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Literature written for adolescents and young adults "Juvenile fiction" redirects here. For children's fiction, see Children's fiction, see Children's fiction, see Children's literature (YA) is typically written for readers aged 12 to 18[1][2] and includes most of the themes found in adult fiction, such as family dysfunction, substance abuse, alcoholism, and sexuality.[3] It is characterized by simpler world building than adult literature as it seeks to highlight the experiences of adolescents in a variety of ways. There are various genres within young adult literature. The earliest known use of term young adult literature as it seeks to highlight the experiences of adolescents in a variety of ways. society. Following the recognition of teenagers as a distinct group of people, the designation of young adult literature and adult literature and adult literature is study conducted in 2023, 55% of young adult literature consumers were over 18 years of age. 78% of adult consumers purchased with the intent to read themselves. Of these adult buyers, 51% were between ages 30 and 44.[6] This highlights the fact that the consumption of young adult literature is heavily focused outside of the target audience range. Author and academic Michael Cart states that the term young adult literature "first found common usage in the late 1960s, in reference to realistic fiction that was set in the real (as opposed to imagined), contemporary world and addressed problems, issues, and life circumstances of interest to young readers aged approximately 12-18". However, "The term 'young adult literature' is inherently amorphous, for its constituent terms 'young adult' and 'literature' are dynamic, changing as culture and society — which provide their context — change", [7] and "even those who study and teach it have not reached a consensus on a definition". [8] Victor Malo-Juvera, Crag Hill, in "The Young Adult Canon: A Literary Solar System" note that in 2019 there was no consensus on a definition of young adult literature and list a number of definitions, including:[9] Books that readers aged 12 to 20 chose independently Literature written for young adult" by a publisher Literature including a teenager who is the main character and, as the center of the plot, engages in problems related to and relatable to the lives of teenagers Novels told by "a teen protagonist speaking from an adolescent point of view, with all the limitations of understanding that implies" This provides an overall consensus in the literaty world that the definition of young adult literature is unique to the author, reader and publisher. There are common themes and tropes seen across young adult literature as a general classification with some aspects that may fall into adult literature as well as children's literature. Librarians first defined this new category of fiction, in particular librarians from the New York Public Library. The NYPL's first annual Books for Young People list was sent in 1929 to schools and libraries across the country. Then "In 1944 [...] NYPL librarian Margaret Scoggin changed the name of her library journal column from 'Books for Young Adults', and the genre was christened with a name that has lasted to this day". Initially the YA genre "tended to feature" the same" boy and girl love story. But in the 1960s the novels developed to more fully examining the lives of adolescents. Particularly noteworthy was S. E. Hinton's The Outsiders.[10] Title page from Sarah Trimmer's The Guardian of Education, vol. I, 1802 French historian Philippe Ariès argues, in his 1962 book Centuries of Childhood, that the modern concept of childhood only emerged in recent times. He argues that children were in the past not considered as greatly different from adults and were not given significantly different treatment.[11] Furthermore, "Teenagers weren't a designated demographic in most respects until around World War II, due in part to advances in psychology and sociological changes, like the abolishment of child labor". With this development came the marketing of "clothes, music, films, radio programs, and ... the novel" for young adults.[10] All the same Sarah Trimmer in 1802 recognized young adults.[10] All the same Sarah Trimmer in 1802 recognized young adults.[10] All the same Sarah Trimmer in 1802 recognized young adults as a distinct age group describing "young adults.[10] All the same Sarah Trimmer in 1802 recognized young adults.[10] All the same Sar children's literature periodical, The Guardian of Education, Trimmer introduced the terms "Books for Children" (for those between fourteen) and "Books for Young adult literature that still remain in use.[12] "At the beginning of the eighteenth century" according to M. O. Grenby: very few ... enjoyable books for children ... existed. Children read, certainly, but the books that they probably enjoyed reading (or hearing) most, were not designed especially for them. Fables were available, and fairy stories, lengthy chivalric romances, and short, affordable pamphlet tales and ballads called chapbooks, but these were published for children and adults alike. Take Nathaniel Crouch's Winter-Evenings Entertainments (1687). It contains riddles, pictures, and 'pleasant and delightful relations of many rare and notable accidents and occurrences' which has suggested to some that it should be thought of as an early children's book. However, its title-page insists that it is "excellently accommodated to the fancies of old or young".[13] A number of works by eighteenth and nineteenth-century authors, though not written specifically for young readers, have appealed to them.[14] Novels by Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, Jane Austen, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, Lewis Carroll, Robert Louis Stevenson, Mark Twain, Francis Hodgson Burnett, and Edith Nesbit.[15] Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll, published in 1865 and one of the best-known works of Victorian literature, has had widespread influence on popular culture and literature, has had widespread influence on popular culture and literature. children's literature, inaugurating an era in which writing for children aimed to "delight or entertain".[18] The tale has had a lasting popularity with adults as well as with children.[19] A shortened version for young children, The Nursery "Alice" was published in 1890. It was inspired when, on 4 July 1862, Lewis Carroll and Reverend Robinson Duckworth rowed in a boat with the three young daughters of scholar Henry Liddell:[20][21] Lorina (aged 10); and Edith Mary (aged 8).[22] During the trip Carroll told the girls a story that he described in his diary as "Alice's Adventures Under Ground" and which his journal says he "undertook to write out for Alice".[23][24] She finally got the manuscript more than two years later.[25] A number of novels by Robert Louis Stevenson were first published in serial form, in a weekly children's literary magazine Young Folks,[26] including Treasure Island, Kidnapped, and The Black Arrow. This magazine was for boys and girls of an older age than many of its contemporaries.[27] Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer is described by publisher Simon & Schuster as "The classic tale of a young boy's adventures on the Mississippi in the nineteenth century". [28] The same description can be applied to its sequel, Huckleberry Finn. The protagonist is an early adolescent who is navigating through the hardships of society with an entertainment aspect of adventure that ties in history with literary merit. According to journalist Erin Blakemore, "Though young adult literature had existed since at least Laura Ingalls Wilder's Little House series, which was published in the 1930s, teachers and librarians were slow to accept books for adolescents as a genre".[29] In 1942, Seventeenth Summer called by some the first young adult novel - by seventeen-year-old Maureen Daly, was published. Its themes were especially relevant to teenagers, underaged drinking, driving, dating, and angst.[10] Another early example is the Heinlein juveniles, which were science fiction novels written by Robert A. Heinlein for Scribner's young-adult line, beginning with Rocket Ship Galileo in 1947. Scribner's published eleven more between 1947 and 1958, but the thirteenth, Starship Troopers, was instead published by Putnam. The intended market was teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A
fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. A fourteenth novel, Podkayne of Mars (1963), featured a teenaged boys. 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The themes of adolescent angst and alienation in the novel have become synonymous with young adult literature.[12] The Hobbit (1937) and Lord of the Rings (1954-5) by J. R. R. Tolkien are highly successful fantasy novels.[30] which are read to young children and read by both children and adults[31] They are found in the teen or young adult section of American public and school libraries.[32] A Wrinkle in Time, written by Madeleine L'Engle in 1960, received over twenty-six rejections[33] before publication in 1962, because it was, in L'Engle's words, "too different", and "because it deals overtly with the problem of evil, and it was really difficult for children's or an adults' book, anyhow?"[34][35] In 1957 the Young Adult Library Services Association - initially called the Young Adult Library Services and selects materials for young adults, with the most active YASLA committee being the book selection committee.[36][37][38][39] Michael Cart argues that the 1960s was the decade when literature for adolescents "could be said to have come into its own".[40] A significant early example of young adult fiction was S. E. Hinton's The Outsiders (1967). The novel features a truer, darker side of adolescent life that was not often represented in works of fiction of the time.[41][42] Written during high school and written by adults.[44] The Outsiders remains one of the best-selling young adult novels of all time [44] In the late 1960s and early 1970s, five other very popular books were published: I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), an autobiography of the early vears of American poet Maya Angelou; The Friends (1973) by Rosa Guy; the semi-autobiography of the early 1970s, five other very popular books were published: I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), an autobiography of the early 1970s, five other very popular books were published: I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), an autobiography of the early 1970s, five other very popular books were published: I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), an autobiography of the early 1970s, five other very popular books were published: I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), an autobiography of the early 1970s, five other very popular books were published: I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), an autobiography of the early 1970s, five other very popular books were published: I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), an autobiography of the early 1970s, five other very popular books were published: I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), and I Know Why the Caged Bird and Children (1970) by Glendon Swarthout; and Deathwatch (1972) by Robb White, which was awarded 1973 Edgar Award for Best Juvenile Mystery by the Mystery by the Mystery Writers of America. [45] The works of Angelou's autobiography is one of the ten books most frequently banned from high school and junior high school libraries and classrooms.[47] Authors Philip Pullman and Neil Gaiman have both argued for the importance of British fantasy writer of fantasy since Tolkien, and in many respects better than Tolkien".[48] Similarly Ursula le Guin in a review praising Garner's novel Red Shift, argues that "Some of the most interesting English novels of recent years have been published as children's literature", Garner himself rejects such a description.[50] Critic Neil Philip, commenting on Garner's early novels, notes that "It may be that Garner's is a case" where the division between children's and adults' literature is "meaningless".[51][52] Judy Blume author of Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret. (1970), has significantly contributed to children's and young adult literature.[53][54] She was one of the first young adult authors to write novels focused on such controversial topics as masturbation, teen sex, birth control, and death.[55][56] Ursula le Guin's A Wizard of Earthsea, published in 1968, had a significant influence on YA fantasy fiction. It won or contributed to several notable awards for le Guin, including the Boston Globe-Horn Book Award in 1969,[57][58] and was one of the last winners of the Lewis Carroll Shelf Award. With regard to the Earthsea series Barbara Bucknal stated that "Le Guin was not writing for young children when she wrote these fantasies, nor yet for adults. She was writing for 'older kids'. But in fact she can be read, like Tolkien, by ten-year-olds and by adults. Margaret Atwood said that ... A Wizard of Earthsea ... since it dealt with themes such as "life and mortality and who are we as human beings", it could be read and enjoyed by anybody older than twelve.[59] Reviewers have commented that the basic premise of A Wizard of Earthsea, that of a talented boy going to a wizard's school and making an enemy with whom he has a close connection, is also the premise of Harry Potter.[60] As publishers began to focus on the emerging adolescent market, more booksellers and libraries began creating young adult sections distinct from children's literature and novels written for adults.[citation needed] The 1970s to the mid-1980s have been described as the golden age of young-adult literature began speaking directly to the interests of the subject matter that was considered appropriate for their audience: Books dealing with topics such as rape, suicide, parental death, and murder which had previously been deemed taboo, saw significant critical and commercial success.[61] A flip-side of this trend was a strong revived interest in the romance novel, including young adult romance.[62] With an increase in number of adolescents, the genre "matured, blossomed, and came into its own, with the better written, more serious, and more varied young adult books (than those) published during the last two decades".[63] The first novel in J.K. Rowling's seven-book Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone, was published in 1997. Originally marketed in the UK under the broad category of children's literature, the books received attention and praise for their increasingly mature and sophisticated nature, eventually garnering a significant audience of young adult literature.[65][66] It also established a pre-eminent role for speculative fiction in the field, a trend further solidified by The Hunger Games trilogy by Suzanne Collins. The end of the decade saw a number of awards, designed to recognize excellence in writing for young adult audiences. Philip Pullman's fantasy trilogy His Dark Materials, published between 1995 and 2000 added another controversial topic to the field by attacking established religion, especially Roman Catholicism.[67] Northern Lights, the first volume in the trilogy, won the 1995 Carnegie Medal as the year's outstanding English-language children's book.[68] Pullman has written other YA fiction, including the Sally Lockhart series (1985-94), as well as books for younger children. The category of young adult fiction continues to expand into other media and genres: graphic novels, fantasy, mystery fiction, romance novels, fantasy, mystery fiction, r that the most frequently taught YA texts in America from 2013 to 2018, ordered from most to least taught, were Speak, The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian, The Giver, The Outsiders, The House on Mango
Street, American Born Chinese, Monster, The Book Thief, Persepolis, and The Perks of Being a Wallflower.[69] The emergence of dystopian young adult novels was seen in the early 2000s with the publication of The Hunger Games, The Maze Runner, and Divergent. [70] Many young adult novels feature coming-of-age stories. These feature adolescents beginning to transform into adults, working through personal problems, and learning to take responsibility for their actions. [71] YA serves many literary purposes. It provides a pleasurable reading experience for young people, emphasizing real-life experiences and problems in easier-to-grasp ways, and depicts societal functions.[71] An analysis of YA novels between 1980 and 2000 found seventeen expansive literary themes. The most common of these were friendship, getting into trouble, romantic and sexual interest, and family life.[3] Other common thematic elements revolve around the coming-of-age nature of the texts. This includes narratives about self-identity, life and death, and individuality.[72] Young adult novels do not always end with a "happy ever after" compared to that of children's literature. As authors develop their literary work to target young adult ages, readers who are entering adulthood are introduced to the idea at a younger age can allow for young adults to be comfortable and adept to possible upcoming obstacles and hardships in their future.[73] Some of the most common YA genres are dystopian, contemporary fiction, fantasy, science fiction, historical fiction, and romance.[74] Hybrid genres are also common in YA.[75] The social problem novel is a sub-genre of literature focusing and commenting on overarching social problems including gender, race, or class.[76] This type of novel is usually seen as originating in the 19th century, though there were precursors in the 18th century, like Amelia by Henry Fielding (1751), and Caleb Williams (1794) by William Godwin.[77][78] They are typically a type of realistic fiction that characteristically depict, in the YA version of this genre, issues such as poverty, drugs, and pregnancy [79] Published in 1967, S.E. Hinton's The Outsiders is a well-known example of the YA problem novel. [80][81] Following its publication, problem novels resonate with adolescents: [84] They depict real situations that the readers are experiencing so they have "therapeutic value". They are interesting, new and foreign to those not experiencing these issues. They feature mature story lines which appeal to a child's desire to grow up. A classic example of a problem novel, and one that defined the sub-genre, is Go Ask Alice anonymously published by Beatrice Sparks in 1971. Go Ask Alice is written as the diary of a young girl, who, to cope with her many problems, experiments with drugs. More recent examples include Speak by Laurie Halse Anderson, Crank by Ellen Hopkins, and The Perks of Being a Wallflower by Stephen Chbosky.[85] In the more recent years young adult literature has shifted towards a dystopian era with many of the most popular young adult novels including deadly games, a post world war and technological advancements. Protagonists of these novels are young characters who are taking control over their destiny and finding their place within their warped societies where the odds are pinned against them. The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins is a young adult dystopian novel.[86] The romantasy genre is a mix between fantasy and romance. A young adult novel that has been written surrounding this genre, "Lightlark" by Alex Aster, involves world building in a fantasy realm, romance, love triangles, friendship and finding one's self. These are all common tropes among young adult literature that is continuing to create new boundaries of the genre in the world of today.[citation needed] The boundary between books for children and adult literature is flexible and loosely defined and in particular "the young have always been efficient [plunderers] of stories from all sources, and have carried off such literary booty as pleased them".[87] This boundary has been policed by adults and has "alternated between the rigid and the permeable depending on the political and cultural climate".[88] At the lower end of the age spectrum, fiction targeted to readers aged 8-12 is referred to as middle grade fiction. Some novels originally marketed to adults are of interest and value to adolescents, and vice versa, as in the case of books such as the Harry Potter series of novels.[89] Some examples of middle grade novels and novel series include the Percy Jackson & the Olympians series by Rick Riordan, The Underland Chronicles by Suzanne Collins, and Diary of a Wimpy Kid by Jeff Kinney. Examples of young adult novels and novel series include the Harry Potter series by J. K. Rowling, The Hunger Games trilogy by Suzanne Collins, the Alex Rider series by Anthony Horowitz and the Mortal Instruments series by Cassandra Clare. [citation needed] Middle grade novels are usually shorter, and are significantly less mature and complex in theme and content than YA. YA novels are for ages 12-18, and ackle more mature and adult themes and content than middle grade novels. The latter usually feature protagonists between the ages of 10 and 13, whereas young adult novels usually feature protagonists from 14 to 18.[90] Adult fiction may explore concepts such as sex, drug use and violence in more graphic ways. In adult romance scenes can be graphic in detail. However, in young adult literature intimate scenes may be mentioned but lack excessive detail and events may be said to have happened rather than described. For individual pieces of literary work the line between young adult and adult can become blurry based on a variety of factors one being the level of graphics in the content and the manner in which it is described.[91] This section is an excerpt from New adult fiction.[edit] Department with protagonists in the 18-29 age bracket.[92] St. Martin's Press first coined the term in 2009, when they held a special call for "fiction similar to young adult fiction (YA) that can be published and marketed as adult—a sort of an 'older YA' or 'new adult'".[93] New adult ".[93] New adult ".[94] The genre has gained popularity rapidly over the last few years, particularly through books by self-published bestselling authors such as Jennifer L. Armentrout, Cora Carmack, Colleen Hoover, Anna Todd, and Jamie McGuire.[97] while others claimed the readership was not there to publish the material.[98] In contrast, others, as some viewed it as a marketing scheme,[97] while others claimed the readership was not there to publish the material.[98] In contrast, others, as some viewed it as a marketing scheme,[97] while others claimed the readership was not there to publish the material.[98] In contrast, others, as some viewed it as a marketing scheme,[97] while others are some viewed it as claimed the term was necessary; a publicist for HarperCollins described it as "a convenient label because it allows parents and bookstores and interested readers to know what is inside".[99] Examples of books in the new adult genre include Sarah J. Maas's A Court of Thorns and Roses and Throne of Glass, Jennifer L. Armentrout's Wait for You and Blood and Ash series, Jamie McGuire's Beautiful Disaster, [100] Colleen Hoover's Slammed, [101] Cora Carmack's Losing It, [102] Kendall Ryan's The Impact of You [103] and Casey McQuiston's Red, White & Royal Blue. [104] YA has been integrated into classrooms to increase student interest in reading. Studies have shown that YA can be beneficial in classroom settings, [105] YA fiction is written for adolescents and some believe it to be more relevant to students' social and emotional needs instead of classic literature, [106] Use of YA in classrooms is linked to: [107] higher levels of engagement and motivation among students increased levels of self-confidence, personal development and selfidentification increased desire to read similar books Students who read YA are more likely to appreciate literature and have stronger reading skills than others. [106] YA also allows teachers to talk about "taboo" or difficult topics with their students. For example, a 2014 study shows that using Laurie Halse Anderson's novel Speak aided in discussions on consent and complicity. Those who read about tough situations like date rape are more emotionally prepared to handle the situation if it arises.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics,
to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important to use diverse literature in the classroom, especially in discussing taboo topics, to avoid excluding minority students.[107] It is important taboo topics, to avoid excludin stepping stone to canonical works that are traditionally read in classrooms, and required by many school curriculums. In Building a Culture of Readers: YA Literature and the Canon by Kara Lycke, Lycke suggests pairing young adult literature and canon works to prepare young adults to understand the classic literature they will encounter.[108] YA can provide familiar and less alienating examples of similar concepts than those in classic literature.[106] Suggested pairings include Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson series with the Iliad or the Odyssey, or Stephenie Meyer's Twilight with Wuthering Heights. Alexie's The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian.[108] Common required texts in high schools of America include, The Outsiders, Of Mice and Men, and The Crucible. The trend to include same-sex relationships and transgender characters in young adult fiction has caused considerable controversy. Conservative activists and religious groups have also criticized young adult fiction for violence, explicit sexual content, obscene language, and suicide.[109] Speculative young adult fiction is sometimes targeted by critics for religious reasons, including religious debates over the Harry Potter series[110][111] and Philip Pullman's trilogy His Dark Materials.[112][113] Criticism has also been leveled at young adult fiction authors for alleged insensitivity to marginalized communities or cultural appropriation.[114] Recent YA literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has a sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has a sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has a sparked communities around America as individuals share their opinion in regards to what literature has a sparked communit study to determine which books from 2010 to 2019 were most frequently challenged. Titles on this list included The Absolutely True Diary of a Part Time Indian, The Bluest Eye, The Hunger Games, and Of Mice and Men.[116] Main article: Diversity in young adult fiction English language young adult fiction and children's literature in general have historically shown a lack of books with a main character who is a person of color, LGBT, or disabled.[117] In the UK 90% of the best-selling YA titles from 2006 to 2016 featured white, able-bodied, cis-gendered, and heterosexual main characters.[118] The numbers of children's book authors have shown a similar lack of diversity.[119] Between 2006 and 2016, eight percent of all young adult authors published in the UK were people of color.[118] In the mid-2010s, more attention was drawn to diversity from various quarters.[120] In the several years following, diversity protagonists, almost a 10% increase from 2016.[119] Jack Zipes, a professor of German and literature, has criticized the standardized nature of young adult fiction in Western society. He writes that to become a phenomenon, a work has to "conform to the standardized nature of young adult fiction in Western society." similarities between Harry Potter and other well known heroes.[121] Professor Chris Crowe argues that criticism of young adult fiction, and the genre will replace classic works. He also suggests that because there is much poorly written young adult fiction, and the genre will replace classic works. He also suggests that because there is much poorly written young adult fiction arises from the fear that the genre will replace classic works. He also suggests that because there is much poorly written young adult fiction arises from the fear that the genre will replace classic works. value in relation to the classics of literature.[122] Main article: List of young adult fiction awards Children and Young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young adult authors Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young adult authors Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young adult fiction awards Children's classic books Children's literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and lesbian teen fiction Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and Light novel List of young Adult Literature periodicals Gay and Light novel List of young Adult Library Services Association ^ "Young Adult Book Market Facts and Figures". 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But Turtle is running out of time to find one, which means ... he might have to try to save the day himself. The #1 New York Times bestselling Wings of Fire series soars to new heights in the ninth graphic novel adaptation, with art by Mike Holmes. Amazon Pre-Order: Check AvailabilityStandard ShelvesAdd this book to your "To Read" or Wishlist to get the latest release updates * 9.84 / 6 * 8.60 / 5 * 8.60 / 5 * 9.76 4 * 8.00 / 1 * 8.00 / 1 * 8.00 / 1 * 8.00 / 1 * 8.00 / 1 Join the Ongoing DiscussionReplied by: Visitor on 04/10/2025Start a New Topic (Visitors Welcome)Have questions about this book or want to share your thoughts? Join the conversation!Tui T. Sutherland is a name that many readers have come to associate with immersive world-building, unforgettable characters and epic storytelling. Best known for her Wings of Fire series. Tui has captured the hearts of readers with her captivating tales of dragons, heroes, and complex moral dilemmas. Her books are celebrated for their vivid imagery and emotional depth, blending fantasy and adventure in ways that resonate deeply with young readers and adults alike. Borr in Venezuela and raised in the United States, Tui's multicultural background has deeply influenced her storytelling. Her love for literature began early, drawing inspiration from the books she devoured as a child—stories of magical worlds, mythical creatures, and the personal growth of characters who faced seemingly insurmountable odds. This foundation laid the groundwork for the epic narratives that would later shape her career as a writer. Tui's Wings of Fire series, which delves into the lives of dragon tribes, weaves themes of identity, friendship, and destiny, bringing to life a world where the stakes are as high as the soaring heights of the dragons themselves. But Tui's storytelling doesn't just stop at dragons; her characters are intricately drawn, facing challenges that mirror the complexity of real-world issues, all while navigating a richly constructed world filled with magic and mystery. Her writing style is both engaging and accessible, with a unique ability to craft action-packed narratives that are underpinned by profound emotional depth. Readers often find themselves rooting for her characters, not just because they're relatable, grappling with challenges that reflect universal themes of growth, belonging, and courage. Beyond Wings of Fire, Tui has written a variety of other works, including the Menagerie series, which takes a darker, more mysterious turn into the worlds and compelling plots that captivate the imagination. Tui's success has garnered recognition, with her books appearing on numerous best-seller lists and receiving praise for their ability to spark imagination and inspire readers of all ages. Whether she's crafting stories about the internal struggles of a young dragon or exploring the relationships between complex characters, Tui's work continues to push the boundaries of what fantasy literature can achieve. In her own words, Tui once said, "The best stories are the ones that transport you to a new world, but also leave you changed when you return." And with each book she writes, Tui does exactly that—offering her readers not just a chance to escape, but to reflect, grow, and understand themselves a little better through the adventures she creates. Enter a world where destiny is written in fire and the skies are ruled by dragons! Wings of Fire Graphix brings the beloved fantasy saga to life in a visually stunning graphic novel format, immersing readers in an epic adventure filled with danger, heroism, and the power of friendship. Set in the breathtaking world of Pyrrhia, where dragon tribes reign and a long-standing war threatens the land, this bestselling fantasy series follows a group of young dragonets who hold the key to a long-awaited prophecy. With each installment, readers journey alongside these courageous heroes as they uncover secrets, forge unlikely alliances, and battle against dark forces that seek to control their fate. The Wings of Fire graphic novels capture the magic of the original books with vibrant illustrations and fast-paced storytelling, making them perfect for both longtime fans and new readers eager to dive into an action-packed fantasy adventure. From the daring escapes to
the heartwarming friendships, every page brims with excitement and emotion, drawing readers deeper into this richly imagined world. Praised for its thrilling narrative, diverse characters, and intricate world-building, Wings of Fire Graphix has captivated fantasy lovers of all ages. Whether you're exploring Pyrrhia for the first time or rediscovering its wonders through striking artwork, this series delivers an unforgettable journey filled with mystery, courage, and the unstoppable spirit of dragons. Wings of Fire Graphix consists of eight primary books, and includes one additional book that complement the series is set to expand with the upcoming release of four more books. The current recommended reading order for the series is provided below. Main series Wings of Fire \star 9.38/18 \star 9.00/12 \star 9.70/13 \star 8.72/7 \star 9.64/15 \star 9.64/15 \star 9.64/15 \star 9.64/11 9.10/10 9.34/3 The Dragonet Prophecy The Lost Heir The Hidden Kingdom The Dark Secret The Lost Continent The Hive Queen The Poison Jungle The Dangerous Gift The Flames of Hope December 24, 2024 Peril has been loyal to Queen Scarlet, who used her fatal firescales to kill countless dragons in the SkyWing arena. Now, Peril is loyal to Clay, the only dragonet who has ever been her friend. So when Scarlet threatens Jade Mountain Academy, Peril sets off to find her former queen, stop her, and save the day, no matter what it . . . Read More June 29, 2024 Daring mission... or deadly mistake? Winter has been a disappointment to his royal IceWing family his whole life. When his sister, Icicle, runs away from Jade Mountain Academy, fleeing terrible crimes and possibly planning to commit more, Winter has been a disappointment to his royal IceWing family his whole life. right — if only he can find her. Winter's new clawmates, ... Read More June 29, 2024 Peace has come to Pyrrhia... for now. The war between the tribes is finally over, and now the dragonets of the prophecy have a plan for lasting peace: Jade Mountain Academy, a school that will gather dragonets from all the tribes and teach them to live together, perhaps even as friends. Moonwatcher isn't sure how she feels about school, however. . . . Read More August 13, 2022 One will have the power of wings of fire . . . Sunny has always taken the Dragonet Prophecy very seriously. If Pyrrhia's dragons need her, Clay, Tsunami, Glory, and Starflight to end the war, she's ready to try. She even has some good ideas how to do it, if anyone would listen to her. But shattering news from Morrowseer . . . 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Best known for her Wings of Fire series, Tui has captured the hearts of readers with her captivating tales of dragons, heroes, and complex moral dilemmas. Her books are celebrated for their vivid imagery and emotional depth, blending fantasy and adventure in ways that resonate deeply with young readers and adults alike. Born in Venezuela and raised in the United States, Tui's multicultural background has deeply influenced her storytelling. Her love for literature began early, drawing inspiration from the books she devoured as a child—stories of magical worlds, mythical creatures, and the personal growth of characters who faced seemingly insurmountable odds. This foundation laid the groundwork for the epic narratives that would later shape her career as a writer. Tui's Wings of Fire series has become a staple of middle-grade fantasy, earning a dedicated fanbase that spans the globe. The series, which delves into the lives of dragon tribes, weaves themes of identity, friendship, and destiny, bringing to life a world where the stakes are as high as the soaring heights of the dragons; her characters are intricately drawn, facing challenges that mirror the complexity of real-world issues, all while navigating a richly constructed world filled with magic and mystery. Her writing style is both engaging and accessible, with a unique ability to craft action-packed narratives that are underpinned by profound emotional depth. Readers often find themselves rooting for her characters, not just because they're heroes, but because they're relatable, grappling with challenges that reflect universal themes of growth, belonging, and courage. Beyond Wings of Fire, Tui has written a variety of other works, including the Menagerie series, which takes a darker, more mysterious turn into the world of magical creatures. Each new series showcases her versatility and ability to create unique worlds and compelling plots that captivate the imagination. Tui's success has garnered recognition, with her books appearing on numerous best-seller lists and receiving praise for their ability to spark imagination and inspire readers, Tui's work continues to push the boundaries of what fantasy literature can achieve. In her own words, Tui once said, "The best stories are the ones that transport you to a new world, but also leave you changed when you return." And with each book she writes. Tui does exactly that—offering her readers not just a chance to escape, but to reflect, grow, and understand themselves a little better through the adventures she creates. Enter a world where destiny is written in fire and the skies are ruled by dragons! Wings of Fire Graphic novel format, immersing readers in an epic adventure filled with danger, heroism, and the power of friendship. Set in the breathtaking world of Pyrrhia, where dragon tribes reign and a long-standing war threatens the land, this bestselling fantasy series follows a group of young dragonets who hold the key to a long-awaited prophecy. With each installment, readers journey alongside these courageous heroes as they uncover secrets, forge unlikely alliances, and battle against dark forces that seek to control their fate. The Wings of Fire graphic novels capture the magic of the original books with vibrant illustrations and fast-paced storytelling, making them perfect for both longtime fans and new readers eager to dive into an action-packed fantasy adventure. From the daring escapes to the heartwarming friendships, every page brims with excitement and emotion, drawing readers deeper into this richly imagined world. Praised for its thrilling narrative, diverse of all ages. Whether you're exploring Pyrrhia for the first time or rediscovering its wonders through striking artwork, this series delivers an unforgettable journey filled with mystery, courage, and the unstoppable spirit of dragons. Wings of Fire Graphix consists of eight primary books, and includes one additional book that complement the series but is not considered mandatory reads and series is set to expand with the upcoming release of four more books. The current recommended reading order for the series is provided below. Main series Wings of Fire $\pm 9.38/18 \pm 9.00/12 \pm 9.74/15 \pm 9.64/465 = 9.44/265 = 8.42/7 \pm 9.64/11 = 9.10/10 = 9.34/3$ The New York Times bestselling Wings of Fire serie... Skip to content (This is the page for the dragon species. You may be looking for the language, or Dragon, the cat owned by Undauntable, instead.) Dragons are the current dominant species of both Pyrrhia and there are currently eleven known tribes. The Pyrrhia tribes consist of IceWings, MudWings, NightWings, RainWings, SandWings, and SkyWings. The Pantalan tribes consist of HiveWings, LeafWings, and the now-extinct BeetleWings, SilkWings, SilkWings, and the now-extinct BeetleWings, SilkWings, SilkWi anatomy[] Dragons are sentient and sapient species capable of speaking both the dragon and human languages,[2] constructing tools, composing literature, and complex thought. The BeetleWings and LeafWings spoke the Pantalan language prior to Clearsight's arrival on the continent, calling Dragon 'the old language.'[3] Dragons are quadrupedal. Pyrrhian dragons, as well as LeafWings, possess six limbs, consisting of two wings and four legs. BiveWings have eight limbs, accompanied by five claws. Dragon hindlimbs have four toes, accompanied by four claws and a dewclaw. Some dragons, such as Six-Claws, may be born with polydactylism. Dragon bones are difficult to break, as
they are described to be almost as hard as diamonds.[4] but they can be dislocated.[5] All tribes are roughly the same size except for MudWings, who are larger and stronger than dragons from the other tribes.[6] and SeaWings, who are considered to be shorter than dragons from other tribes.[7] Additionally, SkyWings have notably larger wings than most tribes.[8] Dragons do not have sexual dimorphism.[event 1] They have lengthy natural lifespans, but are susceptible to injury,[9] illness,[10] and poison.[11] The longest average dragon lifespan is said to be roughly one hundred and fifty years,[event 2] but the oldest dragon known to live without the use of magic was Tapir, at one hundred and ten years.[12] Dragonets can speak within a day of hatching,[15] and a one-year-old dragonet is capable of speaking in full, if broken, sentences. Most dragons at three years of age can fly, but cannot fly for long periods without stopping to rest.[16] SkyWing dragonets can fly at one years old, which is considered adulthood or maturity in most tribes,[19] then continue to grow a little bit each year. As demonstrated by Grandeur, Morrowseer, and Darkstalker, older dragons are typically the largest. [20] Wings are attached to a dragon's shoulders and have a slightly transparent wing membrane stretched between five small bone digits, each of which has one small claw on the tip. A larger claw is attached to the front of the third digit. All dragons are capable of flight, but SilkWings hatch without wings and cannot fly until their wings grow in during their Metamorphosis. Dragons are known to have a vulnerable spot at the tip of their tails.[22] Dragons have overlapping scales that vary in color and shape from tribe to tribe. Some dragons hatch with freckles, splotches of color, or other unusual patterns on their bodies or wings. They can also have skin underneath their scales.[24][25] Dragons can faint,[26] sweat,[27] and cry.[28] Dragons can also have allergies[29] and become intoxicated.[30] They can have seizures,[31] hiccups,[32] as well as other medical conditions including deformities,[33] tumors,[34] mental illnesses,[35][36] or eye conditions.[37][38] Most dragon tribes have a hoarding instinct, preferring shiny or brightly colored objects.[41] Pyrrhian dragons typically barter with gold, gems, and other treasure,[42] but they also have coins that are used as currency.[43] Pantalan dragons use a currency called scales.[44] Hybrids[] Hybrids are dragons with parents from different tribes. They have a mix of physical features from both of their parent tribes. Many of them look unique among other dragons, while some can blend in with one of their parent tribes.[45] Burn may have had several stuffed hybrids in her collection. Click here for a list of all known hybrids. Diets[] Food set out in the SandWing stronghold for SandWing soldiers from The Brightest Night (graphic

novel), by Mike Holmes Most dragons are omnivorous, but many have primarily carnivorous diets. SilkWings prefer a plant-based diet.[46] RainWings are primarily vegetarian. [48] Most dragons can survive for up to a month without food.[49] Dragons sometimes drink beverages such as milk,[50] tea,[51] and coffee,[52] and eat sweets such as chocolate,[53][54] cookies,[51] honey drops,[55] and ice cream.[56] Specialization[] Each tribe has specialized structures and abilities that differentiate them from other tribes. Pyrrhian abilities [] Tribe Abilities IceWings IceWings and abilities that differentiate them from other tribes. Pyrrhian abilities [] Tribe Abilities IceWings IceWings IceWings and abilities that differentiate them from other tribes. Pyrrhian abilities [] Tribe Abilities IceWings IceWing can withstand subzero temperatures and very bright light.[57] They have serrated claws for gripping ice, which can also be used offensively in battle.[58][59] They have sharper eyesight than the other Pyrrhian dragon tribes.[60] IceWings can exhale a freezing weapon called frostbreath, which appears as a cloud of sparkling smoke.[61] MudWings MudWings can breathe fire if their bodies are warm enough.[62] They can hold their breath for up to an hour and blend into mud. They are usually physically strong. MudWings hatched from blood-red eggs have fireproof scales.[63] NightWings can breathe fire and blend into mud. They are usually physically strong. MudWings hatched from blood-red eggs have fireproof scales.[63] NightWings can breathe fire and blend into mud. They are usually physically strong. powerful night vision.[66][67] NightWing dragonets hatched under three full moons have both powers, which are further enhanced by the third moon. RainWings RainWings have prehensile tails which are used for climbing trees and swinging through the rainforest.[68] They are capable of absorbing sunlight, which gives them energy and makes their scales become more vibrant. RainWings can manipulate their scales become more vibrant. RainWings can manipulate their scales become more vibrant. 3][70] They can spit a corrosive venom that dissolves organic materials.[71] Some are capable of mimicking bird calls.[72] SandWings SandWings have scales that radiate warmth.[73] They can breathe fire, bury themselves in the desert sand for camouflage, and survive on very little food and water.[74] They also have sharp hearing and smell,[75][76] [77][78] and barbed tails which capable of injecting venom that can kill a full-grown dragon.[79] SeaWings can breathe and see underwater, and are strong swimmers.[80] They have exceptional night vision[81] and powerful tails.[82] SeaWings can breathe and see underwater[83] and attract partners.[84] They can control when the stripes on their bodies glow and can light up each one individually. Different combinations of stripes indicate different words in Aquatic. SkyWings SkyWings have enormous wings[85] and are considered powerful fighters.[87] They can see farther than other dragon tribes.[88] A SkyWing dragonet in a twin egg may develop firescales, a condition where their scales are incredibly hot to the touch and can ignite anything flammable by merely making physical contact with it. Pantalan abilities[] Tribe Abilities HiveWings HiveWings powers vary from dragon to dragon. Abilities include deadly stringers that can extend from their wrists to stab targets, venom in their teeth or claws, [89] a paralyzing toxin known as nerve poison[90] that can immobilize targets, or spraying a boiling acid from a stinger on their tails. [91] They can also emit a horrible stench. [92][89] HiveWings have a precise internal clock that keeps their days on schedule and warns them when the rainy season is coming.[93] SilkWings can spin silk from glands on their wrists to create webs and other woven articles such as tapestries.[94] They can detect and sense vibrations with their antennae to assess threats.[95][96] SilkWings have a precise internal clock that keeps their days on schedule and warns them when the rainy season is coming.[93] They are also great climbers.[97] Some SilkWings have the power to produce flamesilk. LeafWings have the power to produce flamesilk. LeafWings have the power to produce flamesilk. or seeds to grow at an accelerated rate.[99] BeetleWings BeetleWings were rumored to have antennae and the ability to shoot venom.[1] Some could use flamesilk.[100] Dragon fire smells different from normal fire.[101] The average dragon is physically strong enough to rip a tree from the ground and throw it across a short distance.[102] Some dragon tribes, notably the IceWings, NightWings, and Other dragons as they please. Society[] Dragons live in a matriarchal society where each tribe is, in most cases, ruled by a queen. Typically, tribes live in separated kingdoms; after the events of the NightWing Exodus, the NightWing tribe is now ruled by Queen Glory, and after the events of The Flames of Hope, the SilkWing Assembly. In most tribes, queens are hereditary and decided through the royal challenge or other means. The SandWing tribe uses the Eye of Onyx which chooses the best queen for the job, and may choose a commoner over a royal. No male dragons feel strong loyalty to their tribes, and loyalty to their tribes, and loyalty to dragons outside the tribe is considered unnatural.[104] They view their tribe as extremely important to their identity and consider acting against others of their tribe as a title, i.e. "Prince Arctic of their tribe as superior to other tribes. In formal settings, it is common for dragons to use their tribe as a title, i.e. "Prince Arctic of their tribe as a title." IceWings."[105] Some dragon keep pets, such as scavengers, sloths, foxes, cats, or birds. Pets do not do well in dragon communities, as they often get eaten by forgetful relatives or even by its owner.[106] Dragons are careful not to eat pets belonging to important dragons.[107] Each dragon tribe has their own religious beliefs.[event 4] SkyWings have a traditional burial ceremony which consists of wrapping a deceased dragon's body in white cloth or silk and offering it to the sky for seven days before being burned. It is said to allow the dragon's spirit to fly free and reincarnate into a SkyWing instead of a dragon from another tribe.[108] IceWings swear by the Great Ice Dragon, and have several temples dedicated in its honor. IceWings believe in snow monsters[109] and spirits under the ice.[110] Dragons may believe that the world hatched from eggs.[111][41] The Pantalan dragons see Clearsight as a divine being of guidance and wisdom. Body Language[] Dragons use body language to communicate with each other. Dragons may believe that the world hatched from eggs.[111][41] The Pantalan dragons see Clearsight as a divine being of guidance and wisdom. raise their wings in a shushing gesture,[112] and they spread or wave their wings to catch attention. Flicking one's tail at someone is another way to get another dragon's attention and can also be used to indicate something of interest[113] or signal to other dragon's attention. sign of anger or impatience.[114] SeaWings may flare their gills when angry,[115] and RainWings flare and color their ruffs when angry or indignant.[116][117] Drooping one's wings to catch the sunlight. Dragons can use their claws to indicate numbers.[119] Nudging or brushing another dragon's wing or twining tails together are also signs of affection.[121][122] Dragons also kiss to express affection.[123] Dragons tent their wings over others as a way to comfort or embrace them in a protective gesture.[124][125] Technology[] Dragons use throwing weapons such as throwing discs,[132] chakrams,[133] and throwing knives.[134] SkyWings use dragonflame cacti as bombs, igniting them to explode and spray sharp seed pods.[135][136] Dragons are skilled at building and can construct large, impenetrable palaces may be constructed with the assistance of animus magic, such as the Summer Palace and the IceWing palace They can also build structures such as huts and construct entire towns such as Possibility. Dragons are also capable of constructed prisoner dragon, which could be turned on or off with a switch.[137] The SkyWings had specifically constructed prisoner traps[131] and restrained prisoners with wing clamps,[139] HiveWing wrist cuffs could inject venom into a SilkWing when activated remotely.[140] Dragons are particularly skilled in the arts. They can carve statues,[141][142] create glass art[143] and murals,[144] weave woven articles such as tapestries,[145] and paint.[146][147] They are also skilled in making jewelry such as earrings,[148] armbands,[149] bracelets,[150] and rings.[151] Some dragons enjoy reading and writing literature. They are capable of singing and dancing,[154] and playing instruments such as drums, mbiras, shakers, harps, stringed instruments, and didgeridoos.[155] The SkyWings have orchestras who perform music during celebrations.[156] According to Sunny, the SandWings are a surprisingly musical tribe.[157] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the abandoned theater in the lost city of night.[158] The SkyWings have orchestras who perform music during celebrations.[157] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the abandoned theater in the lost city of night.[158] The SkyWings have orchestras who perform music during celebrations.[157] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the abandoned theater in the lost city of night.[158] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the abandoned theater in the lost city of night.[158] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the abandoned theater in the lost city of night.[158] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the abandoned theater in the lost city of night.[158] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the abandoned theater in the lost city of night.[158] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the abandoned theater in the lost city of night.[158] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the abandoned theater in the lost city of night.[158] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the abandoned theater in the lost city of night.[158] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the abandoned theater in the lost city of night.[158] The NightWings once put on theatrical performances, evidenced by the night.[158] The NightWings once put on theater in the lost city of night NightWing tribe in particular places great emphasis on research and study. This attitude was especially prominent during the War of SandWings and their venom. NightWings also study geology, metalworking, biology, chemistry, genetics,[159] and calculus.[160] NightWings can predict when an egg will hatch using their foresight ability.[161] SandWings study astronomy by making telescopes, copying down star charts, and tracking the phases of the moons.[162] Lady Scarab is known to own the only telescope in Cicada Hive.[163] Dragons are also knowledgeable about medicinal uses of herbs and dragon anatomy such as blood vessels.[164] RainWings create blow darts (also called sleeping darts) using poison from poisonous frogs.[165] LeafWings, particularly the PoisonWing village to keep out dangerous plants and animals.[166] Both Pyrrhian and Pantalan dragons have knowledge of ophthalmology through the ability to construct eyeglasses. [167][44] Pantalan dragons have more advanced technology than Pyrrhian dragons have plumbing [171][172] History[] Pyrrhia[] The earliest known event in Pyrrhian history is the Scorching, humans dominated Pyrrhia, and dragons lived solitary lives.[41] There were three known major settlements: Cottonmouth's empire, the Diamond Empire, and the Jaguar Empire. After humans began stealing dragon eggs, a dragon known as the first Dragon Queen recruited an army to take back their treasure and land [173] After the Scorching, there was 500 years of war between the Pyrrhia (173] Following the events of the Scorching, there was 500 years of war between the Pyrrhia (173) Following the events of the Scorching was complete, dragons became the dominant species of Pyrrhia (173) Following the events of the Scorching was complete, dragons became the Pyrrhia (173) Following the events of the Scorching was complete (173) Followi have occurred through Pyrrhia's history. The most long-standing conflict was the NightWing-IceWing War, incited by Foeslayer running away with Prince Arctic to the NightWings fled due to Clearsight's warning about Darkstalker.[176] When Darkstalker was released after the events of Escaping Peril, he reignited the conflict by creating the IceWing plague and instigating the Battle of Jade Mountain. The conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflict is on pause after the events of Dragons.[177] Another notable conflic tribes, who took territory, prey, and treasure.[178] It was resolved by Olive, who offered her eggs to Prince Sawgrass to serve as future heirs while she ruled as queen in the meantime.[178] The most recent known war was the War of SandWing Succession, a succession war between Queen Oasis's daughters Blaze, Blister, and Burn. The war ended after the Eye of Onyx chose Thorn to be queen.[179] Pantala] The earliest known Pantalan event is the settling of Pantala, which was chronicled in the Book of Clearsight, described several events that took place before the Tree Wars, such as droughts,[180] forest fires,[181] and the formation of the HiveWing tribe.[182] Scarab states that the BeetleWing tribe split into the SilkWing and HiveWing tribes around 4,500 AS.[183] The only known war to take place on Pantala was the Tree Wars, taking place about fifty years prior to the events of The Lost Continent. The war was incited by Queen Wasp, who attempted to bring the SilkWing and LeafWing tribes under her rule. She justified her actions using the Book of Clearsight, claiming that it said the tribes must be united under Queen Wasp. [51] Monarch yielded to Wasp, but Queen Sequoia demanded to see the book, [51] resulting in the Tree Wars and the LeafWing tribe's near-extinction. Wasp ordered HiveWings had tried to wipe out the HiveWings from coming back. HiveWings and SilkWings.[184] Trivia[] Tui supports dragons having unique colors amongst their tribes.[event 5] In addition, Tui approves the graphic novel pages, thus making odd-colored dragons official.[event 6] Dragons can be LGBT+.[event 7] The dragon tribes are intentionally not written with accents or details based on real-world human culture.[event 8] However, the audiobooks depict NightWings with Australian accents, which are considered to be non-canon by Tui.[event 9] Dragons celebrate the day they were hatched, calling it a hatching day instead of a birthday.[185] Some dragons could knit in the time of Darkstalker.[186] Bars and taverns exist in Pyrrhia.[115][187] According to Fierceteeth, dragons calebrate the day they were hatched, calling it a hatching day instead of a birthday.[185] Some dragons could knit in the time of Darkstalker.[186] Bars and taverns exist in Pyrrhia.[115][187] According to Fierceteeth, dragons calebrate the day they were hatched, calling it a 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birthday.[187] According to Fierceteeth, dragons calebrate the day they were hatched, calling it a hatching day instead of a birthday.[188] According to Fierceteeth, dragons calebrate the day they were hatched, calling the day they were hatched, calebrate the day they w Gallery[] A typical IceWing (colored), by Joy AngA typical NudWing (colored), by Joy AngA typical SandWing (colored), by Joy AngA typical NudWing (colored), by Joy AngA typical SandWing (colored), by Joy AngA typical NudWing (colored), by Joy AngA typi (lineart), by Joy AngA typical NightWing (lineart), by Joy AngA typical SandWing (lineart), by Joy AngA typical SandWing (lineart), by Joy AngA typical SandWing (lineart), by Joy AngA typical SkyWing (lineart), by Joy AngA typical SandWing (transparent), by Joy AngA typical SkyWing (lineart), by Joy AngA typical SandWing (lineart), by Joy AngA typical SkyWing (linear AngA typical RainWing (transparent), by Joy AngA typical SandWing (transparent), by Joy AngA typical 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Rising, page 90 ↑ A Guide to the Dragon World, page 211 ↑ A Guide to the Dragon World, page 213 ↑ The Hive Queen, page 183 ↑ The Lost Continent, page 30 ↑ The Dragon World, page 212 ↑ A Guide to the Dragon World, page 213 ↑ The Hidden Kingdom page 118 ↑ The Winglets Quartet: Prisoners, page 13 Step into the magical world of Tui T. Sutherland's "Wings of Fire" series, bringing the dragons and stories to life with amazing illustrations. Let's explore the complete count of Wings of Fire graphic novels and the details that have won fans around the world. Key Takeaways The Wings of Fire series has been adapted into a series, bringing the beloved dragon characters and their adventures to life through the artistic talents of illustrator Mike Holmes. The graphic novel adaptations have been well-received, catering to a Grade 4-7 audience and exploring themes of rebellion, destiny, and the consequences of war. The Wings of Fire series has achieved remarkable success, selling over 14 million copies and being translated into more than 10 languages. Introducing the Wings of Fire Graphic Novel Adaptations The Wings of Fire graphic novels are a big deal for fans. They bring Tui T. Sutherland's stories to Visual Masterpieces Tui T. Sutherland teamed up with a creative team to make these graphic novels2. They aimed to keep the original stories and characters intact2. The result is artwork that feels real2. "The Wings of Fire graphic novels are a visual feast, bringing the beloved dragon world to life in a whole new way. Tui T. Sutherland's storytelling shines through, and the illustrations are simply breathtaking." - A Young Adult Fantasy Enthuasiast (source:2) The success of the graphic novels has made Wings of Fire a favorite among young readers2. It tells the stories of different dragon tribes, each with their own powers and struggles2. More graphic novels are on the way, promising more adventures in Pyrrhia2. The Wings of Fire graphic novels are a hit in the YA fantasy world, drawing in readers of all ages2. The Dragonet prophecy arc. Released from 2018 to 2021, they bring the Dragonets of Destiny's adventures to life3. The Dragonet Prophecy, is brought to life in this graphic novel. It follows Clay, the main character, as he uncovers a prophecy. Mike Holmes' stunning illustrations make this 214-page book a fresh take on the story3. The Lost Heir (2019) The Lost Heir takes readers on an exciting journey. The Dragonets learn secrets of the SeaWing kingdom. The visuals and layout make the drama and intrigue of the original novel captures the colorful world of Pyrrhia. It brings the original story to life4. The Dark Secret (2020) The Dark Secret stevelores the NightWing tribe and its secrets. This graphic novel draws readers into a complex web of secrets and betrayals. It's a visually stunning part of the the dragonet prophecy arc4. The Brightest Night, concludes the Dragonet Prophecy arc. It reveals the truth about the prophecy and the Dragonets' destiny. This adaptation is a stunning and emotional conclusion to the story4. These five graphic novels are there If you love the Wings of Fire book series by Tui T. Sutherland, you'll be excited. The series has been turned into graphic novels, illustrated by Mike Holmes, are expanding the world of Pyrrhia for readers. There are currently six Wings of Fire Graphic Novels5. They cover the Dragonet Prophecy arc. This includes "The Dragonet Prophecy arc." #1," "The Lost Heir #2," "The Hidden Kingdom #3," "The Dark Secret #4," and "The Brightest Night #5."5 Also, "Moon Rising #6" starts the Jade Mountain Prophecy arc5. More graphic novels are a great way to dive into the Wings of Fire world. The Wings of Fire Graphic Novel series is growing, captivating more readers5. So, there are six graphic novels now, with more on the way. Exploring the Jade Mountain Prophecy story arc is being adapted. "Moon Rising," the 6th graphic novel, came out in 2022. The 7th, "Winter Turning," is set to release in 20236. These adaptations let fans dive into the next part of the Wings of Fire saga. They follow the students at Jade Mountain Academy as they face a new prophecy and its challenges. Moon Rising (2022) "Moon Rising" introduces a new generation of dragonets and their roles in Pyrrhia7. It offers a visually stunning and immersive experience for fans. They get to see the next chapter of the Wings of Fire saga unfold. Winter Turning," coming in 2023, continues the Jade Mountain Prophecy arc adaptation. Fans will explore the diverse dragon tribes and their struggles with the prophecy's consequences7. This installment promises to captivate with stunning visuals and an engaging story. Graphic Novel Title Release Year Corresponding Book in the Series The Dragonet Prophecy 2018 The Dark Secret The Brightest Night 2021 The Brightest Night Moon Rising 2022 Moon Rising 2023 Winter Turning "The Jade Mountain Prophecy arc delves into the adventures of a new set of dragonets attending a school aimed at promoting peace and understanding among different dragon tribes." As the Wings of Fire graphic novel adaptations keep going, fans are excited for the Jade Mountain Prophecy arc. It promises a captivating and visually stunning journey with beloved characters and their evolving stories67. The Collaborative Artistry Behind the Adaptations The Wings of Fire graphic novels are a result of teamwork between Tui T. Sutherland and Mike Holmes8. Sutherland worked with the team to make sure the graphic novels capture the essence of her books. Holmes' illustrations are praised for their vibrant colors and dynamic designs, pulling readers into the world of Pyrrhia8. Tui T. Sutherland's Vision Brought to Life Tui T. Sutherland is the mind behind the Wings of Fire series. She has been key in the graphic novel adaptations, ensuring the visuals match her vision8. Her teamwork with the illustrative team has brought the Wings of Fire graphic novels8. His illustrative team has brought Sutherland's characters to life, capturing their emotions and the world of Pyrrhia with detail and flair8. The partnership between Sutherland and Holmes has created a stunning and immersive experience for fans. The talents of Sutherland and Holmes have taken the Wings of Fire graphic novels to new heights8. Their collaboration shows the power of teamwork in bringing a story to life in a new way. The Enduring Popularity of the Wings of Fire Series by Tui T. Sutherland has won the hearts of many. It has sold over 14 million copies and stayed on the New York Times bestseller list for more than 213 weeks. This makes it a favorite among young readers9. The series has also been adapted into graphic novels, reaching even more fans. Tui T. Sutherland's storytelling and characters have captivated readers. The series is known for its detailed world, diverse dragons, and exciting adventures9. It combines fantasy, action, and themes of friendship and self-discovery, making it a hit with many. The graphic novels, illustrated by Mike Holmes, have also won fans over. They bring the world of Pyrrhia to life in a new way9. This has introduced the series to a new generation, making it a true dragon fiction phenomenon. The Wings of Fire series is set to grow even more. With new graphic novels and upcoming books, its popularity will likely keep rising. The series' world, characters, and stories have made it a beloved bestselling children's book series that will continue to inspire and delight readers. Wings of Fire: A Phenomenon in Children's Fantasy Literature The Wings of Fire book series by Tui T. Sutherland has won the hearts of young readers around the world. It's a top pick in ya fantasy graphic novels. Sutherland's storytelling and world-building have received high praise. The series is known for its deep themes and diverse characters10. The Wings of Fire series explores important themes like war, destiny, responsibility, and giftedness10. It's praised for its anti-war message and handling of social issues in a way that's right for kids. This makes it a standout in children's fantasy literature10. The series is also celebrated for its diverse characters. Sutherland's dragons, each with their own powers and backgrounds, show her dedication to representation and inclusivity10. The graphic novel versions have made the series even more popular among fans of fantasy and dragons10. "The Wings of Fire series is a true feast for the imagination, blending stunning visuals with a rich, intricately detailed world that captures the hearts and minds of readers young and old." The Wings of Fire series has received widespread critical acclaim. This shows Sutherland's skill in creating an immersive and engaging fantasy world10. As the graphic novel adaptations keep drawing in fans, the Wings of Fire phenomenon is sure to remain a classic in children's fantasy literature10. Upcoming Graphic Novel Releases and the Future of the Series The Wings of Fire graphic novels have won the hearts of many. Fans are eagerly waiting for the next chapters. The sixth and seventh graphic novels will hit the shelves in 2022 and 20231. Tui T. Sutherland and Mike Holmes are teaming up again, promising more stunning visuals and exciting stories 1. Tui T. Sutherland has announced a fourth story arc is coming. This means more thrilling adventures for readers 1. The series has sold over 14 million copies and has been a New York Times bestseller for 213 weeks 1. The success of the graphic novels has brightened the future of Wings of Fire. Fans can expect more graphic novels and maybe even TV shows 4. The series' popularity shows how powerful Tui T. Sutherland's stories are, along with the team's creativity. The future of Wings of Fire is full of promise. New graphic novels and possible TV shows will keep readers engaged14. Fans will get to see the fantasy world grow and new stories unfold, leaving a lasting impact. Conclusion The Wings of Fire graphic novels have become a favorite part of the series. They bring Tui T. Sutherland's dragon fantasy world to life with Mike Holmes' illustrations11. With 7 graphic novels out and more coming, fans can dive deeper into Pyrrhia's world11. The team's work has made the series a hit in children's fantasy. It's a visual treat that makes the series even more special11. The series is growing with new graphic novels and a guide to the dragon world12. Tui T. Sutherland's storytelling and world-building keep fans coming back for more12. This mix of words and pictures has made the series appealing to all ages. The graphic novels are a key part of the series. They combine great stories with amazing art for an unforgettable read. Fans can look forward to more exciting stories and characters in Pyrrhia. So far, 7 Wings of Fire graphic novels have been released. More are on the way. The first 5 graphic novels cover the Dragonet Prophecy arc. Titles include "The Dragonet Prophecy," "The Lost Heir," "The Hidden Kingdom," "The Brightest Night." The 6th and 7th books, "Moon Rising" and "Winter Turning," follow the Jade Mountain Prophecy arc. Tui T. Sutherland wrote the Wings of Fire series. It's published by Scholastic Mike Holmes did the illustrations for the graphic novels. He worked with Tui T. Sutherland to bring Pyrrhia to life. The series is known for its storytelling, themes, and appeal to young readers. It explores war, destiny, and responsibility. It also has a diverse cast and anti-war messages. "Moon Rising" and "Winter Turning" are coming in 2022 and 2023. They'll follow Jade Mountain Academy students as they face a new prophecy and its challenges. Source Links Ask the publishers to restore access to 500,000+ books. Tui T. Sutherland is the author of the New York Times and USA Today bestselling Wings of Fire series, the Menagerie trilogy, and the Pet Trouble series, as well as a contributing author to the bestselling Spirit Animals and Seekers series (as part of the Erin Hunter team). In 2009, she was a two-day champion on Jeopardy! She lives in Massachusetts with her wonderful husband, two awesome sons, and two very patient dogs. To learn more about Tui's books, visit her online at tuibooks.com. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licenser cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the licenser cannot revoke the licenser indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. 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