

- 1 We are flying together (AKA more is different actually they do everything together from fledging onwards: eat, bathe, dance etc)
- 2 We mirror the movement of seven nearby birds

But, N.B. there is mixing - the birds swap around all the time. Perception of movement is 4X better than human perception
- 3 The “near” is about topological distance not metric distance
- 4 Birds at the edge of our flock are at a higher energy than birds in the middle - these Starlings see threats first and react first
- 5 The topological association is anisotropic - birds to the side are closer than birds in front
- 6 We usually have a “flap - flap - glide” pattern to our flight which is highly synchronised
- 7 When we are under attack we try to get above the predator - conversely, the predator often tries to drive us down into the sea or ground
- 8 The dance, like other dances, can become a courtship display, with a chatty foreplay stage leading to a quieter more intense climax stage
- 9 Joining high altitude flocks have to unplug from the matrix they arrived in and move to the altitude of the established flock, falling out of control for a few moments as they do this
- 10 As well as mirroring the movement of seven nearby birds, we can mirror large scale movement of neighbouring flocks, or of waves in the sea: macro as well as micro
- 11 Small groups of one or two birds will sometimes circle round an attacking predator and counter attack to put it off
- 12 Velocity correlation matches electron velocity correlation in magnetised condensed matter