



A WALK THROUGH
HISTORY

Publishing House

A WALK THROUGH HISTORY

2026



A WALK THROUGH HISTORY is an independent Russian publishing house specializing in children's books, primarily nonfiction. We have created and designed more than 80 titles on various subjects: history, theatre, alpinism, football, mathematics, space travel, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, nature resorts, animals and plants. Founded in 2010, our publishing house has already established a reputation for its original historical series. All our books and games on history provide children with an insight into a specific historical era and give them the opportunity to understand and participate in the events of that time. We believe that active participation is the key to effective learning.

Our mission is to help parents spend quality time with their kids enjoying our excellent books and games.

Our books have won many international awards.

OUR ARTISTS AND BOOKS IN BOLOGNA

Natalia Yaskina – **BOLOGNA 2024 ILLUSTRATION EXHIBITION**

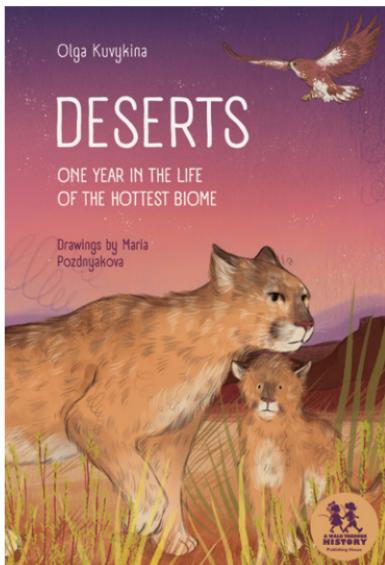
THE PIRATES by Ekaterina Stepanenko and Polya Plavinskaya –
BOLOGNA 2023 ILLUSTRATION EXHIBITION

Anna Desnitskaya – **BOLOGNA 2019 ILLUSTRATION EXHIBITION**

FANTASTIC ANIMALS ALL OVER THE WORLD,
FOOTBALL: THE GAME THAT CHANGED THE WORLD,
THE BOOK OF COLD, ICE AND SNOW,
THE METRO UNDER AND ABOVE THE GROUND
and LET'S GO TO DACHA!

**CHOSEN FOR DRAWN WORLDS – 1001 OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL
BOOKS EXHIBITION – 2019**





207 x 304; ISBN 978-5-907793-50-7; 64 pages
Children 6 yrs and up

DESERTS

One year in the life of the hottest biome

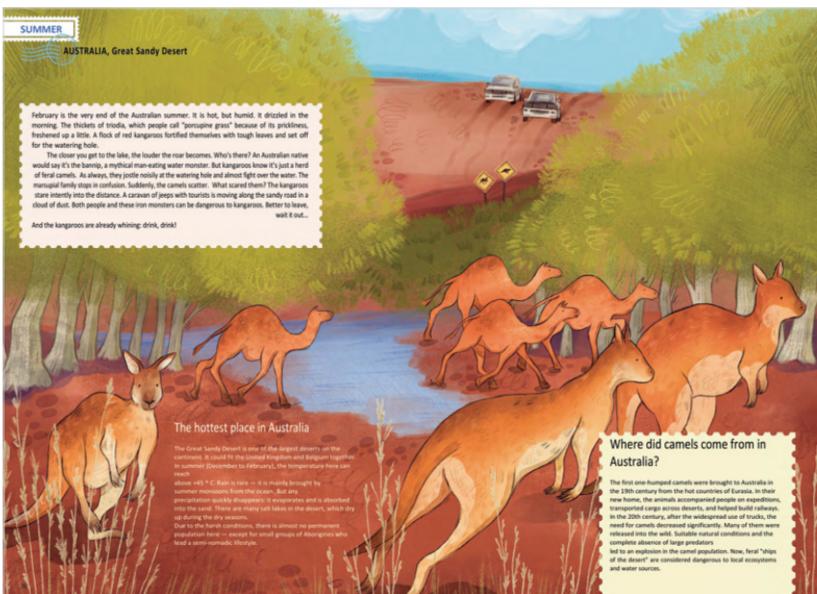
By Olga Kuvyakina

Drawings by Maria Pozdnyakova

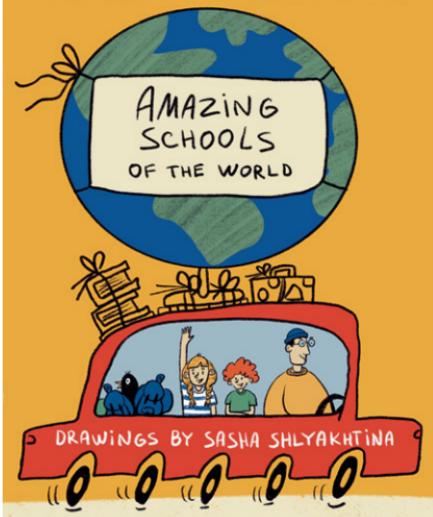
A fascinating journey leads us through continents and seasons of the year: Africa, North and South America, Eurasia and Central Asia, and of course Australia! Deserts are not lifeless; they provide a home to many animals and plants. This is an exploration of one of the most surprising of Earth's biomes.

A complete pdf available in English

NEW



WRITTEN BY SVETLANA FROLOVA



AMAZING SCHOOLS

OF THE WORLD

By Svetlana Frolova

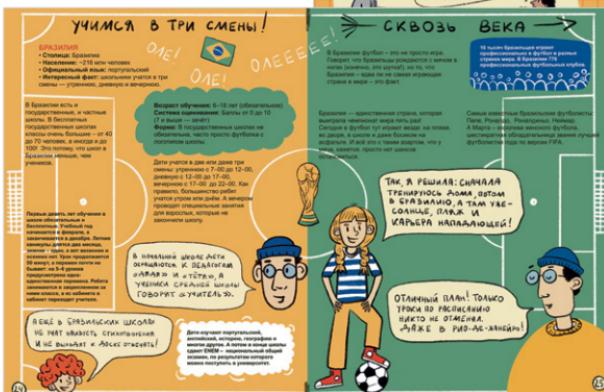
Drawings by Sasha Shlyakhtina

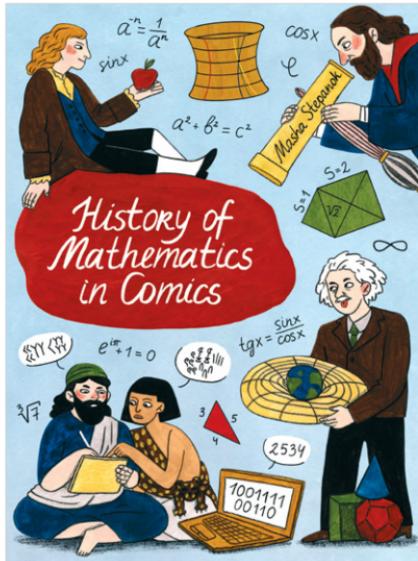
How and what do they teach in schools around the world?

Is it true that in China students are allowed to sleep during lessons, and in India there are robot teachers?

School uniforms are also different everywhere: in Argentina all students wear white coats, almost like doctors, and in Denmark graduates wear special student caps. A journey through many schools, both unusual and very ordinary!

NEW





215 x 218; ISBN 978-5-907793-42-2; 80 pages
Children 10 yrs and up

THE HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS IN COMICS

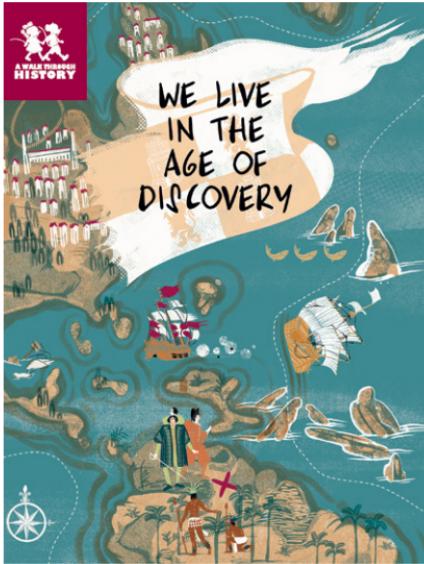
By Masha Stepanok

A bright, fascinating and phantasmagoric comic that will introduce readers to mathematicians and their discoveries from ancient times to the present day. Only here can you see an Egyptian priest at a Greek party, a Babylonian in a bank office, and Diophantus arguing with Al-Khwarizmi. The history of the development of ideas, the continuity of scientific knowledge, the progress and paradoxes of this amazing science – mathematics under one cover.

Rights sold: Korea, India (English rights only)

NEW





978-5-907793-51-4; 88 pages
For children 10 yrs and up

WE LIVE IN THE AGE OF DISCOVERY

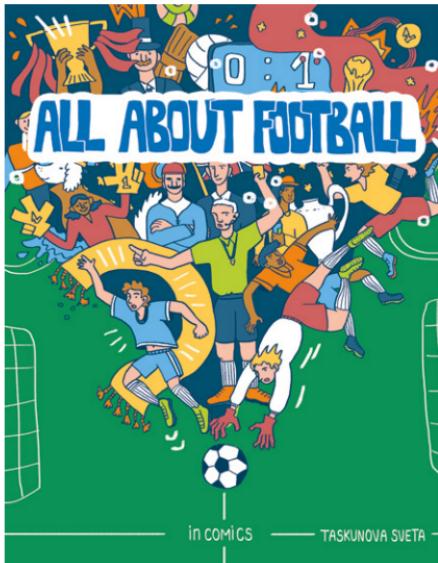
By Nikolay Nazarkin
Drawings by Anna Bogdanova

Humanity began to explore the Earth from times immemorial. This book describes life in a special era in its history — the Age of Discovery, when European navigators and explorers rushed to discover the world. They sailed around Africa to India, reached North and then South America; made a round-the-world trip; discovered Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania; explored Siberia and the numerous seas and archipelagos of the Arctic Ocean... and finally completed this great race of great discoveries by finding Kamchatka, Alaska, California and the Hawaiian Islands.

NEW

Все знает, что Леонардо да Винчи продумал Танк и выясняет, что первые подводные лодки были известны в Античности. Но все это было игрушками ума, не больше. Не было ни поблажек под водой под эти кирпичи, ни денег и сил их возводить.





220 x285, ISBN 978-5-907793-91-0, 64 pages
Children 8 yrs and up

ALL ABOUT FOOTBALL

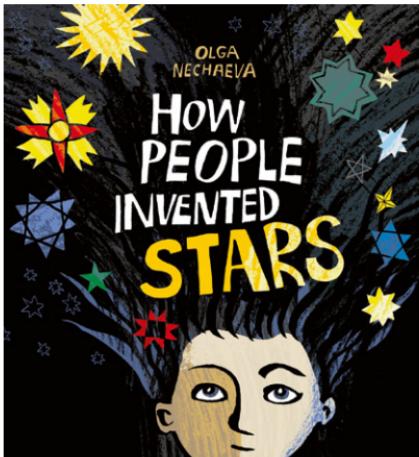
IN COMICS

By Sveta Taskunova

A comic book story about the game that has captivated its fans for centuries! The rules of the game, the history of tactics and strategy, legendary players and the most important awards and matches! Mr. Ball and Gloves, the Unlucky Goal, and Nika, goddess of victory, the Referee's Whistle, and the Torch will tell you everything about football.

COMING SOON





220 x 240, ISBN 978-5-907793-64-4, 72 pages
Children 8 yrs and up

HOW PEOPLE INVENTED STARS

By Olga Netchaeva

The first man looked up and saw a star in the sky. Now we know that stars are enormous celestial bodies far, far from Earth. Astronomers study them, and cosmonauts dream of traveling to them. But that man knew none of this. One thing was clear: it was very, very far away. And very beautiful. It seemed as if they, too, were looking down on us and understanding human affairs. They can help, protect, and comfort, if asked correctly. Or they can punish. Throughout history, humanity has spoken to the stars. People tell legends about them, try to use them to explain the world, express their fears, and hopes, call upon them for protection, use them as a brand or a reward.

COMING SOON

Сириус: самый яркий

Человеческое племя хочет видеть своим воцарём самого сильного, храброго, умного, красивого – самого **прекрасного** из своих членов. На всём небе нет звезды ярче **Сириуса**. Должно быть, именно он управляет всеми звёздами, а заодно и землями, что лежат под ними?

...По реке плывёт лодка. Ею правит женщина в красном платье, а на голове у неё пятиконечная звезда. Это древнегреческая Сола (греки называли её Сотис), а звезда — Сирен. Её плаванье предсказывает разлив Нила, главной египетской реки, а значит и наступление времени земледелия, египетской весны.

Египтяне верили, что именно с восходом Сириуса наступил первый день всего мира. Поэтому богиня Солнца, а позже её преемница Исида, они называли Небесной Царицей, Лучезарной Звездой Нила, Царицей звёзд.

В древней Персии Сириус был прославлен как «глава и надзиратель всех прочих звезд» по имени **Тигтира** (позже называемый **Тигр**). Тогда он сражался с демоном и приносил дождь. В несия тигр, на честь его в иранском календаре проводится **фестиваль Тирган** — праздник грома, дождей и радуги.

Для западнославянского народа серебристая звезда Южной (честной) звезды Сириуса — самая главная звезда и символ победы и удачи. В честь её венчания устраивали шествия «Хоу». Участники процессий приносили из разных деревень, чтобы вместе празднать о бургундском герое, рисунок на земле и окраинами её в землю, подарили друг другу в Новый годок. А сей изображение на земле можно встретить на документах — серебры, не обученные транзите, ставят пятиконечную звезду Мануко вместо

Среди тех, кто звал Сириуса «Собачьей звездой», были финны, шведы, французы, ногайцы, армяне и даже высокогорный Тибет. Тогда детей уверяли, что эта звезда, «чёрная звёздочка», особенно угрожает мальчикам.

Китайцы называют его Танъязын.

японцы – Тэнро, корейцы – Чхонранг.

В Китае японцы, что Сиань, называют «желтыми волками».

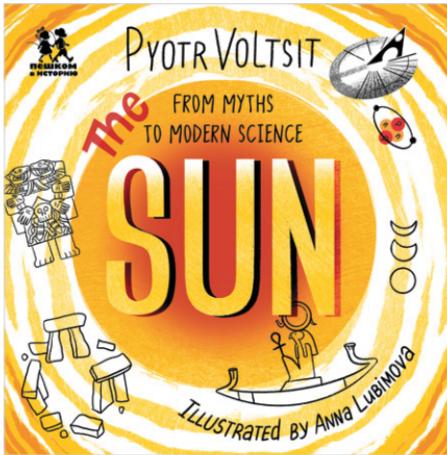
В этот момент на Земле рождается многое **воров и разбойников**.

о древней Скандинавии к Стирушу тоже осталось

Согласно легенде, Локи был сыном громовержца Тор и гидры Фенрира. Он был известен своим хитрением, подозревали, что это «гогонь Локи», из-за которого Тор и его братья-боги были обмануты. В конечном итоге Локи был казнен, но спасен благодаря вмешательству Фенрира.

FRANK DODDING.

Figure 1. A 1000 nm wavelength image of the same area as Figure 2. The image shows the same surface features as Figure 2, but with a much higher resolution. The surface appears to be a smooth, polished metal or plastic surface.



210 x 210; ISBN 978-5-907793-41-5; 772 pages
Children 8 yrs and up

THE SUN FROM MYTHS TO MODERN SCIENCE

By Pyotr Voltsit

Drawings by Anna Lubimova

How did we learn what we now know about the Sun and the Solar System? What are the latest discoveries in astronomy and are there riddles that have not yet been solved by science? We'll talk about the evolution of stars, the origins of the Sun and its structure, the use of solar energy and energy efficiency. Astronomy here is interconnected with biology, medicine, geography, meteorology and history. There are fun experiments to carry out, too!

A complete pdf available in English



SUN AND EARTH

Even though the Sun may threaten to destroy our planet in the future, it now keeps it warm and alive. Surprisingly, we know much more about what is happening and will happen in the interior of the Sun, where no one has ever been, than we do about what happens to the energy on the surface of our planet, where we live all the time.

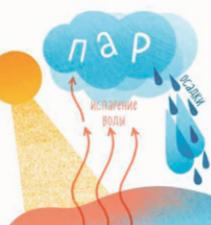
We will talk about the amazing transformations of solar energy on the Third Planet and the exciting adventures of scientific thought.

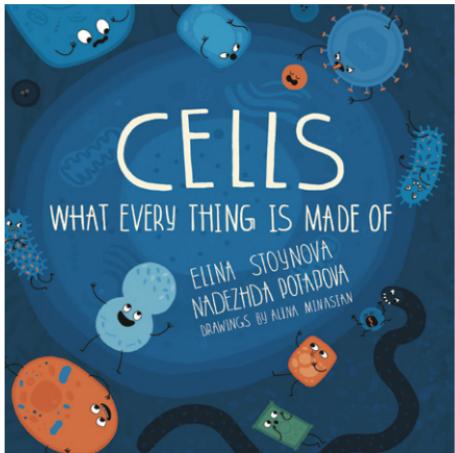
THE WEATHER MOTOR

Almost all weather phenomena are related to the sun in one way or another. This is why meteorologists usually call it the "weather motor". It is connected with the fact that the sun heats up the earth, which heats up the air above it and it gets hot. However, a cool breeze is also a child of the sun. If the earth heats up more in some places (and it does not always), the air heated by it rises and the pressure in the atmosphere at ground level drops. The low pressure sucks in air from other places where the pressure is higher, like a vacuum cleaner. It creates wind.

If the ocean gets very hot, the rise of a large mass of warm and moist air can cause devastating hurricanes, storms, cyclones. They are energized by the sun.

In even more ways, we often contrast "sunlike" as in sunny weather, and rain. But there would be no rain without the sun! In order for rain to fall, water must first evaporate; that is, an upward flow of warm air must carry it to some altitude where the vapors collect into drops. Into droplets. The sun also provides the energy for all these natural phenomena - without solar energy there would be nothing.





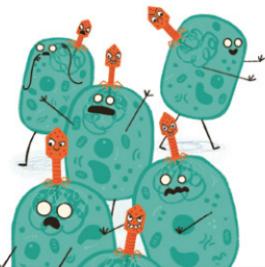
210 x 210; ISBN 978-5-907793-04-0; 64 pages
Children 6 yrs and up

CELLS

WHAT EVERYTHING IS MADE OF

By Elina Stoyanova and Nadezhda Potapova
Drawings by Alina Minasian

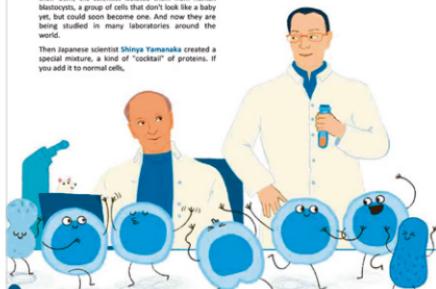
Cells – surprisingly similar and different in all living things. The one structure that unites a human, a baobab and bacteria in yogurt is the cell. It can live alone, but also loves to gather in large groups, which amazingly make up all of us. How is this done? How does a tiny cell live? Are there differences between whale cells and algae cells? You will find answers to these and many other questions in this book.



СЛОВОВЫЕ КЛЕТКИ – ОДНО ИЗ САМЫХ ВАЖНЫХ ОТКРЫТИЙ ЦИТОЛОГИИ

One of the most significant recent advances has been the ability to grow cells in a laboratory. Cells can be taken on any particular job in a large and complex organism. They can turn into various other cells. Scientists have created heart cells from mice embryos in the 1980s, and in 1998 human stem cells began to live in the laboratory of American James Thomson. In 2006, the first human stem cells were born: the scientist isolated them from human blastocysts, a group of cells that don't look like a baby yet, but which have the ability to become any type of cell. They are being studied in many laboratories around the world.

Then Japanese scientist Shinya Yamanaka created a special mixture, a kind of "cocktail" of proteins. If you add it to normal cells,



SHORT-LISTED FOR DAFES AWARDS 2025

ЦИТОЛОГИЯ БУДУЩЕГО

We will all bring things we found via mobile phones. Cells will be able to digest them. For example, a cat, hamster or other animal becomes ill. Perhaps in the future we can remove all the bad, broken cells and replace them with new ones. Or maybe we don't replace them, but just help them get well.

They will create special bacteria where they will grow plant cells to maintain the oxygen levels necessary for life in all conditions. We will be able to live on other planets because these cells will be able to

to make their atmosphere suitable for us, or to build cities at the bottom of the ocean. Scientists will grow cells that will eat all the trash on Earth and many people dream that bacterial cells will learn to eat plastic and eat all the rubbish on the planet.



BY ASYA KRAVCHENKO
DRAWINGS BY LIDYA LYTAEVA

ILLUSIONS



210 x 210; ISBN 978-5-907793-03-3; 64 pages
For children 6 yrs and up

ILLUSIONS
I CAN'T BELIEVE MY OWN EYES!
By Asya Kravchenko
Drawings by Lidya Lytaeva

"I saw it myself!" – we say and the argument is over. Our eyes – what could be more reliable? But sometimes the eye does not see exactly what actually exists, or it sees something that is not there at all. Sometimes we encounter illusions – tricks that our eyes and brain perform over and over again. It seems that illusions are something exceptional, rare. But that's not true. Under certain conditions, illusions are natural phenomena. This book is about the tricks of our vision. We have collected the most famous and impressive illusions and will try to find an explanation for them. However, some tricks of vision have still not been explained by science and remain a mystery for us to solve.

THE WHITE RAVENS CATALOGUE 2025



Our ability to judge distance has long been studied by artists, who play with details that we can use to judge depth and distance. Whenever we see a voluminous painting, we are deceived: the painting has no depth, it is flat.

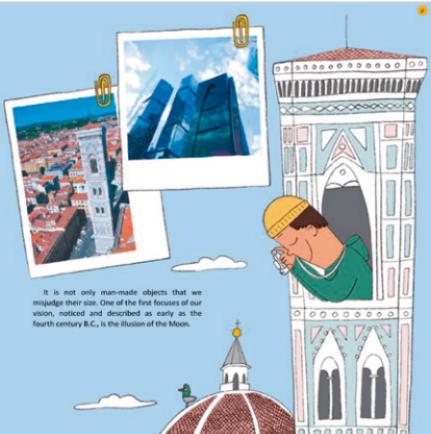
If we look at a tall building from the bottom up, it appears that the top is much narrower than at the base and is deflected backwards.

When constructing large buildings, architects take into account the distortions that inevitably arise because viewers rely on their experience of perspective.

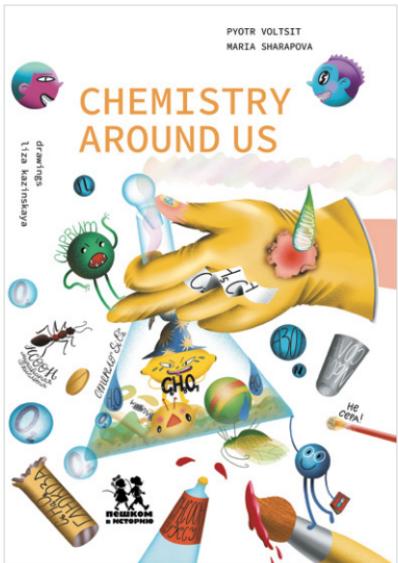
The architect Giusto di Bondone (1267-1337) thought of a way to eliminate this effect. His bell tower at the Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence, the Campanile, would have been poorly visible from the city, but the architect made it much wider at the top than at the base. The technique was called reverse perspective.



The paintings are not created by one and the same artist.



It is not only small objects that we might see their size. One of the first illusions of our vision, noticed and described as early as the fourth century B.C., is the illusion of the Moon.



CHEMISTRY AROUND US

By Pyotr Voltsit and Maria Sharapova
Drawings by Liza Kazinskaya

Let's take an exciting journey through the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements. History, practical advice, various elements and substances and their properties, simple explanations of complex theories and, of course, many experiments that can be easily carried out at home using available materials.

Why does water conduct current? Why burnt food is bad for you? How do medications work? How does one distinguish gold from brass? Why are nitrates dangerous? How do halogen lamps work? Our book will answer these and many other questions from different fields of knowledge.

IMAGE OF THE BOOK 2025 ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN WINNER

Rights sold: Korea, China

A complete pdf available in English

с. 32-33

/Рубрика «История
Бензиновая древность

Люди использовали лекарствами с неизвестными времён. От древних египтян до наших дней давали записки врачам о применении. Бонсифтс лекарственных препаратов было и остается сложным органическим соединением.

Поганчий жанр

ноу. Но многие блокируют те или иные ферменты. Ферменты – это ве-
щества-катализаторы (см. с. «+»), которые ускоряют биохимические ре-
акции во много раз. А сама в реации не расходится – она «неко-
гнозирована». Попросту говоря, био-
химические реакции практически не
имеют побочных эффектов.

100

Чтобы провести
из фермента со-

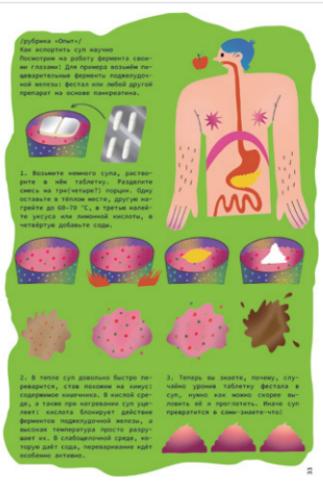
цеством реагентов — по принципу «ключ-замок». Для этого активный центр реагента должен быть «заряжен» определенным образом, иначе он преобразует. Но представьте, что вы вставили в замок пожарок, но не первый ключ. Да еще и полугни его. Где нам открыть замок, не вынуть ключ нельзя — замок испорчен!

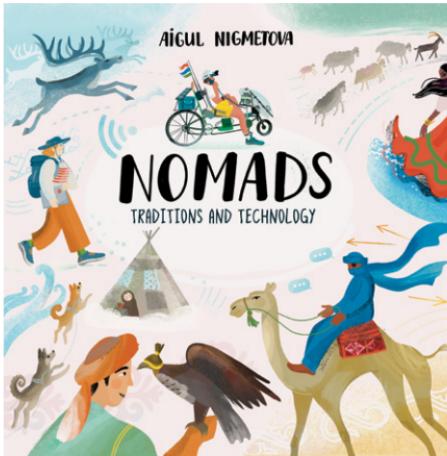
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1190 x 270; ISBN 978-5-907793-05-7; 96 pages
For children 10 yrs and up

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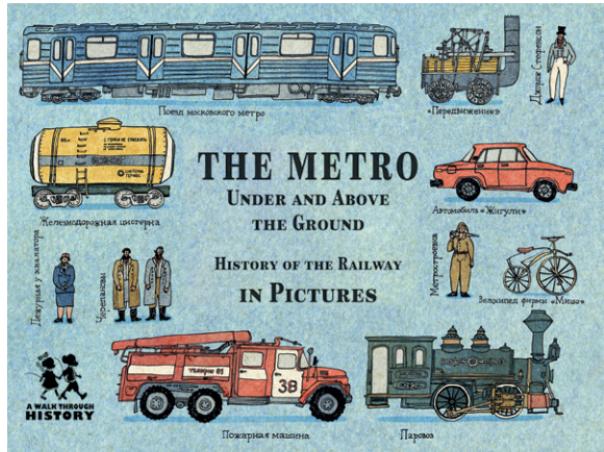
For children 6 yrs and up

NOMADS: TRADITIONS AND TECHNOLOGY

By Aigul Nigmetova

We are used to thinking that nomads are people who constantly move from place to place, following herds of animals, and live in complete unity with nature. This is true, but only partly. Nomads are herdsmen of the steppes, the far north and deserts, and hunters and gatherers of Africa and Australia, and also wandering craftsmen: gypsies, vanlifers and just people working online and traveling around the world. But no matter what a nomad is, he never stands still and always looks forward. Freedom and nomad are almost synonymous.





320 x 240; ISBN 978-5-905474-30-9; 48 pages
For children 6 yrs and up

THE METRO UNDER AND ABOVE THE GROUND History of the Railway in Pictures

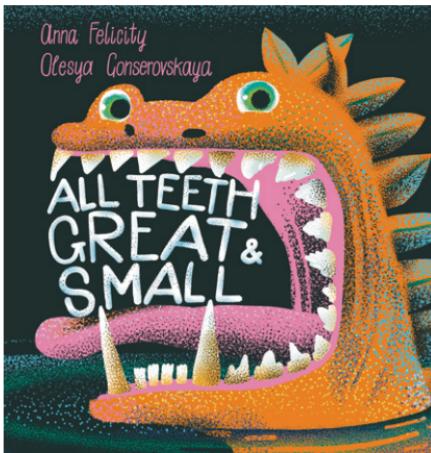
By Alexandra Litvina
Drawings by Anya Desnitskaya

An amazing picture book about the wheel transport history, the steam engine invention, first locomotives and first railways in Europe and Russia. Learn everything about the history of bicycle design, the first car engine, about the world's first metro in London and metropolitan railways worldwide. This book encompasses everything: less known chapters of the transportation history, scientific discoveries, comics, games and a quiz.

Rights sold: China, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey
Sample text available in English and French

**CHOSEN FOR THE DRAWN
WORLDS – 1001 OUTSTANDING
INTERNATIONAL BOOKS EXHIBITION**





245 x 245; ISBN 978-5-907471-79-5; 48 pages
For children 5 yrs and up

ALL TEETH GREAT AND SMALL

By Anna Felicity

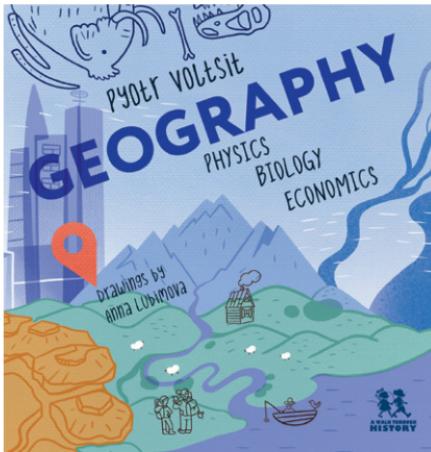
Drawings by Olesya Gonserovskaya

Both humans and animals have them! They mostly grow in the mouth, but also can be found on the tongue, in the esophagus, and even in the head. Has your imagination already started to work? Then another clue: most often they are milky white, but they can also be yellow, orange and brown! And what a bizarre shape they can be: some look like spoons, others like sabers or even a grater. Guess what we are talking about? Well, of course, the teeth! Amazing and fun facts! This book, with absolutely no risk to health, will allow you to look at the jaws of many animals, both living and extinct.

IMAGE OF THE BOOK 2024 ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN WINNER

A complete pdf available in English





GEOGRAPHY: PHYSICS, BIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

By Pyotr Voltsit

Drawings by Anna Lubimova

Nothing boring about this book. You'll find in it all the general subjects of the science: a review of regions, both ocean and land, how people interact with the environment and so on.

Why? – explanations of complex processes

How? – stories and interconnections

Where? – an overview of the regions

What? – the introduction of new concepts

that you need to know

WHAT?! – latest discoveries

Sample text available in English

Где растёт виноград?

The grapevines grow best in the Mediterranean. It is the most beautiful and grows best: the climate is similar to that of California. Why? It is the regions with climates that are similar to our wine...

Почему в Греции зима мокрая?

The atmospheric circulation cells (see page 8) move from the equator towards the poles of the year, following the sun. When the sun reaches its zenith at middle (and thus warms the air) the air moves from the equator. The precipitation also moves. The area of heavy precipitation also moves after the air warms up. The air moves from the equator. In winter, this zone moves southward and a regular winter rain begins. The streams, of temperate climate flows. And these streams are always rain or snow (see p. 7).

Почему самые сухие пустыни туманны?

The dry desert in the world is Atacama in Chile. It has not rained there for 500 years, and some weather stations have not even registered a single drop of precipitation. But the Atacama is not the driest. Like, such as deserts (coast) that capture water from the sea. The most famous is the Huacachina. Much like the Atacama, the Huacachina Desert is located in western South America (Peru) and (desert) is formed after the Andes and South Africa. There too, it hardly ever rains, but the desert is not dry. The Huacachina is the famous vehicle "drifts" its leaves. Where in the desert does the moisture for fog come from? From the sea! It can't if there is enough moisture for fog?

Ищем средиземноморский климат

Where do grapevines best? We are looking for regions with a bit north of the tropics, around the "horse latitudes" (see page 10). Better by the sea, otherwise it will be very hot. The air moves from the sea to the land in the case of warm currents: climate will be too humid. So, where is the sea? In the Andes, what did we find?

Во Франции дождливое лето. Это July and August? The peak of precipitation in July does not contradict the definition of a Mediterranean climate.

Искключение из правила

In the Andes (Argentina, Chile) in the western Argentina, in the foothills of the Andes, is not a typical Mediterranean climate.

Горы-перехватчики

Of all the deserts on the equator exists. Are Kama is the driest. That's because it is blocked by the Andes. The air moves from the sea to the land by the high mountains, the Andes. They block the air from the sea. The air moves from the sea to the land through the Andes from the Atlantic Ocean.

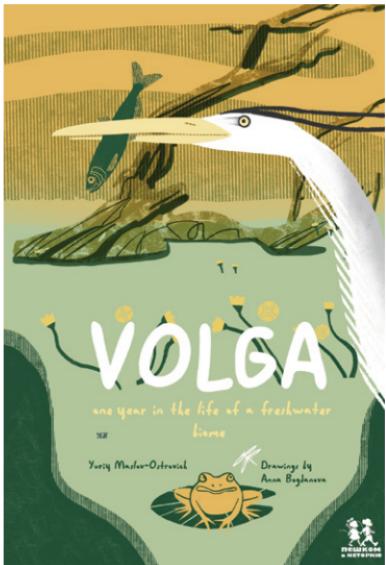
After the Andes air moves in mountain ridges and turns upwards. So it forms upward currents. That's why there's a lot of precipitation in the Andes. The air moves from the sea to the land. Finally, all the water has already poured out in the Andes. The air moves from the land to the sea. It mounts the wind descends back into the valley, i.e. forms downward streams.

«Хранилище из холода»

The cold Humboldt Current keeps precipitation of the Atacama, a barrier much like the Andes. The air moves from the sea to the land. The air mass and gains momentum in the ocean. Suddenly, the air mass is over cold water. The air mass is cooled and becomes denser and denser. So the cold water "squeezes" the moisture out of the air like a sponge, and there is precipitation. The air moves from the sea to the land. The air moves from the land to the sea. A lot of water vapor for rain. However, fog forms over the sea. The air moves from the sea to the land, a can be "dried" by sand and other Andes things.

Налови-ка туманы к чаю!

People living in the Atacama also take water from the fog. Tensioned nets made of polymer are placed in the fog. The air moves in the fog, and the water droplets are collected. A gutter under the net drains the pre-water into tanks.



207 x 304; ISBN 978-5-907471-44-3; 64 pages
For children 8 yrs and up

VOLGA

one year in the life of a freshwater biome

By Yuri Maslov-Ostrovich

Drawings by Anna Bogdanova

A book about the life of the river and its inhabitants throughout the year. There are many great rivers: Nile, Amazon, Mississippi, Ganges, Yellow River, and each forms an integral part of the nature, history, and culture of the country or countries through which it flows. In Russia, the most important and the largest river is the Volga. It crosses several climatic zones. A variety of birds, fish, and animals live nearby and around it. Which animals consider it home, and which just come to visit? People changed the Volga dramatically while adapting it to their needs. How can we preserve its beauty and originality?

NON/FICTION[®] COVER DIPLOMA 2024 NATIONAL PRIZE FOR CHILDREN'S AND TEENAGERS' LITERATURE 2024





210 x 272; ISBN 978-5-907471-58-0; 56 pages
For children up 3 yrs and up

THE BOOK OF SKIES

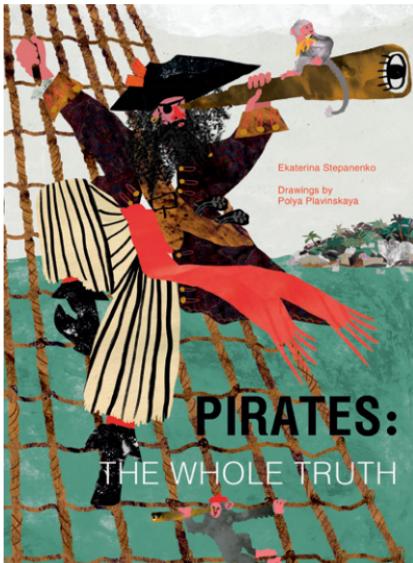
Written and illustrated
by Mariya Pavlikova

The history of skis, from the start to contemporary models that can reach an incredible speed! Readers will learn how cross-country skiing differs from jumping, whether it is possible to ski where there is no snow at all, what snowboarding has to do with it and who Nansen was. In addition, the book is full of various activities: you will build a ski track from plasticine, find all the hidden skiers on the pages, make skis for the Lego-man!

A complete pdf available in English

IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2023 DIPLOMA





240 x 310; ISBN 978-5-907471-57-3; 56 pages
For children up 8 yrs and up

PIRATES: THE WHOLE TRUTH

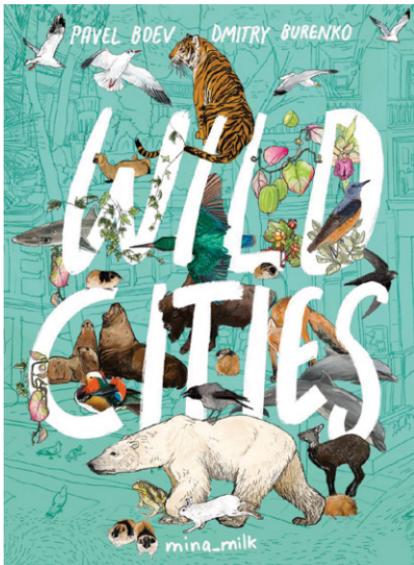
By Ekaterina Stepanenko
Drawings by Polya Plavinskaya

Is it true that all pirates were always one-legged and one-eyed, hid treasure chests on secret islands and swam under the Jolly Roger? This book tells you the whole truth about pirates, their habits, harsh life and wanderings, so that all myths will be dispelled.

Rights sold: Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece

BOLOGNA 2023 57TH ILLUSTRATION EXHIBITION





255 x 320; ISBN 978-5-907471-56-6; 96 pages
For children 10 yrs and up

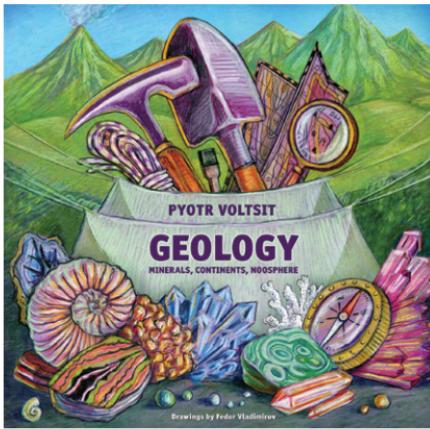
WILD CITIES

By Pavel Boev and Dmitry Burenko
Drawings by *mina_milk*

Cities also have wildlife, and there is more of it than we think. How do wild animals and plants get along with humans in a modern city? In this book we visit various cities of Russia, meet the Baltic seal, tiger, mandarin duck, gray whale, karakurt spider and Lusitanian slug... We learn how urban ecosystems function, how green spaces help purify the air and make climate more comfortable, swamps purify water, and urban meadows save pollinating insects.

Sample text available in English





210 x 210; ISBN 978-5-907471-59-7; 96 pages
For children 10 yrs and up

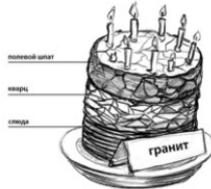
GEOLOGY: MINERALS, CONTINENTS, NOOSPHERE

By Pyotr Voltsit

Drawings by Fedor Vladimirov

This is not a geology textbook, but a fascinating story about our planet and the people who study it. Interesting facts, lively language, witty illustrations and experiments, which are easily carried out in the kitchen with a pot, a vacuum cleaner, an iron and a bunch of watercress. Transformations of rocks and minerals, emergence of volcanoes, growth and disappearance of islands, the origins of coal and oil, the history of the Earth and even other planets. How does dill help to learn the secrets of the earth's bowels? Why is the Dead Sea so salty? Do you need to buy a lead umbrella? What do all these questions (and many more) have to do with geology? Read and find out!

IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2025 AWARD



Sample text available in English

62

КАК СТАРЕЮТ ГОРЫ

Слово горы подходит к Памиру – кустину, к Тибету – кипарису, к Кавказу – кипарису, горы, а Урал – старые, сильно разрушенные в времени. Процесс разрушения гор называется выветриванием. Кога ветер – не единственный и даже не главный причиной

ПЕРЕПАДЫ ТЕМПЕРАТУР

Днем солнце обогревает землю, а ночью – охлаждает. Вода на земле не успевает испаряться. На краю канавы распарившись, на склонах – синяки. От этого рено или поздно на любом камне появляются трещинки.

ЛДИ И КАМЕНЬ

В трудах может запечься вода и замерзать. Но в горах это не всегда происходит. Воду в горах разогревают настремляющиеся тончайшую трещинки. Когда он – разогревает землю, попутно и камни замерзает. С камнями – это не всегда погано, потому что камни становятся крепче и сильнее.

ВЕТЕР

Мог ли предать песчаник? Песчаник – перво-дост кладки на с. 30, зеро облагают им сказы слово национальной булгак. Конечно, мебелью: здравы напечатаны и под. Но из-за этого песчаник – это не песчаник. А из-за второй эрозии образуются причудливые холмы (Это – греческий бог ветра, способен, конечно же, повредить поверхности



ВОДА

Несколько лет в жизни горы тоже может обра-
зиться склон. Раньше предполагали, что и горы
могли спровоцировать землетрясения, но теперь
столпает вина. Но это оказалось, что при-
нородных землетрясениях горы не участвуют.
Подземные воды поднимают горы, а горы под-
нимают землю. И землетрясение составляет их
в первом ряду. Это землетрясение, которое
сделано сравнительно недавно и еще не все
геологи это признают.

КИСЛОТЫ И ЩЕЛОЧИ

Некоторые минералы, входящие в состав гор-
ных пород, реагируют с водой и щелочами



активы. Если в состав минерала входит сера, она вступает в «суперреакцию», когда
поглощает серную кислоту, которая
расщепляется в другие кислоты. При решении
с юодом поглощают минерал образовавшись
активные ионы, которые вступают в «активную»
которые способны уничтожить глины. Но погло-
тился спиртовой раствор.

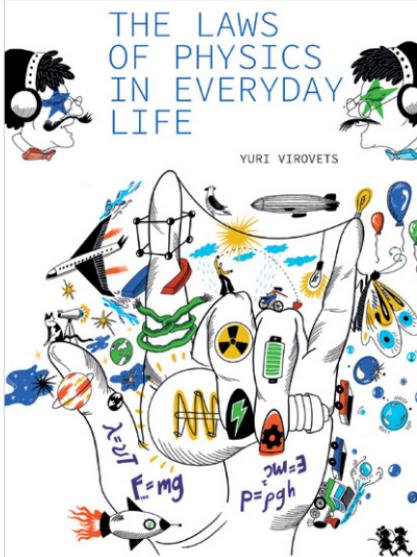
И ЧТО ПОЛУЧИТСЯ?

В результате взаимодействия
горы разрушаются: склон превращается
в грязь, щебень, песок или глины. Образовы-
вается гора из грязи, песка, глины, которые счи-
тается горой. А горы делятся на землю с чисто
и землю с более полезной...



63

ЛЮДИ МИНОВЫ



978-5-907471-54-2; 96 pages
For children 10 yrs and up

THE LAWS OF PHYSICS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

YURI VIROVETS

THE LAWS OF PHYSICS

IN EVERYDAY LIFE

By *Yuri Virovets*

Drawings by Liza Kazinskaya

This book is not a physics textbook. There are no calculations, no formulas. It gives a simple and understandable explanation of physical laws and examples of how these laws work in the daily life of each of us.

Rights sold: China, Korea

A complete pdf available in English

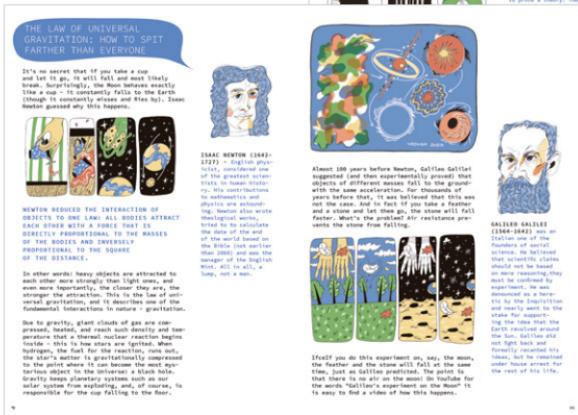


How is possible -as we all know- that we use the scales are a precision instrument. They use it to, let's say, weigh a person and determine the weight of all of a sudden? It's so easy to feel them! In fact, there is no contradiction. Scales measure the weight of an object, that is to say, the force with which it presses on the surface. And force, as Isaac Newton established, is the cause of acceleration, and acceleration is the cause of force. So, if there is no acceleration, since acceleration can be changed, as it is in an elevator, the force of pressure, i.e., weight, can also increase, and decrease, and even disappear altogether, and then the ob-

The weight of an object and its mass are different quantities, although they are often confused. Mass is a property of the object itself. Mass determines how much force gravity exerts on an object, and how much force it exerts on itself.



When an apple falls from a branch, it is attracted by the Earth and gravity causes it to accelerate all the time. The magnitude of this acceleration depends on the planet on which the apple grows and is called the acceleration of gravity. On the Moon, for example, it is six times less than on Earth, and all objects there



NEWTON REDUCED THE INTERACTION OF OBJECTS TO ONE LAW: ALL BODIES ATTRACT EACH OTHER WITH A FORCE THAT IS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE MASSES OF THE BODIES AND INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL TO THE SQUARE OF THE DISTANCE.

In other words: heavy objects are attracted to each other more strongly than light ones, and even more importantly, the closer they are, the stronger the attraction. This is the law of universal gravitation, and it describes one of the fundamental interactions in nature - gravitation.

Due to gravity, giant clouds of gas are compressed, and when the temperature reaches a certain point that a nuclear reaction begins inside - this is how stars are ignited. When hydrogen, the fuel for the reaction, runs out, the star's matter is gravitationally compressed to the point where it can become the most mysterious object in the Universe: a black hole. Gravity keeps planetary systems such as our solar system from exploding, and, of course, is responsible for the cup falling to the floor.

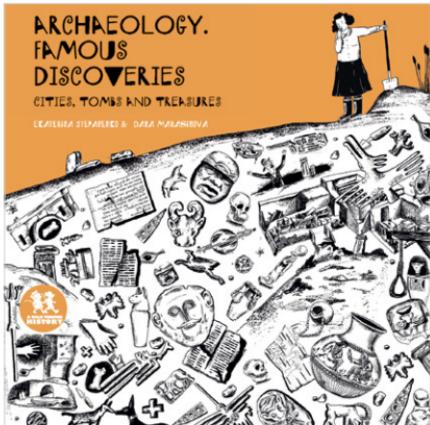
ISAAC NEWTON (1642-1727) = English physicist, considered one of the greatest scientists to human history. His contributions to mathematics and physics are astounding. Newton also wrote theological works, tried to calculate the date of the end of the world based on the Bible (not earlier than 2080) and was the manager of the English

Almost 100 years before Newton, Galileo Galilei suggested (and then experimentally proved) that objects of different masses fall to the ground with the same acceleration. For thousands of years before that, it was believed that this was not the case. In fact if you took a feather and a stone and let them go, the stone will fall faster. What's the problem? Air resistance prevents the stone from falling.

If you do this experiment on, say, the moon the feather and the stone will fall at the same time, just as Galileo predicted. The point is that there is no air on the moon! On YouTube for the words "Galileo's experiment on the Moon" it is easy to find a video of how this happens.

A small, stylized portrait of Galileo Galilei, showing his face and a portion of his beard.

Italian one of the founders of social science. He believed that scientific claims should not be based on mere reasoning, they must be confirmed by experiment. He was denounced as a heretic by the Inquisition and nearly went to the stake for supporting the idea that the Earth revolved around the Sun. Galileo did not fight back and formally recanted his ideas, but he remained under house arrest for the rest of his life.



For children 8 yrs and up

ARCHAEOLOGY. FAMOUS DISCOVERIES CITIES, TOMBS AND TREASURES
By Ekaterina Stepanenko
Drawings by Dana Marasina

Is it possible to build a railway and accidentally discover an unknown civilization or to believe stories told by an ancient poet and dig up a legendary city? Is it possible not to lose hope against all odds and become a discoverer of the richest tomb ever found? Everything is possible in this book! Dreamers and adventurers, treasure seekers and scientists are waiting for you as well as their outstanding discoveries – whether accidental or the result of many years' work: burials, treasures, ancient cities and mysterious inscriptions. You will learn how archeology was born and became a real science, what mistakes and difficulties it had to go through, and how even the smallest find can change our understanding of the ancient history of mankind.



A complete pdf available in English

Clay library

When the of the ancient city of Ashshur set out on their first conquest in the 14th century B.C., no one could have imagined that from a small kingdom subordinate to mighty Babylon would emerge a vast empire.

Assyria, an empire stretching from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf. This empire was held together

Assyria's have been jealous of cruelty. Sennacherib ordered the blinding of 14,000 Hittites who had been conquered by the Hittites. The rulers of Assyria seem to have competed in cruelty. Sennacherib ordered the blinding of 14,000 Babylonians who had been conquered and Ashurnasirpal II executed 2,000 men from the severed legs and arms of the defeated, the defenders of the cities.

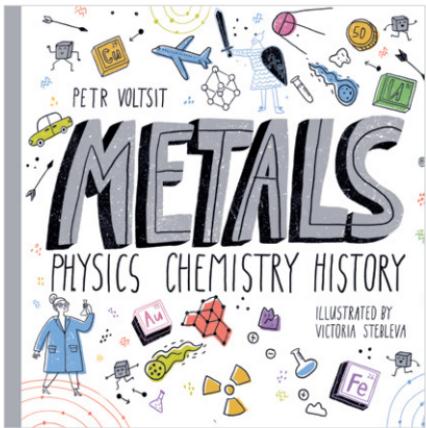
King Ashurnasirpal was like his predecessors: he fought, suppressed, ravaged, but could not finally subdue the subject peoples – the empire was increasingly unravelling from within. He would have remained in history as an ordinary ruler of the times of decline, if not for his strange passion for collecting "books". In his capital, the ancient city of Nineveh, he founded a library – Assyria had never seen before. –

by commanding not only the collection, but the copying and preservation.

It was the first time that the king's palace was filled with all the important cuneiform texts, from literary to economic and administrative. The king's library was the largest in the royal palace from all parts of the state, and the , who prided himself on his ability to read and write, was personally involved in evaluating and selecting the texts for the collection. But after Ashurnasirpal's death, his library was scattered in various palaces, and 100 years later, when Assyria's cities were destroyed as if they had never existed, it was buried under the earth when the Babylonians took Babylon.

The library was discovered by the British archaeologist Ardashir Shah Layard in 1853, excavating the royal palace of Nineveh, and he was amazed at its size. It consisted of 30,000 cuneiform tablets – as well as in a real library! – Tablets with royal edicts, religious and medical texts, hymns, epics, medical and astronomical treatises – and this, as it is more than 10 per cent of what Ashurnasirpal once collected. It was probably the largest library of the ancient world!

Many ancient monuments of Mesopotamian writing have survived only thanks to copies made from them. For example, the original clay tablet with the text of the Gilgamesh epic, one of the great Gilgamesh would have been lost to the ages had it not been for Ashurnasirpal.



33-5-906994-40-0; 132 pages
For children 10 yrs and up

METALS

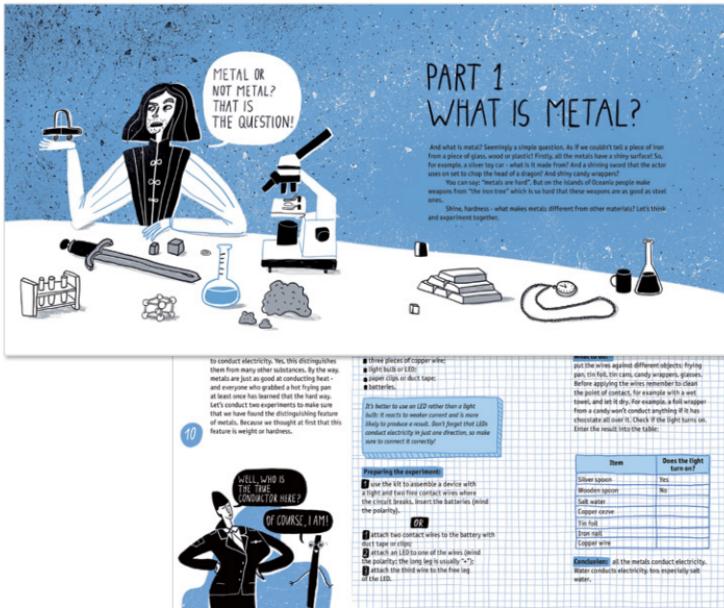
PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, HISTORY

By Pyotr Voltsit

Drawings by Victoria Stebleva

Metals are all around us, but what do we know about them? Which ones are poisonous, which corrode easily, which are the most expensive and the most rare, which are needed by our body, which have influenced history the most? This book tells all about metals together with an introduction to basic chemistry, physics and metallurgy in fun facts and easy experiments. Most enjoyable and educational reading for the whole family.

Rights sold: *China, Korea*



EXPERIMENT 2 WHAT ELSE DO METALS CONDUCT?

Goal of the experiment: establish that metal conduct heat and which metal conducts it best: copper, aluminium or steel.

You will need:

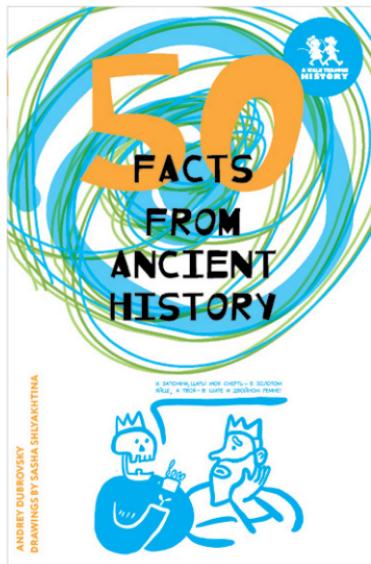
- copper, aluminum and steel wires of the same diameter;
- wax (or paraffin, stearin, etc.);
- 15 pins with loops (not with a plastic head);
- electric stove or a candle (conduct this experiment together with your parents);
- glass, cup or another support;
- stopwatch (e.g. in your phone).

Preparing the experiment:

3 Attach 5 pins to every piece of wire. There should be about 2 cm between them. All the

Place one end of each wire on the stove or above the candle. Place the other end on the support. The wires should be horizontal.

the pins should hang downwards.



145 x 215; ISBN 978-5-907471-52-8; 104 pages
For children 8 yrs and up

50 FACTS FROM ANCIENT HISTORY

By Andrey Dubrovsky

Drawings by Sasha Shlyakhtina

50 interesting facts about the culture, politics, religion of the main civilizations of the ancient world! Kings and philosophers, incredible inventions of the past, the secrets of hieroglyphs, archaeological discoveries — all this awaits you under one cover.

This book opens a new pocket series "The World in 50 Facts".

Sample text available in English



THE TOWER OF BABEL

The Tower of Babel is mentioned three times in the Bible. First - in the Old Testament: Chapter 11 of Genesis tells us about the construction of **THE TOWER OF BABEL**. According to this story, after the Great Flood the humanity was a single nation speaking a single language. The citizens of Babel decided to make a tower that reaches the sky, so as to "make a name for themselves". But this ambitious project was stopped by the God, who made people speak different languages.

And so they stopped understanding each other, abandoned the construction and spread across the world.

Some scientists believe that the Tower of Babel was akin to the temple-towers of Mesopotamia - **ZIGGURATS**. They were huge many-leveled pyramidal structures with a rectangular base. Their levels were connected by steps. Unlike the Pyramids of Egypt, ziggurats didn't have any rooms on the inside, they only served as platforms for the temples on the top.

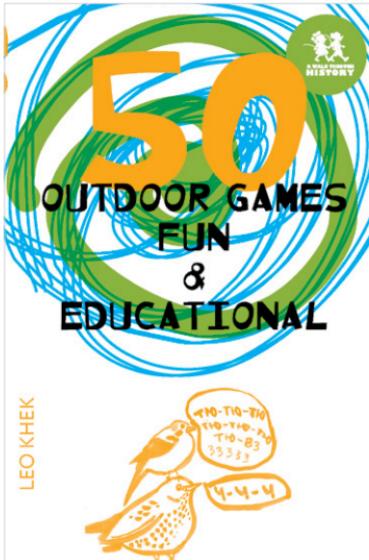
These temples could also serve as **observatories**: stargazing was a big deal in Mesopotamia.

The ziggurats weren't built from stone blocks, but rather raw (unburned, dried under the sun) bricks: unlike Egypt, Mesopotamia was poor with stone, but quite rich with clay. That's why the Pyramids survived in better shape than most ziggurats, who had lost their top levels.

The prototype of the Tower of Babel was likely the **ETEMENANKI ZIGGURAT**. Its name means "The house where the sky meets the earth". It was built in Babel and dedicated to the god Marduk. Assailed by rains and winds the tower dilapidated and had to be rebuilt from time to time. One such rebuilding took place in the second half of the VI century B.C., during the rule of King **NEBUCHADNEZAR II** - the same one who took the Jews into **THE BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY**.

22

23



145 x 215; 978-5-907471-62-7; 104 pages
For children 6 yrs and up

**50 OUTDOOR GAMES
FUN & EDUCATIONAL**
By Leo Khek

All kinds of activities: games, recipes, creativity and science. And to do all this you need to spend a lot of time outdoors! This book tells you how to find out who lives in the pond, which animal has the biggest legs, what the queen of chestnut looks like, how to open a cafe for hedgehogs, where birds hide their nests and so on. And you'll be reluctant to go indoors!

Sample text available in English

SPEND TIME WITH FROGS AND TOADS

DIGGING OUT A FOSSIL

STUDY ANIMALS

F

F:
-smooth and wet
-always close to water
-can hop far and high

T

T:
-covered in pimples
-dry
-run in short dashes or make small jumps

STUDY ANIMALS

It is said that if you touch a toad, you'll get warts. This is completely wrong! But you still shouldn't touch them. When a toad is scared, tiny drops of poison secrete from its pimples. This is a toad's defense from enemies. So study them from afar. Besides, it's more interesting to watch animals when they are not scared and can go about their usual business.

DIGGING OUT A FOSSIL

Last year canvas

Unidentified fossil

STUDY ANIMALS

When a shellfish died, its shell fell to the bottom of the ocean. The soft parts fled away or were eaten by other inhabitants of the ocean, and the water pressure after many ages turned the shell into a solid stone.

Ammonite is an ancient relative of octopuses and squids. But unlike them, ammonite had an inner shell and a hard spike in the tail - rostrum. They are commonly known as devil's fingers. If you manage to gather five, you'll have a whole devil's hand!

Where to look?
- a best place to find ammonites
- a belemnites
- a bank of sand or any sand.

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DIGGING OUT A FOSSIL

Last year canvas

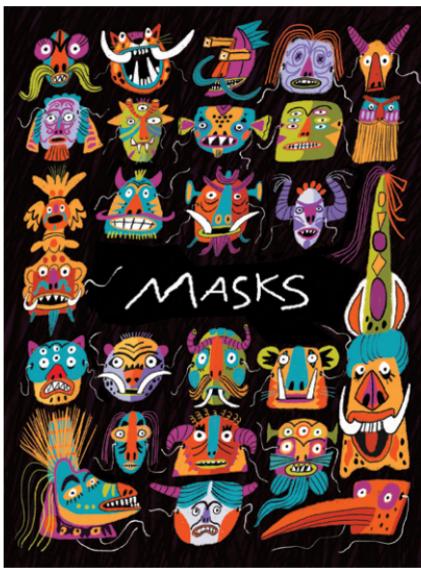
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- a belemnites
- a bank of sand or any sand.



240 x 330; ISBN 978-5-906994-66-0; 72 pages
For children 8 yrs and up

MASKS

By Pavel Boev

Drawings by Alisa Yufa

This is a fresh and creative approach to present the masks humans wear for the last 30,000 years. The book tells about various ways we use masks. Made from wood, metal, wax, palm leaves and even human hair, here you can find ritual, stage and functional masks from all the continents. An anthropologist tells us all about them.

The expressive and humorous drawings for this book were made by Alisa Yufa, a rising star of Russian book illustration.

Sample text available in English and German

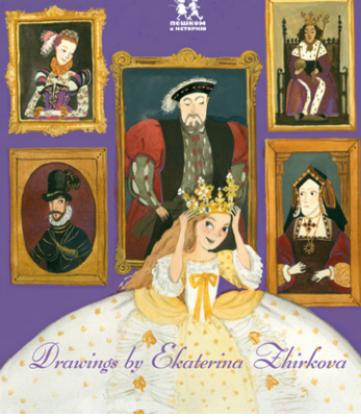
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IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2022 AWARD THE BOOK OF THE YEAR 2022 DIPLOMA



Eugenija Günter

I AM A PRINCESS!



Drawings by Ekaterina Zhirkova

145 x 215; ISBN 978-5-906994-66-0; 72 pages
For children 6 yrs and up

I AM A PRINCESS!

By Eugenia Günter

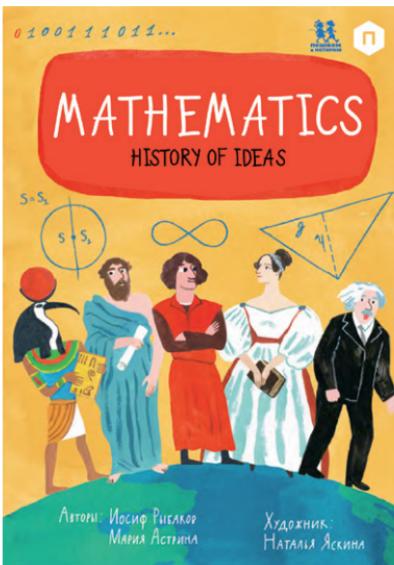
Drawings by Ekaterina Zhirkova

What girl does not wish to become a princess? Many dream of a luxurious dress with a long train, rich jewelry, a large retinue and, of course, that their life becomes a pleasure – like that of a real princess. Or is that so? We decided to check how princesses used to live in various countries. How did they dress, what did they love or hate, what did they study, whom were they afraid of, how did they spent their time? Now girls will be able to choose exactly what kind of princess they like most: one from Ancient Egypt or Medieval Europe, Chinese or Tuareg, or one of many others.

Sample text available in English

IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2021 AWARD





MATHEMATICS: HISTORY OF IDEAS

By Maria Astrina and Iosif Ribakov

Drawings by Natalia Yaskina

This history of mathematics from prehistoric times till the 21st century tells about mathematicians and discoveries of each period, solutions to mathematical problems that led to unexpected discoveries in other fields of knowledge and the changing language of science. The authors concentrate not only on personalities and facts, but on the history of ideas and their progress, including the circumference of a circle, the π , the law π , of gravity, the theory of relativity, Euclid's axioms and multidimensional Riemann spaces.

A complete pdf available in English

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ANDREY DUBROVSKY / ALEXEY KAPNINSKY

HISTORY OF WEAPONS

ANTIQUITY



210 x 272; ISBN 978-5-907471-16-0; 72 pages
For children 10 yrs and up

HISTORY OF WEAPONS:

ANTIQUITY

By Andrey Dubrovsky

Drawings by Alexey Kapninsky (Kapych)

The book describes the invention of weapons, war tactics, strategy and famous generals from the Stone Age to the fall of the Roman Empire. Weapons and war have always been one of the forces that ruled the course of history. The change from bronze to iron, the introduction of the horse and the chariot, the use of ships or battle elephants are all major steps in the history of weapons and in the fate of nations. The Assyrian kingdom, the large Hellenistic empire of Alexander the Great and Pax Romana were built by war and perished by war. Illustrations for this book were done by the famous Russian animation and book artist Alexey Kapninsky.

Rights sold: China



Римский мир

В этом разделе Марк и познакомится с римской расцветом, были предложены различные виды вооружения и тактики, включая стратегии, тактику и тактику. Важно отметить, что Империя достигла своего пика в Римской империи, когда императоры были в состоянии создать самую большую империю в истории. Ее влияние было на весь мир — от Рима до Дакии, но это было не всегда так. В конце концов, императоры были не всегда успешными, но императоры, такие как Калигула, император Агриппина и император Тиберий, работали великолепно.



Военное дело

В первом веке существования Римской империи было предложено самое наивысшее оружие, которое было создано для защиты империи. Мечи и щиты, а также воины с копьями и щитами, были созданы для защиты империи. Важно отметить, что императоры были не всегда успешными, но императоры, такие как Калигула, император Агриппина и император Тиберий, работали великолепно.

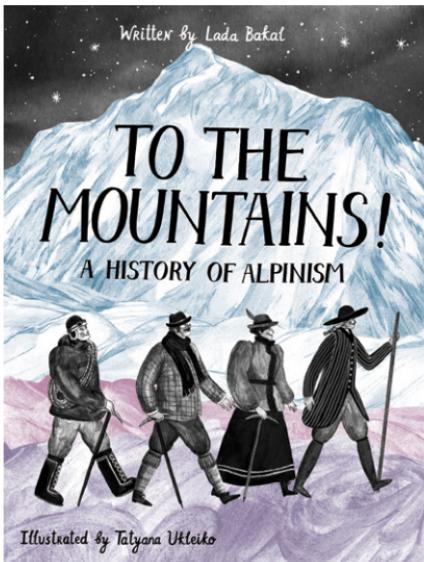


Кардинальские, как и античные, и античные, показывают на коне, чтобы было спасено, римская империя, которая была создана для защиты империи в Римской империи, а также для защиты империи в Римской империи. Римская империя в Римской империи на коне.

240-230 гг. н.э.

Древнейшие боевые части Марка Марка Калигула, император Агриппина и император Тиберий.





Written by Lada Bakal

TO THE MOUNTAINS! A HISTORY OF ALPINISM

A HISTORY OF ALPINISM



Illustrated by Tatyana Ukleiko

978-5-906994-56-1; 64 pages
For children 7 yrs and up

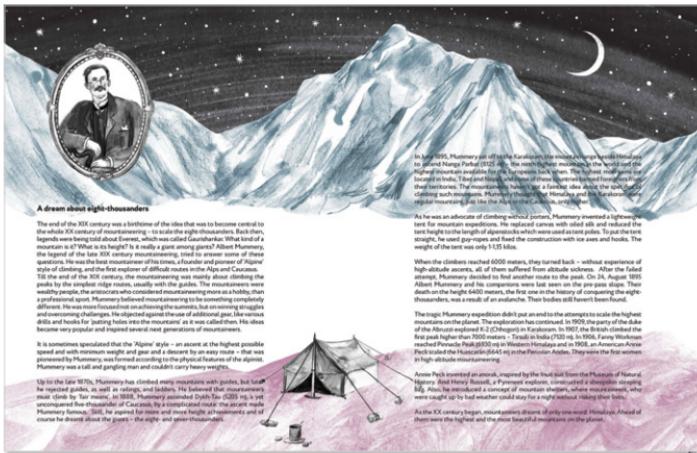
TO THE MOUNTAINS!

A history of mountaineering

By Lada Bakal
Drawings by Tatyana Ukleiko

This is a unique story of how people changed their view of mountains and mountain climbing. First they saw mountains as an enemy to subjugate but with time the very process of ascent acquired a special meaning for the climbers. The subdued illustrations remind us of vintage postcards from the Alps.

Rights sold: China



A dream about eight-thousander

The end of the XIX century was a birthplace of the idea that was to become central to the whole XX century of mountaineering – to scale the eight eighteen thousanders. Back then, legends were being told about Everest, which was called Gaurishankar. What kind of a mountain was it? What was its height? What was its shape? What was its history? What was the legend of the late XIX century mountain, telling it, tried to answer some of these questions. He was the best mountaineer of this time, a founder and pioneer of *Alpinism*. At the end of the XIX century, the mountaineering was mainly about climbing the peaks by the simplest ridge routes, usually with the help of the guides. The mountaineers were not professionals, but mountaineering was a kind of a hobby for them. They were not a professional sport. Mountain believed mountaineering to be something completely different. He was more focused on achieving the summit, but in winning strength and endurance, and not in the speed of climbing. He was more interested in the physical skills and needs for 'putting holes in the mountains' as it was called then. His idea became very popular and inspired several next generations of mountaineers.

speed and with minimum weight and gear and a descent by an easy route - that was pioneered by Mummersy, was formed according to the physical features of the alpinist. Mummersy was a tall and gaunt man and couldn't carry heavy weights.

Up to the late 1870s, Mummery had climbed many mountains with guides, but later he rejected guides, as well as ratings, and ladders. He believed that mountaineers must climb by 'fair means'. In 1885, Mummery ascended Dzhily-Tau (5205 m), a yet unconquered five-thousander of Caucasus. By a complicated route: the ascent made Mummery famous. Still, he aspired for more and more height achievements and of course he dreamt about the peaks - the eight- and seven-thousanders.

Fig. 1. - *Leucaspis* sp. (Hym., Encyrtidae) on *Leucaspis* sp. (Hym., Encyrtidae).

In June 1995, Mummery set off to the Karakoram, the mountain range beside Himalaya to ascend Nanga Parbat (8125 m), the ninth highest mountain in the world and the highest mountain available for Europeans to climb when. The highest mountain ever to be climbed by a European had been the 8,000 m Mount Everest, but the Chinese had closed its territories. The mountain, however, was a favorite idea since the spirit of climbing such mountains. Mummery thought of the Himalaya and the Karakoram, some regular mountains, like the Alps or the Caucasus, only higher.

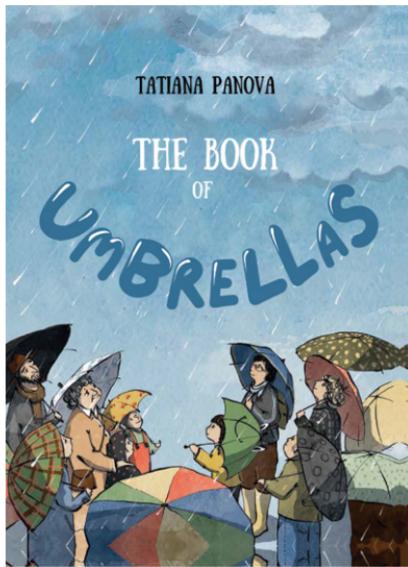
As he was an advocate of climbing without porters, Mummery invented a light-weight tent for mountain expeditions. He replaced canvas with oiled silk and reduced the tent's weight by using strips of alpaca which were used as tent poles. To put the tent straight, he used guy-ropes and fixed the construction with ice axes and hooks. The weight of the tent was only 1-1.35 kilos.

The tragic Mummery expedition didn't put an end to the attempts to scale the highest mountains on the planet. The exploration has continued. In 1909, the party of the duke of the Abruzzi explored K-2 (Chogori) in Karakoram. In 1907, the British climbed the first peak higher than 7000 meters — Tissu in India (7210 m). In 1906, Fanny Worsman reached Pinnacle Peak (6930 m) in Western Himalaya and in 1908, an American Annie

Annie Peck invented an anorak, inspired by the Inuit suit from the Museum of Natural History. And Henry Russell, a Pyrenees explorer, constructed a sheepskin sleeping bag. Also, he introduced a concept of mountain shelter, where mountaineers, who had to be self-sufficient, could build a simple hut to protect them from the elements.

As the XX century began, mountaineers dreamt of only one word: Himalaya. Ahead of them were the highest and the most beautiful mountains on the planet.





210 x 272; ISBN 978-5-907471-06-1; 48 pages
For children 5 yrs and up

THE BOOK OF UMBRELLAS

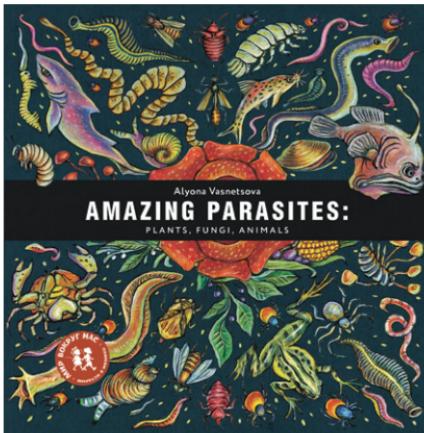
Written and illustrated
by Tatiana Panova

Today it's hard to imagine life without an umbrella. Although it was invented a very long time ago, until quite recently it used to look nothing like the umbrellas we know. The first umbrellas were meant to protect people from the sun. For rulers in various parts of the world they were symbols of power. Made of bamboo, paper or silk, decorated with feathers or precious metals, they were quite cumbersome, and had to be carried by servants. The story of the umbrella in pictures and activities.

IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2022 DIPLOMA

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210 x 210; ISBN 978-5-906994-40-0; 64 pages
For children 8 yrs and up

AMAZING PARASITES:
plants, fungi, animals
By Alyona Vasnetsova
Drawings by Fedor Vladimirov

We often use the word parasite meaning a lazy sponger. In biology however, organisms living at the expense of others are called parasites. We are surrounded by these creatures, they are everywhere, sometimes inside us, too!

What a huge community! Plants, fungi, insects, even fish, birds and animals!

Learn about how parasites live, why they are needed in nature and what use they can be to us.

Sample text available in English



MONKODRA, ALSO KNOWN AS THE DEVIL.
Monkodra needs a flashlight to attract prey. Basically, the flashlight is a gland that sits on the forehead. These glands are sometimes called sea-devils because of their terrifying appearance. Also, there is a light on the tip of the tail. There are many families of these cuties. Do you remember the movie 'The Little Mermaid'? There was a mermaid named 'Nemo'? It was the female one. Mata-monkodra hasn't got a lightning rod and they are smaller. But they are very dangerous. They can grow as big as a meter from nose to the end of their tails. They are very dangerous.

On the bottom of the sea, there are no males.

One day he became an adult and thought that it would be lovely to get married, and to have a family. But there are no males. mermaid species have flashlight with different colors, brightness and beam length. Just like the human ones. According to that, the male merman chose a lady with suitable features. The male monkodra comes into her belly with sharp teeth. From then on they stay together.

The female monkodra then attaches himself to his wife and their circulatory systems

fusion. The male monkodra then disappears.

After the fusion of the two circulatory systems, responsible for nutrition and metabolism are the female monkodra. The male monkodra

is the one who takes care of the eggs.

After the birth of the eggs, the male monkodra

has to be extraordinarily lucky to see a flower.

Monkodra is a very rare species, found in a

remote area. That is why they are still in their natural habitat.

Rafflesia is a absolute parasite. It doesn't

take any part in photosynthesis and delegates

all the work to the host plant.

It deals with propagation on its own, though.

It is a parasite that grows on the roots of a

plant. An enormous red offcacea flower, covered with white spots, looks like a piece of rotting meat.

It is the largest flower in the world.

Marie Swinton of Disney hurry to the offcacea

plant to take a look at the flower. She was

surprised that they have been flooded. They dry

them by the sun and pollinate the flower.

They dry the flower and then they plant

them on the ground and disperse by sticking

them to the feet of various animals, from elephants

to ants.

ANGLERFISH

MONKODRA

the end of her days with male partners hanging from her flesh (she could be as small as 30 cm on her). Nothing romantic about it, the life of a monkodra is not very nice. She wants the bright side, when she wants to become a mom, she doesn't have to look for her mate – he comes to her. She is a very good mother.

On the Baikal territory, there are no monkodra (like they are not found in the Caspian Sea).

However, they live only deep down the ocean where no sunray can reach, so it is impossible to see them. They are very dangerous, catch one with a fishing rod.

MONKODRA

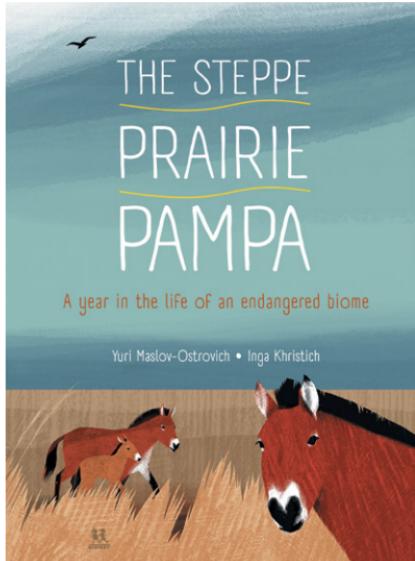
MONKODRA



51



RAFFLESIA



207 x 304; ISBN 978-5-906994-66-0; 64 pages
For children 8 yrs and up

THE STEPPE, PRAIRIE AND PAMPA

A year in the life of an endangered biome

By Yuri Maslov-Ostrovich
Drawings by Inga Khristich

A fascinating journey in the vast steppe leads us through continents and seasons, from Argentina to Mongolia, encompassing also prairie and pampa. This place is full of life in every season – it is home to many animals and plants. You can spend a whole year watching life of the steppe as seasons change. This inspiring book explores one of the most beautiful Earth's biomes, which now needs our protection and care. The large and vibrant steppe is vital for the life of our planet.

A complete pdf available in English

IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2022 DIPLOMA

RUSSIA, South Ural, Orenburg Nature Reserve

Young golden eagle is soaring above the winter steppe. In few more for a few, that's right. Maybe the bird will continue its journey to some other place, where there's less snow and more food.

Eagles can often stay on snowy ground. Not even a mouse can sneak past him. The eagle makes a sharp turn. Where that down below?

A herd of small shaggy horses graze on a hillock. **Khristich**! What are they doing in a steppe, in a winter, without horses?

Did they get lost, are they going to die from cold and hunger? Then they will make a fine feast. But no, — the horses dug a hole under the snow with their hooves and sat it. And here come the hunters. The horses jingling run towards them.

The great explorer's horse

These contemporaries of mannequins have adapted perfectly to the difficult steppes life. In winter they can survive without the snow, and in summer — without water. They are the last ones living along with other ancient steppe dwellers. By the XIX century the cross left with them. They are the last ones who still believe in the legend of the Russian explorer and scientist Prokudin-Gorsky discovered the horses. The heavily discounted species was named after the one who discovered them.

In the XIX century these horses became completely extinct in the wild. But there are still some small herds in zoos and on farms. **Khristich**

The steppe-est

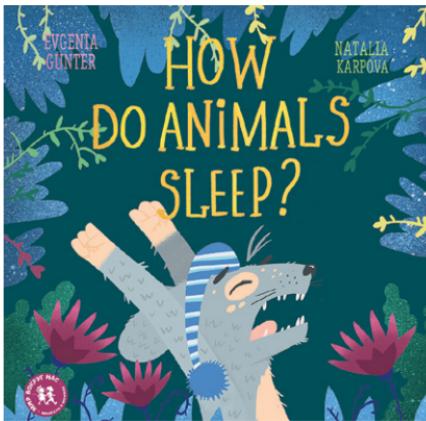
Orenburg Nature Reserve is the largest steppe nature reserve in Russia. Steppes make up almost of its territory. There are over 1000 species of animals and almost 1000 species of plants.

Arising Haze There are many orchids — i.e. species that are not found anywhere else.

The biggest mammal ever — "The Last Steppe" — was of some sort a military range. This territory was never plowed. The steppe-est is the last place where the last steppe is located, the center of most of Prokudin-Gorsky's stories in Russia.

Cold Frost and sunshine...

Orenburg winter is harsh. It's very windy, but is very cold and windy. But there are also many sunny days. Sometimes suddenly the sun comes out and the steppe becomes very bright. It can be so bright that it can whiten hair from horse's manes. These steppe-est horses, mares and colts can search for food in the steppe, even in the winter, even the frost hunger. But the Nature Reserve has some food for the animals in store — for the extreme situations.



245 x 245; ISBN 978-5-906994-08-0;
40 pages
For children 3 yrs and up

HOW DO ANIMALS SLEEP?

By Evgenia Gunter
Drawings by Natalia Karpova

Rights sold: China, Italy, Taiwan

A series of illustrated books
about animals: fun facts
about their strange and funny
sleeping and courting habits,
and their unique talents and
superpowers.





BY EVGENIA GÜNTER

DAD MOM AND ME – A HAPPY ANIMAL FAMILY

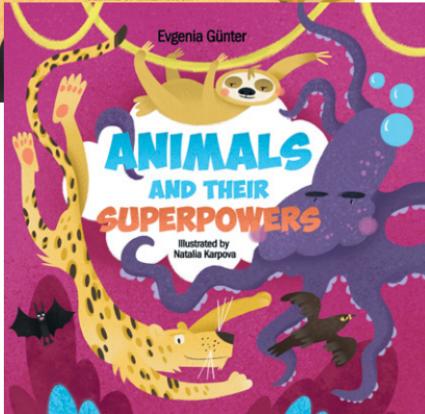
DRAWINGS BY NATALIA KARPOVA

245 x 245; ISBN 978-5-906994-26-4;

44 pages
For children 3 yrs and up

**DAD, MOM AND ME –
A HAPPY ANIMAL FAMILY**
By Evgenia Günter
Drawings by Natalia Karpova

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Evgenia Günter

ANIMALS AND THEIR SUPERPOWERS

Illustrated by
Natalia Karpova

245 x 245; ISBN 978-5-906994-39-4;

44 pages
For children 3 yrs and up

**ANIMALS AND THEIR
SUPERPOWERS**

By Evgenia Günter
Drawings by Natalia Karpova

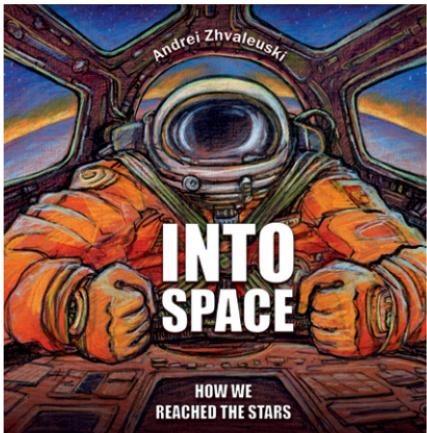
Right sold: China



BESTIAL, STRONG, MERCILESS

One of the most successful hunters preys on its meals in different ways. Usually, the tiger sneaks to its hunting grounds (near animal trails or watering place) treading softly. It can easily move in the high grass. The tiger can run its prey down to the village. (A pattern of the skin's stripes is as unique as our fingerprints). The tiger chooses an animal which has strayed from the herd and creeps quietly towards it. As soon as the distance is short enough to be covered

in several leaps, the tiger attacks, using its claws and fangs, the latter are 8-10 centimeters each. An antelope knows that if the tiger has missed, one has to run as fast as one can at least 200 meters – the tiger runs after it. In a Indian reservation park, tigers prefer to hunt hooded animals while they stand in the water up to their knees. Oh, how to run those precious 200 meters in the water!



Sample text available in English

INTO SPACE: HOW WE REACHED THE STARS

By Andrei Zhvaleuski
Drawings by Fyodor Vladimirov

Humans have always felt a bit crowded on Earth and looked upward for inspiration and a new and different life. When the work of many scientists, engineers and inventors made this possible, people immediately rushed into space. Each step was difficult and required sacrifices, sometimes even human ones. Now there are plans to send an astronaut to Mars and colonize the moon, and then ... Perhaps the readers of this book will be the first pilots of the first interstellar ship from planet Earth.



Ракета стала тем трансплантоном, который способен унести человека в иносказ. Почему именно она? Ответить на этот вопрос может физика.



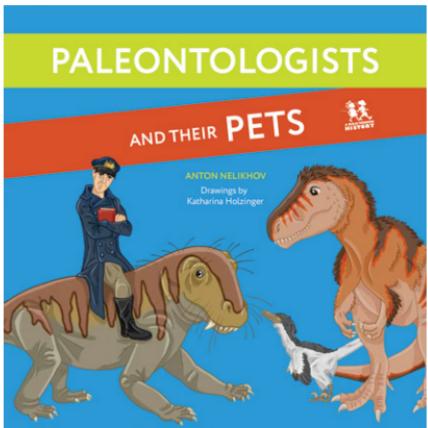
SEARCHING FOR THEM

ПОСЛЕЧУВАНИЯ ДЛЯ БОГА
После успешных стартов первых космических ракет, после выхода на орбиту первых искусственных спутников планеты Ио, как видят себя в космосе механизмы и электронные устройства. Я вот с изумлением смотрелась отступления. И дело не только в том, что вспоминаемое им приподняло из дракона воздухом — в концах концов, кадодолом существовали к тому времени давно, для них эту проблему уже решали. Но и новые низводы, с которыми человечество раньше становилось не приходилось.

Например, чтобы преодолеть земное притяжение, ракета разгоняет огромное ускорение. Значит, что живое существо [или сила, которой оно будет давать на стекло космического корабля] увеличивается многократно. Видите ли человек? Как на живой организм подействует такое пребывание в невесомости? Как защитить космонавта от космического излучения, которое не достигает поверхности Земли только благодаря консервации [изучению] слоя атмосферы, в котором очень много ионов? Какое действие оказывает на организм вибрации ракеты во время стартов?

И самое главное: как вернуть пингвина космического корабля на Землю живым и невредимым?

Чтобы почувствовать себя в невесомости, космонавты тренируются в бассейне, который заполнен водой. Как открыть ногу до драматического убийства Арионид, любое тело, погруженное в жидкость, испытывает плавающая сила. Направлена она вверх, поэтому эту силу (силу Арионид) называют силой тяжести, направленной вниз. В сумме получается ноль сил, чтобы космонавт не падался как будто невесомости.



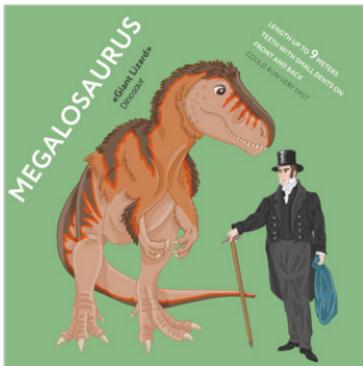
210 x 210; ISBN 978-5-906994-80-6; 80 pages
For children 8 yrs and up

PALEONTOLOGISTS AND THEIR PETS

By Anton Nelikov
Drawings by Katharina Holzinger

Since ancient times, people found fossilized bones and shells of strange creatures. For thousands of years they did not understand who these remnants belonged to, and tried to explain their findings somehow: these bones belonged to giants and monsters, or to antediluvian fauna. Gradually, scientists began to understand that such remains belonged to animals, and finally they declared: long before the appearance of people, these bizarre animals, fishes and lizards existed on Earth, and those fossils were their remains. Meet pioneers of paleontology, learn about their amazing discoveries and bold hypotheses! Here you will find the genius Georges Cuvier and his mastodon, the famous Charles Darwin and his toxodon, the brave Mary Anning and her ichthyosaur, the writer and paleontologist Ivan Efremov and his titanophon and many others.

Sample text available in English



Mary Anning (1799-1847) and her Ichthyosaur

(190 million years ago, Jurassic period)

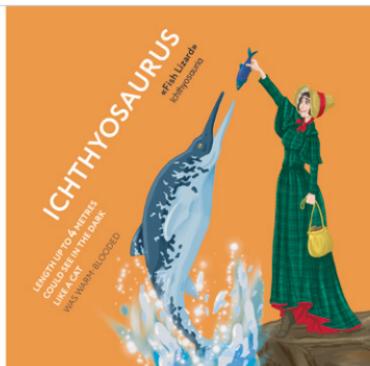
Carpenter Richard Anning was the biggest taur in the city of Lyme Regis. He was a fossil collector, who whenever he was off sick, always took, and didn't live for long. He died in 1813, leaving nothing but debts. In 1820, Mary Anning, a 12-year-old girl, began to help her father collecting fossils on the cliffs near the town. She collected them looking for shells, but she also collected fossils of fish and marine mammals. All of a sudden they got very fossils, at first they thought it was a whale, but then it turned out to be a large, long-necked lizard, which the scientists later called 'ichthyosaur'.

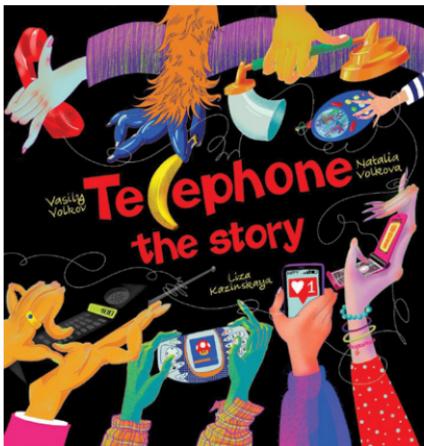
What did Richard Anning's daughter, Mary Anning, decide to do with finding fossils? She taught herself geology and paleontology, copied her father's notes, and began to collect fossils. She learned French to read the works of the great Cuvier (read about him on page 35), and spent all her time on the beach. She collected fossils, which she then revealed traces of ancient life, which she then sold.

Usually Anning's catch consisted of ammonites' shells twisted into spirals and belemnites' shells that looked like small sticks. She also collected ammonites' shells and round shells of sea urchins or pieces of fish. Her most famous finds were six skeletons of ichthyosaurs and two ammonites. She sold her finds to the British Museum for a lot of money. When converted to modern day

money, revenue from one skeleton would be 13 million rubles. Mary Anning's catch was not always so good. Sometimes there were no occurrences, and looking for them was difficult and dangerous. Anning's best discoveries were made in 1828, when she found a fossil of a large ichthyosaur on the cliffs near the town. Anning would go to the shore at low tide, when the water receded, exposing the rock surface. If you wanted to find a fossil, you had to be careful not to fall into the water. If you fell into the water, you had to catch you off guard and carry you into sea to return home.

Mary Anning's Ichthyosaur, or 'Nehikour', was in the middle of the ichthyosaur species. It's most valuable feature were it's enormous eyes, which allowed the fish lizards to see in the dark. The fish lizard was a very good mother, ichthyosaurs gave birth to live children. Anning researched fossils for thirty-five years. She opened her own shop, where she sold fossils and made money. She became a rich woman. If you wanted to buy a fossil, you had to go to England. One scientist called her 'the princess of paleontology', another 'bringer of profits', and the people of Lyme Regis called her 'the fossil lady'.





210 x 210; ISBN 978-5-906994-94-3; 68 pages
For children 8 yrs and up

TELEPHONE: the story

By Natalia and Vasily Volkov
Drawings by Liza Kazinskaya

Today the telephone has become a familiar and necessary thing in our daily life. But it was not always so. How did people manage to communicate long distance before its invention? Who invented it and what happened next? How was the first cable laid along the bottom of the ocean and why were young ladies needed at telephone exchanges? The book tells it all: the story of the telephone up to the cell phone.

Sample text available
in English



Chapter 1 PHONE BEFORE PHONE



SPEAKERPHONE

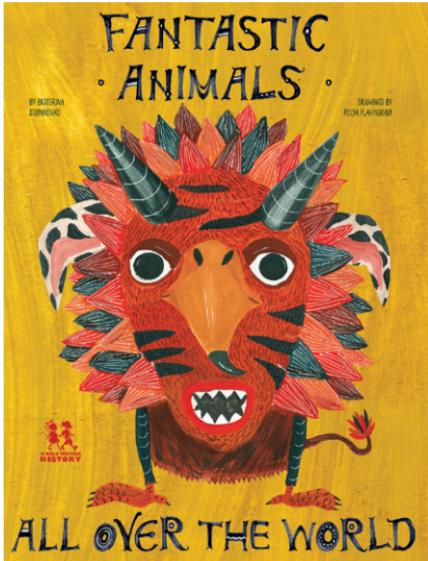
In the ancient times people had many ways of sending messages to each other. For example, if an enemy attacked, people would light fires on signal posts and then run back calling warnings to arms. But there was a problem: not only friends would receive these messages, but enemies, too. So, could people send a private message? They used messengers – sometimes mounted ones – and posted them on guard posts for hours, even days for a reply. Only after many scientific breakthroughs people found a way to communicate faster and easier.

WATER TELEGRAPH

How do you send messages without messengers? Ancient Romans invented a very clever way to do this. They took common barrels filled with water and created a «water telegraph». Historian Polybius described this device being used when Romans fought a war with a mighty African state of Carthage (III-II or B.C.).



To send a signal from one camp to another Romans used identical barrels of water. Each had a hole inside with a torch. When the torch was lit, it lit each on a different depth. One camp lit a torch. The other signalled by lifting one, too. After that both camps opened their gates and attacked the enemy. Then they signalled with a torch to close gates. This way water in both barrels was on the same level, but the water level in the barrels was, for example, «attack» – was. This way both camps could attack simultaneously. Maybe, that's why Romans have won and destroyed Carthage?



**FANTASTIC ANIMALS
ALL OVER THE WORLD**
By Ekaterina Stepanenko
Drawings by Polya Plavinskaya

From time immemorial people believed there were all kinds of wondrous creatures in faraway places. They fly in the air and swim deep in the ocean waters and hide in the mountains. Some of them are dangerous and some can bring you wealth and even eternal life. Some have been hunted for hundreds of years and are still sought today. This book describes some of the bizarre creatures born by humankind's fantasy: their habits and habitats and what science has to say about the possibility of their existence. Here you will find unicorn and cockatrice, dragon and kitsune, the kraken and the Nessie, tripodero and bigfoot and many others.

**DRAWN WORLDS – 100!
OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL
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145 x 215; ISBN 978-5-905474-91-0; 56 pages
For children 6 yrs and up

BOOK OF COLD, ICE AND SNOW

By Ekaterina Stepanenko

Drawings by Polya Plavinskaya

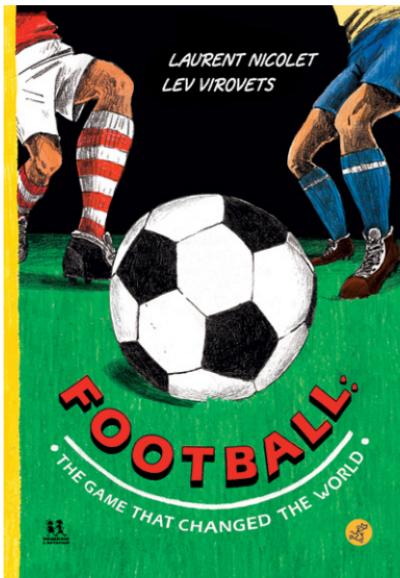
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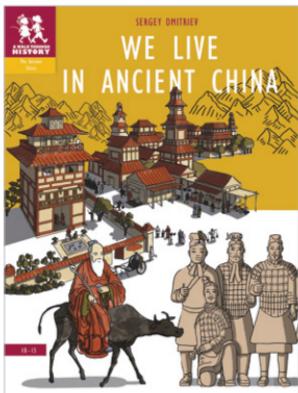
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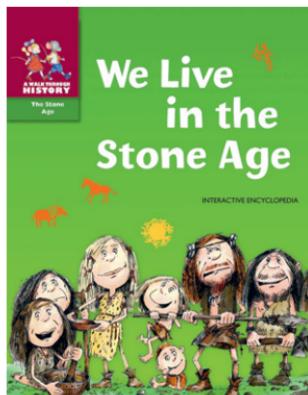
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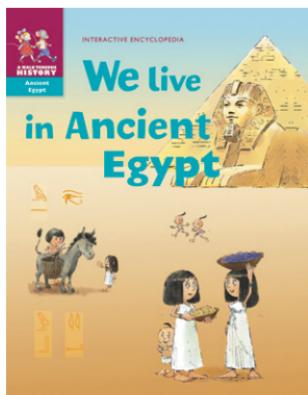


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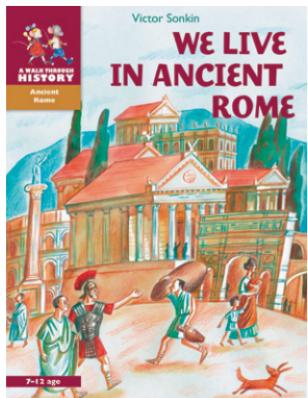


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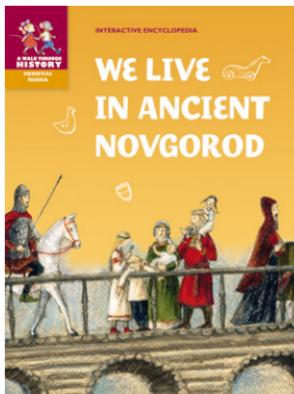


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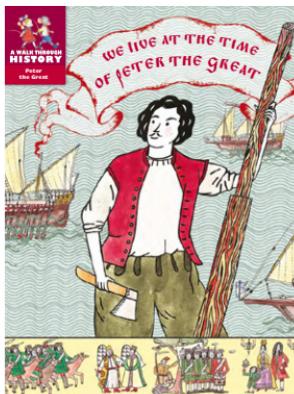
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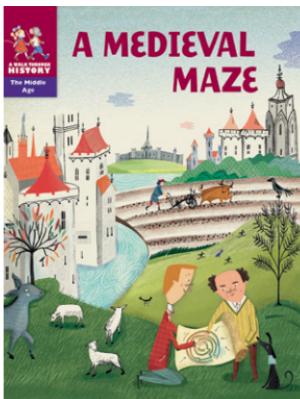
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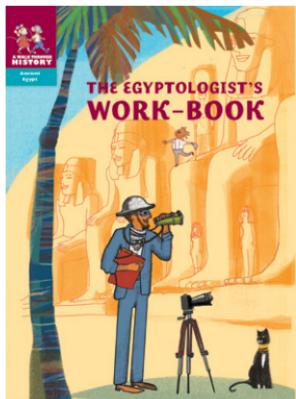
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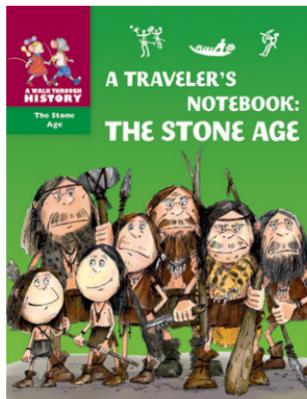


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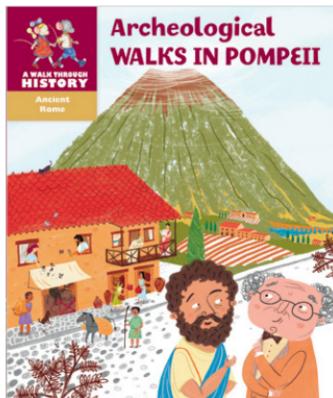


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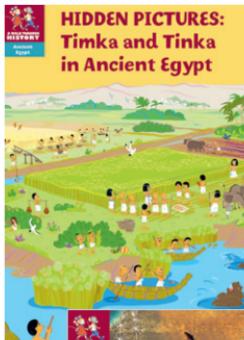
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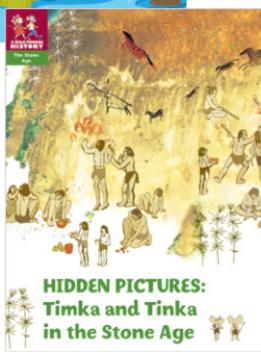
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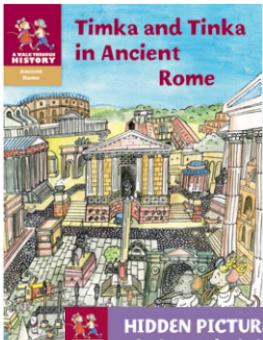
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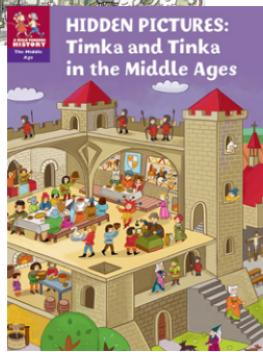
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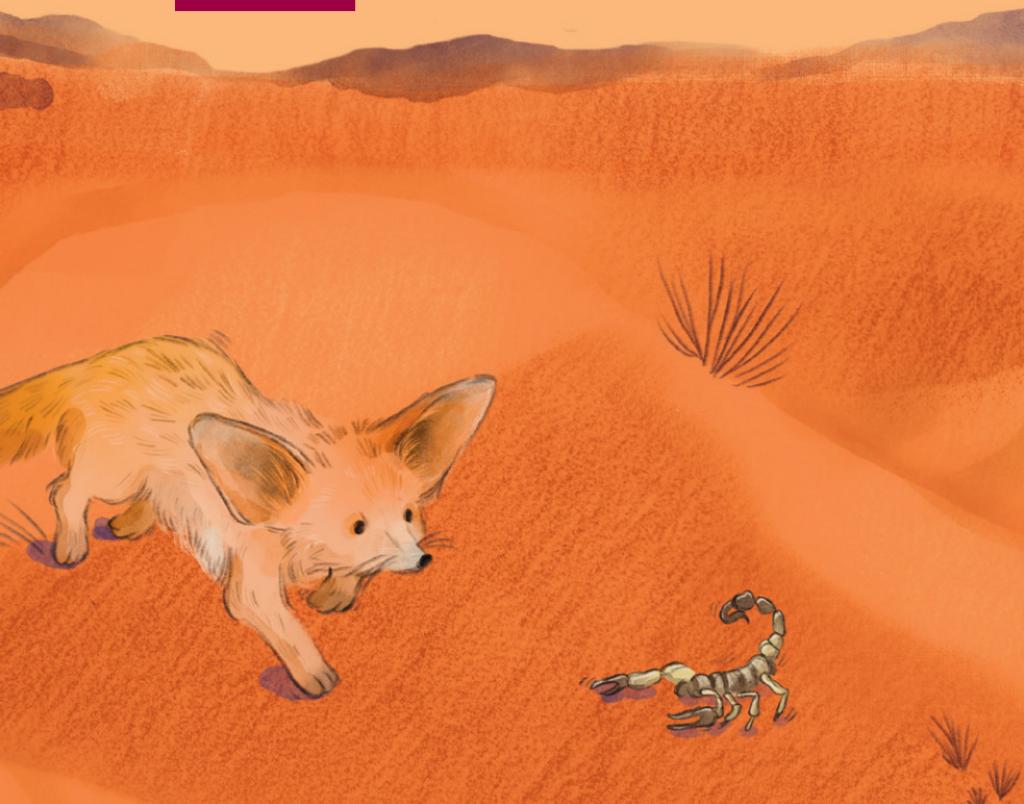




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