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# Module Introduction

It's important for an animal communicator to understand the whole spectrum of communication systems. The most effective animal communicators connect with an animal on both sensory and extrasensory, telepathic levels. Messages are often shaped by the animal's species-specific perceptions. Just as we must sort through our own human biases and projections during a communication, we often must do the same on behalf of the animal.

To boost our telepathic potential, we must become more empathic. Understanding an animal's frame of reference can help us "get in their mind" so to speak. By understanding how animals communicate, we can learn to better interpret their thoughts and emotions, and ultimately provide them with the best possible care.

Though telepathic communication is primarily the domain of feelings, messages often come in sensory-specific packets of knowing, which we will explore in later modules. Animal communicators can make use of their understanding of animal communication systems to better interpret these messages and to hone their experience.

For example, during communication with a dog, you may receive a sound that you've never heard before. It's a sound that you couldn't replicate even if you tried. If you understand animal communication systems, you might understand that the dog is communicating a sound that you cannot hear with your human ears. That might be a powerful clue as to the source of the sound they are trying to communicate.

The same principle applies to all animals: by understanding how they communicate, we can better interpret their thoughts and feelings, which in turn allows us to provide them with the best possible care.

## Summary of Key Points

* It's important for an animal communicator to understand the whole spectrum of communication systems.
* The most effective animal communicators connect with an animal on both sensory and extrasensory, telepathic levels.
* Messages are often shaped by the animal's species-specific perceptions.
* Animal communicators can make use of their understanding of animal communication systems to better interpret these messages and to hone their experience.

## Module Objectives

The goal of this module is to introduce you to a professional approach to animal communication. You must open your mind to thinking of communication in new ways. The result will be an expansion of your understanding of communication beyond the human perspective.

By the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Define natural communication for animal communicators
2. Read and avoid predatory signaling
3. Recognize the different modes of animal communication

If you can achieve these three objectives, you will have the foundational understanding of communication upon which the entire practice of animal communication is built.

# Natural Communication for Animal Communicators

As an animal communicator, it is imperative that you have a robust understanding of communication. Common understanding lacks substantial depth and nuance. Indeed, the preconceptions of most people are generally limited to notions of language. The truth is that communication is far more natural and fundamental to the structure of reality than mere language.

In this section, you will come away with a more comprehensive understanding of natural communication, including its physical and metaphysical properties and layers. This view of communication will help you cultivate the mindset of an effective animal communicator.

## What is Communication?

When we think about communication, the first thing that comes to mind is usually spoken or written words. However, communication goes far beyond just language. At its most fundamental, material level, communication is simply the transmission of information from one individual to another.

At the level of material communication, each individual represents a unique source of information, a discrete entity (consisting of distinct or separate parts), and it is only by combining and exchanging information between multiple individuals that meaningful exchange takes place. In other words, communication is not a one-way street; it requires both sender and receiver to be participants (active or passive) in order to be effective.

Information itself is an abstract concept that can be difficult to define. At its most basic level, information is a state of fact. There can be true information or false information. We can think of information as bits of reality, and all information is the whole of reality; it includes everything that is and is not.

Every state of fact is conveyed in nature, but it is encoded like a scrambled signal. Only when we crack the code does this information become meaningful, and we can actually map symbols to states of fact.

The importance of information cannot be overstated; it is the foundation upon which all communication, consciousness, and even all of reality is built. Without information, there would be no way to convey meaning or understanding between individuals. There would be no experience and no being. By understanding the nature of information and how it is transmitted and received, we can better understand the process of communication itself and how to make it more effective.

From this broad view of communication, where states of reality are exchanged from one entity to another, we can extend communication beyond "conscious beings." We can therefore understand the sun to be communicating with the earth by exchanging states of reality in the form of gravity, light, and many other factors. All interaction in the universe and beyond is a form of communication, though this may not be a conventional understanding of communication.

## Communication of Meaning

We are all familiar with using common forms of language to convey meaning. It not only affects physical states of reality but also of perception. For example, an object can meaningfully communicate its approximate distance to you just by looking at it. A binocular visual perception is interpreted in your brain, and you instantly become aware of the object's approximate distance.

Communicating meaning is about how information in the environment is decoded by the receiver. Information is communicated meaningfully when the receiver is able to sort through noise and perceive a signal that gives order to the seemingly chaotic, churning sea of information that is the universe.

Organisms evolve to favor certain ways of perceiving their environment over others. They become more or less sensitive to certain signals or patterns, depending on how important the signal is to their survival.

Communication can be either intentional or unintentional. The sender can either intentionally or unintentionally communicate meaningful information to the receiver. However, they are both effective forms of communication since the information was decoded into a meaningful pattern.

The most basic form of communication is verbal, using words and sounds to communicate a message. Another form of meaningful communication is nonverbal. This involves sending and receiving messages without using words. Nonverbal communication can include body language, facial expressions, and gestures. It can also include things like tone of voice and how quickly someone speaks.

Nonverbal communication can be conscious or unconscious. Conscious nonverbal communication is when we deliberately use nonverbal signals to send a message. Unconscious nonverbal communication is when we send nonverbal signals without realizing it.

Nonverbal communication can be very powerful because it can convey emotions that words cannot express. For example, if someone is sad, they might cry even if they don't want to. The tears themselves are a form of nonverbal communication that conveys sadness even if the person doesn't say anything.

Broadly speaking, there are two types of nonverbal communication: visual and auditory. Visual nonverbal communication includes things like body language and facial expressions, while auditory nonverbal communication includes things like tone of voice and how quickly someone speaks.

One important thing to note about nonverbal communication is that it's often more reliable than verbal communication because it's less susceptible to distortion due to factors like stress or anxiety. This is because verbal communication requires both the sender and receiver to be in possession of the same information, which isn't always the case. For example, if someone is stressed out, they might not remember what they were supposed to say during a conversation. However, they will still likely exhibit signs of stress that the other person will pick up on through nonverbal communication

### Cues

Cues are passive, non-evolving biological and environmental traits that inherently provide the observer with information. For example, mosquitoes use CO2 as a cue to find their prey. They fly upwind until they detect the higher CO2 concentration coming from a mammal.

Cues are read by a receiver to ascertain information about their surroundings, such as the presence of water, a suitable nesting site, a potential meal, and so much more. They can either come from objects or other living agents in the receiver’s environment, and can be both innate or learned.

A cue is not sent intentionally, as it can also be received by inanimate objects without agency. Instead, cues are only considered from the perspective of the receiver of the cue, which in some sense is a one-way communication, since the sender is not an active participant.

Cues can be verbal or nonverbal. Verbal cues include things like tone of voice, choice of words, and volume. Nonverbal cues include facial expressions, body language, and gestures. They may not be intentional modulations on the part of the sender. But you, as a receiver, pick up on these changes, and you can ascertain much information that was not intended to be shared.

Verbal and nonverbal cues are important to note during any communication as they often offer significant information. For example, if someone interrupts you while you're speaking, you may interpret that as a cue that they're not interested in what you have to say. Or if someone looks away while you're talking, you might assume that they're not paying attention.

### Signals

Signals are an evolved means of actively conveying information and influencing the behavior of receivers. For a signal to be effective, it must be reliable and consistent so that the receiver can interpret it accurately. Signals can be used for virtually any communication purpose, such as warning of danger, indicating food sources, or attracting mates.

According to this definition, a signal must induce an organism's behavior to change in such a way that both the sender and receiver benefit more often than not, or else signalers would stop sending signals and receivers would cease responding.

One example of a signal in nature is the alarm call of a bird. When a predator is spotted, the bird will give an alarm call to warn other birds in the area of the danger. This call is reliable and consistent, so other birds know to take cover when they hear it. Alarm calls can also be used to communicate other types of information, such as the location of the predator or whether it is dangerous.

In humans, signals can be used for a variety of purposes, such as indicating emotions, requesting help, or giving orders. Nonverbal signals are often just as important as words in communicating meaning. For example, a person might actively use facial expressions to intentionally indicate whether they are happy or sad or use hand gestures to ask for something.

Signals are an important part of communication because they allow us to intentionally share information with others. By sending and interpreting signals accurately, we can build better relationships and effectively navigate our social world.

As an animal communicator, it is important that you understand the difference between a signal and a cue, be able to identify them, and be able to read them in various contexts from various species. Just remember that cues are read and signals are shared.

## Empathetic Communication

Empathic communication is a distinct type of communication in which two entities are not only signaling to one another, but also understanding one another. In empathic communication, one entity has a relatively accurate representation of how the other feels or thinks.

There are three layers of noise that can interfere with empathetic communication: temperament, species, and individual. Each layer affects how an animal encodes and decodes meaning. The more similar two animals are on these layers, the easier it is to open an empathic channel between them.

Empathic communication requires a shared understanding of the situation and feelings involved by at least one of the two animals. Interestingly, empathy emanating from one party inevitably affects the empathy emanating from the other party. This can be illustrated by the fact that when a person feels we understand them, they become more open to understanding us. For this reason, empathy feeds empathy. This is why empathic animal communicators can communicate with an animal that is not initially empathic towards the communicator. By developing their empathic abilities, the communicator can, in a sense, overwhelm the animal with empathy such that it is immediately reciprocated.

The empathic channel is what allows for accurate communication in all its forms, including telepathy. It is important to remember that we must consider our own layers as well as those of the animal we are trying to communicate with. By better understanding the temperaments, species, and individual experiences of both oneself and the animal, we can become more empathic towards them. This makes us more sensitive and receptive to authentic telepathic communication.

## Intra-species Communication

Intra-species communication is communication that occurs between members of the same species. This is the most common form of communication among animals, because each species prioritizes its own survival over others. Intra-species communication is used to share information about food, danger, and other important aspects of life. It can also be used to communicate emotions, such as happiness, sadness, or anger. Where inter-species communication is usually quite simple, intra-species communication is often very complex. Human language is a testament to this complexity.

Examples of intra-species communication can include a huge variety of expressions such as gestures, vocalizations, and scents. For example, when a dog barks, it is communicating to other dogs that it sees something that may be a threat. When a lion roars, it is communicating to other lions that it is in control of the territory. When a deer sniffs the air, it is communicating to other deer that there is a predator in the area.

It's important for animal communicators to understand intra-species communication because it can help them better understand the animals they're communicating with. By understanding how animals communicate with each other, communicators can learn to better interpret the animals' messages, which can make the communication process more accurate, efficient, and also much safer. We need to be able to differentiate between the types of languages we have with other species and the languages those species have amongst themselves.

A good way to visualize the importance of understanding different animal languages is that different species of animals have different "accents" when communicating telepathically. Having an idea of how these languages work will help you bridge the gap of a potentially "thick accent". What we often find, however, is that humans are really the animals with the thickest "accent" in telepathy, since our verbal language prevents us from practicing and maintaining our telepathic ability.

## Inter-species Communication

inter-species communication is a system of communication between different species. This communication happens all the time and can take many forms, including vocalizations, body language, scent, touch, and, of course, telepathy.

The importance of inter-species communication in the animal kingdom is vast. Perhaps the most well known form of inter-species communication is the use of language between humans and their companion animals. Dogs, for example, are able to understand a wide variety of words and commands that their owners use, which allows for a greater level of communication and understanding between the two species.

One famous case study of inter-species communication is the story of Koko, a gorilla that learned how to communicate with humans using sign language. Koko was able to learn an impressive 1,000 signs, and she has been able to use her skills to communicate with people about a wide range of topics, from her feelings to her thoughts on the news. Her ability to communicate with humans has allowed researchers to gain a better understanding of gorillas as a species, and it has also helped to improve the care that gorillas receive in captivity. You can watch the full documentary here:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=joevfNYnbJI&ab\_channel=Documentary2016

Interspecies communication between humans and their working animals is also common. Horses, for example, are often used for riding or pulling carts, and require specific instructions from their handlers in order to complete these tasks safely and efficiently. Similarly, dogs are often used as guide dogs, service dogs, or detection dogs, and need to be able to understand various commands in order to perform their jobs effectively.

Aside from communication between humans and their companion or working animals, inter-species communication also occurs between many different species of nonhuman animals. This type of communication can take many different forms, such as signalling danger to others, warning others about food sources, or providing information about predators or prey. By communicating with each other in this way, different species can collaborate more effectively and increase their chances of survival.

Interspecies communication, or communication between different species, is a vital part of life. It allows different species to interact and cooperate for mutual benefit, which improves their chances of survival. inter-species communication is then really just energy interactions and exchanges between species, which in a very real sense is the foundation of all healthy ecosystem relationships.

As animal communicators, inter-species communication is our vocation. It is the entire purpose of the profession. Being aware of the enormous prevalence of inter-species communication in the natural world can help foster a mindset of connectedness with nature. It can help you really believe that communicating across species is quite natural and not at all unusual.

## 

## Mutualism

We often see relationships in nature between different species that are mutually beneficial. We call this type of relationship mutualism. In a mutualistic relationship, both species involved benefit from the interaction.

One well-known example of mutualism is the relationship between bees and flowers. The bee collects nectar from the flower, which provides them with food. In return, the bee spreads pollen from the flower to other flowers, which helps the plant reproduce. This relationship is beneficial for both the bee and the flower, and it helps to ensure the survival of both species.

Another example of mutualism can be seen in the relationship between clownfish and anemones. The clownfish lives among the tentacles of the anemone, where it is protected from predators. In return, the clownfish cleans the anemone and brings it food. This relationship is also beneficial for both species involved and helps to ensure the survival of both the clownfish and the anemone.

As animal communicators, we often find ourselves in mutualistic relationships with the animals we work with. We provide them with our time, energy, and attention, and in return they provide us with companionship, love, and wisdom. These relationships are beneficial for both parties involved and help to ensure the survival of both the animal and the animal communicator. Mutualistic relationships are classified into three types based on how resources or services are shared.

### The 3 Types of Mutualistic Relationships in Nature

#### 1. Resource-Resource Relationships

Both organisms benefit from a resource-resource mutualistic relationship, which is a type of symbiotic relationship. One common example of this is the mycorrhizal association between plant roots and fungi. In this relationship, the plant provides carbohydrates to the fungus in exchange for primarily phosphate but also nitrogenous compounds. This benefits both the plant and the fungus, as the plant can access more nutrients from the soil and the fungus can get energy from the carbohydrates.

#### 2. Service-Service Relationships

In a service-service relationship, both organisms involved offer each other a service that benefits the other.

One example of a service-service mutualism is the relationship between sea anemones and anemone fish in the family Pomacentridae. The anemones provide the fish with protection from predators (which cannot tolerate the stings of the anemone's tentacles), and the fish defend the anemones against butterflyfish (family Chaetodontidae), which eat anemones. However, in common with many mutualisms, there is more than one aspect to the anemonefish-anemone mutualism. The ammonia waste from the fish feeds the symbiotic algae that are found in the anemone's tentacles. This helps to keep the anemone healthy and provides it with food.

Other examples of service-service mutualism include cleaner fish and their clients, which are typically other fish, and bees and flowers. Cleaner fish are small fish that live in coral reefs and eat parasites off of other fish. They have special bristles on their bodies that allow them to remove these parasites without harming their clients. In return, the clients do not eat the cleaner fish. Bees are attracted to flowers by their color and fragrance, and they collect nectar from the flowers to make honey. In turn, flowers are pollinated by bees, and they produce fruit that contains seeds.

#### 3. Service-Resource Relationships

In a service-resource relationship, one organism provides a service that benefits another organism in exchange for a resource that it needs. An example of this is the relationship between nitrogen-fixing bacteria and plants. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria are bacteria that can convert nitrogen gas into ammonia, which plants can use to grow. In return for this service, plants provide carbon compounds to the bacteria.

Service-resource relationships are common in nature. Three important types of service-resource relationships are pollination, cleaning symbiosis, and zoochory.

In pollination, a plant trades food resources in the form of nectar or pollen for the service of pollen dispersal. For example, the plant might make nectar, which is a food source, to attract animals that spread the pollen. The plant may also produce food resources in the form of pollen to feed the animals that disperse the pollen.

Phagophiles clean (symbiosis) by eating ectoparasites, providing anti-pest service. Elacatinus and Gobiosoma are gobiid genus that consume ectoparasites off their clients while cleaning them.

Zoochory is the term for when animals spread the seeds of plants. This is similar to pollination in that the plant provides food for the animals that spread its seeds, such as fleshy fruit or an abundance of seeds. To let animals know about these resources, plants might advertise using color or scent. For example, some plants produce fleshy fruit that's eaten by animals. As the animal digests the fruit, they also release and disperse its seeds.

Perhaps counterintuitively, even predatory relationships are mutually beneficial service-resource relationships. The predator gets food, and the prey population is kept in check, which ensures that there is enough food and resources for all. This may not seem like a mutualistic relationship, but it is important to remember that both parties involved benefit from the interaction.

A good example of a predatory relationship can be seen in the relationship between lions and zebras. The lion preys on the zebra, which provides them with food. This may seem cruel, but it is actually a vital part of keeping ecosystems healthy.

All species have their place in the natural world, and all relationships are inherently mutualistic. It is only humans who destabilize this mutualism by taking more than they need and not giving back. Humans uproot entire ecosystems through industrial agriculture, farming, forestry, mining, and energy projects and the dissemination of invasive species across the globe. As animal communicators, we can help to redress this imbalance by entering into mutually beneficial relationships with the animals we work with and giving back to the natural world.

### How Animal Communication is a Win-Win-Win

One of the key aspects of being an effective animal communicator is entering into a mutualistic relationship with the animals we work with. This means it benefits the animal, its owner, and even the communicator. The animal communicator helps the animal by understanding what is causing it to behave in an unwanted manner and then provides potential actions that can be taken to improve its wellbeing. The owner benefits by having fewer behavioural issues with their pet and improving their own sense of wellbeing. The animal communicator benefits from resources paid for by the owner or by gaining more experience in animal communication. By maintaining this idea in our heads, we are more apt to project positive intentions to the animals, gain their trust, and connect with them more effectively.

## Summary of Key Points

* As an animal communicator, it is imperative that you have a robust understanding of communication. The truth is that communication is far more natural and fundamental to the structure of reality than mere language.
* All interaction in the universe and beyond is a form of communication, though this may not be a conventional understanding of communication.
* We are all familiar with using common forms of language to convey meaning. Another form of meaningful communication is nonverbal.
* Cues are passive, non-evolving biological and environmental traits that inherently provide the observer with information. Many animals use Cues and Signals to communicate with and understand each other.
* Cues can be verbal or nonverbal, and they can be used to send messages unintentionally, which are read by the receiver.
* A signal is an observable behavior or feature that has evolved to convey information. One example of a signal in nature is the alarm call of a bird.
* By sending and interpreting signals accurately, and reading subtle cues we can build better relationships and effectively navigate our social world.
* Empathic communication facilitates information exchange and understanding between entities.
* Distortions due to temperament, species, and individual dispositions can affect empathetic communication. The more similar two animals are on these layers, the easier it is to open an empathic channel between them.
* Intra-species communication occurs between members of the same species.
* Inter-species communication occurs between different species.
* Different species of animals have different "accents" when communicating telepathically.
* Perhaps the most well known form of inter-species communication is the use of language between humans and their companion animals.
* Inter-species communication also occurs between many different species of nonhuman animals.
* As animal communicators, inter-species communication is our vocation.
* Mutualism provides benefits to both species involved in an interaction
* There are 3 Types of Mutualistic Relationships in Nature:1.Resource-Resource 2. Service-Service and 3. Service Resource.
* Perhaps counterintuitively, even predatory relationships are mutually beneficial service-resource relationships. All species have their place in the natural world, and all relationships are inherently mutualistic.
* It is only humans who destabilize this mutualism by taking more than they need and not giving back.
* As animal communicators, we can help to redress this imbalance by entering into mutually beneficial relationships with the animals we work with and giving back to the natural world.
* One of the key aspects of being an effective animal communicator is adopting a mindset of mutualism in your work and in your whole life.
* This means it benefits the animal, its owner, and even the communicator.

## Exercise: Reflections on Communication

### Step 1

In one paragraph define an animal communicator’s understanding of communication.

### Step 2

Consider what you’ve learned in this section. In your animal communication journal take a moment to reflect. Write down your thoughts and questions about the section and think them through as you write.

How has your understanding of communication either changed or perhaps remained the same? Do you feel as though you have learned something that is particularly interesting to you? Why or why not? Perhaps this section served as more of a refresher for you.

# Read and Avoid Predatory Signaling

In the animal kingdom, one of the most important relationships is that of predator and prey. This is a relationship based on communication, and it is crucial for both parties to use the cues, intimidations, and deceptions in order to survive.

Predation is the killing by one living organism of another for food. In order for a predator to successfully target its prey, it must first identify the prey. Predators use cues such as movement, shape, size, and color to identify their prey. Once the prey has been identified, the predator will use deception tactics such as stalking and camouflage to get close enough to strike.

The prey animal, similarly, will also engage in deception such as camouflage but also intimidation in order to avoid being eaten. Prey animals will use camouflage to blend in with their surroundings and make it difficult for predators to spot them. They will also use alarm signals such as screams, calls, and warning colors to warn other members of their species of potential danger. They also rely heavily on cues that let them know a potential predator is threatening their survival such as scent, shape and movement patterns of objects, and sudden or suspicious noises.

The communication between predator and prey is essential for both parties to survive. The predator needs to be able to identify and deceive potential prey and the prey needs to be able to identify and deter potential predators. This relationship is one of the most important in the animal kingdom, and it is one that is heavily based on communication.

The relationship between predators and prey follows scripts based on communicated cues between the two parties. These cues can be either intentional or unintentional. Intentional cues are signals that are meant to communicate a certain message to the other party. For example, a lion roaring loudly is an intentional cue meant to intimidate its prey into submission. Unintentional cues are signals that are not meant to communicate a message but instead are accidental. For example, when a lion crouches down low to the ground, this is an unintentional cue that may give away its position to its prey.

Predators and prey have evolved over time to develop these methods of communication in order to increase their chances of survival. The relationship between predators and prey is a vital one in the animal kingdom, and it is essential for both parties to understand the various forms of communication that are used in order to survive.

However, if predation is simply the killing and eating for food of one organism by another, that means that all predators are prey and most prey animals are also predators. Even animals that we would not normally consider predators such as giraffes and elephants are in fact predators as well. They may not be killing other *animals* for food but they do kill other organisms. In fact the only animals that do not kill and consume other organisms for food are nectar feeders like hummingbirds, since they only consume plant nectar. All other animals either directly or indirectly consume other organisms in order to survive.

An animal is not either a predator or prey. Instead, it is a relationship between two animals. The predator prey relationship is one of competition and survival. In order to survive, predators must kill and eat other organisms while also avoiding being killed, or eaten. This competition has led to the development of many different strategies on both sides of the equation.

From their predator relationships animals have developed specialized tools such as claws and sharp teeth for gripping and tearing prey, or large molars and multiple stomachs for killing and consuming grass. From their prey relationships they have developed adaptations such as speed and agility to escape predation, as well as camouflage to avoid detection. However, it is important to notice that some animals are less preyed upon than others, these animals typically have very strong deterrents such as massive size and strength. The less frequently a species is preyed upon less it will develop prey adaptations since there is no evolutionary pressure to select for such traits.

When people think of predators and prey, what they are usually thinking of is actually carnivores and herbivores. We think of animals that eat meat as predators and animals that eat plants as prey when this is not quite the case. Stalking behaviour is not intrinsically predatory since many predators do not stalk their prey. Instead these specific behaviours are adaptations to their hunting styles based on various factors such as prey options. Therefore there is no behaviour besides the killing and consumption of other organisms that is categorically predatory. For example, cats do not have a chase instinct and stalking behaviours because they are predators, but because their form of predation is carnivorous.

For animal communicators, it is important to remember that the predator prey relationship is a universal part of the animal kingdom. Almost all animals are both predators and prey and therefore all animals fear the threat of being eaten. Our goal as animal communicators is to avoid being seen either as a predator or as a prey item. Instead, we want to appear as much as possible as an equal; a neutral entity. The animals we communicate with should not see us as competitors, but rather as collaborators. In order to do this we require an understanding of the general and specific cues that communicate a predatory relationship.

## The 4 General Predatory Cues

### 1. Negative Intentions

This is the most important for animal communication since intention is a fundamental factor in successful telepathy. Animals read each-other's intentions fluently by way of telepathic communication. Negative intentions and emotions are strong inhibitors of telepathic communication. An animal will almost always refuse to communicate with an entity emanating negative energy.

### 2. Fear

Though it is often communicated through pheromones as well, fear is another general predatory cue that can be communicated telepathically. Unlike Negative Intentions, it is sometimes more difficult to control. However, the effect of fear is the same. Animals will perceive you as volatile. Fear creates tension and animals are wary of the sudden release of that tension. It's like static electricity threatening to become lightning. Fear therefore, scatters the focus of the communication onto a looming conflict. For this reason, avoid trying to communicate with an animal while either of you is anxious. It should be noted, however, that an anxious animal may boost their telepathic signal to you in order to call for help. Pets are especially trusting of their human guardians and will often look to them for security.

### 3. Sudden Movement

It is common knowledge that sudden or rapid movement triggers both predator and prey responses in animals. However, it is less commonly known that rapid and eclectic emotional and thought patterns are also jarring for an animal. They can easily sense the unpredictability of your emotional states and take that as a warning sign to avoid you until you stabilize. An animal that is strongly bonded to you, however, may see that as a sign that they need to comfort you, potentially strengthening telepathic connections through increased empathy.

### 4. Imposing Appearance

A well-known predatory cue that may trigger a fight or flight response is appearance and posture. Generally speaking, the bigger and more imposing an animal appears, the more likely it is to be perceived as a threat. Just think of the difference you would feel standing next to a house cat versus a lion, or even an elephant (to take carnivorousness out of the equation).

### Summary of Key Points

* Predator-prey relationships are among the most crucial in the animal kingdom. Both parties must communicate effectively to survive.
* Animals can have both predator and prey behaviours. Animal communicators know that the predator-prey relationship is a universal part of the animal kingdom.
* Our goal as animal communicators is to avoid being perceived as either predator or prey. This requires an understanding of the general and specific cues that communicate a predatory relationship.
* The 4 General Predatory Cues: 1. Negative intentions 2. Fear 3. Sudden Movement and 4. Imposing Appearance
* Negative intentions and emotions, and fear are strong inhibitors of telepathic communication. Animals easily sense the unpredictability of your emotional states and take that as a warning sign to avoid you.
* However, an anxious animal may boost their telepathic signal to you in order to call for help.
* Sudden or rapid movement triggers both predator and prey responses in animals.
* Imposing appearance and posture may trigger a fight or flight response.

## Exercise: Predatory Cues Awareness

When we are aware of our own predatory cues, we can take steps to avoid sending them out unintentionally. Some of the key things to be aware of are our body language, facial expressions, and tone of voice.

Our body language can give away a lot of information about how we are feeling. We may unknowingly tense up our muscles, make ourselves smaller, or avert our gaze. Predatorily-inclined individuals may also make themselves look more imposing by standing tall and taking up space.

Our facial expressions can also betray our intentions. A predator may narrow its eyes, pull back its lips in a snarl, or curl its upper lip. These cues communicate a clear message of aggression and intimidation.

Our tone of voice can carry cues as well. A harsh or booming voice may be seen as threatening, while a high-pitched or giggly voice may come across as disingenuous or submissive.

It is important to be aware of these predatory cues so that we can watch for them in others as well. If we see ourselves exhibiting these behaviors, it may be wise to take measures to mitigate them.

To help you with this, here is a 2 part exercise to gain a greater awareness of your own predatory cues and those of humans and animals around you.

### Part 1: Bringing Awareness to Our Own Predatory Cues

Think about the 4 general predatory cues. Write down how you may be knowingly or unknowingly displaying predatory cues in your day-to-day interactions.

1. Negative Intentions: Think of a recent time when you've been overcome by negative intentions or when your actions had negative intentions or emotions behind them.
2. Fear: In what ways are you signaling fear or anxiety in your day to day interactions?
3. Sudden Movement : In what ways are your behaviors or thought patterns erratic and unpredictable?
4. Imposing Appearance : In what way might your posture, behaviors or thought patterns, be imposing or intimidating?

Now that you're aware of your own potential predatory cues, write down, for each of the 4 general cues, how you will avoid displaying these cues in the future?

### Part 2: Noticing the Predatory Cues of Animals Around Us

Think about the 4 general predatory cues. Write down how animals around you may be displaying predatory cues in your day-to-day interactions.

1. Negative Intentions: think when you've picked up on negative intentions from an animal without being cued in by their behaviour
2. Fear: In what ways was that animal or cueing you into its fear or anxiety?
3. Sudden Movement : In what ways were their movements or thought patterns sudden and sporadic?
4. Imposing Appearance : In what way might the size or posture of an animal make you feel like it was threatening you? Think of behaviors or thought patterns that may be imposing or intimidating?

Now that you're aware of the predatory cues exhibited by animals in your life, write down, for each of the 4 general cues, how you will avoid displaying these cues in the future?

# Modes of Animal Communication

The many different modes of animal communication are fascinating and varied. The way in which different animals communicate varies greatly and can include methods such as vocalization, scent marking, body language, and electromagnetic communication.

What is clear is that each mode of communication is mediated by our sense perceptions. If one cannot detect a message being sent to us, there can be no communication. And in order to detect something, one must perceive it with their senses. These senses include sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste. Additionally, some animals are able to sense electromagnetic fields. This is known as electroreception.

Another form of animal communication, as we well know, is telepathy.

Though all animals are capable of telepathic communication, humans tend to have more difficulty. The reason for this is our overreliance on verbal communication. Since humans are also animals, it would follow that not all animals are equally sensitive to telepathic stimulus communication.

Each mode of communication has its own advantages and disadvantages. Vocalization, for example, is a very effective way to communicate over long distances, but it can also be easily overheard by predators. Scent marking is an effective way to communicate with members of the same species, but it can be difficult to control and can be easily detected by predators. Body language is an effective way of communicating with members of the same species, but it can be difficult to control and can also be easily detected by predators.

Each mode of communication has its own benefits and drawbacks. Different animals evolve communication systems that are best suited to their needs. However, what we see in animals is that all animals react to all forms of stimulus in some way or another. Even the most primitive organisms react and respond to energy in any form, whether that energy is vibrational in the case of sound, chemical energy stored in the bonds of compounds for scent, or electrical energy in the case of electroreception, and so forth.

## Visual Communication

Visual communication is the use of body language or physical displays to signal intent. Animals use visual cues to communicate with each other much the same way humans do, but there are some key differences. For one, animals cannot talk the way we can, so body language is often the most effective way of communicating. Secondly, different animals perceive different ranges of light, so what might be a visually clear cue for one animal might be totally invisible to another. Thirdly, different animals see shapes and distance differently, so what might be a clearly recognizable shape or object to one animal might not be identifiable at all to another.

Because of these differences in visual perception, it is important for us to understand species-specific visual cues when trying to communicate with animals. For example, if you are trying to call your dog over to you, you should make sure that you are using a visual cue that your dog can see, like a hand gesture or movement. And if you are trying to get the attention of a hawk, you might want to try waving a brightly colored object like a scarf in its direction.

Visual communication is an incredibly important tool for animals, and it can be used for everything from mating rituals to hunting strategies. By understanding the different ways that animals see the world, we can better understand how they interact with their environment and each other. It can also help us decode the significance of visual telepathic messages received during animal communication.

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## Auditory Communication

Auditory communication is the ability of animals to communicate with each other through sound. This can include things like barking or meowing to communicate with other animals as well as using sound to hunt or navigate.

One of the most important aspects of auditory communication is frequency. Different animals hear sounds in different frequency ranges, which is due in part to the size of the bones in their ears. Heavier bones don't favor high-frequency vibrations, so animals with heavier bones hear low frequencies better. Light bones allow for faster vibrating, and animals with lighter bones hear better at high frequencies.

One type of auditory communication that some animals use to enhance their hearing is echolocation. They emit tiny chirps and then sense the objects the chirps bounce off when they return. This helps them learn about things they can't see, such as an object's location and size.

Auditory communication is particularly interesting because it really helps us understand the emotional universals that allow us to connect with animals of different species. It also shows us the essential nature of emotions as waves and frequencies.

A study published in 2016 on emotional prosody illustrates this well. Emotional prosody is the various non-verbal aspects of language that allow people to convey or understand emotion. It includes the pitch, loudness, timbre, speech rate, and pauses of a person's voice. It can be isolated from semantic information and interaction with verbal content. Emotional prosody can signal the emotional state of the speaker, independently from her/his intention to express an emotion.

The study found that humans are able to reliably identify higher levels of arousal in vocalizations of nine species spanning all classes of air-breathing tetrapods. This suggests that there are acoustic universals when it comes to conveying emotion through sound. The study found that humans are able to do this by analyzing the pitch, loudness, and timbre of vocalizations.

This is highly significant for animal communicators. If we know that there are acoustic universals when it comes to conveying emotions through sound, then it would follow that we are connected to emotional states based on frequencies. Though there may not be a universality of thought, there is a universality of emotion and feeling. Intonation and tone of voice can be good mental representations to visualize when trying to communicate telepathically. That is because by doing this we can induce the same mental frequencies as if we were actually producing the sound, and project it through telepathic channels.

## Chemical Communication

Chemical communication plays an important role in the lives of many animals. By using their sense of smell, they can send and receive messages through pheromones across long distances and identify members of their species quickly and easily. Pheromones are chemicals that are released by an animal to send a message to another animal of the same species. These messages can be anything from a warning to a mating call.

Pheromones can be used to communicate over long distances, and they often play a role in mating behavior. For example, in some species of insects, the male pheromone can attract females from up to several miles away. Additionally, pheromones can be used to identify members of the same species. This is especially useful for animals that live in dense populations, such as ants or termites. By using their sense of smell, these animals can quickly identify others in their group and avoid conflict.

The perception of pheromones and other chemicals differs between animals and humans. For example, dogs have stereo olfaction, which allows them to add an element of directionality to their sense of smell. This means that they can tell where a scent is coming from and track it down. Humans do not have this ability, so smells just generally smell the same to us no matter where we are in relation to them.

Additionally, different animals are sensitive to different types of pheromones. For example, deer cannot detect the pheromone that signals when predators are nearby, but wolves can. This is because deer have evolved to avoid predators that are large and make loud noises, while wolves have evolved to hunt deer. This is why we say that a predator can smell fear. They are actually picking up the pheromone that we release during a fight-or-flight response. Each species has adapted to be sensitive to different types of pheromones.

Many animals are so reliant on chemical communication that it disproportionately contributes to their understanding of their world, much in the same way that humans are reliant on verbal communication. Knowing this, however, animal communicators can leverage their own sense of smell to help build empathy and open a telepathic connection.

Smell is the most powerful record of memory. More than any other sense, smell is linked to emotion and memory. If you want to connect with an animal on a deep level, then recalling powerful, nostalgic scent-connected memories can help transmit emotional messages more easily to animals that are scent dominant.

## Tactile Communication

Touch is an important mode of communication for animals, both domesticated and wild. Just as with humans, different touches can communicate different things to animals. For example, a pat on the head might communicate appreciation or support, while a scratch behind the ears might communicate affection.

Tactile communication uses different qualities to convey meaning. These qualities are pressure, texture, motion, and temperature. For example, a light touch might communicate support, while a hard touch might communicate aggression. A rough texture might communicate irritation, while a smooth texture might communicate comfort.

Textures often have species-specific significance. For example, a cat's tongue is very rough due to the presence of papillae. These are little spines that point backward and help the cat groom its fur. This rough, brushlike texture is pleasing to the cat, who associates it with the pleasurable act of grooming itself and the memory of being groomed by its mother. Textures felt in the mouth may even be considered since animals explore the tactile world with their mouths instead of their hands.

Motions of touch can vary from a pat, a squeeze, a brush, a stroke, a strike. The squeeze and the brush seem to communicate meaning that varies with the context. In contrast, a pat is usually interpreted to mean that the toucher is playful and friendly, whereas the stroke signals affection and sexual desire. A strike signals that the toucher is either playful or aggressive, depending on the intensity.

The intensity or amount of force being applied to the motion can alter the meaning of the touch, as we see with a strike. A squeeze like a hug or grooming taken to greater intensity could be a pinch or even a crush. Though there is some variance, the larger the animal, the more force must be applied to the touch for the same effect. So it will take a much more forceful touch to show aggression towards a horse than it would towards a parrot.

Temperature also conveys information to the receiver, though it is often very difficult to control on the part of the sender and so cannot usually be manipulated for meaningful conversation. However, it does communicate certain cues to an animal. For example it helps social individuals recognize illness in one another (a feverish animal will feel warm to the touch). A mother knows she must warm up her young if they are cold to the touch. A blind puppy also uses a mother's warmth to guide it towards her nipples to nurse. Though it is not intentional, the mother is communicating through her body temperature profile, where the puppy must go for nourishment.

Tactile communication is not just limited to touching with the hands. Many animals use their whole body to communicate through touch. For example, some animals will rub their bodies against others to show affection or to claim them as part of their territory.

Twelve meanings can be conveyed through touch:

* support,
* appreciation,
* inclusion,
* sexual interest or attraction,
* affection,
* playful affection,
* playful aggression,
* compliance,
* gaining attention,
* announcing a response,
* greeting,
* departure.

All these messages can be received and conveyed by an animal communicator if they are paying attention to the quality of touch being conveyed.

An animal communicator can find great insight by broadening their awareness of their own feelings associated with touch, and envisioning the tactile associations of different animals as well. By doing so animal communicators can use their own tactile visualizations and impressions to communicate and intuit any of the twelve meanings telepathically with animals. By understanding the language of touch, they can better understand and communicate with the animals with whom they are working.

This can be incredibly helpful because it can give us some guidelines for communicating a whole range of emotions simply by recalling significant tactile sensations. We need only consider what textures, motions, intensities, and temperatures of touch we associate with certain feelings, then attempt to do the same on behalf of the animal we are communicating with.

For example, you might use the memory of a gentle squeeze to communicate support to an animal, or the memory of a playful tousle to show affection.

## Electromagnetic Communication

Electromagnetic communication is used by many animals in the natural world. This communication happens when an animal sends out an electrical signal, which is then received by another animal. The signal can be used to send messages, like warnings or congratulations, or to attract a mate.

Some of the first evidence of Electromagnetic Communication (EMC) was discovered in 1864 when Dr. William Thomson (later known as Lord Kelvin) found that some aquatic creatures could generate electricity. Since then, scientists have discovered that a wide variety of animals use EMC for various purposes, and that it is most pronounced in marine animals since water is a better conductor of electricity than air.

Though all animals are electro-sensitive to some degree, some have evolved specialized organs to detect electromagnetic fields and use them primarily to identify prey. For example, sharks, rays, echidnas, and platypuses have electroreceptors located on their heads that allow them to detect the weak electrical fields generated by prey. It is also theorized that this elevated electrosensitivity allows them to read brainwaves and communicate with one another as well.

EMC can also be used for navigation. For example, homing pigeons use magnetic fields to navigate their way home from long distances. They can sense the Earth's magnetic field and use it to determine their location and navigate their way back home.

EMC can also be used as a warning signal. For example, when a rattlesnake shakes its tail, it creates a rattle that makes a rattling noise. This noise warns other animals that there is a danger present and they should stay away.

Overall, electromagnetic communication is an important tool that many animals use to interact with their environment and communicate with others. It's also important to be aware that we may be unknowingly communicating or interrupting communication with animals through our own electro-magnetic resonance, brain waves, or even with the devices that we use and carry on a daily basis. Though some animals are more in tune with EMC than others, research has shown that all animals can, in some way, receive and emit messages encoded in the electromagnetic spectrum to some degree.

Animal communicators can use this discovery as a lesson that there are more senses than we take for granted. We live in a world that is teeming with energy, and we are only now beginning to understand the ways in which different forms of energy can be used to communicate with other life forms. It is possible, if not likely, that we are constantly sensing information that affects our behavior consciously or unconsciously, without even knowing the source or mechanism of the sensing. This is an exciting time for animal communicators because it opens up new possibilities for understanding the universals and varieties of communication, consciousness, and perception.

## Summary of Key Points

* The different modes of animal communication include vocalization, scent marking, body language, and electromagnetic communication. Each mode of communication is mediated by our sense perceptions.
* Though all animals are capable of telepathic communication, humans tend to have more difficulty.
* Visual communication is the use of body language or physical displays to signal intent. It is important to understand species-specific visual cues and signals when trying to communicate with animals.
* By understanding the different ways that animals see the world, we can better understand how they interact with their environment and each other.
* Emotional prosody is the various non-verbal aspects of language that allow people to convey or understand emotion. It can cue us into the emotional state of the speaker, independently from her/his intention to express an emotion.
* There are acoustic universals when it comes to conveying emotions through sound. We are connected to emotional states based on frequencies. This is highly significant for animal communicators.
* Though there may not be a universality of thought, there is a universality of emotion and feeling.
* Intonation and tone of voice can be good mental representations to visualize when trying to communicate telepathically.
* Each species has adapted to be sensitive to different types of pheromones. Animal communicators can leverage their own scent memories to help build empathy and open a telepathic connection and bridge the adaptational gap between animals.
* Tactile Communication, touch, is an important mode of communication for animals, both domesticated and wild.
* Motions of touch can vary from a pat, a squeeze, a brush, a stroke, a strike. The intensity or amount of force being applied to the motion can alter the meaning of the touch. Many animals use their whole body to communicate through touch.
* We need only consider what textures, motions, intensities, and temperatures of touch we associate with certain feelings, then attempt to do the same on behalf of the animal we are communicating with. For example, you might use the memory of a gentle squeeze to communicate support to an animal.
* Electromagnetic communication is used by many animals in the natural world. All animals are electro-sensitive to some degree, some have evolved specialized organs to detect electromagnetic fields and use them primarily to identify prey, but are also used for navigation or warning.
* We may be unknowingly communicating or interrupting communication with animals through our own electro-magnetic resonance, brain waves, or even with the devices that we use and carry on a daily basis.
* Animal communicators can use this discovery for understanding the universals and varieties of communication, consciousness, and perception.

## Exercise: Reflections on Modes of Communication

### Step 1

In one paragraph explain how what you have learned in this section should affect the way you communicate with animals. What actions will you take or try to avoid in the future given what you have learned?

### Step 2

Consider what you’ve learned in this section. In your animal communication journal take a moment to reflect. Write down your thoughts and questions about the section and think them through as you write.

# Module Conclusion

Communication is far more natural and fundamental to the structure of reality than mere language. All interaction in the universe and beyond is a form of communication, though this may not be a conventional understanding of communication. The most effective animal communicators connect with an animal on both sensory and extrasensory, telepathic levels.

Many animals communicate with one another via cues and signals. We can establish more beneficial relationships and successfully navigate our social environment by appropriately sending and understanding messages and reading nonverbal signs. Animal communicators can get better at what they do and better understand what these messages mean if they understand the nature of animal communication.

Empathic communication facilitates the ability for entities to understand and communicate information. Empathetic communication may be distorted by personality traits, species differences, and personal preferences. The more similar two animals are naturalistically, the easier it is to establish an empathic channel between them.

In the animal realm, predator-prey relationships are among the most important. To survive, both sides must properly communicate. Animal communicators are aware that the predator-prey dynamic exists in all species. As animal communicators, we want to avoid being seen as either prey or predator, so it is critical that we understand the nature of predatory indicators and learn to manage them.

Members of the same species communicate with one another using intra-species communication. Inter-species communication is of special interest since it allows different species of animals to communicate with one another beyond species boundaries; the most well-known example of this is the use of language between people and the animals they keep as pets.

Both species participating in an interaction gain from mutualism. Except for humans, all species are mutualistic by nature. One of the most important parts of being a successful animal communicator is having a mutualist mindset in your job and in your whole life.

Our profession is inter-species communication. You must have a solid grasp of how to facilitate communication between species if you want to be an effective Animal Communicator.