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* The Guide to Nonexistent Birds - An Ornithological Logic
* Edited by Kavi Duvvoori
/* (How I would recommend reading this thing, though there is room for
 ^{\star} debate on this question - read the Neruda poem, all the comments I
 * wrote (I'm attached to a few of them), the Wallace Stevens in its
 * entirety but only once, skip the Keats except for a few lines for
 * atmosphere, the Bukowski won't take up too much of your time, skim 13
 * or so birds, and don't bother with the code except for a few
 * carefully named variables; it's up to you what to do with the rest
 * of it)
 * /
/*
 * BIRD
 * Pablo Neruda
 * It was passed from one bird to another,
 * the whole gift of the day.
 * The day went from flute to flute,
 * went dressed in vegetation,
 * in flights which opened a tunnel
 * through which the wind would pass
 * to where birds were breaking open
 * the dense blue air -
 * and there, night came in.
 * When I returned from so many journeys,
 * I stayed suspended and green
 * between sun and geography -
 * I saw how wings worked,
 ^{\star} how perfumes are transmitted
 * by feathery telegraph,
 * and from above I saw the path,
 * the springs and the roof tiles,
 * the fishermen at their trades,
 * the trousers of the foam;
 * I saw it all from my green sky.
 * I had no more alphabet
 * than the swallows in their courses,
 * the tiny, shining water
 * of the small bird on fire
 * which dances out of the pollen
* /
% NOTE: We cannot yet guarantee that any birds described in this guide
% do not, in fact, exist. We deeply and sincerely apologize for any
% inconvenience this causes and, pending venture capital funding,
% are working on developing a solution to this problem.
fibonacci(0,0).
fibonacci(1,1).
fibonacci(N, FIB N):-
       N >= 2
       NMONE is N-1,
       NMTWO is N-2,
       fibonacci(NMONE, FIB NMONE),
       fibonacci(NMTWO, FIB NMTWO),
```

```
FIB N is FIB NMONE + FIB NMTWQ
strs flattenSTR LIST,FLAT STR :-
        maplist(string chars STR LIST CHAR LISTS,
        flatten(CHAR LISTS FLAT CHARS,
        string chars FLAT STR FLAT CHARS .
make_pairs([E1],[E2],[[E1,E2]]).
make_pairs([H1|T1],[H2|T2],PAIRS):-
        FIRST PAIR = [H1, H2],
        make pairs(T1,T2,REST OF PAIR$,
        PAIRS = [FIRST PAIRREST OF PAIR$.
capitalize firstSTR, STR START CAPITALIZED -
        string chars(STR, CHARS),
        CHARS = [H|R],
        upcase atom(H,CH),
        NEW CHARS = [CH|R],
        string char STR START CAPITALIZE NEW CHAR .
get_head([H| ],H) .
get_second([ ,S],S).
* THIRTEEN WAYS OF LOOKING AT A BLACKBIRD
 * Wallace Stevens
 * T
 * Among twenty snowy mountains,
 * The only moving thing
 * Was the eye of the blackbird.
 * /
% We will start with a few names necessary for any bird watcher, or
% bird-imaginer
birdFamilies ["thrush", "tinamou", "egret", "hawk", "eagle", "duck", "partridge", "bru
sh-turkey", "grebe", "coot", "swallow", "grouse", "guineafowl, "woodpecker, "shelldu
ck", "barbet", "vulture", "qull", "flycatcher", "swift", "albatross"]).
colors(["brown", "blue", "red", "golden", "crimson", "white", "black", "gray", "yellow"
,"violet").
birdParts ["tail", "wing", "head", "beak", "throat", "shoulder", "breast", "crest", "ne
climes(["tropical", "arctic", "coastal", "prairie", "river", "forest", "mountain"]).
cardDirs(["north", "south", "east", "west"]).
rarities(["common", "uncommon", "rare"]).
descTypes([coloredPart, clime, cardDir, rarity]).
partFeatures["speckled", "mottled", "tufted", "striped", "narrow", "large", "bright"
1).
birdDiets([small vegetarian,omnivorous,carnivorous,pescatarian]).
clime climePlaces"tropical", ["swamps", "undergrowth," canopies", "rivers"]).
clime_climePlaces"arctic", ["tundra", "mountain tops," conifers"]).
clime climePlaces" coastal", ["estuaries", "beaches", "undergrowth", "bushes"]).
clime climePlaces"prairie", ["treetops", "shrubbery", "lakes"]).
clime climePlaces"river", ["reeds", "ponds", "bushes"]).
clime climePlaces" forest", ["treetops", "undergrowth," "bushes", "branches"]).
clime climePlaces"mountain",["cliffsides","pine stands","bushes"]).
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* THIRTEEN WAYS OF LOOKING AT A BLACKBIRD
 * Wallace Stevens
 * I
 * Among twenty snowy mountains,
 \star The only moving thing
 * Was the eye of the blackbird.
 */
% And start naming them - maybe pointing in a room of taxidermied
% coots and grebes, eagles and egrets, watching you from paper-mached
% perches.
birdFamily(FAMILY): - birdFamiliesI(HE FAMS), member(FAMILY, THE FAMS).
color(COLOR):- colors THE COLOR$, member(COLOR, THE COLOR$.
birdPart(BIRD PART):- birdPartsT(HE BPARTS), member(BIRD PART, THE BPARTS).
clime(CLIME): - climes THE CLIME$, member(CLIME, THE CLIME$.
cardDir(CARD DIR: - cardDirsTHE CARD DIR$, member(CARD DIR THE CARD DIR$.
rarity(RARITY):- raritiesTHE RARITIE$, member(RARITY, THE RARITIE$.
descType(DESC TYPE):- descTypesTHE DESC TYPE$, member(DESC TYPE,THE DESC TYPE
birdDiet(DIET) :- birdDietsTHE DIET() , member(DIET, THE DIET() .
partFeaturePART FEATURE: - partFeatureST(HE PART FEATURES, member(PART FEATUR
E, THE PART FEATURES.
* THIRTEEN WAYS OF LOOKING AT A BLACKBIRD
 * Wallace Stevens
 * I
 * Among twenty snowy mountains,
 * The only moving thing
 * Was the eye of the blackbird.
 * II
 * I was of three minds,
 * Like a tree
 * In which there are three blackbirds
 * /
% But, standing in rain-pants in some swamp, hopeful binoculars held
% chest high, what wings will you spot silhouetted, under
% bush or over roof?
birdFamily seed"thrush", SEED) :- SEED < 0.08.</pre>
birdFamily_seed"tinamou", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.08, SEED < 0.1.</pre>
birdFamily_seed"egret", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.1, SEED < 0.15.</pre>
birdFamily_seed"hawk", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.15, SEED < 0.3.</pre>
birdFamily_seed"eagle", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.3, SEED < 0.35.</pre>
birdFamily_seed"duck", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.35, SEED < 0.42.</pre>
birdFamily_seed"partridge", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.42, SEED < 0.45.</pre>
birdFamily seed"brush-turkey,"SEED): - SEED >= 0.45, SEED < 0.46.
birdFamily_seed"grebe", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.46, SEED < 0.5.</pre>
birdFamily_seed"coot", SEED):- SEED >= 0.5, SEED < 0.55.
birdFamily_seed"swallow", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.55, SEED < 0.63.</pre>
birdFamily seed"grouse", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.63, SEED < 0.66.
birdFamily seed"quineafowl, SEED :- SEED >= 0.66, SEED < 0.69.
birdFamily seed"shellduck", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.69, SEED < 0.71.</pre>
birdFamily seed"woodpecker", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.71, SEED < 0.75.</pre>
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birdFamily_seed"barbet", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.75, SEED < 0.76.</pre>
birdFamily seed"vulture", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.76, SEED < 0.8.</pre>
birdFamily seed"gull", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.8, SEED < 0.85.
birdFamily seed"flycatcher", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.85, SEED < 0.90.</pre>
birdFamily seed"swift", SEED): - SEED >= 0.9, SEED < 0.98.
birdFamily seed"albatross", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.98.
color seed"brown", SEED) :- SEED < 0.15.</pre>
color_seed"blue",SEED):- SEED >= 0.15, SEED < 0.2.</pre>
color_seed"red", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.2, SEED < 0.35.</pre>
color_seed"golden",SEED):- SEED >= 0.35, SEED < 0.5.</pre>
color seed"crimson", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.5, SEED < 0.55.</pre>
color_seed"white", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.55, SEED < 0.65.</pre>
color seed"black", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.65, SEED < 0.75.</pre>
color seed"gray", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.75, SEED < 0.8.</pre>
color seed"yellow", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.8, SEED < 0.95.</pre>
color_seed"violet", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.95.
birdPart seed"tail", SEED) :- SEED < 0.15.</pre>
birdPart seed"wing", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.15, SEED < 0.2.</pre>
birdPart seed"head", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.2, SEED < 0.25.</pre>
birdPart_seed"beak", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.25, SEED < 0.4.</pre>
birdPart_seed"throat", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.4, SEED < 0.55.</pre>
birdPart_seed"shoulder", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.55, SEED < 0.7.</pre>
birdPart_seed"breast", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.7, SEED < 0.8.</pre>
birdPart_seed"crest", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.8, SEED < 0.9.</pre>
birdPart seed"neck", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.9.
clime_seed"tropical", SEED) :- SEED < 0.15.</pre>
clime seed"arctic", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.15, SEED < 0.3.</pre>
clime_seed"coastal",SEED):- SEED >= 0.3, SEED < 0.55.</pre>
clime seed"prairie", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.55, SEED < 0.65.</pre>
clime seed"river", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.65, SEED < 0.75.</pre>
clime seed"forest", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.75, SEED < 0.85.</pre>
clime_seed"mountain", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.85.
cardDir seed"north", SEED) :- SEED < 0.25.</pre>
cardDir seed"south", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.25, SEED < 0.5.</pre>
cardDir seed"east",SEED) :- SEED >= 0.5, SEED < 0.75.</pre>
cardDir_seed"west", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.75.
rarity seed"common", SEED) :- SEED < 0.65.</pre>
rarity_seed"uncommon", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.65, SEED < 0.85.</pre>
rarity_seed"rare", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.85.
descType_seedcoloredPart$EED) :- SEED < 0.5.</pre>
descType seedclime, SEED) :- SEED >= 0.5, SEED < 0.75.</pre>
descType seedcardDir, SEED) :- SEED >= 0.75, SEED < 0.9.</pre>
descType seedrarity, SEED) :- SEED >= 0.9.
partFeature seed"speckled", SEED) :- SEED < 0.2.</pre>
partFeature seed"mottled", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.2, SEED < 0.3.</pre>
partFeature seed"tufted", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.3, SEED < 0.4.</pre>
partFeature_seed"striped", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.4, SEED < 0.6.</pre>
partFeature_seed"narrow", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.6, SEED < 0.8.</pre>
partFeature see@"oversized", SEED) :- SEED >= 0.8.
% Build the birdhouse, and paint it; buy from Lowe's or Home Depot a bag
% of birdseeds; fill the little bowl with water; fill the floor with the
% seeds; see if something comes; hope it isn't a squirrel (throw dirt
% clods if it is, watch from the windows if not).
a birdFamilyBIRD FAMILY: - random(S), birdFamily seecB(IRD FAMILYS).
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a color(COLOR): - random(S), color seed(OLOR, S).
a birdPart(BIRD PART): - random(S), birdPart(BIRD PART), birdPart seedE(IRD PART
,S).
a clime(CLIME) :- random(S), clime seed(LIME, S).
a cardDir(CARD DIR): - random(S), cardDir(CARD DIR), cardDir seed(QARD DIR,S).
a rarity(RARITY): - random(S), rarity seed(ARITY, S).
a descType(DESC TYPE): - random(S), descType seedDESC TYPES).
a partFeaturePART FEATURE: - random(S), partFeature see@PART FEATURES).
* THIRTEEN WAYS OF LOOKING AT A BLACKBIRD
 * Wallace Stevens
 * Among twenty snowy mountains,
 * The only moving thing
 * Was the eye of the blackbird.
 * II
 * I was of three minds,
 * Like a tree
 * In which there are three blackbirds
 * The blackbird whirled in the autumn winds.
 * It was a small part of the pantomime.
 * ...
% Walk towards the feathery thing a step at a time, crunching no twigs;
% place the binoculars over your eyes, and twiddle the dials until you
% can distinguish leaf from leaf, and feather from feather
attribute_des¢family, FAMILY OF THAT BIRD ITS GRANDPARENTS AND NEIOES-
       birdFamily FAMILY OF THAT BIRD ITS GRANDPARENTS AND NEICES
attribute_des¢coloredPart,PART OF A BIRDCOLOR OF A PART OF THAT BIRD:-
       birdPart (PART OF A BIRD, color COLOR OF A PART OF THAT BIRD
attribute_descclime, THEIR PREFERRED KIND OF WIND AND VEGETATION-
       clime (THEIR PREFERRED KIND OF WIND AND VEGETAT) ON
attribute des¢rarity, [HOSE MULTITUDE]: -
       rarity (THOSE MULTITUDE)S.
attribute des¢cardDir, THAT BIRDS PREFERENCE IN COMPASSES: -
       cardDir (THAT BIRDS PREFERENCE IN COMPASS)ES
% Standing in a city rock doves with green glimmering throats
% twitter around you; under the ornamental bridge, gliding mallards
% congregate; to the dead hedgehog flesh-headed vultures swoop; on
% imagined branches that flicker, wingless blackbirds land
an attribute descramily, A FAMILY FOR THAT BIRD AUNTS UNCLES SIBLINGS-
       a birdFamilyA FAMILY FOR THAT BIRD AUNTS UNCLES SIBLINGS
an_attribute_desccoloredPart, A PART OF THAT BIRD A COLOR OF A PART OF THAT 3
IRD]):-
       a birdPart A PART OF THAT BIRD, a color A COLOR OF A PART OF THAT BIFD
an_attribute_descolime, A PREFERRED KIND OF WIND AND VEGETAT 1 ON-
       a clime A PREFERRED KIND OF WIND AND VEGETATION
an attribute descrarity, WHAT MULTITUDE$):-
       a rarity WHAT MULTITUDE).
an attribute descardDir, HOLD A COMPASS UNDER 17:-
       a cardDir HOLD A COMPASS UNDER 17.
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% The Juan Fernandez firecrown in the Juan Fernandez Islands, named
% after the Spanish explorer Juan Fernandez, is a hummingbird only
% spotted on the island Isla de Robinson Crusoe, named after Robinson
% Crusoe, owned by Chile which was named "Chile" by the Spanish
% possibly from the Incan naming of a valley "Chili," a corruption of
% the name of a Picunche chief Tili, or which may be named from a
% Mapuche word "chilli" for "where the land ends," a Quechua word
% "chiri" or "tchilli" for "cold" or "snow," or for the onomatopoeic
% "cheele-cheele" for the warble of a bird, known as the "trile'
desc_name(coloredPart,THE PART,THE COLON,THE DESC STR:-
       strs flatten(THE COLOR"-",THE PART, "ed"],THE DESC STR.
desc name(clime, [THE CLIME], THE DESC STR:-
       THE DESC STR= THE CLIME
desc name(cardDir, THE CARD DIR, THE DESC STR:-
       strs flatten(THE CARD DIR"ern"], THE DESC STR.
desc_name(rarity, THE RARITY, THE DESC STR:-
       THE DESC STR= THE RARITY
desc_name(family, THE_FAMILY, THE_DESC_STR:-
       THE DESC STR= THE FAMILY
 * THIRTEEN WAYS OF LOOKING AT A BLACKBIRD
 * Wallace Stevens
 * Among twenty snowy mountains,
 * The only moving thing
 * Was the eye of the blackbird.
 * II
 * I was of three minds,
 * Like a tree
 * In which there are three blackbirds
 * III
 * The blackbird whirled in the autumn winds.
 * It was a small part of the pantomime.
 * A man and a woman are one.
 * A man and a woman and a
 * blackbird
 * Are one.
 * V
 * I do not know which to prefer,
 * The beauty of inflections
 * Or the beauty of innuendoes,
 * The blackbird whistling
 * Or just after.
 * ...
 * (I wanted to change the "man" and "woman" in the 4th one to [PERSON],
 * but .. i don't know .. it would have been dishonest i guess (maybe
 * it's a useful reminder that you can watch so many birds' wings and
 * still be stuck in human time and things))
% Now sit behind your backyard window, grab an extra page accidentally
% printed - find a pencil, and start making its shape. Take out the
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% watercolors, and brush in, moving from light to dark, quick washes. It
% will fly away before you're done, but probably no one will notice the
% imprecisions of pigment and proportion its absence leaves.
that piece of that bird in that colombat PIECE OF THAT BIRDTHAT PIECE OF TH
AT BIRD IN THAT COLOR):-
       birdPart (THAT PIECE OF THAT BIRD
       color (IN THAT COLOR,
       attribute desc(coloredPartTHAT PIECE OF THAT BIRIN THAT COLOR).
colors_of_parts_of_that_birdHE PIECES IN COLORS: -
       birdParts THE PIECES OF THAT BIRD
       maplist(that piece of that bird in that colone PIECES OF THAT BIRD
HE PIECES IN COLOR'S.
that piece of that bird in a col@MAT PIECE OF THAT BIRDTHAT PIECE OF THAT
BIRD, IN A COLOR):-
       birdPart THAT PIECE OF THAT BIRD
        a color(IN A COLOR).
colors of parts of a birdHE PIECES IN SOME COLORS-
       birdParts THE PIECES OF THAT BIRD
       maplist(that piece of that bird in a coldME PIECES OF THAT BIRDHE
PIECES IN SOME COLORS.
% Now, it is well known that your blue and my blue may or may not be the
% same blue, but, beyond thought experiment, after examining rods and
% cones and counting them and counting wave lenghts, and some other such
% things, we also know more or less definitively that birds see some
% totally different shades of blue and off-blue, particularly some
% ultraviolet ones, and possess plumage reflecting some of these
% ultraviolet colors. You will not see this ultraviolet stripe on a
% chickadee, and you will not have a word for it.
name for(clime,NAME IT, , ,LOCATE IT, ,FIND ITS RELATION)S:-
        desc name (climeLOCATE IT, NAME THE PLACE,
        desc name (familyFIND ITS RELATION,SNAME THE RELATION)S,
        strs flatten (NAME THE PLACE" ", NAME THE RELATIONS, NAME IT) .
name_for(cardDir,NAME IT, , , , POINT,FIND ITS RELATIONS: -
        desc name (cardDirPOINT, NAME THE DIR,
        desc name (family IND ITS RELATION, NAME THE RELATION)S,
        strs flatten (NAME THE DIR" ", NAME THE RELATIONS, NAME IT) .
name_for(rarity,NAME IT, ,COUNT IT, , ,FIND ITS RELATION)S: -
        desc name (rarityCOUNT IT, NAME THE NUMBER,
        desc name (family FIND ITS RELATION, NAME THE RELATION)S,
        strs flatten (NAME THE NUMBER" ", NAME THE RELATIONS, NAME IT).
name_for(coloredPartNAME IT,COLOR IT, , , FIND ITS RELATION)S:-
       member(THE COLORED PARTCOLOR IT),
        desc name(coloredPartHE COLORED PARINAME THE COLORED PARI,
        desc name (family IND ITS RELATION, NAME THE RELATION)S,
        strs flatten (NAME THE COLORED PART ", NAME THE RELATIONS, NAME IT) .
% Consider a bird through a window. It's a small fluffed mass -
% vibrating, folded up. Lacking better names for it, call it A Little
% Brown Thing.
a name ofTypeclime,NAME IT,COLOR IT,COUNT IT,LOCATE IT,POINT,FIND ITS RELATION
S):-
       name for (climeNAME IT.COLOR IT.COUNT IT.LOCATE IT.POINT, FIND ITS RELAT
IONS) .
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a name ofTypecardDirName IT, COLOR IT, COUNT IT, LOCATE IT, POINT, FIND ITS RELATI
ONS):-
       name for (cardDinNAME IT, COLOR IT, COUNT IT, LOCATE IT, POINT, FIND ITS REL
ATIONS).
a name ofTyperarity NAME IT, COLOR IT, COUNT IT, LOCATE IT, POINT, FIND ITS RELATIC
       name for (rarityNAME IT COLOR IT COUNT IT LOCATE IT POINT, FIND ITS RELA
TIONS).
a name ofTypecoloredPartNAME IT, COLOR IT, , , , FIND ITS RELATIONS:-
        a birdPart SOME PART),
       THE COLORED PART= [SOME PART, ],
       member(THE COLORED PARTCOLOR IT),
       desc name (coloredPartHE COLORED PARTNAME THE COLORED PART,
       desc name (familyFIND ITS RELATION,SNAME THE RELATIONS,
       strs flatten (NAME THE COLORED PART ", NAME THE RELATIONS, NAME IT) .
% One from the Spring flock on the nearby tree lands in front of you -
% brown-winged, white-throated, large as a butternut squash. When you
% step towards it, it leaps an equal amount back. When you step away, it
% steps the same distance forward. When you step twice it flaps back up
% into the big tree.
bird(NAME IT, COLOR IT, COUNT IT, LOCATE IT POINT, FIND ITS RELATION, WEIGH IT): -
       string(NAME IT),
       colors of parts of that birdQLOR IT),
       attribute desc(rarit@pUNT IT),
       attribute desc(clime_OCATE IT),
       attribute desc(cardDiPOINT),
       birdFamily FIND ITS RELATIONS,
       1 =< WEIGH IT
       WEIGH IT =< 10.
a_bird(NAME, COLORS, COUNT, LOCATE, POINT, FIND RELATIONSWEIGH IT):-
       colors_of_parts_of_a_bird(LORS),
       an_attribute_desc(rarit@QUNT),
       an_attribute_desc(climeOCATE),
       an attribute desc(cardDiPQINT),
       an attribute desc(famil\vIND RELATION\varphi,
       a descType A NAME TYPE,
       random between1,10,WEIGH IT),
       a name of Type A NAME TYPE NAME, COLORS, COUNT, LOCATE, POINT, FIND RELATIONS
) .
a bird ofFamilyNAME, COLORS, COUNT, LOCATE, POINT, ITS RELATION, WEIGH IT: -
        colors of parts of a bird(LORS),
       an attribute desc(rarit@QUNT),
       an attribute desc(climeOCATE),
       an attribute desc(cardDiPQINT),
       a descType A NAME TYPE,
       random between1,10,WEIGH IT),
       a name ofTypeA NAME TYPENAME, COLORS, COUNT, LOCATE, POINT, ITS RELATION$
% To identify a bird quickly, note the shape of the wings in profile,
% black against sunlight; or count toes; forget the background tree,
% forget the ruffle of feathers, but maybe count a flock; dappled
% sunlight is distracting but forgetting it, as painters but not
% cameras do, the distinction between speckled and striped is a sure
% way to tell thrush from thrush; the difference, between 2 and 5 cm, in
% the length of a white brow stripe can identify Siberian from East
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% Asian variants of a swallow; plumage patterns of the juvenile are
% different and require another chart.
list bird ABOUT A BIRDNAME, COLORS, COUNT, LOCATE, POINT, FIND RELATIONSWEIGH IT:
       ABOUT A BIRD= [NAME, COLORS, COUNT, LOCATE, POINT, FIND RELATIONSWEIGH IT]
birdList(BIRD LIST):-
       bird(N,CP,CN,L,P,F,S),
       list birdBIRD LIST, N, CP, CN, L, P, F, S).
birdList birdNameLISTED BIRDITS NAME) :-
       nth0(0,LISTED BIRDITS NAME) .
birdList birdColor SLISTED BIRDITS COLOR$:-
        nth0(1,LISTED BIRDITS COLOR$.
birdList birdRaritWLISTED BIRDITS RARITY: -
        nth0(2,LISTED BIRDITS RARITY.
birdList birdClimeLISTED BIRDITS CLIME :-
        nth0(3,LISTED BIRDITS_CLIME).
birdList birdDirLISTED BIRDITS DIR :-
        nth0(4,LISTED BIRDITS DIR).
birdList birdFamil(%LISTED BIRDITS FAMIL):-
       nth0(5,LISTED BIRDITS FAMILY).
birdList birdSizeLISTED BIRDITS SIZE :-
        nth0(6,LISTED BIRDITS SIZE).
a birdList(ABOUT A BIRD: -
        a bird NAME, COLORS, COUNT, LOCATE, POINT, FIND RELATION SWEIGH IT,
        list birdABOUT A BIRDNAME, COLORS, COUNT, LOCATE, POINT, FIND RELATIONSWE
IGH IT).
a birdList( ,ABOUT A BIRD:-
        a birdListABOUT A BIRD.
a birdList ofFamilyITS RELATION$ABOUT A BIRD:-
        a bird offamilyNAME, COLORS, COUNT, LOCATE, POINT, ITS RELATION, SWEIGH IT,
        list bird ABOUT A BIRDNAME, COLORS, COUNT, LOCATE, POINT, ITS RELATION, WEI
GH IT).
a relationListOLD BIRD, RELATED BIRD: -
       birdList birdFamilyO(LD BIRD, THE FAM),
        a birdList ofFamilyT(HE FAM, RELATED BIRD).
 * THIRTEEN WAYS OF LOOKING AT A BLACKBIRD
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 * Among twenty snowy mountains,
 * The only moving thing
 * Was the eye of the blackbird.
 * II
 * I was of three minds,
 * Like a tree
 * In which there are three blackbirds
```

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* III
 * The blackbird whirled in the autumn winds.
 * It was a small part of the pantomime.
 * IV
 ^{\star} A man and a woman are one.
 ^{\star} A man and a woman and a
 * blackbird
 * Are one.
 * I do not know which to prefer,
 * The beauty of inflections
 * Or the beauty of innuendoes,
 * The blackbird whistling
 * Or just after.
 * VI
 * Icicles filled the long window
 * With barbaric glass.
 * The shadow of the blackbird
 * Crossed it, to and fro.
 * The mood
 * Traced in the shadow
 * An indecipherable cause.
 * O think men of Haddam,
 * Why do you imagine golden birds?
 * Do you not see how the blackbird
 * Walks around the feet
 * Of the women about you
 * VIII
 * I know noble accents
 * And lucid, inescapable rhythms;
 * But I know, too,
 * That the blackbird is involved
 * In what I know.
  . . .
 ^{\star} (same conflicts and confusions present themselves in VII; the same
 * easy and unsatisfying answers (new wings))
 * /
birdFamily dietFAMILY, small vegetarian):-
       FAMILY = "thrush";
       FAMILY = "swallow";
       FAMILY = "swift";
       FAMILY = "flycatcher;"
       FAMILY = "barbet".
birdFamily dietFAMILY, omnivorous) :-
       FAMILY = "tinamou";
       FAMILY = "partridge";
       FAMILY = "grouse";
       FAMILY = "guineafowl;"
       FAMILY = "woodpecker"
birdFamily dietFAMILY, pescatarian):-
       FAMILY = "egret";
```

```
FAMILY = "grebe";
        FAMILY = "coot";
        FAMILY = "duck";
        FAMILY = "shellduck";
        FAMILY = "qull";
        FAMILY = "albatross".
birdFamily typeFAMILY, carnivorous):-
        FAMILY = "hawk";
        FAMILY = "eagle";
        FAMILY = "vulture".
% Weigh a pile of feathers against an egg; measure wingspan in talons;
% look for stripes and count spots; compare speckling and distinguish
% blue hues
comparison_intensifie(MUM1, NUM2, INTS STR) :-
        integer(NUM1), integer(NUM2),
        DIFF = abs (NUM1 - NUM2),
        0 = DIFF_{\bullet}
        INTS STR = " not".
comparison_intensifie(MUM1, NUM2, INTS STR) :-
        integer(NUM1), integer(NUM2),
        DIFF = abs (NUM1 - NUM2),
        0 < DIFF, DIFF = < 2,
        INTS STR = " slightly".
comparison_intensifie(NUM1, NUM2, INTS STR) :-
        integer(NUM1), integer(NUM2),
        DIFF = abs (NUM1 - NUM2),
        2 < DIFF, DIFF = < 3,
        INTS STR = " somewhat":
comparison intensifie MUM1, NUM2, INTS STR :-
        integer(NUM1), integer(NUM2),
        DIFF = abs (NUM1 - NUM2),
        3 < DIFF, DIFF = < 4,
        INTS STR = "".
comparison_intensifie(MUM1, NUM2, INTS STR):-
        integer(NUM1), integer(NUM2),
        DIFF = abs (NUM1 - NUM2),
        4 < DIFF,
        INTS STR = " much".
comparison strNUM1, NUM2, COMP STR :-
        integer(NUM1), integer(NUM2),
        NUM1 > NUM2,
        comparison intensifie NUM1, NUM2, INTS STR),
        strs flatten([NTS STR," larger than], COMP STR).
comparison strNUM1, NUM2, COMP STR :-
        integer(NUM1), integer(NUM2),
        NUM1 < NUM2,
        comparison intensifie NUM1, NUM2, INTS STR,
        strs flatten([NTS STR," smaller than], COMP STR).
comparison_strNUM1, NUM2, COMP STR :-
        integer(NUM1), integer(NUM2),
        NUM1 = NUM2,
        COMP STR = " as large as"
```

```
% And now, a brief break for ode-singing -
bird chirps(["ki", "rik", "chi", "er", "tee", "oo"]).
% Ode to a Nightingale
     John Keats
은
% My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains
     My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk,
% Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains
응
     One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk:
  'Tis not through envy of thy happy lot
     But being too happy in thine happiness, -
        That though, light-winged Dryad of the trees
응
           In some melodious plot
응
       Of beechen green, and shadows numberless,
          Singest of summer in full-throated ease.
으
% O, for a drought of vintage! that hath been
     Cool'd a long age in the deep-delved earth,
% Tasting of Flora and the country green,
     Dance, and Provencal song, and sunburnt mirth!
% O for a beaker full of the warm South,
으
     Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene,
응
        With beaded bubbles winking at the brim,
           And purple-stained mouth;
     That I might drink, and leave the world unseen,
        And with thee fade away into the forest dim:
% Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget
     What thou among the leaves hast never known,
% The weariness, the fever, and the fret
    Here, where men sit and hear each other groan;
% Where palsy shakes a few, sad, last gray hairs,
     Where youth grows pale, and spectre-thin, and dies;
응
        Where but to think is to be full of sorrow
양
           And leaden-eyed despairs,
으
       Where Beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes,
         Or new Love pine at them beyond to-morrow.
% Away! away! for I will fly to thee,
     Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards,
% But on the viewless wings of Poesy,
     Though the dull brain perlexes and retards:
% Already with thee! tender is the night,
     And haply the Queen-Moon is on her throne,
응
        Cluster'd around by all her starry Fays;
           But here there is no light,
응
     Save what from heaven is with the breezes blown
응
        Through verdurous glooms and winding mossy ways
% I cannot see what flowers are at my feet,
     Now what soft incense hangs upon the boughs,
% But, in embalmed darkness, guess each sweet
     Wherewith the seasonable month endows
  The grass, the thicket, and the fruit-tree wild;
     White hawthorn and the pastoral eglantine;
응
        Fast fading violets cover'd up in leaves;
2
           And mid-May's eldest child,
     The coming musk-rose, full of dewy wine,
응
        THe murmurous haunt of flies on summer eves.
% Darkling I listen; and, for many a time
```

```
I have been half in love with easeful Death,
% Call'd him soft names in many a mused rhyme,
     To take into the air my quiet breath;
       Now more then ever seems it rich to die,
응
     To cease upon the midnight with no pain,
        While thou art pouring forth thy soul abroad
           In such an ecstasy!
     Still wouldst thou sing, and I have ears in vain-
        To thy high requiem become a sod.
% Thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird!
     No hungry generations thread thee down;
% The voice I hear this passing night was heard
     In ancient days by emperor and clown:
% Perhaps the self-same song that found a path
    Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
       She stood in tears amid the alien corn;
응
응
           The same that oft-times hath at intervels.
응
응
     Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam
은
        Of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn.
% Forlorn! the very word is like a bell
     To toll me back from thee to my sole self!
% Adieu! the fancy cannot cheat so well
     As she is fam'd to do, deceiving elf.
% Adieu! adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades
     Past the near meadows, over the still stream,
        Up the hill-side; and now 'tis buried deep
9
           In the next valley-glades:
응
    Was it a vision, or a waking dream?
       Fled is that music: -Do I wake or sleep?
% The sound of beak on wood,
% clear air, the sun-hot dirt;
% quick clicks frantic as footsteps.
% Elsewhere a chirping,
% as microwaves or cellphones do.
% (So sing thing, sing)
part phrasepart, LIST THE BIRDTALK ABOUT THAT: -
       birdList birdColorsL(IST THE BIRDALL THE BIRD,
       member([PART, ITS COLON], ALL THE BIRD,
       strs flatten([TS COLOR," ", PART], TALK ABOUT THAT.
a part phraseLIST THE BIRDTALK ABOUT IT:-
       a birdPart A PART),
       part phrase A PART, LIST THE BIRDTALK ABOUT IT.
% When they stop writing, they find that they are walking in a forest; I
% can't tell you who they are or hear what they are saying, but I can
% tell you about the leaves on the branches and the loam and orange
% light. Around them there are: 2 woodpeckers. 1 swallow. A vulture
% overhead and a swift in a bush.
comparative phraseLIST BIRD1,LIST BIRD2,COMP PHR: -
       birdList birdSizeL(IST BIRD1,B1 SIZE),
       birdList birdSizeL(IST BIRD2B2 SIZE),
```

```
comparison strE(1 SIZE, B2 SIZE, COMP STR),
        strs flatten(" is", COMP STR, COMP PHR).
numCompSentType$4).
% All this all is flipping a bunch of switches, but the right
% question i think is, what switches and why, how can we, with them,
% draw a bluebird or a draw a blackbird better
comparativeInfo sentence1 NAME, B2 NAME, COMP PHR, DESC1, DESC2, COMP SENT):-
        numCompSentTypesNUM SENT TYPE$,
        random between1, NUM SENT TYPESSENT TYPE, comparativeInfo sentenceH
NT TYPE B1 NAME B2 NAME COMP PHR DESC1, DESC2, COMP SENT).
comparativeInfo sentende, B1 NAME, B2 NAME, COMP PHR, DESC1, DESC2, COMP SENT):-
        strs flatten ("The ",B1 NAME, COMP PHR," the ",B2 NAME," with a ",DESC1,
" and ",DESC2,". "],COMP SENT).
comparativeInfo sentence, B1 NAME, B2 NAME, COMP PHR, DESC1, DESC2, COMP SENT): -
        strs flatten("The ",B1 NAME, " most closely resembles the,B2 NAME,"
but", COMP PHR, " it, with a "DESC1," and ", DESC2,". "], COMP SENT).
comparativeInfo_sentence, B1 NAME, B2 NAME, COMP PHR, DESC1, DESC2, COMP SENT):-
        strs flatten("With a ",DESC1," and ",DESC2,", the ",B1 NAME,COMP PHR"
the ",B2 NAME,". "],COMP SENT).
comparativeInfo_sentence,B1 NAME,B2 NAME,COMP PHR,DESC1,DESC2,COMP SENT):-
    strs_flatten("The ",B1 NAME,COMP PHR," the ",B2 NAME," and is notable
for its ",DESC1," and ",DESC2,". "],COMP SENT).
comparative sentence IST BIRD1, LIST BIRD2, COMP SENT):-
        birdList birdNameL(IST BIRD1, B1 NAME),
        birdList birdNameL(IST BIRD2B2 NAME),
        birdParts B PARTS,
        random member(PART1, B PARTS),
        delete(B PARTS, PART1, OTHER B PART$,
        random member(PART2,OTHER B PART$,
        part phrase PART1, LIST BIRD1, DESC1),
        part phrase PART2, LIST BIRD1, DESC2),
        comparative phraseL(IST BIRD1,LIST BIRD2,COMP PHR),
        comparativeInfo sentence1 NAME, B2 NAME, COMP PHR DESC1, DESC2, COMP SENT
) .
comparative sentence[LIST BIRD1,LIST BIRD2,COMP SENT):-
        comparative sentence (IST BIRD1, LIST BIRD2, COMP SENT).
numDescSentType$3).
descriptiveInfo sentenceIRD NAME BFAMILY, DESC1, DESC2, DESC SENT): -
        numDescSentTypesNUM SENT TYPE$,
        random between1, NUM SENT TYPESSENT TYPE,
        descriptiveInfo sentenceENT TYPEBIRD NAMEBFAMILY, DESC1, DESC2, DESC S
ENT).
descriptiveInfo_sentence, BIRD NAME_, DESC1, DESC2, DESC SENT: -
        strs flatten("The ",BIRD NAME," has a ",DESC1," and a ",DESC2,". "],DE
SC SENT) .
descriptiveInfo_sentenc@, BIRD NAME, , DESC1, DESC2, DESC SENT):-
        strs flatten("The ",BIRD NAME," is notable for its, DESC1," and its "
,DESC2,". "],DESC SENT).
descriptiveInfo sentence, BIRD NAME, [ITS FAMILY, DESC1, DESC2, DESC SENT): -
        strs flatten("A ",ITS FAMILY," with a ",DESC1," and a ",DESC2," is the
```

```
",BIRD NAME,". "],DESC SENT).
descriptive sentenc@LISTED BIRDDESC SENT):-
       birdList birdNameL(ISTED BIRDBIRD NAME,
       birdParts B PARTS),
       birdList birdFamilyL(ISTED BIRDBFAMILY),
       random member(PART1, B PARTS),
       delete(B PARTS, PART1, OTHER B PART$,
       random member(PART2,OTHER B PART$,
       part phrase PART1, LISTED BIRDDESC1),
       part phrase PART2, LISTED BIRDDESC2),
       descriptiveInfo sentenceIRD NAMEBFAMILY, DESC1, DESC2, DESC SENT).
identificatoryInfo senten¢ēART1 FEATURE PART1, PART2 FEATURE PART2, ID SENT
        strs flatten("One can be identified by its, "PART1 FEATURE" ", PART1
, " and its ", PART2 FEATURE" ", PART2, ". "], ID SENT).
identificatory sentende, ID SENT) :-
       birdParts B PARTS),
       random member(PART1, B PARTS),
       delete(B PARTS, PART1, OTHER B PART$,
       random member(PART2,OTHER B PART$,
       a partFeature MART1 FEATURE,
       a partFeaturePART2 FEATURE,
       identificatoryInfo sentenceART1 FEATURE PART1, PART2 FEATURE PART2,
 ID SENT) .
% There are estimated to be 19,000,000 mallards to 50 crested
% shellducks. Between 350 and 1500 scarlet banded barbets on the summit
% of a solitary Peruvian mountain to between 73.5 million and 216
% million great spotted woodpeckers, over 40,000,000 willow ptarmigans
% and 1679 flightless cormorants. Some billions, maybe hundreds of
% billions, overall. Someone sits on the rocky beach in rain-pants
% twisting bands round roughly feathered legs.
rarity advRarity"common", "often") .
rarity_advRarity"uncommon", "sometimes".
rarity_advRarity"rare", "occasionally".
rarity RaritylyRARE, RARELY) :-
       strs flatten(RARE, "ly"], RARELY).
clime somePlaceTHE CLIME THE PLACE: - clime climePlaceSHE CLIME POSSIBLE PLA
CES), random member(THE PLACE, POSSIBLE PLACE).
clime someOtherPlaceTHE CLIMETHAT PLACEANOTHER PLACE: - clime climePlaceSTH
E CLIME, POSSIBLE PLACES, delete(POSSIBLE PLACESTHAT PLACEREMAINING PLACES, ra
ndom member(ANOTHER PLACEREMAINING PLACE).
% 8 COUNT
% Charles Bukowski
% from my bed
% I watch
% 3 birds
% on a telephone
% wire.
% one flies
% off.
```

```
% then
% another.
% one is left,
% then
% it too
% is gone
% my typewriter is
% tombstone still.
% and I am
% reduced to bird
% watching.
% just thought I'd
% let you
% know,
% fucker.
distribution sentenc@ISTED BIRDDIST SENT :-
       birdList birdNameL(ISTED BIRDNAME FOR EM,
       birdList birdRarityL(ISTED BIRD, [HOW MANY]),
       birdList_birdDirL(ISTED_BIRDPOINT WHERE,
       birdList birdClimeL(ISTED BIRD, [WHAT WEATHER,),
       clime somePlaceW(HAT WEATHERWHERE),
       clime someOtherPlaceW(HAT WEATHERWHERE, WHERE ELSE,
       rarity advRarityHOW MANY, HOW MANYLY,
       desc name (cardDirPOINT WHERE WHERE POINTED,
       capitalize firstN(AME FOR ENTHEM NAMED),
       distributionInfo sentencemem NAMEDHOW MANYLYWHERE POINTEDWHERE,WHE
RE ELSE DIST SENT) .
distributionInfo sentenceHEM NAMEDHOW MANYLYWHERE POINTEDWHERE, WHERE ELSE
DIST SENT: -
       strs flatten (THEM NAMED"s can ", HOW MANYLY" be found in , WHERE POIN
TED, " ", WHERE, " or ", WHERE ELSE, ". "], DIST SENT).
 * THIRTEEN WAYS OF LOOKING AT A BLACKBIRD
 * Wallace Stevens
 * T
 * Among twenty snowy mountains,
 * The only moving thing
 * Was the eye of the blackbird.
 * II
 * I was of three minds,
 * Like a tree
 * In which there are three blackbirds
 * III
 * The blackbird whirled in the autumn winds.
 * It was a small part of the pantomime.
 * IV
 * A man and a woman
 * Are one.
 * A man and a woman and a blackbird
 * Are one.
```

```
* I do not know which to prefer,
* The beauty of inflections
* Or the beauty of innuendoes,
* The blackbird whistling
 * Or just after.
* VI
* Icicles filled the long window
* With barbaric glass.
 * The shadow of the blackbird
* Crossed it, to and fro.
 * The mood
 * Traced in the shadow
 * An indecipherable cause.
* VII
* O think men of Haddam,
* Why do you imagine golden birds?
* Do you not see how the blackbird
^{\star} Walks around the feet
\star Of the women about you
* VIII
* I know noble accents
 * And lucid, inescapable rhythms;
 * But I know, too,
 * That the blackbird is involved
 * In what I know.
 * IX
* When the blackbird flew out of sight,
* It marked the edge
* Of one of many circles.
* X
* At the sight of blackbirds
 * Flying in green light,
* Even the bawds of euphony
 * Would cry out sharply.
 * XI
 * He rode over Connecticut
 * In a glass coach.
* Once, a fear pierced him,
 * In that he mistook
 * The shadow of his equipage
* For blackbirds.
* XII
* The river is moving.
* The blackbird must be flying.
* XIII
* It was evening all afternoon.
 * It was snowing
 * And it was going to snow.
 * The blackbird sat
 * In the cedar-limbs.
* /
% Some birds names are people's names. But to invent the names of birds,
% named after people, would requiring inventing people, and that is
```

```
% beyond the scope of this particular project.
ofBirds ofTypes tex(t, ,[],"").
ofBirds ofTypes tex(LIST BIRD, LIST BIRD, [comparative OTHER TYPE, THE TEXT]:
       comparative sentence (IST BIRD1 LIST BIRD2 COMP SENT),
       ofBirds ofTypes tex(LIST BIRD1,LIST BIRD2OTHER TYPESREMAINING TEXT,
       string concat(COMP SENT, REMAINING TEXTTHE TEXT).
ofBirds ofTypes textLIST BIRD1LIST BIRD2 [identificatoryQTHER TYPE$, THE TEX
T):-
       identificatory sentence IST BIRD, ID SENT),
       ofBirds ofTypes tex(LIST BIRD1,LIST BIRD2OTHER TYPESREMAINING TEXT,
       string concat(ID SENT, REMAINING TEXTTHE TEXT).
ofBirds ofTypes tex(LIST BIRD, LIST BIRD, [distribution OTHER TYPE, THE TEXT)
       distribution sentence (ST BIRD1, DIST SENT),
       ofBirds ofTypes tex(LIST BIRD, LIST BIRD, OTHER TYPE, REMAINING TEXT,
       string concat(DIST SENTREMAINING TEXTTHE TEXT) .
ofBirds_ofTypes_tex(LIST BIRD1,LIST BIRD2 [descriptiveOTHER TYPE$,THE TEXT):
       descriptive sentence(IST BIRD1, DESC SENT),
       ofBirds ofTypes textLIST BIRD1,LIST BIRD2OTHER TYPESREMAINING TEXT,
       string concat(DESC SENT, REMAINING TEXTTHE TEXT).
% For a birdwatcher, we ought to say something about the males and
% females - more often than not one large, one small, one resplendant,
% one gray fluff - but for nonexistent birds we will do nothing of the
% sort
comparative text[LIST BIRD1,LIST BIRD2,THE TEXT):-
       birdList birdNameL(IST BIRD1, A NAME),
       string upper(A NAME, A TITLE),
       COMP TEXT PATTERN [comparative, identificatory, distribution],
       ofBirds ofTypes textL(ST BIRD1,LIST BIRD2,COMP TEXT PATTERNCOMP TEXT)
       strs flatten(A TITLE, '\n', COMP TEXT, '\n \n'], THE TEXT).
% Don't ask me about existent birds. I own the latest
% edition of the Sibley Guide, but have only used it to
% identify some kind of swallow that was filling up the nearby trees,
% and one common crane. I took a class on animal diversity and we did a
% unit on birds of paradise - their varying calls, the particular
% excesses of their tails and plumage - but I skipped class that week
% and never got around to making up the reading. I did like birds of
% prey when 8 or 9, but mostly because of their speed and killing. But I
% do stop, even when a little late, to stare a moment at a thrush in a
% tree, or to watch a chicken, it's head bouncing up with grubs.
ofBird ofTypes text,[],"").
% I did airplanes though - the two engined, the four-engined, the now
% mostly extinct three-engined; the curve of nose telling Airbus from
% Boeing; the presence or absence of winglets
ofBird ofTypes textLIST BIRD [identificatoryQTHER TYPE$, THE TEXT):-
       identificatory sentence (ST BIRDID SENT),
       ofBird ofTypes textLIST BIRDOTHER TYPE$REMAINING TEXT,
       string concat(ID SENT, REMAINING TEXTTHE TEXT) .
ofBird ofTypes textLIST BIRD [distribution OTHER TYPES, THE TEXT]:-
       distribution sentence(IST BIRDDIST SENT),
       ofBird ofTypes textLIST BIRDOTHER TYPE$REMAINING TEXT,
       string concat(DIST SENTREMAINING TEXTTHE TEXT).
ofBird ofTypes textLIST BIRD [descriptiveOTHER TYPES, THE TEXT):-
```

```
descriptive sentence(IST BIRD, DESC SENT),
       ofBird ofTypes textLIST BIRDOTHER TYPESREMAINING TEXT,
       string concat(DESC SENT, REMAINING TEXTTHE TEXT) .
descriptive textLISTED BIRDTHE TEXT):-
       birdList birdNameL(ISTED BIRDA NAME),
       string upper(A NAME, A TITLE),
       DESC TEXT PATTERN [descriptive, identificatory, distribution],
       ofBird ofTypes textL(ISTED BIRDDESC TEXT PATTERNDESC TEXT),
       strs flatten(A TITLE, '\n', DESC TEXT, '\n \n'], THE TEXT).
% Caged Bird
% BY MAYA ANGELOU
% A free bird leaps
% on the back of the wind
% and floats downstream
% till the current ends
% and dips his wing
% in the orange sun rays
% and dares to claim the sky.
% But a bird that stalks
% down his narrow cage
% can seldom see through
% his bars of rage
% his wings are clipped and
% his feet are tied
% so he opens his throat to sing.
% The caged bird sings
% with a fearful trill
% of things unknown
% but longed for still
% and his tune is heard
% on the distant hill
% for the caged bird
% sings of freedom.
% The free bird thinks of another breeze
% and the trade winds soft through the sighing trees
% and the fat worms waiting on a dawn bright lawn
% and he names the sky his own
% But a caged bird stands on the grave of dreams
% his shadow shouts on a nightmare scream
% his wings are clipped and his feet are tied
% so he opens his throat to sing.
% The caged bird sings
% with a fearful trill
% of things unknown
% but longed for still
% and his tune is heard
% on the distant hill
% for the caged bird
% sings of freedom.
first_bird [BIRD] , WORDS) :-
       a birdListBIRD),
       descriptive textB(IRD, WORDS).
new birds 0, WHAT OLD BIRDSRELATED BIRDSRELATION WORDS: -
       maplist(a relationListWHAT OLD BIRD$RELATED BIRD$,
```

make pairs RELATED BIRDSWHAT OLD BIRDSRELATED PAIR\$,
maplist(comparative textRELATED PAIRSRELATION WORD\$.

```
% Surfin' Bird
% THE TRASHMEN
% A-well-a, everybody's heard about the bird
% Bird, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
% A-well-a, bird, bird, bird, the bird is the word
% A-well-a, bird, bird, well, the bird is the word
% A-well-a, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
% A-well-a, bird, bird, belight the bird is the word % A-well-a, bird, bird, b-bird's the word % A-well-a, bird, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
% A-well-a, bird, bird, well, the bird is the word
% A-well-a, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
% A-well-a, don't you know about the bird
% Well, everybody knows that the bird is the word
% A-well-a, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
% A-well-a
% A-well-a, everybody's heard about the bird
% Bird, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
% A-well-a, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
\mbox{\ensuremath{\$}} A-well-a, bird, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
\mbox{\ensuremath{\$}} A-well-a, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
% A-well-a, bird, bird, bird, b-bird's the word % A-well-a, bird, bird, bird, b-bird's the word % A-well-a, bird, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
% A-well-a, bird, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
% A-well-a, don't you know about the bird
% Well, everybody's talking about the bird
% A-well-a, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
% A-well-a, bird
% Surfin' bird
% Pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa
% Pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Ooma-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Oom-oom-oom-ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow, papa-oom-oom
% Oom-ooma-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Ooma-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-a-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow, ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow, ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-oom-oom-oom-ooma-mow-mow
% Oom-oom-oom-ooma-mow-mow
% Ooma-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow, ooma-mow-mow
% Well, don't you know about the bird
\% Well, everybody knows that the bird is the word \% A-well-a, bird, bird, b-bird's the word
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow
% Papa-ooma-mow-mow, papa-ooma-mow-mow...
new birds HOW MANY WHAT OLD BIRDS NEW BIRDS NEW WORDS :-
```

new_birds(HOW MANY, WHAT OLD BIRD\$NEW BIRD\$ NEW WORD\$):HOW MANY > 0,

```
numlist(1, HOW MANY, NEW NUMBER$),
       maplist(a birdListNEW NUMBERSFRESH BIRD$,
       maplist(a relationListWHAT OLD BIRD$RELATED BIRD$,
       make pairs RELATED BIRDSWHAT OLD BIRDSRELATED PAIR$,
       maplist(comparative textRELATED PAIRSRELATION WORDS,
       maplist(descriptive textERESH BIRD$FRESH WORD$,
        append(FRESH BIRDSRELATED BIRDSNEW BIRDS,
        append(RELATION WORDSFRESH WORDSNEW WORDS).
% Something i think i am particularly troubled by is a sense of
% mechanicity - not so much that I am a mechanichal thing (as my
% language is, as my mathematics and metaphor and desiring), but that i
% am a particularly small and poorly made one, a few rusting pulleys
% roped together and held up by tape and cardboard. Birds strike me as
% the sort of machines - for watching from trees, for flapping and odd
% song - that i might enjoy being.
fibonacci_bird$1, [[BIRD, WORDS]], [[BIRD, WORDS]]):-
        first bird(BIRD], WORDS).
fibonacci bird$N, ALL BIRDS WITH WORD, SNEW PAIR$ :-
       N >= 2,
       NMONE is N - 1,
       NMTWO is N - 2,
        fibonacci NMTWO, FIB NMTWO,
        fibonacci bird $NMONE, ALL OLD BIRD SOLD BIRDS WITH WORDS,
       maplist(get headOLD BIRDS WITH WORDSJUST BIRDS,
       new birds FIB NMTWQ JUST BIRDS NEW BIRDS NEW WORDS,
       make pairs NEW BIRDS NEW WORDS NEW PAIRS,
       append(ALL OLD BIRD$NEW PAIR$ALL BIRDS WITH WORD)S.
lotsOfBirdWord$N):-
% "Lightening -
        fibonacci birdsN, THE BIRDS WORDS),
% Heron's
       maplist(get secondTHE BIRDS WORDSTHE WORDS),
% cry
       strs flatten THE WORDS LOTS OF WORDS,
% Stabs
       writef(LOTS OF WORD$.
% the
birdWords():-
% darkness"
        lotsOfBirdWords(7).
% Freebird
% LYNRYD SKYNYRD
% If I leave here tomorrow
% Would you still remember me?
% For I must be traveling on now
% 'Cause there's too many places I've got to see.
% But if I stayed here with you, girl,
% Things just couldn't be the same.
% 'Cause I'm as free as a bird now,
% And this bird you can not change, oh, oh, oh, oh.
% And this bird you can not change.
% And this bird you can not change.
% Lord knows I can't change.
```

```
% Bye, bye, baby, it's been a sweet love, yeah,
% Though this feeling I can't change.
% But please don't take it so badly,
% 'Cause Lord knows I'm to blame.
%
8 But if I stayed here with you, girl,
% Things just couldn't be the same.
% 'Cause I'm as free as a bird now,
% And this bird you'll never change, oh, oh, oh, oh.
% And this bird you cannot change.
% And this bird you cannot change.
% Lord knows, I can't change.
% Lord, help me, I can't change.
% Lord, I can't change.
% Won't you fly high, free bird, yeah?
```