It is the chemical responsible for turning solitary desert locusts into massive, destructive plagues. But in one insect, it periodically unleashes some of the most destructive swarms on the planet. A single desert locust swarm can spread over 700 square kilometers with each locust able to eat its weight in plants each day. The desert locust is especially notorious. But there is another side to desert locusts. Serotonin is a chemical with many functions. A single swarm of locusts can cause huge agricultural damage, sometimes resulting in famine and starvation in the affected areas. As Hawley-Dolan and Winner write: "People untrained in visual art see more than they realize when looking at abstract expressionist paintings. They saw more of such intentions in the professional pieces than in the more random shapes of the children and animals. It relays messages between the cells of the brain and in doing so, controls everything from anger to sleep, body temperature to appetite. Even with these tags, most students still preferred actual professional painting. There are two ways that the locusts' transformation can of other locusts; the other is the touching of sensitive hairs on the locusts' legs as individuals triggered. It shows most people were picking up on a more sophisticated style in the works of famous painters. People may say that a child could have made a work by a recognized abstract expressionist, but when forced to choose between a work by a child and one by a master such as Rothko, they are drawn to the Rothko even when the work is falsely attributed to a child or nonhuman. Within two hours, the solitary, green locusts transform into extremely sociable, yellow or red versions that gather in hungry swarms, several billion strong.