Very and extremely metal poor stellar streams - messengers from the early universe

In the Gaia era, the library of stellar streams is ever updating, thanks to modern stream-searching tools such as StreamFinder and StarGO. I will show how the combination of Gaia data with spectroscopic and photometric surveys (e.g. LAMOST, SDSS, Pristine, SkyMapper) has led to the discovery of a population of very metal poor ([Fe/H] < -2) streams, whose progenitors were low luminosity dwarf galaxies formed at high redshift. I will also show that the new streams also expand our knowledge of globular clusters at high redshift with the recent discovery of the C-19 stream, which is the most metal-poor structured known to date ([Fe/H] = -3.38+/-0.06). The detailed chemical abundances of these structures unveil the star formation and nucleosynthesis events in the very early universe. These messages will give critical constraints on the sub-grid physics of galaxy formation models in a cosmological content.