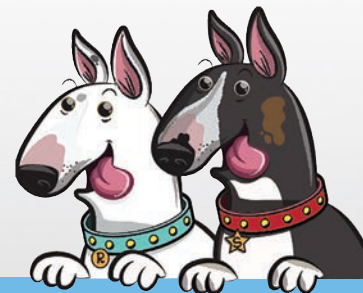




PLAN B
book packagers

2024 series catalog

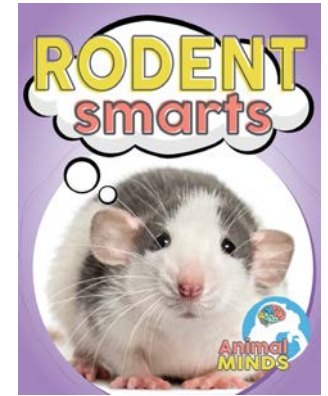
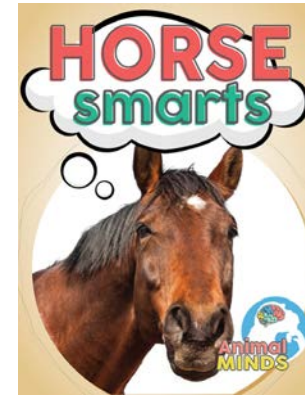
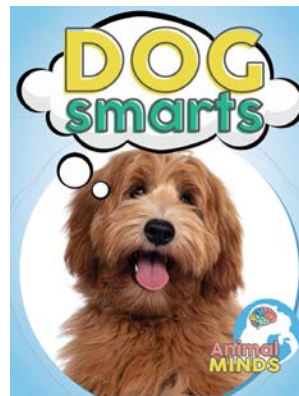
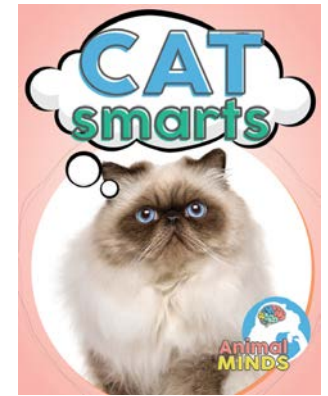
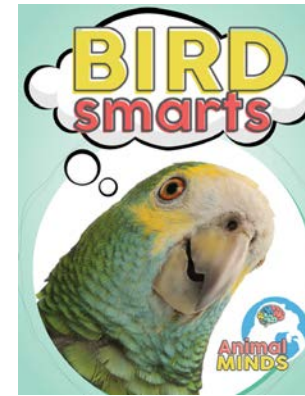
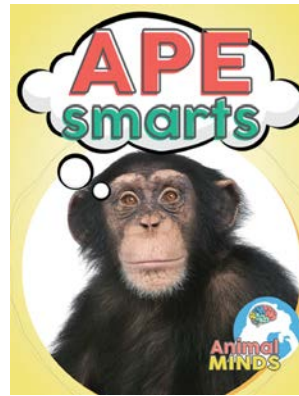




Animal MINDS

We love them, live with them, raise them, and watch them, but what do we really know about how animals think? Using real-life scientific studies, Animal Minds guides readers through an examination of what animals may be thinking and feeling, and how that affects their behavior.

Grade Level: 3 - 5 **Age Level:** 8 - 10 **Format:** 48 pages
8.5 x 11



Titles:

Ape Smarts
Bird Smarts
Cat Smarts
Dog Smarts
Horse Smarts
Rodent Smarts



Talking with Animals

Have you ever talked to a dog? If so, do you get the impression that they really understood you? In other words, are you talking to them, or with them? That's a tricky question to answer scientifically. We do know that we can teach animals to understand human commands. Anyone who has trained their dog to perform a trick knows this. But what about real communication? How is this measured?

Chimpan-A-to-Z

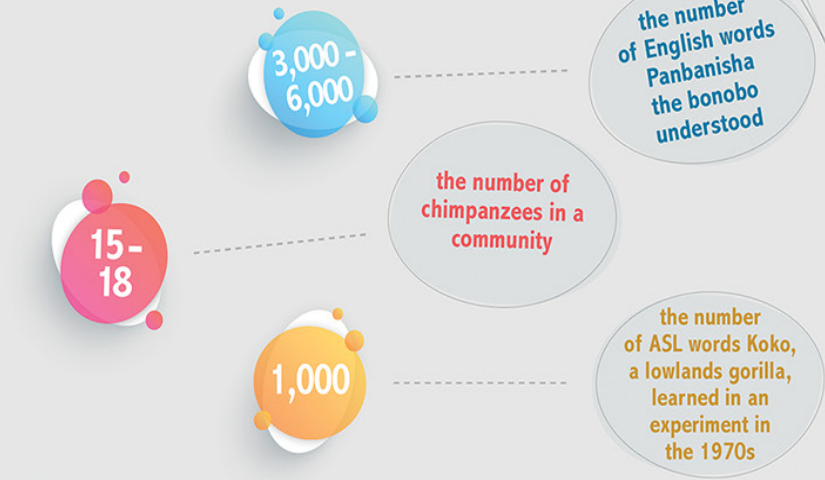
Chimpanzees are humans' closest animal relatives. While chimps lack the ability to talk, they do have the same kind of "language center" in their brains like humans do. This is an area of the brain where language is produced and understood. Researchers have taught chimps American Sign Language. Washoe the chimpanzee was the first. She learned 130 signs, which she later passed on to her adopted son. This proved that a language can be passed on from one chimp to another.



62 percent of Americans claim their **PETS** understand them

98 percent of **HUMAN DNA** is shared with chimpanzees. DNA is the material in our body's cells that carries all the **INFORMATION** about how we look and function.

PET brain scans have shown that a **CHIMP'S BRAIN** is active in the **same areas** as a human's brain while communicating.



Communicating Meaning

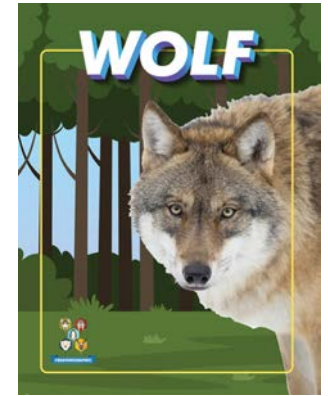
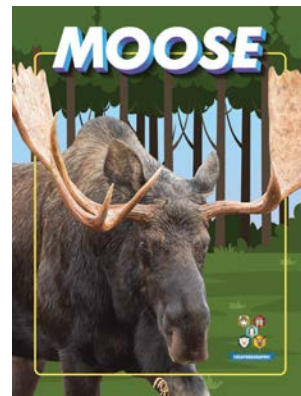
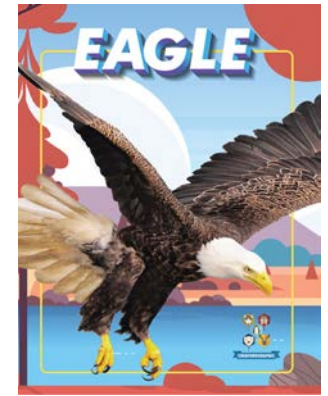
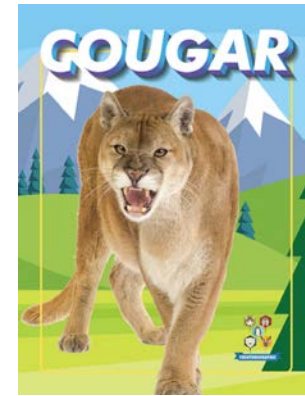
The Great Ape Trust is a learning sanctuary for great apes located in Des Moines, Iowa. Primatologists at the Trust study chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas, and orangutans. One of their areas of research is ape communication. Chimps usually communicate with each other using grunts, hoots, and body language. Researchers have been able to teach bonobo pygmy chimps to communicate with human through lexigrams (symbols that represent words).



Kanzi's lexigram keyboard



Kanzi the bonobo knows 360 lexigrams. What's more astounding is that he can combine lexigrams to better describe something. He calls kale "slow lettuce" because it takes him longer to chew.



CreatureGraphic uses infographic design to impart entertaining and educational information about animal life, habitats, and ecological threats. Breaking facts down into useful bites that connect to broader concepts, CreatureGraphic allows easy access to information.

Grade Level: 3 - 5 **Age Level:** 8 - 10 **Format:** 32 pages
8.5 x 11

Titles:

- Beaver
- Cougar
- Eagle
- Moose
- Polar Bear
- Wolf



Polar Bear Outlook

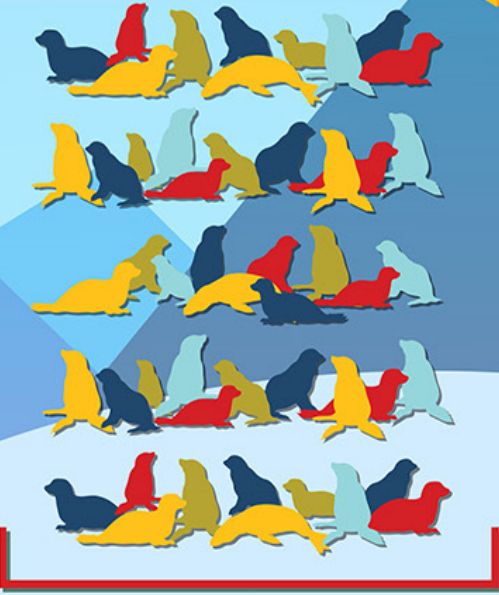
Polar bears live in the areas around the Arctic Circle. They depend on sea ice, from which they catch seals to eat. The world polar bear population is estimated to be between 22,000 and 31,000. Scientists have grouped polar bears into 19 different subpopulations.

The gradual warming of the planet is resulting in a loss of sea ice. The polar bear populations that live the farthest south are at the most risk because of melting sea ice. Scientists predict that the overall polar bear population may decrease by 30% by 2050.

As much as **80%** of the polar bear population lives in Canada.

We lose Arctic sea ice at a rate of almost **13%** per decade.

Over the past 30 years, the oldest and thickest ice in the Arctic has declined by a stunning **95%**



2 populations are increasing

4 populations are in decline

5 populations are stable

8 populations are data-deficient (information missing or outdated)



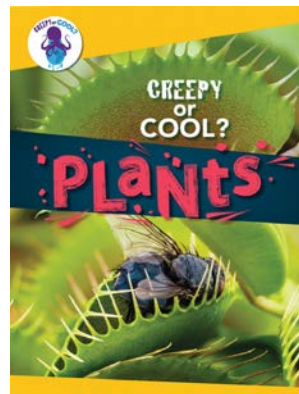
A polar bear eats about **50** seals a year.





Creepy or Cool? Based on the facts provided, young readers get to decide for themselves whether an animal or plant is "creepy or cool". Perfect for sparking discussion and an ideal starting point for expressing opinions, this series showcases some of the most unique and unbelievable plants and animals that nature has to offer.

Grade Level: 3 - 4 **Age Level:** 8 - 9 **Format:** 48 pages
8.5 x 11



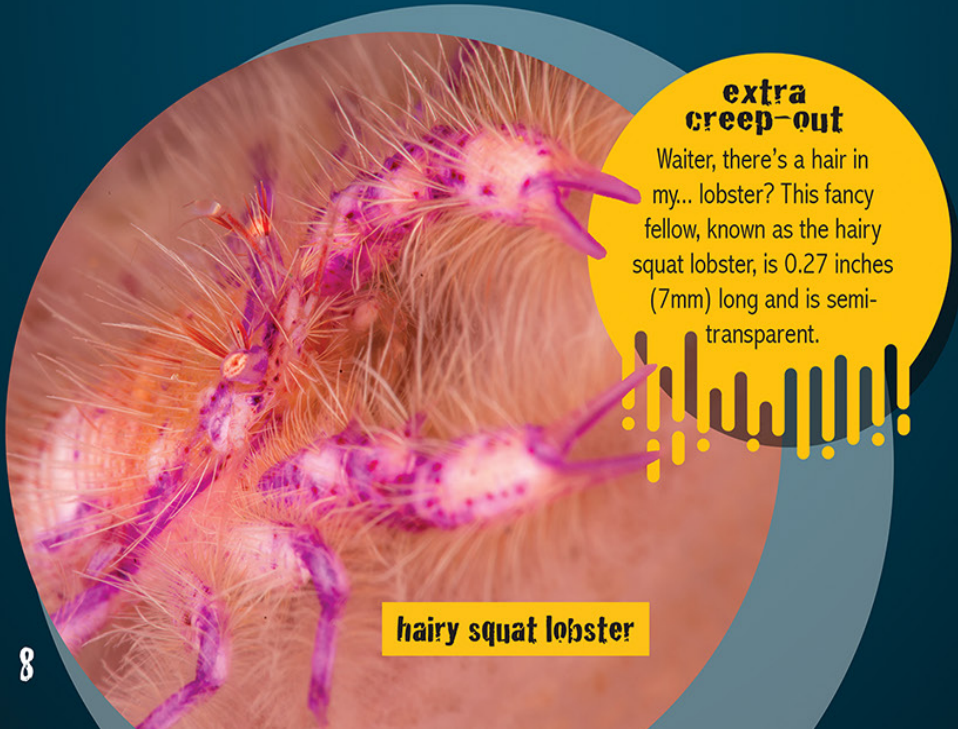
Titles:

- Birds
- Insects
- Lizards
- Plants
- Sea Creatures
- Snakes

The Yeti Crab

It looks like a furry lobster, with claws, pincers, and beady eyes. *Kiwa Hirsuta* was nicknamed the “yeti crab” because of its hairy pincers.

The yeti crab lives on the ocean floor along the Pacific-Antarctic ridge. It hangs around vents that emit poisonous minerals. Marine scientists believe the yeti crab’s hairy pincers contain a bacteria that it uses to make these minerals less poisonous, allowing it to survive.



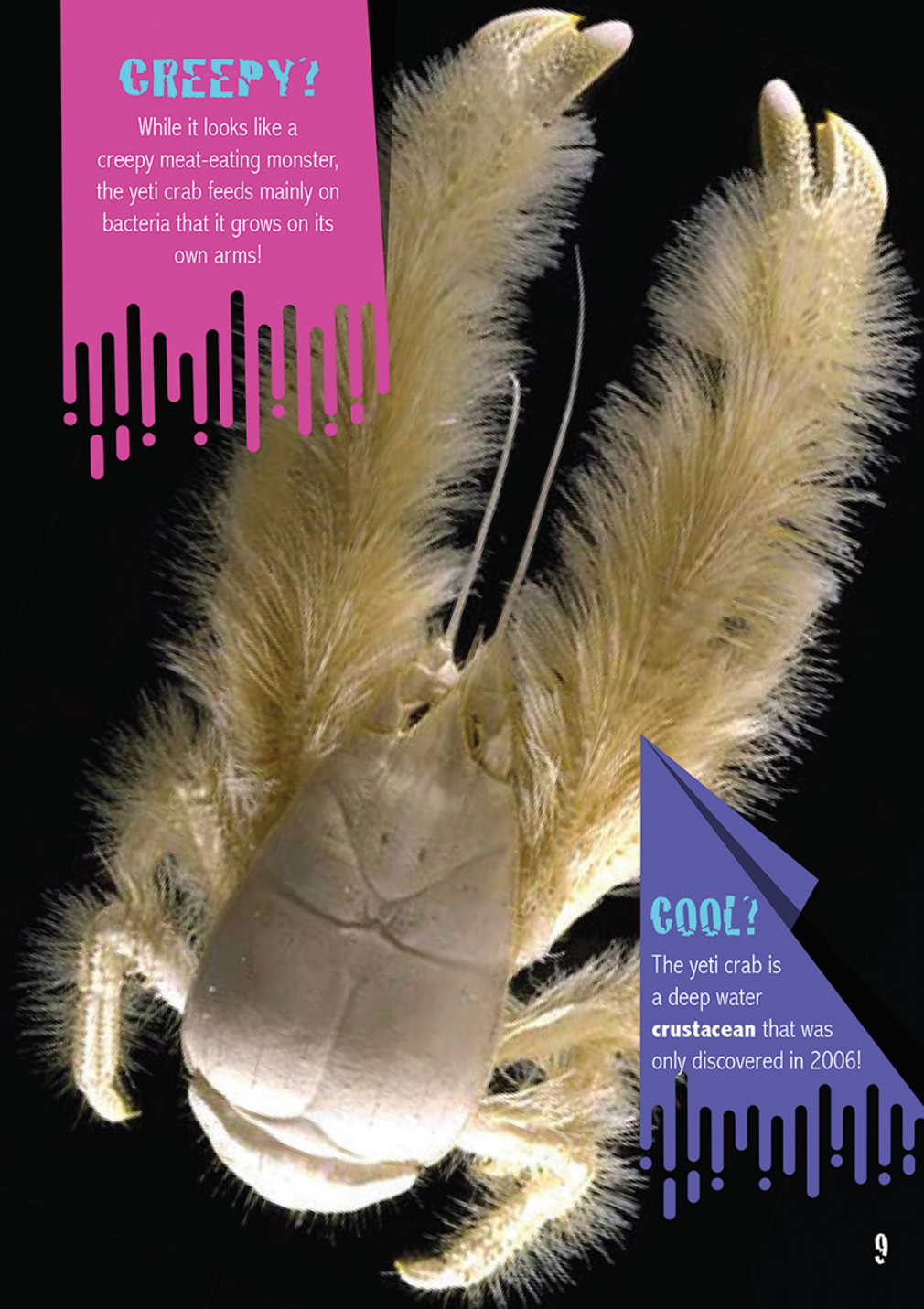
extra creep-out

Waiter, there's a hair in my... lobster? This fancy fellow, known as the hairy squat lobster, is 0.27 inches (7mm) long and is semi-transparent.

hairy squat lobster

CREEPY?

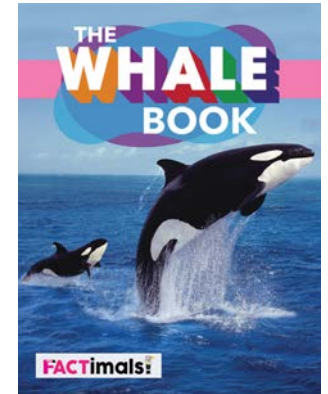
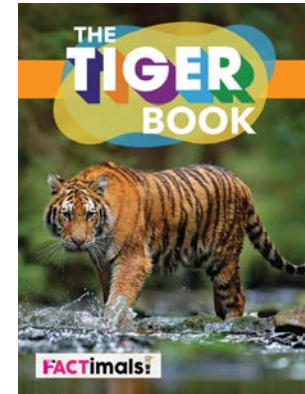
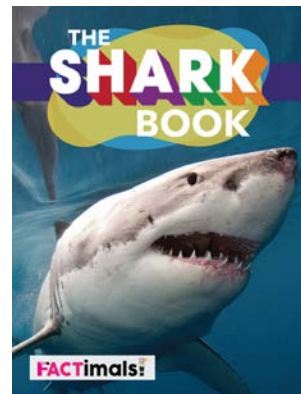
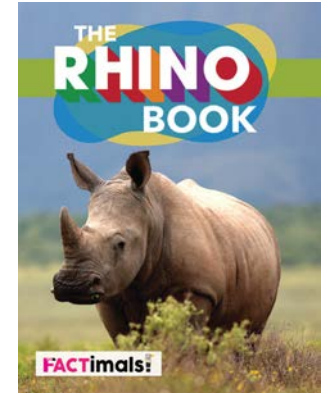
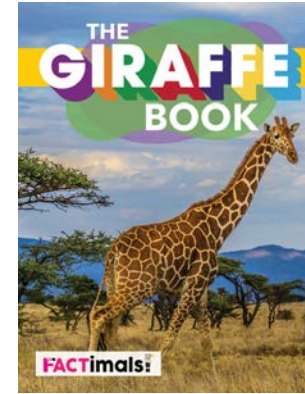
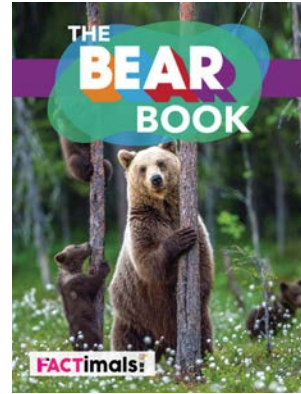
While it looks like a creepy meat-eating monster, the yeti crab feeds mainly on bacteria that it grows on its own arms!



COOL?

The yeti crab is a deep water **crustacean** that was only discovered in 2006!

FACTimals!



Sure to appeal to even the most reluctant of readers, this animal fact book provides short, bite-sized facts from the animal world.

Grade Level: 2 - 3 **Age Level:** 7 - 8 **Format:** 32 pages
8.5 x 11

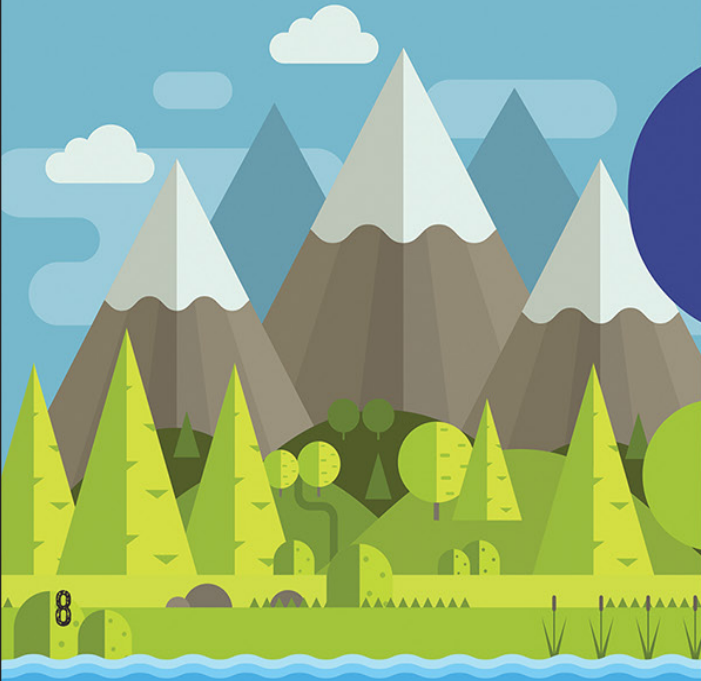
Titles:

The Bear Book
The Giraffe Book
The Rhino Book
The Shark Book
The Tiger Book
The Whale Book



Meet the GRIZZLY

Long muzzled Grizzly bears are a kind of brown bear, that live in parts of North America. They are called “grizzly” because their fur appears fuzzy and grizzled.



The force of a grizzly bite could crush a bowling ball.

Grizzlies hibernate for five to seven months a year.

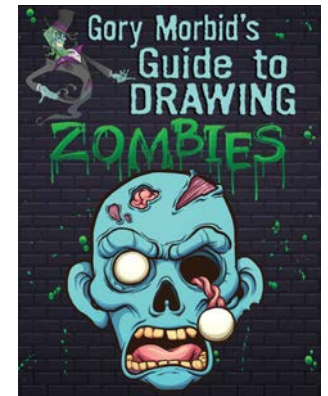
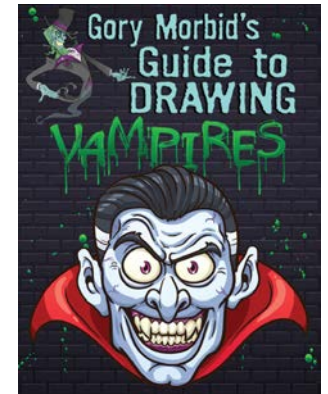
Berry-loving grizzlies help spread fruit seeds through their poop.





Gory Morbid is a monster of an art teacher! He thinks humans are horrid creatures and werewolves, vampires, zombies, and swamp monsters are beauty itself. The Gory Morbid series is a take on the old “learn to draw” books. Kids will get a kick out of how to make typical drawings and then monsterfy them.

Grade Level: 4 - 6 **Age Level:** 9 - 11 **Format:** 48 pages
8.5 x 11



Titles:

- Mummies
- Swamp Monsters
- Vampires
- Werewolves
- Witches
- Zombies



Examining the human figure

Here is a typical specimen of a human girl. She is positively frightening. Once we study her, we will attempt to draw her.

This is not for the faint of heart!

I've de-composed a list of things to look out for:

1. Pigtails: Although it sounds like a tasty snack, don't be fooled. It's just what they call this "adorable" hairstyle. The tasty, tasty brain is found under these vile things.
2. The face: So many things are wrong with it. Both eyes point in the same direction, it is called a button nose but it isn't sewn on, and inside that smiling mouth the teeth are WHITE!
3. The skin—it's soft and covers the ENTIRE body. Where are all the scabs and mold? It usually smells of soap. Blech! Try not to inhale.
4. Humans usually wear clothing that is clean and smells fresh (they call it "laundry"). The level of "cute" on this dress is off the charts!



Skully says:

If you still have the stomach for it, take a look at the girl and try and spot some basic shapes. We will use those shapes to make her easier to draw.

Body parts ... my favorite

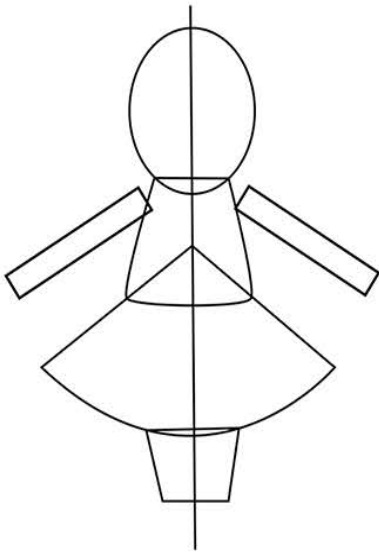
Becoming a good artist takes lots of dead-ication. Skully is going to show us how to break down this drawing into basic shapes to help you learn to draw. Think you can do it? Of corpse you can!

It is best to start your drawing in pencil. Begin by drawing a straight line. This will be the middle of our person and will help us to keep our shapes lined up.



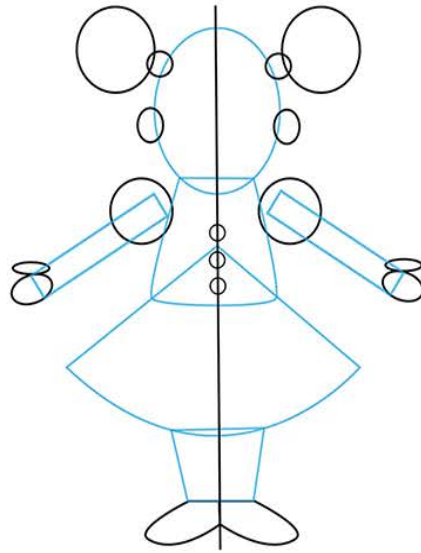
Step 1:

Start with the biggest shapes to make the main body



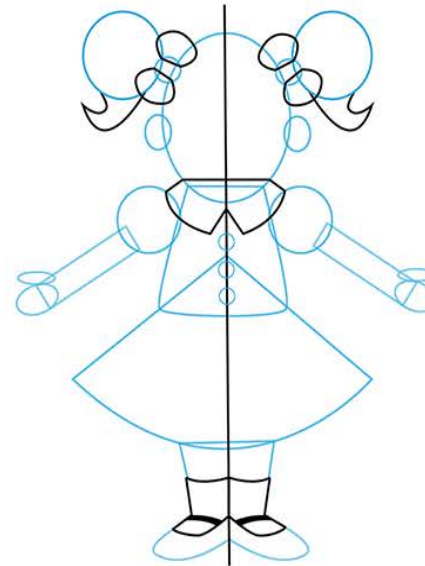
Step 2:

Next add the smaller circles



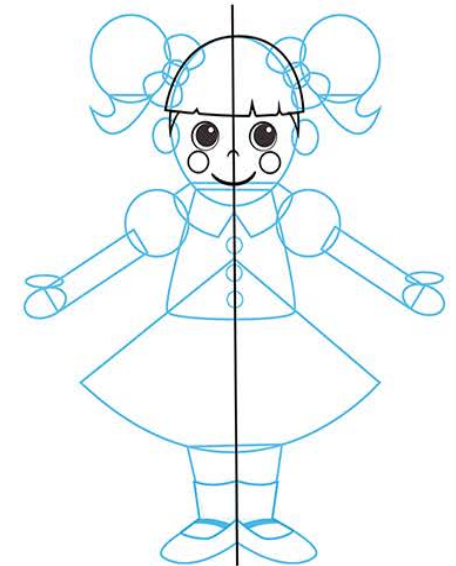
Step 3:

Now we can add more detail to our basic shapes



Step 4:

And last, we add the face.



For the last step, use a marker or a pen trace around the shapes you drew. Leave out the parts of the shapes you don't need. You can go back after and erase them before you start to color your drawing.



HEALTHY



HABITS

Healthy Habits are interactive life-advice books that young readers can really use. Each book offers practical guidance on dealing with everyday issues such as friendship problems, eating right, getting the proper amount of exercise, and emotional awareness and self-regulation.

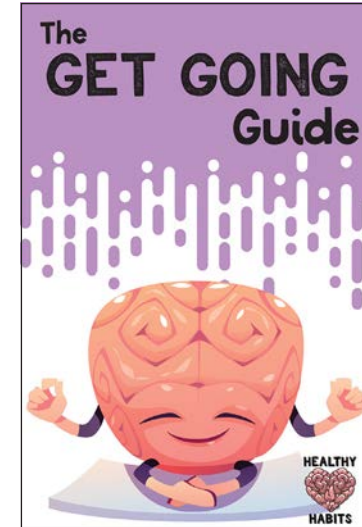
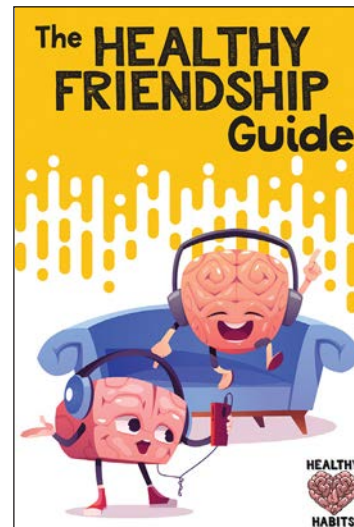
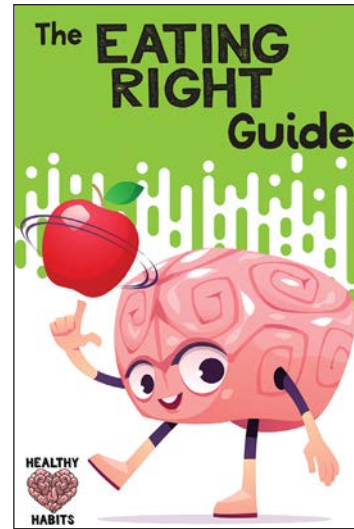
Grade Level: **Age Level:** **Format:**

4 - 7

9 - 12

64 pages

6 x 9



Titles:

The Eating Right Guide

The Feeling Good Guide

The Get Going Guide

The Healthy Friendship Guide



Why Am I Angry?

Anger is an emotion that everybody feels from time to time. It's a natural reaction, but it can be harmful if you let anger control your actions. Let's see what we can do to control our anger.

Don't Blow Your Stack

Recognize the warning signs of anger. Ask yourself:

- Do I feel frustrated?
- Do I want to act mean or throw things around?
- Can I deal with my feelings of anger and frustration without being nasty?

Think about your actions and how you can change them or replace them.

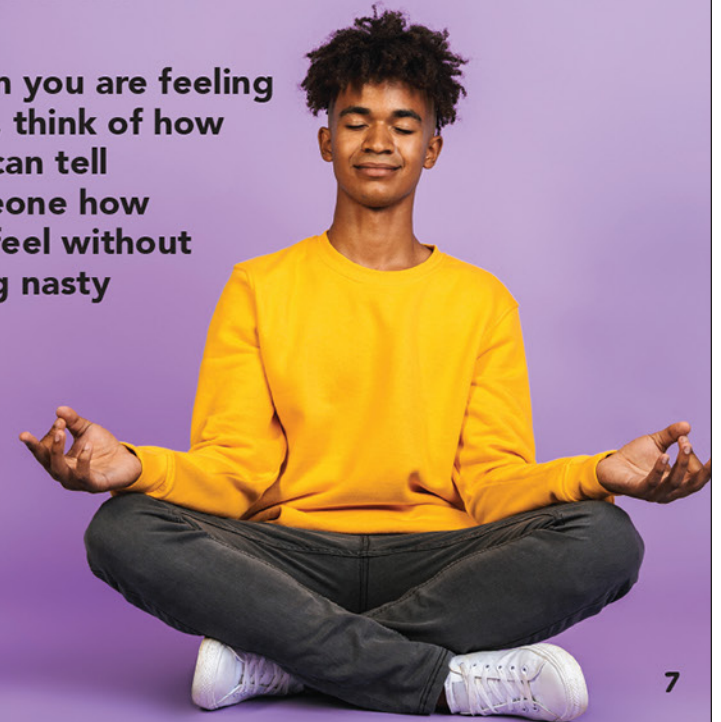
- Can you go to your room to yell into a pillow (instead of yelling into someone's ear)?
- Can you sit down and breathe deep instead of screaming?



Emotion Control Checklist

When you start to feel angry, use this checklist to help you stay in control of your emotions. Think about calming yourself and focus on how your body feels when you breathe deeply.

- **Learn your anger signs**
- **If you can, walk away from a situation that makes you angry**
- **Take deep, calming breaths**
- **Count to ten**
- **When you are feeling calm, think of how you can tell someone how you feel without being nasty**

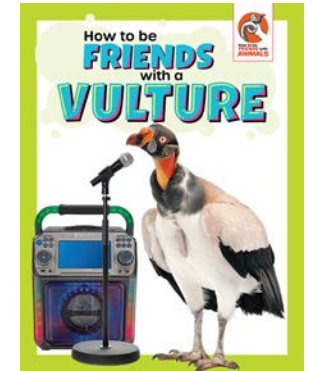
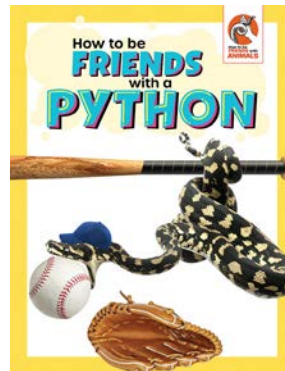
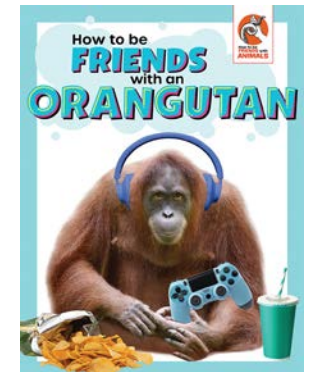
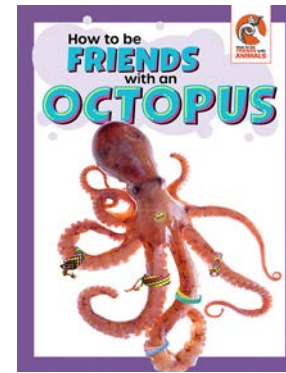
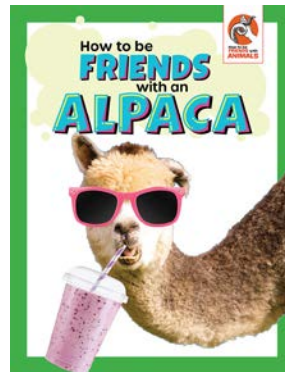




How to be **FRIENDS** with **ANIMALS**

Move over Doggo – the humans in these books are looking for new best animal friends! Heavy on humor, this series provides an engaging way of learning about how animals are suited to their environments, what they eat, and how their bodies are different from our own – with lots of joking along the way!

Grade Level: 2 - 3 **Age Level:** 7 - 8 **Format:** 32 pages
8.5 x 11



Titles:

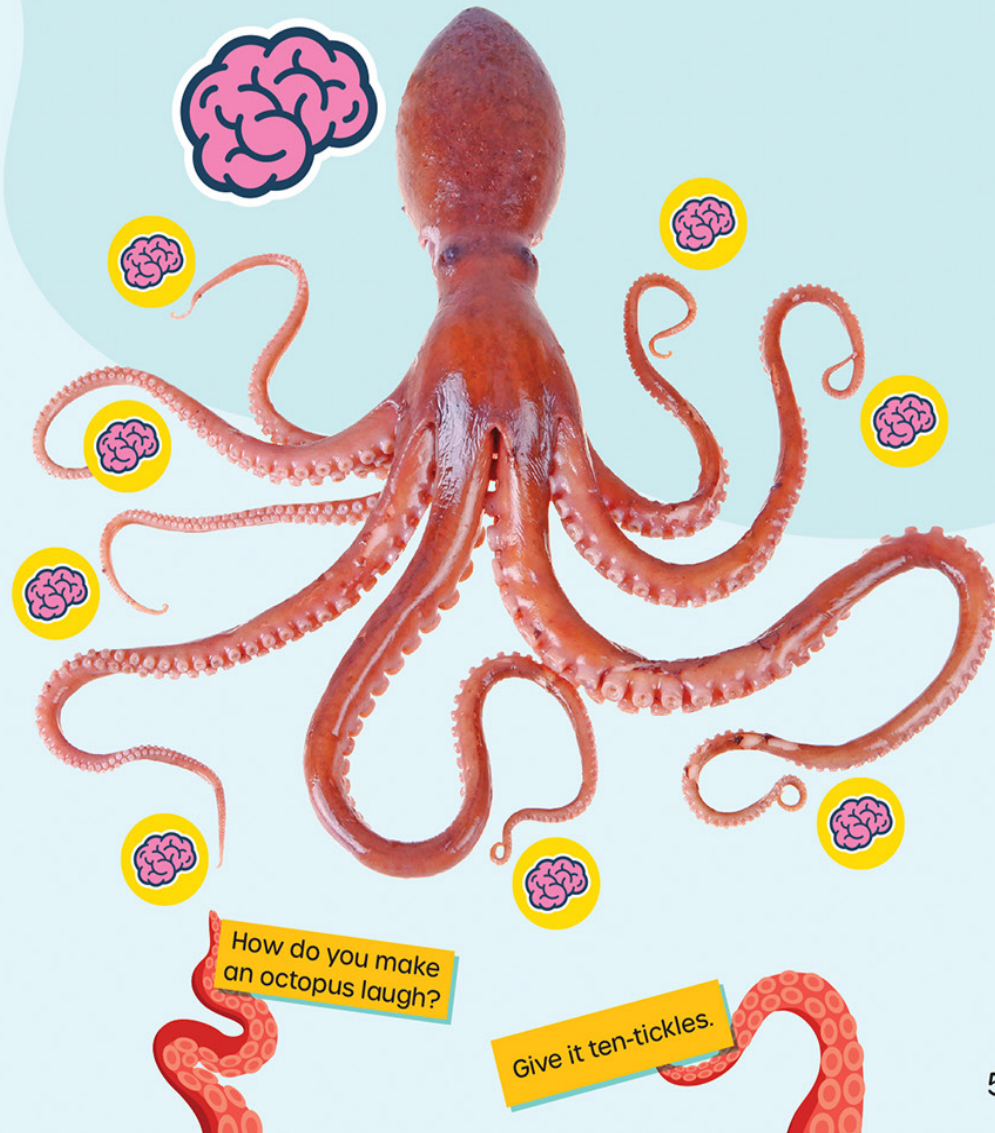
- How to be Friends with an Alpaca
- How to be Friends with a Dung Beetle
- How to be Friends with an Octopus
- How to be Friends with an Orangutan
- How to be Friends with a Python
- How to be Friends with a Skink
- How to be Friends with a Sloth
- How to be Friends with a Vulture

**YOU NEED TO BE
SMART TO BE FRIENDS
WITH AN OCTOPUS.**



AN OCTOPUS HAS 9 BRAINS.

Octopuses have one large brain and eight smaller brains that control each of their eight tentacles. This allows each tentacle to work by itself, yet towards a common goal.



YOU HAVE TO LIKE THE COLD TO BE FRIENDS WITH AN OCTOPUS.



AN OCTOPUS HAS BLUE BLOOD.

Octopuses can be found in cold and warm waters. They have a copper-rich protein pigment in their blood called hemocyanin that makes their blood blue. Scientists believe this pigment is what allows some octopuses, like the ones that live in the Southern Ocean around Antarctica, to survive in freezing cold water.



Where does an octopus sleep?

On a seabed.



Meet the Breeds is a feast of furry fabulousness! We occupy the planet with 190 dog breeds. Readers will love learning about their many different bodies, special traits, and personalities in these vibrant and informative books. The Meet the Breeds compedium is organized by the 9 different breed groups determined by the American Kennel Club, while individual breed books provide more information on specific breeds. Excellent books for young dog lovers or for families choosing which breed is right for them.

Grade Level: 3 - 5
Age Level: 8 - 10
Format: 48 pages
 8.5 x 11



Titles:

- Beagles
- Corgis
- English Bulldogs
- French Bulldogs
- German Shepherds
- Golden Retrievers
- Labrador Retrievers
- Poodles
- Pugs
- Shih Tzus



Meets the Breeds Compedium
Format: 200 pages
 8.5 x 11

Meet the Breeds

There are more than 190 breeds of dogs. The American Kennel Club, or AKC, has organized each breed into one of seven groups. Each group has certain characteristics or traits based on what they were originally bred to do. These groups are: terrier group, toy group, working group, sporting group, hound group, non-sporting group, and herding group.

Sporting dogs

Breeds in the sporting dog group include spaniels, pointers, retrievers and setters. These dogs love being active. Sporting dogs were developed to hunt and retrieve on water and on land. Thinking of getting a sporting dog? Get your throwing arm warmed up because these dogs love to run and play fetch!

English Springer Spaniels are sport hunter dogs. Their keen senses of smell help them flush out game birds. Some work as sniffer dogs.

terrier group



toy group



working group



sporting group



hound group



non-sporting group



herding group



What's in a Lab?

Meet the Labrador Retriever! This athletic pooch is a member of the **sporting group**. Labs are one of the most popular dog breeds in the United States. Labradors are friendly, high-energy dogs who love to swim. They are bred for their ability to retrieve shot waterfowl for hunters.

intelligent

Labs are very smart and eager to please their humans which makes them easy to train. This has made them a top choice for family pets, guide and service dogs, and hunting companions.

sniffy nose

A lab's instinct to sniff out a target and retrieve it makes them ideal for use as search and rescue dogs, scent dogs for the military, and arson and bomb detection dogs.

otter tail

This thick, sturdy tail is used like a rudder on a boat to help a Labrador swim.

double coat

Labs are known as "water dogs" and have developed a double coat. This means there is a layer of short soft fur covered by a longer, tougher layer of fur. This double coat acts as a waterproof barrier that keeps the dog warm while swimming in cold water.

webbed feet

Labs have longer skin between their toes to help them swim like a duck. While swimming, their toes spread out and the webbing helps push against the water to propel them forward.

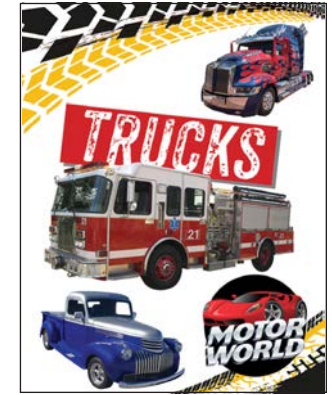
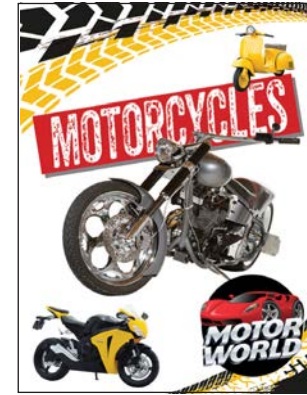
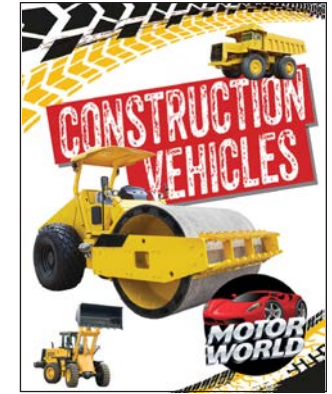
soft mouth

Labrador retrievers are known for having a "soft mouth". This means that they can hold something in their mouths with a light grip, so they don't cause any damage to what they are holding. They can hold an egg in their mouths without breaking it!



PAWS FOR THOUGHT

Labs come in three colors: chocolate, black, and yellow. One litter of Labradorables can include all three coat colors.



A visually appealing series for kids who can't get enough about transportation in an easy-to-read format. Young vehicle enthusiasts will delight in seeing common, everyday cars and learning how they work as well as eye-catching unique automobiles.

Grade Level: 2 - 3 **Age Level:** 7 - 8 **Format:** 32 pages
8.5 x 11

Titles:

- Cars
- Trucks
- ATVs
- Motorcycles
- Monster Trucks and Funny Cars
- Construction Vehicles

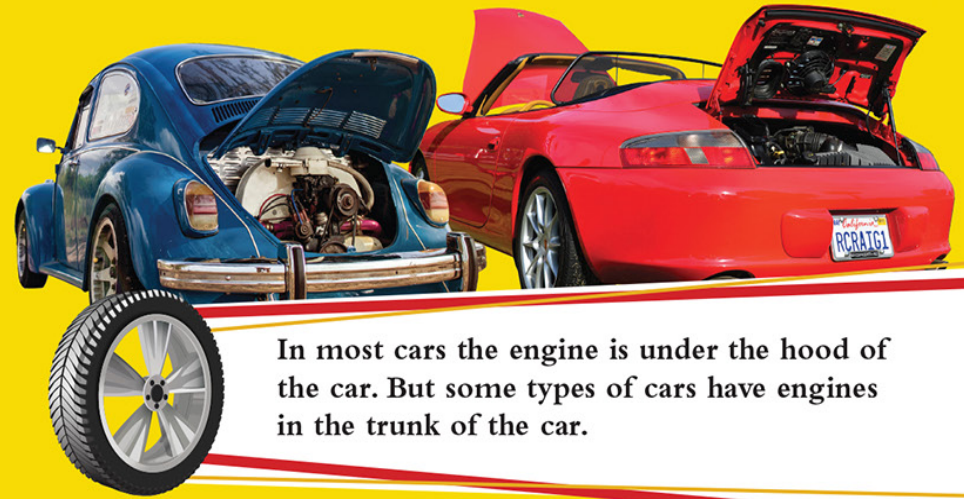
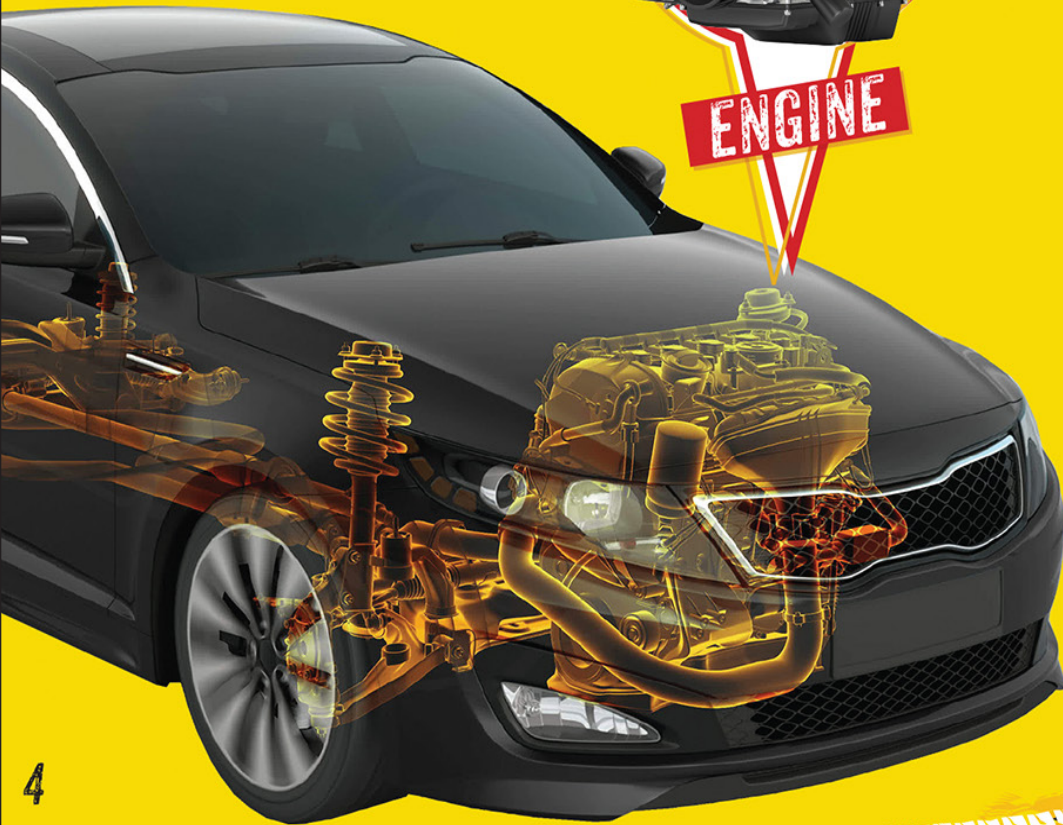


UNDER THE HOOD

The engine is the most important part of a car – without it, the car wouldn't go! Let's take a look under the hood of a typical car.



ENGINE



In most cars the engine is under the hood of the car. But some types of cars have engines in the trunk of the car.

SHOP TALK

Engines were first invented to do the work that horses use to do. Today an engine's power is still measured in horsepower.

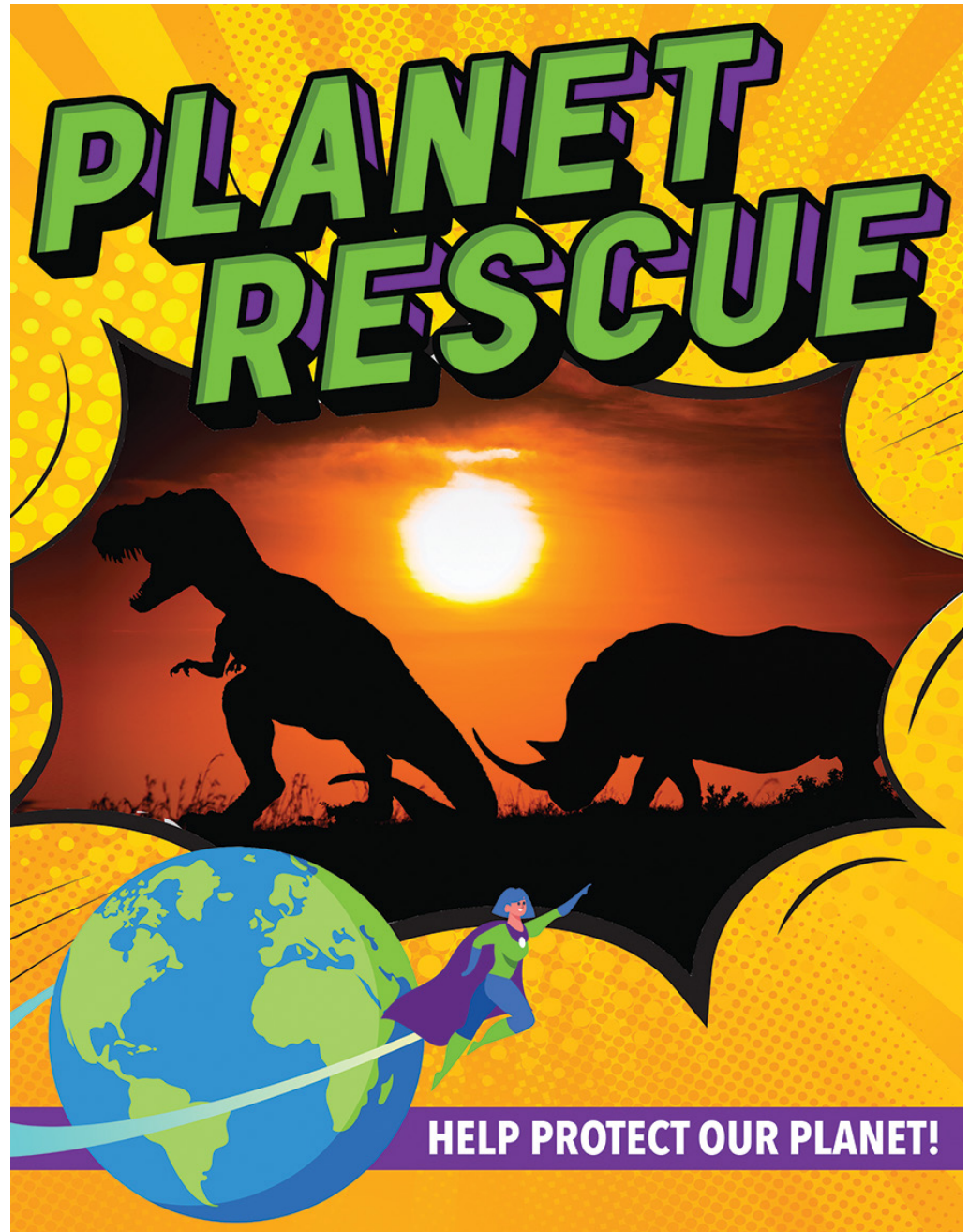


FAST FACT
A typical car has about 30,000 parts.



Everything kids need to know about the effect humans are having on the planet in one place. This highly accessible and visually stimulating exploration of our changing world and environment covers topics such as overpopulation, the current mass extinction, resource conservation, climate change, and water conservation.

Grade Level: 4 - 7 **Age Level:** 9 - 12 **Format:** 184 pages
8.5 x 11



BYE BYE BIODIVERSITY

We're living in the sixth mass extinction, called the Holocene extinction by scientists. It means a mass dying off of plants and animals, something that hasn't occurred in 65 million years — before our human ancestors evolved. The major cause of this extinction? Humans!

145 scientific experts from 50 countries now estimate **1 million** species are **THREATENED** by **EXTINCTION**.

Normally, **ONE** to **FIVE** species go extinct **EVERY YEAR**.

Dinosaurs, such as this *Tyrannosaurus Rex*, died out 66 million years ago in a mass extinction known as K-Pg. Scientists have determined that they died after an asteroid slammed into Earth.

CASE FILE:

The **LAST** male northern white rhino died in 2018.

CAUSE OF EXTINCTION: poaching and loss of habitat



30 to 50 percent of all species are expected to be **NO MORE** by 2050.



40 percent of **AMPHIBIAN** species are **AT RISK**.

Each **MASS EXTINCTION** took place over **MILLIONS OF YEARS**



TRILOBITES were a **MAJOR SPECIES** during the **DOVONIAN PERIOD**

Scientists can “date” **ASTEROID IMPACTS** by studying the **LARGE CRATERS** they leave in the Earth.



AMMONITES were spiral shaped **OCEAN ANIMALS** that died out in the **KT MASS EXTINCTION**

MASS EXTINCTIONS

THE ORDOVICIAN MASS EXTINCTION

1ST 440 MILLION YEARS AGO:

CAUSES: Climate change due to continental drift. The continents shifted, bringing an ice age that covered the entire planet. Then sea levels lowered and rose again. Species that were slow to adapt died out.

Up to **85 PERCENT** of all living species die

THE DEVONIAN MASS EXTINCTION

2ND 375 MILLION YEARS AGO:

CAUSES: Volcanic eruptions or meteor strikes, lack of oxygen in the oceans and rapid cooling. Just as the climate stabilized and species adapted after the Ordovician Mass Extinction, more changes led to another mass die off that came in waves.

Up to **80 PERCENT** of all living species die

THE PERMIAN MASS EXTINCTION

3RD 250 MILLION YEARS AGO:

CAUSES: Scientists are not sure, but call this extinction “The Great Dying”. It could be asteroid strikes, volcanic activity, climate change or microbes that killed ocean life.

Up to **96 PERCENT** of all living species die

TRIASSIC-JURASSIC MASS EXTINCTION

4TH 200 MILLION YEARS AGO:

CAUSES: Volcanic activity, climate change, changing sea levels, and more.

More than **HALF** of all living species eliminated

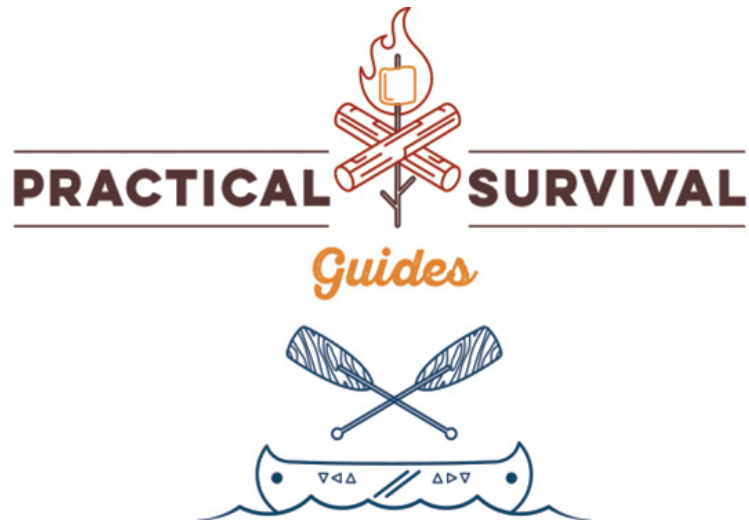
CRETACEOUS-TERTIARY MASS EXTINCTION

5TH 65 MILLION YEARS AGO:

CAUSES: Massive asteroid hits Earth, creating an “impact winter” that rapidly and drastically changed the climate throughout the planet.

Also known as the **KT MASS EXTINCTION**

About **75 PERCENT** of all living species are eliminated



The Practical Survival Guides are junior field guides that educate and entertain. Each book focuses on survival skills in different environments. Readers will gain practical and useful knowledge on everything from how to milk a cow to how to read subway maps or build an outdoor shelter from tree branches. Great for getting outdoors and staying active locally.

Grade Level: 4 - 7 **Age Level:** 9 - 12 **Format:** 48 pages
6 x 9



Titles:

- Rural Edition
- Urban Edition
- Travel Edition
- Wilderness Edition



WHEN LIGHTNING STRIKES

You're outside, on a hike, camping, enjoying nature. But suddenly clouds roll in and the sky darkens. You hear thunderclaps.

WHAT DO YOU DO?



DON'T PANIC

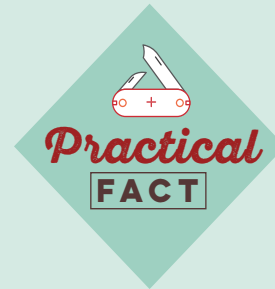


CROUCH LOW IN OPEN SPACE



CHECK YOUR SURROUNDINGS

- 1 Do not panic. Stay calm and look around you to determine your safety options.
- 2 If you can, seek shelter inside a building or car, but not in a tent. The building will provide a dry, safe place to weather the storm. It will be tempting to watch the storm next to a window, but keep a safe distance. In a car, roll the windows up and keep the doors closed.
- 3 If you are in an open space such as a clearing or a hilltop, find the lowest place such as a ravine, or ditch that is not filled with water. Crouch low and make yourself small with your heels touching ground and your head between your knees. You want to minimize your contact with the ground, so do not lie down flat.
- 4 Avoid trees and never stand underneath one. This might be difficult in the middle of a forest. If you cannot find treeless ground, make sure you are near the smaller trees instead of the larger ones.
- 5 Stay away from fences or power lines.
- 6 Wait at least 30 minutes after the storm has passed to leave your position.



Lightning is a sudden discharge of natural electricity that usually happens during a thunderstorm. As an electric current, lightning can kill by stopping a person's heart. Not everyone hit by lightning dies, but many who survive suffer burns and severe headaches.



To track lightning, use the flash-to-bang method. Count the seconds that pass between a lightning flash and the sound of thunder. Then divide the number of seconds by 5. Your answer tells you the distance in miles that the lightning is from your location.



REMEMBER:
LIGHTNING USUALLY STRIKES THE TALLEST OBJECT, SUCH AS TALL TREES AND POLES.

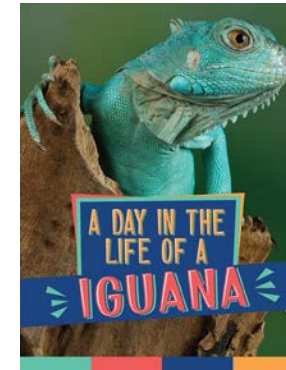
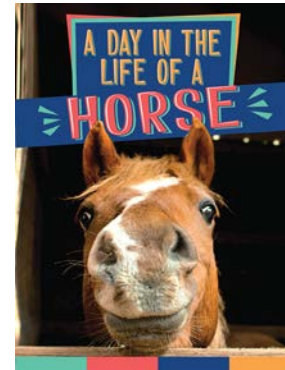
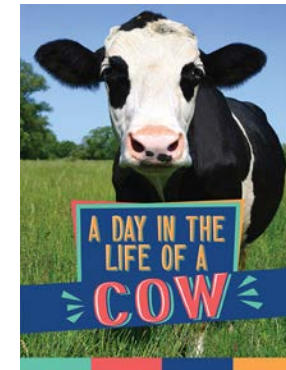
STAY SMALL, DO NOT LIE FLAT ON THE GROUND.



The Secret Life of Animals

Ever wonder why your dog drinks from the toilet? Why your cat sleeps so much? Where the raccoon in your trash bin actually lives? The Secret Life of Animals is a fascinating look into the behaviors of common, everyday animals.

Grade Level: 2 - 4 **Age Level:** 7 - 9 **Format:** 32 pages
8.5 x 11



Titles:

- A Day in the Life of a Budgie
- A Day in the Life of a Dog
- A Day in the Life of a Cat
- A Day in the Life of a Cow
- A Day in the Life of a Guinea Pig
- A Day in the Life of a Horse
- A Day in the Life of a Iguana
- A Day in the Life of a Raccoon



Mmmm Toilet Water

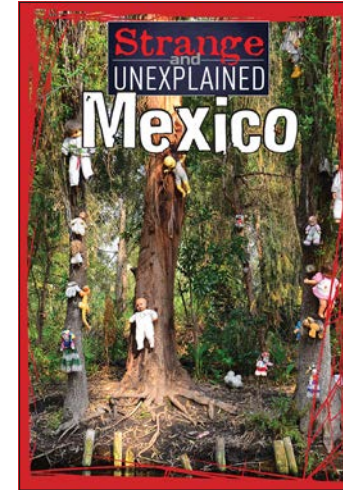
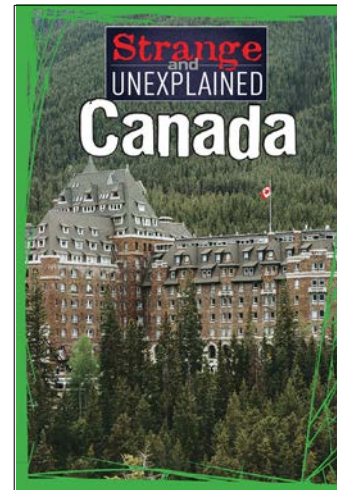
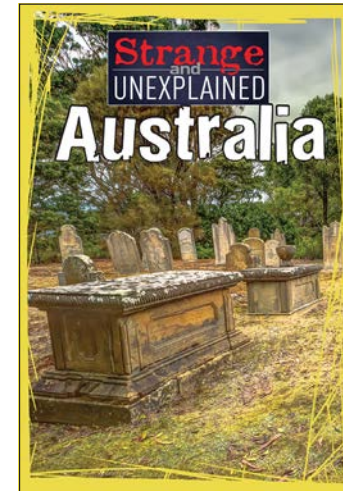
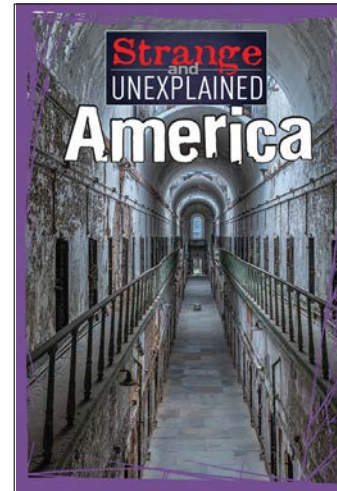


Given the choice between a bowl of water and a toilet bowl, dogs will often drink from the toilet. Drinking toilet water is gross to humans, but it tastes fresh and cold to dogs. Dogs are driven by **instinct**. Their instinct tells them that cold running water means fresh water. Water that sits in a bowl for a few hours just isn't as fresh.

Fido Fact:

It's hard for dogs to drink from hoses because they must use their tongues to scoop up water.

Strange and UNEXPLAINED



Strange and Unexplained offers insider knowledge into a country's dark and mysterious side, from strange geographical formations to riots and rebellions to unsolved murder mysteries and monsters. This is not your typical country series!

Grade Level: 5 - 8
Age Level: 10 - 13
Format: 128 pages
6 x 9

Titles:

Strange and Unexplained America
Strange and Unexplained Australia
Strange and Unexplained Canada
Strange and Unexplained Mexico



The MAD TRAPPER Mystery

It's the fascinating and frightening story of a 48-day police chase through two territories, and a final blazing-guns standoff in the rugged Yukon wilderness. It happened in 1932—when the country was in the grip of the Great Depression and the north was a place without modern roads or sophisticated communication.

The tale of the mad trapper of Rat River is one of Canada's most enduring mysteries. How did one determined madman traveling on snowshoes through 149 miles (240 km) of bush manage to keep ahead of a posse of police and seasoned Native American trackers aided by sled dogs, radio communication, and a bushplane?



Mountie Investigation

And who exactly was this trapper? To this day, nobody really knows for sure. The mad trapper was a loner who came to live in a log cabin he built on the banks of the Rat River in Northwest Territories. He was known as Albert Johnson and in the winter of 1932 a local Native American trapper lodged a complaint with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Albert Johnson had allegedly been springing his traps and hanging them on trees. Two RCMP officers travelled to Johnson's cabin to investigate but Johnson wouldn't talk. He just ignored them. They decided to get a search warrant and return.

On their return, two days later, an officer knocked on the cabin door and Johnson shot him through it. After a brief exchange of gunfire, the RCMP left with their wounded officer. They returned again a few days later—this time with reinforcements and dynamite to blow up the cabin. The dynamite did its job but Johnson still resisted. He managed to hold the RCMP posse off for 15 hours in -40 Fahrenheit (-40 C) cold before they retreated again.

The mad trapper of Rat River quickly became a news sensation, with radio stations and newspapers in the south making daily reports on his attempts to evade capture. He had excellent survival skills and managed to hide his tracks by following a caribou trail.



THE DISCOVERERS

In this choose your own adventure style series, readers follow the paths of some of the world's greatest adventurers, discoverers and inventors. But watch out! The path to success comes with many missteps and mistakes along the way. Readers will come away with the knowledge that it's perseverance above all else that ultimately leads to success.

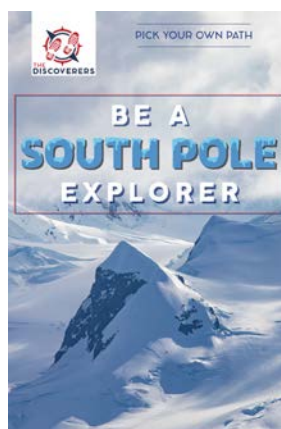
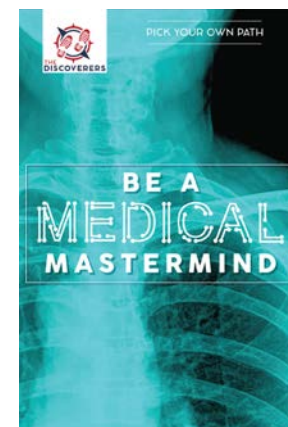
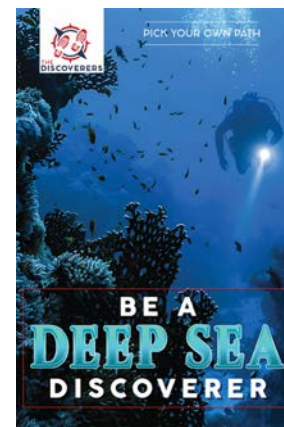
Grade Level: **Age Level:** **Format:**

5 - 8

10 - 13

128 pages

6 x 9



Titles:

- Be an Aviation Pioneer
- Be a Deep Sea Discoverer
- Be a Medical Mastermind
- Be a South Pole Adventurer
- Be a Space Explorer
- Be a Tech Trailblazer



Introduction

The Race Is On!

Robert Peary had reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909, achieving one of the greatest feats of modern day exploration. But the South Pole was yet unconquered. Fame and glory, and extreme danger, awaited the adventurers who could reach it first.

Up until that point, some of the world's most daring explorers had tried to march into the heart of Antarctica. All had failed. They were no match for the continent's ice-covered landscape, freezing temps, and 100-mile-an-hour (160 km/h) gusts of wind.

Still, that did not stop the bravest from gearing up and trying to make their mark on history. With each attempt, they drew nearer to their goal. And between 1910-1914, three famous explorers set off with high hopes of being the first to reach the bottom of the world.

Meet the Explorers

Whose expedition will you be in charge of?



Robert Falcon Scott led the Discovery Expedition (1901–1904). It was Great Britain's first officially funded push toward reaching the South Pole. And while Scott failed, he came closer than anyone had before him. Within 160 miles (257 km) of reaching the Pole, sickness and hunger forced him to turn back.



To lead **Robert Falcon Scott's Terra Nova Expedition**, turn to page 12.



Ernest Shackleton had joined Scott on the Discovery Expedition, so he hoped his previous experience would help him reach the South Pole on his Nimrod Expedition (1907–1909). And he came within 112 miles of reaching his goal, but with his supplies almost gone, he had to turn back or face starvation.



To lead **Ernest Shackleton's Trans-Antarctic Expedition**, turn to page 24.



Roald Amundsen's claim to fame was leading the first expedition to sail through the Northwest Passage, the long stretch of frigid ocean north of Canada. He had hoped to lead an expedition to the North Pole, but after hearing news of Robert Peary's success, he set his sights on conquering the South Pole.



To lead **Roald Amundsen's South Pole Expedition**, turn to page 36.

The Shackleton Path



Background

Ernest Shackleton was born February 15, 1874 in Ireland, and he was an adventurer from an early age. At 16, he began working aboard a merchant ship. He sailed all over the world and eventually became an officer in Great Britain's Royal Navy.

- In 1901, Shackleton joins the Discovery Expedition under the command of Robert Falcon Scott.
- In 1902, members of the Discover Expedition, including Shackleton and Scott, come within 460 miles of the South Pole.
- In 1904, Shackleton marries Emily Dorman.
- In 1907, Shackleton leads the Nimrod Expedition in another attempt to reach the South Pole.
- In 1909, Shackleton comes within 112 miles of reaching the South Pole.

You decide what happens next!



Pick Your Path

Currently, you are on a speaking tour. You travel throughout Europe and North America to talk about your last expedition to Antarctica. Crowds gather to hear you tell stories of your adventures. You are one of the world's most famous explorers, and you have faced dangers that few others have experienced, and survived. People are on the edges of their seats as they listen to you.

You have already been on two expeditions to Antarctica. Both times you failed to reach the South Pole. On the last trip, you came within 112 miles of this goal. But with your food supplies almost gone and freezing winds howling outside the thin walls of your tent, you decided to turn back. To go on, you knew, would have been certain death.

Still, your past failures do not mean you have given up on your dream. The talks and speeches you give help raise money and gain people's interest in supporting your next adventure. As soon as you can, you plan to make another attempt at reaching the South Pole.

Only, in the spring of 1912, you receive news that changes everything. Someone else has reached the South Pole before you. The crowds that gather to hear you speak of Antarctica's perils will no longer be interested in your failures. They will want to hear from the explorer who has conquered the South Pole.

This means you need a new plan. You can't just march to the South Pole—that's been done. You need to lead a grander, more exciting expedition than ever before.

To lead an expedition that crosses Antarctica by dogsled, turn to page 36.

To lead an expedition that sails all around Antarctica, turn to page 42.



The Healthy Toolkit gives young readers the tools they need to form healthy, lifelong habits. From nutritious eating to getting enough exercise to staying safe and maintaining proper hygiene, this series will empower kids to make healthy choices on their own.

Grade Level: 1 - 3 **Age Level:** 5 - 8 **Format:** 32 pages
8.5 x 11



Titles:

- Good Food
- Running and Playing
- Staying Safe
- Scrub and Brush

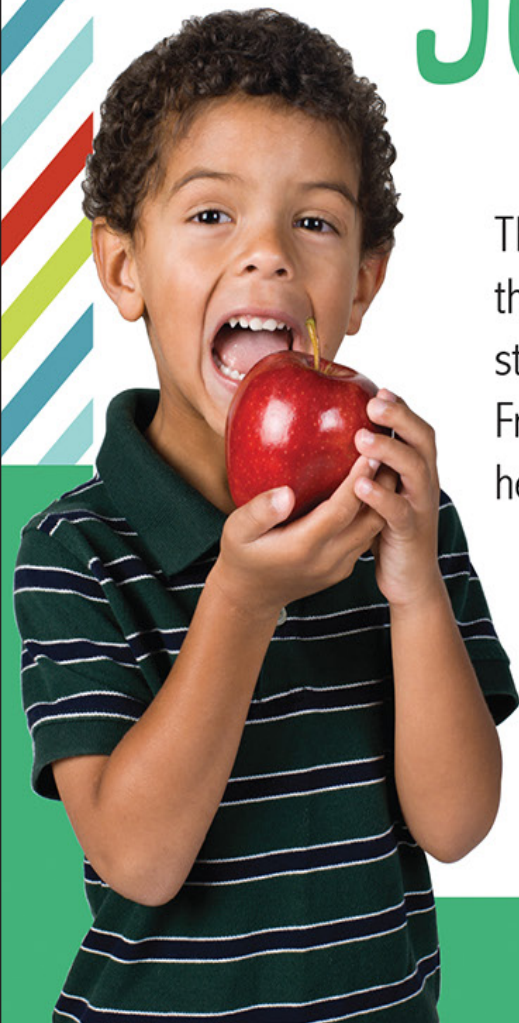


FRESH AND JUICY

Some fruit needs to be washed before you eat them. Just fill the sink and wash the outside of apples, peaches, pears, apricots, berries, grapes, and plums.

This apple is full of vitamins that will help you grow strong. It is also tasty! Fruit of all kinds is healthy to eat.

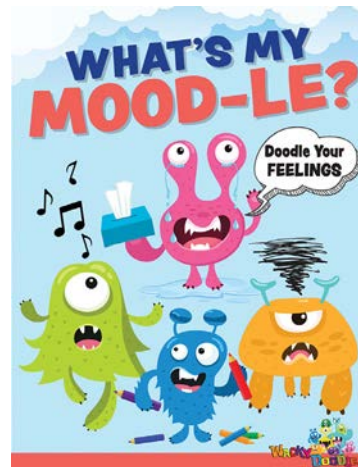
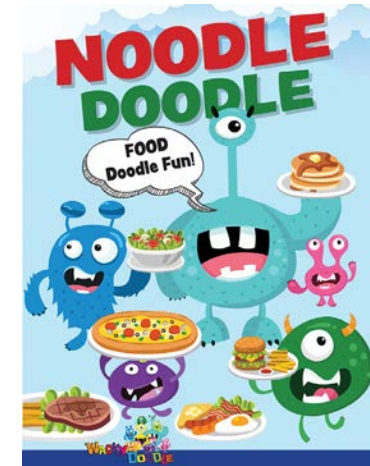
CAN YOU NAME THESE FRUITS?





WACKY DOODLE

Wacky Doodle is a kid's doodle journal series that includes writing and drawing prompts and coloring activities intended to help kids unleash their creativity.



Titles:

Doodle-ween: Not-So-Scary Halloween Doodles

Noodle-Doodles: Food Doodle Fun

What's My Mood-le: Doodle Your Feelings

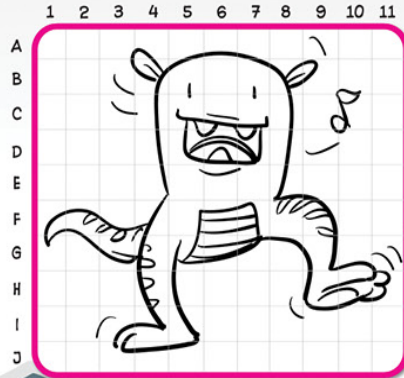
Yule Doodle: Christmas Doodle Fun

Grade Level: 3 - 5 **Age Level:** 8 - 10 **Format:** 64 pages
8.5 x 11

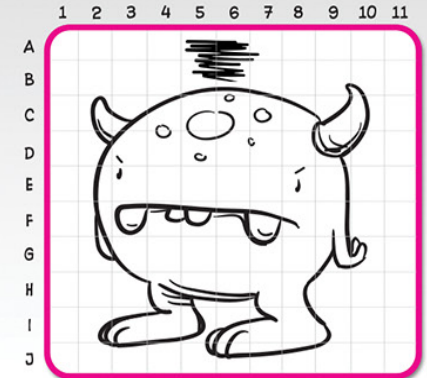


Does your mood-le match your doodle?

Happy? Giddy? Fan-doodle-tastic? So is this lady! Let's draw this happy monster. When you are done, list the ways her face and body tell us she's in a good mood.



This guy is not so happy. How does his body and face tell us he is grumpy?



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A											
B											
C											
D											
E											
F											
G											
H											
I											
J											

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A											
B											
C											
D											
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J											

How can we tell someone is **HAPPY**?

How can we tell someone is **GRUMPY**?

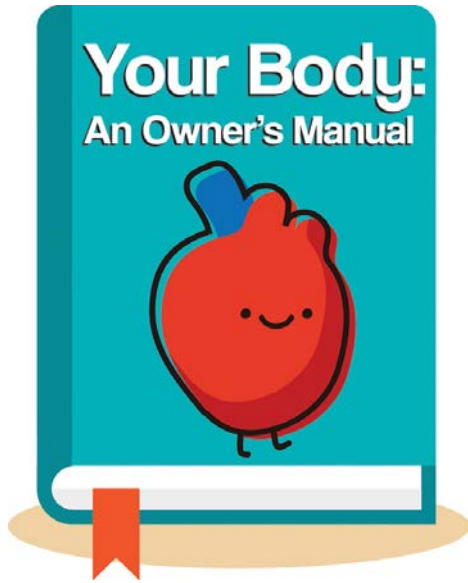


Color Your Feelings

There are lots of feelings in this doodle! Color all the monster friends and try to name as many feelings as you can. How many can you see?

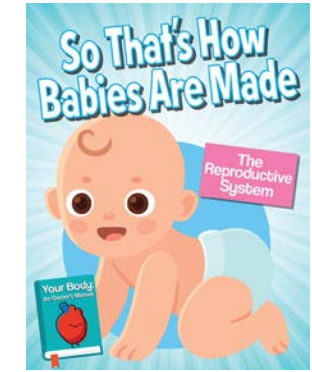
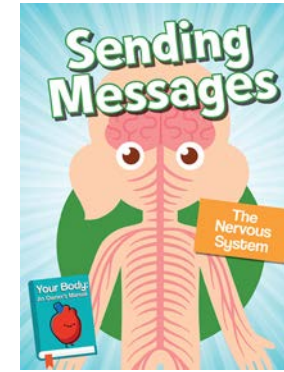
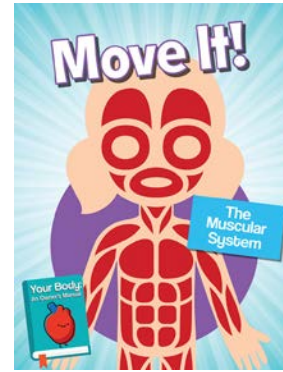
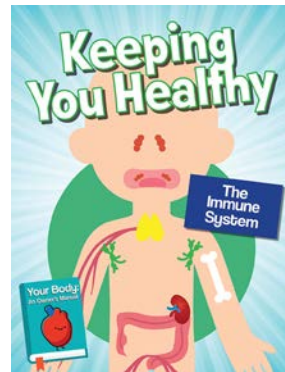
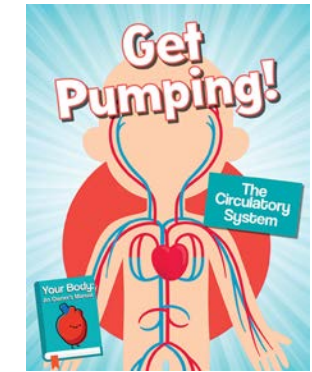
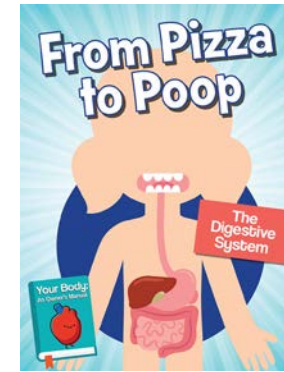
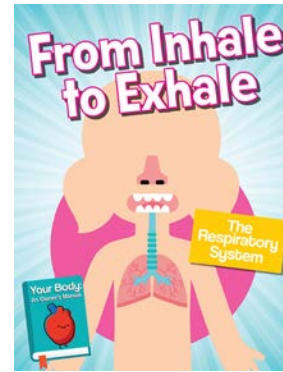
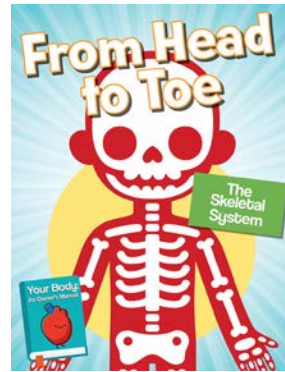
List all of the **FEELINGS** you can see in the doodle:





Your Body: An Owner's Manual examines the different human body systems that carry out the functions for everyday living. Readers will follow a piece of pizza through the digestive system, or learn how our bones move and fit together, and find out what happens when we take a breath.

Grade Level: 3 - 5 **Age Level:** 8 - 10 **Format:** 48 pages
8.5 x 11



Titles:

From Head to Toe: The Skeletal System

From Inhale to Exhale: The Respiratory System

From Pizza to Poop: The Digestive System

Get Pumping!: The Circulatory System

Keeping You Healthy: The Immune System

Move It!: The Muscular System

Sending Messages: The Nervous System

So That's How Babies Are Made: The Reproductive System



The Equipment

The digestive system is made up of 10 organs. Each organ has its own job to do while breaking down the food we eat to turn it into energy. Let's take a look at the equipment:



Liver



Stomach



Gallbladder



Pancreas



Large Intestine



Small Intestine





PLAN B
book packagers

who we are



Plan B was founded in 2007, but we've been working in publishing for more than 25 years. Plan B is a full-service book packager and member of the American Book Producers Association. We produce books and series based on our original concepts, as well as developing publisher-generated ideas, with a specialty in children's books for the North American educational and trade markets.

If anything here interests you, or if you're looking for ways to grow your list without using up inhouse resources, we'd be happy to set up a time to meet virtually.

Our clients include:

