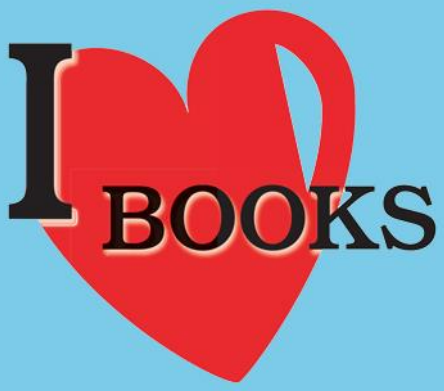


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Opening extract from

Above and Below

Written by

Patricia Hegarty

Illustrated by

Hanako Clulow

Published by

360 Degrees an imprint of Little Tiger Press Group

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For Tim, Noa and Dustin
~ Hanako Chulow
360 DEGREES
an imprint of Caterpillar Books
www.totestgee.co.uk
1 The Circle Centre, 185 Hunster Road,
London SW6 6AW
First published in Great Britain 2016
Text by Patricia Hegarty
and Tamera Simone
Text copyright © Caterpillar Books 2016
Illustrations copyright
© Hanako Chulow 2016
All rights reserved • Printed in China
ISBN: 978-1-84857-504-2
CPSIA000005015016
12345678910
ABOVE
and
BELOW
Illustrated by Hanako Chulow

The North Pole

The North Pole is the northernmost point of the Earth and sits in the middle of the Arctic Ocean. In Winter, temperatures can drop as low as -43 °C, and many animals migrate south to warmer climates. Those that remain have often developed special features to help them survive.





ice floe
Ice floes are flat masses of free-moving ice that float on the surface of the ocean.

iceberg
Icebergs, in contrast, are large masses of ice that have broken away from glaciers or ice shelves, and are not normally flat. The North Atlantic and Antarctic regions contain the largest number of icebergs in the world.



porpoise
Porpoises are among the smallest marine mammals. They have 60-120 teeth, which are flattened into a spade-like shape at the tip.



orca
One of the world's most powerful predators, the orca's teeth can grow up to 10cm in length.



narwhal
Nicknamed 'the unicorn of the sea', narwhals are famous for the large tusk on their heads. This 'tusk' is actually a tooth that grows right through their lips, and can reach lengths of up to 2.7m.



planktonic copepod
Planktonic copepods are tiny aquatic crustaceans.

harp seal
Spending relatively little time on land, the harp seal is an adept swimmer, feeding on fish and crustaceans.





arctic cod
This cod occurs farther north than any other marine fish.

humpback whale
The humpback whale has grooves on it throat, allowing it to expand when it feeds.





The Ocean

Oceans cover 71% of the Earth's surface and they play a major part in our climate and weather systems. But did you know that more than 95% of the underwater world remains unexplored? That leaves plenty for us to discover!





coral
Coral reefs take millions of years to form. Coral organisms are actually translucent; they get their bright hues from the billions of colourful algae they host.



palm tree
As well as coconuts, different species of palm tree produce a wide variety of fruits.



loggerhead turtle
Females dig a hole in the sand, lay their eggs, then return to the sea. On hatching, the babies must fend for themselves.



starfish
Starfish don't have brains or blood! If necessary, they can re-grow their limbs.



flying fish
This species of fish has evolved to be able to 'fly' as a way of escaping from predators below the water.



crab
There are over 4,500 species of crab, living in both oceans and fresh water.



dolphin
Dolphins are very sociable creatures and use squeaks and whistles to communicate with each other.



albatross
The albatross has the largest wingspan of any bird – up to 3.4m – and it can glide for hours without resting.





The Ocean

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palm tree

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coral

Coral reefs take millions of years to form. Coral organisms are actually translucent; they get their bright hues from the billions of colourful algae they host.





octopus

An octopus can change its colour, pattern and texture to match its surroundings – a real master of disguise!



dory fish

Dory fish are demersal, which means that they live near the ocean bed.

sea anemone

There are over 1,000 species of sea anemones, of all sizes and colours.





fish

Hundreds of species of fish can live in a small area of coral reef, many of them suitably camouflaged.



squid

Squid can squirt black ink to scare off predators when they feel threatened.



butterfly fish

The eye-like dot on the back of a butterfly fish is designed to confuse and distract predators.



clown fish

The female clown fish can lay up to 1,000 eggs at a time.



jellyfish

Jellyfish feed on crustaceans and molluscs, trapping them in a flowing film of mucus.



sea horse

The sea horse is the only known animal species where the male bears the young.



Crab

There are over 4,500 species of crab, living in both oceans and freshwater.

evolved to be aus... as a way of escaping from predators below the water.

