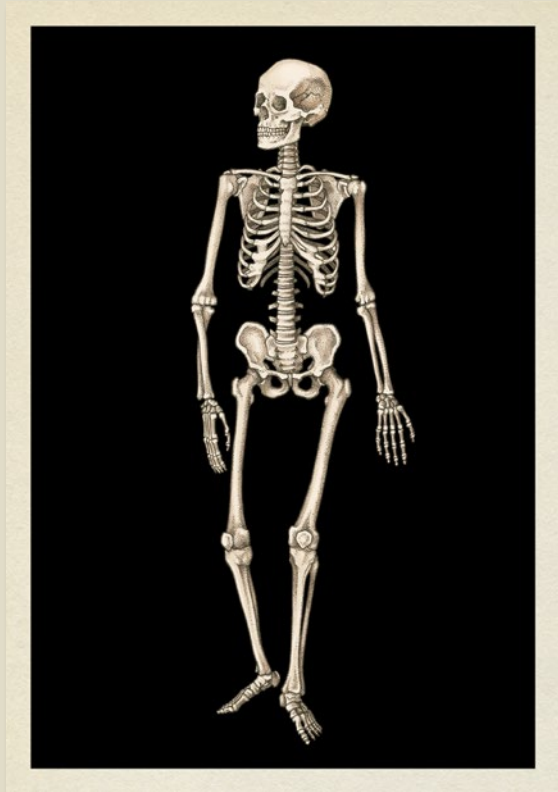
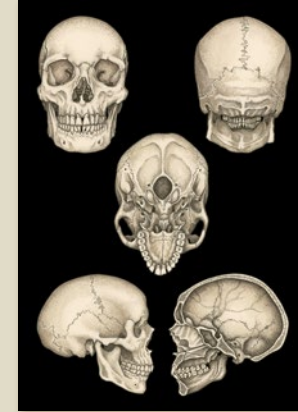
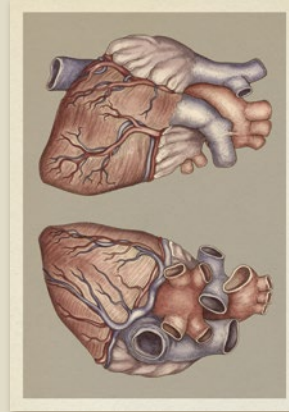
# Anatomicum Postcard Box



## A box set of 50 beautiful postcards from *Anatomicum*.

- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- 50 postcards with full-colour images from *Welcome to the Museum's Anatomicum*
- High quality format makes this the ideal gift
- The UK edition features the branding of the Wellcome Collection

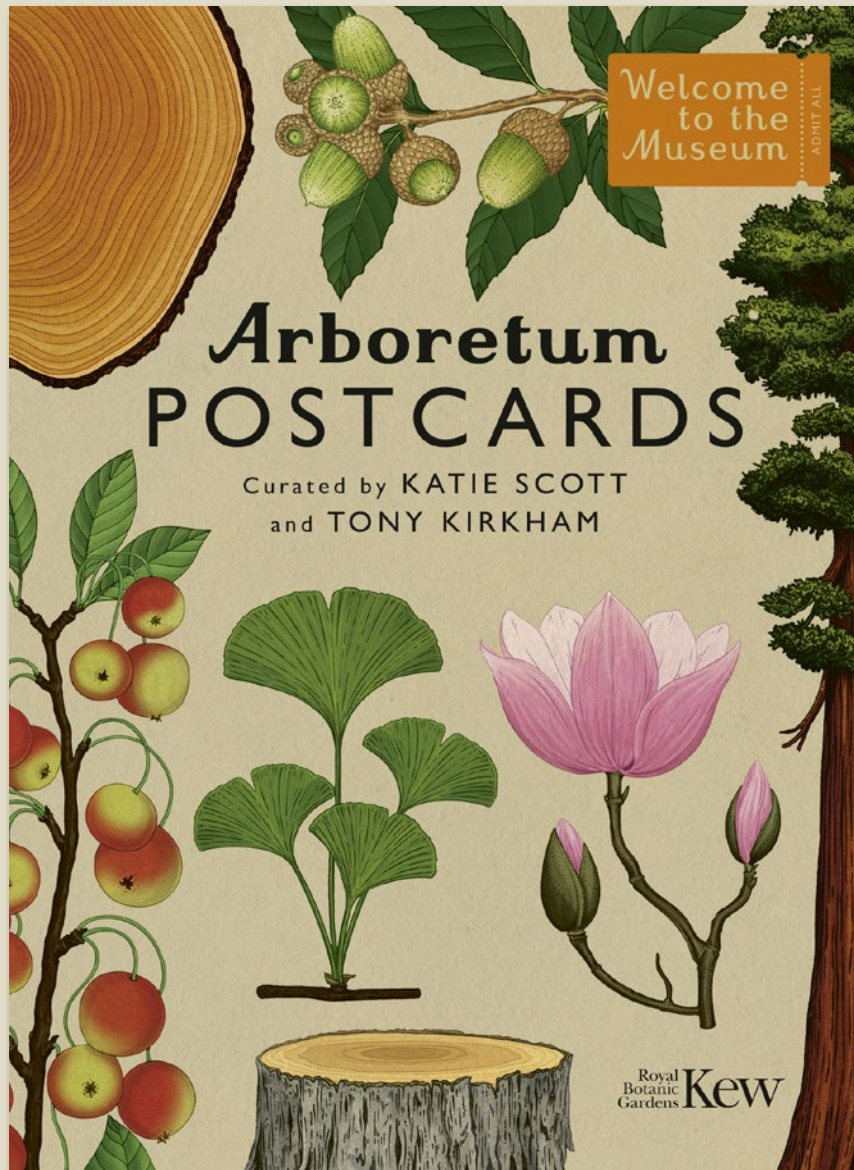
# Anatomicum Postcard Box



Pub Date	<b>26/11/2020</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787416529</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Jennifer Z Paxton</b>
Illustrator	<b>Katy Wiedemann</b>
Extent	<b>50pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Arboretum Postcards



**A box set of 50 beautiful postcards from the bestselling *Arboretum*, part of the *Welcome to the Museum* series.**

- 50 full-colour postcards, featuring trees from all around the world.
- The ideal gift - beautifully presented in a box including pantone, ribbon and foil.
- *Arboretum* is the third title to publish with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages (as of July 2022)

# Arboretum Postcards



Pub Date	<b>09/11/2023</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800783928</b>
H x W	<b>178 x 110mm</b>
Age Range	<b>12+ years</b>
Author	<b>Royal Botanic Gardens Kew</b>
Illustrator	<b>Katie Scott</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



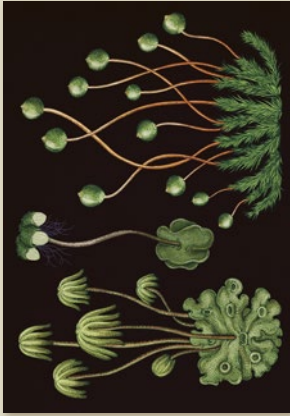
# Botanicum Postcards



**A box set of 50 beautiful postcards from *Botanicum* - by the bestselling illustrator of *Animalium*.**

- *Botanicum* has sold over 370,000 copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- From *Botanicum*, which was shortlisted for the British Book Design & Production awards.
- 50 full-colour postcards with illustrations of plants from right across the world

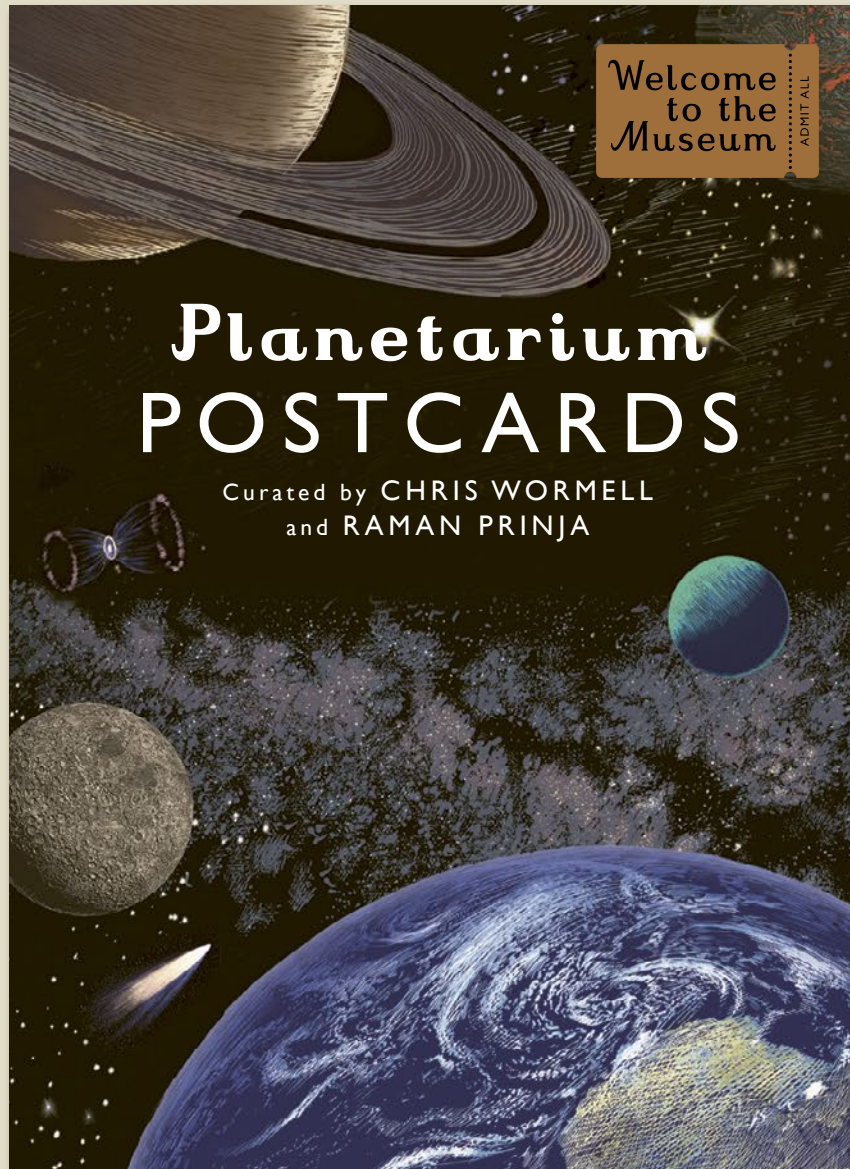
# Botanicum Postcards



Pub Date	<b>03/11/2016</b>
Pub Price	<b>£14.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781783706341</b>
H x W	<b>175 x 128mm</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Kathy Willis</b>
Illustrator	<b>Katie Scott</b>
Extent	<b>50pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



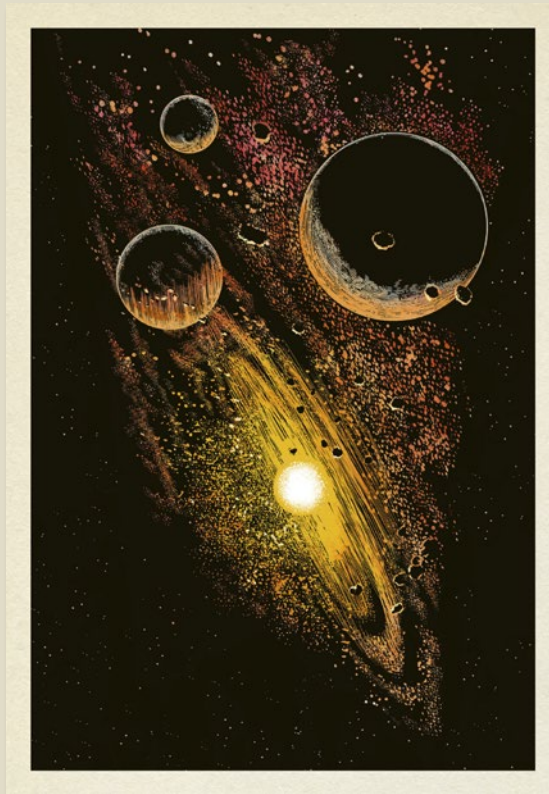
# Planetarium Postcards



**A box set of 50 beautiful postcards from *Planetarium* - by the bestselling illustrator of *Dinosaurium*.**

- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Author Raman Prinja, professor of astrophysics at University College London, was awarded the Science Communication award by the American Institute of Physics for *Planetarium*.
- From the illustrator of award-winning title *H is for Hawk* (Vintage, 2015) and *La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust* (Penguin Random House, 2017)
- 50 postcards with full-colour images of all aspects of space
- High-quality format makes this the ideal gift

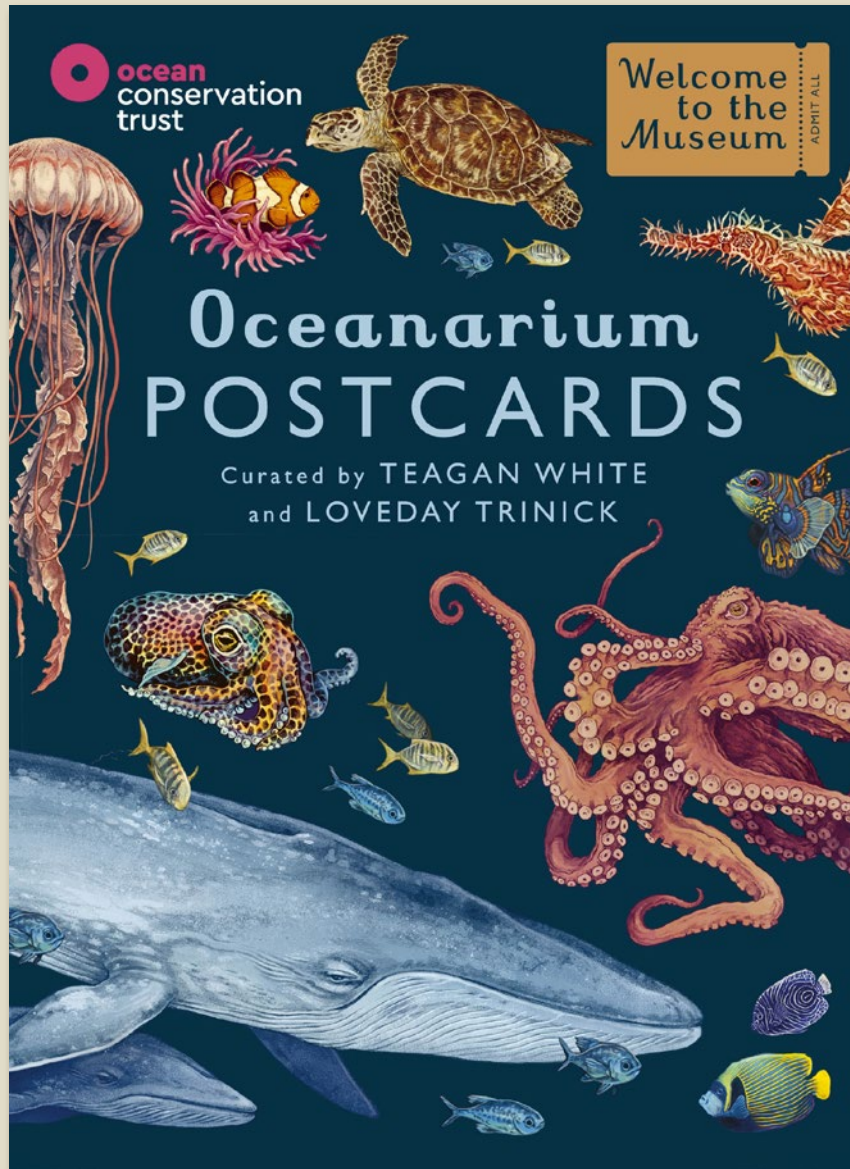
# Planetarium Postcards



Pub Date	<b>14/11/2019</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787415102</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Raman Prinja</b>
Illustrator	<b>Chris Wormell</b>
Extent	<b>50pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Oceanarium Postcards



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

- Contains 50 full-colour postcards featuring everything from coral reefs to the ocean depths
- High-quality format makes this the ideal gift
- Including ribbon and gold foil cover finishes
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages with *Oceanarium* having sold over 100,000 copies (as of July 2022)

# Oceanarium Postcards



Pub Date	<b>10/11/2022</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800783591</b>
Age Range	<b>12+ years</b>
Author	<b>Loveday Trinick</b>
Illustrator	<b>Teagan White</b>
Extent	<b>50pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Fungarium Postcards



## A box set of 50 beautiful postcards from *Fungarium*

- 50 postcards with full-colour images from Welcome to the Museum's *Fungarium*
- High-quality format makes this the ideal gift
- Features the branding of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide with *Fungarium* selling over 90,000 (as of July 2022)

# Fungarium Postcards



Pub Date	<b>30/09/2021</b>
Pub Price	<b>£14.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787419896</b>
Age Range	<b>12+ years</b>
Extent	<b>50pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>





# **Welcome to the Museum and Welcome to the Arts**

**Created by Dani Cowell  
dani.cowell@bonnierbooks.co.uk**

**Updated 13 April 2024**

**[bookshelf.bonnierbooks.co.uk/collections/Welcome-to-the-Museum-and-Welcome-to-the-Arts](https://bookshelf.bonnierbooks.co.uk/collections/Welcome-to-the-Museum-and-Welcome-to-the-Arts)**