

*For Mandy, of course, and for Rachel –
thank you for planting the seed.*

*And for my patient, generous, genius Mum
– thank you for everything.*

*And, last but by no means least... for
Joanie and Tess, my mayblossom fairy
and holly blue, thank you for your
wonderful fairy fact-checking!*

-E.H.

*For my mom and dad, Muriel and
Richard. Thank you for always
encouraging my interest in art and books.*

-J.R.



Brimming with creative inspiration, how-to projects, and useful information to enrich your everyday life, Quarto Knows is a favourite destination for those pursuing their interests and passions. Visit our site and dig deeper with our books into your area of interest: Quarto Creates, Quarto Cooks, Quarto Homes, Quarto Lives, Quarto Drives, Quarto Explores, Quarto Gifts, or Quarto Kids.

Text © 2020 Emily Hawkins.
Illustrations © 2020 Jessica Roux.

First published in 2020 by Frances Lincoln Children's Books, an imprint of The Quarto Group,
The Old Brewery, 6 Blundell Street, London N7 9BH, United Kingdom.
T (0)20 7700 6700 F (0)20 7700 8066 www.QuartoKnows.com

The right of Emily Hawkins to be identified as the author and Jessica Roux to be identified as the illustrator of this work has been asserted by them in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988 (United Kingdom).

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means, electrical, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher or a licence permitting restricted copying.

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

ISBN 978-0-7112-4766-6

The illustrations were created using graphite pencil, scanned in and digitally painted to add colour.

Set in Appareo, Janda Elegant Handwriting, Pistacho Soft, Zapatista

Published by Katie Cotton
Designed by Karissa Santos
Edited by Claire Grace
Production by Caragh McAleenan

Manufactured in Guangdong, China CC062020

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1



Meadowbrook House
Minstead
Hampshire
17th July, 1925

My dear Annabelle,

As you know, during my career I have made a name for myself studying plants, travelling the globe to learn everything I could about flowers and trees. However what you do not know is that in the course of my work, I stumbled upon a new area of study, one that in recent years has become my true passion. I have gone to great lengths to keep this work a secret. I fear that if its real nature were known, I would be mocked by my colleagues and labelled a fool. This secret work, my dear one, is the study of fairies.

Fairies are all around us, but they are shy creatures that can be very hard to find. You may have been lucky enough to see one already - at the bottom of your garden, perhaps, or even in the attic. I have compiled this book as a guide to the different species of fairy around the world. Within these pages you will discover where and how fairies live, their role in the natural world, and how to find them.

I am about to embark on a voyage to South America, where I will journey into the depths of the Amazon Rainforest to search for the little-known hummingbird fairy. This expedition will be fraught with danger so before I depart, I am sending you my book for safekeeping. Perhaps it will inspire some fairy-finding adventures of your own?

With all my love,
Aunt Elsie

An extract from
Aunt Elsie's diary:

Friday, June 28, 1895

What a peculiar day. As I was pottering in the garden after lunch, I heard snatches of tinkling laughter. They were coming from the greenhouse. Slowly and quietly, I tiptoed to the doorway and stopped on the threshold. The laughter came again, very clearly this time. And then, to my amazement, a tiny winged creature, human-like in form, fluttered out from among my tomato plants and looked me square in the eye. I can't describe it as anything else but a fairy!

Aunt Elsie in her garden, 1925

WHAT ARE FAIRIES?

Before we start looking at fairies in detail, we must first explore exactly what these creatures are. All living things can be divided into groups depending on their physical characteristics. The great Swedish naturalist

Carl Linnaeus introduced this way of grouping plants and animals in the 1700s. Sometimes a newly discovered creature may not fit neatly into a particular category - but at least this system gives us a useful place to start!

Fact or Folklore?

At first it may seem difficult to class fairies in an existing animal group. They have wings and lay eggs, which might suggest they are insects. But their bodies are very similar to humans', which could mean that they are, in fact, a type of mammal (a warm-blooded creature with a backbone that feeds milk to its young). After much research I would propose that fairies fall naturally into this category: they are mammals.

Although the holly blue fairy has insect-like wings, it is likely that this creature is a type of mammal.

The Platypus Puzzle

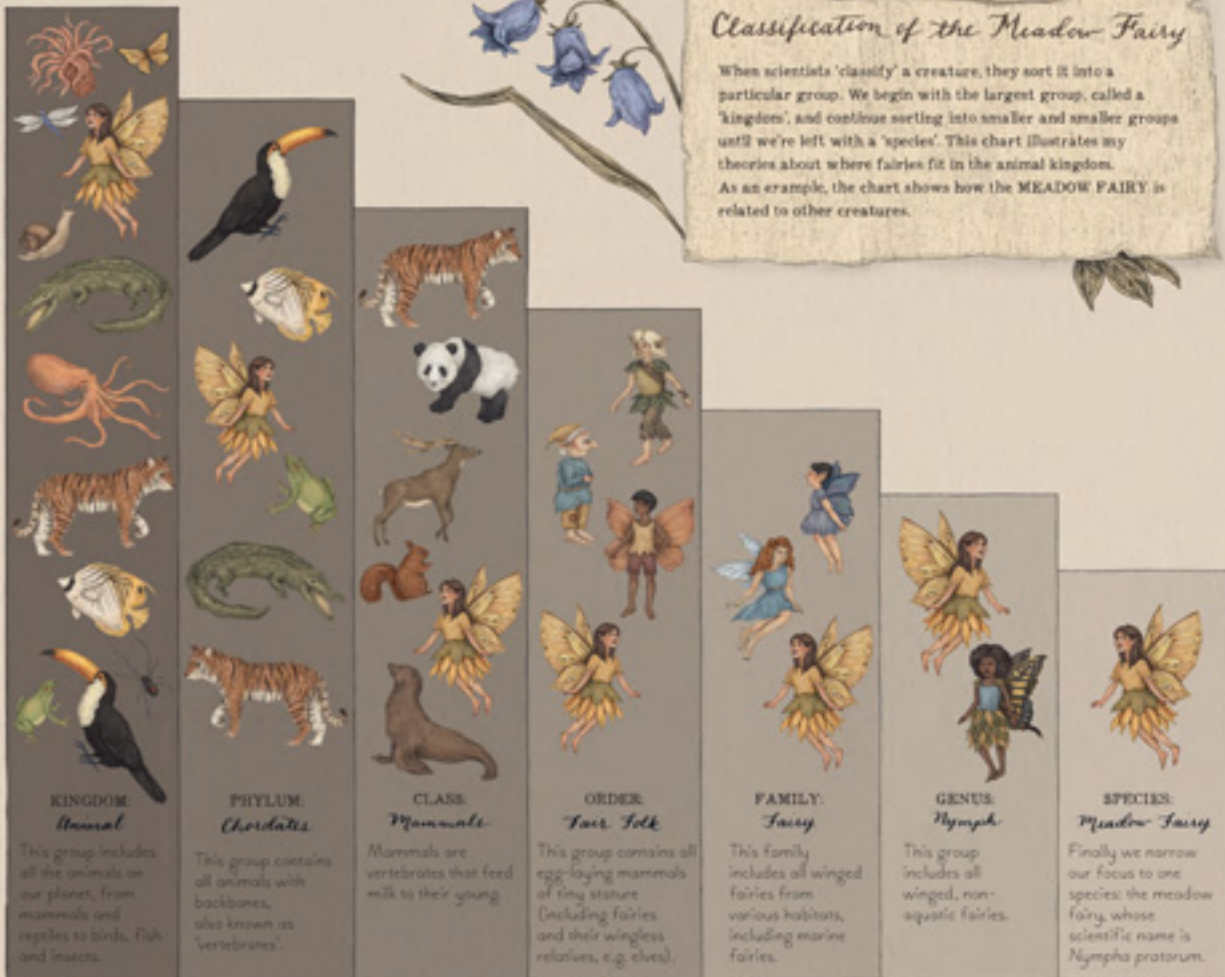
Some might argue that the reason fairies are difficult to classify is because they don't exist. But how wrong they are! Consider the platypus. When this creature was first sent to Europe from Australia in the late 1790s, many scientists refused to believe that it was real. A furry creature with the body of an otter, the tail of a beaver and the feet and beak of a duck, which lays eggs like a snake? Impossible! Was it a mammal, a bird or even a reptile? Just because the platypus is tricky to categorise, doesn't mean it's not real - and the same is true of fairies.



CLASSIFICATION: MAMMAL

Classification of the Meadow Fairy

When scientists 'classify' a creature, they sort it into a particular group. We begin with the largest group, called a 'kingdom', and continue sorting into smaller and smaller groups until we're left with a 'species'. This chart illustrates my theories about where fairies fit in the animal kingdom. As an example, the chart shows how the MEADOW FAIRY is related to other creatures.



THE ANATOMY OF A FAIRY

Fairies are tiny creatures – the largest measures only a few inches tall. In appearance, they are very similar to miniature human children, with one notable difference: wings. All fairies have wings, but they vary greatly between species. They may resemble butterfly wings, dragonfly wings, or even the wings of bees. This wing variation is the main characteristic that helps us identify different species of fairy.

SKELETAL STRUCTURE

The skeleton of a fairy closely resembles that of a human child, but is much, much smaller.

FAIRY WISHBONE

Another difference between human and fairy skeletons is that, while humans have two separate collarbones, called clavicles, fairies have a fused collarbone, like a bird's. This is called the wishbone. It helps strengthen the fairy's skeleton, so it can fly.

The holly blue fairy gets its name from its wings, which are very similar to the holly blue butterfly.



All fairies have four wings (two on each side). A related family of tiny creatures, known as elves, are wingless, but similar in appearance to fairies in many other ways.

Land-based fairies have individual, separated toes, just as humans do. However, many species of water fairy have webbed feet.

THE HOLLY BLUE FAIRY
(Nymphalis tenax)

All fairies and elves have pointed ears.



The large surface area of the wing means that the fairy can carry out complicated aerial manoeuvres, turning and darting as it flies.

Iridescent scales on the wings reflect the light and make them shimmer.



BIRDLIKE BONES

A fairy's bones are much lighter than a human's. This allows fairies to fly. Like the bones of a bird, fairy bones are hollow and are filled with a honeycomb-like substance that contains many air pockets. This means that fairies aren't very heavy, so they can take off easily.

Human Bone



Fairy Bone



Large air pockets

Flight Muscles

Fairies have lots of small but strong muscles that help move their wings. Along with their powerful chest muscles, they have an extra set of flight muscles running down the middle of the back.

FAIRY FLIGHT



Flight Path

The flight path of a fairy often follows a jerky, fluttering pattern, similar to a butterfly's. A possible reason is that this type of flight pattern is difficult for predators to predict, allowing a fairy to evade capture and stay safe.

THE LIFE CYCLE OF A FAIRY

Despite what countless fairy tales tell us, fairies can't shape-shift, transforming from one creature to another. However, after much careful study, I can confirm that they do go through several surprising changes

as they grow. This process of change is called 'metamorphosis'. In all my years of research, I have not managed to discover how long fairies live for. Legend has it that they live forever.



DRYAD (*Nymphia quercus*)
The dryad, who lives among woods and forests, often lays her eggs on an oak leaf.



RIVER SPRITE (*Nymphia flammis*)
You might spot the eggs of the river sprite on the leaves of a waterside tree, such as an alder.



WICKLOW FAIRY (*Nymphia sulcis*)
This Irish fairy lays her eggs among the ferns and heather of the Wicklow Mountains.



SWALLOWTAIL FAIRY (*Nymphia papilio*)
The swallowtail fairy usually lays her eggs on parsley leaves, or amongst other herbs.



EGG IDENTIFICATION

The flutterpillar of the **DRYAD** has a greenish tail, helping it blend in among the foliage of the oak tree.

The **RIVER SPRITE** flutterpillar has a fin on its tail, presumably to help it swim back to the bank should it fall into the water from an overhanging branch.

Be careful when walking amongst heather: you might stomp on the tiny flutterpillar of the **WICKLOW FAIRY**, decked out in greens and purples.

It's easy to mistake the blonchy tail of the **SWALLOWTAIL** flutterpillar for a bird's dropping! This may help disguise it from hungry birds of prey.



A pair of **DRYAD** fairies make a simple cocoon for their youngster from a blanket of green leaves.

The **RIVER SPRITE** hangs its cocoon from the branch of a weeping willow tree, disguised as a catkin.

The thorny appearance of the **WICKLOW FAIRY'S** cocoon helps it blend in among the brambles.

Wrapped in dead leaves, the cocoon of a **SWALLOWTAIL** fairy is attached to a branch using fine strands of spider's silk. It looks like a twig, and stays hidden until the moppet is ready to emerge.

COCOON IDENTIFICATION

JUNGLE FAIRIES

The Amazon Rainforest is a remarkable place, bursting with life. This tropical habitat is packed full of lush plants that provide food and shelter for thousands of different types of animal. These pages contain just a glimpse of the Amazon's fairy folk. My research has only scratched the surface and I'm quite sure there must be many more fairy species in the rainforest, as yet undiscovered.

On my last trip to the Amazon Rainforest, I made a remarkable discovery. At the edge of a sunny clearing I encountered a darting, shimmering fairy. Her quick-beating wings made a distinct humming sound as she flitted from flower to flower, sipping nectar. Close by, I discovered several tiny nests made from silk, carefully hidden in the undergrowth, each containing a soundly sleeping fairy.

Hummingbird Fairy (*Nympha volitans*)

HABITAT: Amazon Rainforest, South America.

HOME: A tiny nest made from grasses and spider's silk.

FEATURES: Shimmering jewel-like wings.

BEHAVIOUR: Just like hummingbirds, these fairies are very light flyers: they can fly forwards, back wards, sideways and even upside down! Their wings beat countless times a second - too fast for the eye to see. They spend their days visiting hundreds, if not thousands, of trumpet-shaped flowers, sipping nectar using a grass straw.

It is unclear how the hummingbird fairy manages to beat its wings so much more quickly than other fairies. This intriguing species warrants further research!



Malachite Fairy (*Nympha viridi*)

HABITAT: Amazon Rainforest, South America.

HOME: Sleeps in the curled-up leaves of the touch-me-not plant.

FEATURES: Wings similar to the malachite butterfly, faded markings: warm snakes and birds of prey to steer clear!

BEHAVIOUR: These social fairies are sun-lovers, often basking on leaves right at the top of the rainforest canopy. They take it in turns to keep watch for hungry snakes and specialised owls, so others can enjoy feeding on fruits, sunbathing and grooming.

HUMMINGBIRD FAIRIES

use up so much energy during the day that they enter a very deep sleep at night. In the morning, they take about an hour to properly wake up.



The touch-me-not plant closes up its leaves if anything brushes them, to frighten away hungry insects. If you look closely at the curled-up fronds you might find clever malachite fairies dozing in these leafy sleeping bags! The leaf provides a comfy place to rest and protects them from predators while they sleep.



The MALACHITE FAIRY often wears clothes stitched from beautiful rainforest blooms.



The tail of the RAINFOREST NYMPH flutterpillar looks very similar to a snake's head, complete with frightening eyespot! This is very useful for frightening away predators.



Rainforest Nymph (*Nympha amazonia*)

HABITAT: Amazon Rainforest, South America.

HOME: A twiggy nest close to water.

FEATURES: Shimmering blue wings, remarkably similar to the blue morpho butterfly.

BEHAVIOUR: The rainforest nymph has a clever method of hiding itself away. When it feels threatened, it closes up its dazzling wings, revealing the brown, mottled underbelly. These allow it to blend in with tree branches and dead leaves.

The RAINFOREST NYMPH is one of the largest fairy species, with a wingspan of up to 10 centimetres. It can be spotted near jungle riverbanks, grazing on the berries of the cornu cornu tree or on sweet passion fruits.

DESERT AND SAVANNAH FAIRIES

Deserts may appear to be barren wastelands, but if you look closely you'll find a surprising amount of wildlife: birds, insects, reptiles – and yes, even fairies! Deserts are places of extremes, so the

creatures that live here have to be tough to survive. The temperatures soar during the day and plummet at night. Because of the heat, many desert fairies sleep in the day and come out at night-time.

Dew Fairy (*Nympha aquarini*)

HABITAT: Sahara Desert, North Africa

HOME: A burrow in the sand

FEATURES: Glossy wings reflect the sunlight to keep the fairy cool during daytime. Like a shield to protect the eyes from sand.

BEHAVIOUR: Early each morning this fairy flies from plant to plant, carrying dewdrops to those that need them most.

The Sahara Desert receives hardly any rain, making it one of the driest places on earth. The plants here get their water from the dew that collects on their leaves at night. The little **DEW FAIRY** has an important job to do: it spends its time making sure that the desert plants have enough water to survive, distributing dewdrops as the sun rises.

Cactus Fairy (*Nympha cacti*)

HABITAT: Sonoran Desert, United States and Mexico

HOME: A hole in a cactus left by a gila woodpecker

FEATURES: Thick skin on the hands and feet protects the fairy against cactus spines; large ears help her hear escape.

BEHAVIOUR: These fairies emerge at night to feed on the bright red fruit of the saguaro cactus. Their large ears allow them to listen out for hunting owls.

North America's Sonoran Desert is famous for its amazing saguaro cacti, which can grow up to 15 metres tall. They provide homes for many creatures, including **CACTUS FAIRIES**.

Queen of the Night (*Nympha creus*)

HABITAT: Chihuahuan Desert, United States and Mexico

HOME: A burrow at the base of the creosote cactus

FEATURES: Beautiful wings resemble the petals of the creosote flower

BEHAVIOUR: This fairy is very difficult to spot, emerging only when the creosote flowers bloom.

Peri (*Nympha peri*)

HABITAT: Great Salt Desert, Persia

HOME: Shares a burrow with a family of Persian jirds, which are relatives of gerbils

FEATURES: Large ears and large eyes for seeing in the dark

BEHAVIOUR: The peri helps the Persian jird guard its nest, keeping watch for sand lizards, horned vipers and other snakes. It rests during the heat of the day, coming out at dawn and dusk.

The rare **QUEEN OF THE NIGHT** desert fairy looks after the night-blooming creosote. This plant flowers for only one night a year in the middle of summer. When the special night arrives, the fairy darts between the fragrant blooms, carrying pollen from one to another, so new flowers will grow.

The **PERI**, named after the Persian word for 'fairy', is well designed for life in the scorching desert. It has large ears that allow body heat to escape, so it can stay cool.

Fairies are not the only visitors to the creosote flowers; hawk moths also like to dine on the sweet nectar.

FAIRIES OF THE SAVANNAH

The grasslands of the world, from tropical African savannahs to the cooler steppes of Asia, are home to some remarkable fairies.



Savannah Fairy

This sociable African fairy often makes its home in an abandoned termite mound, or in the nest of a weaver bird.



Prairie Blue Fairy

In the grasslands of the United States, you might be lucky enough to see this fairy flitting among the flowers of the prairie rose.



Steppa Sprite

On the rolling steppes of Russia and Mongolia, this shy fairy is very well concealed among the waving grasses.

FAIRY LANGUAGE AND SECRET SCRIPTS

You may be curious to learn how fairies communicate with each other. Do they use human languages, do they speak their own secret fairy language, or do they

interact in other ways? Just like humans and other animals, fairies have various methods of making themselves understood, from speaking, whistling and calling to writing.

Fairy Speech

Whenever I am searching for fairies in the wild, I begin by simply listening. Often, the chattering of our winged friends can easily be mistaken for birdsong, and only a very experienced listener can single out the high-pitched chirrup that belong to fairies. However, although I can identify fairy language when I hear it, I have sadly not yet been able to understand their speech. I would venture that different species of fairy around the world speak different languages. Some sound like tinkling music, while others resemble the jabbering of a busy colony of birds.

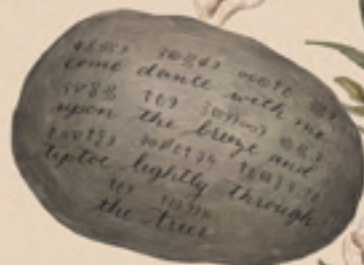
Body Language

Fairies have others ways of communicating with one another aside from spoken language. Actions and gestures are key in the fairy kingdom: a curt flick of the wings or a swift shrug of the shoulders can express anger, while a quiet humming noise produced by gently vibrating wings often indicates pleasure, similar to purring in a cat.



Letter Writers

Remarkably, it appears that in some instances, fairies have even managed to learn human languages. How else do we explain the miniature letters that now and again appear under children's pillows when they lose a tooth? However, I believe fairies use human languages only in their written forms – so far, I have not heard any fairies actually speaking any recognisable human dialects.



The Fairy Alphabet

During the course of my studies, I have occasionally discovered tiny symbols scratched onto tree bark or scrawled across leaves. Although I guessed these symbols had been placed there by fairies, for many years I was unable to decipher their meanings. But one afternoon, as I was digging in my vegetable patch, I unearthed a large, smooth pebble that changed everything. On this pebble were etched a series of tiny symbols in fairy script, and beneath them was carved a phrase in English. Looking more closely, I realised that the English words were a translation of the fairy script. This single pebble was the key to unlocking the secrets of fairy writing!

@	3	φ	3	9	⊗	∩
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
h	i	j	k	l	m	n
o	p	q	r	s	t	u
v	w	x	y	z		

Using the stone as my guide, I was able to decode the fairy alphabet.

