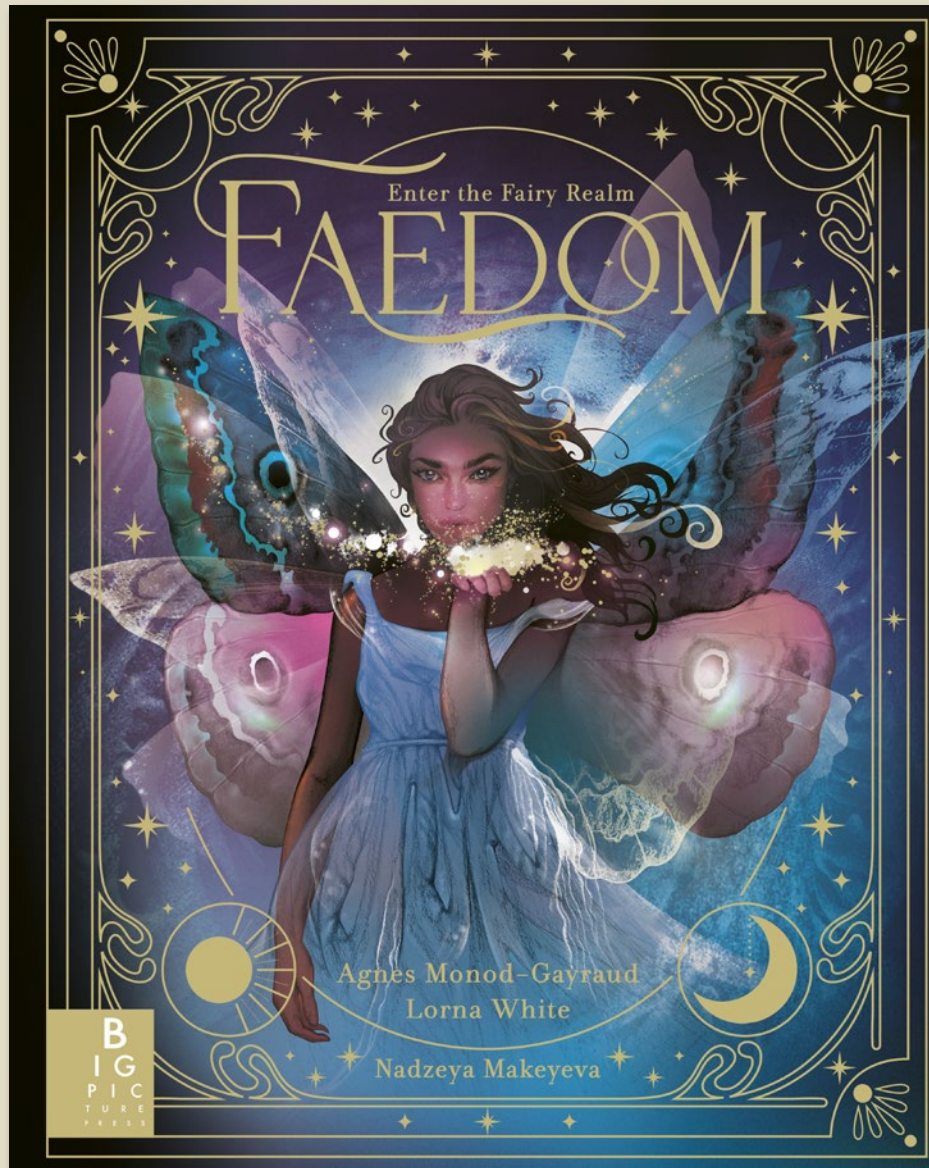




non-fiction - DK



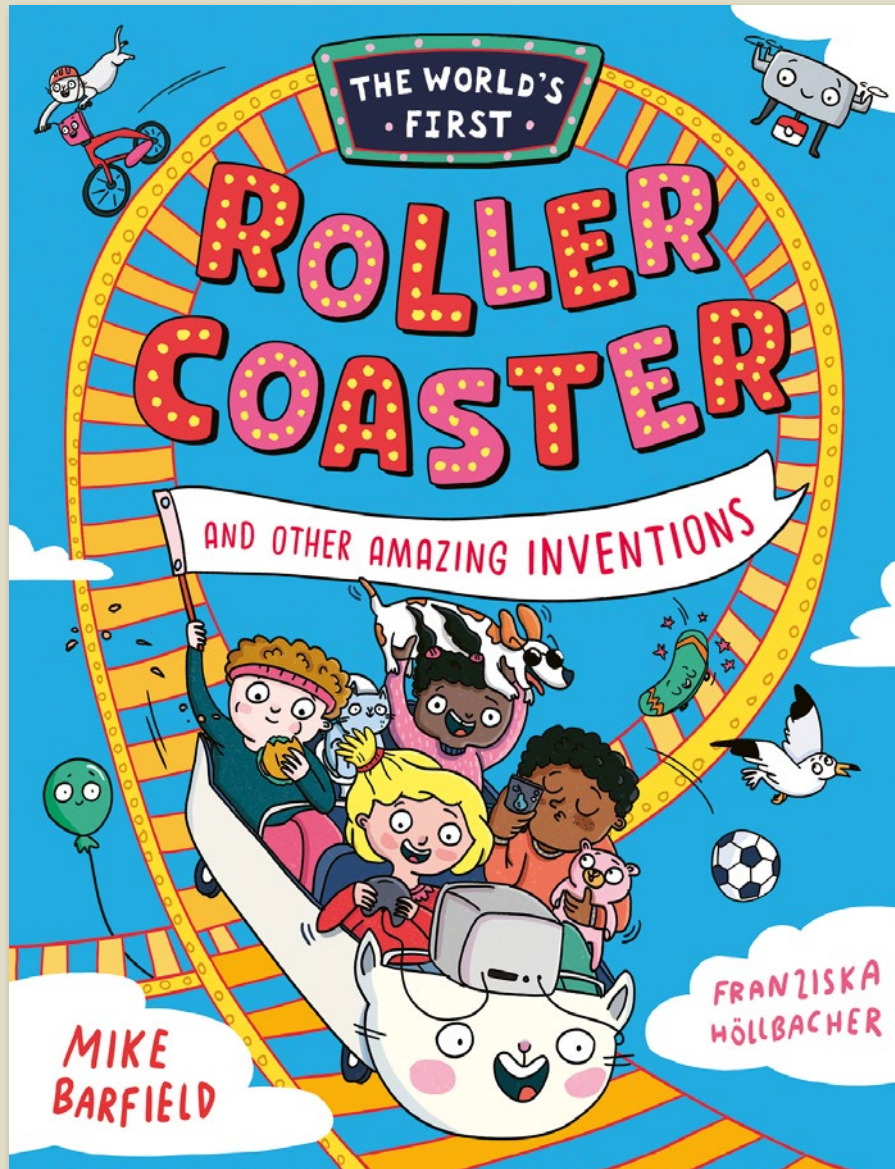
Explore the legendary world of fairies in this this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

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



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

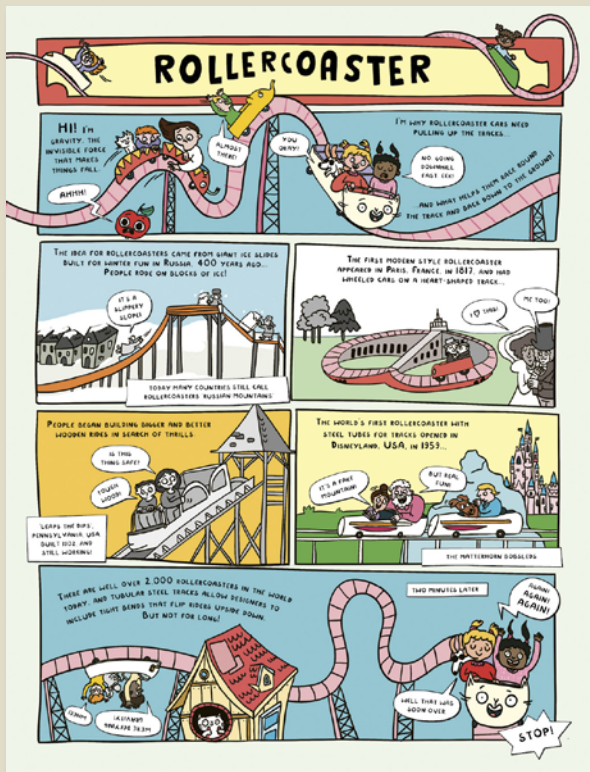
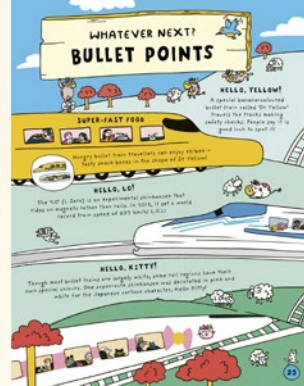
The World's First Rollercoaster



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

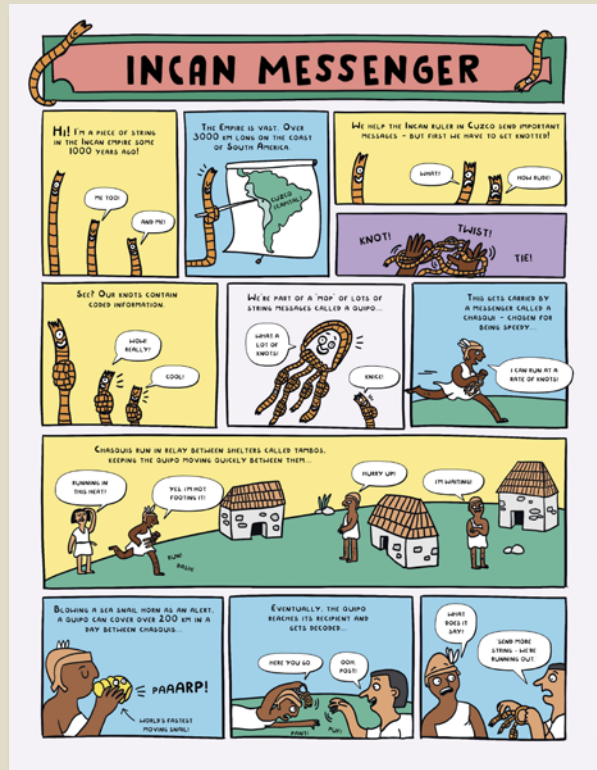
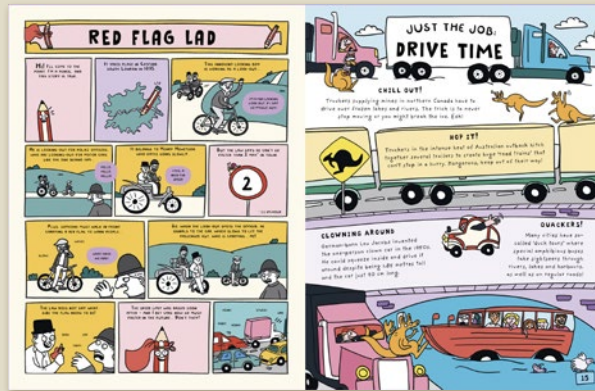
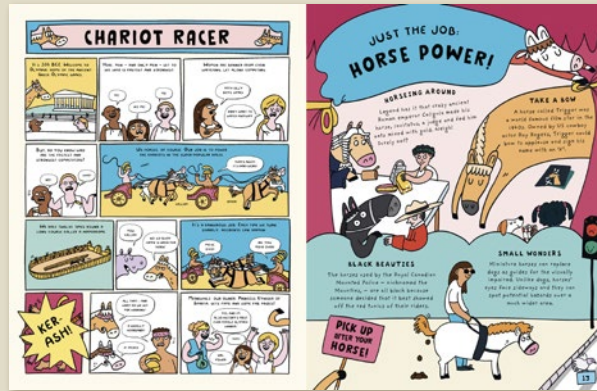
- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions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

The World's First Rollercoaster



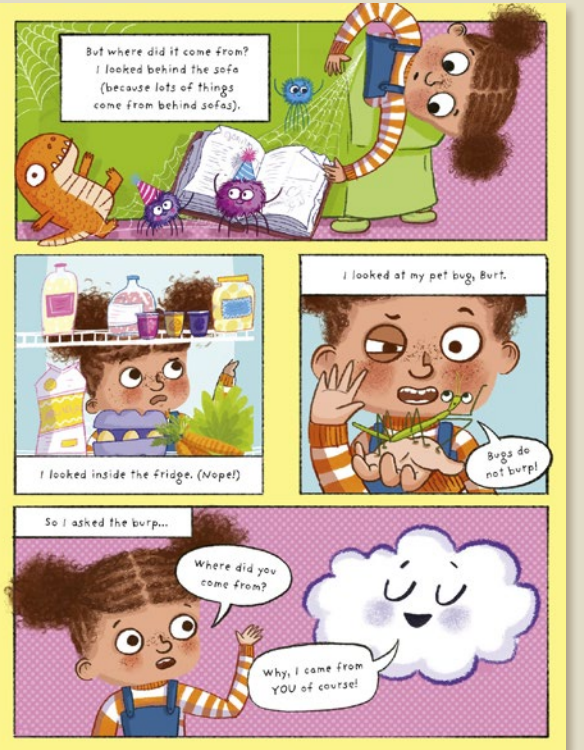
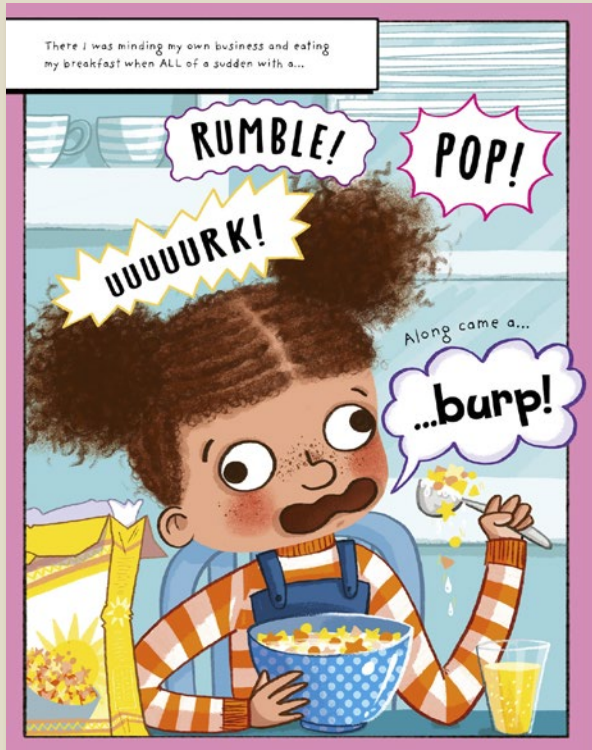
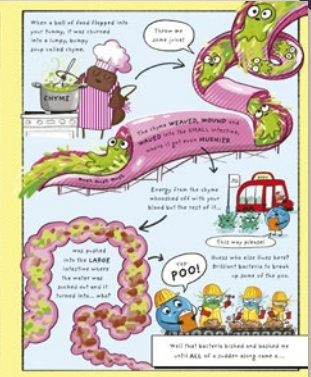
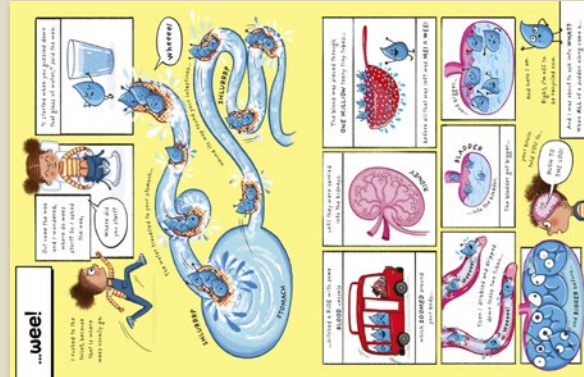
Pub Date	11/04/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783720
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Illustrator	Franziska Höllbacher
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

The World's First Human Cannonball



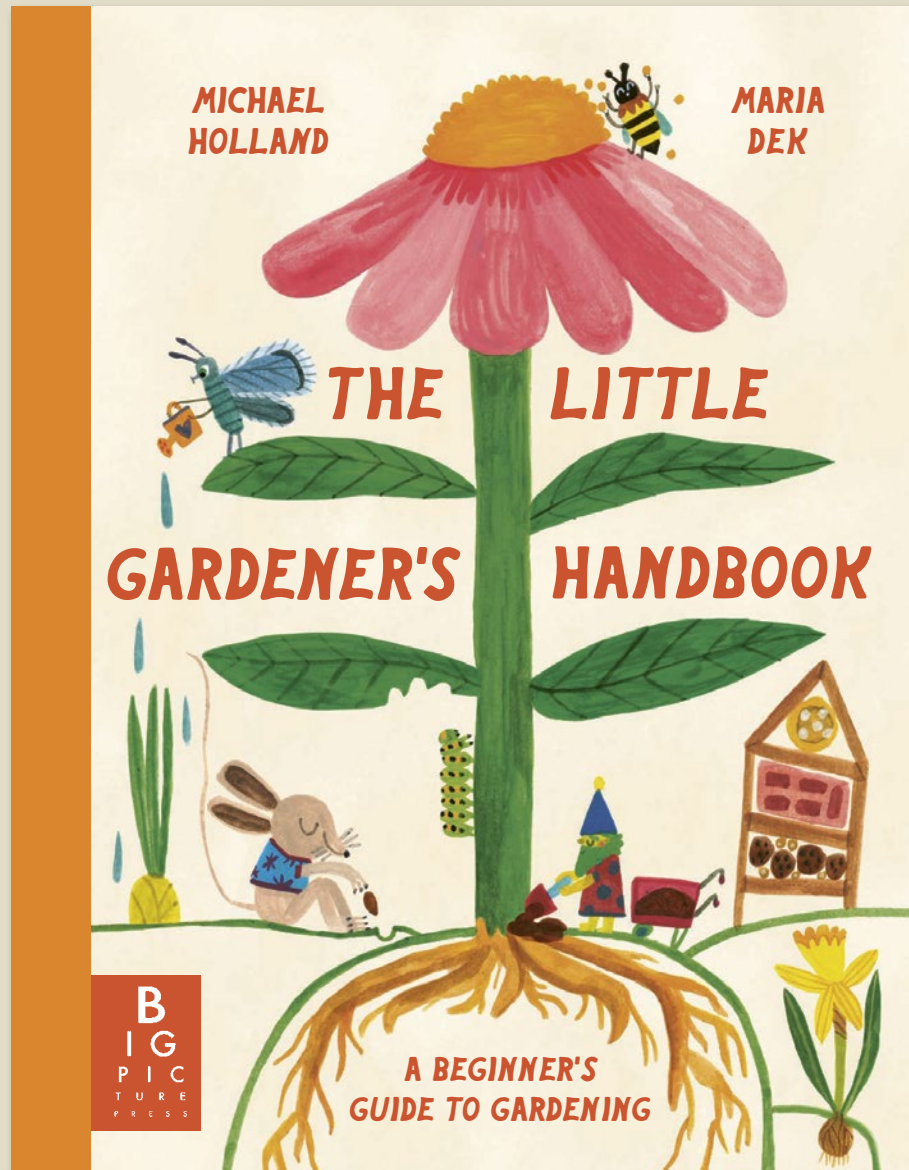
Pub Date	03/04/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783737
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Translation Files	22/07/2024
Files To Printer	11/11/2024
Freight On Board	30/01/2025
Rights Available	World

Along Came a... Burp!



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

The Little Gardener's Handbook



A vibrant introduction to gardening.

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

The Little Gardener's Handbook

ALL ABOUT SOIL

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

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

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

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

GET TO KNOW YOUR SOIL

Soil is not just dirt. It's a mix of different things, like sand, silt, clay, moisture and air. As a gardener, it's important to get to know your soil. If a plant is from a warm part of the world and you're growing it in a cool soil, it won't be happy! Similarly, a plant from a damp area won't like to grow in a sandy soil.

- Bring a small jar (one litre/30 fl. oz.) of soil to a soil sample from your garden. Cut it to a depth of 10cm, because any bigger bits, like twigs or stones, could mess up the test. Put it in a jar or bottle.
- Leave it for 24 hours. The soil will settle and the water will rise to the top. After 24 hours it will be at the bottom.
- You should now be able to see the different layers of soil. The amount of soil in different layers and the texture of the soil will tell you what it is. Use a magnifying glass to look at the soil. Use a pipette to take a small amount of soil from the water.

GARDEN FOES

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

ENCOURAGE BENEFICIAL ANIMALS

You can encourage beneficial animals by providing them with shelter such as birdhouses, insect hotels, and other things that give them a place to live. You can also encourage them by planting flowers that attract them, like lavender and other plants that have a strong scent.

PEST REPELLENTS

To repel insects, you can use natural repellents like vinegar, garlic, and chili. You can also use essential oils like eucalyptus and lemon.

PROTECT PLANTS

Use netting to protect plants from birds and other animals. You can also use physical barriers like copper tape or mesh.

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR PESTS

Check your plants regularly for signs of pests. If you find any, act quickly to remove them. You can also use natural remedies like neem oil or insecticidal soap.

PLANTS THAT HELP OTHER PLANTS

Some plants can help other plants by attracting beneficial insects or by releasing chemicals that repel pests. Examples include marigolds, garlic, and chili.

GROW CUPS OF NASTURTIUMS

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

YOU WILL NEED:

- Old cups or tins
- Water
- Nasturtium seeds
- Wool

- In the bottom of each cup, add a layer of gravel. This is to allow the water to drain away from the roots because the cups do not have any drainage holes.
- Fill each cup with compost.
- Place a couple of holes in the compost and drop in the seeds.
- Cover with a little extra compost and add water to the level of the water mark on the side of the cup.
- After a week or two, the seeds will start to grow. When they are about 5cm tall, they can be eaten. They are best eaten raw.
- As the leaves grow, you can harvest them whenever you like. If you do on the plant, cut and leave off with a scissors. The plant will grow again.

WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

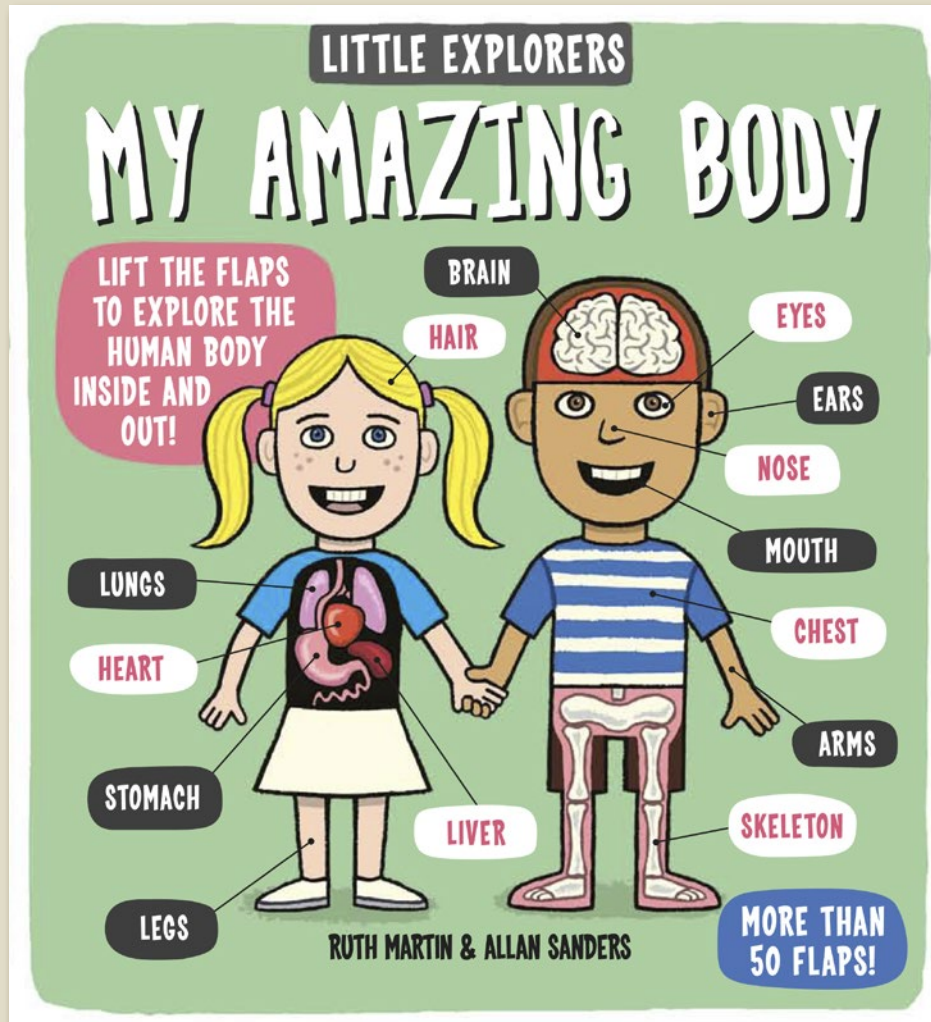
Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a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

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

What are you waiting for? Let's begin!

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

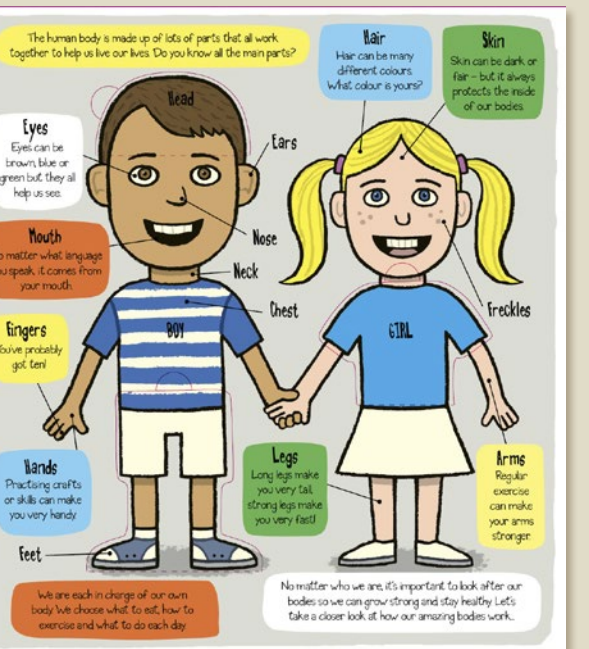
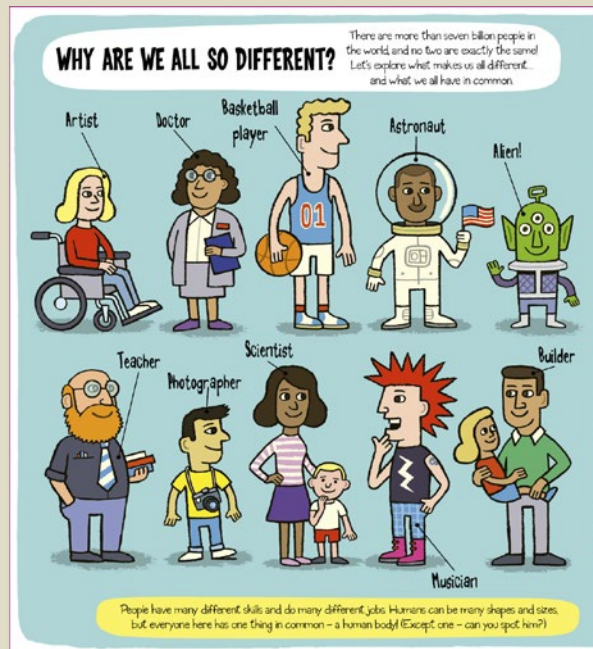
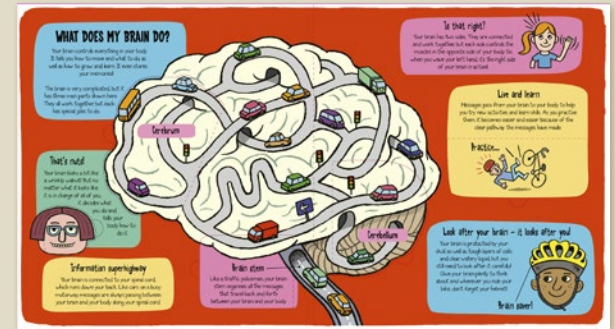
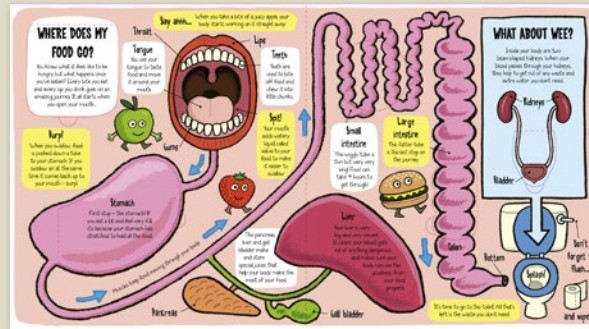
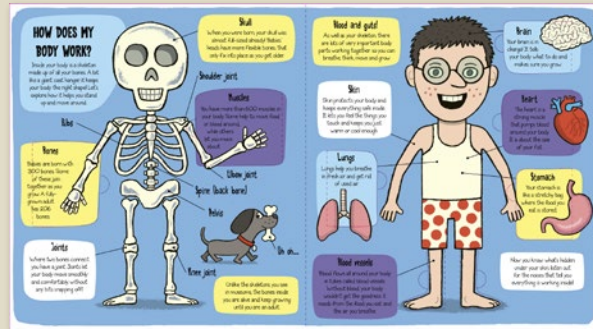
Little Explorers: My Amazing Body



Look inside your body, with over 60 flaps to lift!

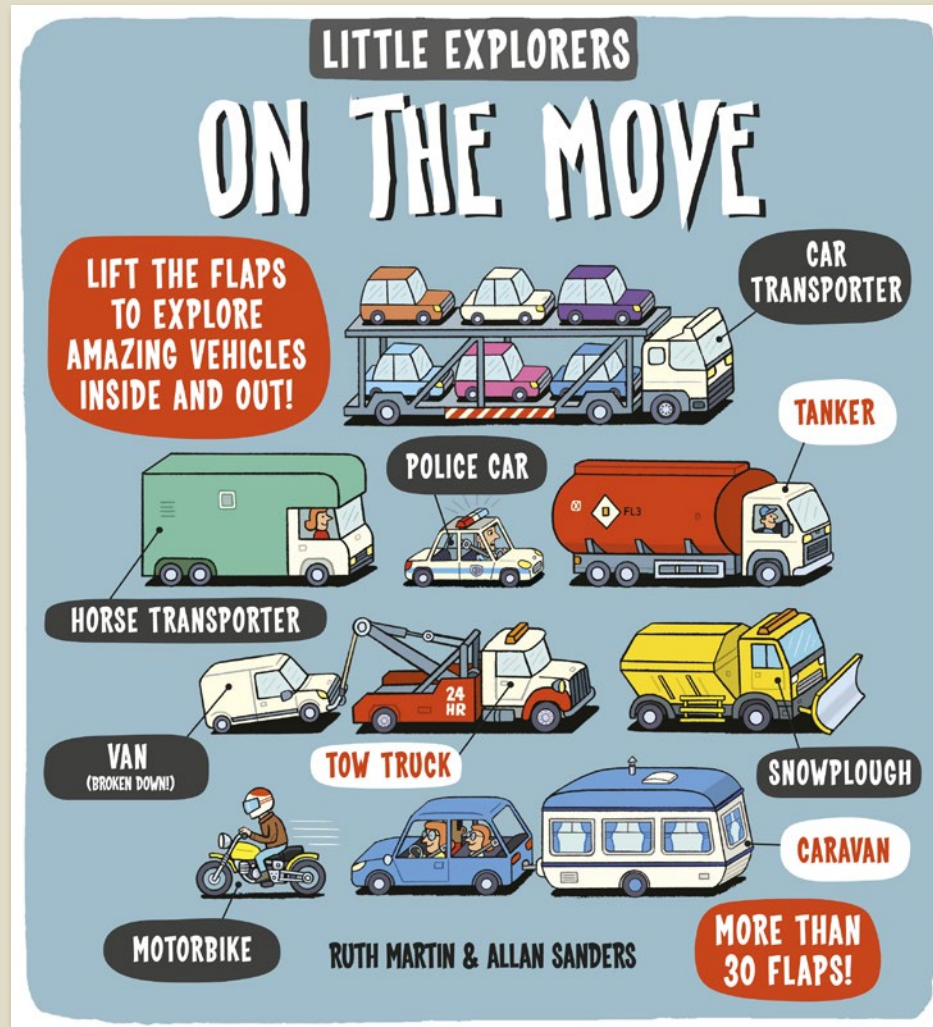
- Over 60 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun-filled, characterful artwork by brilliant artist Allan Sanders
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple, accessible way

Little Explorers: My Amazing Body



Pub Date	01/03/2015
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781783701339
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Ruth Martin
Illustrator	Allan Sanders
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

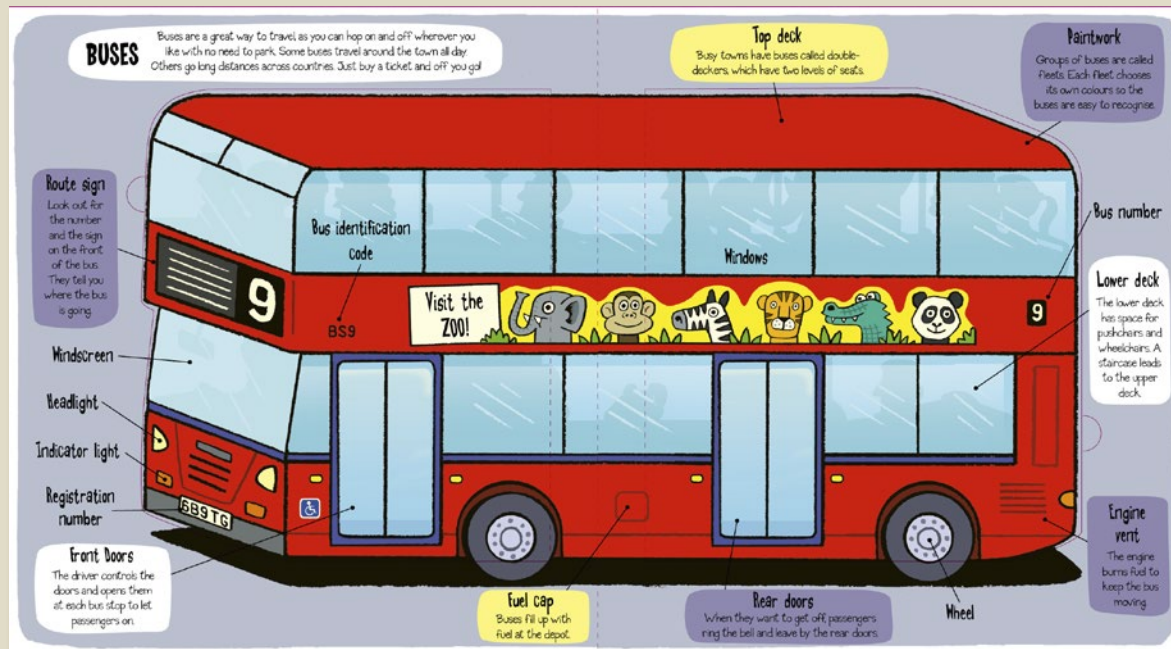
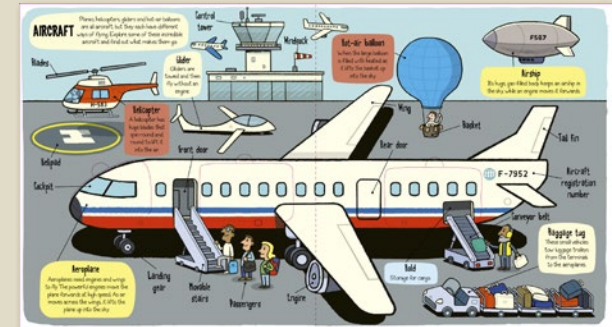
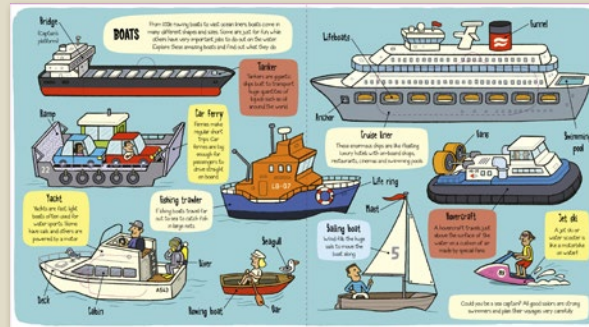
Little Explorers: On the Move



Discover a world of vehicles with over 60 flaps to lift!

- Over 60 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun-filled, characterful artwork by brilliant artist Allan Sanders
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple, accessible way

Little Explorers: On the Move



Pub Date	01/03/2015
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781783701346
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Ruth Martin
Illustrator	Allan Sanders
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

Little Explorers: Outer Space



See inside space, with over 60 flaps to lift!

- Over 60 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun-filled, characterful artwork by brilliant artist Allan Sanders
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple, accessible way

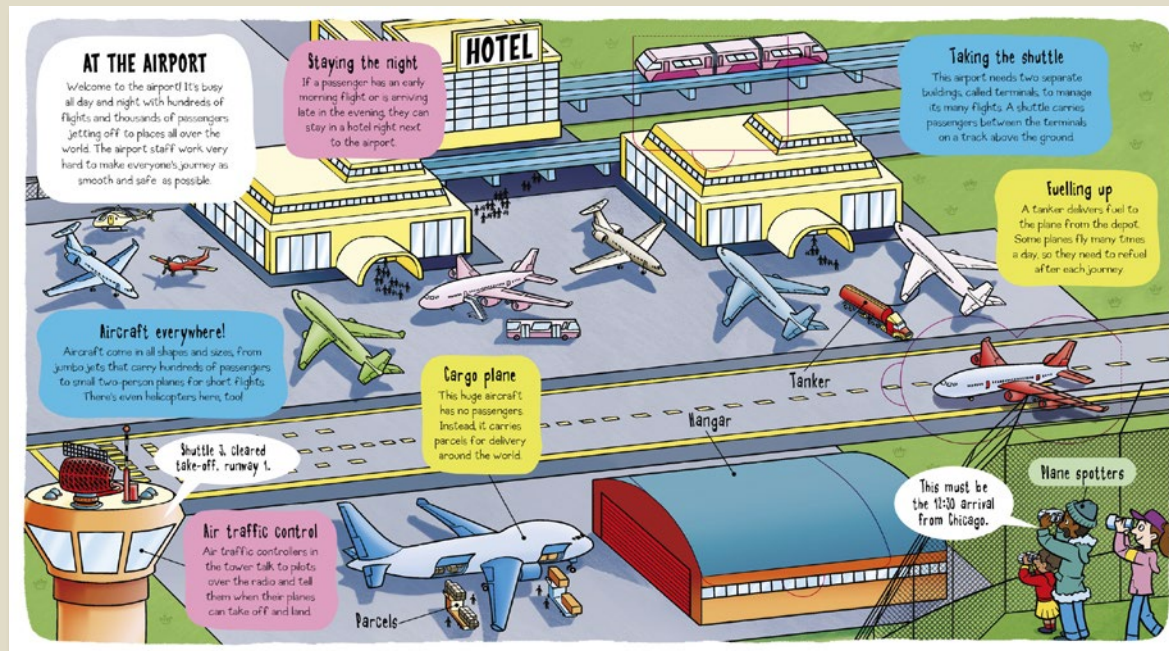
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



Explore a bustling airport with 30+ flaps!

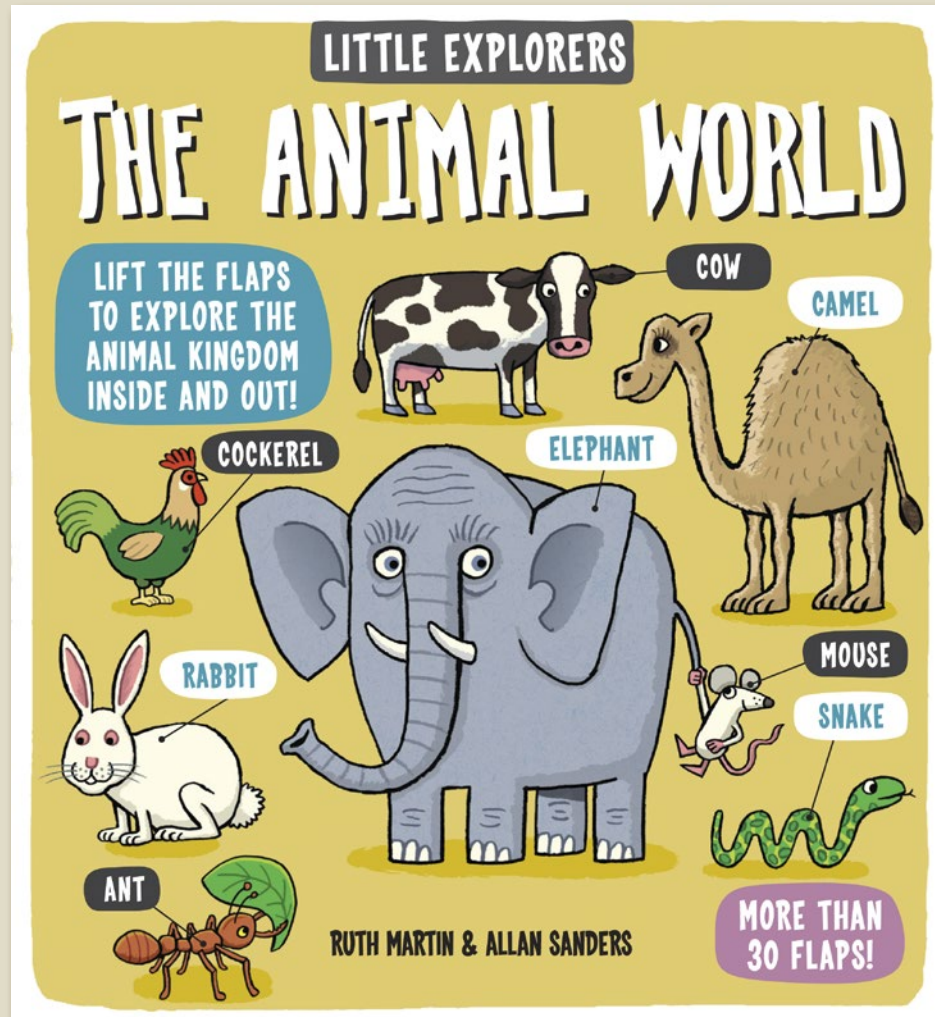
- Title 3 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly artwork features a range of diverse characters in each job role
- Introduces new concepts and tricky vocabulary in a fun, accessible way
- Perfect for the littlest book lovers as well as those just beginning to read

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800784970
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

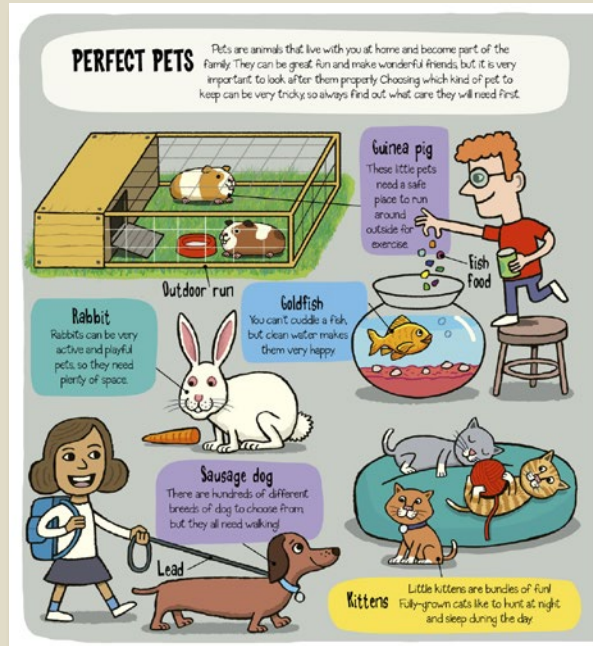
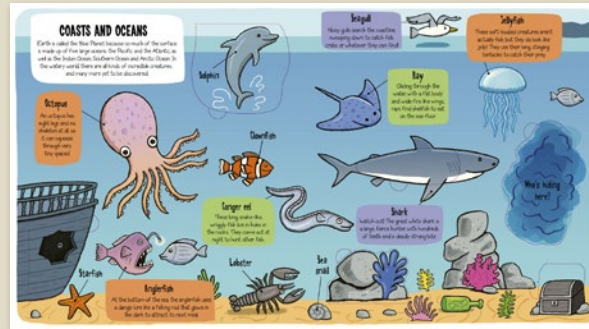
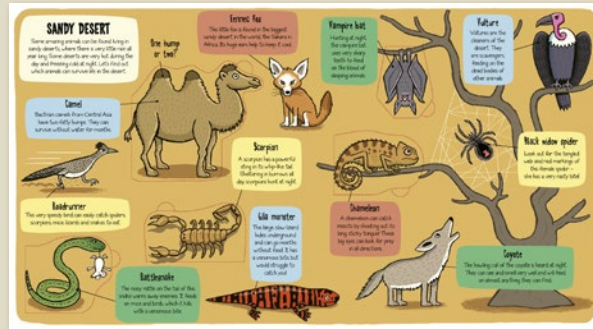
Little Explorers: The Animal World



Discover the secrets of the animal world, with over 60 flaps to lift!

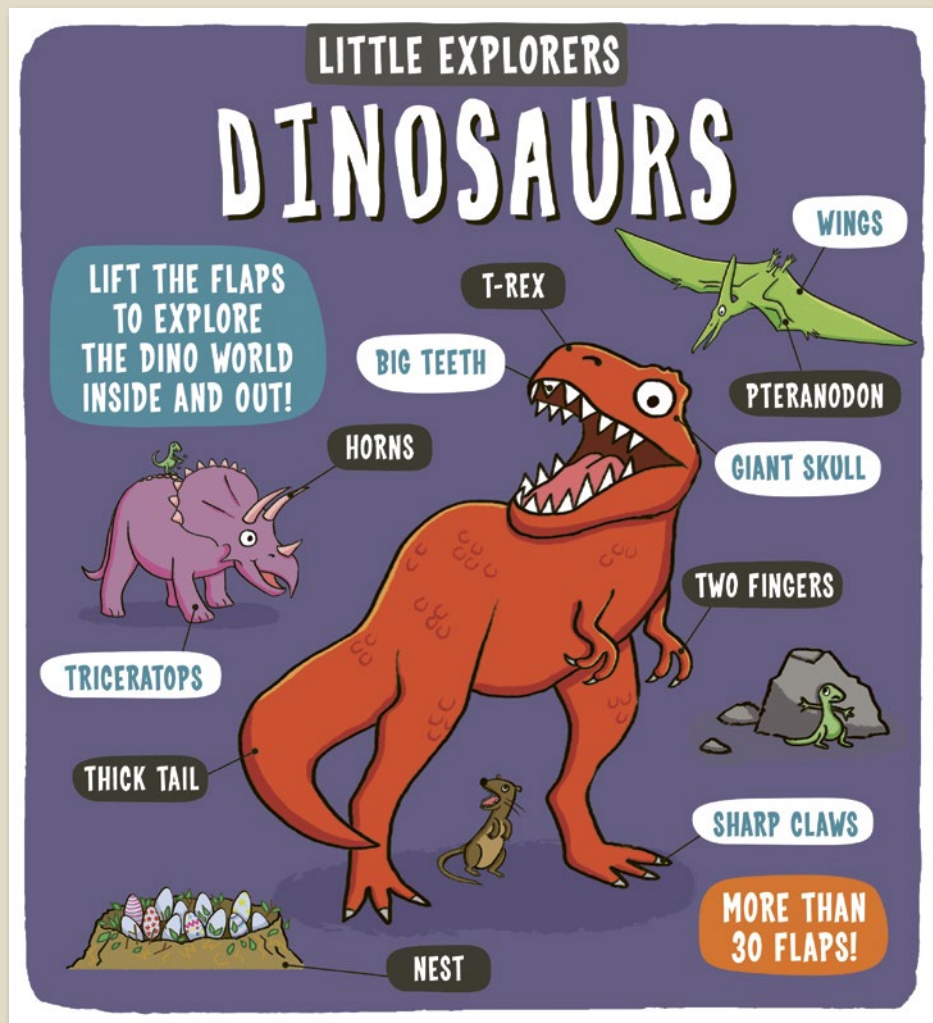
- Over 60 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun-filled, characterful artwork by brilliant artist Allan Sanders
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple, accessible way

Little Explorers: The Animal World



Pub Date	01/03/2016
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781783702503
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Ruth Martin
Illustrator	Allan Sanders
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

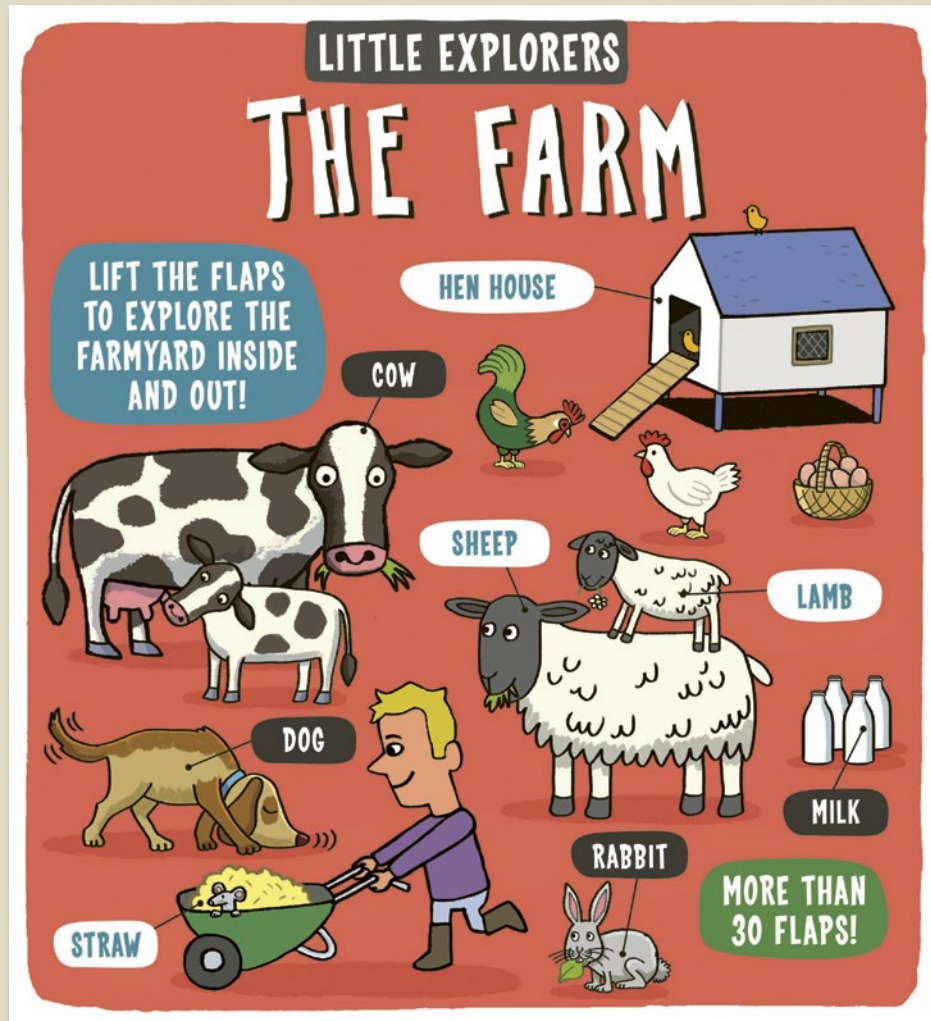
Little Explorers: Dinosaurs



With more than 30 flaps, DINOSAURS provides little ones with hands-on fun!

- **BESTSELLING NON-FICTION SERIES:** Little Explorers is a popular non-fiction series that conveys facts in a fun and entertaining manner
- **AN INTERACTIVE ADVENTURE:** More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift reveal interesting and fun facts
- **COOL, QUIRKY ARTWORK:** Lively artwork complements the conversational text
- **FUN AS WELL AS EDUCATIONAL:** Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way

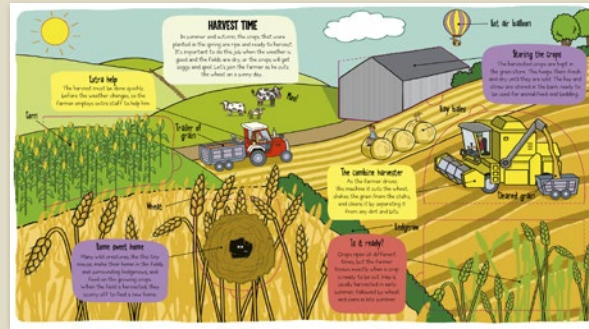
Little Explorers: The Farm



With more than 30 flaps, FARM provides little ones with hands-on fun!

- **BESTSELLING NON-FICTION SERIES:** Little Explorers is a popular non-fiction series that conveys facts in a fun and entertaining manner
- **AN INTERACTIVE ADVENTURE:** More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift reveal interesting and fun facts
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Little Explorers: The Farm



Pub Date	01/06/2017
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781783708161
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	2500 words
Rights Available	World

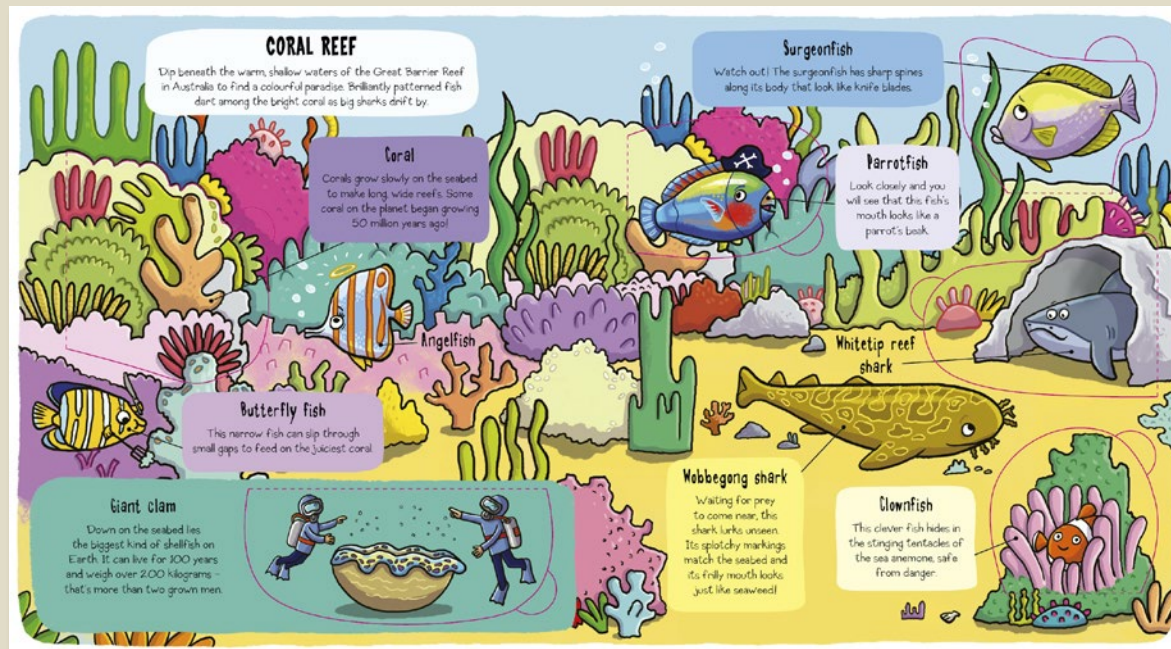
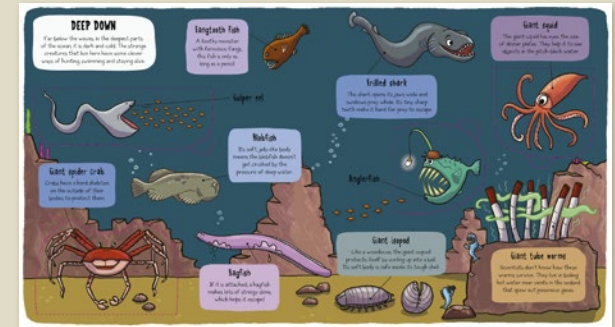
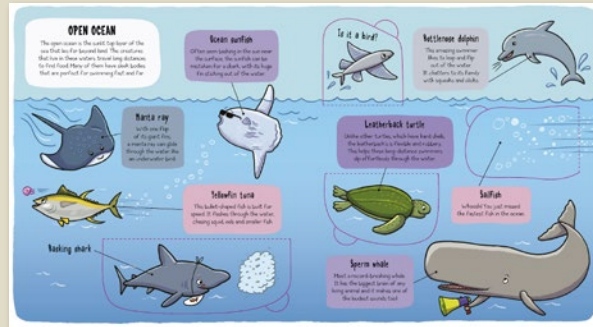
Little Explorers: Under the Sea



An interactive non-fiction series for curious youngsters, with over 30 flaps.

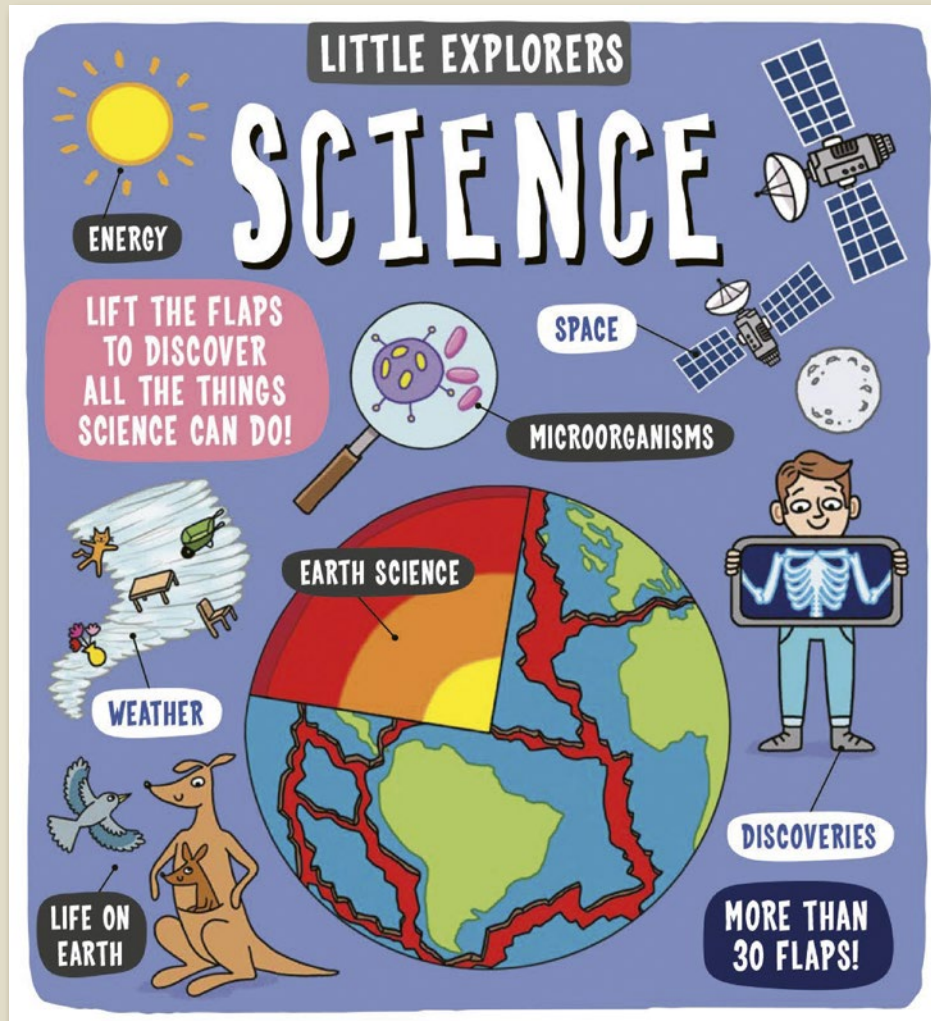
- **BESTSELLING NON-FICTION SERIES:** Little Explorers is a popular non-fiction series that conveys facts in a fun and entertaining manner
- **AN INTERACTIVE ADVENTURE:** More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift reveal interesting and fun facts
- **COOL, QUIRKY ARTWORK:** Lively artwork complements the conversational text
- **FUN AS WELL AS EDUCATIONAL:** Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way

Little Explorers: Under the Sea



Pub Date	05/04/2018
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781783708642
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	2500 words
Rights Available	World

Little Explorers: Science



A fun, novelty introduction to science.

- Over 30 flaps included
- A new title in the successful and long-running *Little Explorers* series which has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- An easy first introduction to the fundamental areas of science, perfect for a child starting school
- Contents includes: biology, chemistry, Earth science, physics, space, periodic table, energy and forces, inventions

Little Explorers: Science

A HIDDEN WORLD!
Some scientists study tiny things that can't be seen without the help of special machines. Some things are so small that they can't be seen at all though scientists can see and feel them.

What is the world made of?
Everything in the universe, from the air we breathe to the stars in the sky, are made of matter. Some people use the word 'matter' to describe all of the things which make up the universe. Matter is made of atoms. Some atoms are called 'simple' and some are called 'complex'.

What is an atom made of?
Proton
Neutron
Electron

Chemical reactions
A chemical reaction is a reaction where one or more substances are changed into one or more new substances. Chemical reactions happen all the time.

Look in here
Look in there
Look in here
Look in there

The building blocks of life
All living things are made of tiny building blocks called cells. Cells are the smallest units of life. Some living things, such as bacteria, are made of just one cell. But most plants and animals are made of lots of cells. Scientists use a microscope to look at cells. Some cells are so small that you need a microscope to see them.

States of matter
Matter can be in three states: solid, liquid and gas. They are called the three states of matter. Heat things can melt or freeze. Heat can also change the state of matter.

Particles everywhere!
Molecules are tiny particles that are made of atoms. They are everywhere. They are in the air, in the water, and in the ground. They are also in the things we eat and drink. They are also in the things we use every day.

Some machines help us to adjust the food we eat and drink. They can make our food and drink healthier.

Stomach
Large intestine
Small intestine

WHAT IS CHEMISTRY?
All the matter in the universe is made of substances called elements. Chemistry studies elements and how they are joined together to make new substances.

The periodic table
The periodic table shows all the elements. They are arranged in a special order. Each group of elements has a name. The periodic table is a very important tool for scientists.

Group of elements
26 Fe Iron

What is a scientist?
Scientists are people who study science. They come up with new ideas, then test them with experiments to discover new information. Some scientists work in laboratories, but others work outdoors. A few scientists even work in space!

BURSTING WITH LIFE!
Our planet is bursting with life. From tiny insects to towering trees, and from microscopic bacteria to amazing animals, there are millions of different plants and animals on Earth. Scientists study life and how it works. They use special tools and techniques to learn more about the living world.

CLASSIFYING ANIMALS
Invertebrates
Animals that don't have a backbone. Examples include insects, jellyfish, and earthworms.

Vertebrates
Animals that have a backbone. Examples include fish, birds, and mammals.

Animal behavior
All animals have different ways of living. Some animals are active during the day, while others are active at night. Some animals live in groups, while others live alone. Scientists study animal behavior to learn more about how animals survive in their environment.

WHAT IS SCIENCE?
Science helps us to learn about the world and find answers to our questions about it. There are lots of types of science. Each one looks at a different part of the world around us.

All kinds of science!
Each scientific area has its own special name. Here are just a few of them.

BIOLOGY
Biology studies things that are alive.

CHEMISTRY
Chemistry studies chemicals and what they do.

EARTH SCIENCE
Earth science studies the planet we live on, including its land, oceans, climate and atmosphere.

PHYSICS
Physics studies energy, forces and what things are made of.

What is a scientist?
Scientists are people who study science. They come up with new ideas, then test them with experiments to discover new information. Some scientists work in laboratories, but others work outdoors. A few scientists even work in space!

What is this scientist doing?
Observation

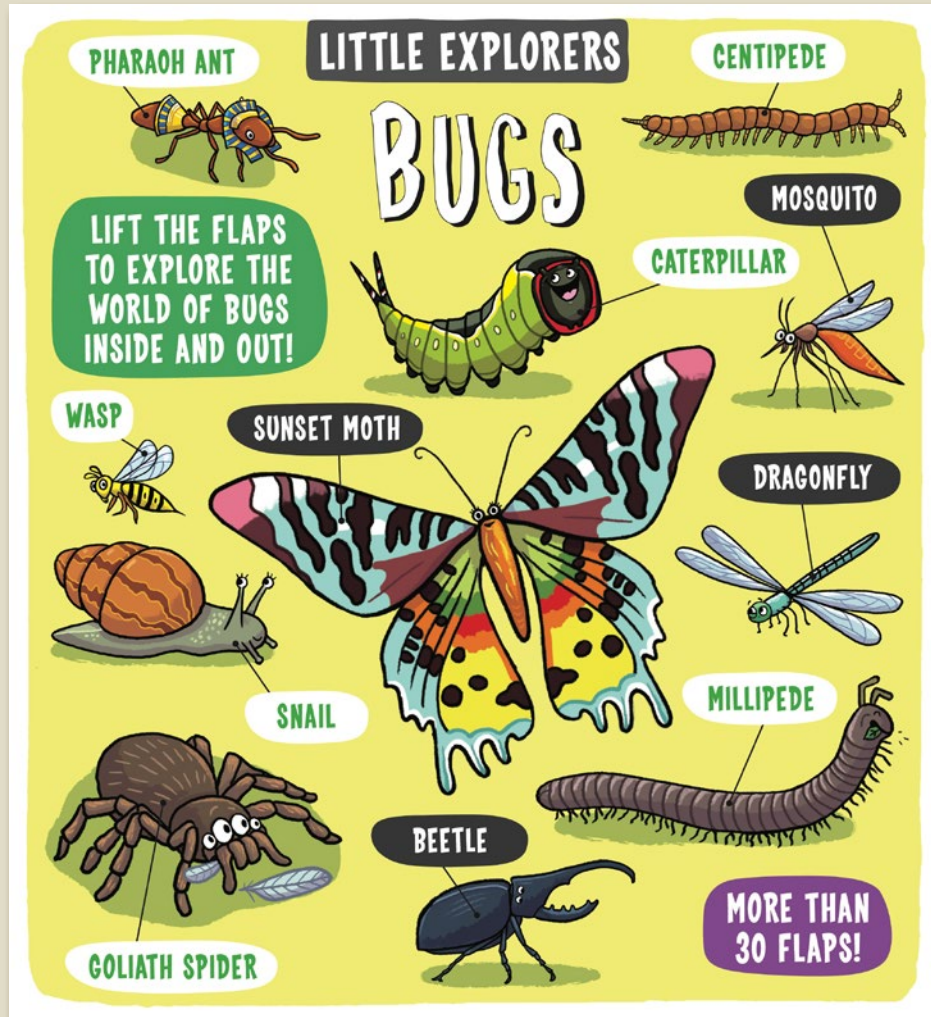
What is data?
Data is the word scientists use for the information they gather when they do an experiment. The data might be measurements, or things that they have noticed.

Step by step
Scientists work very carefully to avoid making mistakes. They often carry out an experiment several times, following the same steps.

What is this scientist doing?

Pub Date	05/01/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800782587
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	1500 words
Rights Available	World

Little Explorers: Bugs



An interactive non-fiction series for curious youngsters, with over 30 flaps.

- Contents: Brilliant Bugs; Biggest Bugs; Smallest Bugs; Flying Bugs; Creepy-Crawly Bugs; Big Bug Families; Beautiful Bugs; Useful Bugs
- Combined, the *Little Explorers* series has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Little Explorers is a popular non-fiction series that conveys facts in a fun and entertaining manner
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift reveal interesting and fun facts
- Lively artwork complements the conversational text
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way

Little Explorers: Bugs

Biggest Bugs

Big bugs are perfect for showing with their distinctive shapes, wings, legs and super sticky stuff. Most of them are not harmful to humans.

Giant weta
This huge cricket is only found on one small island off New Zealand where the ground is so soft it can walk as well as it can crawl!

Stick bug
This bug is so good at hiding that it can look like a stick!

Leafhopper spider
Although it is big enough to eat a small fly, this spider looks like a leafhopper!

African giant snail
This snail is the biggest of all snails in the world and it can move at a snail's pace!

Killer moth
This moth is so big that it can kill a small child!

Hermit beetle
This beetle is so big that it can fit inside a human's foot!

Emperor scorpion
This scorpion is so big that it can kill a small child!

Amazonian giant centipede
This centipede is so big that it can kill a small child!

Smallest Bugs

Some of the smallest bugs are so tiny that you can't see them with the naked eye!

Human ant
This tiny ant is so small that it can fit inside a human's ear!

Fruit fly
This tiny fly is so small that it can fit inside a human's nose!

Wax moth
This tiny moth is so small that it can fit inside a human's hair!

Wax moth larva
This tiny larva is so small that it can fit inside a human's hair!

Wax moth pupa
This tiny pupa is so small that it can fit inside a human's hair!

Wax moth adult
This tiny adult is so small that it can fit inside a human's hair!

Wax moth cocoon
This tiny cocoon is so small that it can fit inside a human's hair!

Wax moth egg
This tiny egg is so small that it can fit inside a human's hair!

Wax moth larva
This tiny larva is so small that it can fit inside a human's hair!

Wax moth pupa
This tiny pupa is so small that it can fit inside a human's hair!

Wax moth adult
This tiny adult is so small that it can fit inside a human's hair!

Flying Bugs

Some flying bugs are so small that they can fly through the air!

Dragonfly
This dragonfly is so big that it can kill a small child!

Butterfly
This butterfly is so big that it can kill a small child!

Wax moth
This wax moth is so big that it can kill a small child!

Wax moth larva
This wax moth larva is so big that it can kill a small child!

Wax moth pupa
This wax moth pupa is so big that it can kill a small child!

Wax moth adult
This wax moth adult is so big that it can kill a small child!

Wax moth cocoon
This wax moth cocoon is so big that it can kill a small child!

Wax moth egg
This wax moth egg is so big that it can kill a small child!

Wax moth larva
This wax moth larva is so big that it can kill a small child!

Wax moth pupa
This wax moth pupa is so big that it can kill a small child!

Wax moth adult
This wax moth adult is so big that it can kill a small child!

Brilliant Bugs

Bugs have been crawling, creeping, wriggling and buzzing on Earth for over 400 million years! They come in an amazing variety of colours, shapes and sizes, and no matter where you are, you won't have to look too far before you find one.

Spider

Bee

Ant

Fly

Butterfly

Beetle

What is an insect?
Insects are the most common type of bug. They have three body parts, three pairs of legs and two antennae (or feelers). Most have wings. Ants, flies, moths and wasps are all insects.

Counting Creepy-Crawlies
There are so many bugs in the world it is impossible to count them all. Some scientists believe there could be 200 million insects for every single person on the planet!

Scientist

7 billion
x 200 million
= 140,000,000,000,000,000
(Or 14 quintillion)

Big Families
There are more insects and bugs on Earth than any other kind of animal. Female bugs can lay hundreds or even thousands of eggs at a time.

Ancient insects
Fossils show that millions of years ago huge dragonflies buzzed overhead and massive cockroaches crawled on the land.

New discoveries
Scientists know about 900,000 different kinds of insect, but every year they discover thousands more. They think there may be at least 4 million left to find!

Dragonfly

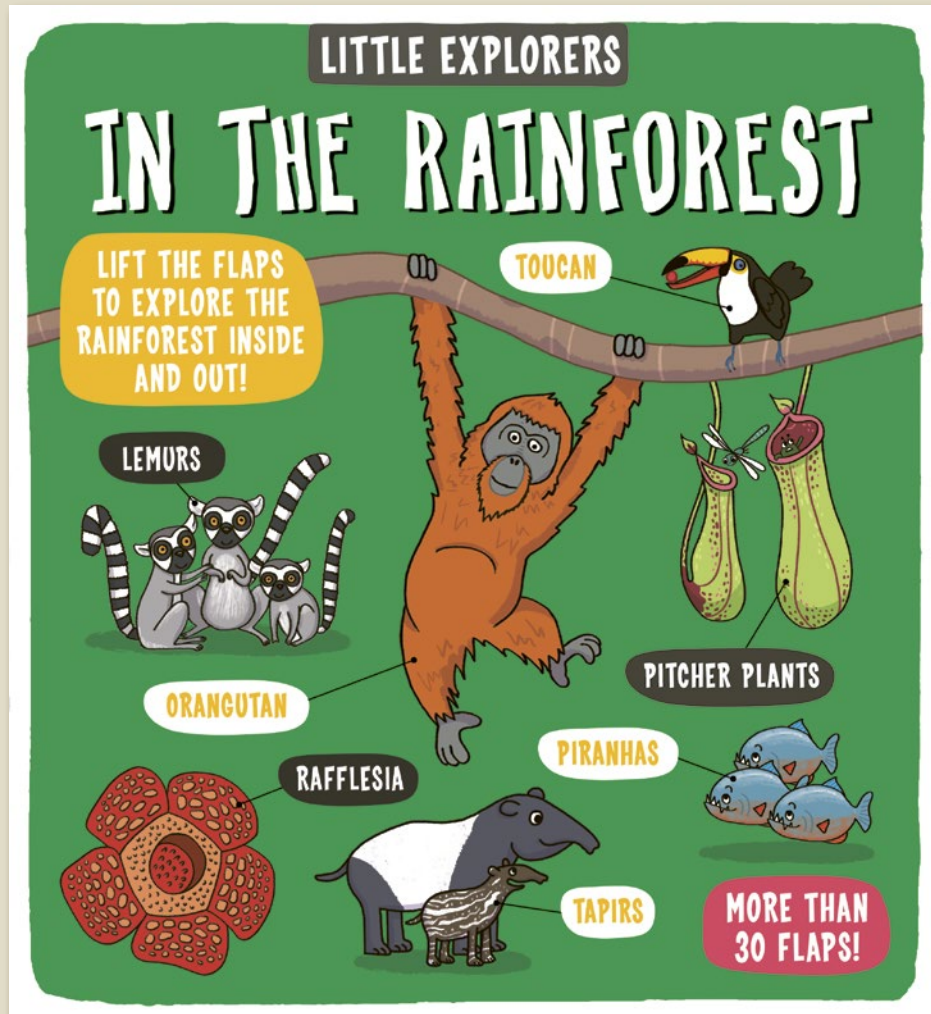
Cockroach

House fly

Eggs

Pub Date	05/04/2018
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781783708659
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	2500 words
Rights Available	World

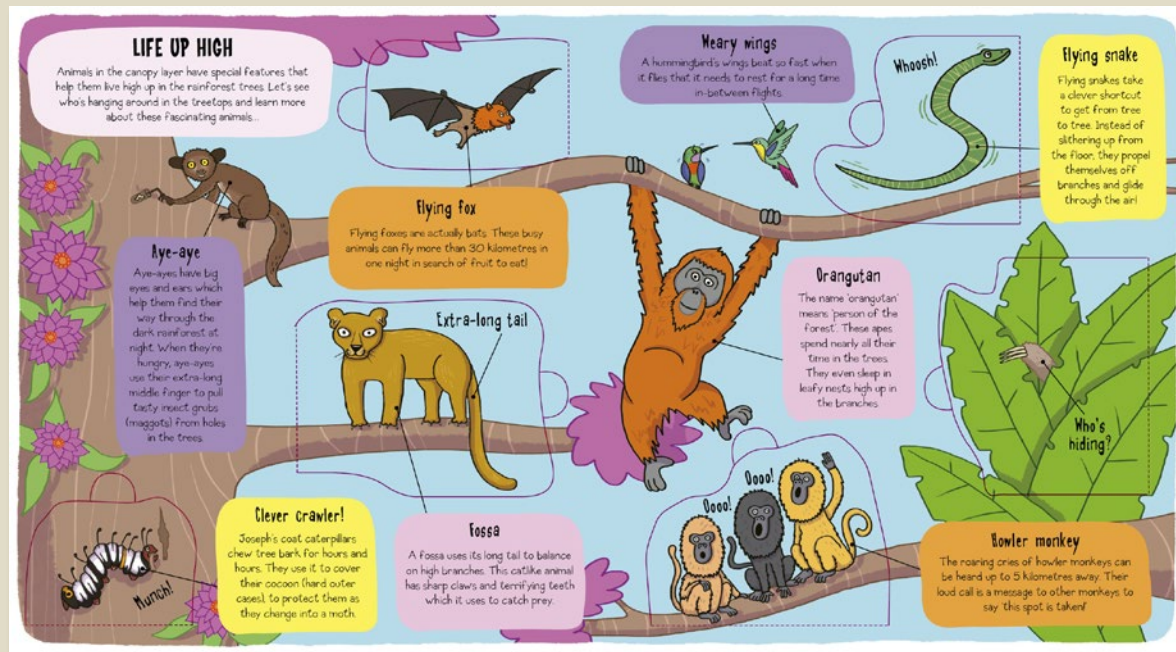
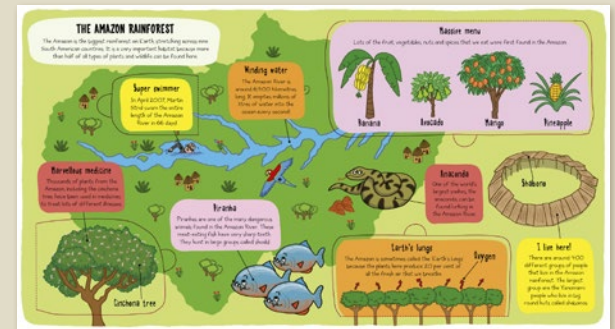
Little Explorers: In the Rainforest



An interactive non-fiction series for curious youngsters, with over 30 flaps.

- New title in the bestselling novelty non-fiction series, which has sold more than 900,000 copies worldwide
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift and reveal fascinating facts about the rainforest
- Lively artwork to complement the text
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way
- Young readers can discover the different animals and plants that can be found in the rainforest, how the rainforest helps humans, and much, much more
- Matt lam and spot UV cover treatment

Little Explorers: In the Rainforest



Pub Date	18/04/2019
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781787413313
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3300 words
Rights Available	World

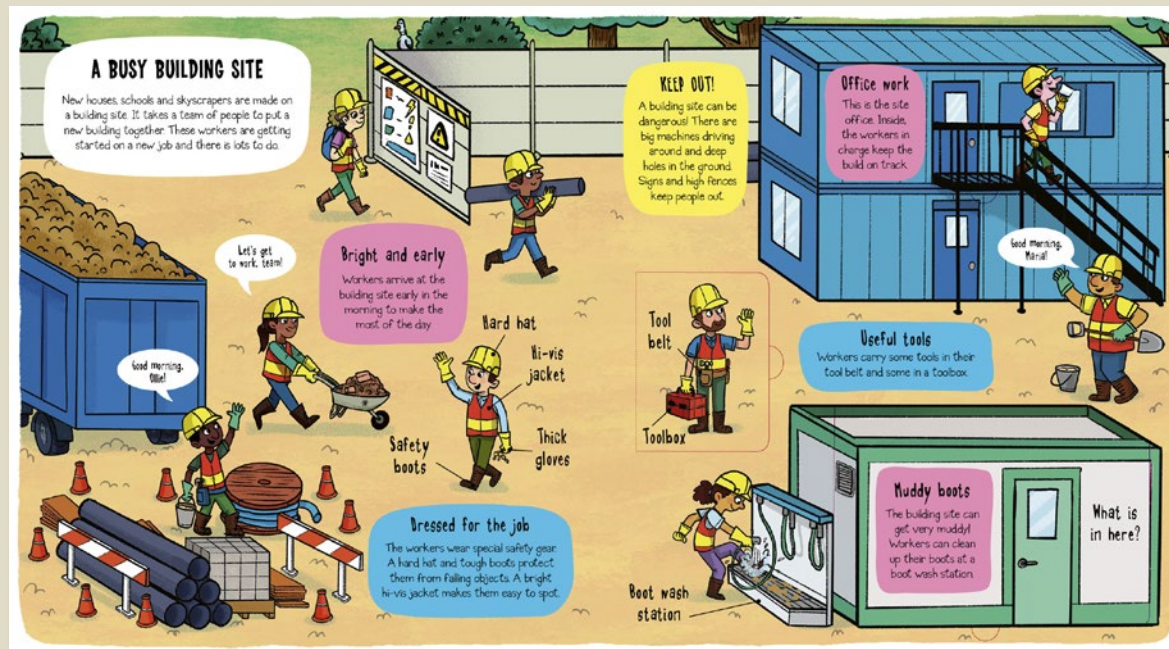
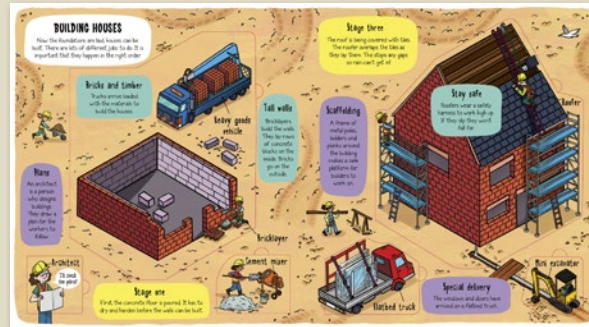
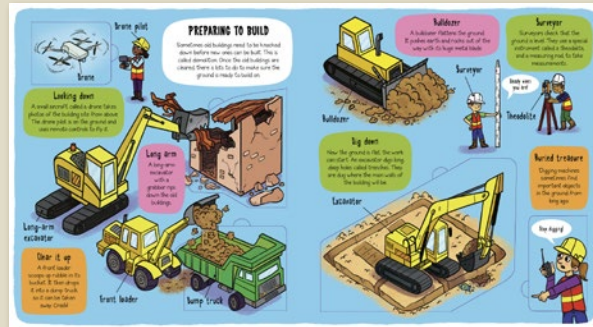
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Explore a building site with 30+ flaps

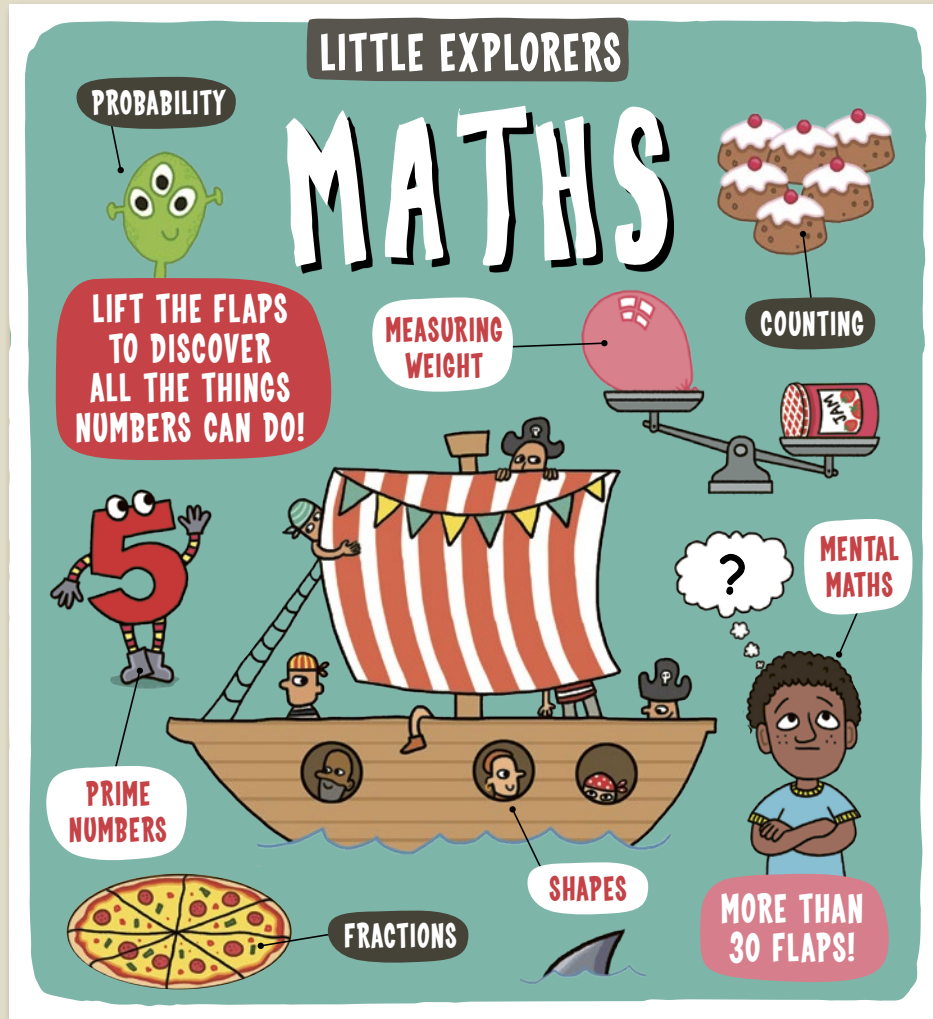
- New spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- This series explores familiar places we go. Future titles will explore a Fire Station and Airport.
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun, child-friendly artwork with a diverse range of people
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way
- Ideal for the littlest book lovers as well as those starting to read independently
- CONTENTS: Welcome to the Building Site; Preparing to Build; Building New Homes; Heat, Power and Water; A New Road; Building A Tower; Amazing Machines; Tidy-Up Time

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800782181
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Catherine Ard
Illustrator	Ben Whitehouse
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

Little Explorers: Maths



A fun, novelty intro to maths.

- Over 30 flaps included
- A new title in the successful and long-running *Little Explorers* series which has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- An easy first introduction to the fundamental areas of maths, perfect for a child starting school
- Supports the KS1 core curriculum with topics including: numerals, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions, measurements, shapes and probability

Little Explorers: Maths

ALL KINDS OF NUMBERS!
Numbers are amazing but only have 10 number symbols. But they can be used to write any size of number. That's so cool and so useful!

Big numbers
Look at these numbers. Can you point to the biggest one?
10 100 1,000

Odd and even numbers
Even numbers are which numbers that can be divided evenly into pairs. Odd numbers are which numbers that cannot be divided into pairs. There's a trick to tell what kind of number that is. Can you work it out?

What is infinity?
You can always add one to a number and keep going forever. The idea is called infinity.

Positive and negative numbers
Look at the four numbers for the blue bunny. The numbers that are bigger than zero are positive numbers. The numbers that are smaller than zero are negative numbers. How many eggs are there in total?

WHAT CAN NUMBERS DO?
When you start looking and notice that numbers are everywhere, you can see how numbers can help people in this busy world.

Recipe maths
Bunions. It's very useful to add and subtract things to make things work. You can use numbers to do this. The numbers are called 'addition' and 'subtraction'. Can you help Bunions with his recipe?

Square numbers and square roots
If you square a number by multiplying it by itself, you get a square number. $3 \times 3 = 9$. Square numbers can be arranged in a square shape. If you know the square root of a number, you can find out what number it was squared by. The square root of 9 is 3.

PIRATE GOLD!
The treasure hunter Captain Croak can help you find the gold. He has a map that shows the way to the gold. You can use numbers to help you find the gold. Can you help Captain Croak?

START!
The ship will leave at 10:00. The gold is in the cave. Can you find the gold?

Big numbers
The ship is 100m long. It needs 1000kg of gold. How many gold coins does the treasure hunter need to get out of 1000kg? Each coin weighs 100g.

Maths helps us to be on time
We can tell the time using the clock.

Maths helps us to buy the right amount of things
Maths helps us to buy the right amount of things.

Maths can help with stacking these boxes, so they don't topple over!

A WHOLE WORLD OF MATHS!
We use maths every day in lots of different ways. Often, we don't even realise that we are using it. How many different kinds of maths can you spot in this scene?

Maths helps us to be on time
We can tell the time using the clock.

Maths helps us to buy the right amount of things
Maths helps us to buy the right amount of things.

Maths can help with stacking these boxes, so they don't topple over!

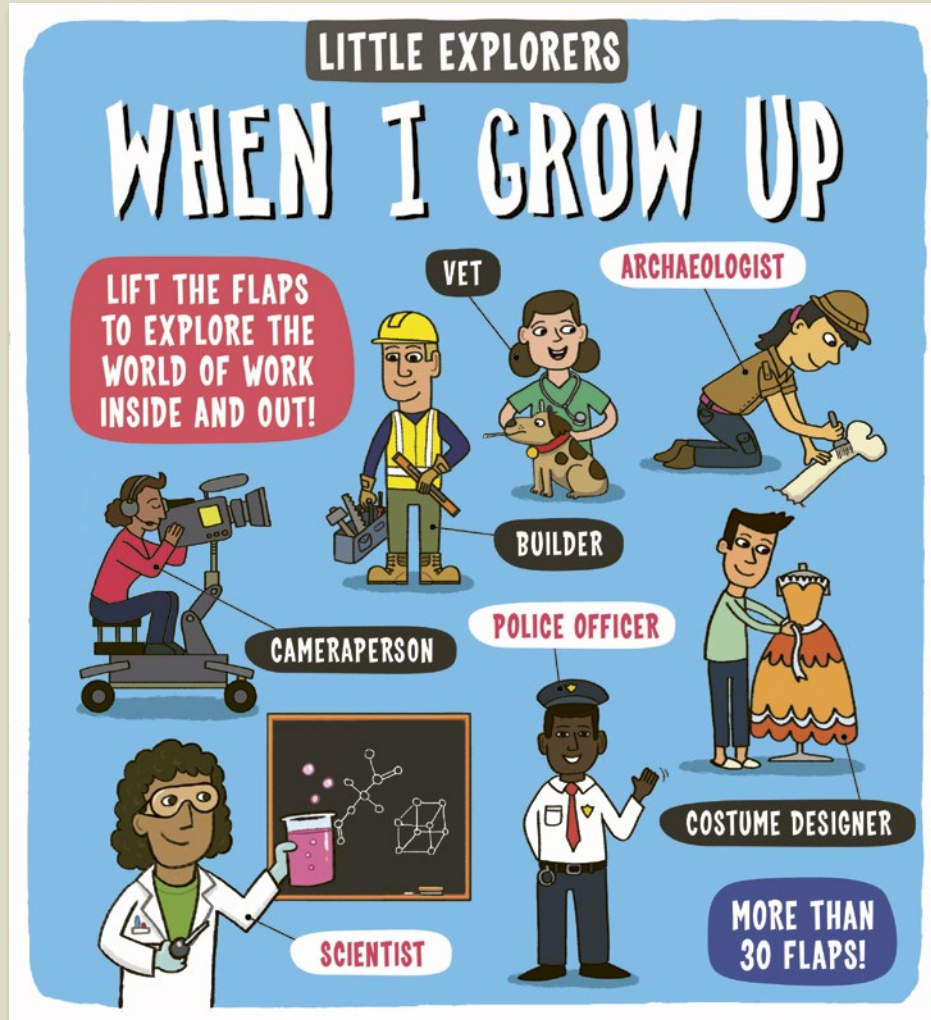
Maths helps us to be on time
We can tell the time using the clock.

Maths helps us to buy the right amount of things
Maths helps us to buy the right amount of things.

Maths can help with stacking these boxes, so they don't topple over!

Pub Date	05/01/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800782570
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	1500 words
Rights Available	World

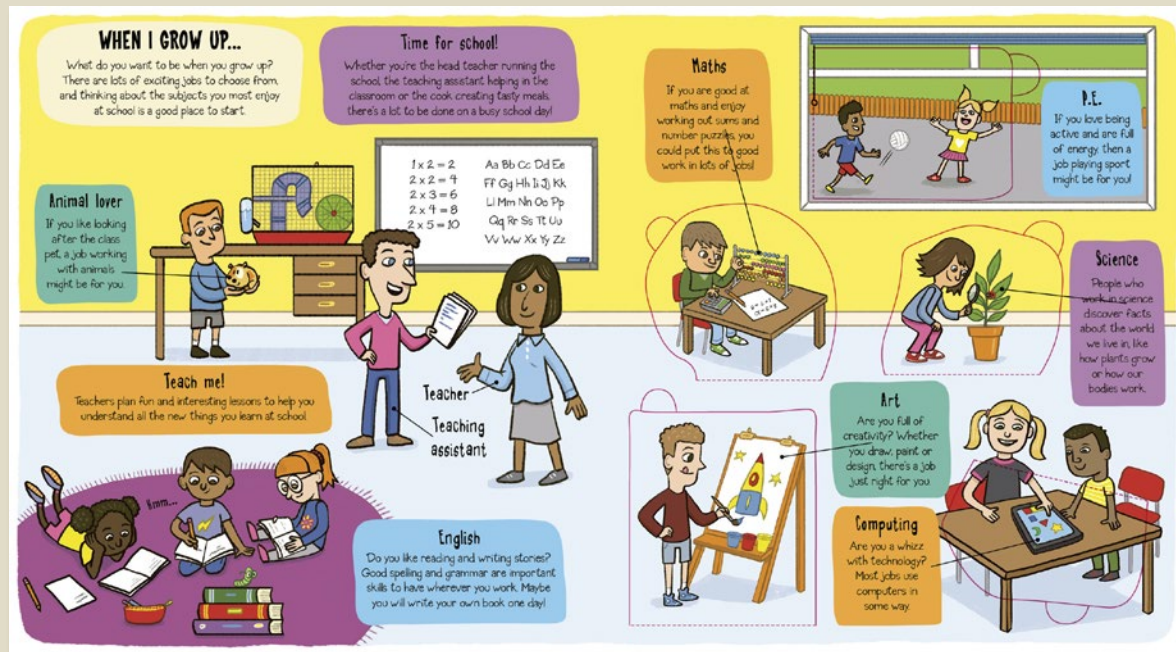
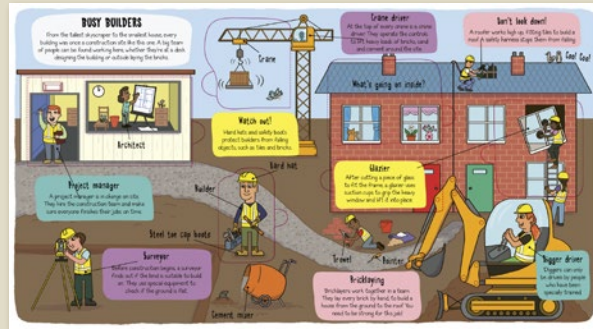
Little Explorers: When I Grow Up



An interactive non-fiction series for curious youngsters, with over 30 flaps.

- Combined, the *Little Explorers* series has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Contents: When I Grow Up...; Busy Builders; Doctor. Doctor!; Lights. Camera. Action!; All About Food; Work in the Wild; Law and Order; Go. Go. Go!
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift and reveal the diverse range of jobs they could do when they grow up
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way
- Matt lam and spot UV cover treatment

Little Explorers: When I Grow Up



Pub Date	18/04/2019
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787413320
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3500 words
Rights Available	World

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



Explore a busy fire station with 30+ flaps!

- Title 4 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly artwork features a range of diverse characters in each job role
- Introduces new concepts and tricky vocabulary in a fun, accessible way
- Perfect for the littlest book lovers as well as those just beginning to read

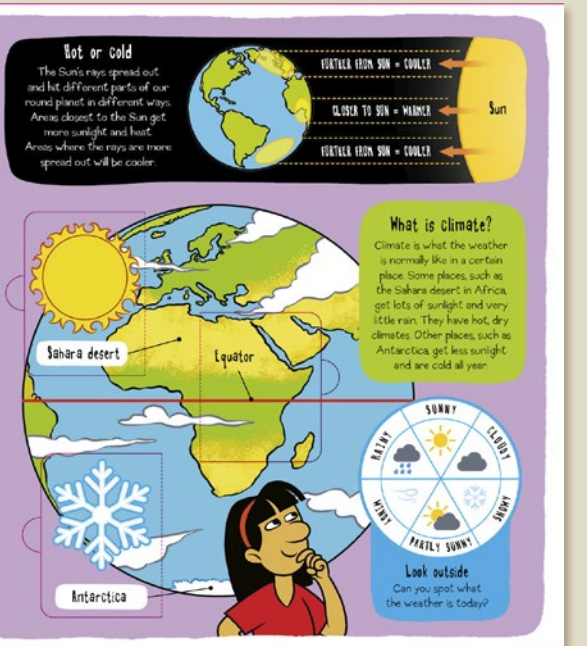
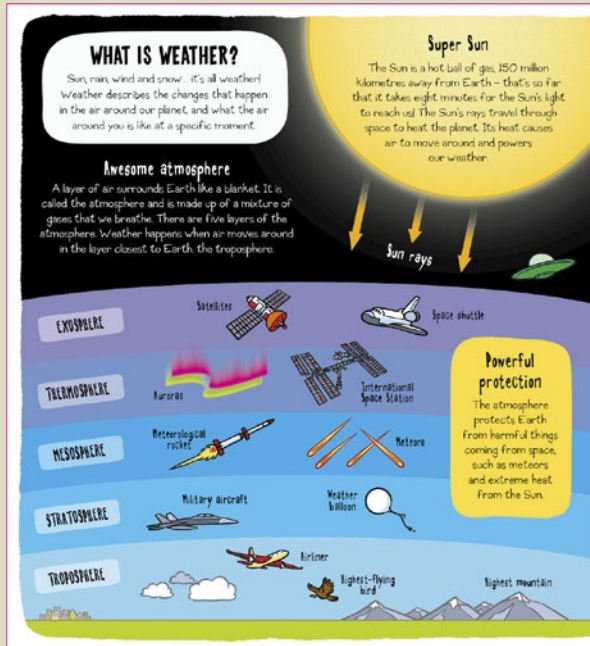
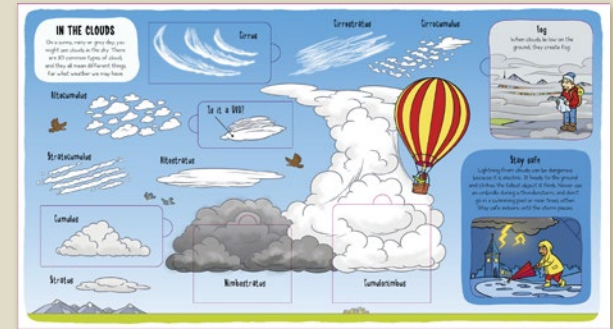
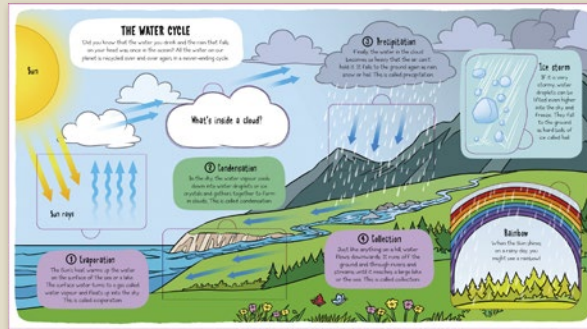
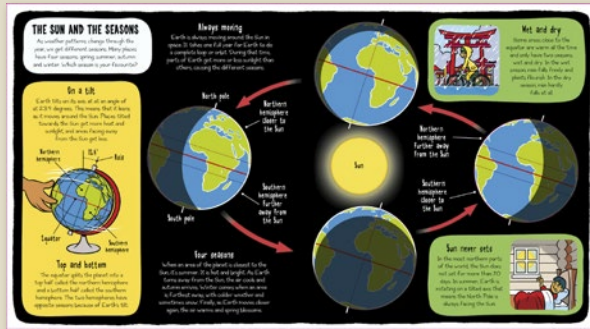
Little Explorers: Weather



Discover our world's wondrous weather, with more than 30 flaps to lift and explore!

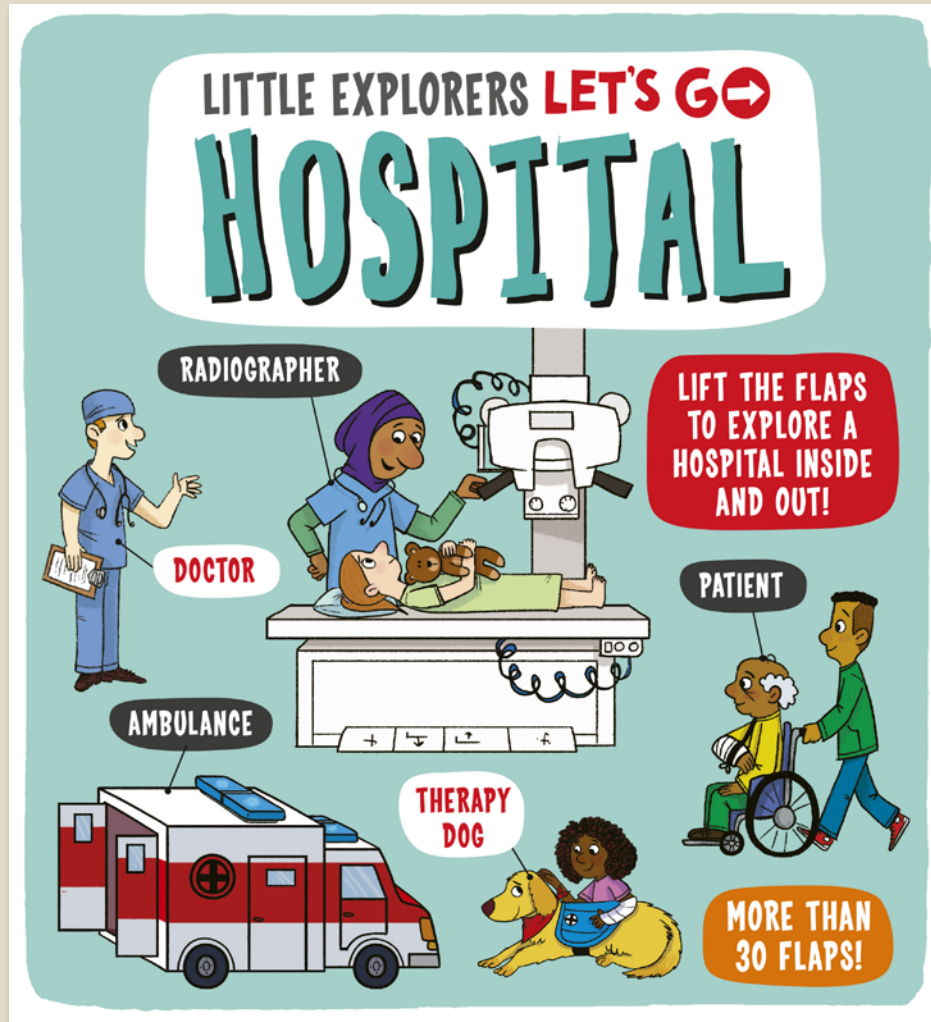
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift reveal interesting and fun facts, helping kids engage with the topic.
- A popular non-fiction series that relates non-fiction facts in a fun and entertaining manner, the *Little Explorers* series has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide.
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way.
- With bright, child-friendly artwork that complements the conversational text.
- The concepts covered in Little Explorers Weather supports the KS1 curriculum and is perfect for readers aged 3-6 years old.

Little Explorers: Weather



Pub Date	02/01/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783263
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3000 words
Files To Printer	20/05/2024
Freight On Board	26/08/2024
Rights Available	World

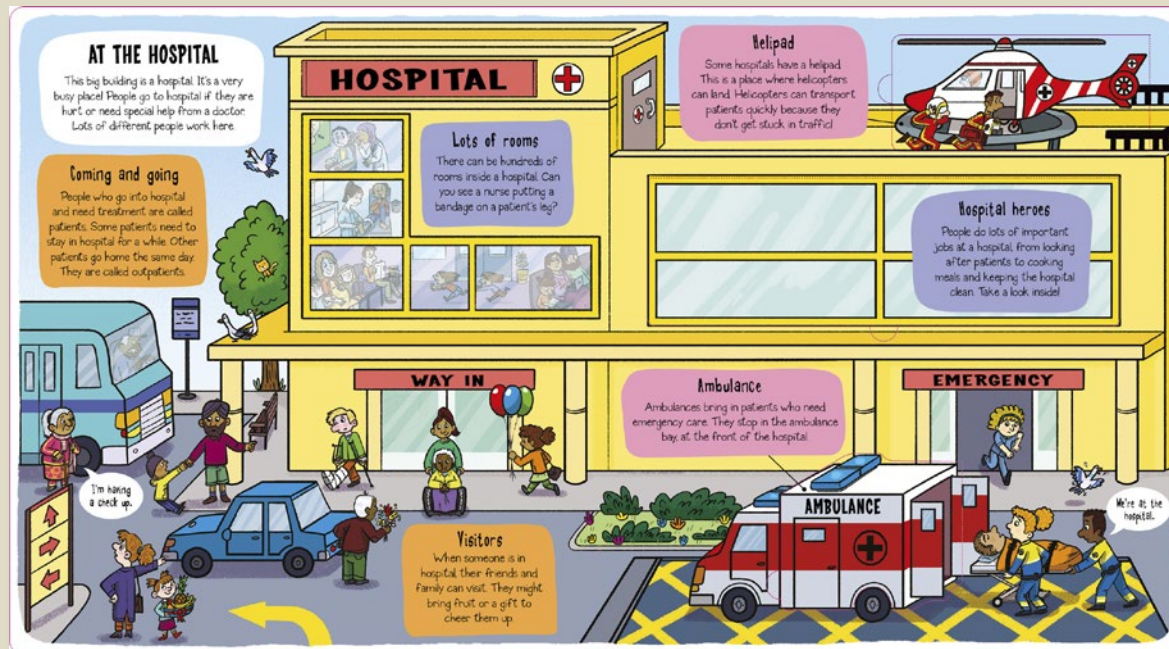
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



Explore a hospital with 30+ flaps

- New spin-off series of the bestselling LITTLE EXPLORERS novelty non-fiction series, which has sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- This series explores familiar places we go. Future titles will explore a Fire Station and Airport.
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun, child-friendly artwork with a diverse range of people
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way
- Ideal for the littlest book lovers as well as those starting to read independently
- CONTENTS: Welcome to the Hospital; Arriving; Outpatient Department; Emergency!; Broken Bones (Radiology); Staying in Hospital (children's ward); Having an Operation; Having a Baby; Lots of Jobs (other jobs in the hospital)

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800781351
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Catherine Ard
Illustrator	Ben Whitehouse
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

Little Explorers: Food



Take a bite into the tasty world of food, with more than 30 flaps to lift and explore!

- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift reveal interesting and fun facts, helping kids engage with the topic.
- A popular non-fiction series that relates non-fiction facts in a fun and entertaining manner, the *Little Explorers* series has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide.
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way.
- With bright and child-friendly artwork that complements the conversational text.

Little Explorers: Food

FOOD AND YOU

If you ate the same food every day, it could get pretty boring. You could be just as healthy as you are now. To make a mix of different types of food to stay healthy.

Healthy and Vegetables
 Try to drink lots of water every day.

Starch
 Starchy foods give you energy. They are found in bread, pasta, rice, potatoes, and cereals.

Protein
 Protein helps you grow. It is found in meat, fish, eggs, and beans.

Sugars
 Sugar gives you energy. It is found in sweets, cakes, and soft drinks.

Different Diets
 People across the world eat different kinds of food. This is called their diet. There are lots of different diets. Here are just a few of them.

Did you know?
 Humans are omnivores. This means we can eat both plants and animals. We are called omnivores because we eat both.

Herbivores
 Herbivores eat only plants. They are called herbivores because they eat plants.

Vegetarian
 Vegetarians eat only plants. They are called vegetarians because they eat plants.

Flexitarian
 Flexitarians eat mostly plants but also eat some meat. They are called flexitarians because they are flexible.

FOOD THROUGH TIME

In human's early days, humans ate what they could find in the wild. Over time, they learned to farm. It is now a very important part of the world. The food we eat now is very different from the food we ate in the past.

1500 BC
 The Chinese started to use chopsticks. They used to use their hands to eat.

1000 BC
 The Phoenicians started to use glass bottles. They used to use animal skins to store food.

1000 AD
 The first paper was invented in China. It was made from mulberry bark.

1500 AD
 The first printing press was invented in Germany. It was made from wood.

1800 AD
 The first steam engine was invented in England. It was made from iron and coal.

1900 AD
 The first airplane was invented in France. It was made from wood and fabric.

2000 AD
 The first space shuttle was launched in the USA. It was made from metal.

2020 AD
 The first self-driving car was invented in the USA. It was made from metal and plastic.

World Travelers
 The first person to travel around the world was Marco Polo. He was a Venetian explorer.

Tasty and beyond
 Food is not just for eating. It is also used for many other things. For example, it is used for fuel and for making medicine.

FINDING FOOD

Where does food come from? It comes from many different places. Some food comes from the land, some from the sea, and some from the sky.

Harvesting Farms
 A farmer grows crops on a farm. They use tools like tractors and ploughs to plant and harvest the crops.

Combine Harvester
 A combine harvester is a machine that can harvest crops. It is used on farms to harvest wheat, corn, and other crops.

Tractor
 A tractor is a machine that is used on farms. It is used to pull ploughs and other farming equipment.

Factory
 A factory is a place where food is made. It is used to make things like bread, milk, and cheese.

In the garden
 Some food comes from the garden. People grow vegetables, fruits, and flowers in their gardens.

Busy bees
 Bees are very important. They help to pollinate flowers, which helps to grow many different types of food.

FABULOUS FOOD!

Food can be yummy in your tummy, but what is it really? Food is your body's fuel. It is the energy that helps you move, think, and play. When you run out of fuel, you need to fill up! We all need food to live.

Nutrients
 Nutrients are important things found in food. Your body needs them to grow and survive. Nutrients can be vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, and water.

VITAMINS
 Vitamins help your body work as it should. There are 13 known vitamins and they all have different jobs. Vitamin C is in fruits such as oranges. It helps keep you healthy.

MINERALS
 Minerals are a bit like vitamins. They help the body work well. Iron is an important mineral found in meat and spinach.

CARBOHYDRATES
 This is where a lot of your energy comes from. The body breaks down carbohydrates into a substance called glucose, which acts as fuel. Carbohydrates are found in foods such as whole grains and potatoes.

PROTEINS
 Proteins are like building blocks that help your body grow. They can be found in eggs and beans.

FATS
 Fats can provide energy and help the body absorb important vitamins. Healthy fats can be found in foods such as nuts and fish.

THE DIGESTION QUESTION
 How does the food you eat turn into energy inside your body? And where does it go? This process is called digestion. Together, the parts of your body that help break down and use food are called the digestive system.

Mouth
 This is where it all starts. You take a bite and crush up food with your strong teeth. Munch, crunch, munch!

Desophagus
 Food travels down, down down the tube.

Stomach
 The stomach stores food, mixing it with acid and enzymes.

Intestines
 The sticky liquid moves through the intestines. Nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream and taken to other parts of the body.

Desophagus
 Mouth
 Stomach
 Small intestine
 Large intestine

I'm hungry!
 Have you ever heard your stomach growl when you're hungry? This is a signal that your body needs more food! Your stomach also sends signals to the brain to tell you to eat.

Pub Date	02/01/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783256
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3000 words
Files To Printer	20/05/2024
Freight On Board	26/08/2024
Rights Available	World



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

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



Pub Date	20/02/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787415065
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jonathan Litton Laura Knowles
Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
Extent	80pp
Word Count	16500 words
Translation Files	21/06/2024
Files To Printer	30/09/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World

Against the Odds



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

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

Against the Odds

JEANNE BARET

Small text describing the story of Jeanne Baret, a French explorer and the first woman to cross the Americas.

INTO THE WILDERNESS
Small text describing her journey into the wilderness.

A MAN IN DISGUISE
Small text describing her disguise as a man.

- a red dress
- a blue dress
- a white dress
- a yellow dress
- a green dress
- a purple dress
- a pink dress
- a brown dress
- a black dress
- a grey dress
- a white shirt
- a blue shirt
- a red shirt
- a yellow shirt
- a green shirt
- a purple shirt
- a pink shirt
- a brown shirt
- a black shirt
- a grey shirt

A CLEVER DISGUISE

Small text describing the story of a clever disguise.

A NEW LIFE
Small text describing a new life.

Was Robert Smith's life...
Small text describing Robert Smith's life.

JUNKO Tabei

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

Small text describing her achievements and the challenges she faced.

ROBERT SMALLS

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

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

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

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

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

US CIVIL WAR 1861 - 1865

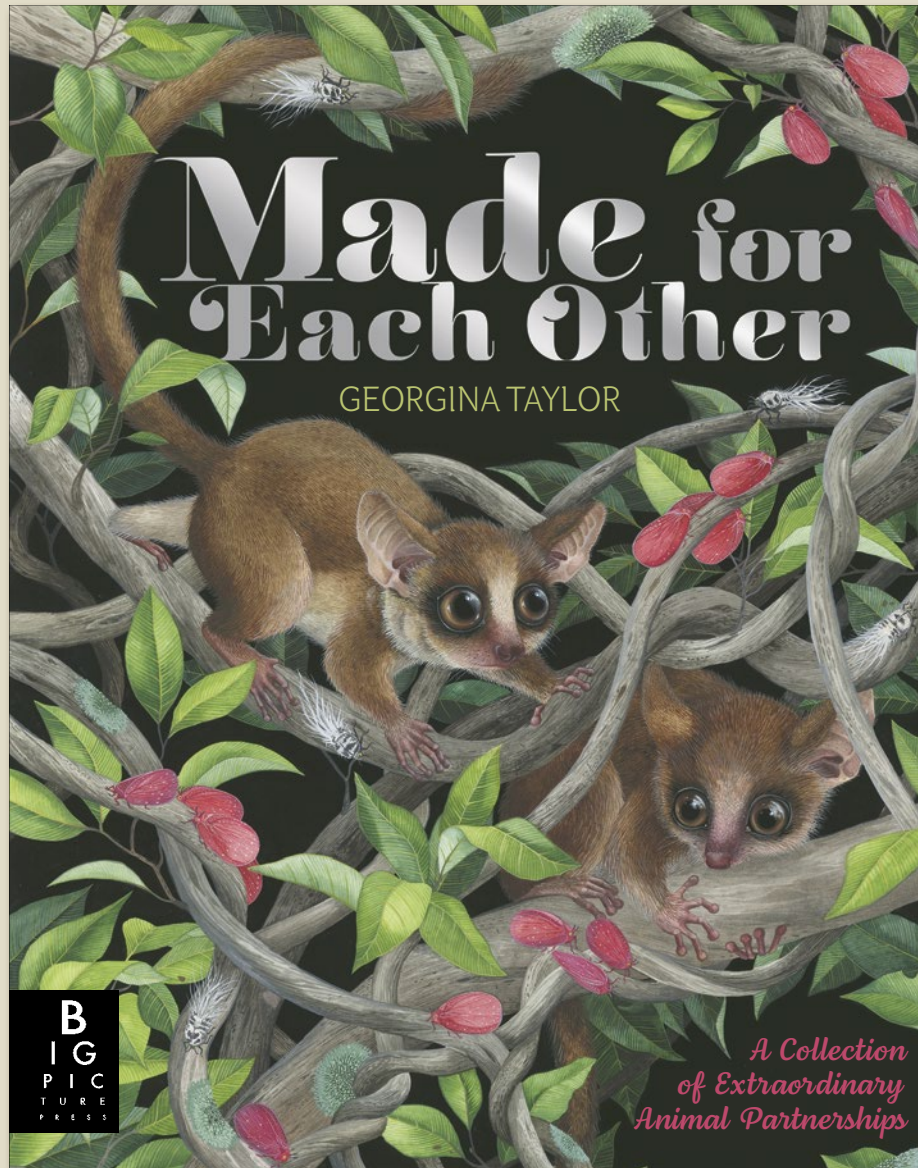
DREAMS OF FREEDOM
The American Civil War began in 1861 between the Southern States (the Confederacy) who wanted to keep slavery, and the Northern States (the Union) who did not.

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

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

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

Made for Each Other



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

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

Made for Each Other



Aldabra Giant Tortoises & Seychelles Magpie Robins

Founded in the tropical Indian Ocean, the Aldabra Giant Tortoises are a collection of 15 distinct subspecies that inhabit the islands and reefs of the Seychelles. Some of the most ancient that still exist today, some of which are found nowhere else in the world.

The Seychelles magpie robin (*Ceyx melanoleuca*) is native to these islands, and is in fact not a magpie at all. It is a member of the cuckoo family, and is one of the few birds in the world that has a long tail. It is a very common bird on the islands, and is often seen feeding on the ground. It is a very social bird, and is often seen in large flocks. It is a very beautiful bird, and is a very popular bird to see on the islands.



Marine Iguanas & Sally Lightfoot Crabs

Borned by volcanic activity, many seas and the volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean are home to the most diverse and colorful marine life. In the Galapagos Islands, the marine iguana is a unique species that is found nowhere else in the world. It is a very common bird on the islands, and is often seen feeding on the ground. It is a very beautiful bird, and is a very popular bird to see on the islands.

The Sally Lightfoot Crab is a very common crab on the islands, and is often seen feeding on the ground. It is a very beautiful crab, and is a very popular crab to see on the islands.



Capuchin Monkeys & Balsa Tree Flowers

While beautiful capuchin monkeys are found in the Amazon rainforest, they are also found in the Balsa trees of the Galapagos Islands. The Balsa tree is a very common tree on the islands, and is often seen feeding on the ground. It is a very beautiful tree, and is a very popular tree to see on the islands.

The Capuchin Monkey is a very common monkey on the islands, and is often seen feeding on the ground. It is a very beautiful monkey, and is a very popular monkey to see on the islands.



Ruby-throated Hummingbirds & Cardinal Flowers

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

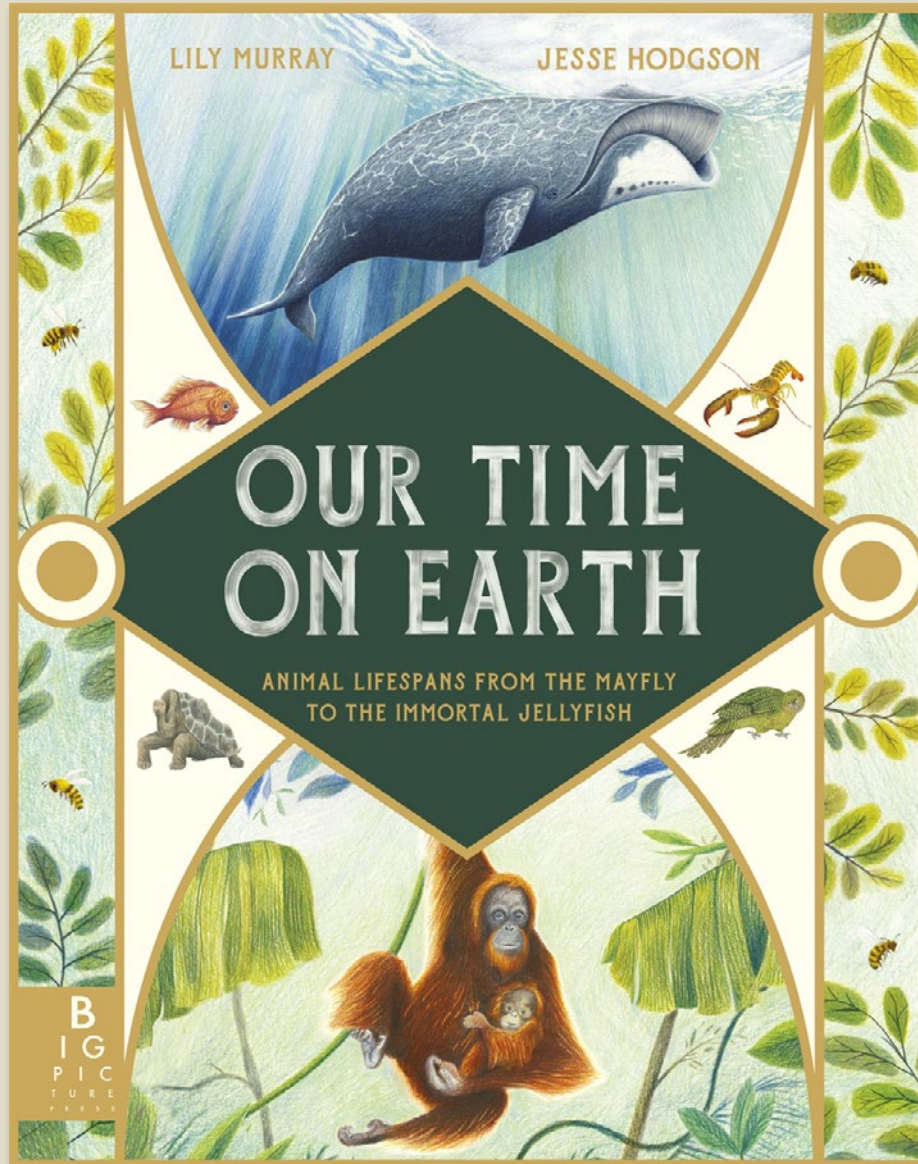
The cardinal flower (*Loebelia cardinalis*) is a favourite source of nectar for the ruby-throated hummingbird. The flower's vibrant red colouring is not only attractive to this little bird, but their deep tubular shape is also perfectly suited for long, slightly

curved beaks. Like two pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, the ruby-throated hummingbird and the cardinal flower are an exact fit.

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

Pub Date	21/01/2021
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787414242
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Georgina Taylor
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

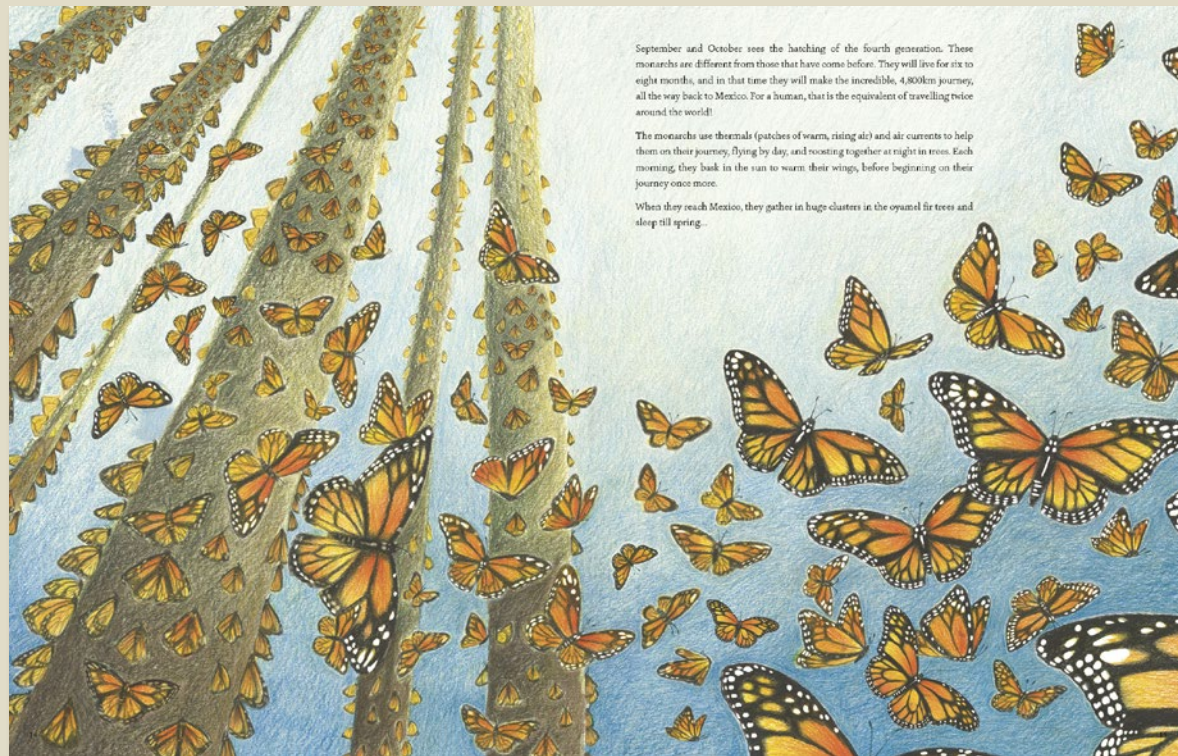
Our Time on Earth



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

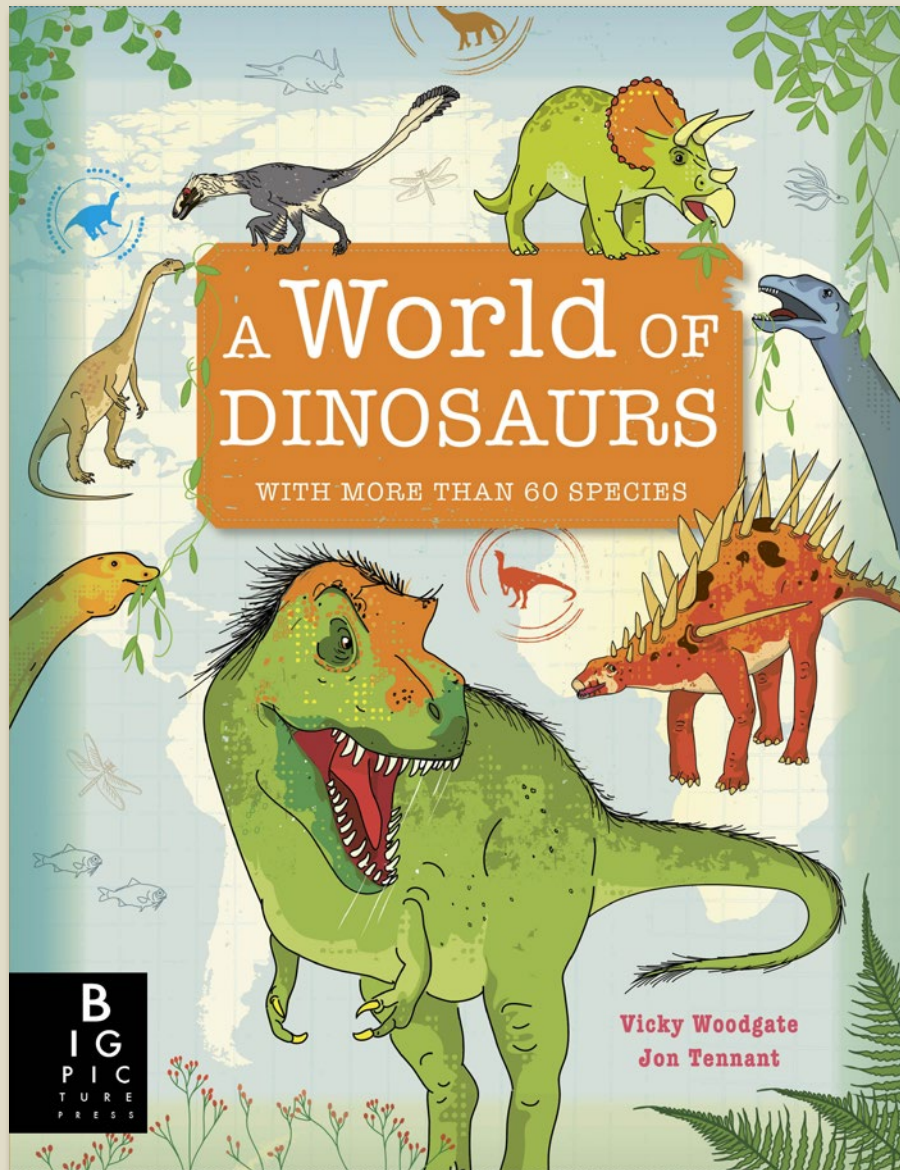
- **WINNER of the Association for Science Education Award 2022**
- Sample contents: Mayfly; Honey Bee; Monarch Butterfly; Opossum; Etruscan Shrew; Giant Pacific Octopus; Axolotl; Trapdoor Spider; Grizzly Bear; Brandt's Bat; Orangutan; Laysan Albatross; African Elephant; Saltwater Crocodiles; American Lobster; Galapagos Giant Tortoise; Bowhead Whale; Greenland Shark; Immortal Jellyfish
- Consulted by wildlife cameraman and producer Fredi Devas, who has worked on David Attenborough's One Planet: Seven Worlds BBC series.
- Discover creatures who are born within a day of their mothers, or others who stay infantile for almost one hundred years.

Our Time on Earth



Pub Date	09/06/2022
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787417083
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Jesse Hodgson
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

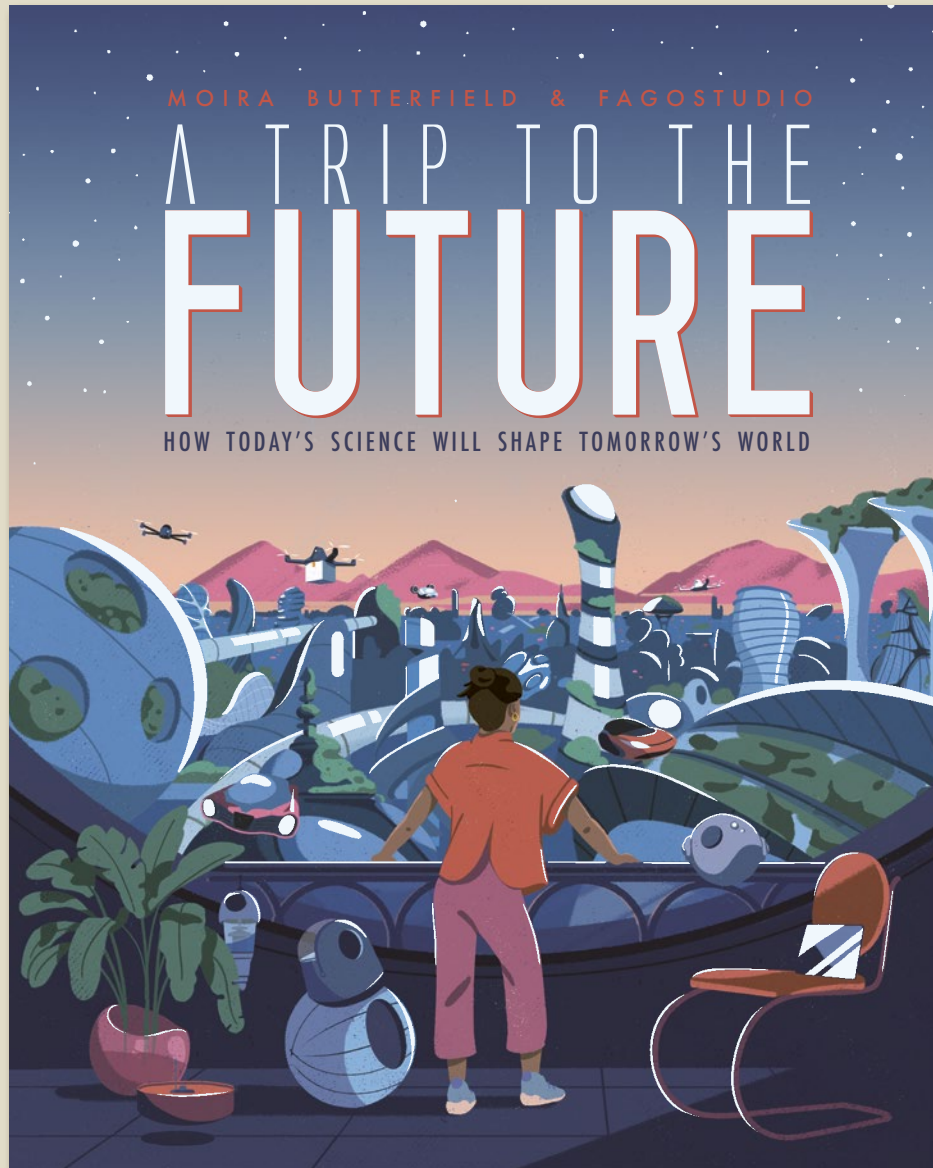
A World of Dinosaurs



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

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

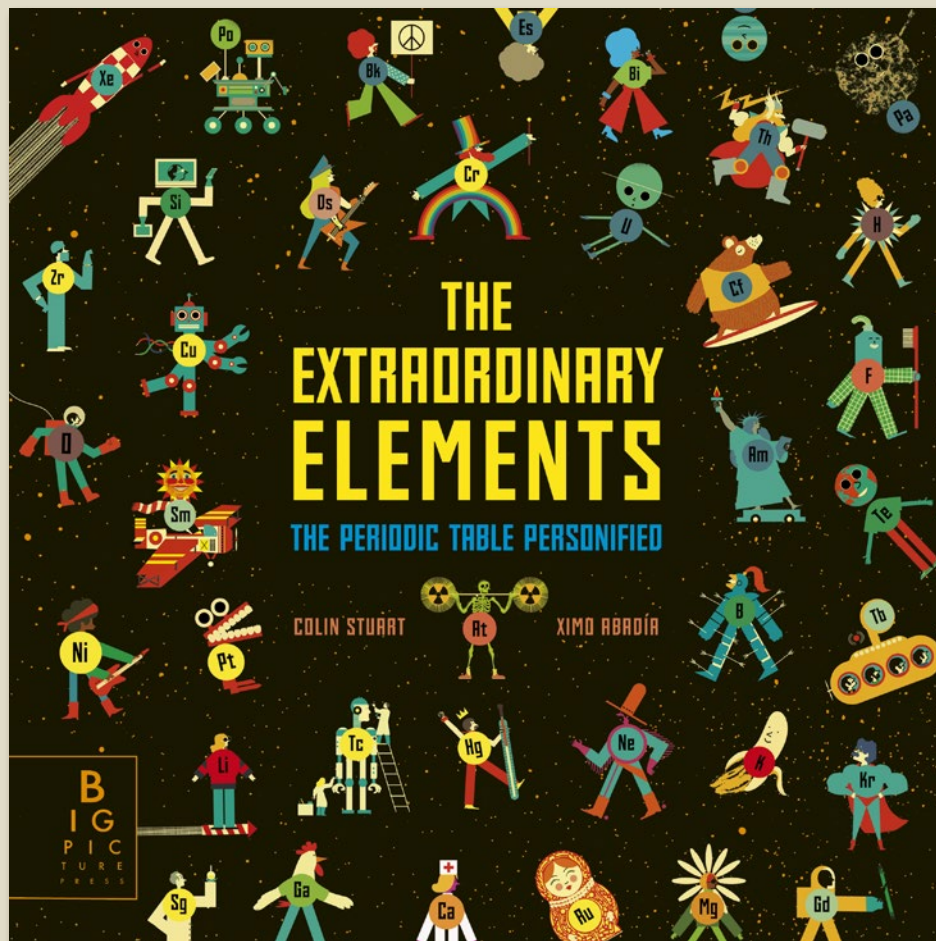
A Trip to the Future



Take a trip to the future in this one-of-a-kind science book!

- Shortlisted for ASE Book of the Year
- Sample contents: Home Smart Home; T-Shirt, Change Colour!; Brainernet!; Park in the Sky; Bionic Robotic; Supersports; Androids; Recycling Plant; Animal Conservation; Floating Cities; Future Cars; Solar Sails; Space Elevators; Space Hotels; Asteroid Mines; Mars Settlements; Space Garden; Terraforming
- Timely and topical in its coverage of the problems facing our planet: this book explores how humans may be able to reverse water shortages, pollution and climate change
- Concise text, written in consultation with experts from a range of fields.
- Illustrations by collective Fago Studio evoke classic comics with a futuristic touch!

The Extraordinary Elements



This lively periodic table book presents the extraordinary elements as you've never seen them before.

- Easy-to-access, visual information
- Fun characters help commit scientific facts to memory
- Lightweight and pocket-sized - ideal portable format
- Perfect for KS3 students or general interest readers
- Matt lam, 100% spot UV and deboss cover treatments

The Extraordinary Elements

CHLORINE

STATE AT 20°C
A green, poisonous gas.

WHERE ON EARTH?
Found in brines and seawater.

DANGER TO LIFE
No known biological role. It is poisonous and highly toxic.

SPECIAL USES
Water purification, paper, plastics.

DISCOVERED IN 1774

GEAM KILLER
Discovered in 1774

ELECTRON CONFIGURATION
[Ne] 3s² 3p⁴

ELEMENT RANKINGS

ATOMIC MASS
35.45

ARGON

STATE AT 20°C
A colourless, odourless gas.

WHERE ON EARTH?
Found in 1% of the Earth's atmosphere.

DANGER TO LIFE
No known biological role. It is non-toxic.

SPECIAL USES
Light bulbs, lasers, and space exploration.

DISCOVERED IN 1868

THE LAZY ONE
Discovered in 1868

ELECTRON CONFIGURATION
[Ne] 3s² 3p⁶

ELEMENT RANKINGS

ATOMIC MASS
39.95

ASTATINE

STATE AT 20°C
A radioactive element that decays by the time it is formed.

WHERE ON EARTH?
The only element occurring naturally on the Earth's crust.

DANGER TO LIFE
No known biological role. It is extremely radioactive.

SPECIAL USES
No known uses of astatine.

DISCOVERED IN 1940

DEADLY OGRE
Discovered in 1940

ELECTRON CONFIGURATION
[Xe] 4f¹⁴ 5d¹⁰ 6s² 6p⁵

ELEMENT RANKINGS

ATOMIC MASS
210

RADON

STATE AT 20°C
A radioactive element that decays by the time it is formed.

WHERE ON EARTH?
Naturally occurring from the decay of uranium in the Earth's crust.

DANGER TO LIFE
No known biological role. It is highly toxic.

SPECIAL USES
Cancer treatment and as a radioisotope.

DISCOVERED IN 1898

HOT WATER
Discovered in 1898

ELECTRON CONFIGURATION
[Xe] 4f¹⁴ 5d¹⁰ 6s² 6p⁶

ELEMENT RANKINGS

ATOMIC MASS
222

ACTINIUM

STATE AT 20°C
A soft, silvery-white metal which glows blue in the dark.

WHERE ON EARTH?
Found in uranium ores.

DANGER TO LIFE
No known biological role. It is radioactive and highly toxic.

SPECIAL USES
Limited use outside of research.

DISCOVERED IN 1899

ALPHA-GLOW
Discovered in 1899

ELECTRON CONFIGURATION
[Rn] 7s²

ELEMENT RANKINGS

ATOMIC MASS
227

THORIUM

STATE AT 20°C
A silvery, radioactive metal.

WHERE ON EARTH?
Found in the minerals thorite, thorianite and monazite.

DANGER TO LIFE
No known biological role. It is radioactive and highly toxic.

SPECIAL USES
Nuclear power, high-quality camera lenses.

DISCOVERED IN 1829

GREAT GODS
Discovered in 1829

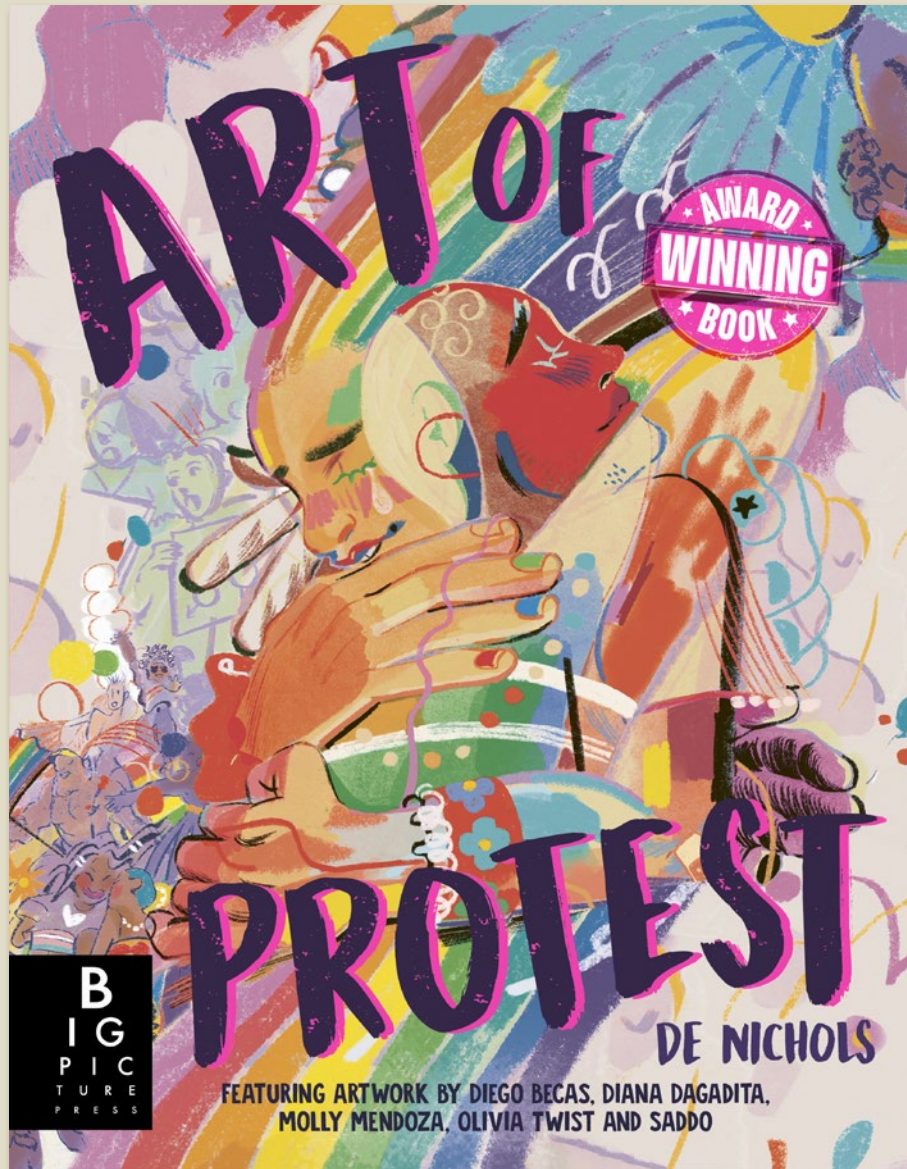
ELECTRON CONFIGURATION
[Rn] 7s²

ELEMENT RANKINGS

ATOMIC MASS
232.038

Pub Date	06/08/2020
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787417342
H x W	200 x 200mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	12+ years
Author	Colin Stuart
Illustrator	Ximo Abadía
Extent	136pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

Art of Protest



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

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

Art of Protest



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

SYMBOLISM

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

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

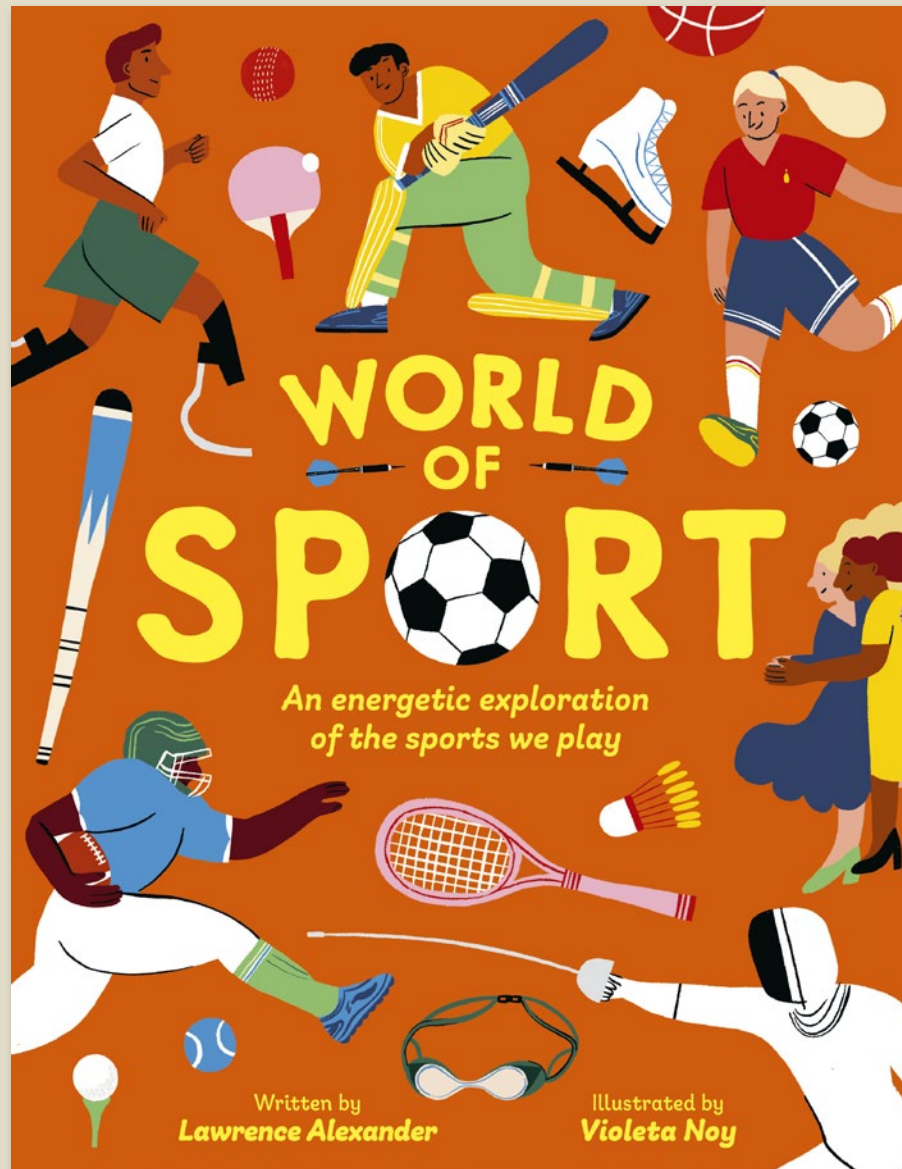
Umbrellas
During protests for democracy in Hong Kong in 2014, activists used umbrellas as shields against tear gas and other aggressions by the police. The umbrellas came to symbolize the protests and gave the movement its name (read more on pages 52-53).

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

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

Pub Date	31/08/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787418240
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	12+ years
Author	De Nichols
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12282 words
Rights Available	World

World of Sport



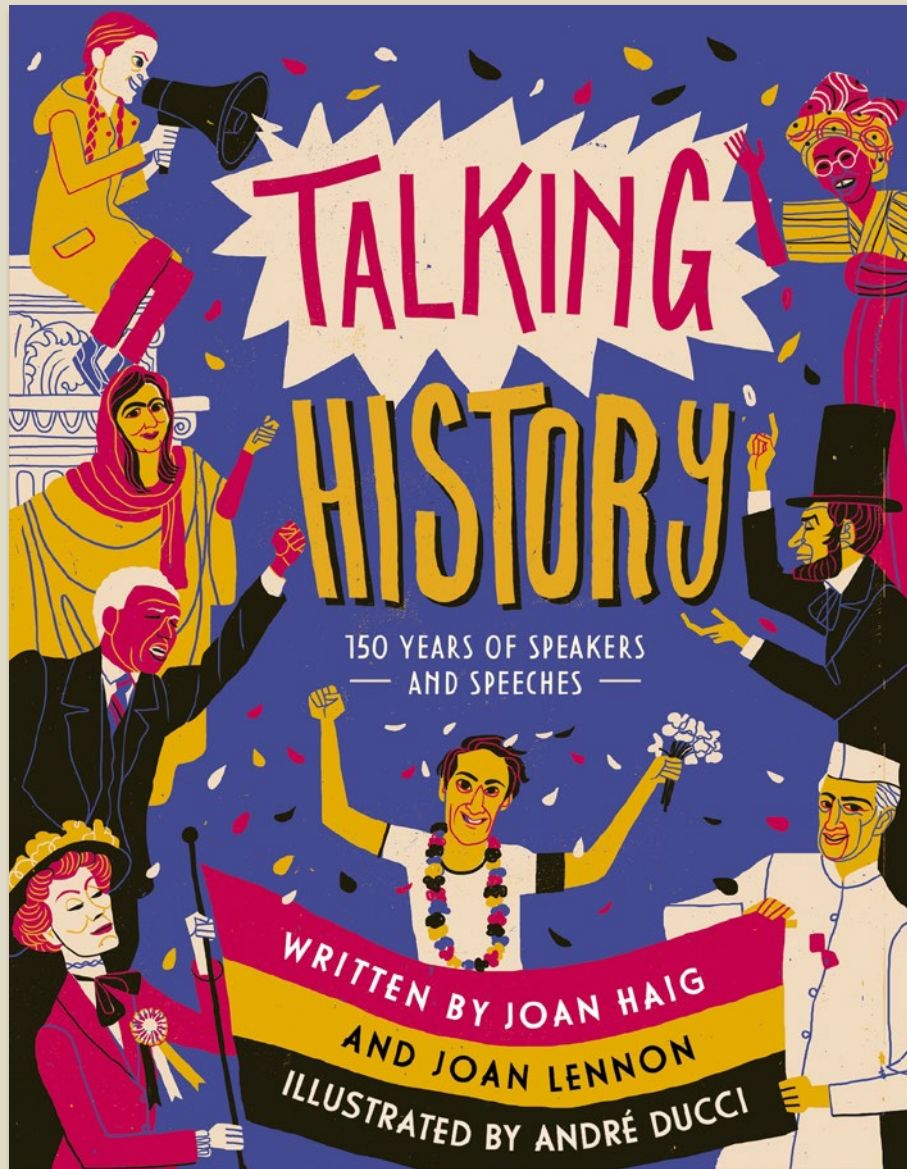
In this beautifully illustrated book, learn about the incredible variety of sports that are played around the world.

- A lively, inspiring and fact-filled exploration of a globally unifying topic: sport! From ancient times to today, covering every corner of the world.
- Featuring extensive coverage of women's sports and sporting heroes, plus sports from different, lesser-known regions and cultures around the world.
- Positioned to publish in time for the 2024 Olympic Games.
- With vibrant, energetic illustrations from Violeta Noy, author and illustrator of *The Right One*.



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

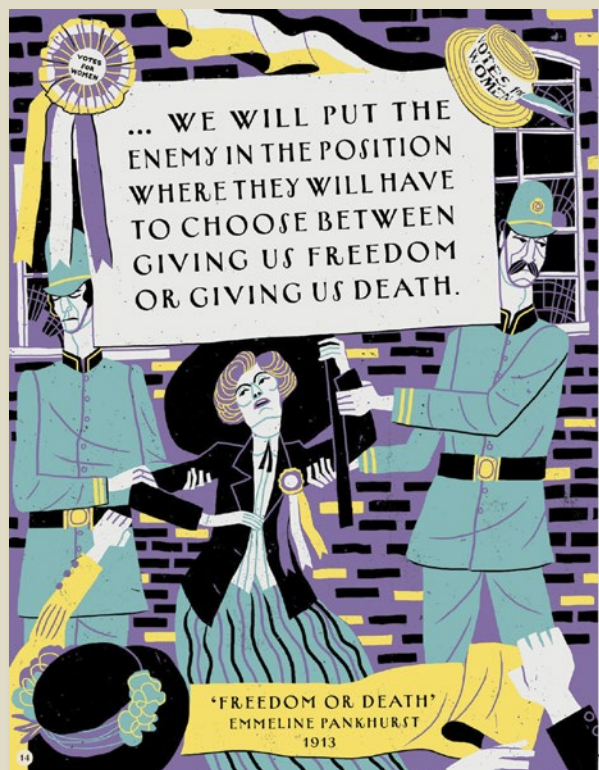
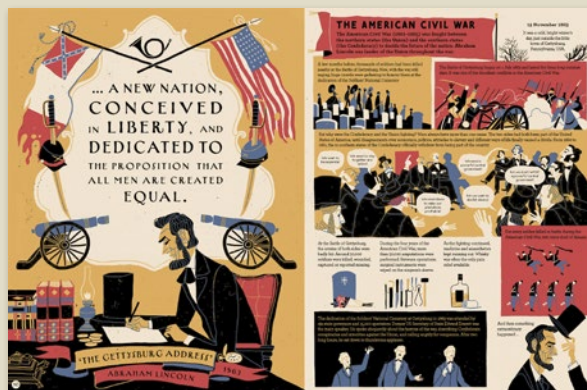
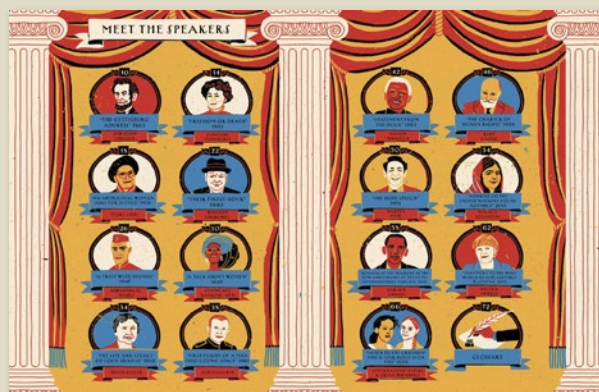
Talking History



150 years of world-changing speeches

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

Talking History



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

THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

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

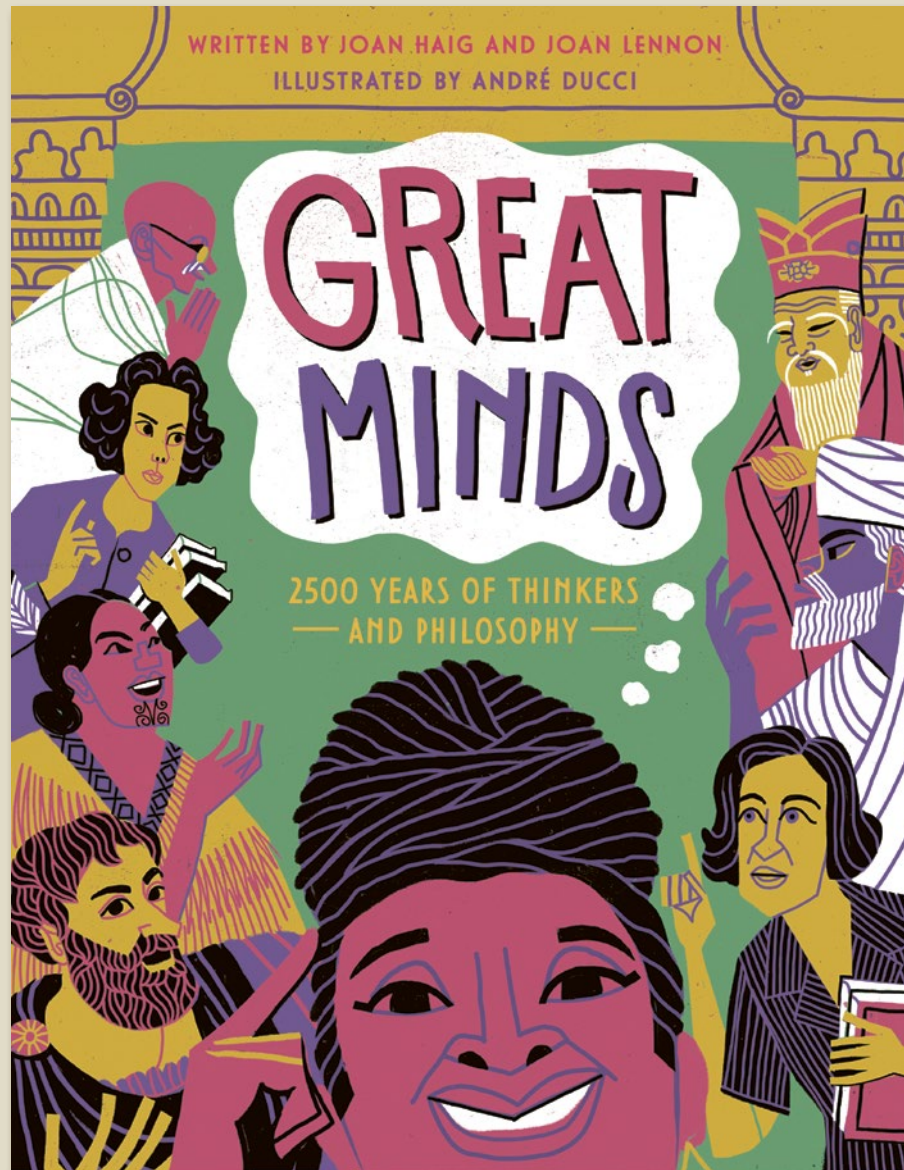
But this campaign was slow with few results. After years of unsuccessful peaceful protest by the suffragists, the WSPU decided that it was time for action - 'Deeds Not Words', as their motto said. Members of the WSPU took part in 'civil disobedience' to literally fight for their cause. They chained themselves to railings, hacked politicians' names from public buildings, and smashed windows in public places, constantly clashing with the authorities. They were so determined to achieve their political aims that they deliberately took part in violence and vandalism to influence the public and the government. Newspapers began referring to militant WSPU campaigners as 'suffragettes'. By 1910, the WSPU had branches all over the country.

THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Around 1,000 suffragettes were imprisoned for their 'substance' behaviour. While in jail, some continued to fight by going on hunger strikes, refusing to eat or drink. At first, they were released to prevent them from starving, but, by 1910, prison wardens began to force-feed them. Women were badly hurt, prompting public outrage at what was seen as government torture. The government responded by passing the 1913 'Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act. Under this new law, when women on hunger strike became critically weak, they were sent home. As soon as they recovered, they were promptly returned to continue their sentence. It was dubbed the 'Cat and Mouse Act' because of the way a cat plays with its prey repeatedly letting it escape before catching it again.

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

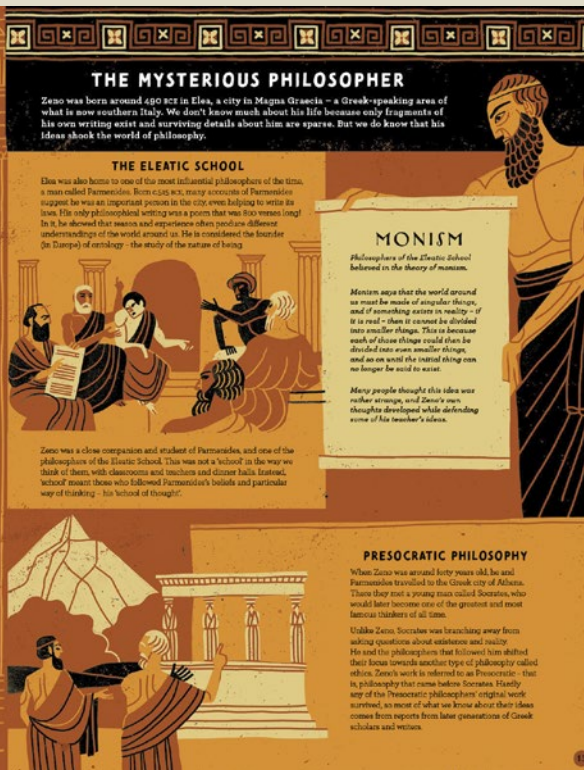
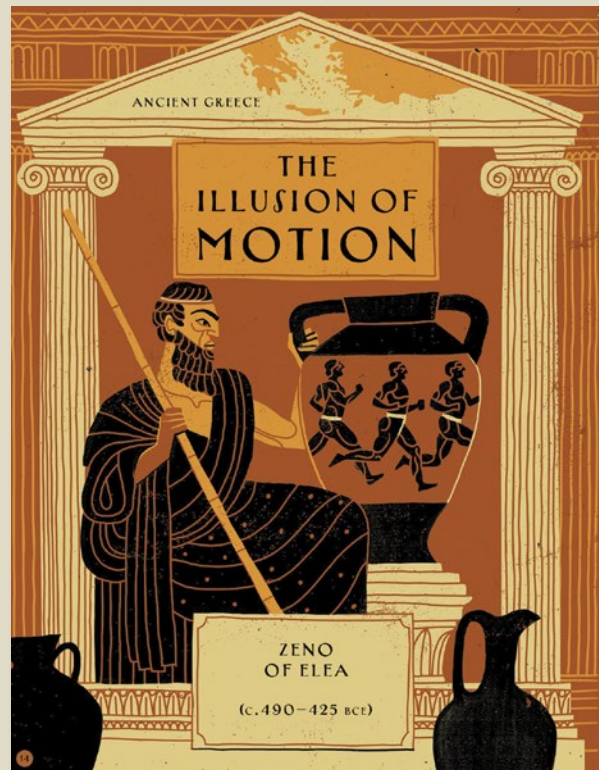
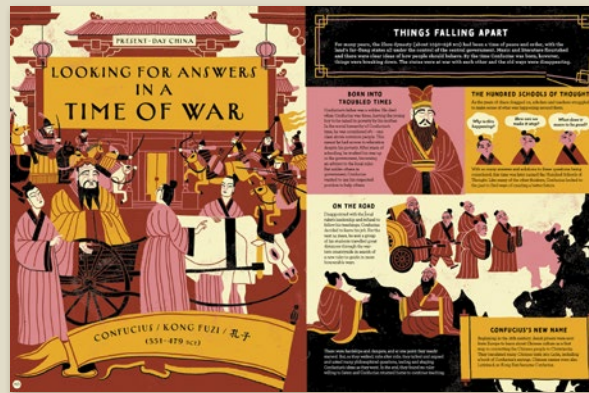
Pub Date	20/01/2022
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787417328
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Lennon Joan Dritsas Haig
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World



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

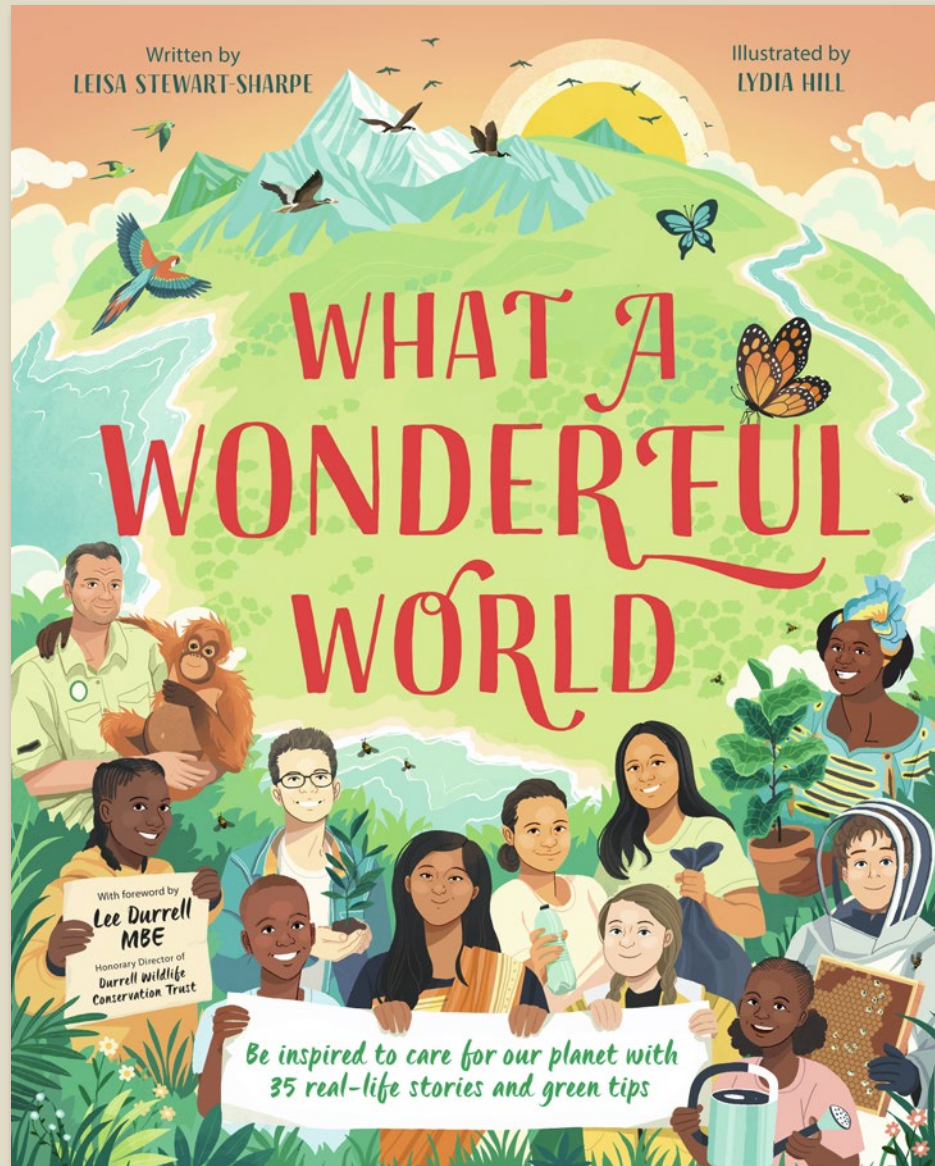
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7.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

Great Minds



Pub Date	14/09/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783539
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Dritsas Haig Joan Lennon
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

What a Wonderful World



Explore our planet, meet the Earth Shakers

- Selected for Books for Topics.
- Sample contents: MOUNTAINS; Sarah-Louise Adams - A Frog's Fairy Tale; RAINFORESTS; Dr Peter Pratje - Grandfather of the Orangutan; TEMPERATE FORESTS; Julia Butterfly Hill - Sitting Down for Trees; GRASSLANDS; Vincent Opyene - A Voice for Animals; FRESHWATER; Yola Mgogwana - When the Taps Run Dry; DESERTS; Mina Guli - Running Dry; MARINE WORLDS; Melati & Isabel Wijsen - Bye Bye Plastic Bags; ICE WORLDS; Will Steger - On Thin Ice
- 25 stories from Earth Shakers all around the world, most interviewed by Leisa herself
- Foreword by Lee Durrell MBE, of Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

What a Wonderful World



Pub Date	19/08/2021
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787418776
H x W	302 x 241mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Leisa Stewart-Sharpe
Illustrator	Lydia Hill
Extent	72pp
Word Count	15000 words
Rights Available	World

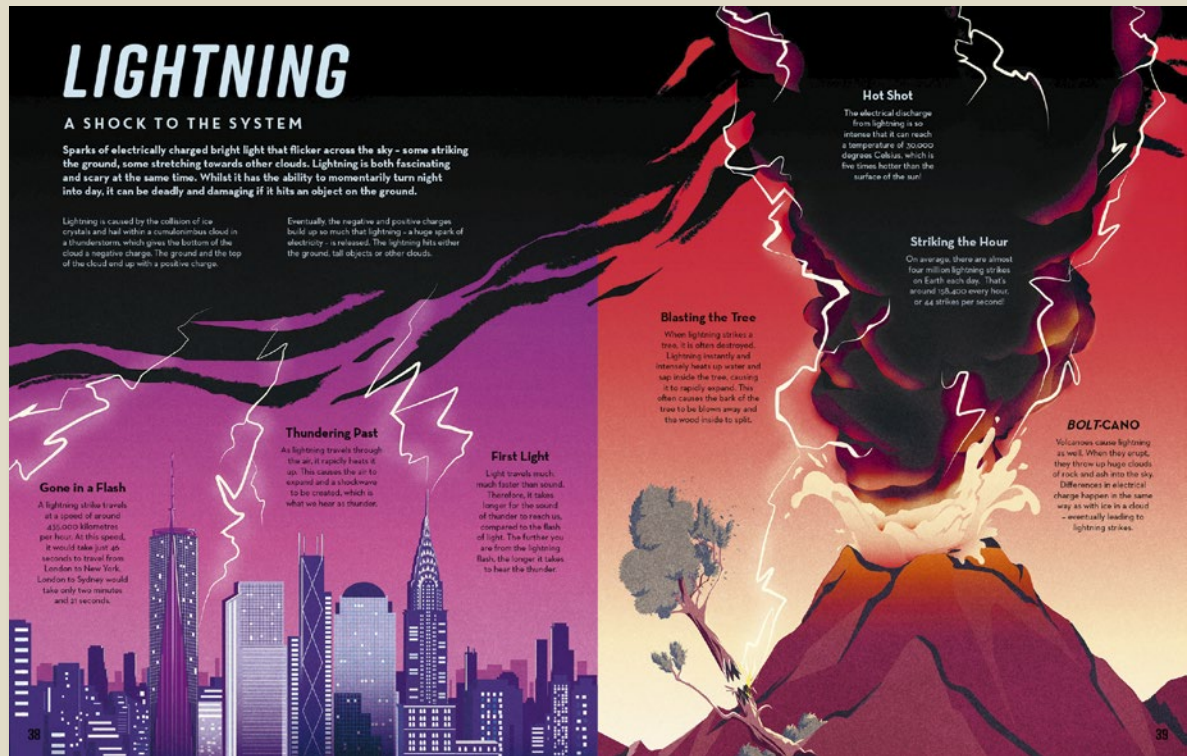
Weather, Camera, Action!



A new take on a weather book - through the lens of a weather presenter

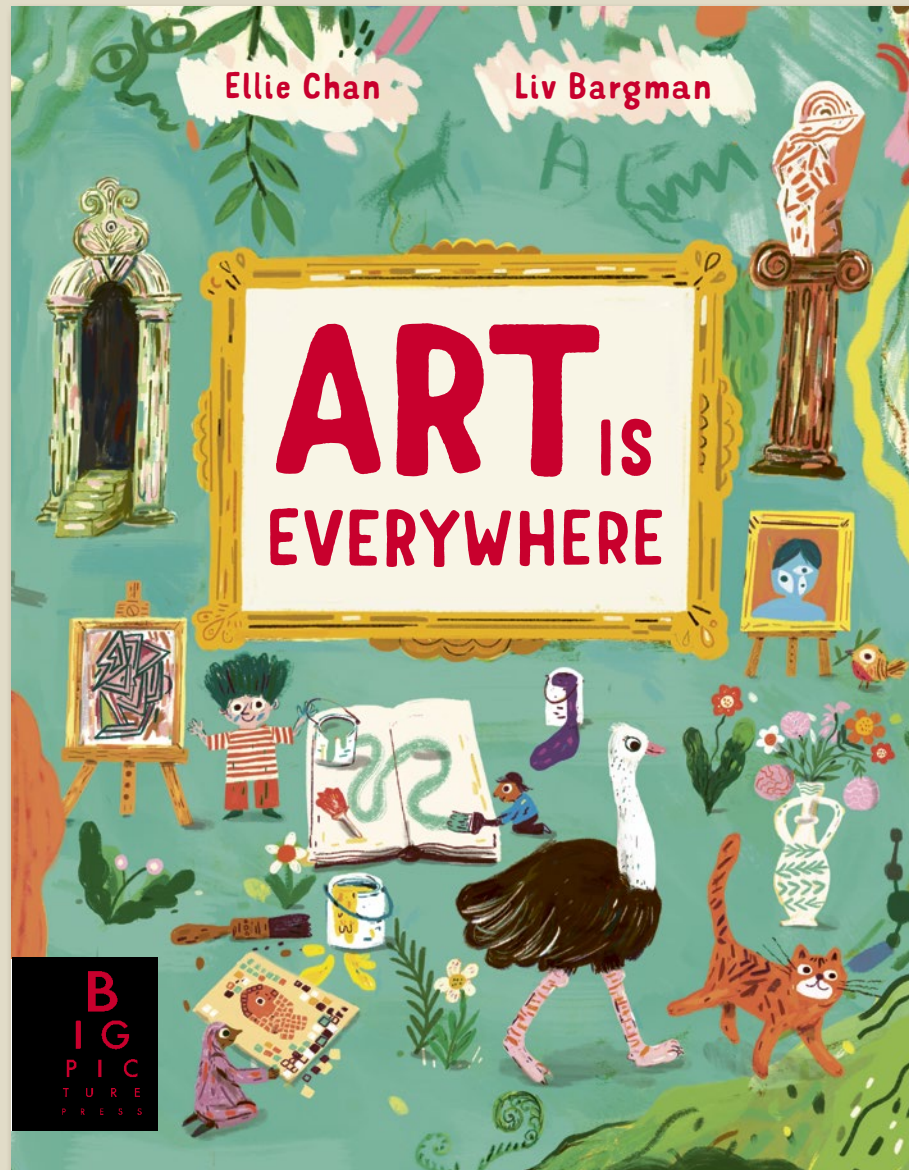
- Sample contents: Jet Streams; Worldwide Winds; Tropical Winds; Air Masses; Atlantic Hurricanes; Thunderstorms; Rarest Clouds; Precipitation; Lightning; Rainbows; Heat Waves; Winter's Wrath; Wind Chill; Humidity; Dust Storms; Dust Devils; Weather Bombs; Satellites; Air Pollution; Climate Change
- Written by expert meteorologist Liam Dutton; a bold, striking tour of our weather, guided by his lived experience of being a weather presenter
- Weather from a truly global perspective, showcasing phenomena from every continent on Earth

Weather, Camera, Action!



Pub Date	29/09/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787418844
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Liam Dutton
Illustrator	Giordano Poloni
Extent	80pp
Word Count	15000 words
Rights Available	World

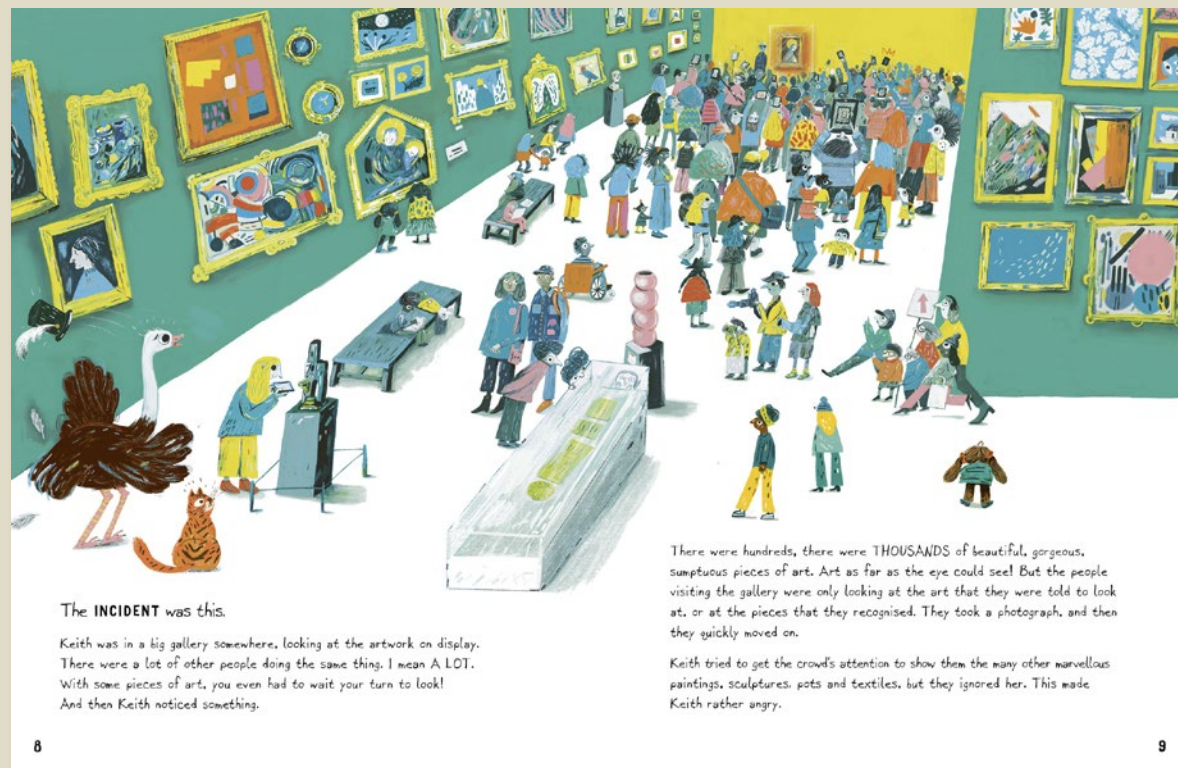
Art is Everywhere



A playful introduction to art history.

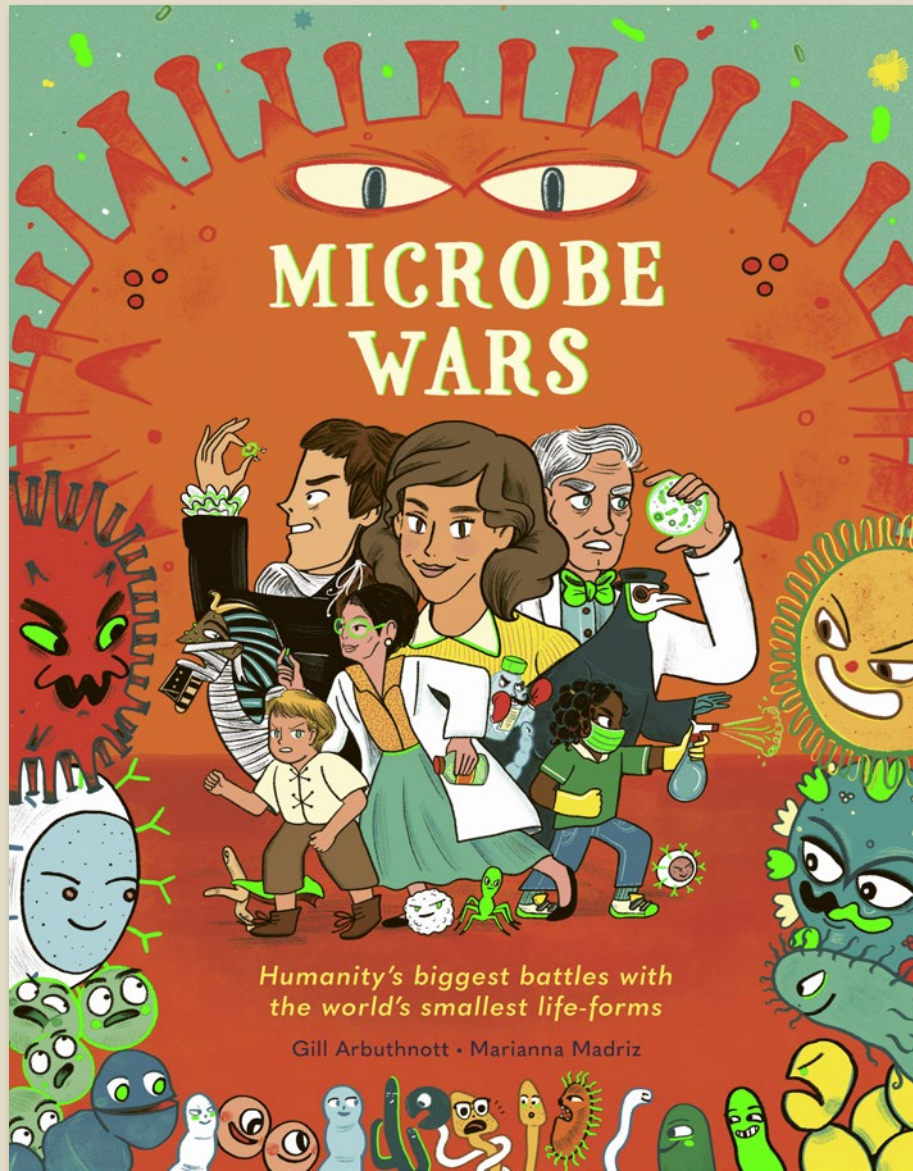
- Growing demand for children's art books that aren't biography or activity
- Fresh, inspiring take on a strong topic
- Highly accessible angle - discusses ideas and techniques that can be applied to art anywhere and everywhere
- Author is a knowledgeable art historian with a witty, unique tone, and years of experience with leading art workshops for children
- Both UK and international sales have seen demand for more 'art' titles. A great opportunity for us to show support for suffering creative arts scene and fill a gap on our list.
- Subjects covered - Why Do we Make Art?, Brush Strokes, Patterns, The Power of Colour, Art Can be Anything, Symbols

Art is Everywhere



Pub Date	08/09/2022
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419100
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ellie Chan
Illustrator	Liv Bargman Olivia Bargman
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2000 words
Rights Available	World

Microbe Wars



A fascinating account of the world of microbes, what they are and how humans have tried to defeat them.

- Sample contents: The Black Death; Diseases that Changed the World; Covid 19; Pandemic!; Germ Warfare; Edward Jenner and Vaccination; Your Immune System; How Immunisation Works; How Penicillin Won WWII; Antibiotic Resistance; Our Microbe Friends
- The perfect title to explain Microbes to ages 8-12. In a time when a new disease has changed our world, understanding microbiology is vitally important.
- Written with great energy and humour by former science teacher Gill Arbuthnott.

Microbe Wars



Pub Date	02/09/2021
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781787419155
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Marianna Madriz
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

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

Raising the Roof

SYMPHONY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

To Listen or Not to Listen...
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Or can we see Wagner as a composer who wrote operas that were as much about music as about drama? Wagner was a composer who wrote operas that were as much about music as about drama. He was a composer who wrote operas that were as much about music as about drama.

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

LEARN!
Wagner's music is often described as 'music for the masses'. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

Wagner's Sound
Wagner's music is often described as 'music for the masses'. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

George Gershwin

1898-1937

George Gershwin's Sound
Gershwin had a way of combining jazz and classical music. He was a composer who wrote operas that were as much about music as about drama. He was a composer who wrote operas that were as much about music as about drama.

LEARN!
Gershwin's music is often described as 'music for the masses'. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

Piano Addiction
Gershwin was a pianist, and he was a great success. He was a composer who wrote operas that were as much about music as about drama. He was a composer who wrote operas that were as much about music as about drama.

Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

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

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

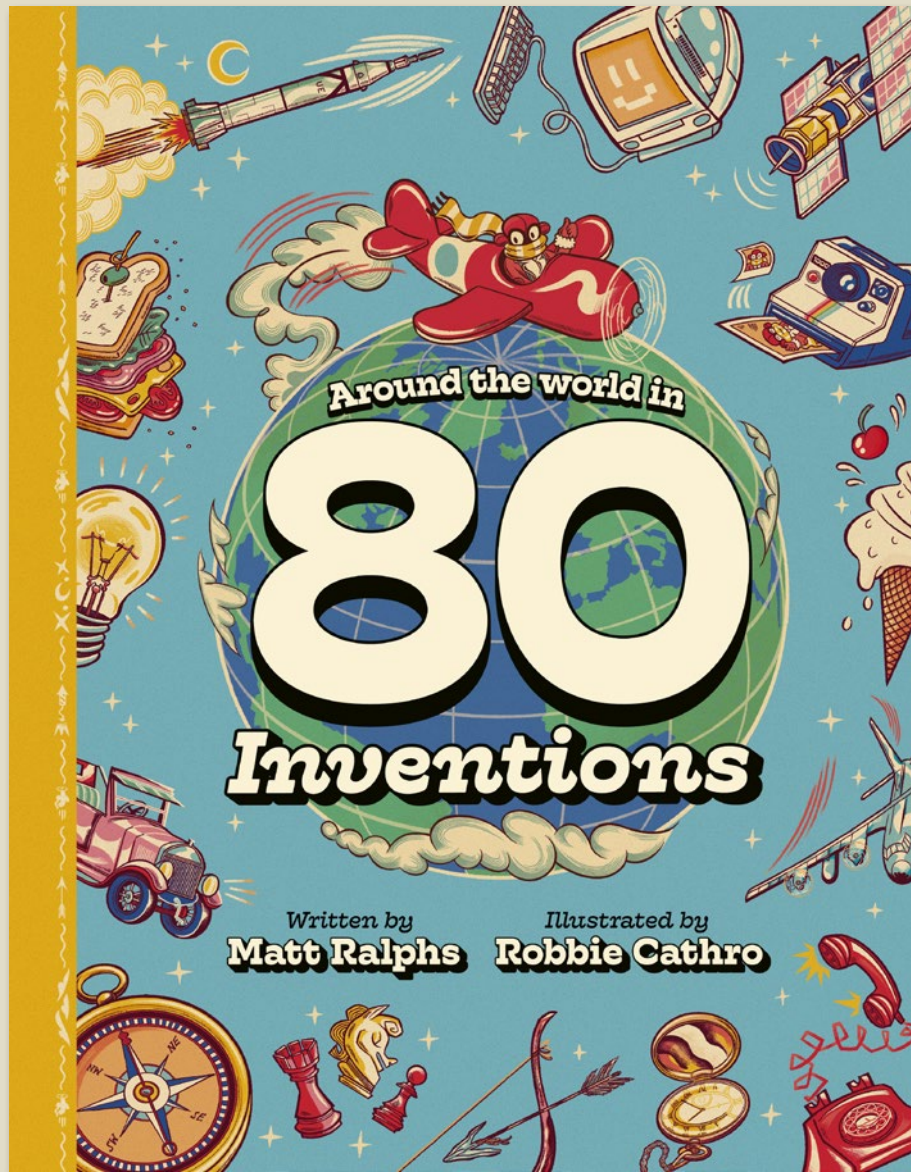
Learning by Ear
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised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

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

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

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H x W	280 x 215mm
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Author	Jack Pepper
Illustrator	Michele Bruttomesso
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World

Around the World in 80 Inventions



80 inventions from around the world

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

Around the World in 80 Inventions

Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert" 14

One of the most popular treats given back to the world was ice cream. In 1686, an Italian named Francesco Procopio dei Coltelli, who worked in an ice cream parlour in Paris, was the first to sell ice cream in a cone. The cone was made of a wafer which became the wafer cone. The wafer cone was made of a wafer which became the wafer cone. The wafer cone was made of a wafer which became the wafer cone.



Easy Ice Cream

The soft-serve machine was invented in 1928 by Arthur F. Dreyfus. It was a hand-cranked machine that could make soft-serve ice cream in a matter of minutes. It was a great invention for the ice cream industry.

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels" 15

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in 1791? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. It was a great invention for the time, but it was not very practical. The first practical bicycle was invented in 1817 by Kirkpatrick Macmillan. It was made of iron and had a chain drive. It was a great invention for the time, but it was not very practical.



Pedious Penny-Farthing

The penny-farthing was a bicycle with a large front wheel and a small rear wheel. It was invented in 1860 by James Starley. It was a great invention for the time, but it was not very practical.

Camera

"Say cheese!" 24

Although it may seem to be a simple invention, the camera is a complex piece of technology. The first camera was invented in 1816 by Nicéphore Niépce. It was a camera obscura that could take a single image. The first practical camera was invented in 1826 by Louis-Jacques Mande'guy Nicéphore Niépce. It was a camera obscura that could take a single image.



Developed to Perfection

The camera was developed to perfection in the 19th century. The first practical camera was invented in 1826 by Louis-Jacques Mande'guy Nicéphore Niépce. It was a camera obscura that could take a single image.

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" 25

Before the high-speed train, the fastest train was the Orient Express. It was a train that could travel at 100 miles per hour. The first high-speed train was invented in 1954 by the Japanese. It was a train that could travel at 160 miles per hour. The first high-speed train was invented in 1954 by the Japanese.



Marvelous Maglevs

The maglev train is a train that does not have wheels. It is a train that can travel at 300 miles per hour. The first maglev train was invented in 1984 by the Japanese. It was a train that could travel at 300 miles per hour.

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind" 34

You might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. It is a machine that can generate electricity from the wind. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890 by the Danish. It was a machine that could generate electricity from the wind.



Green Energy

The wind turbine is a green energy source. It is a machine that can generate electricity from the wind. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890 by the Danish. It was a machine that could generate electricity from the wind.

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly" 35

When you think of a helicopter, you think of a machine that can fly. The first helicopter was invented in 1783 by the French. It was a machine that could fly. The first helicopter was invented in 1783 by the French.



Versatile VTOLs

The vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) aircraft is a machine that can fly. The first VTOL aircraft was invented in 1940 by the American. It was a machine that could fly.

Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round" 17

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



Potter's Wheel

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

Internet

"The world at your fingertips" 18

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

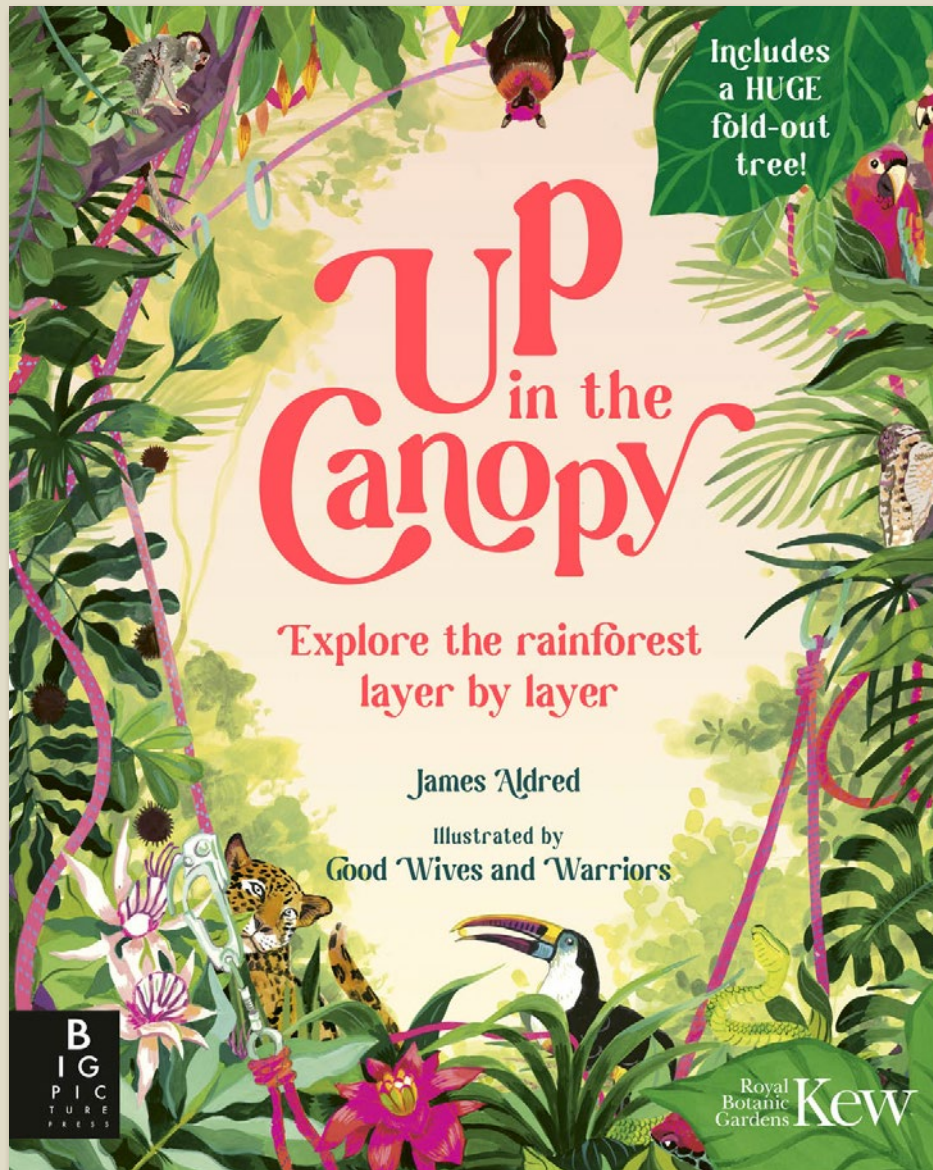


World Wide Web

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

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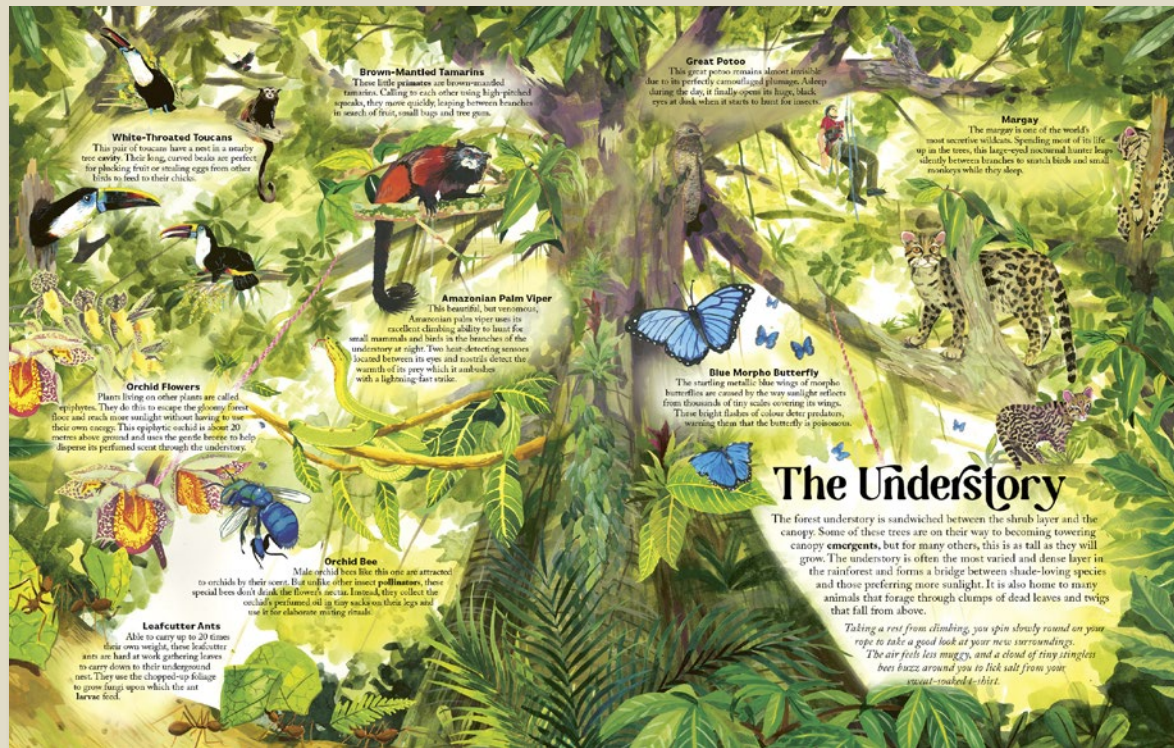
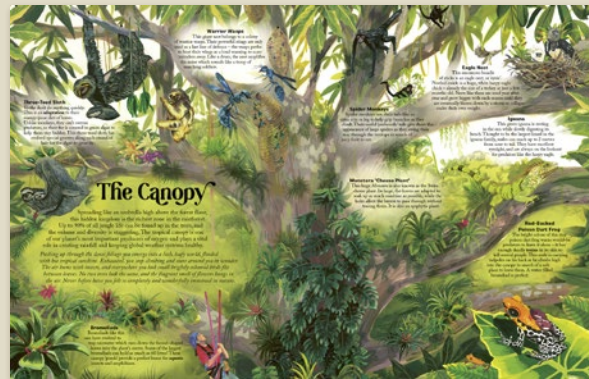
Up in the Canopy



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

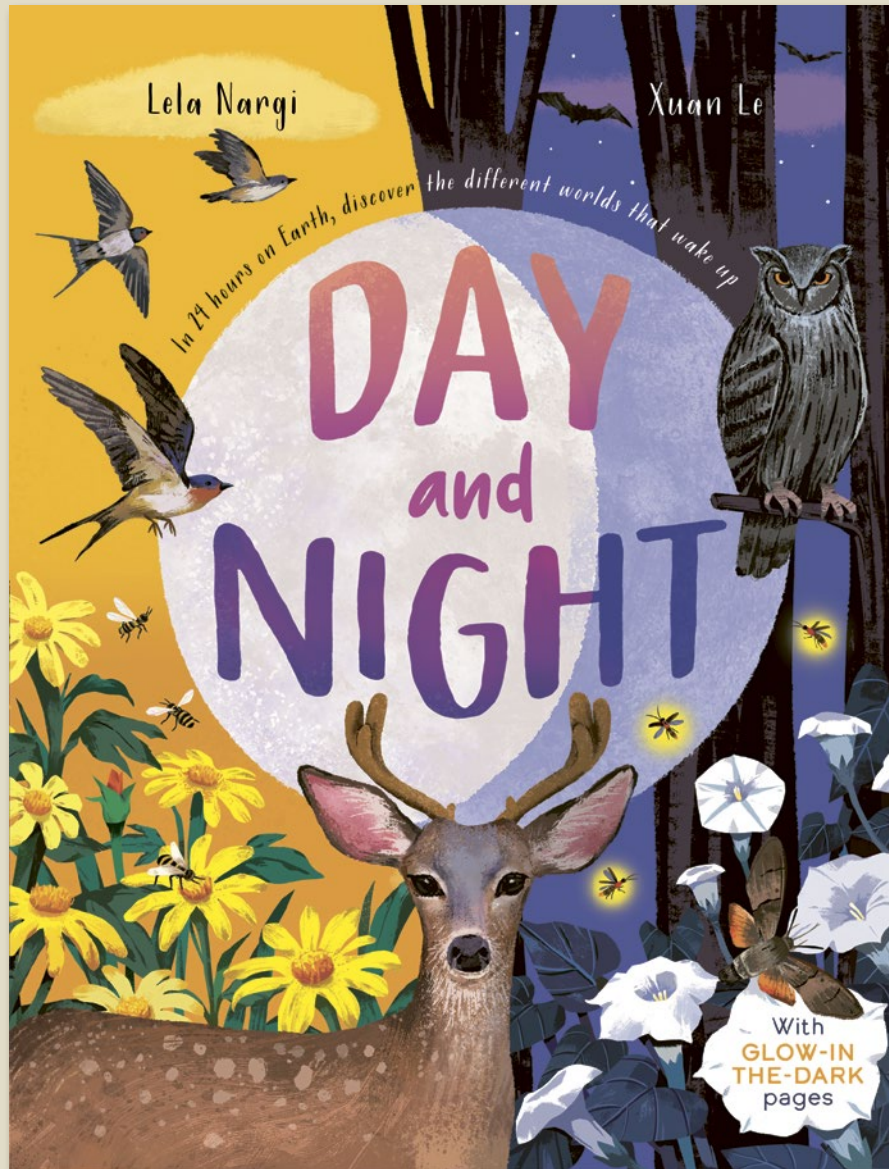
- James Aldred's book *The Goshawk Summer* won the 2022 James Cropper Wainwright Prize for Nature Writing.
- Written from the perspective of real-life Emmy-nominated cameraman and explorer, James Aldred
- Stunningly illustrated - with artwork as rich and dense as the rainforest itself
- Huge fold-out tree at the back of the book, which readers can pore over.
- Matt lam, fluoro pantone and spot UV finishes.

Up in the Canopy



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Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4319 words
Rights Available	World

Day and Night



A narrative non-fiction story of a day on Earth

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

Day and Night



A Guide to Day and Night

Polar night and midnight sun

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

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

Dawn

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

Sunrise

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

Daytime

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

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

Sunset

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

DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.

Dusk

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

CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.

Night

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

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

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Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Word Count	3000 words
Rights Available	World

How Many Ways Can You Cook An Egg?

Apple and Sultana Pancakes with Cinnamon Butter

MAKES 8 PANCAKES
 1 cup (250 ml) plain flour
 1 egg
 1/2 cup (125 ml) milk
 1/2 cup (125 ml) sultanas
 1/2 cup (125 ml) raisins
 1/2 cup (125 ml) sugar
 1/2 tsp salt
 1/2 tsp baking powder
 1/2 tsp cinnamon
 1/2 tsp vanilla extract
 1/2 cup (125 ml) butter, melted
 1/2 cup (125 ml) sugar
 1/2 tsp cinnamon
 1/2 tsp vanilla extract

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

1. In a bowl, mix the flour, sugar, salt, and baking powder.
2. In another bowl, whisk the egg, milk, and vanilla extract.
3. Pour the wet ingredients into the dry ingredients and mix well with a wooden spoon. Fold the sultanas and raisins into the batter.
4. Heat a small amount of butter in a frying pan over a medium heat.
5. Spoon a ladle of the batter into the pan. Cook for 2-3 minutes on each side until golden brown.

Apple, Onion and Sage Relish

MAKES A LITTLE BIT MORE THAN ENOUGH FOR A SANDWICH
 1 medium onion, finely chopped
 1 medium apple, finely chopped
 1/2 cup (125 ml) sugar
 1/2 cup (125 ml) vinegar
 1/2 tsp salt
 1/2 tsp sage, finely chopped

The character of the Granny Smith apple is perfect for accompanying rich flavours, such as cheese, nuts, sausage and meat dishes. This relish, which also works wonderfully with black pudding and mussels, which are really flavoured and warm with onions. This relish can also be cooked – just swap the Granny Smith with a more appropriate variety or Bramley, and serve on a bun with a dash of water for a rather generous sauce. It's the perfect accompaniment to a lovely Sunday roast with all the fixings!

1. Add the sliced onion to a bowl and cook for 10 minutes.
2. Add the sliced apple to the bowl with the onion and cook for 10 minutes.
3. Add the sugar, vinegar, salt, and sage to the bowl and mix well.
4. Cook the mixture for 10 minutes.
5. Spoon the relish onto the bread and serve with your favourite sandwich.

SWEETCORN FRITTERS

MAKES 10 FRITTERS
 1 cup (250 ml) plain flour
 1 egg
 1/2 cup (125 ml) milk
 1/2 cup (125 ml) sugar
 1/2 tsp salt
 1/2 tsp baking powder
 1/2 cup (125 ml) sweetcorn kernels
 1/2 cup (125 ml) oil

Get ready for a bit of fun in the kitchen! They are super adaptable and you can try many many variations to get the combination you like. For example, swap potato for sweetcorn if you're not keen, or add a sliced chili if you feel like you need some heat. You can also try using different types of sweetcorn. If you're not keen on sweetcorn, you can use any other vegetable you like. Sweetcorn fritters are a great snack for a party or a healthy meal.

1. In a large mixing bowl, add the flour, sugar, salt, and baking powder.
2. In another bowl, whisk the egg, milk, and vanilla extract.
3. Pour the wet ingredients into the dry ingredients and mix well.
4. Add the sweetcorn kernels to the batter.
5. Heat a small amount of oil in a frying pan over a medium heat.
6. Spoon a ladle of the batter into the pan. Cook for 2-3 minutes on each side until golden brown.

MEXICAN STREET CORN

MAKES 4 LITTLE PEOPLE
 1 ear of corn
 1/2 cup (125 ml) oil
 1/2 cup (125 ml) sugar
 1/2 cup (125 ml) butter, melted
 1/2 cup (125 ml) cheese, grated
 1/2 cup (125 ml) chili sauce
 1/2 cup (125 ml) sour cream

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

1. Leave to cook slightly.
2. Then, using a paring knife, lightly score the kernels on the top, spirals with cheese and then with chili sauce if you wish.
3. Put over the heat, and re-cook the corn with a little butter. Turn the corn over so that the kernels are lightly charred.

All About Apples

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

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

MOST SWEET
 Royal Gala
 Golden Delicious
 Egremont Pippin
 Jazz
 Opal
 Red Delicious
 Braeburn
 Bramley
 Granny Smith
 Pink Lady
 Red Prince
 Cook
 Most Tart

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

DO YOU KNOW?
 The world's heaviest apple was recorded in 2002 in Japan, weighing an enormous 2.4kg (5lb 2oz). That's three times heavier than a basketball!

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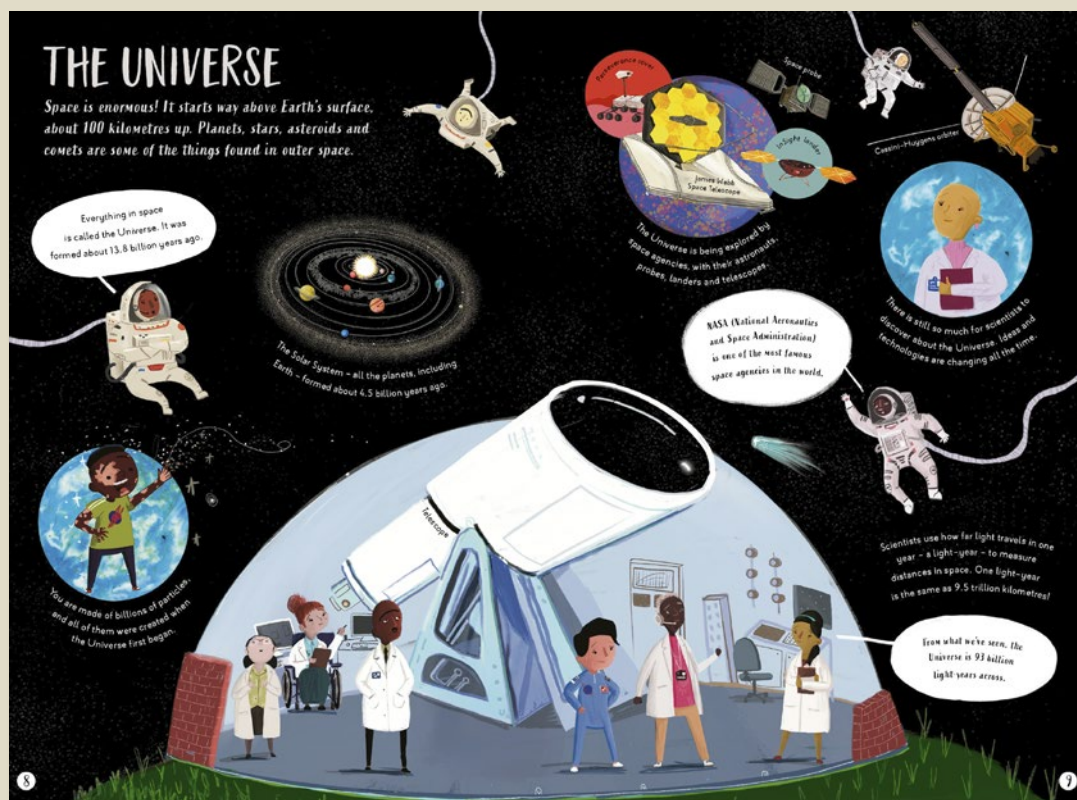
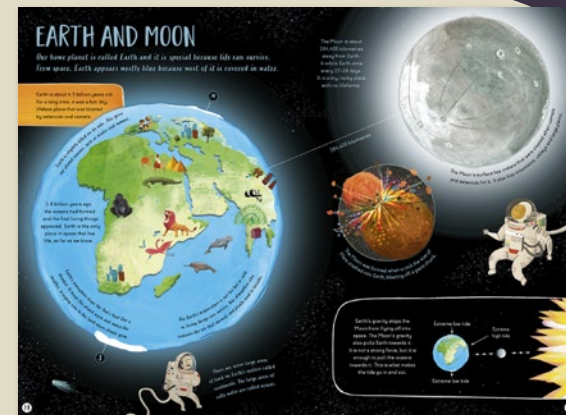
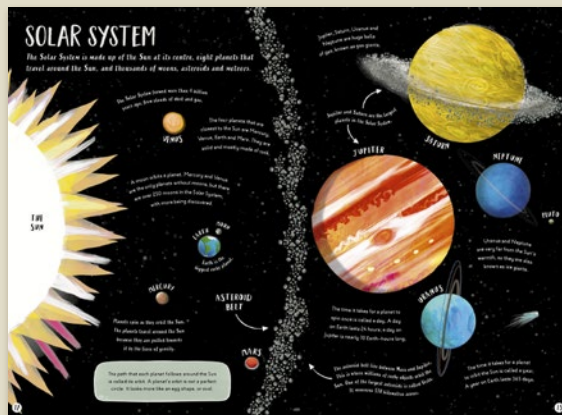
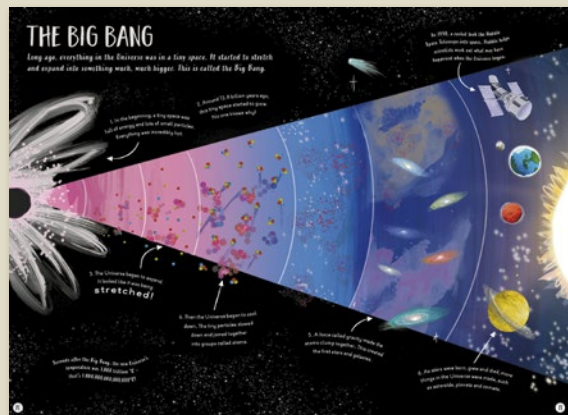
My First Book of Space



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

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

My First Book of Space



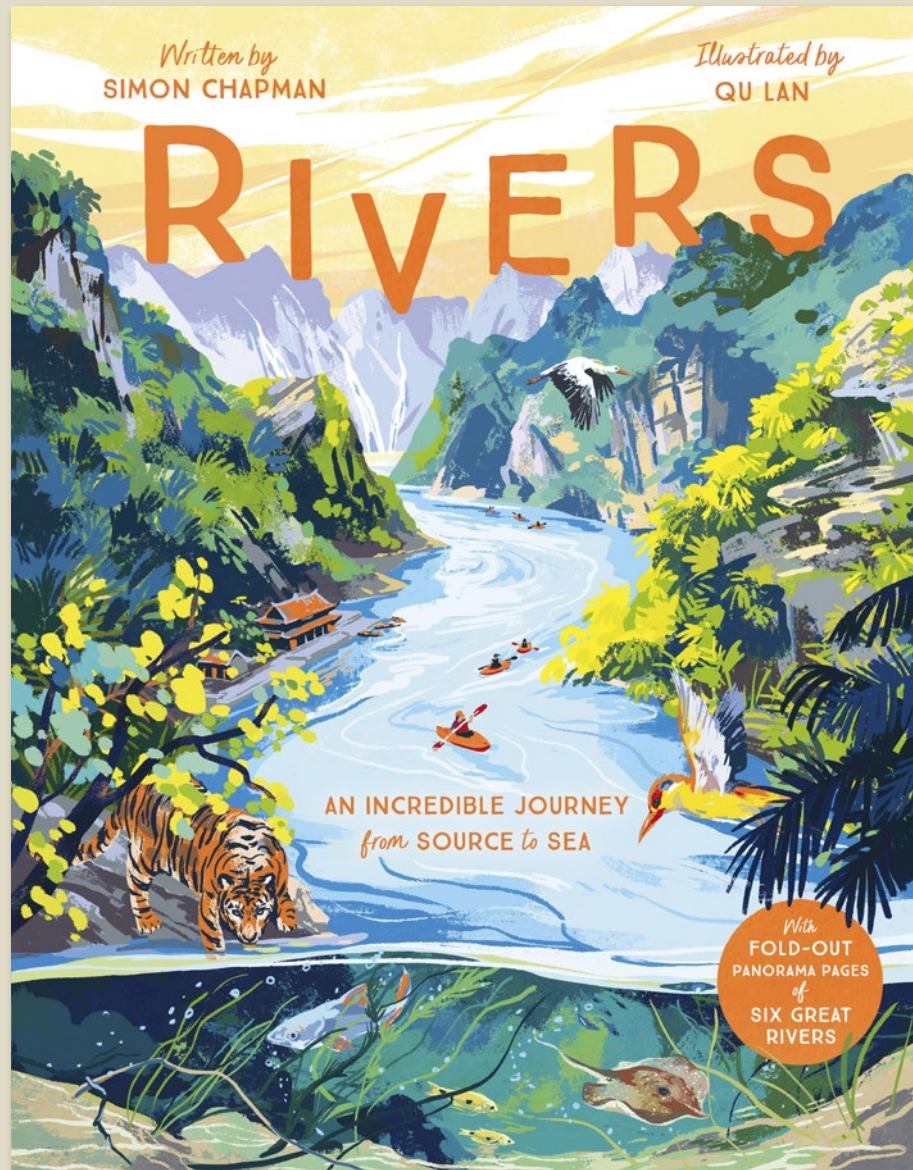
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Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Aaron Cushley
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My First Book of Weather



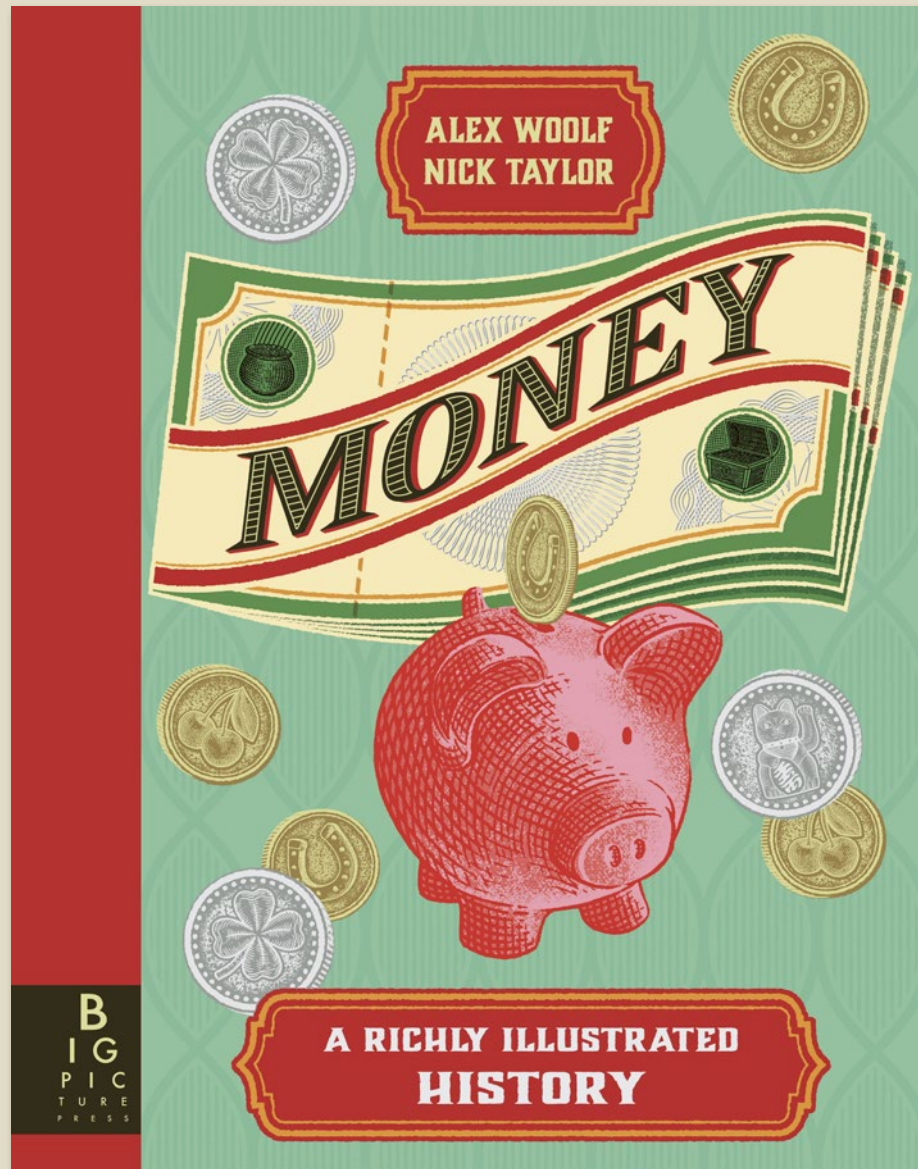
A bright first book about the weather

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



An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

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



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

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

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

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

COMMODITY MONEY

The earliest form of commodity money was cowrie shells. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Commodity money is made from things that have value on their own. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Commodity money is often used in places where there is no government or where the government is weak. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

The earliest form of representative money was gold coins. They were made of gold and were used in many parts of the world. Representative money is made from things that represent something valuable. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Representative money is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

FIAT MONEY

The earliest form of fiat money was paper money. It was made of paper and was used in many parts of the world. Fiat money is made from things that have no value on their own. It is only valuable because a government tells it is valuable. Fiat money is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

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

BARTER AND GIFTS

Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money. It is often used in places where there is no money. Barter is often used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road. Barter is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. Barter is often used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

THE PEOPLES WITH BARTER

The earliest form of barter was the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Barter is often used in places where there is no money. Barter is often used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road. Barter is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. Barter is often used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

CONSEQUENCE OF WANT

The earliest form of barter was the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Barter is often used in places where there is no money. Barter is often used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road. Barter is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. Barter is often used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The earliest form of money was very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing process or machines to make money. People had to make it with their hands. They used the natural world, all the raw forms of money were made from things that had value on their own. The earliest form of money was made from things that had value on their own. The earliest form of money was made from things that had value on their own.

CONVEX SHELLS

The earliest form of money was made from things that had value on their own. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Convex shells were used in many parts of the world. Convex shells were used in many parts of the world. Convex shells were used in many parts of the world.

WASPINS

The earliest form of money was made from things that had value on their own. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Waspins were used in many parts of the world. Waspins were used in many parts of the world. Waspins were used in many parts of the world.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

The earliest form of money was made from things that had value on their own. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Animal products were used in many parts of the world. Animal products were used in many parts of the world. Animal products were used in many parts of the world.

LEATHER MONEY

The earliest form of money was made from things that had value on their own. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Leather money was used in many parts of the world. Leather money was used in many parts of the world. Leather money was used in many parts of the world.

QUIRKY CURRENCIES

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

MONEY YOU CAN EAT

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

BUTTER

The Pilgrims of the island of Manx used butter as a unit of exchange. During the Second World War, butter became a unit of exchange in Germany.

CHEESE

In the early 1800s, cheese was used as a unit of exchange in the Swiss Alps. In the early 1900s, cheese was used as a unit of exchange in the Swiss Alps.

EELS

Dried and smoked eels were used as a unit of exchange in the early 1900s. Dried and smoked eels were used as a unit of exchange in the early 1900s.

COCONUTS

For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the coast of Papua, money is made from coconuts. For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the coast of Papua, money is made from coconuts.

EGGS

When Venetians were suffering from hyperinflation in the 1500s, they used eggs as a unit of exchange. When Venetians were suffering from hyperinflation in the 1500s, they used eggs as a unit of exchange.

POTATO MASHERS

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

KISSI PENNIES

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

IRON SNAKES

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

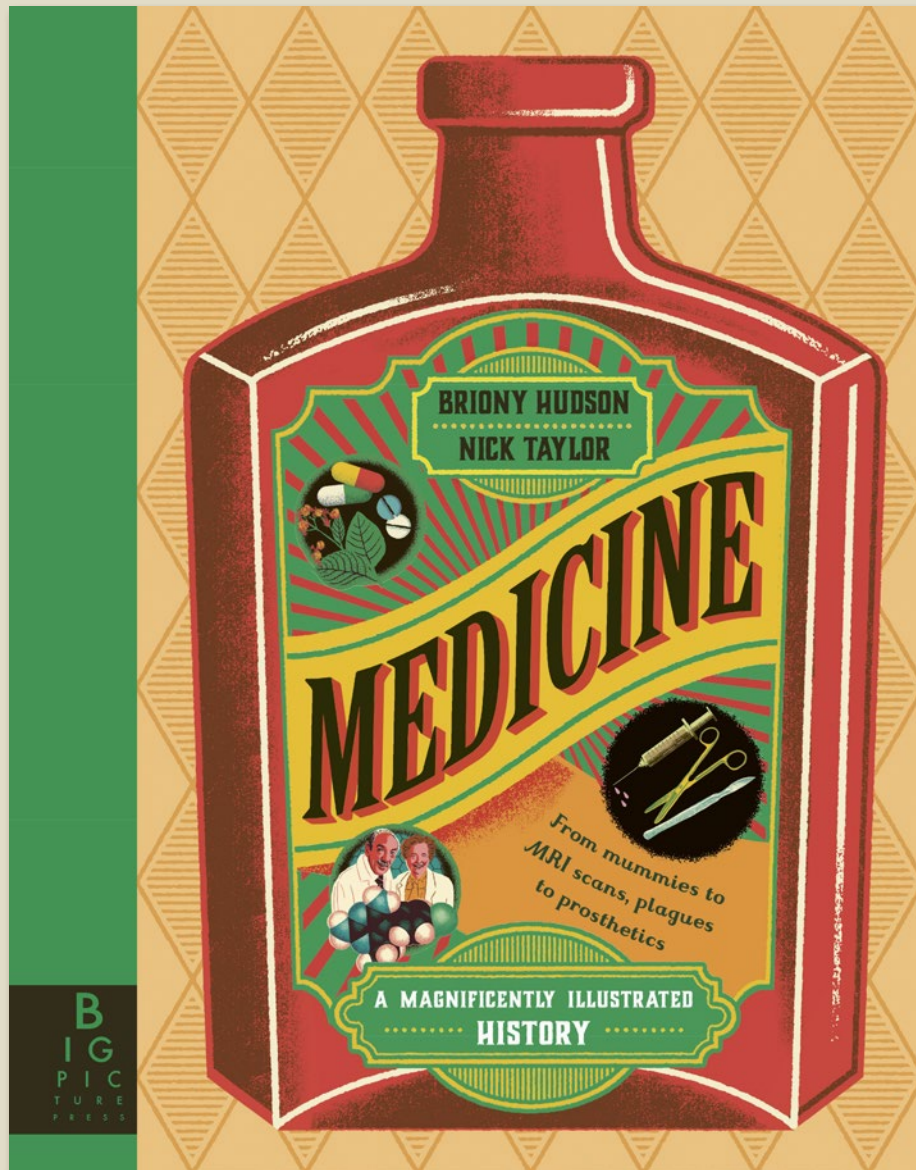
KNIVES

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

RAI STONES

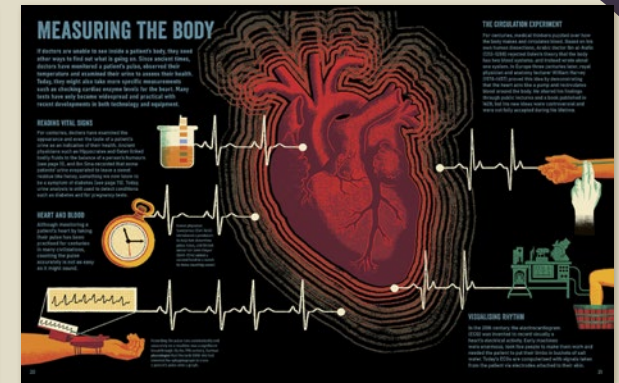
The small Pacific island of Yap possesses the world's biggest money. Rai stones are huge discs of rock weighing up to 8 tonnes each. The stones are rarely moved, and are not used for day-to-day transactions, but they change hands as ceremonial gifts, to forge alliances, resolve conflicts or to apologise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

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Freight On Board	17/07/2024
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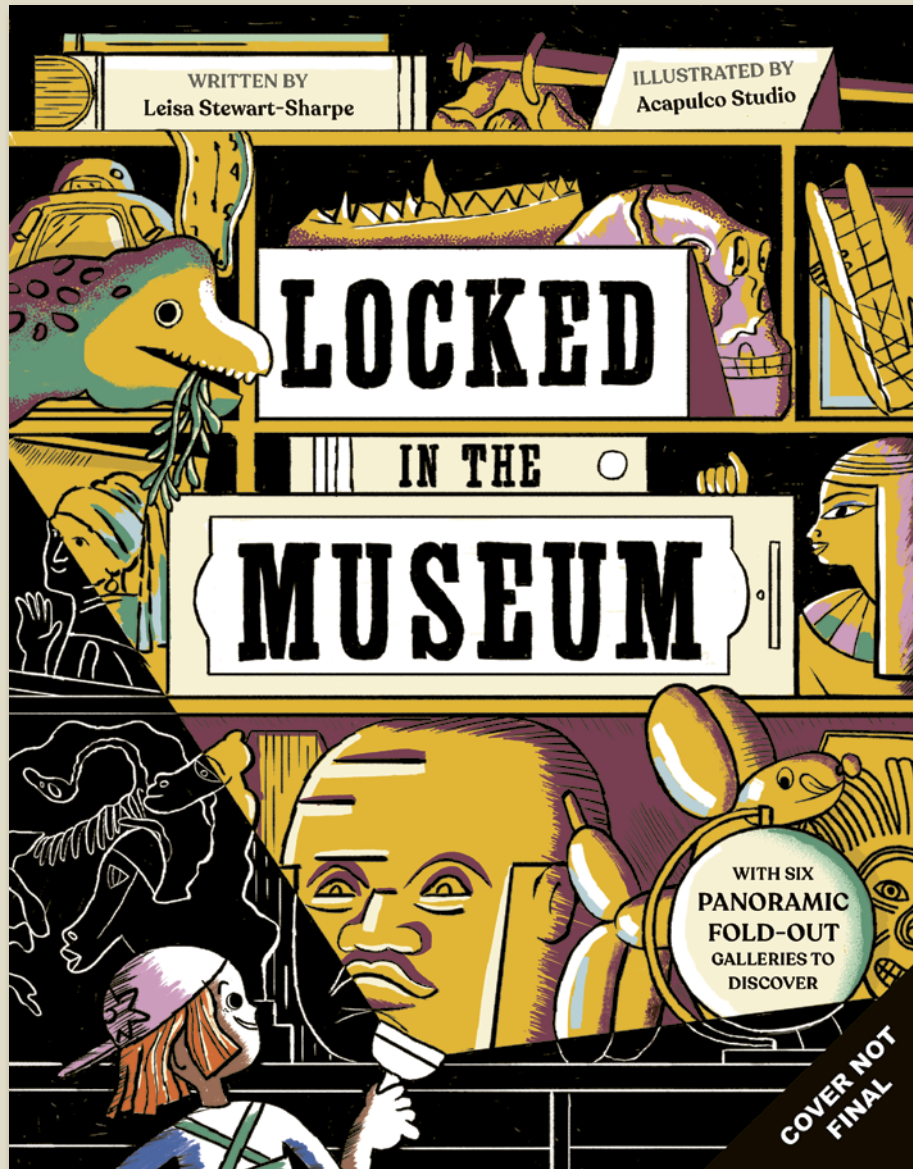
This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

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



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Illustrator	Nick Taylor
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Word Count	15000 words
Rights Available	World

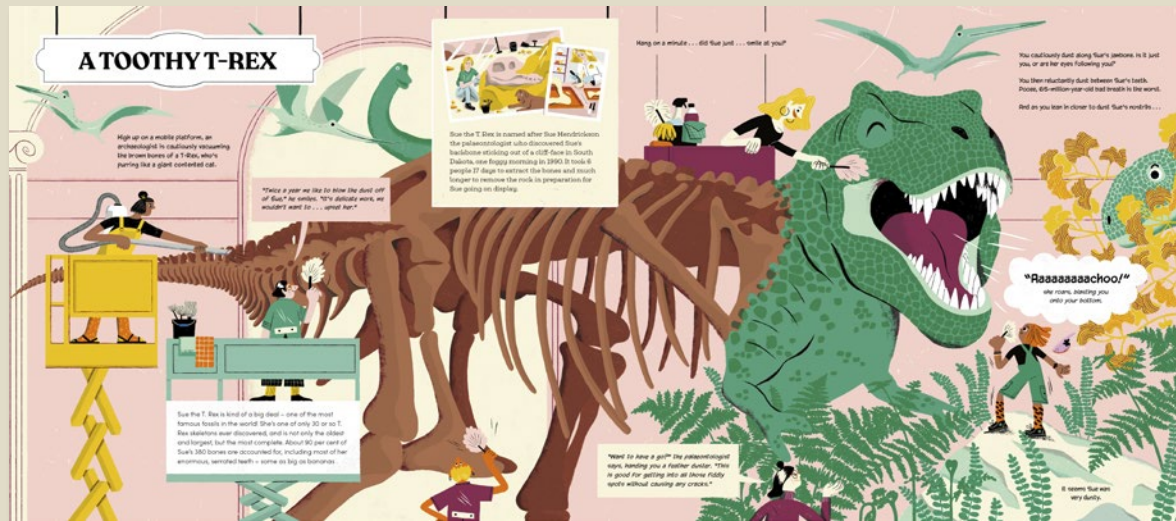
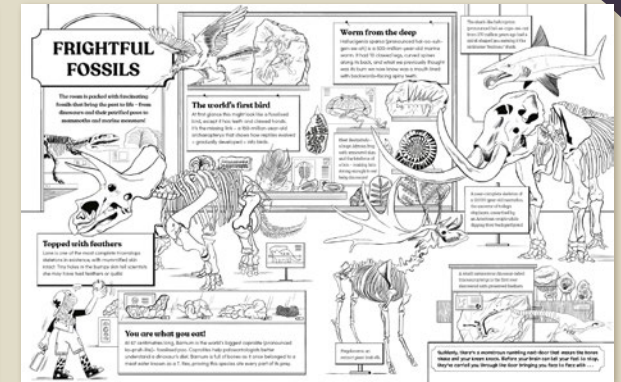
Locked in the Museum



What if, for one night only, some of the world's oldest, rarest, and most beautiful items could all be found under one roof? And what if that magical night was tonight, and you had the ticket to see them all. So, what are you waiting for? Welcome to the most marvellous museum.

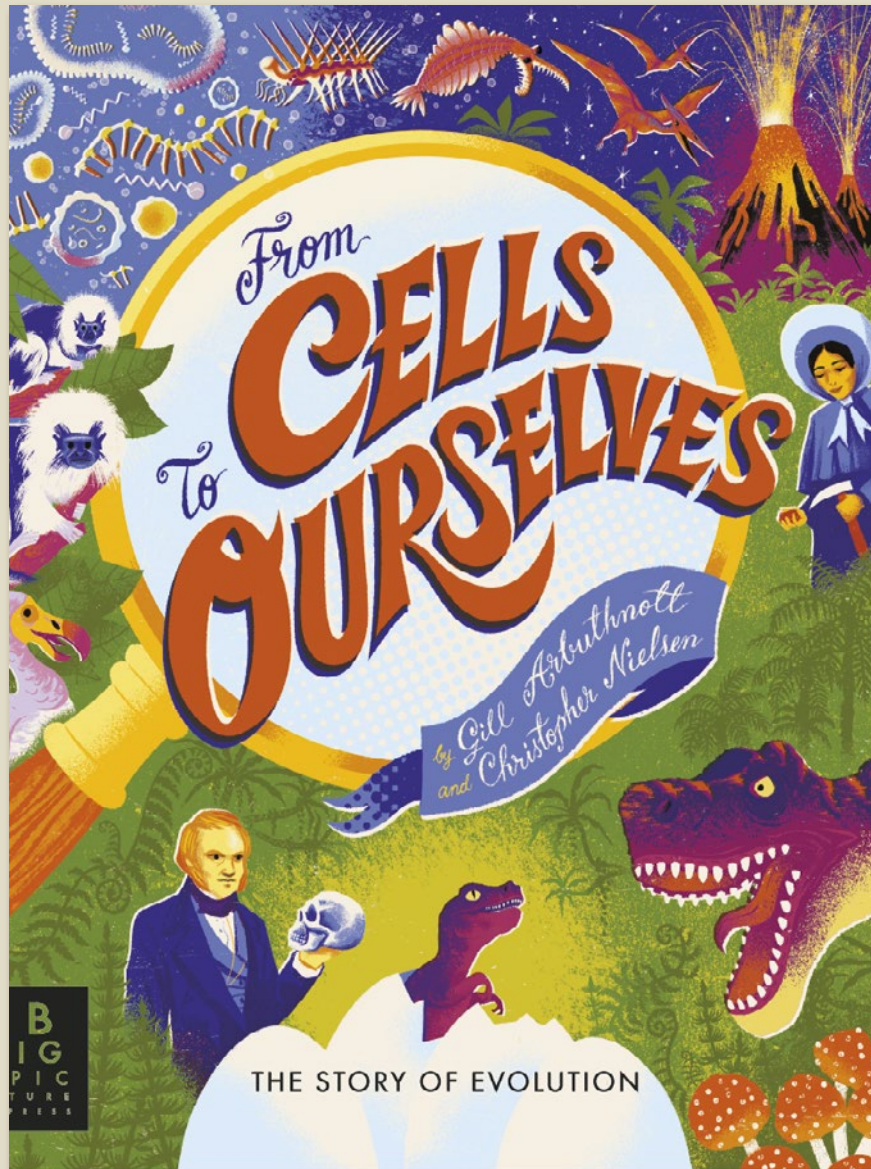
- A thrilling behind-the-scenes look at the inner workings of a museum, with 6 single page gatefolds.

Locked in the Museum



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Illustrator	Acapulco Studio
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Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World

From Cells to Ourselves



From the Big Bang to the abundance of life that surrounds us today, this beautiful book is the story of evolution, from the very first cells to ourselves.

- The third title in the *Balloon to the Moon* series, which won the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards 2019
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a journey through one of the most fascinating subjects in natural history
- Gill Arbutnott is a former secondary school science teacher.
- Cover treatments: 100% foil, uncoated varnish

From Cells to Ourselves

HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

THE 1920s American chemist Stanley Miller and British physicist James Watson conducted the first experiment to show how simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1953 American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for building an organism.

1960s American biologist Lynn Margulis and British biologist George Odling-Smee proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which suggests that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and eventually became part of it.

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

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

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

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

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

THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

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

MARY ANNING (1799-1847) was a fossil collector in Lyme Regis, Dorset. She was the first to describe the pterosaur, a flying reptile that lived in the Jurassic period. She also discovered the first ichthyosaur, a marine reptile that lived in the same period.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861) was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to describe the dinosaur, a large land-dwelling animal that lived in the Mesozoic period. He also discovered the first fossil of a dinosaur, a large land-dwelling animal that lived in the Mesozoic period.

RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892) was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to describe the dinosaur, a large land-dwelling animal that lived in the Mesozoic period. He also discovered the first fossil of a dinosaur, a large land-dwelling animal that lived in the Mesozoic period.

OSBORN MARTELL (1790-1852) was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to describe the dinosaur, a large land-dwelling animal that lived in the Mesozoic period. He also discovered the first fossil of a dinosaur, a large land-dwelling animal that lived in the Mesozoic period.

THE GREAT OCEAN WASH RIVALRY was a competition between two paleontologists to discover the first fossil of a dinosaur. The rivalry was between Richard Owen and William Buckland.

THE END OF THE DINOSAUR AGE

For a long time, people believed that the dinosaurs were a separate group from the other animals that lived on Earth. But in the 19th century, scientists discovered that the dinosaurs were actually a group of animals that lived on Earth.

1830 American geologist James Hutton proposed the theory of uniformitarianism, which suggests that the Earth's features were formed by the same processes that are still operating today.

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EARLY IDEAS ABOUT EVOLUTION

How long is a million seconds? Have you been alive for one billion seconds? What was happening a million days ago? We find it very difficult to comprehend these huge numbers. If we don't have a feel for how long a million seconds is, how can we possibly comprehend time spans of millions or billions of years? This is one reason why some people have a problem with evolution. The idea that single, primitive cells evolved into all the species that have ever lived seems incredible, unless you get to grips with the timespans involved.

In ancient Greece, philosopher **Anaximander** suggested that one type of animal could change into another, while **Empedocles** thought that new types of living things could be made from a range of parts that already existed.

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

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

GRADUAL CHANGES

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

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

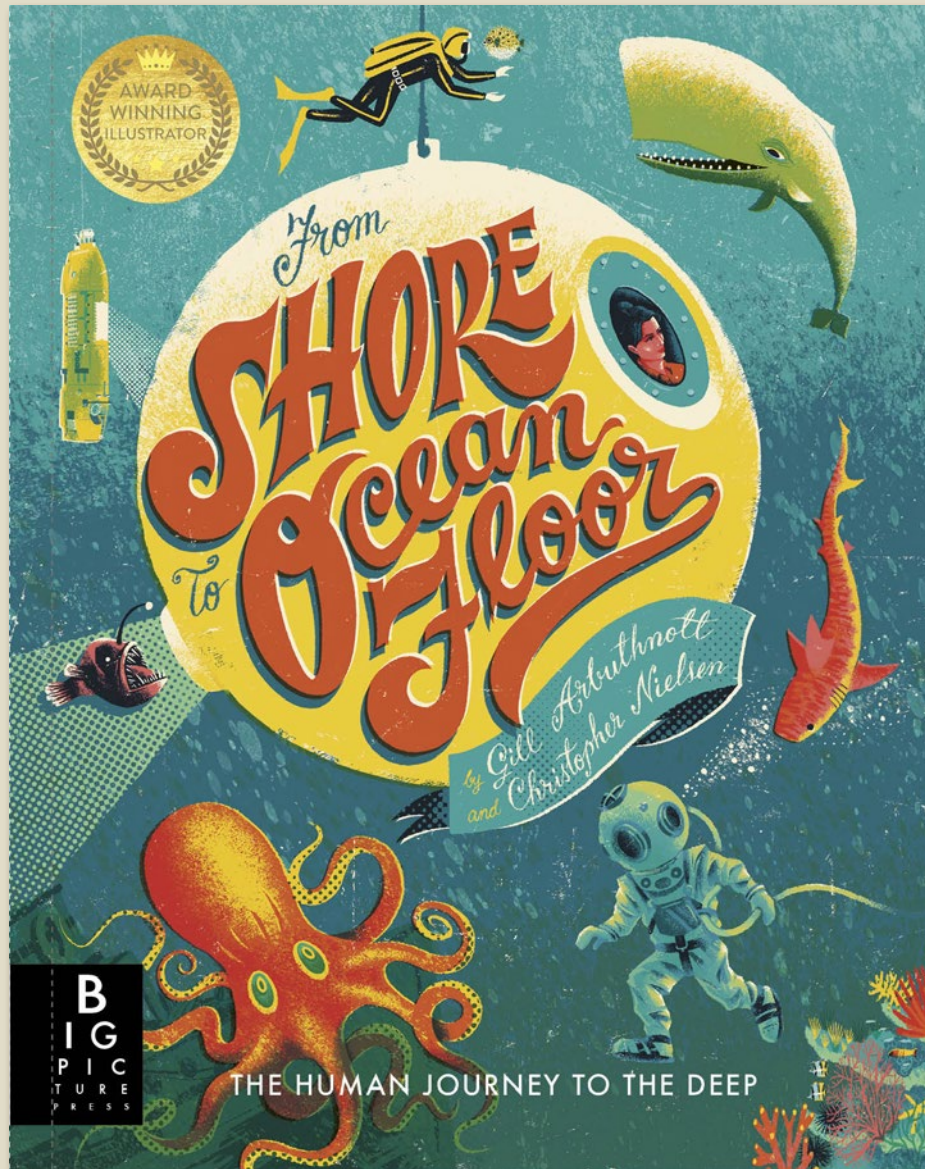
- 1) Early giraffes had short necks.
- 2) Giraffes reach upward to graze on leaves.
- 3) This stretches their necks very slightly over their lifetimes.
- 4) The next generation of giraffes inherits these slightly longer necks.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at modern,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

THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:

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

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Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12000 words
Freight On Board	30/11/2023
Rights Available	World

From Shore to Ocean Floor



From sandy beaches to mysterious, inky depths, this beautiful book is the story of ocean exploration.

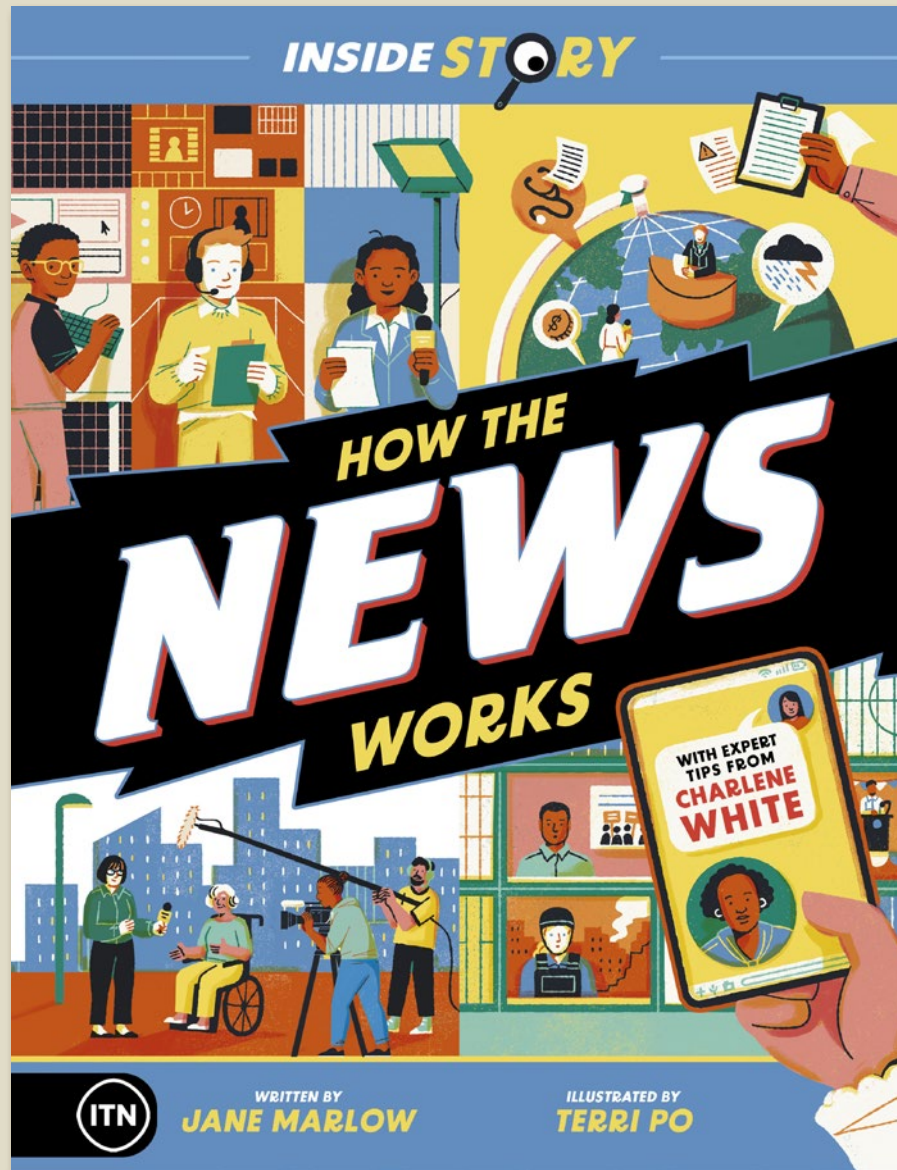
- Sequel to *Balloon to the Moon*, winner of the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a narrative journey through one of the world's most fascinating stories of exploration
- Gill Arbuthnott is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

From Shore to Ocean Floor



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Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the News Works



Get the inside story on today's most important topics and learn to navigate the news like a pro!

- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by lived experiences of real journalists from across the news sector.
- News from a global perspective: look at key moments in news history and stories that shaped the world from Europe, America, China, Indonesia, India and more.

Inside Story: How the News Works

WHAT IS FAKE NEWS?

The most important thing about the news is that it's trustworthy. But what does that mean? How do you know if you're getting the real story? What are the signs of fake news? How do you spot it? How do you report it? How do you avoid it?

Don't believe the bait!

The news is important to you because it tells you what's going on in the world. But it's also important to you because it tells you what's going on in your own life. So when you see a headline that says "BIG NEWS! YOU'VE WON THE LOTTO!" or "YOUR FRIEND IS DEAD!" it's probably a bait to get you to click on a link. Don't click! It's probably a scam or a hoax.

How fake news creates mischief

Fake news is a type of misinformation that is often spread online. It can be used to spread fear, anger, or hatred. It can also be used to influence elections or to damage a person's reputation.

Types of fake news

There are many different types of fake news. Some are designed to be funny or entertaining, while others are designed to be harmful. Some examples include:

- Clickbait:** Headlines that are designed to get you to click on a link, but the content is often misleading or untrue.
- Deepfakes:** Fake videos or audio recordings that look or sound like real ones.
- Bot networks:** Groups of fake accounts that are used to spread fake news or to influence social media trends.
- Impersonation:** Fake profiles that impersonate real people to spread fake news or to scam others.

NEWS ALERT
CITRUS NEWS

WELCOME TO THE NEWSROOM

You've probably seen news stories written by a reporter or a news anchor. But what do they do? How do they get their stories? What are the different jobs in a newsroom?

Meet our newsreader

Newsreaders are the people who read the news on television and radio. They are responsible for presenting the news in a clear and concise way. They also have to be able to handle any questions or interruptions that may come up during the broadcast.

ON ASSIGNMENT

News reporters are the people who go out into the world to gather news. They are responsible for finding stories, interviewing people, and writing articles. They also have to be able to handle any dangerous or difficult situations that may arise.

A newsreader's day behind the scenes

Newsreaders have a busy day behind the scenes. They have to be in the newsroom early in the morning to get ready for the broadcast. They also have to be able to handle any technical issues that may arise during the broadcast.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS PROCESS

The news process is a complex one that involves many different people and jobs. From the reporters who gather the news to the editors who write the articles, each person plays a vital role in getting the news to you.

Editors

Editors are the people who are responsible for deciding what news stories to publish. They also have to make sure that the news is accurate and unbiased. They also have to be able to handle any technical issues that may arise during the broadcast.

On the road team

News reporters often have to travel to different parts of the world to gather news. They are responsible for finding stories, interviewing people, and writing articles. They also have to be able to handle any dangerous or difficult situations that may arise.

On the road team

The on the road team is made up of reporters, photographers, and videographers. They are responsible for gathering news from different parts of the world. They also have to be able to handle any dangerous or difficult situations that may arise.

Different rules for different countries

Every country in the world has its own rules and laws about who can publish news and what they can say. Some countries might be more lenient than others. Some countries might not treat their news as being impartial, which is why it's important to know whether the news you're getting is balanced or if it supports a specific point of view.

ASK ME ANYTHING

IS IT ALWAYS WRONG FOR NEWS ORGANISATIONS TO HAVE AN OPINION?

Not necessarily - as long as you know what that opinion is. But this might take a bit of investigating as it's not always obvious. There's a place for opinionated news but it needs to be clear that a report or feature is commenting on a story rather than reporting it.

Making your mind up

Hearing a range of views about a topic can often help you form your own opinions. Sometimes it's easy to know what you think about things. Do you like strawberries? No. Do you think koolas are cute? Yes. Do you like going on holiday? Absolutely!

Other times, questions are more complicated and it's important to have as much information as possible before making your mind up. Is nuclear power good or bad? Should school exams be banned? Should 16-year-olds be allowed to vote?

The news often looks at these trickier questions, so it's essential to know if a news platform has a specific opinion about the issues they're covering. That way you can work out if you're only hearing one side of a story or if you need to look elsewhere to find a balanced view.

It's my way or the highway!

Some news organisations make commitments to produce news that is impartial. Some examples are ITN, the BBC and the Associated Press. These values apply to all their platforms; whether you go to their social media pages, websites or watch them on TV, their content follows the same standards and rules.

But news platforms that aren't impartial can sometimes support the views of the person who owns them. Let's say a news organisation is owned by someone who loves lots of money from selling lemonade. It might not be in its interest to write reports that criticise lemonade, even if they are true. In fact, it could be more likely to report news that shows lemonade in a good light and only criticises other fizzy drinks.

Another big influence on news is politics. Just like the lemonade seller, news platforms might only publish positive news about a political group their owner supports and leave out negative facts and opinions. It's really important to make an informed decision on big topics like this, so it's a good idea to find another platform that reports the other side of the story too, or one that covers both.

APPLE JUICE FAILS SAFETY STANDARDS

INVESTORS LOSING TEST

ORANGE MAN BAD! SAYS WHISTLE BLOWER

ORANGE COOP SUSPECTED FOR TRICKS

CITRUS NEWS

NEWS ALERT

WHAT IS CLICKBAIT?

Clickbait describes a headline that is so outrageous or tempting that it makes you click through to read the whole story. The more clicks or views this content gets, the more money the owner makes from advertisers. They might look like real news stories but a headline about a celebrity that sounds a bit unlikely about trigger a warning to think more deeply about whether the story is true. Think about whether you want those stories to make more money through your clicks!

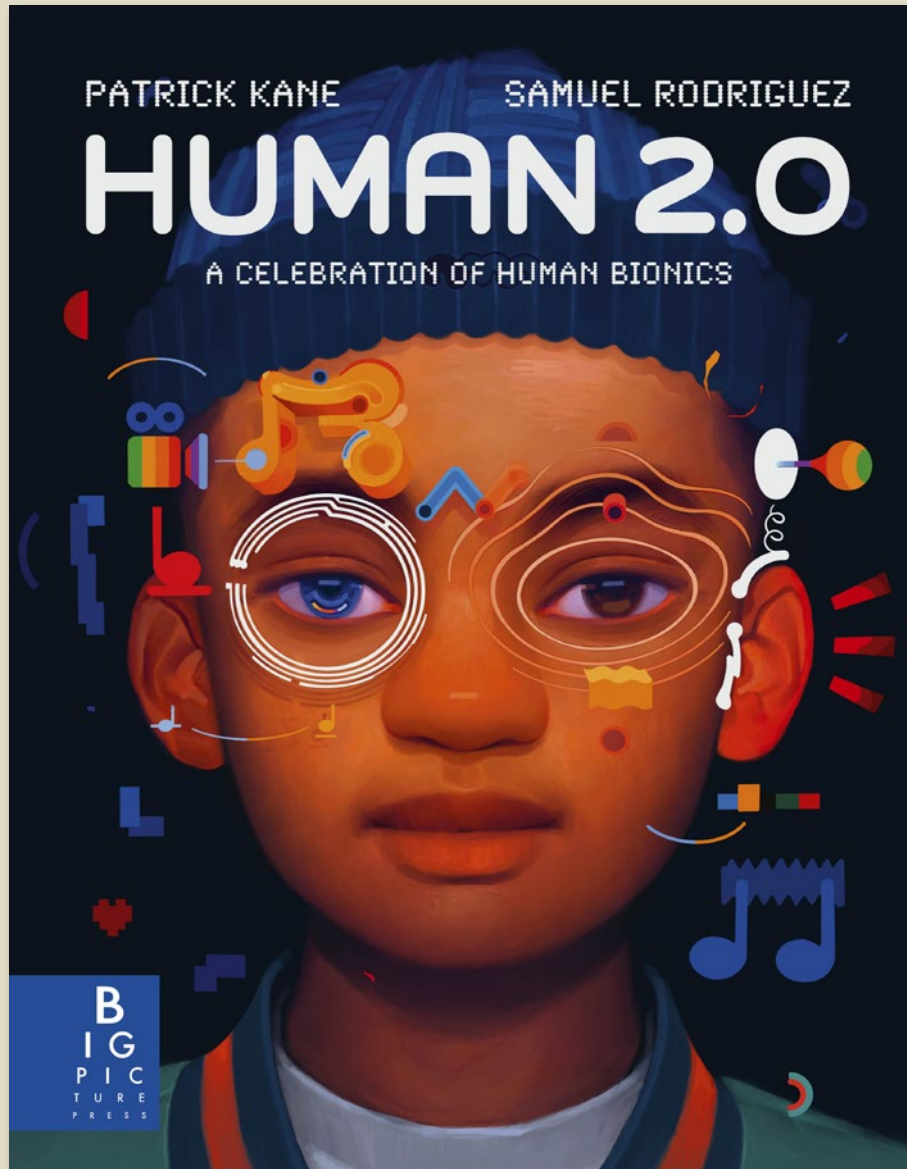
SCIENTISTS DON'T WANT YOU TO KNOW TAP ONE VIEWED TRICK

FLYING PIP SUITED

ON ASSIGNMENT
NEWSPAPERS VS. BROADCAST NEWS VS. ONLINE NEWS

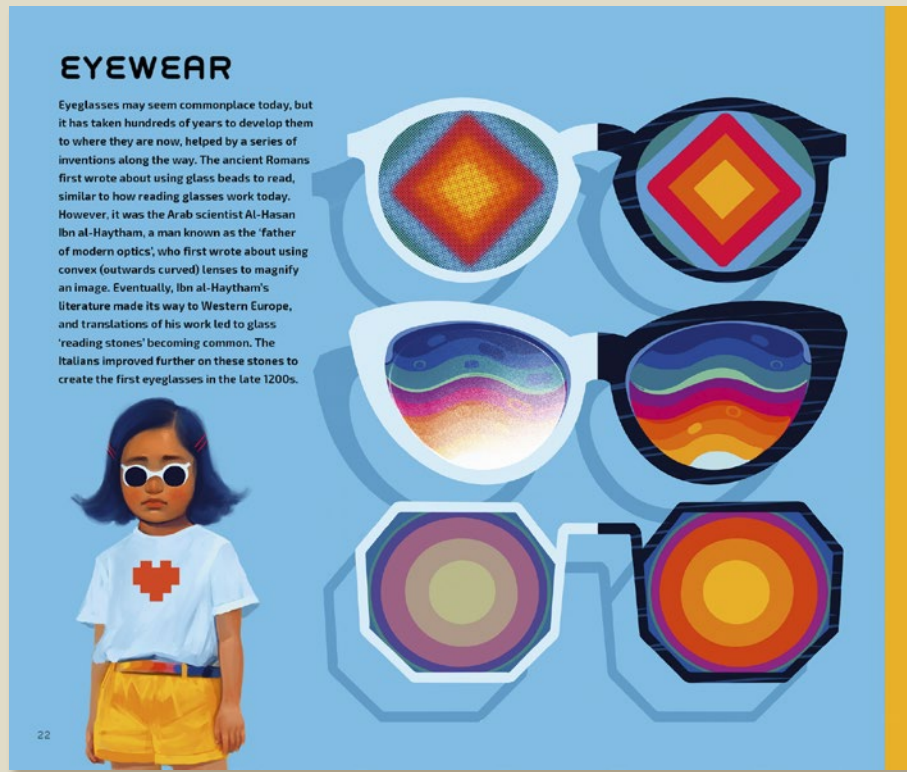
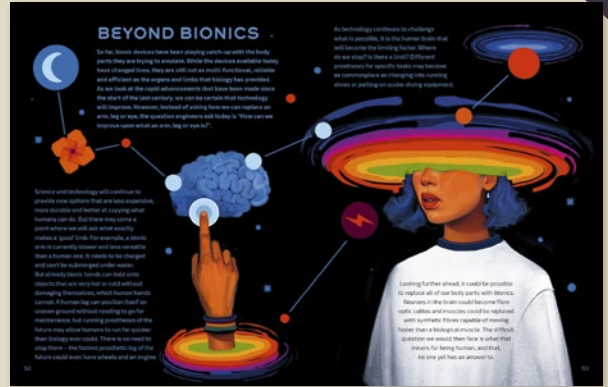
Find three versions of the same news story: one from a news organisation you know and trust, one from a news website you don't know and another is a print or online newspaper. Can you work out if they are fair and balanced or whether they have a specific point of view?

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Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	16/11/2023
Rights Available	World



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

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



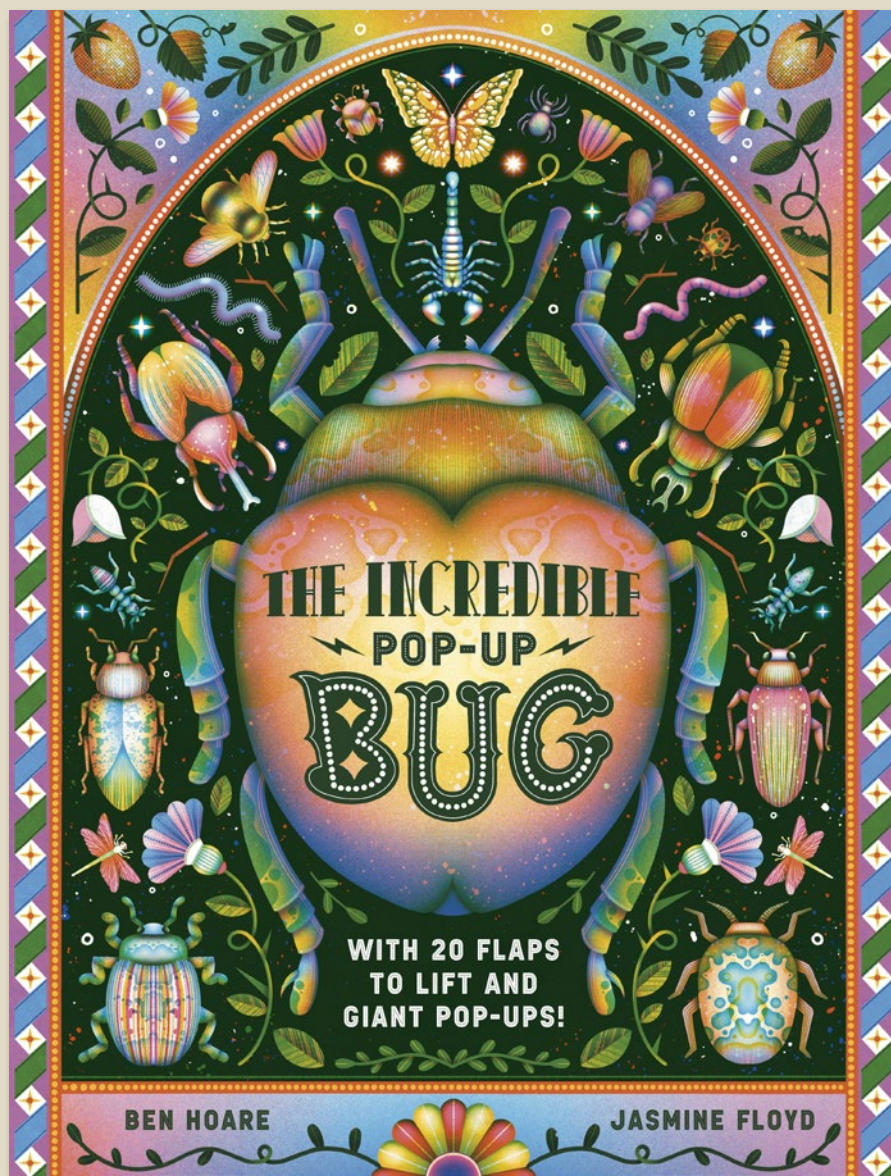
New materials have allowed frames for glasses to become lighter and more durable. The colour of lenses has changed too, creating the first purpose-built sunglasses. These work by adding cerium oxide (a type of chemical compound) into the glass to filter out harmful ultraviolet light from the sun. Sunglasses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

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

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

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Illustrator	Sam Rodriguez
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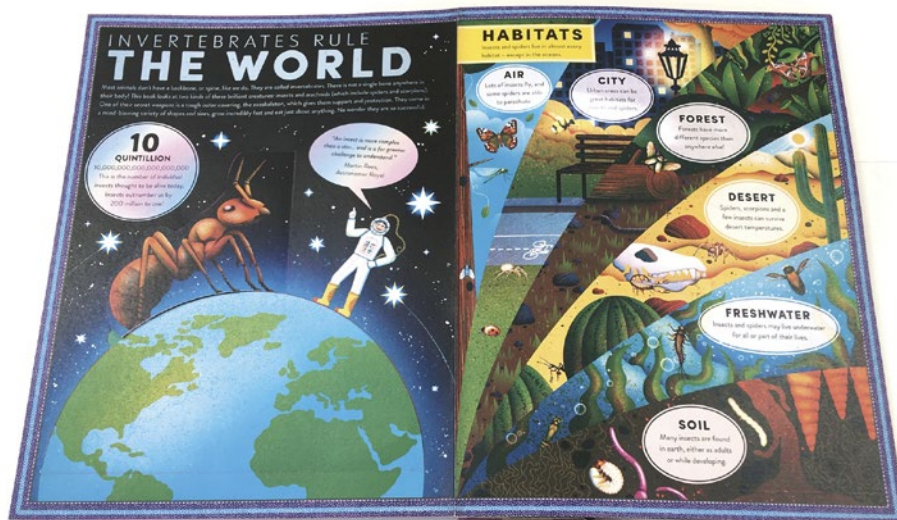
The Incredible Pop-up Bug



An intricate pop-up book bursting with beautiful bugs.

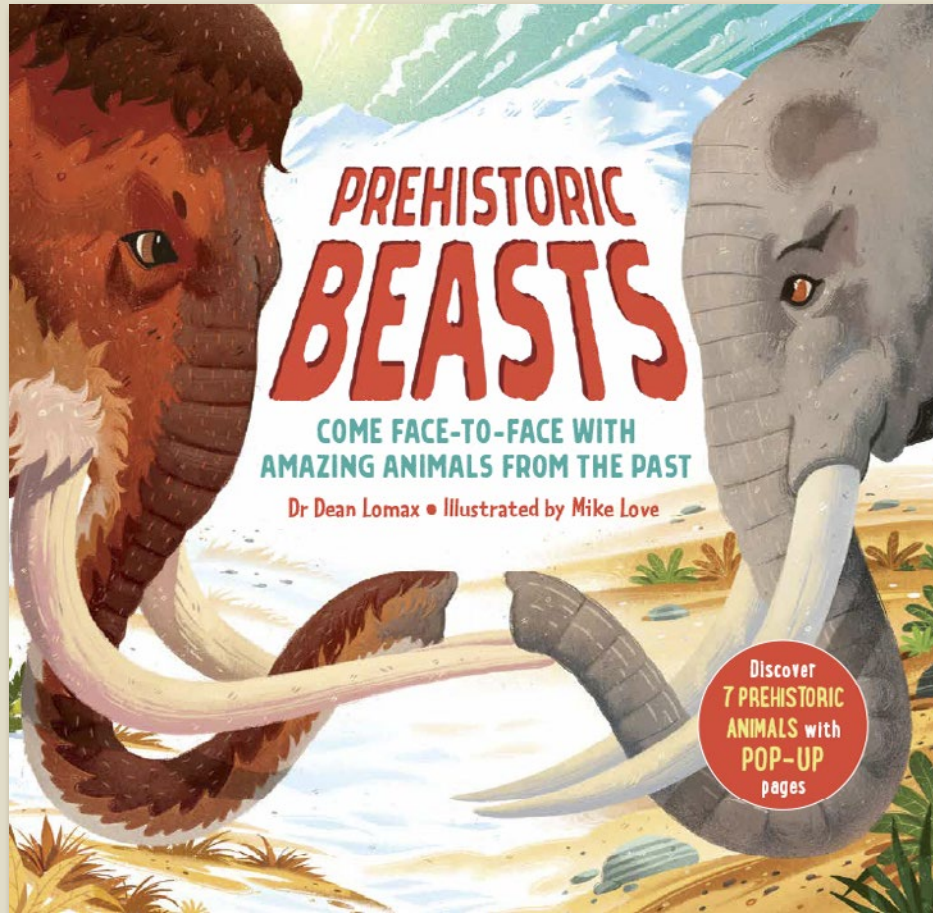
- Incredible paper-engineering - with 20 flaps to lift on every page and three complex multi-layered pop-ups (Rhinoceros beetle; Monarch butterfly; Red-knee tarantula).
- Written by Ben Hoare, an award-winning journalist who has written and edited books and magazines for DK, the BBC, London's Natural History Museum and many others. His books *An Anthology of Intriguing Animals* (2018) and *Wonders of Nature* (2019) are international bestsellers.
- Illustrated by rising star Jasmine Floyd.
- Cover finish: holographic foil + embossing + spot UV

The Incredible Pop-up Bug



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Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
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Prehistoric Beasts



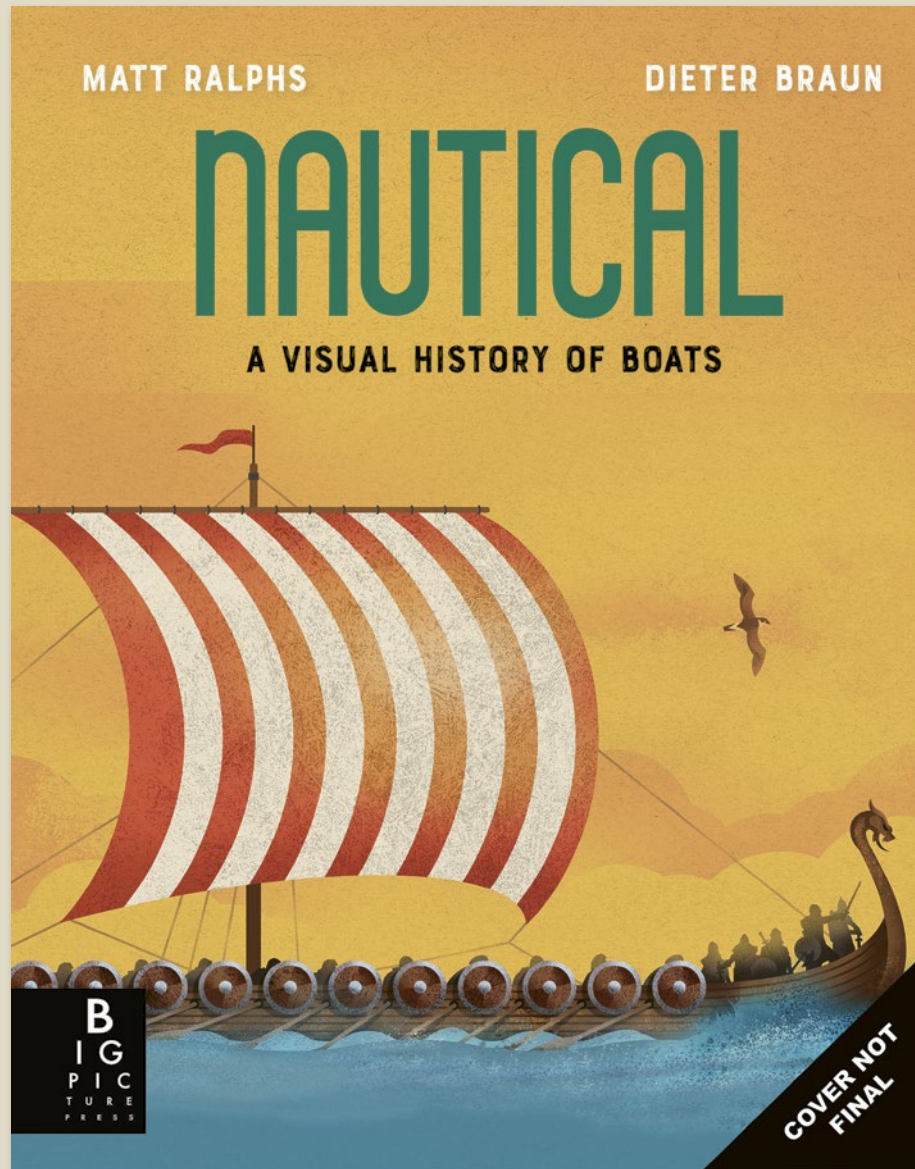
Discover Pop-up Prehistoric Animals

- *Prehistoric Pets* (2020) was shortlisted for ASE Book of the Year 2021.
- Features 7 wild animals and their fascinating animal ancestors
- CONTENTS: Dragonfly / *Meganeura* 305-299 mya (before dinosaurs!); Great White Shark / *Megolodon* 16-3.6 mya ago; African elephant / Woolly Mammoth 400,000-4,000 ya; American Alligator / *Deinosuchus* 82-75 mya; Emperor penguin / *Icadytes* 36 mya; Sloth / *Megatherium* 100,000-10,000 ya; Blue whale / *Pakicetus* 50-45 mya
- Dean is a palaeontologist, as well as a science communicator, author of *Dinosaurs of the British Isles* and expert presenter on ITV's *Dinosaur Britain*. He has discovered 6 new species, including a Velociraptor-like dinosaur.
- Fold-out pages reveal pop-up prehistoric animals that 'jump' out of the page

Prehistoric Beasts

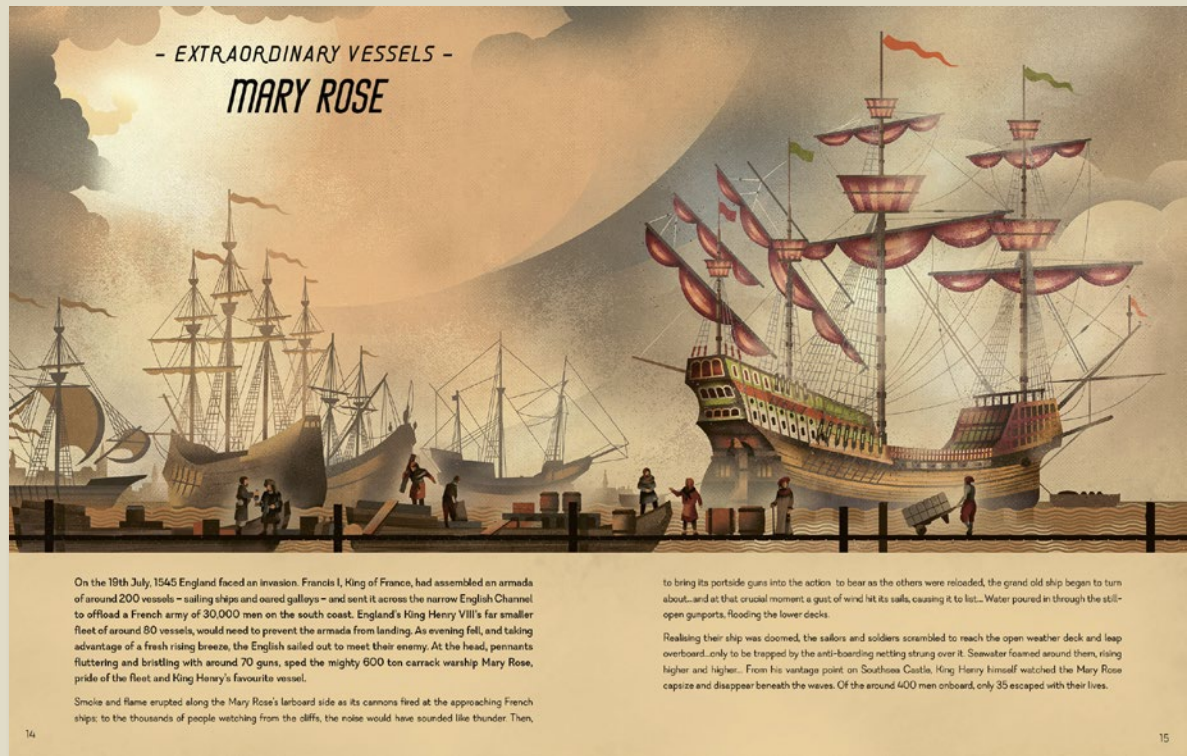
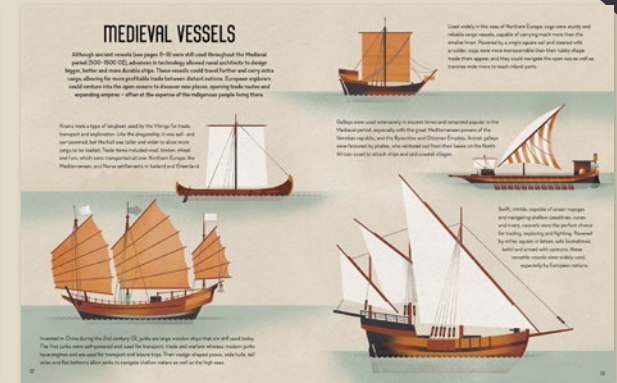
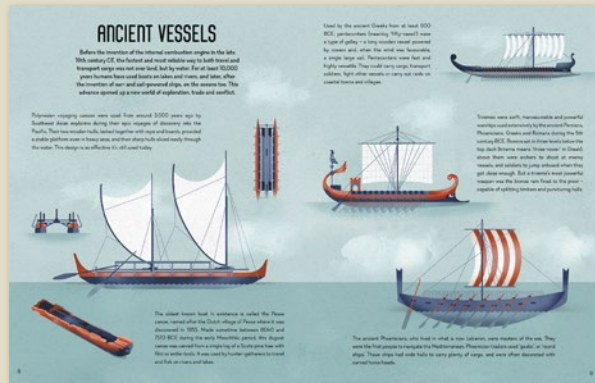


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Author	Dean Lomax
Illustrator	Mike Love
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Word Count	5000 words
Rights Available	World

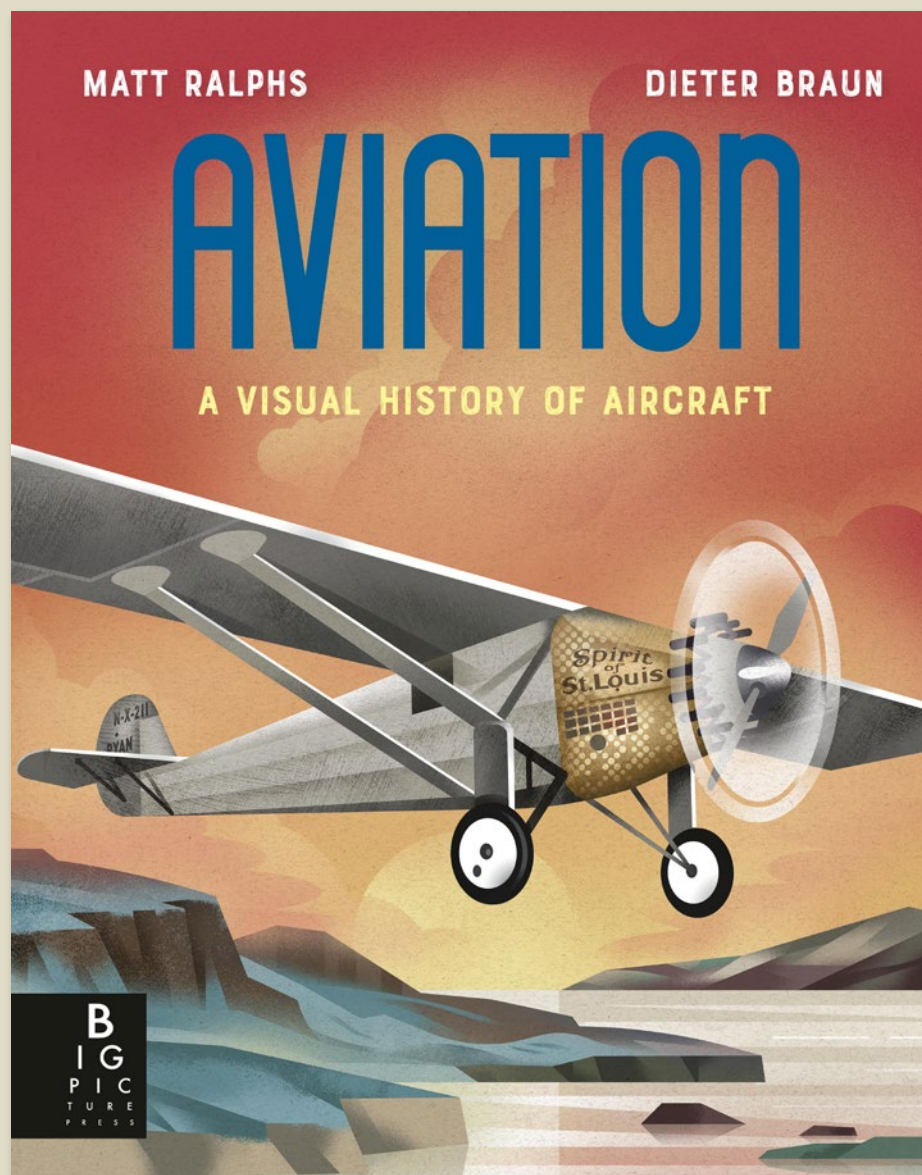


A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

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

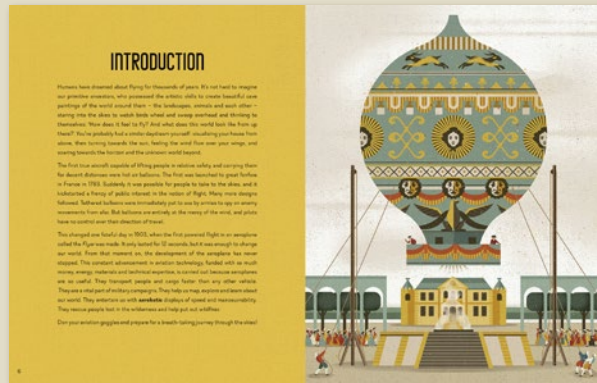


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Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Translation Files	23/09/2024
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Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World



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

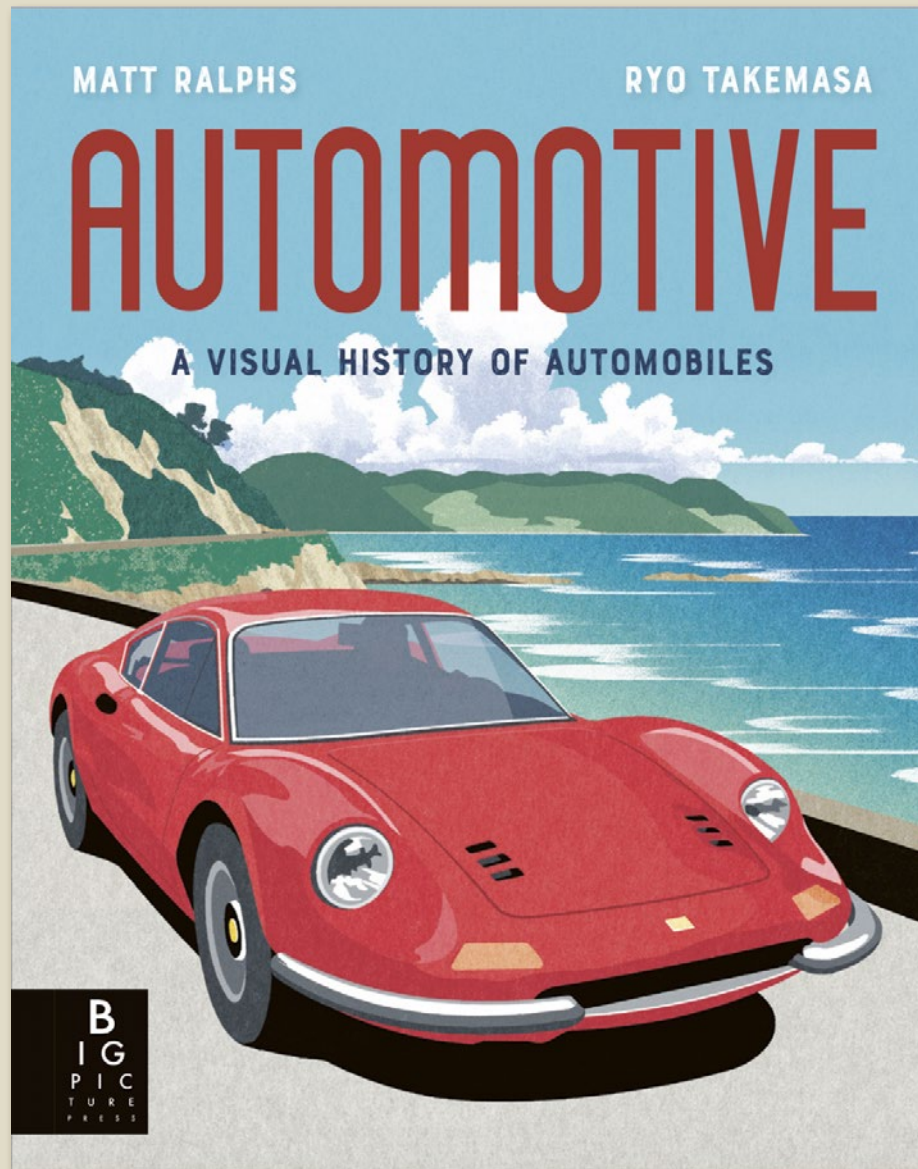
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once;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



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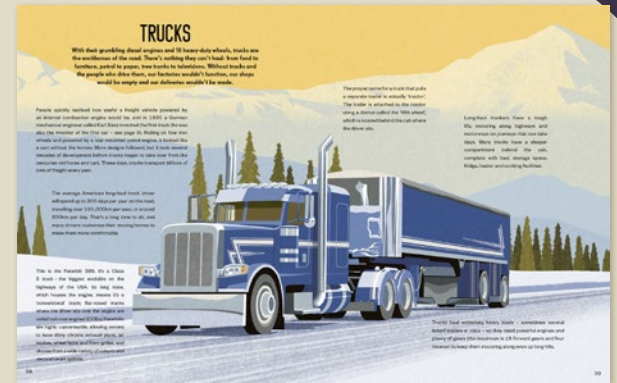
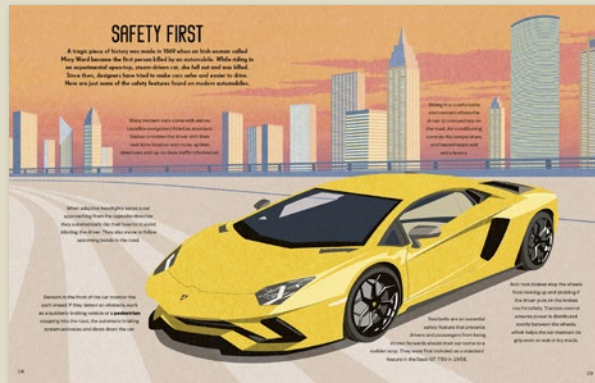
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Rights Available	World



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

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



STEAM AND ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES

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

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

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

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

EARLY ENGINES

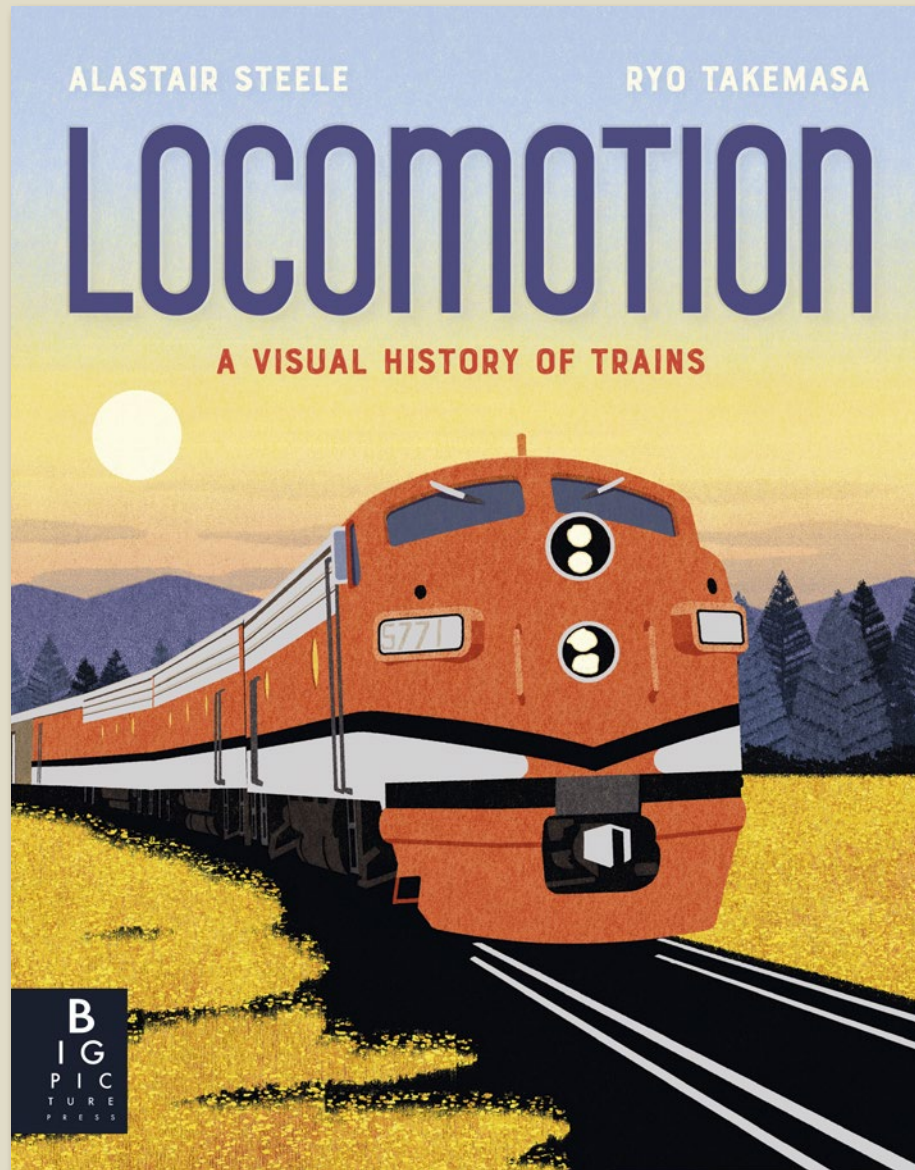
The age of the automobile really began with the invention of the internal combustion engine. When fuels such as petrol, diesel or kerosene are burned (or 'combusted') inside the engine (using an oxidizer such as air), they produce kinetic energy, which makes the vehicle move. Internal combustion engines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

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

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

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

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Rights Available	World



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

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

Locomotion

THE FIRST RAILWAYS

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

Railways were first used before the first steam engines were invented. These 'rattlers' appeared in Europe during the 17th century and were developed to haul heavy loads. They were used to transport coal, iron, and other heavy goods. The first railway was built in 1725 in Cornwall, England, to transport tin ore from the mines to the coast.

The first steam engines were used in Britain during the 18th century to pump water to mine shafts. In 1769, James Watt's parallel motion linkage was a major improvement. In 1781, Richard Trevithick built the first steam-powered locomotive.

Over the next few decades, engineers sought to make the steam engine more efficient. In 1784, James Watt's parallel motion linkage was a major improvement. In 1781, Richard Trevithick built the first steam-powered locomotive.

By the 1820s, the first passenger railways had opened. The first public railway to use steam locomotives was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which opened in 1825. It was built to transport coal from the mines to the city of Manchester.

THE GAUGE

One of the earliest and most significant developments in railway engineering was the standard gauge. This gauge is the distance between the rails, which is 4 feet 8 1/2 inches (1,435 mm). It was first used on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, and it has since become the standard gauge for most railways in the world.

The standard gauge was not used until the late 18th century. Before that, railways used a variety of gauges. Some were as narrow as 1 foot 6 inches, while others were as wide as 6 feet. The standard gauge was chosen because it was a good compromise between the narrow and wide gauges.

The standard gauge was first used on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which opened in 1825. It was built to transport coal from the mines to the city of Manchester. The standard gauge has since become the standard gauge for most railways in the world.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

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

It was the first to pass through the water in the boiler, and it was the first to have a separate firebox, making the boiler more efficient.

As the pressure built, the water in the boiler turned to steam. This steam was used to power the pistons, which in turn were connected to the wheels. The pistons were connected to the wheels by a long rod, which was attached to the wheels by a crank. This design allowed the locomotive to move forward.

The first steam locomotive was built by Richard Trevithick in 1804. It was used to transport iron ore from the mines to the city of Merthyr Tydfil. The locomotive was called 'Pen-y-darwen' and it was the first to use a separate firebox.

The first passenger railway was built in 1825. It was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which was built to transport coal from the mines to the city of Manchester. The railway was the first to use steam locomotives.

- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small 19th-century engineering. It was built in 1825, the first year of the railway boom in the north of Wales. It was built to transport slate from the mines to the coast. The railway was the first to use steam locomotives.

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ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

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

The first electric passenger train was presented by Werner von Siemens at an exhibition in Berlin in 1837. Consisting of a small locomotive and three cars, it reached a speed of just 13km/h.

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

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

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

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

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

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

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

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The Science of Sound

The Science of Sound



B P P

COVER TO BE REVEALED

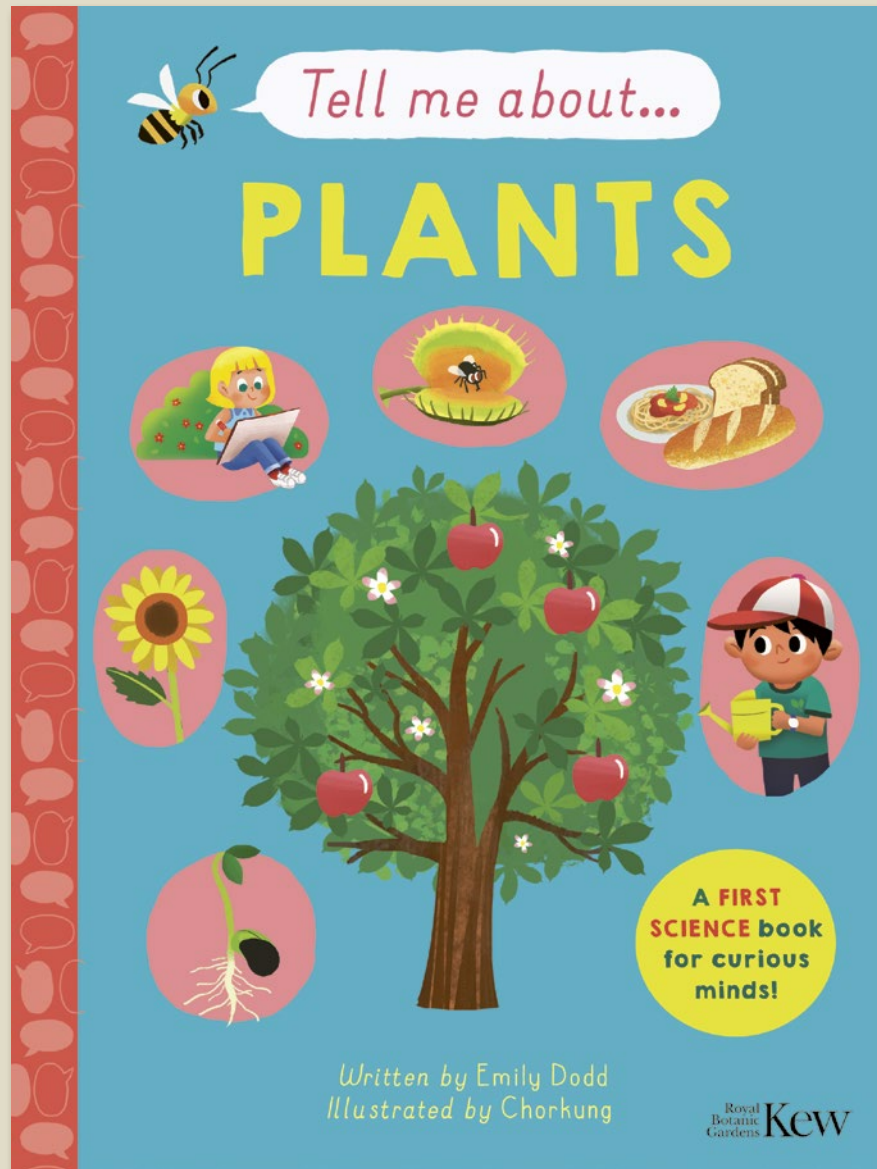
A visual exploration of the science behind sound and music.

- An visually extraordinary take on the subject of sound
- Perfect for primary schools (on KS2 curriculum), but also the ideal gift book for general interest readers
- Engaging text by Trevor Cox - a professor of acoustics and engineering at Salford University.

The Science of Sound

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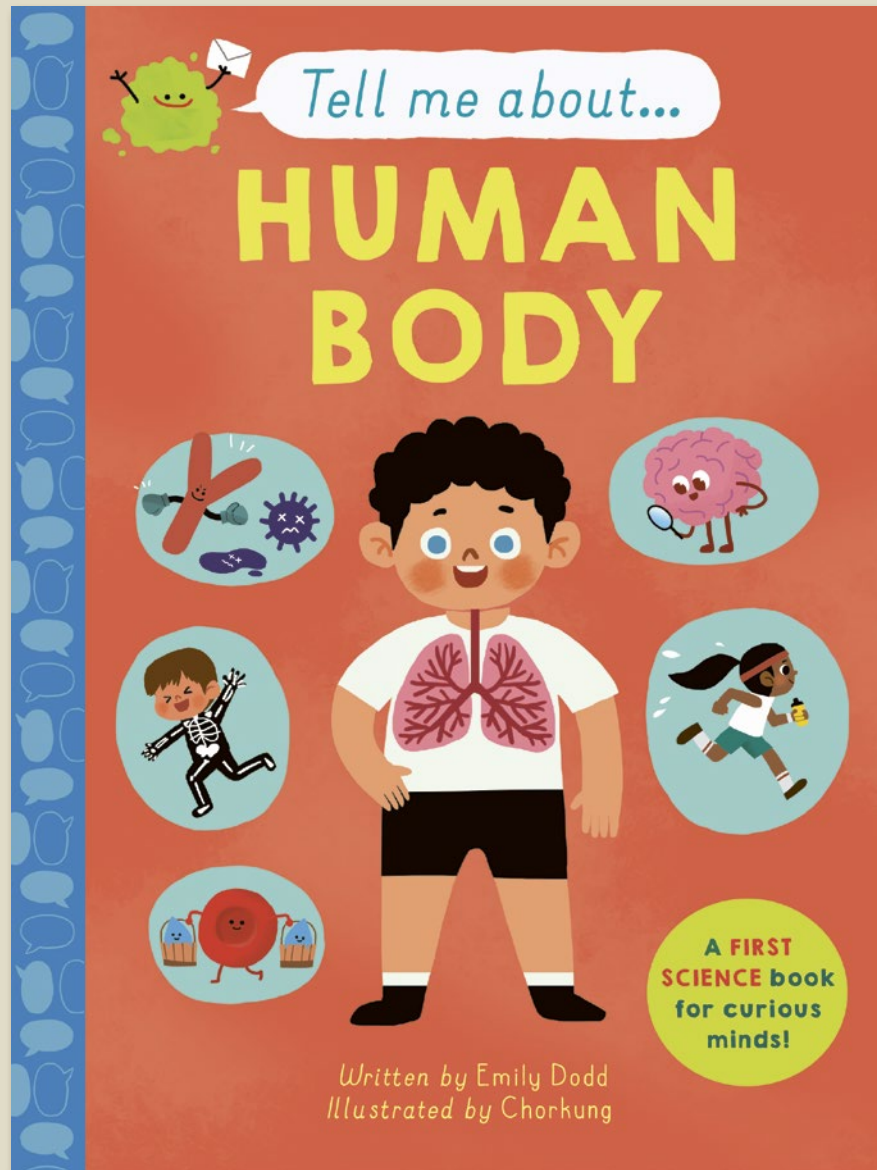
Tell Me About: Plants



Big science for little readers

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

Tell Me About: The Human Body



Big science for little readers

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

Tell Me About: The Human Body

Brilliant Body

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Skin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Skeleton

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Muscles

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

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

Great teamwork muscles!

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

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

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

Cardiac muscles make your heart squash to pump blood.

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

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

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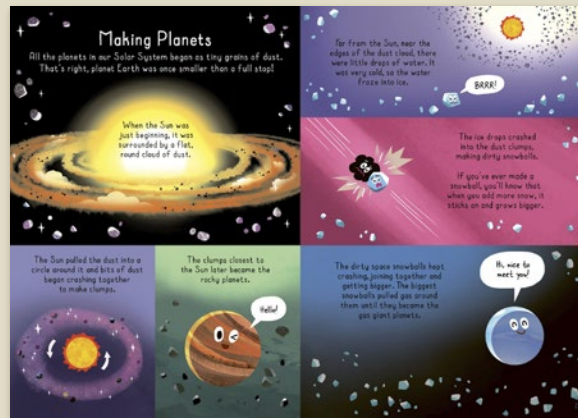
Tell Me About: Space



Big science for little readers.

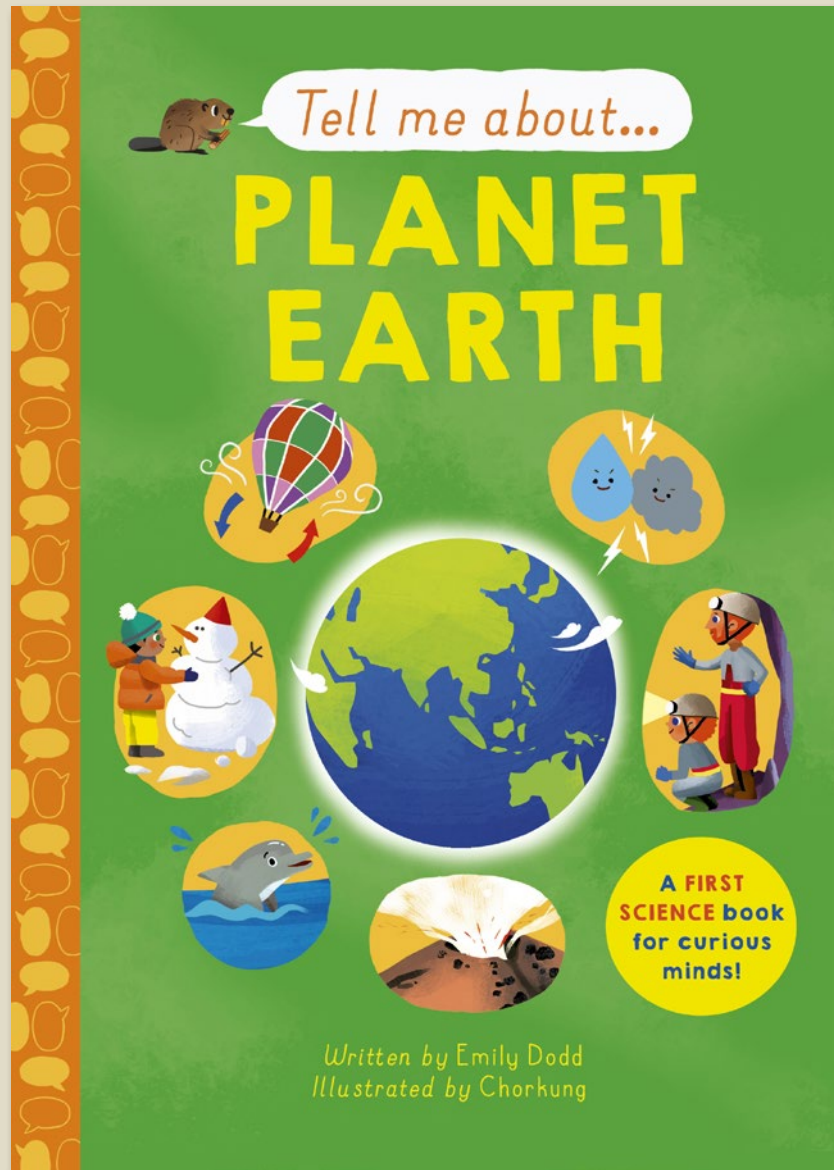
- The third title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at space for young children, featuring topics such as: planets and moons, the solar system, stars and galaxy, constellations, what's in the night sky, gravity, the big bang, going into space and much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

Tell Me About: Space



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Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2800 words
Rights Available	World

Tell Me About: Planet Earth



Big science for little readers.

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

Earth is Home

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

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

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

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

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

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

Caves

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digging and Drilling

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oceans

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

Waves

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

Tides

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

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

Low tide

High tide

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

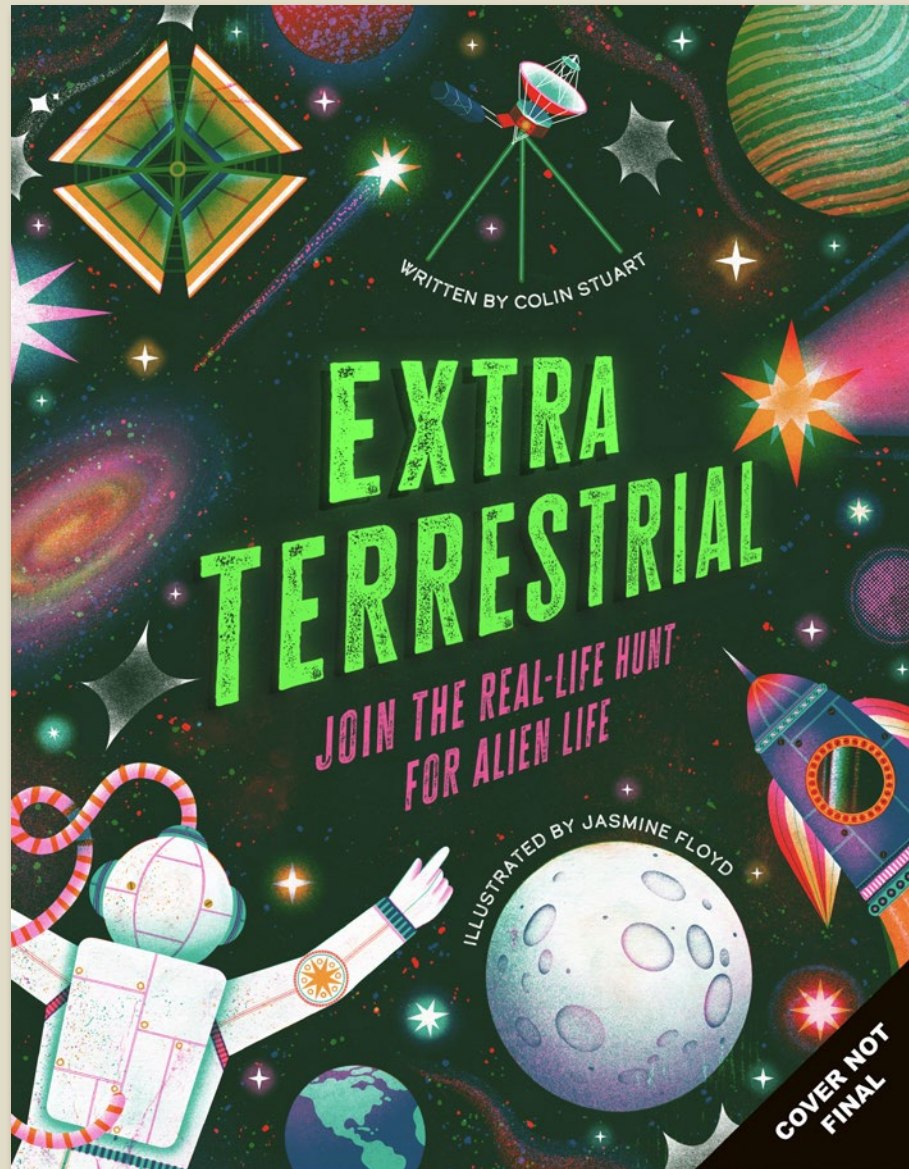
Mountain

Valley

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

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Illustrator	Chorkung
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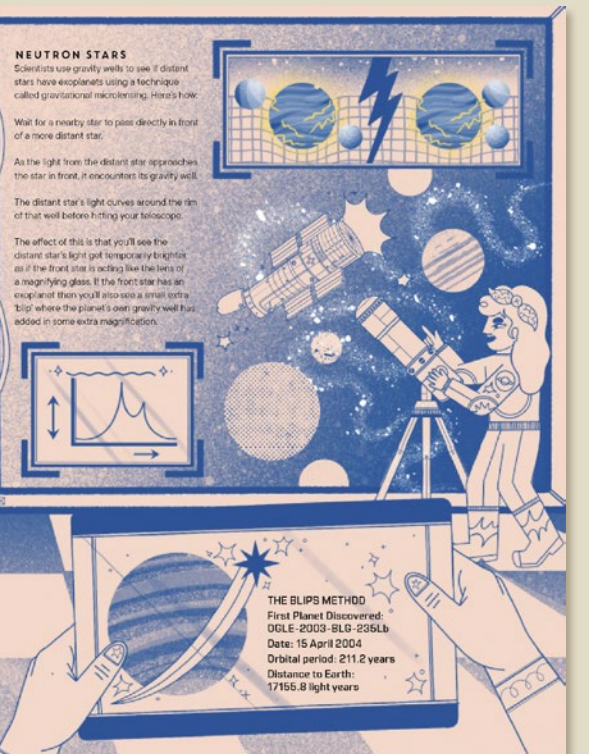
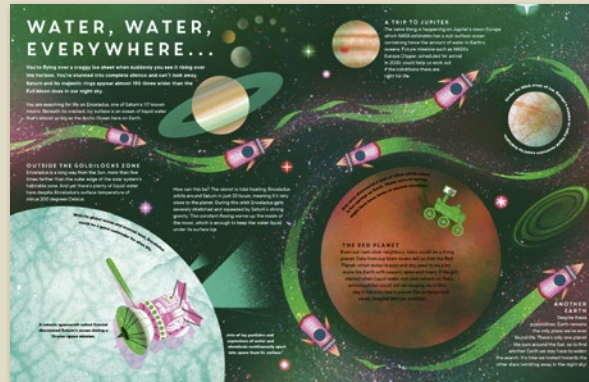
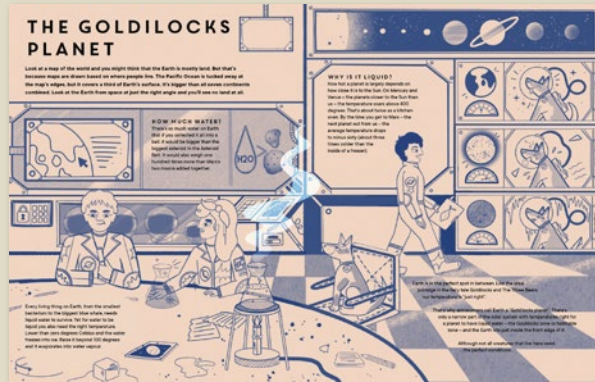
Extra Terrestrial



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

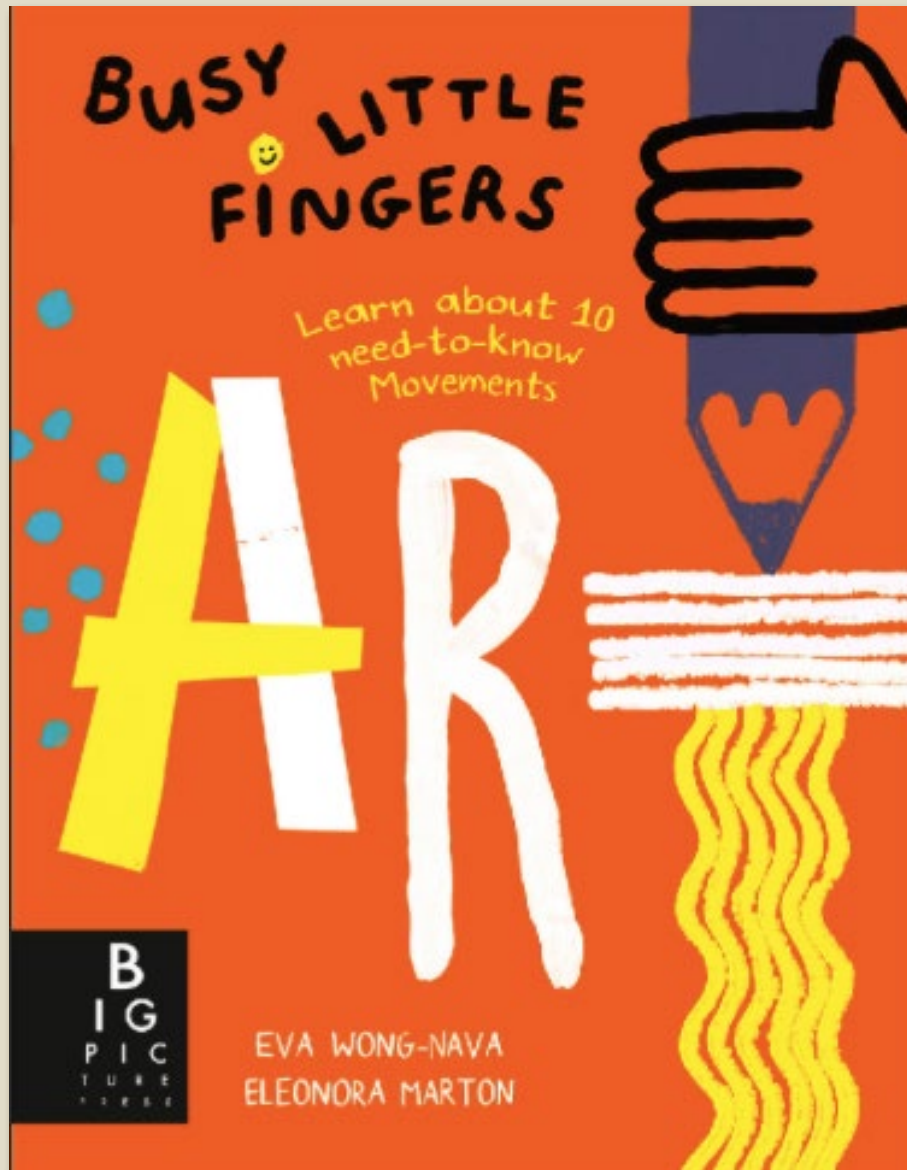
- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques):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

Extra Terrestrial



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Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

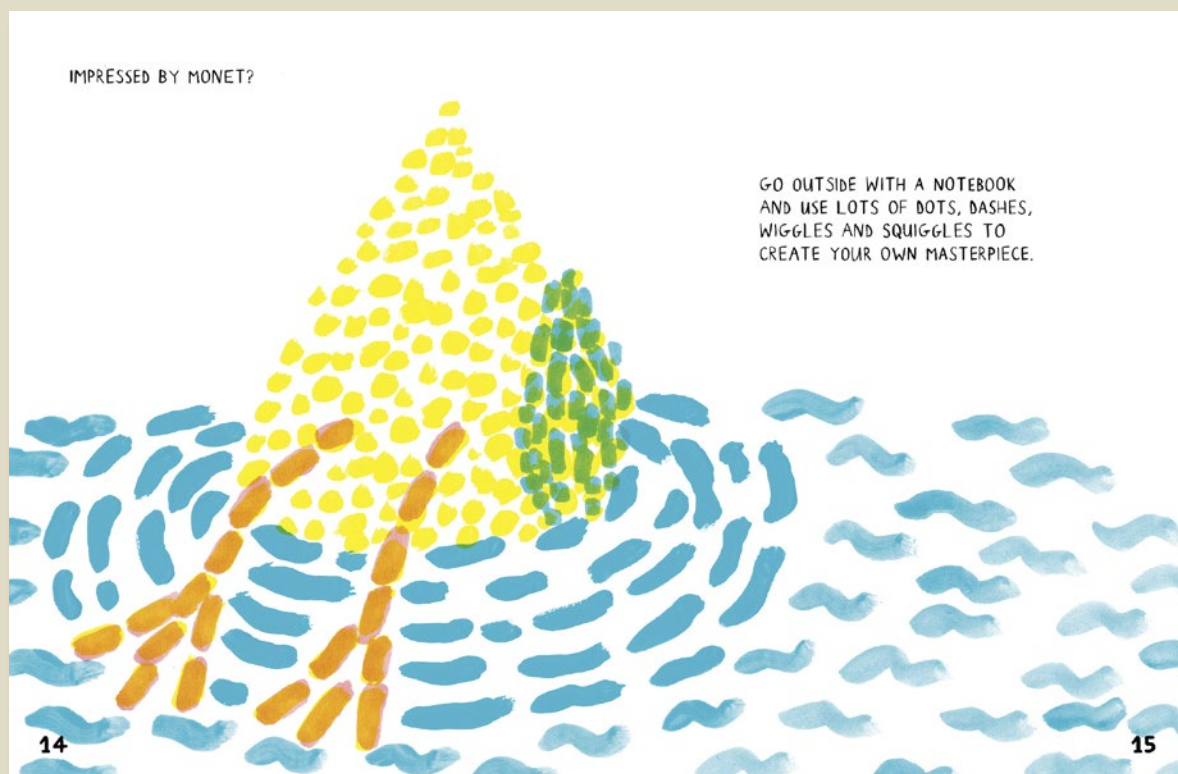
Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

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

Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

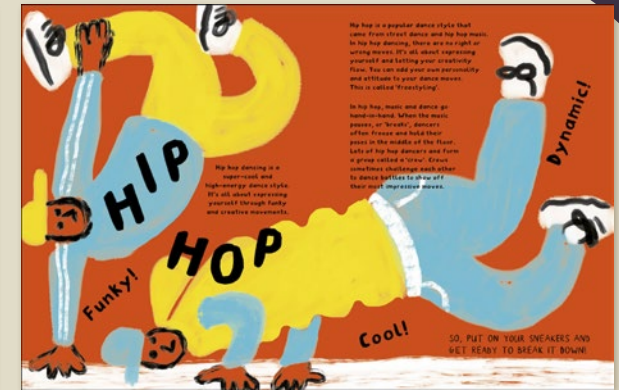
Busy Little Toes: Dance



Can you shuffle your feet like Fred Astaire? What do you need to know to learn ballet? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at dance, and is jam-packed with things for busy little toe-tappers to try!

- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for little readers
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Vibrant artwork by Eleonora Marton is full of life and movement

Busy Little Toes: Dance



Pub Date	12/06/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788169
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1500 words
Translation Files	30/09/2024
Files To Printer	20/01/2025
Freight On Board	27/03/2025
Rights Available	World

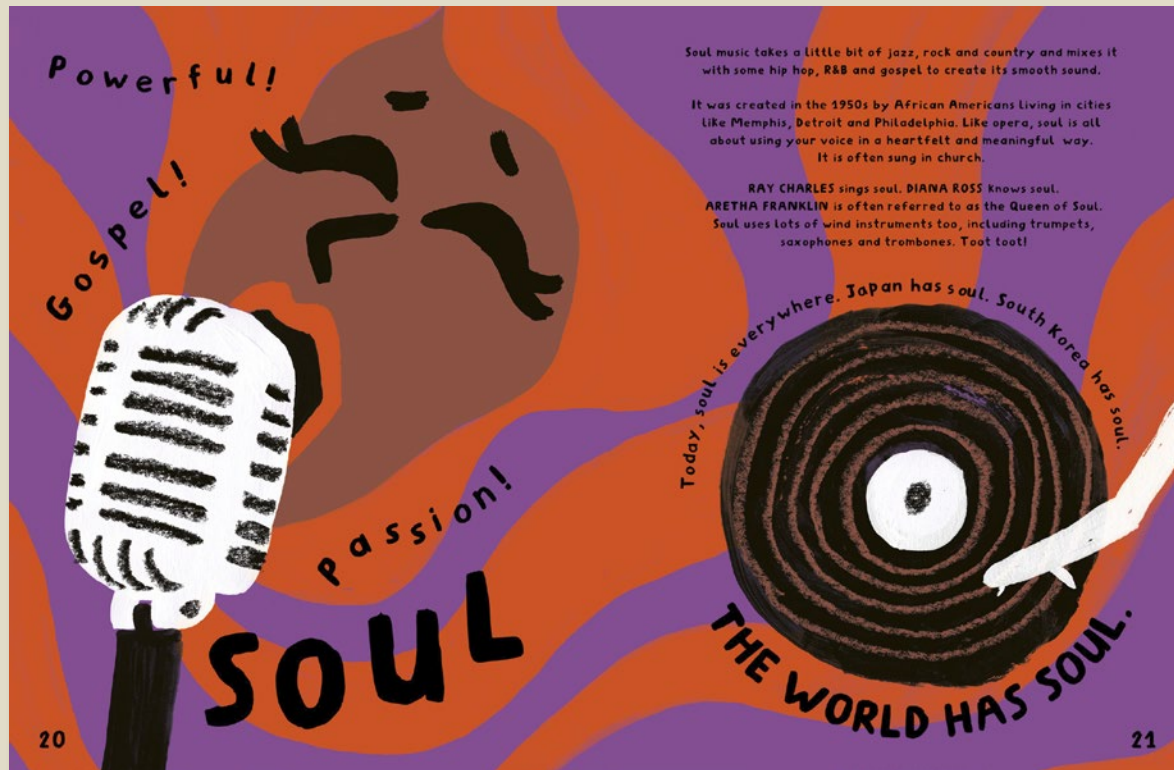
Busy Little Fingers: Music



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

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

Busy Little Fingers: Music



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

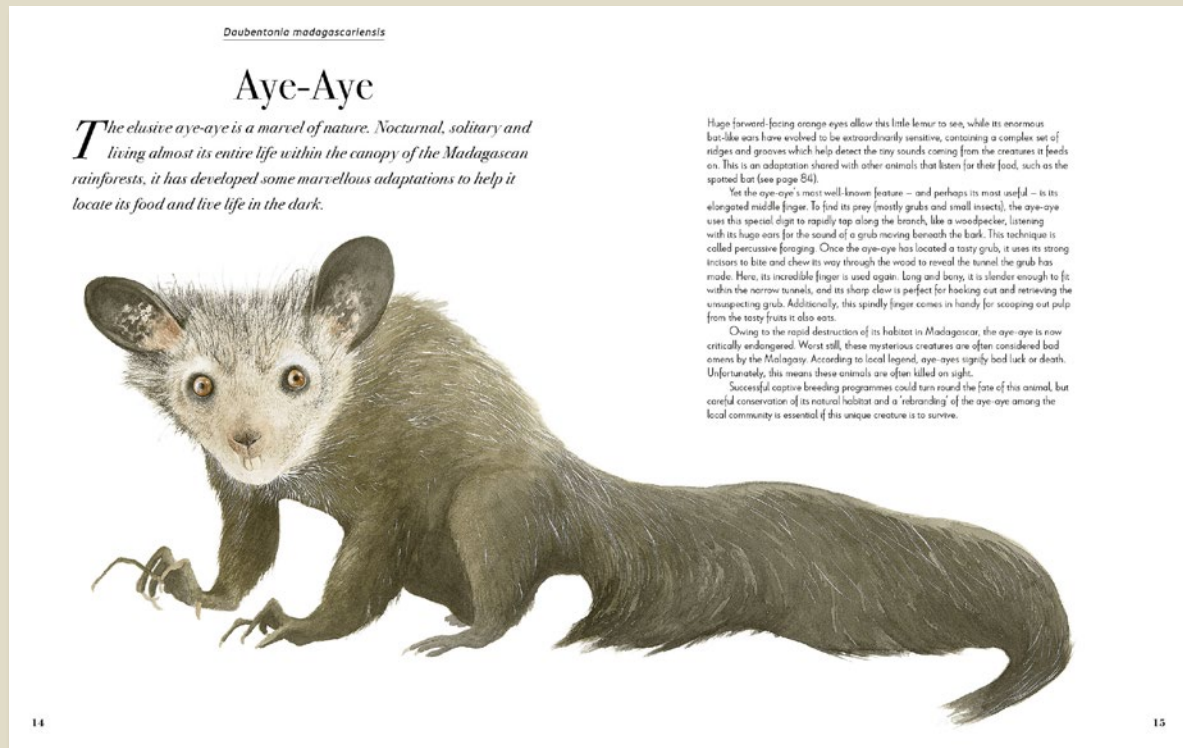
BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



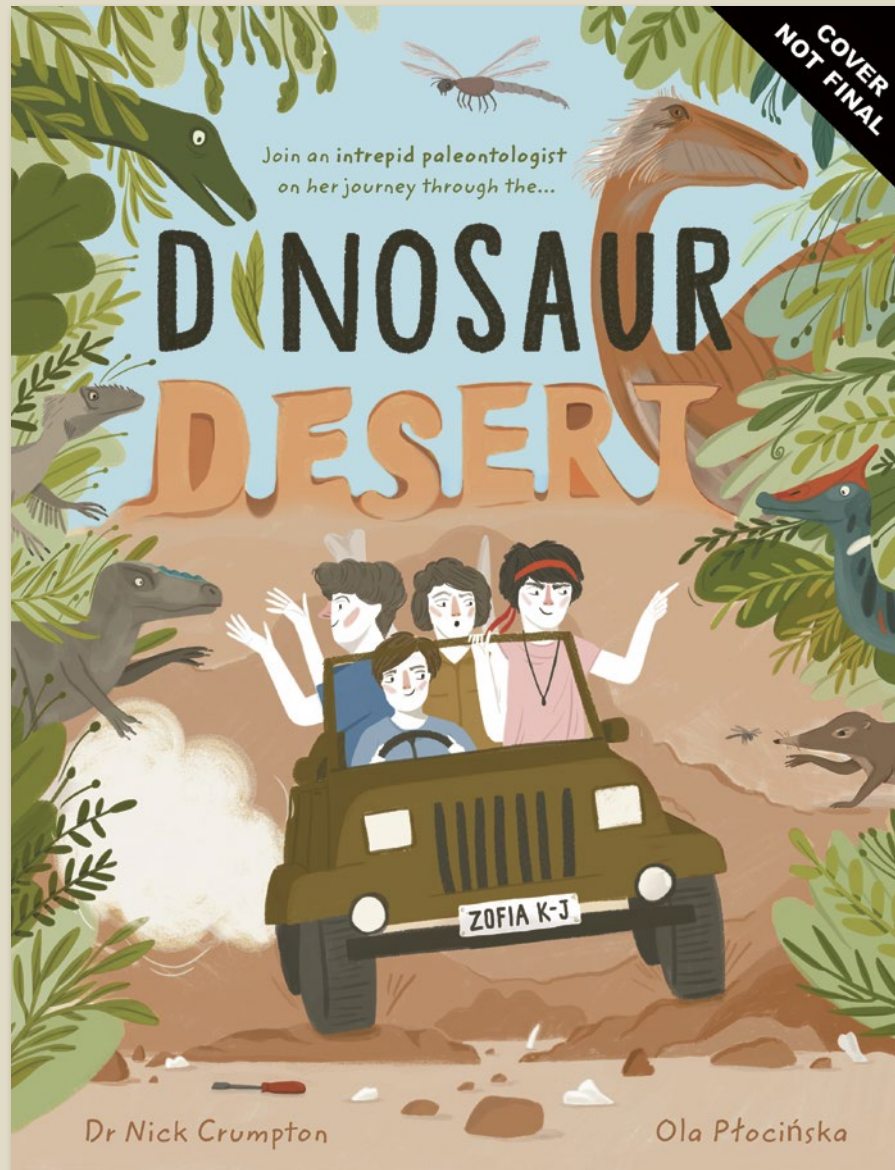
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

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



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

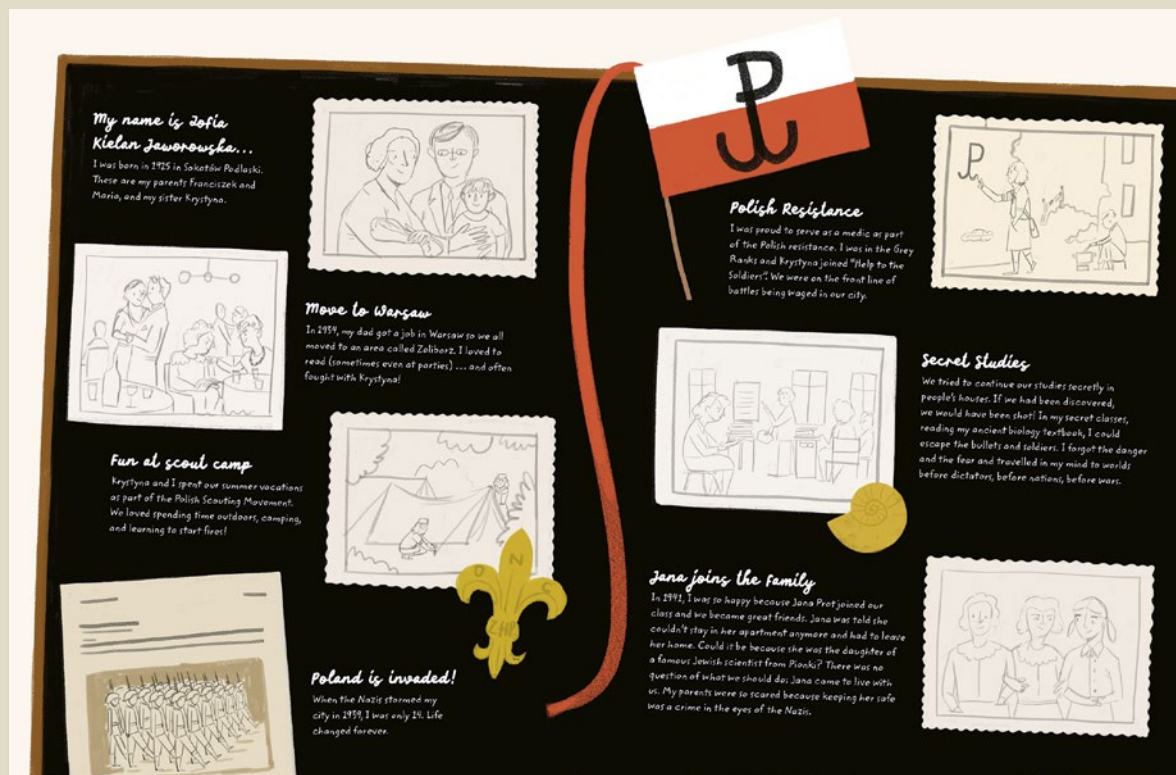
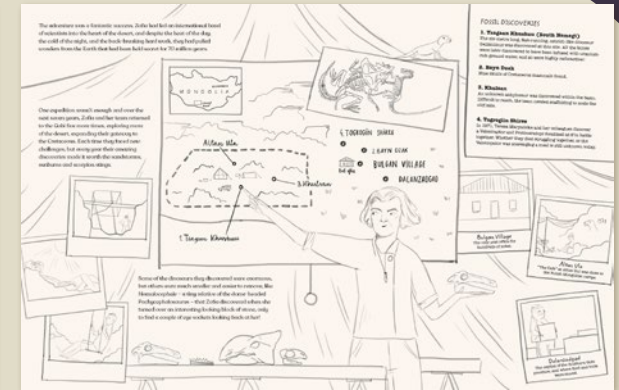
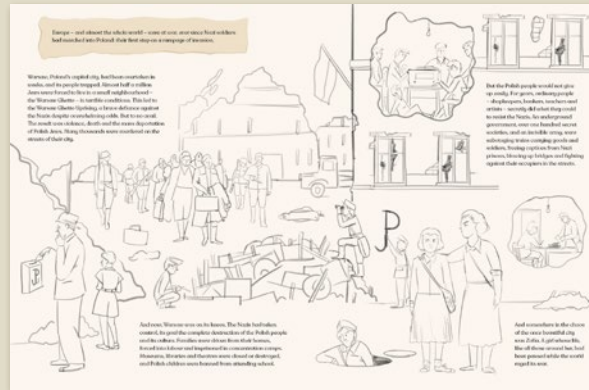
Dinosaur Desert



A dino-mite adventure story to inspire the next generation of scientists and explorers!

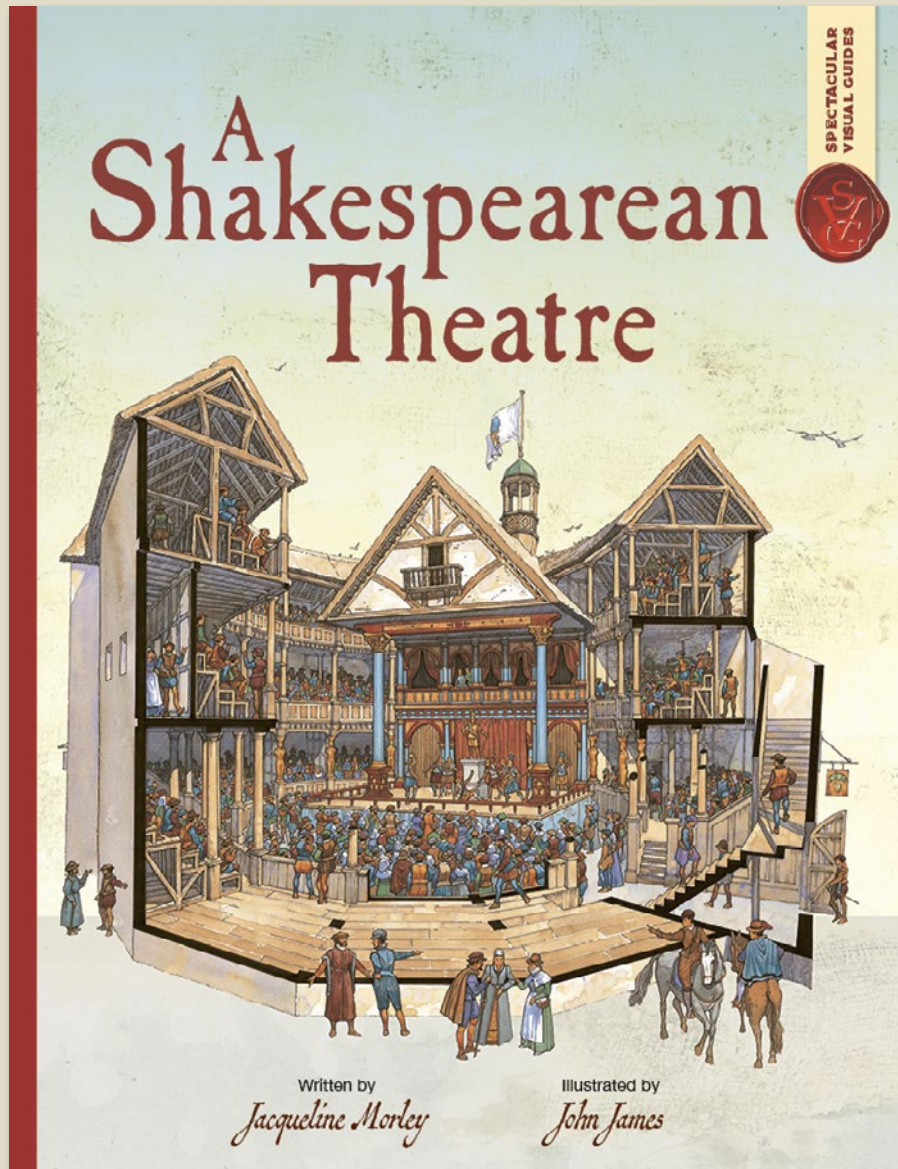
- Publishing on the 100th anniversary of Zofia Jaworowska's birth, the book has been created in collaboration with her family using extensive archive material.
- Beautifully illustrated by Polish artist Ola Plocinska, the book includes a mix of graphic novel spreads, kit lists and wonderful scenes of the Gobi Desert as well as detailed information on how to find fossils to inspire budding palaeontologists.

Dinosaur Desert



Pub Date	17/04/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800786653
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Nick Crumpton
Illustrator	Ola Plocinska
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7800 words
Translation Files	05/08/2024
Files To Printer	25/11/2024
Freight On Board	13/02/2025
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre



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

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

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre

PLAYING IN LONDON

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON was a vibrant, growing city. By the 1570s its population of over 100,000 made it one of the largest cities in Europe. It was also one of the richest. Its houses, shops, specialist markets, hospitals and more than 100 churches made it a complex and exciting place to live. Among these down to London were the companies of players. Some Londoners, especially the independent gentry houses in the suburbs, were not at all pleased to see so many players. They claimed that allowing so many men to loaf about in the streets was a disgrace to the city. But despite these criticisms more and more people flocked to the plays.

"It is difficult now to see the road, to have a substantial picture painted before a picture to illustrate, in every sign, to give the very life of the proceedings." Hamlet, Act II, Scene II

BACKSTAGE

THE DOORS AT THE BACK OF THE STAGE led into a cramped room where the players got ready and waited to come on. It was known as the 'tiring house'. Before it was attached to the players' costumes or 'tatties'. Clothes hung over benches and sometimes had narrow shelves to hold the players' shoes. The backstage was so cluttered that the players had to be careful not to trip over anything. The backstage was so cluttered that the players had to be careful not to trip over anything. The backstage was so cluttered that the players had to be careful not to trip over anything.

"Wouldst thoust I should see you with a sword? Or do you see people fight? What can't we do?" The Troupers, Epilogue

FIRE!

THIS IS CALLED AT THE GLOBE. Although most of the buildings in London were made of wood, the Globe Theatre was made of brick. One of the reasons for this was that the Globe Theatre was built on a site that was once a Roman fort. The Globe Theatre was built on a site that was once a Roman fort. The Globe Theatre was built on a site that was once a Roman fort.

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

THE STAGE

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

Operating the winding gear
Devises or ghosts could spring from the ground via the tiring house in the stage.

Musicians in the gallery
In the gallery, a drummer and a lutanist provided their cues (lute, music, horn lutes, sackbuts, trumpets and pipes was an important element in most plays and for the jig (comic dance) that was performed afterwards.

Character being lowered through a trapdoor
The platform of the stage (above) was at the groundlings' eye level so that they all had a clear view of the players. It was supported with strongly-braced wooden props, allowing for storage space in-between. There had to be space left for players to surprise the audience by gaining entry to the stage via a ladder and trapdoor.

Boy apprentice dressed for a woman's role
The underneath of the stage was hidden at the front by benches or by cloth hangings that could be altered to suit the play. The back wall of the stage could be altered too, with tapestries, banners and painted cloths.

Stagekeeper
The same 'props' (deft) were used in many plays and were a big part of the company's assets. Carrying or pushing them on and off stage was the job of the stagekeepers.

Props
The under side doors allowed big props such as chests, trunks and boxes to be wheeled on.

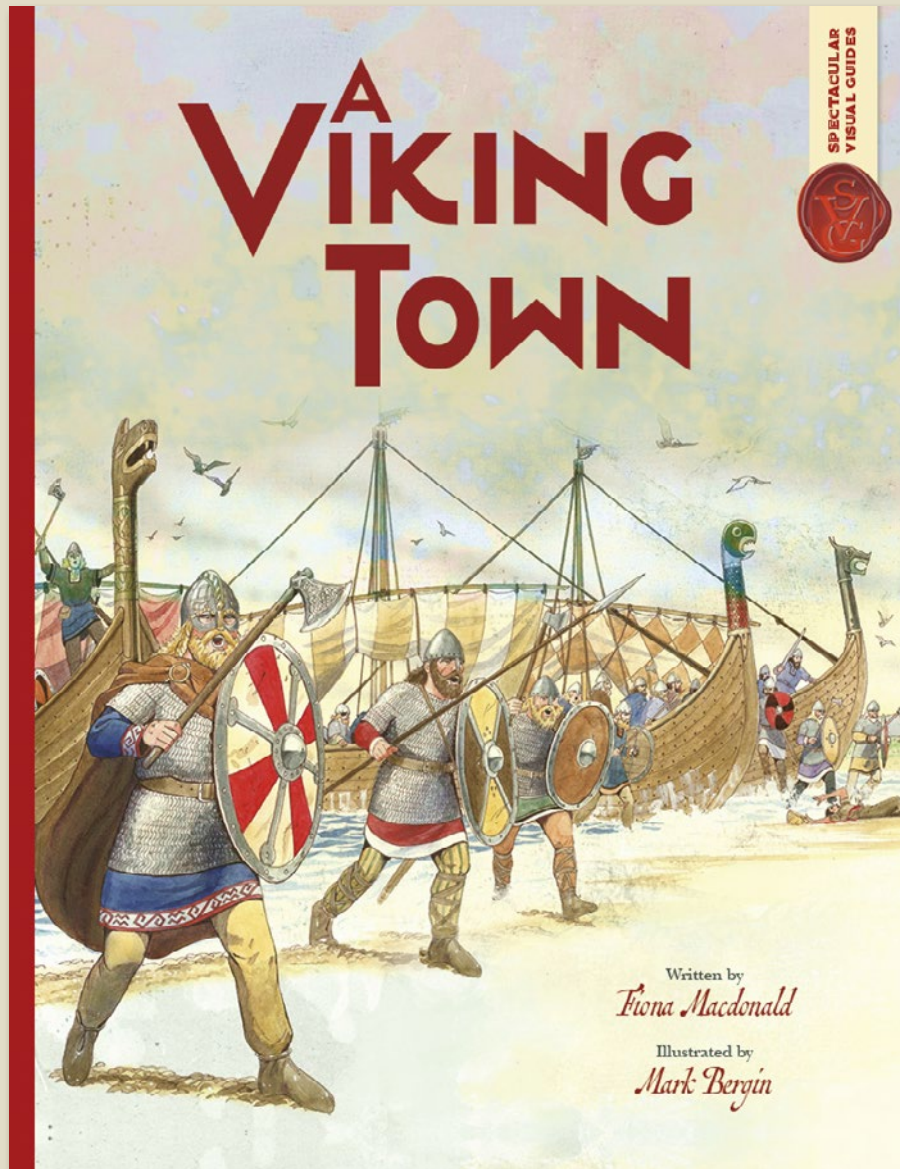
For a big production, even stagekeepers and galleys had to come on and come on stage.

The audience loved productions. People in the galleries stood up to get a better view.

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

Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787735
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jacqueline Morley
Illustrator	John James
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1185 words
Rights Available	World

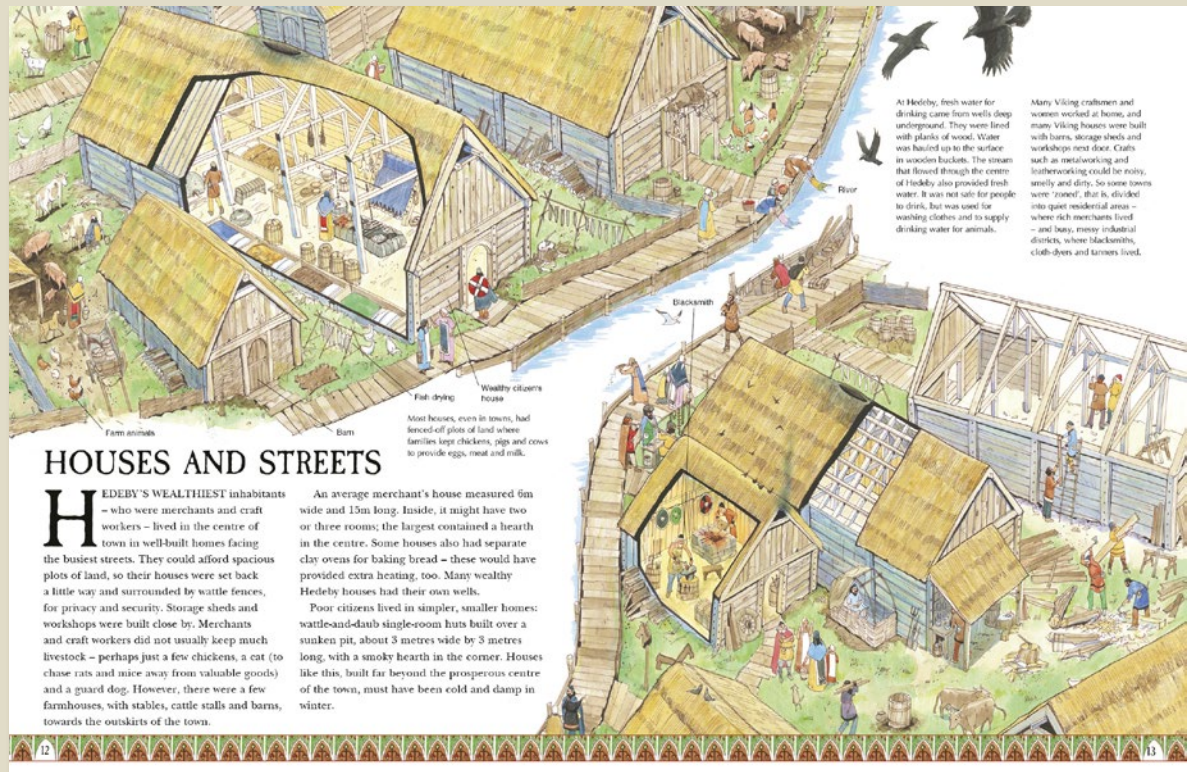
Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



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

- Packed with information, including superb cutaway illustrations, a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers and educate children.
- Perfect introductory guide to the Viking world and architectural developments made during this period, from day-to-day activities to how Vikings looked, ate, dressed and entertained themselves. A great resource for history students.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
- Continue the series with 20 other Spectacular Visual Guides titles available.

Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town

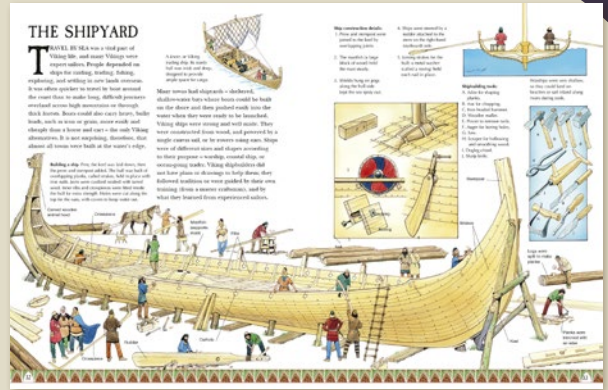
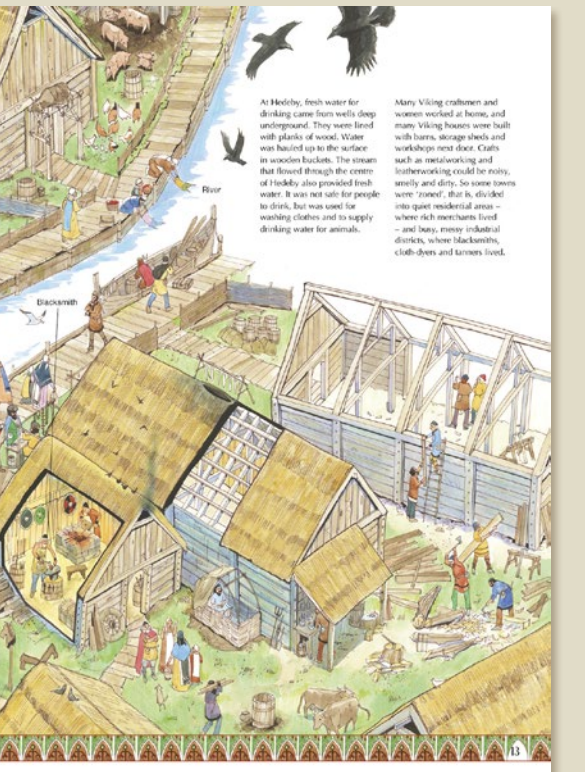


HOUSES AND STREETS

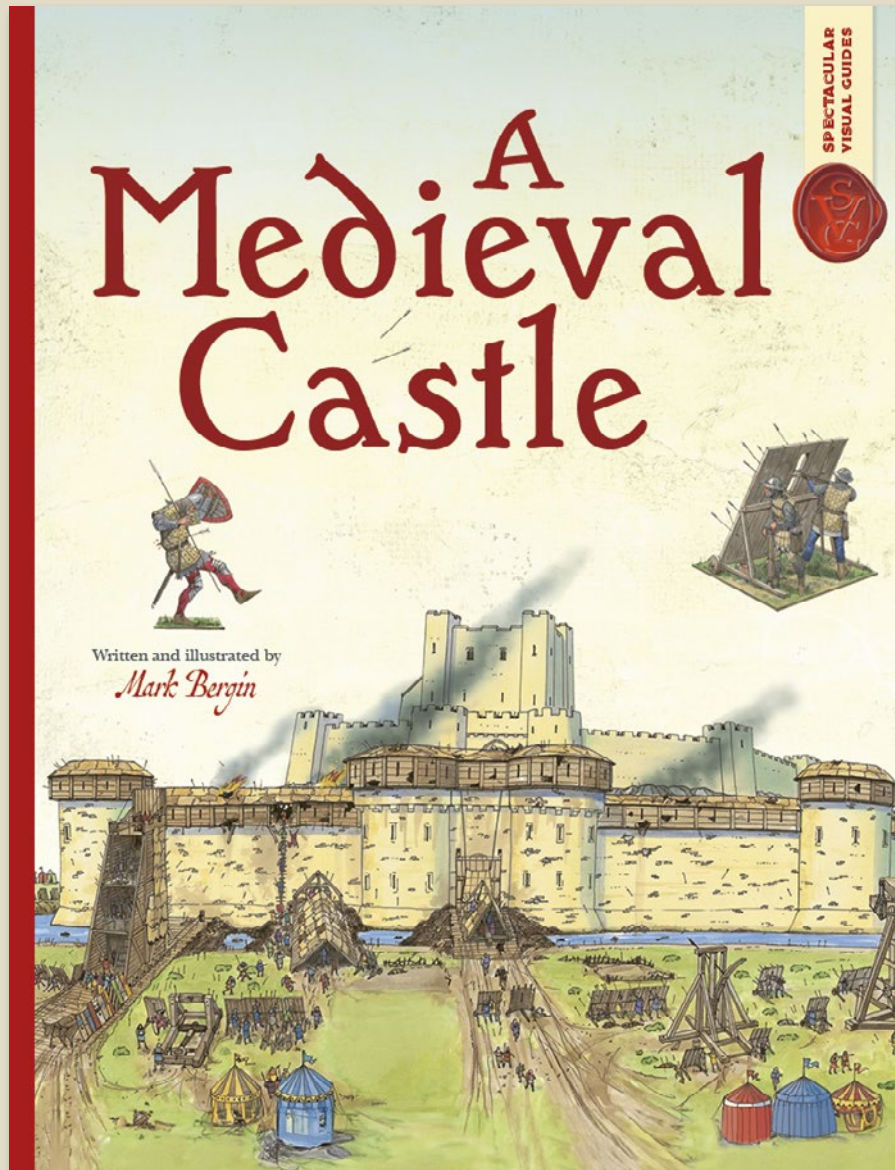
HEDEBY'S WEALTHIEST inhabitants – who were merchants and craft workers – lived in the centre of town in well-built homes facing the busiest streets. They could afford spacious plots of land, so their houses were set back a little way and surrounded by wattle fences, for privacy and security. Storage sheds and workshops were built close by. Merchants and craft workers did not usually keep much livestock – perhaps just a few chickens, a cat (to chase rats and mice away from valuable goods) and a guard dog. However, there were a few farmhouses, with stables, cattle stalls and barns, towards the outskirts of the town.

An average merchant's house measured 6m wide and 13m long. Inside, it might have two or three rooms; the largest contained a hearth in the centre. Some houses also had separate clay ovens for baking bread – these would have provided extra heating, too. Many wealthy Hedeby houses had their own wells.

Poor citizens lived in simpler, smaller homes: wattle-and-daub single-room huts built over a sunken pit, about 3 metres wide by 3 metres long, with a smoky hearth in the corner. Houses like this, built far beyond the prosperous centre of the town, must have been cold and damp in winter.



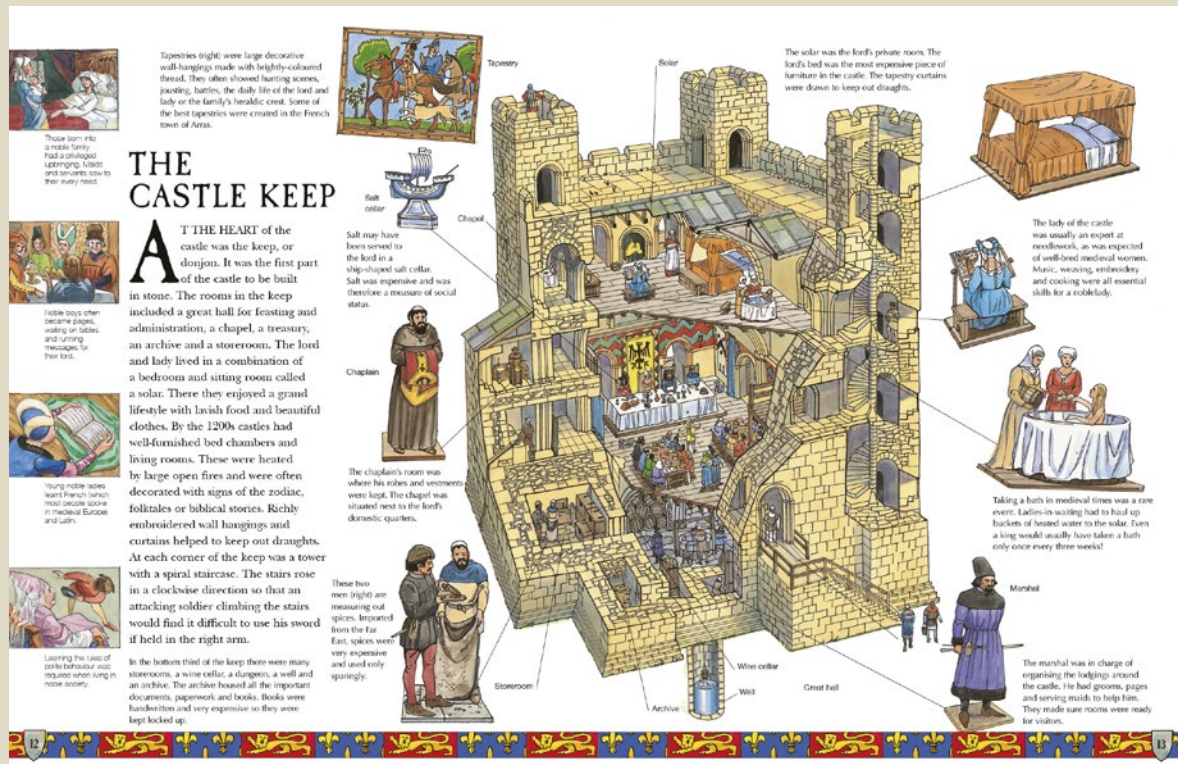
Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787742
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Fiona MacDonald
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10670 words
Rights Available	World



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

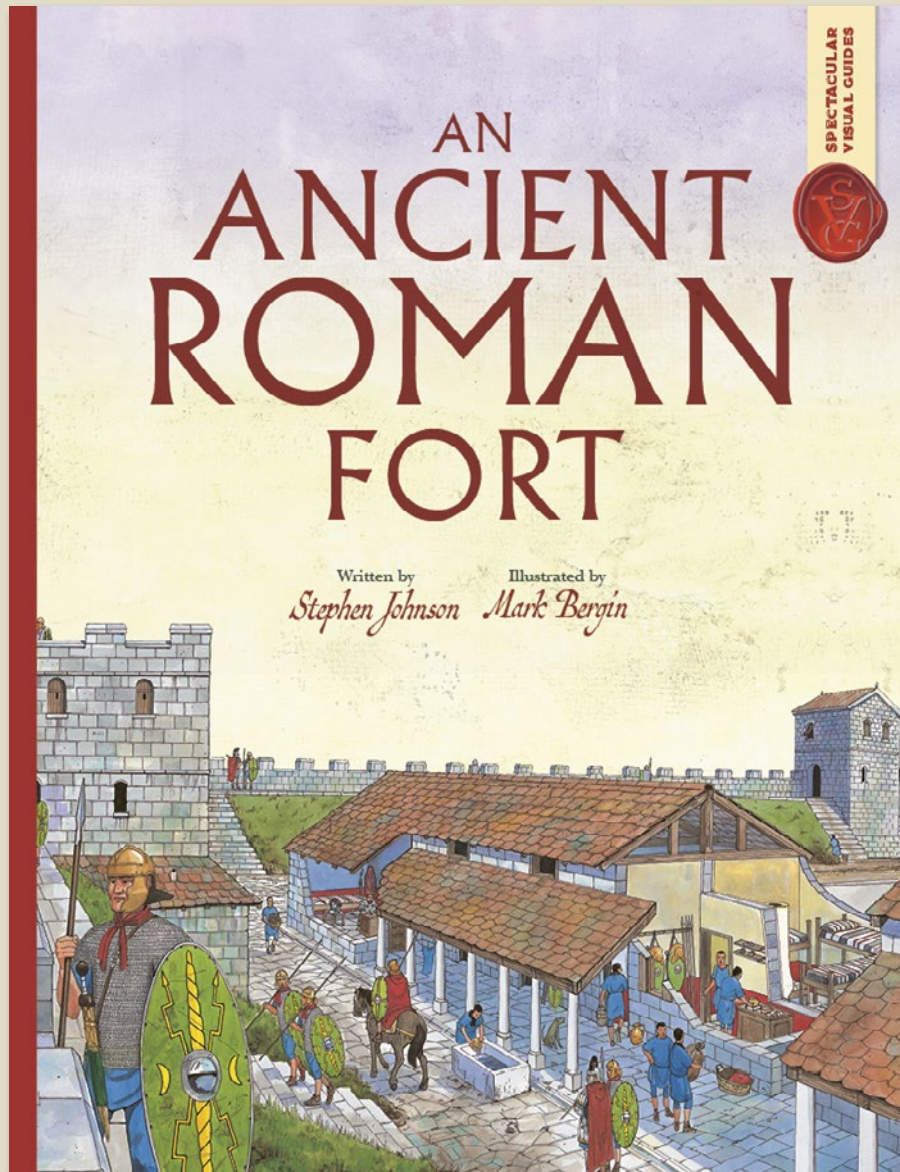
- Perfect introductory guide to the Medieval world, and the architectural and technological advances made during the Middle Ages - a great curriculum resource for history students, especially those learning about different castles.
- Visually spectacular and packed with information, including a full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

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787759
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Mark Bergin
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10555 words
Rights Available	World

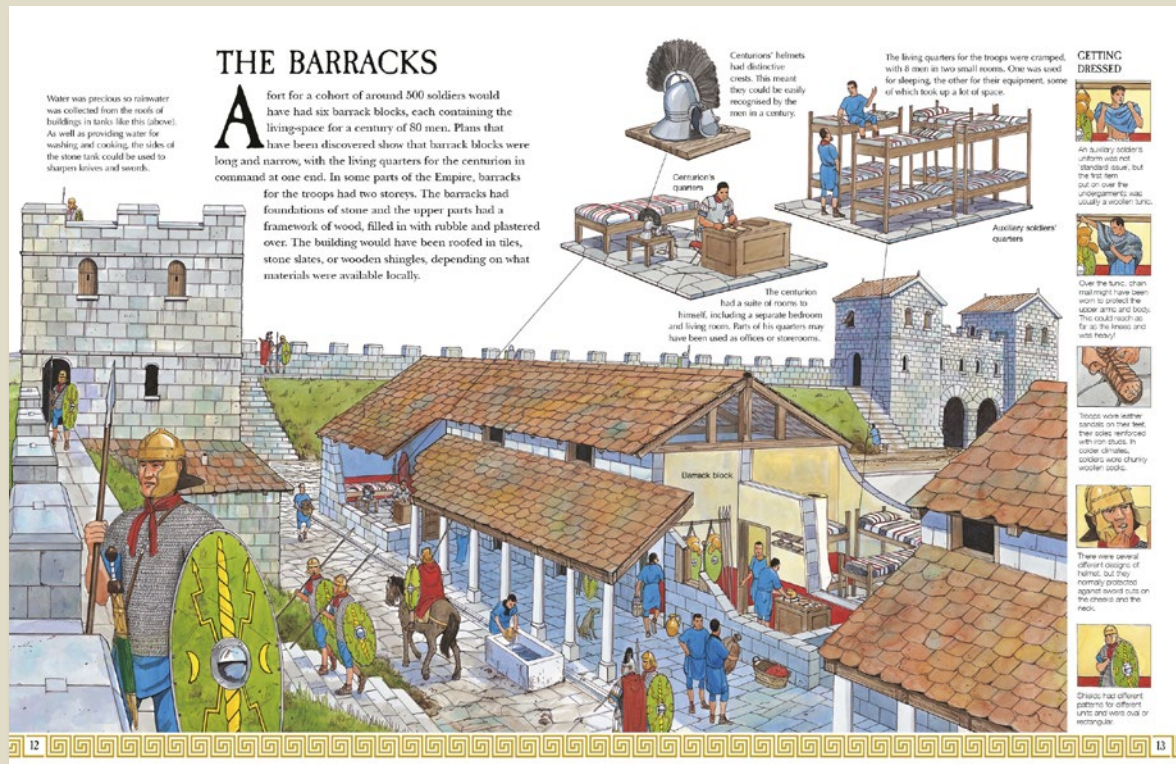
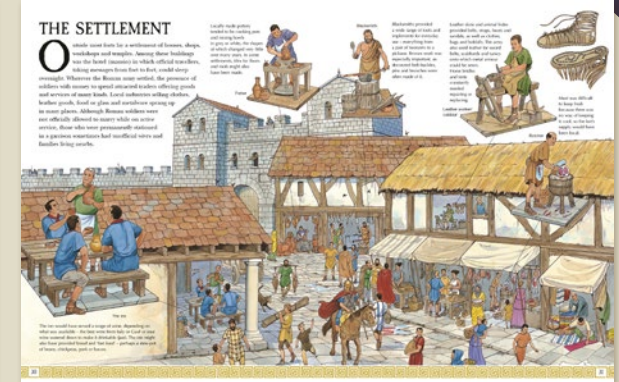
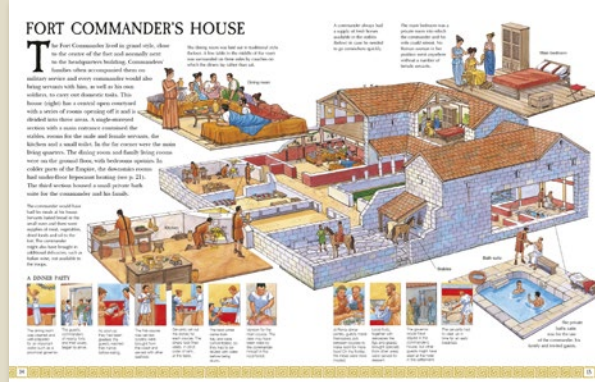
Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort



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

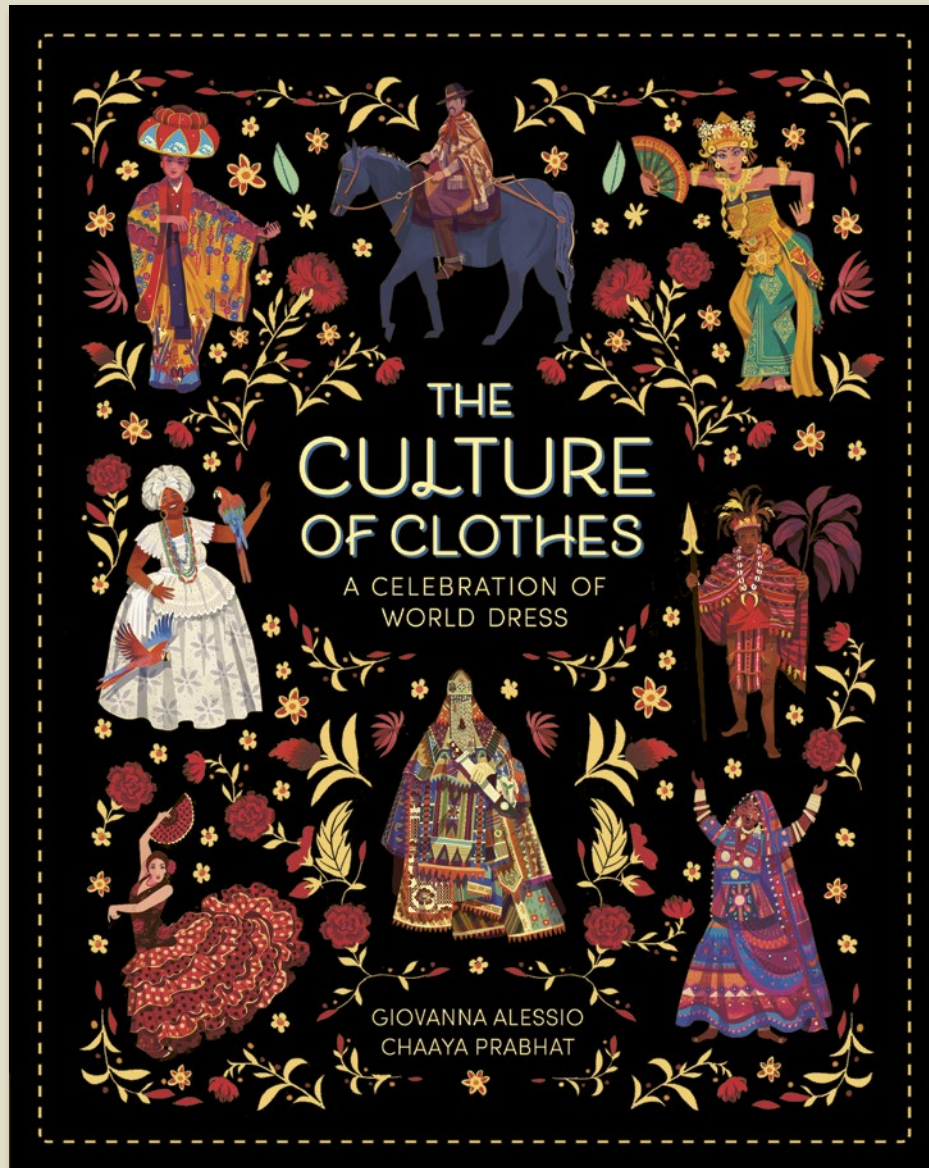
- Packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions and cutaway illustrations to engage readers
- Perfect introductory guide to the ancient world and the Roman empire - a great resource for history studies or teachers
- In this series, astounding architectural achievements are explained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

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort



Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787766
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Stephen Johnson
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10780 words
Rights Available	World

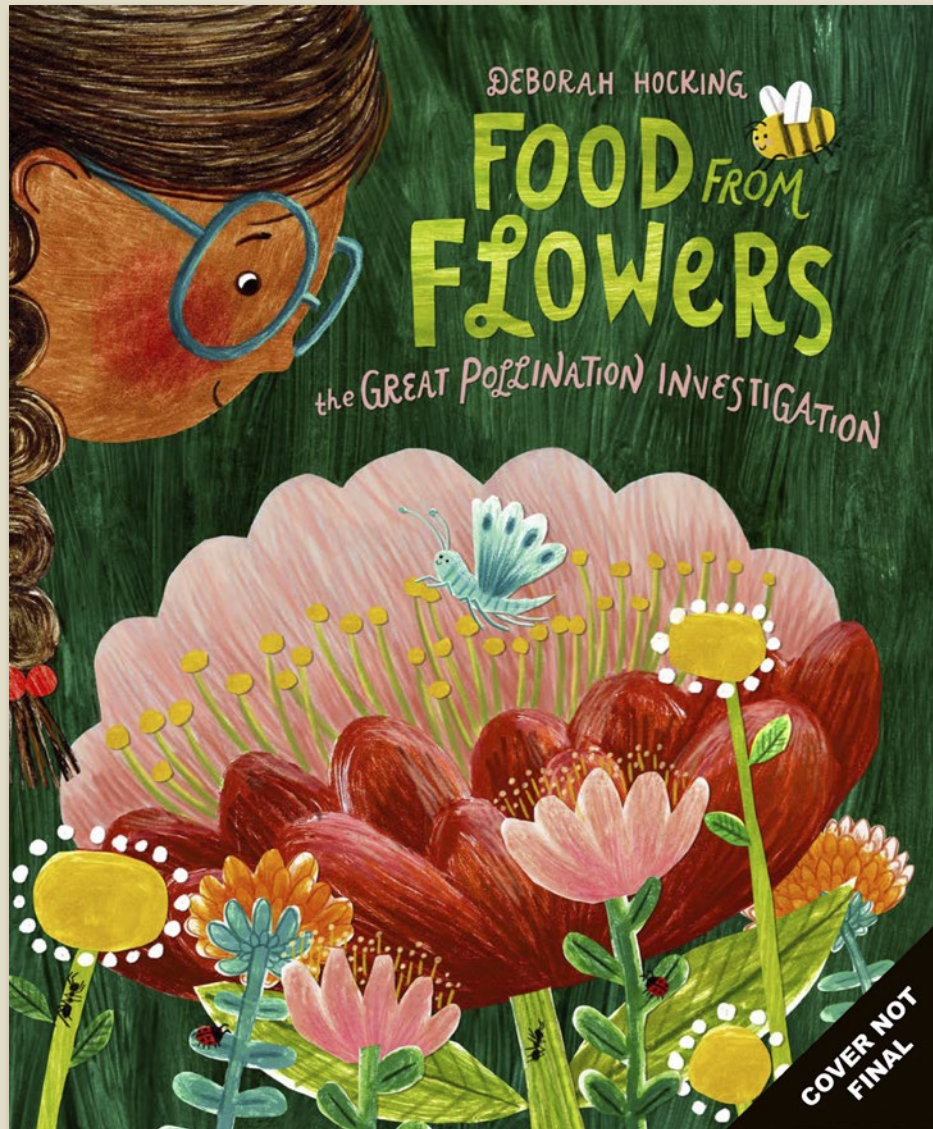
The Culture of Clothes



A colourful celebration of costumes and cultures from around the world.

- Beautiful folk-art style from Indian illustrator Chaaya Prabhat
- Giovanna Alessio is a writer and editor for National Geographic magazine
- Contents: Bali; China; India; Japan; South Korea; Philippines; Thailand; Mexico; Greenland; USA; Argentina; Peru; Panama; Brazil; Namibia; Mali; Kenya; Nigeria; Cameroon; Portugal; Germany; France; Spain; Czech Republic; Norway; New Zealand; Samoa; Papua New Guinea

Food from Flowers: The Great Pollination Investigation



Explore the secrets of nature in this pollination investigation.

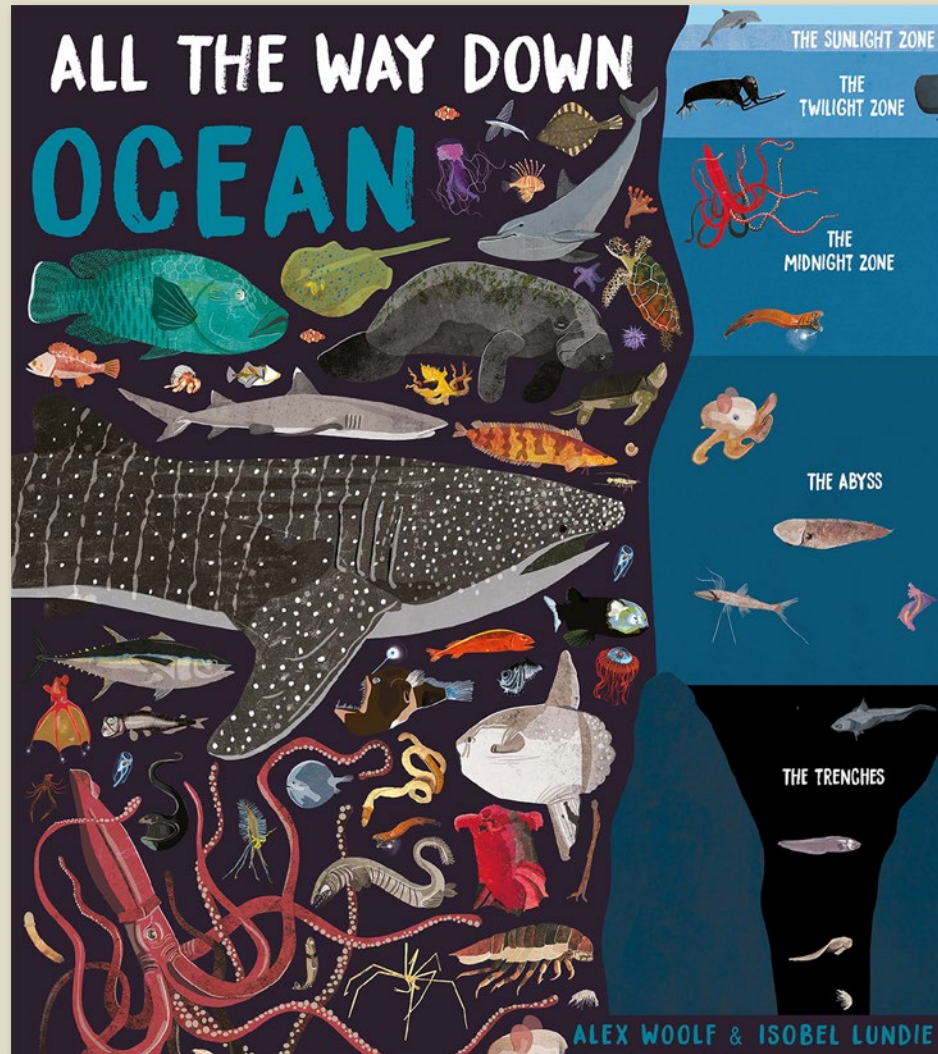
- This non-fiction picture book is packed full of facts with information on photosynthesis, the pollination process, the life cycle of plants, flower anatomy, animal and insect pollinators, such as bats, bees, beetles, birds and more.
- Full of scientific information that supports the curriculum.
- Fun novelty elements help kids engage with the subject matter.
- This book is the perfect picture book for children aged 5+ who are fascinated by nature and the plants that grow in it.
- Bright and beautiful artwork from author-illustrator Deborah Hocking.

Food from Flowers: The Great Pollination Investigation



Pub Date	19/06/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788138
H x W	287 x 247mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Deborah Hocking
Illustrator	Deborah Hocking
Extent	32pp
Word Count	1500 words
Translation Files	19/08/2024
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World

All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

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

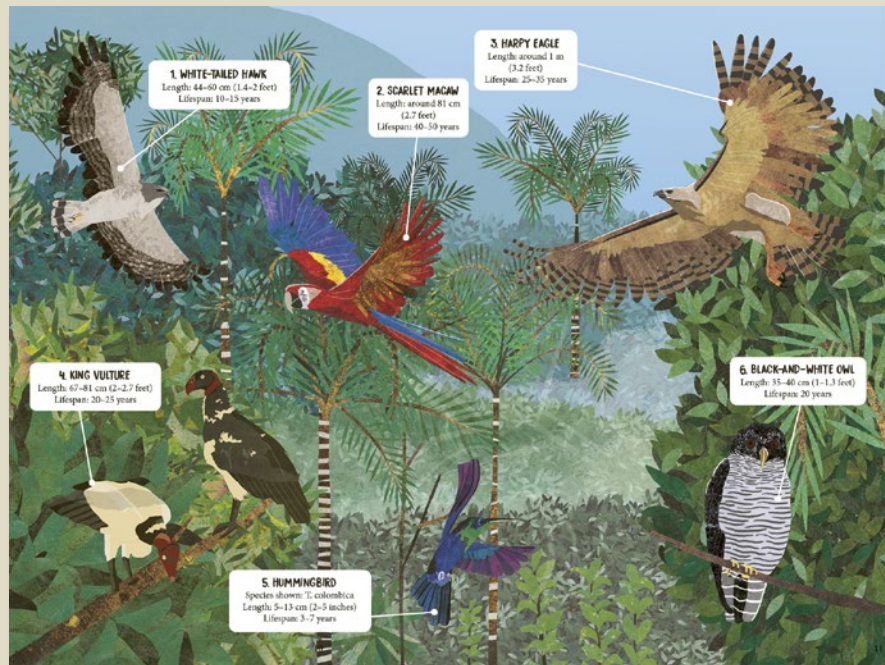
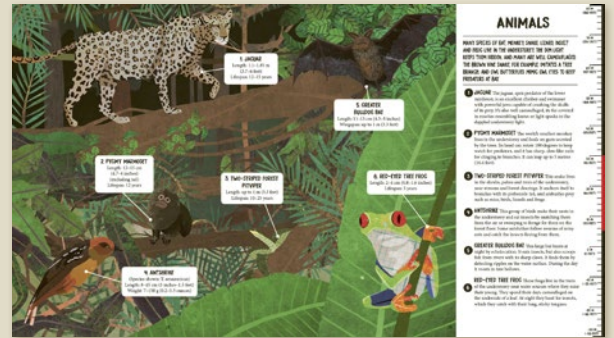
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

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

All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



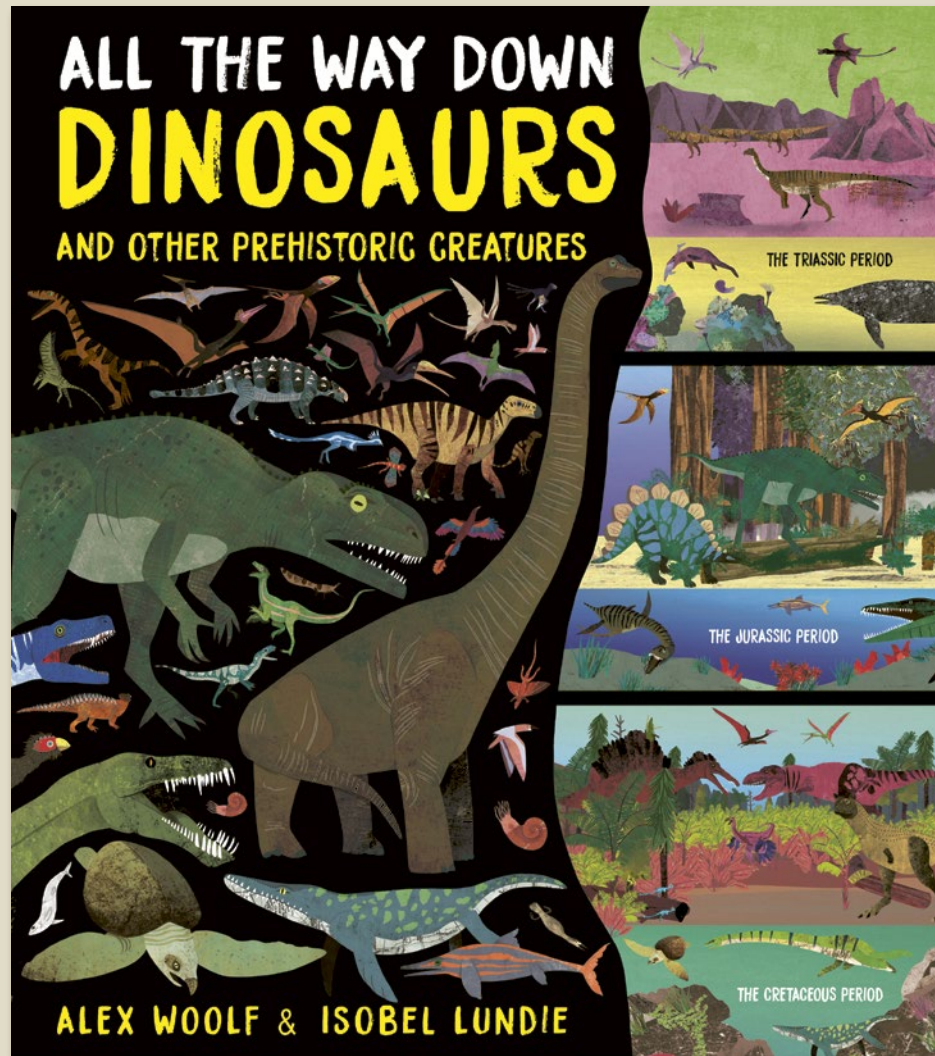
HIGH FLYERS

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

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

Pub Date	28/04/2021
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788947
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11097 words
Rights Available	World

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

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



non-fiction - DK

**Created by Cecilia Fanucci
cecilia.fanucci@bonnierbooks.co.uk**

Updated 9 May 2024

bookshelf.bonnierbooks.co.uk/collections/non-fiction---DK