

Hardie Grant

CHILDREN'S PUBLISHING

全球知名科學家, 環保學家Tim Flannery兒童科普繪本 Explore Your World世界大探索系列新書來囉~



Tim Flannery是世界知名的科學家、探險家與環保主義者, 他曾在澳洲與國際知名機構擔任過職務, 包括:南澳大利亞博物館館長、哈佛大學澳大利亞研究訪問主席、以及澳大利亞博物館傑出研究員。他還在2007年獲評為澳洲年度表人物之一。

出版超過三十多本書籍, 包括獲獎的*Here on Earth* (2010)、*The Weather Makers* (2005) 和 *Atmosphere of Hope* (2015)。他是ABC Radio、NPR和BBC的常客, 也是“紐約時報”暢銷書作家。

英國最知名的自然科學電視主持人、製作人和生物學家—大衛·艾登堡 (Sir David Attenborough)稱讚Tim Flannery是能與歷史上的偉大探險家—大衛·李文斯頓 (Dr. David Livingstone)相提並論的探險家。本書的內容搜集Flannery在世界各地冒險的個人經歷佚事。

Tim Flannery的首部童書繪本*Explore Your World: Weird, Wild, Amazing!*自從2019年十一月出版後備受矚目, 第一年就銷售版權至北美、荷蘭、韓國、俄羅斯、中國、日本與捷克, 澳洲原文版已銷售超過15,000冊, 之後更登上各排行榜第一名。

*Weird, Wild, Amazing*入圍ABDA最佳童書非小說類設計獎(Best Designed Children's Non-Fiction Award), 並榮獲兒童文學環境獎(Environment Award for Children's Literature, 本獎項旨在表彰澳洲最優秀的作者與繪者)。

評論:

“這是一本超讚的知識繪本, 簡單易懂, 讓讀者很快進入狀況與學習...以及大膽有趣的插圖”

~Kids Books Review~

“這位廣受喜愛的博物學家結合50多種野生動物的基本知識與古怪的事實, 吸引了年輕的讀者們...這絕對是一本有趣的圖書”

~科克斯書評~



Explore Your World: Weird, Wild, Amazing!
怪奇, 狂野, 驚人!世界大探索第一部

由知名的環保科學家Tim Flannery所撰寫。Flannery教授將帶著小朋友一起發現新的生物、挖掘出恐龍骨頭、漂流在滿是鱷魚的河流，以及和蟒蛇摔角。

他更會幫忙小朋友解答以下難題：

真的有殭屍水母嗎？(Zombie jellyfish)

吸血蝙蝠會吸你的血嗎？

那些動物專門吃大便？(更重要的是，為什麼牠們要吃大便？)

這本滿載令人驚奇的事實；充滿活力的插畫，由世界上最偉大的生活科學家指導，深入了解自然世界，無論大人小孩皆能深受吸引。

Explore Your World: Weird, Wild Amazing!

作者：Tim Flannery, 繪者：Sam Caldwell

ISBN: 9781760501587

2019年十一月出版

240頁, 25.4 x 19 cm, 全彩

六歲以上

完整且明確的展示動物有趣的樣貌，生物知識值得參考

版權：北美/紐西蘭以外全球

*本書北美版權已由著名美國出版社W. W. Norton旗下新書系Norton Young Readers取得。



氣候變遷是目前最緊迫的問題，期望透過本書，介紹保護動物、進化與滅絕的概念，作者輕鬆有趣的方式提出重要的自然保護觀念，並激勵孩子去珍惜、保護地球與全世界各式各樣的生物。



繼暢銷150,000冊的童科普繪本《每一言每一語都在探索：驚人野獸》(Explore Your World: Weird, Wild, Amazing...)後，全球首位環保科學家Tim Flannery帶孩子們更進一步認識海底世界，以及深海裡奇特的動物野獸！

Explore Your World: Deep Dive into Deep Sea深海生物大解密

(Explore Your World)第二部

作者: Prof. Tim Flannery, 繪者: Sam Caldwell

ISBN: 9781760507275

128頁, 25.4 x 19 cm, 精裝, 2020年十一月出版

六歲以上適讀

準備好與科學探險家Tim Flannery一起潛入海底最黑暗的深處嗎？

繼暢銷繪本Explore Your World: *Weird, Wild, Amazing!*！後，將珍稀奇特的海底世界生動的以插畫呈現。這些藏於深海的不可思議生物，肯定能讓小讀者感到驚奇。

我們以為自己已經很了解大海，但深海和海灘是完全不同，海世界的生物更加詭異奇特。

誰是巨型烏賊的天敵？

你會在深海裡看到”鬼”嗎？

為什麼海參的屁股上長著牙齒？

“無頭雞怪”(Headless Chicken Monster)究竟是什麼生物？

穿上潛水裝備，跟著世界知名學家Tim Flannery一起到海底探索！

從”喬氏長鰭鮟鱇(Hairy Sea Devils)”、”歐氏尖吻鯊(Goblin shark)，到寄居在鯨魚屍體邊的整個生態系統，世界上最深、最黑暗的海底世界充滿了許多奇異但迷人的生物！

文字簡短、淺顯易懂，讓原本沒興趣或是對海底世界好奇的孩子們打開這本書的任何一頁，都能迅速進入”深海世界”。每一頁附上正確並標示清楚的解剖圖，展示這些怪奇海底動物驚人而奇異的樣貌。本書非常適合

喜愛BBC的節目—地球脈動II (Planet Earth II) 和藍色星球(Blue Planet)的粉絲，是熱愛大自然以及喜歡幽默、冒險和極度怪異真相的孩子們的最佳讀物。本書亦以兒童的觀點呈現氣候變遷的知識訊息，帶小讀者漸進的了解氣候是如何影響周遭世界。作者對環境保護議題的熱情，以及其在氣候變遷的努力成就，讓他獲選為2007年澳洲年度人物。



THE OCEAN'S ZONES

Over 70 per cent of the world's surface is covered in water, and more than 95 per cent of that water is in our salty oceans. That's a lot of water for many different fascinating creatures to live in! Spanning the Earth is one huge global ocean. Humans have divided this global ocean into five large bodies of water, each with a geographic boundary and its own name. These five names are: the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean. There are also more than 50 seas on our globe. A sea is smaller than an ocean and is always bordering land. Some seas that you may have heard of include the

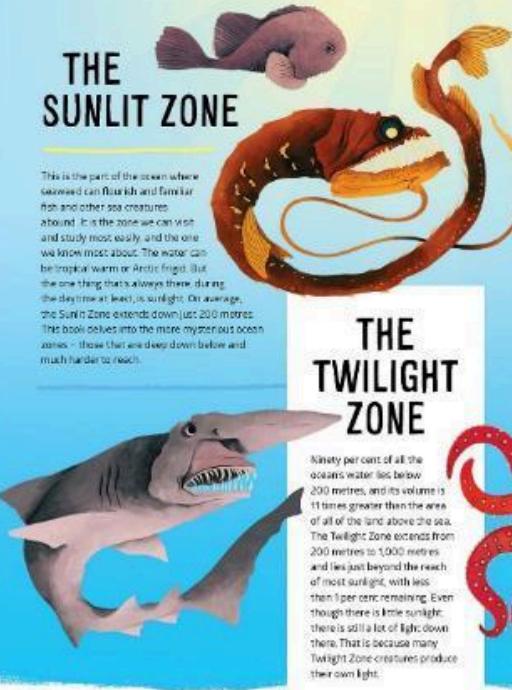
Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean Sea and the Bering Sea.

The water on the world's surface doesn't only change from east to west as you move around the globe – it also changes from top to bottom. The average depth of the oceans is 3,700 metres, but in some parts of the world it can reach depths of almost 11,000 metres! The very top of the ocean is a completely different place to the very bottom. As you dive deeper, it becomes darker, colder and more highly pressurised. The ocean is divided up into the zones, and each one forms its own unique habitat.



THE SUNLIT ZONE

This is the part of the ocean where seaweed can flourish and familiar fish and other sea creatures abound. It is the zone we can see and study most easily, and the one we know most about. The water can be tropical warm or Arctic frigid, but one thing that's always there during the day time at least, is sunlight. On average, the Sunlit Zone extends down just 200 metres. This book delves into the more mysterious ocean zones – those that are deep down below and much harder to reach.



THE TWILIGHT ZONE

Ninety per cent of all the ocean's water lies below 200 metres, and its volume is 11 times greater than the area of all of the land above the sea. The Twilight Zone extends from 200 metres to 1,000 metres and lies just beyond the reach of most sunlight, with less than 1 per cent remaining. Even though there is little sunlight, there's still lots of light down there. That's because many Twilight Zone creatures produce their own light.

SQUAT LOBSTER

You've seen lobsters, but have you seen a squat lobster? It's a crustacean that looks like a crab, but has a very different body shape. It has a very small head, a very large body, and very long, spindly legs. Squat lobsters have been found at depths of 5,000 metres or more, though they're usually found at much shallower depths. They're bottom-dwellers, and are found in deep, dark, rocky, or sandy areas.

SHAPY
Squat lobsters have a very different body shape to most other lobsters. They have a very small head, a very large body, and very long, spindly legs.

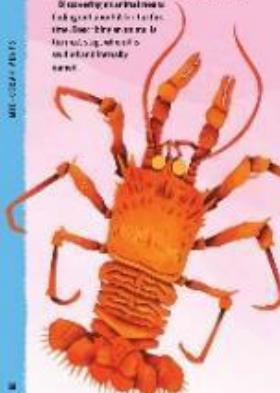
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ZZZZZ ...

Squat lobsters don't have shells like most crustaceans, so they have to be very careful not to be crushed. They have a very small head, a very large body, and very long, spindly legs.

SIFTING FOR A SNACK

Squat lobsters have a very different body shape to most other lobsters. They have a very small head, a very large body, and very long, spindly legs.



ALL THE COLOURS OF THE RAINBOW



A BACTERIAL COAT

Squat lobsters have a very different body shape to most other lobsters. They have a very small head, a very large body, and very long, spindly legs.

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EXPLORER SPOTLIGHT

EXPLORING MID-OCEAN VENTS

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BEST PALS

Squat lobsters have a very different body shape to most other lobsters. They have a very small head, a very large body, and very long, spindly legs.

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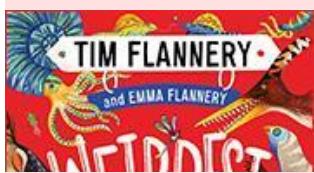
【繪者簡介】插畫家與設計師Sam Caldwell對於世界上最奇怪且迷人的生物繪製插畫方面有特殊的天份。他在英國北部長大，現居蘇格蘭的格拉斯哥(Glasgow)。Sam在愛丁堡藝術學院學習繪畫，喜歡採用紋理與色彩呈現他的藝術故事。他的插畫作品常出現在報章雜誌，包括：衛報、獨立報和雪梨先驅早報。個人網頁：<https://www.samcaldwell.co.uk/>

Explore Your World: Weirdest Creatures in Time

歷史上最詭異生物大集合

(Explore Your World)第三部

作者: Prof. Tim Flannery / Emma Flannery, 繪者: Maude Guesne



ISBN: 9781760507282

256頁, 25 x 19 cm, 精裝, 2021年十月出版

準備好與世界知名探險科學家Tim Flannery來一趟時間之旅嗎？
你將看到有史以來最古怪、最狂野且最令人驚奇的動物，以及其死後的樣貌！

你跑得贏暴龍嗎？蘑菇會互相交談嗎？
哪隻恐龍在屁股附近有第二個大腦？
地球曾經是一個巨大的雪球？
大小和人一樣的蠍子的食物是什麼？
科學家之間會彼此惡作劇嗎？

啟動時光機器，你將會找到答案！

本書是Explore Your World系列第三部，每一頁生動的插畫，帶讀者認識曾在地球上生存過的不可思議的生物，各種奇異事實，充滿幽默、刺激，令人驚嘆。



CONCEPTS

WHAT IS A FOSSIL?

BODY FOSSILS

A fossil is simply the remains or traces of a once-living creature. There are many different ways a creature can be fossilised. Fossils can be found in the ground, but are more usually found in rocks. But not any old rock – they are often found in what is known as a sedimentary rock. A sedimentary rock is made up of lots of little bits of sediment, such as sand, mud or pebbles. This sediment settles on the ground, often in the sea, lakes or rivers. Over time, the sediment becomes cemented together and forms a rock.

If you are very lucky you will find a complete body fossil of an ancient animal. An example of a complete body fossil is an insect preserved in amber, or a frozen woolly mammoth (yes, that can happen). In this kind of fossilisation soft tissue is preserved, including the skin and internal organs, and scientists have a very good idea of what the animal looked like.

A body fossil could also be a skeleton or a shell. It's much more common for these hard parts of creatures to last for a long time.

Instead of an entire animal, fossils are much more likely to be fragments of the once-living creature. Think about how and where a creature died. Maybe it was partly eaten by a predator, or perhaps after it died its body was broken apart over millions of years. A lot can happen to an animal's remains between the time it died and when it is found as a fossil.

MOULDS AND CASTS

Have you or a friend ever broken a bone and had a doctor put a cast on your arm or leg? When the broken bone is healed the cast is taken off, and you can see the outline of your arm on the inside of the cast. There's a mould of your arm inside the cast! Fossils can also be moulds and casts. In this kind of fossilisation the original fossil material, such as a bone or shell, has long since broken down. What remains is just a mould, or an imprint, of the creature in the surrounding rock. Sometimes an empty mould can be filled in with sand or mud. This makes a three-dimensional cast showing the shape of the long-gone creature.

FLANNERY FILE

FRESH FOSSIL FISH

The Koomburra site near Melbourne is a place where sediments have formed in an ancient lake that existed 120 million years ago. The site is rich in fossils, including beautifully preserved fossilised fish. You find them by splitting pieces of shale. You can split for hours and find very little. But then the most beautiful specimen is revealed. I remember finding one fish, about the size of a sardine, that even had the silvery belly and darker back colour preserved, along with every detail of the eye, jaws and fins. It looked like a sardine that someone had dried out and flattened between two pieces of cardboard! Until I split that rock, no eye had seen that fish for 100 million years, nor had it seen the light of day since it fell, dead, to the bottom of a pond 120 million years ago.

EVEN THOUGH THE CREATURES' BODIES HAVE BROKEN DOWN, SCIENTISTS CAN STILL FIGURE OUT WHAT THEY LOOKED LIKE BY STUDYING MOULD AND CAST FOSSILS.

CLEVER!

A NASTY BITE

DIMETRODON GRANDIS

This guy sure looked like a dinosaur, but *Dimetrodon grandis* was alive over 30 million years before the first dinosaur evolved. Believe it or not, *Dimetrodon grandis* is more closely related to living mammals than the extinct dinosaurs or any reptiles. Its teeth were specialised for cutting – in fact, it had some of the first serrated teeth seen in a land predator. Serrations are little pointy bits and can be found on the steak knives in your kitchen. They are just perfect for slicing through animal flesh. *Dimetrodon grandis* would have fed on fish and small four-legged creatures.

THIS WEIRD-LOOKING CREATURE WALKED ALONG THE EARTH 280 MILLION YEARS AGO.

A CANNIBAL

There is evidence that *Dimetrodon grandis* ate their own kind for dinner! Fossil bones of *Dimetrodon grandis* have been found with tooth marks that match the shape of other *Dimetrodon grandis*.

WHAT DO YOU THINK IT COULD HAVE BEEN USED FOR?

WHY THE FANCY SAIL?

What do you think it could have been used for? Scientists aren't exactly sure of why *Dimetrodon grandis* had such a fancy sail on its back. For a long time they were confused because it looks like it would get in the way of the animal moving. Some scientists wondered if the sail helped *Dimetrodon grandis* stay hidden in the reeds of a river bank, or maybe helped it to swim. Maybe it was useful to cool it down or heat it up; this is known as thermoregulation. One leading theory is that it was used in display with other *Dimetrodon grandis*. Could it have used its sail to show off to potential romantic partners, or perhaps scare away the competition for a mate? There are countless mysteries like this in the world of fossils just waiting to be solved. Could you be the one to solve them?

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A vibrant children's book page. At the top, the title 'A SLUGGISH BELLY-DRAGGER' is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Below it, a large, stylized 'HELLO RELATIVE!' is centered. A horizontal line with a wavy end connects the two. Underneath 'HELLO RELATIVE!', the subtitle 'INOSTRANCEVIA ALEXANDRI' is written in a smaller, black, sans-serif font. The main text is a narrative about the prehistoric lizard, followed by a sidebar with a cartoon illustration of a lizard wearing a blue cap and a red bandana. The page is filled with various text blocks and labels for scientific names and a title, all in a playful, rounded font. The background is a light purple color.

A detailed illustration of a plesiosprinacean leaper, a prehistoric primate, hanging upside down from a thick tree branch. The leaper is brown with a lighter belly and has long, dark, prehensile fingers. It is shown in a dynamic pose, with its arms wrapped around the branch and its body curved downwards. The background is a soft-focus blue, and the branch is a light brown color.



【作者簡介】科學家作家Emma Flannery，對大自然的好奇心驅使她進入一些野生荒涼且有趣的地方旅行和工作。她會在全球各洲的洞穴、森林和海洋中探索，尋找少見的化石、動物和植物，讓大家更了解我們的星球以及人類在地球上的身分。擁有地質學、化學和古生物學的研究經驗，Emma在各科學期刊、兒童書籍和博物館導覽刊物上發表其研究與寫作。她曾為大學、政府機構和博物館工作，也是Museophiliac的共同創始人，這是一個獨立的社展服務機構，為雪梨和澳洲博物館製作節目，旨在帶給觀眾科學的生活。她對科學的熱情具有感染力且有趣，激發兒童與成人的好奇心，她希望能錄製更多有趣易懂的科學傳播節目。

【繪者簡介】Maude Guesne在法國布列塔尼附近的小鎮長大，在布拉薩藝術學院學習平面設計和插圖，之後在巴黎展開了插畫的工作生涯。Maude熱愛旅行、大自然和觀察這個世界。她曾在澳洲、巴西、加拿大、印度尼西亞、泰國、柬埔寨和非洲生活與工作，創作其在當地冒險的旅行插畫。現居荷蘭格羅寧根(Groningen)，她的工作室被大自然、風車和自行車包圍。Maude採用筆或相機探索世界，在周遭自然視界找尋靈感，她喜歡畫動物和異想天開的人物，喜歡用插畫描繪她的故事，她的插畫充滿了幽默感，且令人驚豔。