



THE SYSTEM OF MAP AND
IN HOMEOPATHY

by

Dr. Bhawisha and Dr. Shachindra Joshi

Acknowledgments

This book is dedicated to the spirit of Birds!

If on reading the book you find yourself enjoying the experience, particularly in relation to the flow, credit goes to our dear friend Graz. As our major critic, her contribution to the language gives the book a solid backbone. She has ensured that every word we have written can be well understood, the expression of our ideas is exact and the information we have provided is sufficiently detailed. We are thankful for her selfless dedication to the variety of tasks she has been prepared to take on, her keenness to bring out the best in us and her perseverance with homeopathy.

Our clinical assistants, Dr. Zainab Jawadwala and Dr. Jinal Shah deserve full credit for their painstaking help in gathering information, editing out what is unimportant and proof-reading with endless enthusiasm, eagerness and readiness to walk that extra mile. Dr. Mishkaat Hashmi has helped us with case transcriptions and picture collections while assisting us in the clinic. Dr. Preeti Girish, our close friend and associate has helped edit our cases to make them reader friendly.

Dr. Amol Sangekar, a dear friend, occupational therapist, wildlife enthusiast and an avid photographer has shared beautiful clicks from his personal collection of these magnificent birds, some of which we have used, including the pelican on the cover.

Jan Scholten the pioneer of the concept and use of the Periodic Table in Homeopathy deserves special credit. We will always be indebted to him. We are grateful for his kind words, his inspiration and his precious friendship.

As is ever the case, our patients have been the greatest of all teachers and deserve our deepest gratitude.

Dr. Bhawisha Joshi M.D (Hom) & Dr. Shachindra Joshi M.D. (Hom)

References

Zoological understanding about the animals has been studied from the following sources

- Online encyclopedia Britannica
- Wikipedia online encyclopedia
- Online - The Cornell lab of ornithology
- Online - National Geographic
- Images - Royalty free pictures online, flickr.com, Flickr, Pinterest, ebird, Wikipedia

Homeopathic references:

- Quick Book of Minerals & Animals by Dr. Bhawisha Joshi and Dr. Shachindra Joshi
2013 edition.
- Homeopathy & Patterns in Mammals by Dr. Bhawisha Joshi and Dr. Shachindra Joshi
2016 edition.
- Homeopathy and Minerals by Jan Scholten, M.D. 1993 edition, Netherlands.
- Homeopathy and the Elements by Jan Scholten M.D. 1996 edition, Netherlands.
- Wonderful Plants, Jan Scholten, M.D. 2013 edition, Netherlands.
- Provings.info by late Jeorg Wichmann for remedy information.
- Most of our bird understanding has been derived from clinical work and studying bird
behavior.

Abbreviations

We/ I: Dr. Bhawisha & Dr. Shachindra Joshi

E.g.: For example

HG: Hand gesture

D: Doctor

P / Pt: Patient

g: Grams

kg: Kilograms

lbs: Pounds

cm: Centimeters

m: Meters

km: Kilometers

km/hr: Kilometers / hour

l: Length

ft: Feet

in: Inches

LHD - Level of human development

A/f - Ailments from

BP: Blood pressure

MIL: Mother in law

DIL: Daughter in law

SIL: Sister in law

FIL: Father in law

Col.: Column

AKA: Also known as

Table of Contents

SECTION 1 - PHILOSOPHY OF M-A-P SYSTEM

Introduction.....	7
Homeopathy - A system of Models, Maps and Patterns.....	11
The System of Levels - Levels of Human Development.....	39
How to find the levels in a case	54
Understanding the number code.....	57
The Base level - vertebrate vs invertebrate.....	—
62	
18 Columns.....	65
Quick table of columns.....	86
The importance of numbers and characteristics.....	94
Some important bird terminology	95
Periodic table.....	~... 98
SECTION 2 - ILLUSTRATIVE CASES Case 1	101
Case 2	129
Case 3.....	
.....	
....	146
SECTION 3 - BIRDS IN NATURE AND THEIR HUMAN REFLECTIONS	
General Bird Characteristics and Themes.....	175
Birds of different levels.....	183
Birds of level 3/3	
Caprimulgiformes (Oil bird, Potoo, Nightjar, Frogmouth, etc.).....	185
Mesitornithiformes (Meseite).....	191
Pterocliiformes (Sandgrouse).....	193
Galliformes (Guineafowl, Quail, Chachalacas, Malleefowl, Peacock, Turkey, etc.)	196
Individual Phasianidae (Chicken, Quail, Pheasants, Turkey, Peafowl)	202
Differentiating common Galliformes birds	210

Opisthocomiformes (Hoatzin).....	212
Eurypygiformes (Kagu and Sunbittern).....	215
Passeriformes (Tit, Mynah, Finch, Robin, Turdus, Sparrow, Swallow, Crow, etc.)	219
Common Passeri birds in chart form	224
Paradisidae (Birds of Paradise).....	240
Corvidae (Jay, Magpie, Crow, Raven, etc.).....	244
Quick Comparison Chart - Level 3.....	257
Birds of level 3/4	
Tinamiformes (Tinamou).....	258
Coliiformes (Mouse bird)	261
Leptosomiformes (Cuckoo roller).....	264
Trogoniformes (Trogon and Quetzal).....	266
Piciformes	270
Pici	
I Picides (Woodpecker, Piculet, Wryneck, Flicker, Sapsucker, Honeyguide)	274
Ramphastides (Barbet, Toucan, Aracari).....	280
I Galbuli	
I Bucconidae (Puffbird, Monklet, Nunbird).....	285
Galbulidae (Jacamar).....	286
Struthioniformes (Kiwi, Emu, Rhea, Cassowary, Ostrich)	288
I Table of comparison of Struthioniformes	297
Cariamiformes (Seriema)	299
Coraciiformes (Roller, Tody, Kingfisher, Kookaburra, Bee-eater, etc.)	302
Bucerotiformes (Hombill, Hoopoe)	314
Quick Comparison Chart - Level 4	
321	
Birds of level 3/5	
Columbiformes (Pigeon, Dove)	322
Musophagiformes (Turaco, Go-away bird)	330
Cuculiformes (Koel, Cuckoo, Roadrunner, etc.)	332

Otidiformes (Bustard).....	337
Apodiformes (Swift, Tree-swift, Hummingbird)	339
Psittaciformes (Lorikeet, Parakeet, Budgerigar, Parrot, Macaw, Kea, Cockatoo, etc.)	446
I Proving themes of <i>Melopsitacus undulatus</i>	353
SEA BIRDS Sea Birds - Characteristics and Themes	364
Differentiating Sea birds from Raptors	367
Phoenicopteriformes (Flamingo)	368
Podicipediformes (Grebe).....	372
Gruiformes (Fintfoot, Coot, Rail, Crane, etc.).....	374
Ciconiiformes (Stork, Adjutant).....	386
Anseriformes (Duck, Goose, Swan, Screamer, Magpie goose).....	392
I Table of comparison - Duck, Goose, Swan-----	411
Charadriiformes (Auk, Puffin, Stilt, Curlew, Tern, Gull, Skua, etc.).....	412
I Table of comparison - Skua, Gull, Tern, Skimmer	430
Pelecaniformes (Hamerkop, Spoonbill, Ibis, Heron, Pelican, etc.)	431
I Table of comparison of Pelecaniformes.....	447
Procellariiformes (Fulmar, Shearwater, Albatross, Petrel, etc.)	448
I Table of comparison of Procellariiformes	460
Sphenisciformes (Penguin).....	461
Suliformes (Booby, Gannet, Cormorant, Frigate)	467
I Table of comparison of Suliformes	477
Gaviiformes (Loon)	478
Phaethontiformes (Tropic bird).....	481
Quick Comparison Chart - Level 5	484
Birds of level 3/6L	
Common Raptor Themes	486
Falconiformes (Kestrel, Forest falcon, Hobby, Falcon, Caracara, etc.).....	488
Strigiformes (Bam owl, Pygmy owl, Great grey owl, Snowy owl, Great horned owl, Tawny owl, etc.)	501

Accipitriformes	529
Harrier.....	534
Kite.....	535
Osprey.....	
539	
Hawk (Buteo, Sparrowhawk, Goshawk, Buzzard, etc.).....	542
Secretary bird	
551	
Vulture (Andean condor, Lammergeier, Griffon, Turkey vulture, etc.).....	
553	
Eagle (Golden eagle, Bald eagle, White- tailed eagle, etc.).....	566
Table of comparison - All Raptors.....	580
All Birds in Quick Chart form -.....	583
Appendix of Birds (Common names, Zoological names).....	618
Avian Classification according to Levels	635



Philosophy of the MAP system

Introduction

This book represents the culmination of eight years' hard work during which we gradually slotted together observations from clinical experience to reveal a series of significant and useful patterns. Figuratively, with the book's release, we can finally free ourselves from the entanglements and entrapments we encountered along the way, arising from a desire to share our research including the sense we have made of it. The Quick book followed by the Mammal book, released three years ago, were stepping-stones along the way, setting a direction for the MAP system.

Currently we are in a position to review our case results with some satisfaction and amazement. Being aware of just how much it is possible to learn from each and every case, it is almost tempting to focus on the clinic alone without the writing, teaching or publishing. It has been quite a challenge to deconstruct and explain our thought processes on paper. The system we have devised has now become second nature, helping us to focus on the crux of each case and arrive at possible remedies with far more ease, precision and speed. Over the years, this system has evolved and slotted together for us through the cases we have treated - the successful ones, but even more so, the less successful ones that we chose to reassess.

Working with the birds has been pure pleasure. We feel a karmic connection to them. I recall telling Bettina (our Hungarian assistant and clinical observer) in 2016 that I had a good grip on mammal pictures and now needed to see more bird cases. The birds started to fly in from the very next day in all sizes, shapes, genders and shades!

Returning to this book, it has three sections - Philosophy, Cases and Birds

1. The first section reveals our philosophy underpinning our system of MAP. We explain the entire journey - our process of discovery leading to the creation of this system. We then go on to explain the various elements and components of the system and how to use or implement it in practice.
2. In the second section we present some cases - practical illustrations of how we use the system and arrive at a remedy. This being a bird book, all these cases involve bird prescriptions.
3. The third section focuses on birds! We follow a pattern from general to specific, starting with themes common to all birds followed by their zoological classification. We then go on to explain each existing Bird Order, chapter by chapter. Under each order, we describe the important families in detail, and within each family, the important bird species, frequently prescribed bird species and their remedies.

We have followed a pattern of ascending order. Hence bird orders belonging to level 3 are followed by those that belong to levels 4, 5, and finally 6.

Please note that as birds are vertebrates, they start at base level 3. The predominant levels in birds start from 3 and go through to 6. The orders have been described in this ascending order.

If you are a new reader the above-mentioned details of the layout may be confusing, but do not worry as you will understand all of this once you have read the first section on philosophy and the system.

At the end of the book we have provided flow charts for each bird order to give the reader a crisp and precise summary for each bird group at a glance. These charts also provide a comparison of birds at a quick glance.

So, what is different in our particular understanding of birds or any other animal remedies?

When you read the philosophy and cases section you will see that our way of prescribing bird remedies is scientific, holistic and clinical.

Scientific - this means that we have considered zoological classification, natural habitat and behaviour in the process of understanding the remedy picture. It also means that we have a clear, logical and empirical way of understanding the human being as well as a logical case-taking method to map the patient's personality that will lead to finding and choosing the similitum.

Holistic - we have considered the picture of the bird in toto: its natural behaviour, proving symptoms, any past clinical experiences, etc. This is important, as to rely only upon our human connection to these birds, or on folklore, or patient connections to the source, can be single-faceted and can have the potential to mislead.

Clinical - wherever possible we have considered any previous clinical experience of the remedy that we, or others, have had in order to enhance and create a complete picture of each remedy picture.

For those who are new to animal remedies we hope this book will open up new possibilities for you. For those already using our system, we anticipate that it will contribute to the further widening of your horizons.

A few words about our system:

The MAP system is a unique, premier endeavour to understand all the existing components of the universe and discover their position on a map so that these can be used in homeopathy. So far, we have managed to plot minerals, animals and some plants, but we intend to continue applying this approach to further potential substances (e.g. gems, ores, imponderables, heavenly bodies, etc.) to achieve as complete a grid as is possible.

Hence, we perceive the grid to have universal potential.

The system can be used by everyone and along with every other style of practice:

Upon reading this book, we hope you will discover the inclusive nature of the MAP system. This was developed and took shape in our own clinic through our experience and clinical practice. Hence, it is a reflection of the evolution of our scientific endeavours, as well as our own personal and professional growth and development.

In our view, MAP, as a system, has the potential for each practitioner to coherently merge it with other existing systems or approaches that they may be using. Such a merger will create the possibility of a deeper understanding of the human condition in general because the crux of the process is to understand each patient's energy pattern through their story in various situations and to attempt to place that pattern on a grid that is universally applicable.

The stories and situations that people describe about themselves, those happy and difficult moments, those decisions they make, are all reflections of their deep inner pattern.

Nothing is accidental. Hence, such stories of lives are not just of utmost importance but also an easy and direct way into the human energy pattern.

Consequently, case-taking becomes an easy, short and direct pathway through stories into the inner energy pattern.

Special Note to the reader:

Homosexuality or gender fluidity or gender preferences are the norm in several species of the animal kingdom. Please bear in mind that as writers and as homeopaths, we have mentioned it in groups wherever it is a strong feature and it could also be a part of the human feature in certain groups too. We are neither judgmental about this feature nor is it a positive or negative trait. It is also not a pathological feature, simply a personality trait.

Prejudices, Judgments and Notions - A word of caution:

When we finally arrive at a remedy for a person, especially an animal remedy, there is a natural tendency to start comparing ourselves (or our patients) with the chosen remedy. This can often happen in cultures where the remedy name must be disclosed to the patient, or in the case of homeopaths who are treating themselves or being treated by fellow homeopaths.

The animal remedy that we need, or that heals us, does not define us. It resonates with that pattern that we have. There are many counterparts for that pattern, as we have already established in earlier books - that there are plants and minerals with equivalent counterparts of the pattern. Often, if we identify with the animal, we can become judgmental about ourselves based on whether we like that particular animal or not. Patients may do the same and this can actually get in the way of the healing.

Each human being and each animal, or plant, or mineral, has its own place in the universe, a reason to exist and a contribution to make towards an ecosystem. Hence each is valuable in its own place.

Our prejudices about any particular animal should not get in the way of our prescribing, or personally taking the remedy, if needed. We must be able to explain this logic to our patients.

Homeopathy - A System of Models, Maps and Patterns

Homeopathy is a system of medicine. Systems can be natural or man-made: central heating or air conditioning, the functioning of a small business, the distribution of mail, the water and nitrogen cycles, the circulation of blood or hormones, traffic lights, mechanical timepieces, are all descriptions of organised systems. They all involve an organised collection of interrelated and interdependent parts, where humans have either devised or perceived there to be a definite purpose or function interlinking the elements depending on whether they are man-made or natural.

Whether we accept it or not, the human mind tends to recognise and follow patterns of any and all phenomena systemically. This, in turn, provides the possibility of a systematic understanding of those phenomena. We perceive the universe in a systemic way. Such perceptions bring order to what otherwise would seem chaotic or random. It is like connecting the elements or dots on a piece of paper to make a picture. Of course, there are people who believe that those dots were already connected, and humans have just happened upon or discovered them. Whichever way around it is, the fact remains that when we can collectively agree that a system is reproducible and predictable experientially in its function, it can become useful. For a system to be reproducible and predictable, it must have a definite structure and rhythm that can help with any kind of decision-making involving that system.

The human body is made up of several systems. For example, anatomy and physiology involve a set of maps and models encompassing the systems which comprise the functioning of human beings. We would consider it insufficient to describe the human being solely as a collection of discrete cells when these cells exist within tissue; tissues occur within organs; and organs exist within systems (nervous, circulatory, excretory or endocrine), and many more within the body. These systems are interconnected leading to some (albeit limited) understanding of the way we function as an organism.

It is important to explain the need to develop further models and maps of the systems that currently constitute 'the human being' for homeopathy, in addition to the ones that are already established and in use, i.e. *Materia Medica* and the *Repertory*. There can be many approaches to taking a case in order to understand a patient's unique personality and process. One of these would be to take a systemic and thus systematic approach to taking and receiving the case and in addition, to treat the human personality as a system in itself. All of this is relevant to the story of the emergence of the Joshis' M-A-P system. Like the physiological systems in our body, we all have a complex intertwined story, alive

and glowing, which expresses itself to the world at every moment, yearning to be understood, or waiting to be helped, when there is a problem. Like the physical systems of the body, emotions arise from different components, which are neither discrete nor separate from each other. They are all connected together by a single thread comprising a single strong recognisable pattern.

The story of M-A-P

We began our practice 20-25 yrs. ago, equipped with basic knowledge of some remedies (as groups of symptoms) and armed with an intention to look out for ways to deepen our understanding of them. Our premise was that a deeper appreciation and comprehension of remedy pictures would lead to much more accurate and successful prescribing. A sure-shot approach could provide a better way of assessing the action of each prescription and thus reduce the constant dilemma of wondering whether the remedy was being effective or not. The conglomeration of symptoms in each remedy picture was important, yet we felt that there must be something more than this, waiting to be discovered. We began by exploring the minerals, followed by imponderables, then plants and finally the animal kingdom. The idea of M-A-P didn't come to us immediately or even suddenly; this wasn't how it started. Rather, the whole story began as it does for most beginners embarking on practice, with a superficial acquaintance with just a few randomly chosen remedies together with their associated symptoms. Yet the human mind doesn't work that way, it works in patterns and understands things in patterns.

Prior to 2006-07 we had perceived each kingdom to be discrete in its patterns - yet distinctly different from the other kingdoms. At that time, we still subscribed to the belief that 'a remedy was for life'. All these factors contributed to us having a major focus on getting the right kingdom by asking the 'right' questions. This was hard work and subsequently exhausting for both us and our patients. Our respect goes to all the other 'sensation' homeopaths, sharing such beliefs during that period, who must have been going through similar experiences. Then we had a breakthrough in 2006-07 as we began to see connections between the mineral and animal kingdoms.

By 2008 our animal cases, (the ones that previously had done well over some years on mineral prescriptions) were getting better and we began to revisit all of those cases. This study led to our being able to see common patterns between these two kingdoms and, arising from this, there emerged the possibility of classifying animals using the same grid as the minerals (the periodic table), with a further hint of a possibility that this grid might even provide a universal framework for all the kingdoms. From earlier different cases, we had even begun to notice connections between minerals and plants,

as well as between plants and animals. An example was a successfully prescribed case of Mentha. This was based on well-chosen rubrics and our understanding of plants. Yet we were also seeing clear rubrics for Aurum and in addition, themes of Haeliatus leucocephalus (Bald eagle). Such connections between Aurum, Mentha and Eagle would continue to gnaw away in our minds, particularly as we could also cite several other such combinations and connections.

The possibility of using the same grid for all three kingdoms has stimulated us to work on plants too. Taking the Mentha example, this plant belongs to the Order Lamiales in the Clade Asteridae and we have currently placed it in the 6th row of the periodic Table, the same row as the mineral Aurum (more detailed explanations of all this will follow in subsequent chapters). This is not surprising because it has felt as if they have been throwing themselves at us, or occasionally peeping through, waiting to be discovered! From 2008 onwards, we focussed on discovering links and patterns between the kingdoms. By 2011 we had realized that bringing all these patterns together onto one grid is similar to having a map. A map allows you to pinpoint a location - given a comparison between distinctive features on the map vis a vis the actual features that you can identify around you in the terrain, or alternatively by using a system of coordinates. Only recently (2016) did it dawn on us that the word MAP, somewhat conveniently, happens to be an acronym for Mineral, Animal and Plant.

Our work on plants is still in progress as we find ourselves currently still in the grip of the animal kingdom (pun intended) but we hope that a plant book will eventually follow.

Of Repertory and Materia Medica

Back in our student days, each tutor had a different approach to case-taking which was fine, but at the end of the process there was no 'level playing field' or third position (neutral 'observer' against which to cross reference - consisting of sufficient clear criteria), that could provide a realistic possibility to debate, differentiate and compare the merits of any potential prescription sufficiently and sensibly. So, for the same patient one person could propose giving Sepia - cuttle fish from the mollusc family - while another would propose giving Lachesis - the most venomous viper from the reptilian family. Each proposal could seem to have equivalent validity. This gave rise to questions such as, "when I practice, do I look at the restlessness and prescribe Sepia, or do I go with left-sidedness and haemorrhagic tendency, such as blue-black ecchymotic spots, and prescribe Lachesis?" The existing hierarchy of symptoms was not necessarily sufficient to establish guidelines to resolve this. This is still a common issue frequently faced by many homeopaths - which group of symptoms to choose because each group will result in a different remedy.

Though the Repertory provides an array of mental symptoms, when learning to use it, we may not necessarily be in a position to identify or follow the thread that links any particular array. This could also explain why a significant proportion of beginners find it difficult to memorise *Materia medica* or aspects of the Repertory. But if we were to take an approach that involves understanding the common features of remedies thematically in groups - such as those of spiders, halogens, metals, snakes, to give but a few examples - we can reach a better place from which to perceive comparisons and patterns. We are then also better equipped to see the bigger picture because, when we perceive a rhythm, this can contribute to deeper and greater understanding and put each remedy in perspective. Being able to see the unique link between the symptoms of each remedy makes it so much easier to memorise, allows us to compare and contrast, and then we are better positioned to piece together the whole story as a systemic picture which can leave a comprehensive image in the mind.

Though man-made systems can be created to assist the human mind in remembering and understanding things, it is important for us to emphasise that the Joshis' M-A-P, or system, was not created by us in this way at all. Metaphorically and experientially, it walked its way into our clinic and came upon us, and thus opened our eyes through our work with patients. Prior to that, we had no awareness of it at all. Though for practical purposes we have labelled it with our name, it is not our creation, rather it has been a discovery and is a 'work in progress'. Our way of perceiving nature in this context inevitably continues to unfold. Future generations will inevitably refine and develop it, to take it even further. The fact is that we recognise that we perceive nature and the universe to work in patterns, rhythms, and harmony; human personalities also show such patterns, so we can use these to understand both patients and remedies even more effectively.

Patterns in nature

Let us now take a few examples to demonstrate the patterns we can perceive within our remedies. For instance, there must be some distinguishing features between birds, mammals and reptiles, and yet there must also be a common thread between them as they all belong to the category - *Animals*. Likewise, there must be a similarity between all rodents, bovids, canines and dolphins as they are all *Mammals*, yet they also have their differences as they belong to different orders, and families within that larger class *Mammalia*. There must also be similarities between all raptors, seabirds, and songbirds within the *Avian* group, and yet there will also be differences between the individual groups.

Now let us consider this issue from another angle. In the remedies *Lachesis* and *Naja* the physical difference is left-sidedness versus right-sidedness of complaints and while one is hot the other is chilly. If we don't happen to see these physical

differences clearly in the patient, what are we to do? Having witnessed and understood the difference clinically between a Naja and a Lachesis patient, we can come to the realisation that each of them presents a slightly different mental picture. While the Lachesis patient is focused on manipulative revenge, making a show of their superiority and playing mind games, the Naja patient is more focused on trying to curb these very instincts in order to behave more nobly and be forgiving. Compared to the physical examples, this latter difference is a much deeper one, in our opinion, and is reflected in the very nature of these snakes where, viperids do not really warn but strike, and elapids warn but will not necessarily strike.

To take another example, let us compare Lac caninum and Lachesis, both well-proven animal remedies. While Lac caninum is sycotic, Lachesis is syphilitic. Both remedies include loquaciousness, vividness, jealousy, the state of victim/aggressor, and a sensitive personality. These qualities are common to many animal pictures. Both are vertebrates; hence they are well-developed organisms with a highly developed nervous system, complex and advanced respiratory, digestive systems and various organs of the body. They have much more adaptability and ability to interact with the environment as well as complex behaviour patterns. So, they both have similar behaviours: they can interact with the environment; they can each defend as well as attack; they can respond to the environment by running, or escaping; they can both attack prey when hungry, and approximately understand directions, distances etc. Basically, they interact well, and in a complex manner with the environment. But here come the differences: Lac caninum is made from a discharge from the dog (milk) - mammal - dogs live in groups; they look after their young; their survival is dependent on group strength, and they are warm-blooded animals. Lachesis is made from the venom of a snake - reptile - cold blooded animals. They are solitary; they do not take care of their young, nor do they feed milk to their young; their means of survival is through camouflage, silence, discretion and immense accuracy of their attack. In the proving, the Lachesis personality is revealed to be a solitary charming person who is suspicious of the world; s/he must be highly alert and feel super powerful (Jacobson's organ). In the Lac caninum proving, the insecurity of the dog personality becomes evident - they must be loved by the group thus fear being forsaken as that can threaten their survival. They feel dirty with fears of being neglected and forsaken which are features we see in other mammal remedies (and their provings) such as Lac lupinum, Lac delphinum.

The latter examples clearly show that the patterns of these groups as we perceive them in nature are also reflected in human personalities and indeed, in remedy provings.

Let us take one more example: - the well-known spider remedy Tarantula from Materia Medica. The proving and Materia medica symptoms from Boger's synoptic

key are as follows:

- Suppuration deep, evacuated quickly (*meaning it is a good remedy for deep suppurative conditions on the skin*).
- Restless arms; keeps hands busy; picks fingers. Restless legs, impulse to walk. Dances up and down Hysteria. Suddenly changing moods, fancies or strength.
 - Hateful, adroit, crafty, cunning and destructive or depraved. Selfish. Malingering. Kleptomania. Angry despair. Erratic. Impulsive.

The above physical and mental symptoms do not differ greatly from the behaviour of a spider in nature itself. Some spiders have destructive venom that can cause severe suppuration and necrotic wounds in larger animals and even humans. Spiders, like other insects and arthropods, are very active and restless and work hard making their webs. Spiders are invertebrates. They have a very short life span compared to vertebrates (e.g. mammals, birds) and achieve all the functions that a vertebrate can perform during that time - they are obviously in a rush 'as if time is too short'. The general rule in nature is as follows: the larger the animal, the slower the heart rate and the longer the life span and conversely for smaller animals.

It is not surprising then, that in the provings we see restlessness, impulsiveness in several spider remedies, as well as in the insect remedies, both these groups being small invertebrates. The small spider is vulnerable of course, compared to larger animals, but within its own realm of the arthropods, it is a fantastic predator. Spiders are known to trick their prey and to feign death when attacked or in danger. In the *Materia medica*, we see this vulnerability and fear as well as the malingering and cunning side of this animal. Now it can be a little difficult to fathom that the spider, such an insignificant arthropod, so small and vulnerable in the ecosystem, can be such a smart predator too!

This disparity can also arise in the homeopathic understanding of spider remedies vis a vis the spider personality. Do we prescribe a spider to a very aggressive personality or a personality that feels small and insecure? The syphilitic symptoms of spider remedies are almost comparable to the snake remedies. This is one of the age-old confusions for homeopaths - which of the two to prescribe - a small arthropod or a fatal reptile?

Codifying the components of a remedy picture - a basic introduction

In order to complete our demonstration (which of the two to prescribe - a small arthropod or a fatal reptile) and provide a taster of the usefulness of the M-A-P system in solving this latter age-old homeopathic confusion, we will need to digress briefly to provide a preliminary introduction to the barebones of the system. This will be fully developed and supported later in this chapter as well as other sections of the

book. (See chapter on System of Levels-Levels of Human Development. Page:39). With the System or M-A-P, the similarity between the two remedies (spider and snake), as well as the difference, can be codified and thus understood and explained clearly. For the spider the code is 2/4/4Z6 while for the reptile it is 3/4/6. This codification has been developed systematically and comprises a series of 'coordinates' that enable us to place each remedy on a grid, derived from the homeopathic periodic table, for the purposes of differentiation in this first instance.

Patient/Organism M-A-P Number	Name	Level of development	Description
1st number	Base	2 or 3	invertebrates, vertebrates
2nd number	Predominant level	1 to 7	basic ambition in life
3rd number	Capacity Level (Streak 1)	1 to 7	capacity
4th number	(Streak 2)	1 to 7	unusual features or idiosyncrasies
5th number	(Streak 3)	1 to 7	unusual features or idiosyncrasies

Each remedy is allocated a code, the numbers of which are based on the rows of the periodic table (*to be known as levels of human development*). The size of the number from 1 to 7, can indicate the size and nature of a range of qualities such as vulnerability, sphere of influence, capacity etc. For instance, the lower the number the less developed the organism is likely to be; the higher the number the more developed it will be. (*The personality of each patient can be allocated a code likewise during a case assessment, based on these same principles*).

The code can consist of as few as 3 and up to a maximum of 7 numbers, the most important co-ordinates being the first three numbers, as they define and describe a vast proportion of the remedy picture (*or patient personality arising from the case assessment*) towards establishing 'the ballpark' when it comes to identifying possible remedies for each patient (*matching them against the patient's personality code*). The penultimate three numbers of the code reflect the finer differentiation of the qualities within a remedy picture and are referred to as 'streaks'.

The first number, either a 2 or a 3, straightforwardly denotes whether the remedy is made from an invertebrate (2) or a vertebrate (3). It has been named 'the base number' and reflects the degree of vulnerability of the organism (*or patient*). The second

number in the code represents what we commonly recognise as 'the main issue' in the remedy (*or patient*) picture. The third number indicates the actual capacity and focus of the organism (*or patient*) to achieve or overcome the main issue in the remedy (*or patient*) picture.

Small arthropod or fatal reptile? - using the M-A-P code

Having provided the reader with the bare bones of the M-A-P system we can now begin to show some of its possibilities. Let us go back to the spider 2/4Z4/6 and snake 3/4/6 example to understand it more clearly. As we have already mentioned above, the code for each animal begins with a different 'base level' number that differentiates the type of vulnerability of the organism.

The number 6 describes 'power' and both these animals have the power of revenge, destructive anger etc. But for the spider it is the fourth number (*in the streak-a refinement of the finer qualities of the picture*) that is a 6, whereas for the snake it is the third number (*the capacity*), showing clearly that the power of the snake is greater than the spider's. Also, the base level numbers clearly indicate that the spider has an innate vulnerability and weakness that is much more evident (*base level 2 invertebrate*) than its maliciousness, vindictiveness, or vengefulness (*6 appears as just a streak*) whereas these qualities are much stronger in the snake as its base level 3 is higher (*less vulnerable than the spider*) and its power 6 is expressed through its capacity to fulfil the main issue, (*please read further chapters for more clarifications on The Levels of Human Development and The Numbering system and M-A-P*).

A further point to note here is that quite a few of the symptoms of restlessness, impulsiveness, dancing, fear, feigning and physical symptoms of suppuration are shared with other spider remedies such as *Tarantula cubensis*, *Mygale* etc., emphasising that an understanding of the group (of spiders as a whole) is so much more valuable in creating the whole panorama.

So, initially we created these groups based upon their characteristics - this was our approach in our last book about mammals (*Homeopathy and Patterns in Mammals. Mumbai. April 2016*). The groups were based mainly on a retrospective study of ours and similar-minded colleagues' successful cases, a study of animals in nature, and finding commonality, pattern, similarities and differences. What was interesting then was that, because we could find a common pattern, we could also predict the human personalities and their behaviour of various unknown or unproven remedies and use them successfully in practice. Thus, a whole matrix or fabric for the animals was formed alongside a matrix of human personalities needing animal remedies. We were beginning to realise that the same characteristics could be compared across various kingdoms and therefore the matrix for all the kingdoms was actually the same. This

was the matrix of the periodic table. Some of these characteristics could now be allocated representative numbers. Hence this code has the potential to describe all the characteristics of patient or the remedies and thus it becomes easier to discuss, talk about, or explain any choice of remedy by teaching and using this matrix to students, colleagues and fellow homeopaths.

M-A-P - Form and Function

M-A-P is principally based on the grid of the periodic table, which consists of 7 rows and 18 columns. It was Jan Scholten's original work that established the foundations for this approach (*Homeopathy and Minerals. Utrecht 1993 and Homeopathy and the Elements. Utrecht 1996*). He set out to check whether there were similar homeopathic groupings and patterns between mineral remedy pictures based on *Materia Medica*, as there were patterns of chemical behaviour by families of minerals as depicted in the grid of the periodic table. His approach was to search for patterns when comparing the homeopathic rubrics of chemically related groups of minerals e.g. alkali metals (*column 1*), or halogens (*column 17*). In this way he was able to identify and outline distinctive personality traits and patterns associated with each row in the entire periodic table.

Familiarity with this derived homeopathic meaning of the periodic table (*grid*) can provide characteristic pointers for the detail you need to know from the patient at each stage during the case, for the purpose of understanding their personality sufficiently thoroughly. Arising from each patient's individual response to their presenting symptom(s), whichever way you take the case, you can still locate the position of the personality picture (the destination) on the grid.

We have used this same periodic table and its 7 rows and 18 columns as a potential universal grid for animals, plants, nosodes and imponderables. The remedies from each kingdom can be plotted on these rows and columns. Jan Scholten himself has modified and used this basic grid for his plant theory too. (*Wonderful Plants, Jan Scholten. M.D. Edition 1, May 2013, Netherlands*).

We now call these seven rows of the periodic table - **The Seven Levels of Human Development and the 18 columns are used to grade 18 different types of human behaviour and interaction within each level.** (See Page: 39) Not only can the remedies for each kingdom be plotted on to this grid but also, the patient's personality can be located on it when taking a case. In this way the position of the patient's picture on one grid can be matched to the remedies that have been allocated to an equivalent position on the M-A-P grid. This is similar in concept to co-ordinates that are used to locate a point logically and systematically on any geographical map. So, it could be said that we have developed such a system of 'co-ordinates' for locating

remedies on to the M-A-P grid as well as locating the position of the patient's personality on it too. We shall continue to develop and explain these 'coordinates' further at various points further down in this chapter.

M-A-P - a route guide in case taking

Not only has M-A-P helped to bring the remedies of *Materia Medica* (*organised in kingdoms*) figuratively onto three superimposed 'transparencies', and assigned them onto the different levels of human development logically, but also, incidentally, this has provided a route guide for case-taking that serves a similar function to a GPS i.e. providing a guide for navigating from position A (e.g. presenting symptoms) to position B (the deepest point of the case).

With the cases that we take now, there is no specific pattern for asking questions as every patient is different; however, there is a definite pattern to the way we access information in order to identify the levels and columns for the case. This is what makes it possible for any practitioner to arrive at the same or similar conclusion as others for any particular patient.

Whatever the order and means of perceiving and collecting the information required, it can always be correctly and consistently located at the same place on the grid.

If we apply M-A-P as a reference (a third position) to the simple example of the case of *Sepia/Lachesis* described earlier in this chapter, the mollusc family belongs to the invertebrates (base number and main issue, both level 2 on the grid), depicting a personality with tremendous helplessness and dependency with great vulnerability (*prey*) and a very limited sphere of influence. In contrast, the capacity of *Lachesis* resides at level 6 on the grid, depicting a powerful predatory animal whose venom can be deadly.

Knowledge of the patient in front of us will allow us to discern quite quickly which of these two levels applies in the case. Of course, in practice, this is always much trickier in practice as the snake personality will have a tendency to mask their lethal qualities by a strong victim presentation, as much as the mollusc personality can sometimes present a compensated picture of capability. However, this is where our knowledge of the grid can help with identifying the differentiating questions necessary to locate the patient's personality with greater accuracy.

The Relevance of the Levels of Human Development

200 years ago, soon after the inception of homeopathy, practitioners considered human beings to be more corporeal or physical, and people more commonly died of infective pathologies (*poor sanitation*) and epidemics (*hygiene*). Over the years homeopathic approaches to treatment have changed. Today we see people suffering from auto-immune, or lifestyle, diseases as well as psychological stresses. The

diseases from which we suffer or die nowadays do not have such clear etiological factors. Whereas mankind's earlier struggle was more corporeal - getting our basic daily needs fulfilled, nowadays we have managed to make our surroundings more hygienic. As well as tackling some fatal bacteria and viruses we have moved on to being very comfortable in that sphere, but now we stress ourselves with wanting more. We could say that the focus has shifted to balancing the psyche now that the body is better protected. The fact is that the problem resides as much in the psyche as it does in exposure to toxins and there has been a shift of emphasis from the body to the mind. Since the mind needs specific attention, the ability to balance the psyche means that we need the tools and means to be able to treat that more effectively.

On reviewing the modern-day, post-industrial, city-based civilization that successfully keeps us away from enjoying the serenity and tranquillity of nature in our daily life, and turns us into a spoke on a wheel, it becomes apparent that we, as a race, have become accustomed to being a slave to our fears. We have begun to experience a compulsive need to be accepted, successful, beautiful, achieve material wealth and so on. We have learned to worry that if we make a mistake then we will fail, or we will be unsuccessful and then obviously, we will be thrown off the bandwagon.

As members of the human race, we invest so much energy into being perfect, to avoid making mistakes that we can end up achieving the target at the expense of falling sick because our body gets so exhausted. People nowadays work from a place of deep fear, with a drive that is just another word for 'compulsion'. Compulsive and fear-driven responses to external situations, otherwise known as stress, ensure that the inner pendulum swings excessively from one pole to another, and the individual can lose sight of what and how it feels to be in a central, neutral and natural state of balance. In our collective clinical experience, this is a sure recipe for disaster that eventually leads people to a state of becoming chronically ill. The worried, negative and fearful response to an external stressful situation can eventually consume us, overwhelm us and make us sick. We end up achieving less than we might otherwise have, if only we had avoided giving ourselves up to responding negatively to stress. Often enough, individuals are not even aware that these proto-typical reactions, which they have developed over the years, can actually be harmful to their health.

But, there is hope. By fully understanding this inner response pattern, individuals can begin to be freed from such excessive polarities and dualities. In our experience, this is an achievable goal, and a possible route to the restoration of health, wellness and a contented balanced state. The sources of stress will still be there, as bad and serious as they may be, but people can be empowered to deal with them and respond to them more effectively, from a place of calm, balance, fearlessness, and ease. This is where we can find a use for this unique approach, which explores the animal/human connection and uses it as a homeopathic tool for helping clients with their health

issues.

Hence, it has become important to understand the personality of the patient: their basic drive or negative force, their desires, choices, goals, their moments of success or failure, and what makes a person behave in the way that s/he does, all the things that are unique to them. This entire complex can help the practitioner to understand a patient's personality and enable them to find an appropriate remedy. In attempting to understand a personality it now becomes relevant to pose the question, "What does each person strive to achieve in their life?" Without a reason for striving, 'living' comes to a complete halt; either that, or we arrive at enlightenment. This is an all or nothing phenomenon.

As each individual makes their journey through life in their own unique way, from one stage to the next of the human life cycle, they will encounter a specific set of goals that they can or will need to achieve in order to provide meaning or a reason for existence, subjectively speaking. The levels of human development can depict any of the following for each personality: what they strive for, their potential, their reach, what drives them from day to day, or conversely what holds them back. What really defines each personality is the level of human development they depict, the story (*context or situation*), the strife, their targets and successes. When you understand the story (*everything that the patient talks about - their family, their life and their situation, anything that helps to arrive at the levels and sub levels*), of the patient then the remedy can be easily located on the corresponding kingdom grid. So, when taking any case there is absolutely no need to be thinking about remedies at all - your task is to thoroughly understand every salient aspect of the patient's story for the purpose of identifying the location of their personality on the patient grid.

Codifying patient personalities

Arising from our experience as homeopaths we have come to believe that each human is 'stuck', or resides in, one level of development (*even in the situation where a patient needs a mineral salt, the predominant level is either one of the two parts of the salt while the other part is the capacity level*); the attributes that we tend to perceive as positive (what we contribute to society), arise from this level. Equally, our negative aspects, like the problems from which we suffer, or the restrictions that we feel, also arise from this same level of development. When we as practitioners find this level of development (*the correct code*) for the patient then we can help them to live a balanced life within that level. We call this level 'the predominant level', which, incidentally, can also be perceived as the level of potential in each human being (*see sub-heading below for further clarification*). However, since human individuals are complex, they cannot be described by the predominant level alone. There are, in addition, various other shades to each human personality. Hence a combination of three levels that describe the patient.

Base level - the first number (*background sound of the case*)

Predominant level - the second number (*main issue or the predominant sound*)

Capacity level - the third number (*qualifying and decisive level*)

And these are the first three numbers or co-ordinates of the code (*and the most important*).

For instance, in a case where it becomes apparent that a patient will be requiring an animal prescription, the 'base level' can help us to differentiate the vertebrates from the invertebrates. This level is like the background sound or the baseline of the case; it is not so easily visible or clear and is normally only identified once the predominant level becomes clear. These levels are common whether it is a mineral, plant or an animal.

Before we understand more about these levels and the codes let us look at the features of each level from 1-7 so that you can understand when we say level 3 or level 4 and so on and so forth. Please note that we have dedicated an entire chapter to 'Levels of Human Development' and the features of each level.

The Primitive Predominant Levels 1, 2 and 3

The Levels of Human Development form a progression, with the upper rows i.e. the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd levels depicting more primitive states and the lower rows, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th levels more intellectually developed ones. However, this does not mean that the 'primitive' levels have less significance, importance or status when identifying the predominant level of the patient, than the lower 4 rows. These lower rows just describe personalities that happen to want to achieve more.

Levels 1 and 2 individuals can sometimes be very difficult to spot. They often present as people with deep psychiatric illnesses who can display a picture involving a lot of confusion. The ego is not at all developed in these early stages, so such patients are not particularly differentiated and do not manifest well. For example, in the same way as plants in level 1 are univascular and unicellular and so blended with the environment that they can appear spaced out, so equivalent human personalities don't know who they are or what they want out of life; they lack any bearings, hence it can become such a challenge to understand them. Frequently this can occur arising from some kind of disconnect during very early childhood, for example, abuse manifested as neglect. It is imperative for each new-born to receive nurturing in the form of love and care as a foundation for establishing their capacity to know who they are, in order for them to progress later on in life. In the absence of such connection and nurturing,

an infant cannot develop the means to evolve further, which gives rise to a lot of issues that lead to the spaced-out feeling they eventually experience as adults.

In predominant level 2 the personality is impulsive and fragile (*important themes of this level*). Here too, there may have been a lack of nurturing or a disconnect, though not as great a state of total confusion. These people work more from instinct than intellect though they are located more in their body than those in predominant level 1. Dependency, emotional or physical, on the world around them, can also be an important theme here. Conversely, sometimes it is not dependence but independence that presents as the issue - 'I don't want to be dependent' - because there is a fear of dependency, vulnerability or fragility. These are the 'compensated' personalities. Please note that people who work from instinct can be highly intellectual and can achieve a lot, yet, when it comes to moments of confrontation or stress, their response is more instinctive and/or impulsive rather than coming from their intellect.

The following is a case example of a professor whose wife we also treated. (*They eventually divorced, which is rare for an older couple in India*). The wife had responded well to a bird remedy at level 5 and she had said to us, 'my husband has been very limiting in that he was not so much my husband as he was a child. Throughout my adult life I have been raising 3 children. When they reach the age of 16, I am resolved to prepare him for the fact that, after a further 5-6 years, I will need my own space. There is so much I still want to do, yet my husband's state of happiness or sadness all begins and ends with me.' Some women would love to have this situation, but in this case, she totally detested it because she felt suffocated by his dependence. Even after the divorce she continued to take care of him. Equally, the children never regarded him as a father, rather as someone who just lived in the house and listened to their mother. The remedy that we gave him was Beryllium metallicum. He said, "I knew a point would come when my wife would leave me, but I am clueless and directionless without her". So emotionally for adults predominant in level 2, there is this kind of dependence, and level 2 children are often physically very clingy, almost like invading another person's space because they have no ability to differentiate between their own space and that of the other.

Another thing you will see in level 2 personalities is a type of childishness, an infantile vulnerability, as well as an attachment to infantile pleasures. Infants derive pleasure from suckling and touch, which is the principal way they have access to understanding the world. The oral area in particular is more developed in their brains; other areas develop later. That is the reason infants need to suckle all the time; it gives them a feeling of security. A toddler or a young adult doesn't normally want to do this; they will want to touch or hold but they won't want to suckle. In level 2, infantile pleasures such as food, touch or sex are a big thing. These are all ways of demanding or understanding pleasure in a physical way. Nitricums and fluoricum all fall into

level 2 with one of the main features of fluoric acid being high sexuality.

Development becomes much stronger through the formation of the ego at predominant level 3. The focus for these people is more outward, in contrast to being inward in the earlier two rows. This is where the whole exchange between the individual and the environment begins. The individual begins to become aware of who and what is around them: to recognise who these 'others' are and what defines 'them'; and aware of the exchange or interaction that occurs between two entities (*me and you*). So, someone expressing issues of 'me and the world around' belongs on level 3. This is the toddler to adolescent stage, a level in which a lot of people reside making it one of the most common levels (*the other two being the 4th and 5th levels*).

Predominant (*as well as Basic*) level 3 personalities are looking for love, care, affection, acknowledgement, and being part of the group. The talk becomes - 'who am I in this group?', feeling shunned by the group or sometimes even feeling that they know better than others. The latter feeling in an adolescent is often expressed as them knowing better than their mother. Predominant level 3 represents the childhood phase of knowing who you are; who 'the others' are and knowing how you should behave; it's about knowing the world. A teenager needs to feel that they know things - that self-confidence of knowing they can handle things, as well as having the ability to take that next step - that's absolutely normal. We may find rebellious people in level 3 but that rebellion is just part of their identity about everyday choices like that of the Sulphur personality, i.e. 'I know better, let me do my things my own way, I can decide for myself better'. Only when this becomes extreme should we venture to judge that they have teenage issues. The extreme is what we need to treat. So, in predominant level 3 we have 'finding boundaries'.

In summary for predominant level 1 there are no boundaries; for predominant level 2 the boundaries are formed by others; for predominant level 3, you find your own boundaries and bearings.

The Higher Levels

Predominant level 4 individuals make and secure their own boundaries. It is about working hard, lots of doing, getting things done, providing things and security. A lot of personalities belong to this level.

Predominant level 5 is about being yet more adventurous: exploring boundaries, going beyond and away from security. 5 is about 'finding out', which means they are bolder, more courageous, prepared to go beyond their potential by looking for something different. Guiding and helping others is also a level 5 quality.

Predominant level 6 is about engulfing others and expanding boundaries. They want others within their boundaries, or they want to make their boundary firmer. These are people who like to be the decision makers either for themselves or for everyone else. This about autonomy: they want to have control over themselves and over others. They are at the focus or the epicentre.

Level 7 remedies are used a lot nowadays, not as constitutional remedies but as specifics in cancer cases as within this level, the boundaries are disintegrating. The Actinides of level 7, like Uranium and Plutonium, are also used in cancer cases. Level 7 is to do with giving up control or losing control. This is a major thing in cancer where the control over the growth cells is lost which describes malignancy. It starts with having no boundaries in level 1 to disintegrating boundaries in level 7. Thus, 7 loops back to 1.

M-A-P co-ordinates

It's easy to put minerals on the grid because there are just 7 rows and 18 columns, but it's trickier to place plants and animals on the same grid because these kingdoms are vast and expansive. It is not possible to define a human being using just one level, nor does one level define any particular animal or plant remedy. That is how we realised the need for having at least 3 'co-ordinates' for locating animals and plants on the grid: this led to the concept of the base level, the predominant level and the capacity level.

The Predominant Level

As we already mentioned earlier, every person wants something from their life, and this can be described by the main (*predominant*) level of human development. This is what we previously called the central issue, or deepest point of the case. But being human, this one level alone does not cover all the nuances and intricacies of the personality. The main thing to understand here is that all humans want a particular thing out of life and the 7 levels of human development (*or rows of the periodic table*) are about what we want out of life or where we reside in that life, or to put it negatively, where we are 'stuck' in our life. So, the positive aspect to what we do (*the compensation*) is because of the level and the negative aspect that we feel is also because of that level.

The Base Level

The 'base level' is the first number in the sequence for our system of 'mapping coordinates'. Principally it describes the vulnerability or basic conflict of the individual, and it is the background sound of the case (*previously referred to as 'basic conflict' in our earlier publications 'Invertebrate chart-2018' and in the book 'Homeopathy and patterns in Mammals 2016 - chapter - Mammal stages'*).

If we look at the classification of animals as arranged on the grid, the first distinction

that we've made on this grid is between vertebrates and invertebrates. The coordinates for invertebrates all start with base level 2 whereas those for the vertebrates all start with base level 3. The justification for these number allocations is discussed further in the short chapter on the base level.

Codifying M-A-P co-ordinates for animal remedies

So far, we have established that the first number in the sequence is called the base level and it can be either the number 2 or the number 3 to distinguish invertebrates (2) and vertebrates (3). But the most important levels in the code or co-ordinates for the grid are the subsequent 2nd and the 3rd numbers in the sequence. The predominant level (individual potential or centre of the case) is the second number and it represents the level of human development that the patient wants to master, or, what they want out of their life, or, the degree to which they wish to grow and evolve in their life: their most basic ambition in life.

By way of demonstrating how this codification is achieved in animal remedies let us take a comparison between the remedies horse's milk, Lac equinum, and dog's milk, Lac caninum. Both are domesticated (pets). To codify these remedies, for both of them we would start with the base level 3 as both are vertebrates and mammals. Then for the second number, the predominant, we would allocate level 5 to the horse as it is associated with performance; and in addition, it's big and strong, intelligent and has dignity with much greater status than a dog. The horse has a level of performance, a level of being special and the desire to extend itself (go beyond boundaries). For the dog, the predominant level would be 3. This is because there is a greater degree of dependency as well as a child-like need for constant attention and communication with the owner with a need to be accepted and recognised, as opposed to being honoured and respected (level 5). So, Lac caninum has the base level 3 of the mammal and the predominant level is also 3. Therefore, in Lac equinum the first two coordinates are '3/5' and for Lac caninum they are '3/3'.

Let's take another example from the Lepidoptera group - the butterfly. This animal (or rather insect) is very fragile, small, extremely vulnerable and does not have any complex mechanisms of communication or issues of hierarchy in relation to any group. It is a rather instinctive and simple organism, so the base level is 2. Yet the predominant level is 4 because the butterfly is an arthropod belonging to class Insecta. Arthropods like insects and spiders correspond to level 4 as they are busy, work- oriented, build homes and always work hard.

As you see in the above examples, until now, we have dealt with two numbers. Now let us see the third co-ordinate, or number, in operation.

The third number in the sequence is the one which describes the capacity and focus of

the individual and we have earlier called it the 1st streak. These first 3 numbers are the most important levels of the case.

The Capacity - of remedy or patient

The 3rd number corresponds to the person's **capacity or anger** (*ref. Joshi Invertebrate Chart*). When you ask the anger question, you get the capacity of that person. The **capacity (3rd number)** really tells us whether the desire in the predominant level (*2nd number*) will be achieved: whether the person has the capacity, drive, or inclination to reach that predominant level or to even go beyond it. It can also show the degree to which it can be weakened, reflecting the limits of the person to achieve their full potential through acceptance of where they are. The **capacity (3rd number)** actually qualifies the status of the **predominant level (2nd number)** and describes the degree to which the person can reach their full potential.

To understand the capacity, as represented by the 3rd number further, let's take the example of the Albatross family i.e. the Procellariiformes. The code or co-ordinates for the Albatross and the entire Procellariiformes family is 3/5/5. The base level is 3 as it's a bird - a vertebrate. The predominant level is 5 reflecting the quality of Albatross individuals with their desire to go beyond their capacity of endurance, as well as their desire to explore and travel, like the sea birds, which make very long migrations. The third number is also 5 which is the capacity or the first streak. This reflects that these personalities not only have the potential to achieve their desires, but they will also see them through by achieving them.

Another example is of *Portia fimbriata* (*the jumping spider*) from the Salticidae family. In this case the base level is 2 as it's an invertebrate (*themes of being vulnerable, fragile, instinctive and impulsive*). It belongs to the group Arachnida within the phylum Arthropoda, and like other spiders it creates a web, working industriously to make it; it hides in the dark or withdraws in times of danger. These are all features of level 4 but the capacity of this spider is 5 because the capacity of *Portia fimbriata* goes beyond its potential. This spider knows how to change its tactics and learns from every mistake it makes when hunting. This is very rare quality for spiders because invertebrates tend to have tactics that are in-built, monotonous and instinctive and therefore unchanging. Yet, there is this complex intelligence in *Portia fimbriata* (2/4/5) to some degree.

We had a *Portia fimbriata* case - a young man of 26/28 years old, diabetic with issues of premature ejaculation. His parents were searching for a bride for him. Socially perceived as a 'good Indian male', he makes a lot of money and became successful at a young age. He is lean, loves sports and athletics. He is flamboyant, a successful womaniser and brags about it. He has managed this well but has recently developed some problems.

It was very difficult to get an answer from him about anything. For instance, when asked how he felt about his problem his answer was - "how would anyone feel? You have a pretty girl in front of you and you can't enjoy yourself." So, his answers were blunt and basic. He loves luxury and he has always wanted to make money and have women. His outlook does not really involve adventure or achieving anything brilliant in the world - that's not his aim; his aim is to earn money, flaunt it around women and have fun. This reflects a level 2 type of pleasure; despite him being very intelligent what he wants out of life is not a predominant level 5 but rather a basic level 2, which is the background sound heard throughout the case.

There are some remedy pictures where the capacity level can be lower than the predominant level. Taking examples from two sea bird families - the Podicipediformes (grebe) and Phoenicopteriformes (*flamingo*). All sea birds have the potential to migrate and travel long distances and to embark upon adventures and so have generally been assigned the code 3/5/5. Yet, I assigned these particular sea birds, Podicipedi and Phoenicopterii, with the code 3/5/3. The base level is 3 (vertebrates and birds), and predominant level is 5 because these birds have the capacity and potential, ancestral lineage and characteristics of the migratory seabirds. And yet, they do not actually travel or migrate for long distances, nor do they exhibit the same capacity as the albatrosses. Although these two bird families have the potential of level 5, they give up that desire to achieve their potential once they are in the safe zone, meaning they can find enough food all year round or experience no threats from other animals around them - basically a conducive and safe habitat. So, the capacity level in Podicipedi and Phoenicopterii is 3 giving them the code 3/5/3.

Streaks 2 and 3

There can be a further 2 numbers in the code, which gives us a total of 5 levels. The 4th (streak 2) and the 5th (streak 3) numbers are not always present in all cases but can arise when there is a need for further differentiation in some individuals. When there is a need to differentiate a remedy from similar groups, or a remedy has some peculiar features, then we need more numbers in the code. The 4th and/or 5th numbers in the remedy code refer to unusual features or idiosyncrasies of that remedy. All 5 numbers are references to the levels of human development.

Take the example of *Stoichactis kenti* (sea anemone). It's in the phylum Cnidaria and is a soft green coral. The code for sea anemone is 2/2/3Z5. The base and predominant levels in corals are both 2. These are primitive invertebrates with almost no complex systems, tissues or organs in the body. They survive by simple means and modes and their bodies are the most simple anatomically and physiologically. Corals live in large colonies, the Australian Great Barrier Reef is the greatest example, the only structure which can even be seen from space though not in detail of course. So, they not only

live together in large colonies within themselves, but also have commensal (*one species obtains food or shelter or some benefit from another without harm or benefit*), symbiotic and mutual relations with other creatures in the coral reef like the clown fish, which lives in the sea anemone. It's a mutual exchange where they gain something and provide protection for the fish in return. In this relationship the interesting part is that they both have similar colours and need the same pH of water to survive. All this is not just instinctive but also includes an intricate mechanism of matching and intertwining with the creatures and the entire colony though no verbal communication or gesticulation or hierarchies are involved. Hence there is a desire to be part of the group or be with a large group but is not as clear and obvious as it is in the case of mammals. The capacity is 3 which means you are not just together, but you share the choices, there is an exchange wherein the right colours are exchanged and chosen between two animals in commensal living.

The last number or streak given to the soft corals is 5. This is because they are stunningly beautiful and exhibit such exquisite designs, patterns and colours, almost like the jewels of the sea.

Let us look at a human example of this. I had prescribed this remedy to a woman who had the simplest, most basic of desires in life: to have good food, enough rest and lots of good clothes to wear, and all aspects of the case involved only these basic pleasures. She was clingy with her husband, and before marriage, clingy with her father. She lacked any capacity or aspiration to be on her own, instead she aspired to be under or with someone who could provide all these luxuries. Though she was predominantly primitive in her deep anxieties and pleasures and also wanted basic things, she was also an extremely friendly person needing communication and relationships. The latter were not as deep as the bonding you would see in mammals, but you could see that she needed to be around people and a certain amount of exchange of thoughts and ideas. Her capacity was level 3 making the 3rd number 3. The base level and predominant level are each clearly seen as 2 in this case, but the capacity is 3 which goes beyond patient's desire or ambition. Her capacity was level 3 making the 3rd number or co-ordinate 3.

Now we come to the 4th number in the code which is 5. It is level 5 because, for a woman who is so primitive, she had a flair for design; she had even organised a few fashion exhibitions, but she had not really pursued it because for her, simple life, luxury and a providing husband were more than enough. Yet there was always this flair for colour and design. Even when she came to the clinic, she would wear clothes with unique colours and style, which showed that she had a slight streak of level 5. But she never wanted to be a driven designer, nor did she have the capacity to go beyond her limits so 5 is not her 2nd or 3rd number. She had a special stylistic and creative flair which is an unusual feature, giving her the 4th number - 5.

Another example is of the remedy *Formica rufa* made from crushed ants 2/4/5Z6. Ants come under the order Hymenoptera in the class Insecta of the phylum Arthropoda. The base level (*1st number*) in the remedy code is 2 which reflects the basic fragility, vulnerability of the invertebrates. The pre-dominant level (*2nd number*) is 4 which is common for most developed arthropods and for the class Insecta (*4 because they work methodically, instinctively in a group to provide for themselves and their family. The work is monotonous repetitive to achieve safety and security to lead their life*). But the capacity level is 5 (*3rd number of the code*). Ants and bees are intelligent; they can locate food and then communicate this information to the group which goes beyond the limits of finding a safe place for the whole group or colony. In addition, they undergo complete metamorphosis, which involves a complete transformation from juvenile or larval to the adult stages with the animal in the larval stage looking very different to the adult. Hence, they are a much-evolved species within the Arthropoda.

Now let's look at the 4th number in the code for the ant. This is at level 6, which is to do with power, strength and leadership. This peculiar feature can be seen when they are in a colony, wherein one colony can completely enslave another. The queen ant is fed and taken care of by soldier and caretaker ants. Though the aspiration and predominant level is 4, you may see in a patient - just as you may in the remedy - a streak of power or anger, or a streak of wanting to have control over others or over themselves, which is this unusual feature that makes the 4th number (*or 2nd streak*) a level 6.

In a case of *Formica rufa* where you would see vulnerability or fragility, you might sometimes also see intense anger, a desire to hit back, or immense vengefulness and this comes because of the specific nature of the order Hymenoptera. So, in the ant, the code is '2Z4Z5Z6'.

I can use the same example of ant to explain the 5th number in the code. The ant is one of the rare species in the invertebrate chart where I have also given a 5th number. This 5th number in ant goes back to a level 2. The 5th number helps me to further differentiate remedies that look similar, or where it helps to ground the case back to the base level. The 5th number at level 2 makes it clear that, though there is a rare behaviour of wanting control over others or of sporadic anger, the person we are treating and the remedy in nature, both, in actuality are fragile and vulnerable and therefore the level 2 again as the 5th number. In birds and mammals, the 5th number is mostly about very fine differences between two very similar species.

The Column

A detailed description of the nature of the columns as well as a description of the state of each column deserves its own chapter (See chapter on Columns. Page: 65). The

reader may wish to cross reference with that chapter for further and deeper explanations of the examples below.

The first five numbers in the code all refer to the seven levels of human development. The column only becomes relevant once we have actually narrowed down to a family or to a group. We will provide an example of a case in order to understand this.

The focus in this case is on everything to do with relationships, wanting to be there for each other, surviving together in a group and needing the group on an everyday basis. This makes the base level 3 and narrows down to the group - mammals. You also see a lot of desire for power, leadership and to the need to be strong. The patient is ambitious and wants to dictate to others but cannot tolerate domination, making their predominant level a 6. This is a person who is competitive, who can give tit for tat, can be quiet but smart and cheeky. He wants everything to revolve around him and has a capacity to lead and to do anything that he wants. This makes the code for the patient 3/6/6. All these features in the mammals indicate a group of predators, especially the cat family i.e. Felidae, and in particular a big cat (*leopard, lion, puma, tiger, jaguar*).

In the genus *Panthera*, we have *Panthera leo* (*lion*), *Panthera tigris* (*tiger*), *Panthera pardus* (*leopard*) *Panthera onca* (*jaguar*) and *Panthera uncia* (*snow leopard*). Now let's take the first three cats i.e lion, tiger and leopard to clarify a few things. All these three have the code 3/6/6 and this is where the column becomes relevant: You have narrowed down to one small group or family - here the genus being *Panthera*. In the columns, which represent the way in which the individual approaches and deals with the issue within the level, you go horizontally along the level. In a way, the column can look a little similar to the capacity, but the difference is the column comes at the end of the case taking, when you've understood the predominant level and the capacity, and when you have an idea of the group that you want to prescribe.

Panthera pardus belongs to column 8. The *Panthera pardus* individual - just like the leopard in nature - behaves like column 8 individuals. They want power and strength; they are dictatorial and want to be in control like all level 6 individuals. But they will really work and push against resistance to achieve what they want; they will challenge unnecessarily and end up in situations that are suffocative and taxing just because they want to prove they are smart. They have pushy, tedious and tenacious quality. This is a typical quality of column 8.

In *Panthera leo*, the column is 10, which is like Platina in the periodic table. (Please note - this change has been recent where we have shifted *Panthera leo* to column 11 and *Panthera tigris* to 10.)

Panthera tigris, in column 10, doesn't need to prove anything, it doesn't need to push and challenge the bully like the leopard; he is there - royal, regal, can be dictatorial, proud, great achiever and a leader and completely in control of himself, enjoying his aura.

Column 10 is in the centre of the row being comfortable and totally confident about his power and will do whatever is needed to maintain that power.

For *Panthera leo* we have allocated the column 11. The lion is in power but in the pride, there is always a fear to be overthrown by the growing cubs. Even amongst the lionesses, the power struggle keeps them on the alert. A pride has to be alert about their territory and within the group they must be alert about their dominance. Another feature of the lions is that they like to take the easy way out by snatching prey killed by the leopards, hyenas etc. At the same time, they must keep their kill from the opportunistic hyena pack as well. So opportunism and fear of losing control feature strongly in *Panthera leo*. Column 11 has both these features. A strong fear of losing that position of power or control and also a manipulative way to stay in the position or keep it.

Thus, columns are about the behavioural pattern in daily life which helps to differentiate the species within the genus or family. There are 18 behavioural patterns or columns.

The same logic supports our M-A-P codification of the plants as well as the minerals. The beauty of M-A-P is that if you find a mineral and realise that it is not working, or there is more to it that you do not understand, and there's a corresponding animal with the code then you have access to a completely different perspective of that individual and you may end up prescribing an animal remedy. Similarly, if there are few physical symptoms remaining that might be helped by prescribing a plant remedy, you can choose one with the same code. The kingdoms are all interlinked and if you find the right code with the right predominant and capacity levels for one patient in a particular kingdom then you can always find a counterpart in any of the other two kingdoms.

In M-A-P, the levels and sub-levels are compared to the 7 levels of human development (*or the rows of the periodic table*). So, in almost every patient, you can have 5 numbers which will help to understand major personality patterns and differentiate the finer detail for a more accurate location of the remedy on the grid of the patient. You don't always need these 5 levels. The first 3 levels i.e. the base level, the predominant level and the 1st streak are the major ones that you need. Then the further refined sub-levels will provide the fine characteristics which helps to differentiate one remedy from the other. In the end when you have reached a decision about the family or a specific group that you want to prescribe, the column will help you to differentiate which specific animal within the family you want to give.

Columns come into the picture once you have already decided the group of remedies you want to prescribe. For example, through the understanding of levels, once you've arrived at the group Rodentia and in the rodents, you've arrived at mouse-like rodents, then the column helps you to decide between a mouse and rat. The column describes the reactivity and behaviour of the person in their efforts to fulfil the issues of the predominant and capacity levels in their daily life, but it only applies at the end when two remedies need to be differentiated from within the same family. (See chapter on Columns. Page: 65)

How we take a case -

- Chief complaint:

Detailed description including location, sensation, modality and any concomitant.

- Generals:

Appetite, thirst, thermal modality, food cravings and aversions, sleep and dreams, perspiration, menstrual cycle, family and past history.

Usually the above physicals and generals lead to a personality trait and we move into the mental state and personality of the person. For example, dreams of: fear, family, accidents, may lead to us asking them about these in real life and we would then move into the case thereon. Or, sleeplessness will bring out the question why and what is stressing them.

- Two major questions that lead to the deeper parts of the case are:
 - What was the scenario (good or bad) in your life, workspace or around you at the time the complaints started? Anything specifically stressful around that time?
 - What is it about the complaint that bothers you the most?
- Trigger factors:
 - Any reason or any change (good or bad) in the last few years?
 - From this point when a patient mentions a certain situation - we will delve into their personality.
 - Once the questions lead into the personality, we start looking for their pattern which will be decided by the following features (*in this order most probably*)-.
- Predominant level
- Capacity level
- Base level
- Kingdom
- Column

As the patient starts explaining his/her personality and his/her situation our brains are dividing the information into three parts: the level, the words of that level and the questions to ask arising from these. This is given in the following table.

Level	Situations to look at	Questions to ask
Predominant	<p>Expectations from life. Ambition, achievement. Issues governing their life or talk. Themes or aspects s/he constantly talks about. Themes or aspects that s/he connects to in childhood. What s/he yearns for. What s/he wants to get rid of, or what is the sensitivity? What is s/he constantly talking about? What is s/he denying? What challenges is s/he facing?</p>	<p>Tell me about your life situation? What do you want out of life? Where would you like to see yourself? How was your childhood, what things were you sensitive to? What is stimulating or exciting about: your job, daily life, career, family, sport?</p>
Capacity	<p>Is there any other issue or level that is also running parallel in the case or alongside the predominant level? Are there any additional desires or stresses apart from the predominant level? Which level are the patient's actions directed towards? Where is their focus in daily life? On a daily basis what issues stress them or make them happy? Behaviour in times of stress.</p>	<p><i>The questions to ask are the same as for the predominant level. The difference between the two levels must be made by the homeopath from the information s/he gets rather than from the patient.</i> <i>Questions that a homeopath must ask themselves to differentiate predominant from capacity levels and to find the right capacity level are as follows:</i> What and how does s/he find solutions in difficult situations? Do difficult situations make them strive more or make them settle for less. In other words -</p>

		<p>do difficult situations change their level?</p> <p>Do their aspirations conflict with each other from time to time?</p> <p><i>Once these questions are answered and the homeopath sees a different number for the capacity level than predominant level, the homeopath can ask the following questions:</i></p> <p>Tell me about, or describe to me, any situations of stress in your life.</p> <p>What more do you want out of life apart from what you have already mentioned?</p>
Base	<p><i>What is the background sound or the underlying feeling that you are getting from the case?</i></p>	<p><i>This is not to be asked as direct question but it is more what the homeopath palpates during case-taking.</i></p>
Column	<p>How strongly does s/he work for his desires and issues?</p> <p>How strongly does s/he express them to the world?</p> <p>How assertive and firm is s/he?</p> <p>Their way of achieving what they want?</p> <p>Their capacity to stand ground against others and against authority?</p>	<p>Tell me how you feel about your achievements.</p> <p>Where do you see yourself in terms of effort and success related to what you want?</p> <p>How are you in a group or with people - do you or can you express yourself?</p> <p>How are you with authority? If someone hierarchically higher at work, or in the family or your boss wanted you to do things in a certain way - how would you manage that situation?</p> <p>Tell me about your anger?</p> <p>How confident and satisfied do you feel with your efforts?</p>

		How are you with making decisions?
Miscellaneous points that help to understand any nuances of the personality and narrow down to the remedy.	Social Solitude Hobbies Colour preferences Travel Pace and activity	How are you with family and friends? How do you spend your free time? What do you enjoy in your free time? What is your bucket list? Describe your holiday or Sunday schedule? How is your regular day schedule and your pace? How are you in a team? Tell us the following - Colours that you like, Elements in nature that you like, The four animal questions (Refer to Mammal book or Quick Book).

A practical key to crack the code !!!

While we are gathering all this information, we are simultaneously mentally processing it in approximately the following order (*you can work at aiming for and eventually achieving this too*).

- First find out the level that stands out the most or that you can clearly see.
- Next, find out if there is any other level lurking or peeping out from time to time while the patient is talking.

(This will often happen when they are narrating times of stress or difficult situations or in their desires or in affirm of some realisation in them, e.g. they always wanted one thing predominantly and then a situation triggered an insight and they realised they wanted something else as well.)

- Now, decide which is predominant and which is the capacity level.
- The predominant level is what the patient wants or yearns for and the capacity level is what the patient settles for, or focuses on, in daily life or push towards in some cases.
- The base level has only two options: 2 or 3.
- People of base level 3 talk in terms of relationships, people around them, their interaction and exchange with the group around.
- People of base level 2 talk in terms of their vulnerability, almost mineral-like, talking about self and not as much about relationships or exchange with the environment.
- Column: once you know the levels, then go for the columns. Columns are decided by seeing the strength and extent of the person's efforts in relation to his level or his efforts to achieve his level.
- In some cases, we have seen a combination of two columns such as (2+16) or (7+15).

Note:

Ambition, aspiration according to our system means what the person wants out of life. But it may be a very simple thing like a group of people to cling to. Please do not confuse this with the more general usage of this word as in - a certain strong drive to achieve success!

The System of Levels - Levels of Human Development

Based on our system of levels of human development, we have developed a numbering system to codify our understanding of remedies; we explain briefly below.

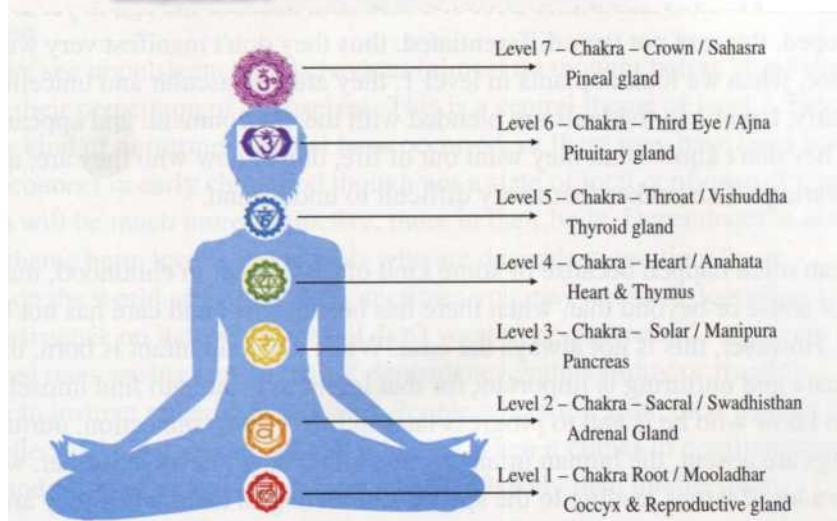
Growth and evolution are never-ending processes. In recent years, we have condensed and systematized our work by coining a System of Levels for mapping the process of Case-taking and Materia Medica.

According to this system all patients are plotted on the 7 levels of human development. The mineral, animal and plant remedies are also mapped on these 7 levels creating an accessible M-A-P of Materia Medica.

Below we provide a brief summary of the levels.

The evolution of a personality, or evolution and progression of the levels, is akin to the process of forming boundaries.

Glands	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Level 1																		
Level 2																		
Level 3																		
Level 4																		
Level 5																		
Level 6																		
Level 7																		
Lanthanide																		
Actinide																		



■ Level 1 ■»

Introduction

This level of development encompasses the beginning of a new life, idea, thought or conception. In humans, conception occurs when the sperm combines with the egg to form a zygote. This is when a new life is formed.

Explanation

Level 1 can be difficult and confusing to spot or to determine during case-taking. This is because it is just the beginning, it involves a lot of doubt formation. Hence, these individuals show tremendous confusion or doubt that can be totally mystifying in the case. Such individuals can often be the ones with deep psychiatric illnesses. The remedies of levels 1 and 2 have a lot of confusion; because the ego is yet to be developed, they are not very differentiated, thus they don't manifest very well. For instance, when we look at plants in level 1, they are univascular and unicellular. Similarly, Level 1 individuals are blended with the environment, and appear spaced-out. They don't know what they want out of life, don't know who they are, and lack any bearings. This makes them very difficult to understand.

This can often happen because of some kind of disconnect in childhood, maybe some kind of abuse or beyond that, when there has been neglect and care has not been given.

However, this is not always the case. When a human infant is born, the initial love, care and nurturing is important for that infant to be able to find himself and to be able to know who he is and to progress later in life. When connection, nurturing or bearings are absent, the human infant doesn't know how to evolve further, which gives rise to a lot of issues leading to the spaced-out feeling in them when they are adults.

Key features

- Just a beginning.
- The idea of a structure.
- Transformation from energy to matter in the universe.
- The conception of a thought, so primitive, that there is doubt about its own existence!
- Tremendous doubt in the self, in the surroundings; feeling lost and spaced out.
 - No boundaries.
 - A need for a reference point.
 - Extreme vulnerability.

Row 1 of the Periodic Table:

The first elements to be formed were Hydrogen and Helium. They form this row. This is where matter begins to form from energy. It is therefore the first glimmer of something tangible and material.

Chakra: Root chakra

Reproductive Glands (testes in men; ovaries in women): control sexual development and secrete sex hormones. The genitalia play a role in conception.

Level 2

Introduction

This is still a primitive level where form is just emerging, or structure is just being prepared. The concept gets a basic structure, a basic form. It is insignificant, dependent and vulnerable because it has barely formed. It is about surviving on one's own with the most basic and bare necessities. It is about clinging on to another for survival or the struggle to finally find one's own bearings.

Explanation

In level 2 we see impulsiveness in behaviour (almost no thought before an action) and fragility in their perception of themselves. This is a central theme of level 2. Here again some kind of nurturing may not have occurred; or there may have been some kind of disconnect in early childhood though not a state of total confusion. These individuals will be much more instinctive, more in their body. Dependency is also an important theme here; level 2 individuals who are dependent emotionally or physically on the world around them. Sometimes you may not have dependency, rather an insistence on independence - 'I don't want to be dependent' - these are the compensated ones arising from a fear of dependency, vulnerability or fragility. Level 2 works from instinct rather than intellect. People who work from their instinct can be highly intellectual and they can achieve a lot, but when it comes to confrontation, they will react and respond more instinctively and impulsively than intellectually.

Note: Impulsiveness is different from spontaneity. While impulsiveness means an almost immediate reaction without any rationality, spontaneity means an eagerness and quickness to respond. Though both refer to an action without much thought, spontaneity is positive and has a pleasurable connotation while impulsiveness may also be negative such that the act is done without thought, consideration or rationality.

The other thing you will see in level 2 is a childishness and infantile vulnerability coupled with infantile pleasures. Infants derive pleasure from touch and suckling. They understand the world by touch. The oral area in the brain is more developed at this point. Other areas develop later. That is the reason why infants need to suckle all the time; it gives them a feeling of security. A toddler or a young adult wouldn't want to do this; they want to touch or hold but they don't want to suckle. In level 2, infantile pleasures such as food or touch, or physical pleasure like taste, touch, or sex are in focus. These are all ways of demanding or understanding pleasure in a physical way. Nitricums and fluoritics all belong in level 2 and one of the main features of fluoritic

acid is high sexuality.

The 2nd level can be compared to the separation stages of labour - the process of the baby coming out into the world. When inside the womb, it receives nutrition from the umbilical cord, which is attached to the mother; but when it comes into the world it has to eat and breathe by itself. No doubt that there is structure but it's extremely dependent just like the new-born. There is a need to feel everything like an infant - he learns from sucking (feeling), needs to feel basic pleasures, excess of basic pleasures, eating disorders, sexual excess, fondling genitals, extreme dependence and extreme suffocation from dependence. In humans, we see a lot of dependence on an 'other' for survival: a type of 'latching- on' syndrome, as seen in addictions, an excess of pain coupled with an excess of stimulus.

Key features:

- Within the boundaries of another.
 - Cocoon / boundary/womb.
 - Extreme dependence or independence.
 - Vulnerability and separation.
 - Slavery / Parasitism.
 - Poor self-worth.
 - Self-doubt.
- People who are clingy, who will say things like - "Maybe I exist, maybe I can survive, maybe I can be on my own, or maybe I cannot."

Row 2 of the Periodic Table:

Row 2 minerals such as Lithium are widely used pharmaceutically for mental illness (significant for row 2). Carbon, the organic element of life, is part of this row. It marks the struggle to survive on one's own, starting from complete inability to do so on the left-hand side, to the extreme struggle to break free of any dependence and corresponding restriction on the right-hand side. Moving towards the right of the table, the elements are desperate to resolve this issue and fight (within and without) for independence and freedom.

Chakra: Sacral Chakra

Adrenal Glands: regulate the immune system and metabolism, the flight or fight response. Such a response relates to 'basic survival'.

Level 3

Introduction

Once the basic structure is in place, there is a need to create new ideas. This is the conception of an individual's identity.

The 3rd level is the stage where the development of the ego begins; an identity starts

to form. Up to the 2nd level, there is no clear differentiation of the self from 'the other', hence self-worth is very poor.

The 3rd level is what we might call the 'toddler to teenager' phase.

Explanation

Development proceeds further and becomes more substantial in level 3 with the gradual emergence and establishment of the ego. From level 3 onwards people are more focussed on the outside, not just inward. In this level, the whole exchange between the individual and environment begins. When the ego develops, you start to know who and what is around you, who is the other, what defines you, what is the exchange that goes on between you and others? So, issues of me and the world around is more level 3. A lot of people reside in level 3, making it one of the most common levels, the other two being the 4th and the 5th levels.

A large proportion of people are stuck in childhood as they search or yearn for love, care, affection, acknowledgement, and being part of a group. The talk is of - who am I in this group, feeling shunned by the group, or sometimes feeling that they know better than others. Feeling they are better than others is more the terms of the teenage feeling that 'I know better than my mother'. Level 3 is the child phase (toddler to teenage years) of knowing who you are and who others are; knowing how you should behave; it's about knowing the world.

A teenager needs to feel that s/he knows the world; that's absolutely normal, but when it goes to extremes then we tend to say they have adolescent problems. It's a feeling of self-confidence as well that they know it, they can handle it and they can take the next step. You don't have to be extreme or rebellious. The extreme is what we need to treat. But to know that what you know is right is important for the youth to develop. So, in level 3 you have 'finding boundaries'. You may also find rebellious people in level 3 but that rebellion is just of their identity and just of everyday choices like that of Sulphur i.e. I know it better, let me do my things my own way, I can decide for myself better.

Key features:

- Making / Finding boundaries.
- Creating perceptions of self and things around.
- Development of the ego.
- Me and them.
- Friends and strangers.
- Differentiating self and others, who am I?
- Image and identity.
- Relationships, orientation - where do I stand in the group?
- Communication, love, care, nurture, humiliation, misunderstanding, acceptance, neglect and isolation.
- Orientation of self with respect to others.

Row 3 of the Periodic Table:

If you look at the left-hand columns of the 3rd row of the periodic table, you will find the toddler who doesn't know who s/he is (Natrium, Magnesium, Aluminium). In the middle, approximately aged 11 and 12 this child has some idea of the self, views start developing as does the ego (Silica), On the right-hand side of the table is the teenager. Most of us call this the "know it all" stage where the adolescent realises, "I am different from you. My needs are different." (Phosphorus, Sulphur, Chlorine, Argon).

Chakra: Solar chakra

The Pancreas - where metabolism and digestion come into play. This is all about - How much I grow. How much I eat and digest? How do I look? For example, Silica is image-conscious about physical appearance and identity (or image) in society.

Note: Group animal remedies like the Lacs, and bird remedies correspond to this level due to their focus on relationships within a group.

A note to differentiate the level 2 dependence from the level 3 dependence:

Level 2 dependence is primal, basic, infantile, primitive almost even physical or corporeal as it has still not become a whole new entity. It is still within the boundaries of the another. Hence the level 2 dependence is one of a fragile person who has not seen himself as an individual yet and clings to others for survival and basics. Imagine an infant needing a mother.

Let's revisit the analogy of an infant and a toddler, the infant being level 2 and the toddler being level 3.

Now imagine a toddler's need for a mother. The toddler knows he is an individual. He knows he is separate from the mother. An entity by himself and yet he is dependent. But not as totally as the infant. He knows he can ask, gesticulate and communicate with the mother. He is an independent person and he needs the group around for love, care, communication, further growth etc.

This is exactly the level 3 dependence. A person who knows he has boundaries and is trying to find them and also needs help and care in the process.

Level 4

Introduction

Once an identity has formed, this structure needs to be stabilised. Level 4 gives structure to level 3. In this 4th level, the boundaries have more of a physical nature. They work towards building stability and well-defined structures.

Explanation

Once an identity has become established, the question arises, "Can I sustain myself as an individual?" "I am incomplete until I can sustain myself when faced with any threat". Till this point in time the individual has been struggling to establish the self. At stage 4 s/he begins to struggle with sustaining this newly developed individuality, or entity. Anything that can cause harm to this individual will make it difficult to continue. Therefore, the issues of row 4 involve themes of attack, threat and danger. And the feeling within is, "Can I protect myself from danger? Can I sustain myself? Can I remain stable? Can I maintain this individuality when faced with an attack or threat?"

Level 4 involves working hard, doing lots, getting things done, provision and security. A significant proportion of patients are 'stuck' at this level.

The main concerns are for safety and security, which are linked to the need for money to provide for these. Level 4 individuals like to have a secure house - it needn't necessarily be big or beautiful, but it must be robust. The emphasis is on a structure capable of protection. As mentioned earlier the most important theme in level 4 is establishing and maintaining the individual's own security. This security can be provided by a house, a stable job, or a healthy bank account. Level 4 individuals will be striving for any or all of these.

They will provide for their group and for their family. So, by providing, by building, by working this is how they show or express their love.

Another important theme is the fear that something will happen. For them, anything can happen at any time. Such individuals are in a state of anxiety and fearfulness, while those who are compensated will display the exact opposite: fearlessness and courage. A further theme is one of guilt; a concern that they have not done enough to protect themselves, or that they may not have done enough for those over whom they have some responsibility. They like to provide for themselves and for others and an excessive behaviour within this phenomenon may lead to the habit of hoarding or avarice or miserly behaviour. The distinctive thing about level 4 is that they really do not like surprises.

Key features:

- Building, gathering, providing for and establishing security for oneself and loved ones.
- Expressing love through providing security, structure and protection.
- The need to build a house, own a car, work towards securing the future.
- Getting stuck in routine, busy in a mundane job; punctuality and working regularly.

- Dislike of change as it threatens a secure safe feeling.
- Securing boundaries.
- Systematic, organized individuals.
- Provisions/ resources / sustenance/hoarding.
- Hard working.

Row 4 of the Periodic Table:

Some familiar elements typical for the themes in this row: - Ferrum, Cobalt, Nickel, Cuprum, Zinc, Arsenic. These minerals are used to create structure, tools, weapons, barricades/ fencings, doors.

If we look at these elements in nature, we see they are easily corroded and eroded by weathering forces such as heat, cold, wind and water. It is as if they are under attack from these natural forces. To sustain their existence as metals they need to resist such forces of nature. These metals are used to make utensils (food), fortresses (protection), and weapons (attack and defence). Humans have used these metals for their sustenance against nature and against other humans throughout recorded history.

Chakra: Heart chakra

The Thymus Gland features in the function of the immune system producing 'the soldiers' of the body. They guard, protect and secure our body from pathogens. It is the defence system of our body.

Level 5

Introduction

"The main thing here is the need to do more and to push beyond existing boundaries."

Once security and provisions are taken care of, the individual needs to move further. There is a need to explore, to break out of structure and routine. Individuals expressing themes at this level of development are teachers or guides, extensive travellers, performers, orators and researchers. They are performers and advisors but not leaders; no one follows them as they would a guru.

Explanation

The main issue of level five individuals is, that they feel incomplete if they have not achieved something different, extraordinary, or special during their lifetime. This need, to be different, is manifested through shows, performance, and exhibition - using talent and expertise. Being 'one-up' on others makes them feel complete. This completeness comes by being unique in a crowd - by being known for their talent, their art - which is their peculiar trait, to have achieved something new and different. They will venture out into the unknown to explore and to discover. They love variety, adventure and challenges in life. They are prone to boredom under fixed routines, so

their tendency is to look for something new and interesting. They want to learn and make the most of life's experiences. They love to help others and do their bit for society, as this can make them feel they are doing something extra, by adding value to other's lives. They are ambitious with a desire to achieve special status in their field of work or expertise. Their ambition is to achieve something more or different from the rest. They consider themselves to be 'one up on the rest', or desire to be so. They can have a courageous and adventurous attitude.

Level 5 people are trying to be different, attempting to challenge boundaries, so they will frequently take up challenges. Surprise is a theme at this level. They love a surprising adventure, to be surprised, to surprise others, because of the novelty and the challenge of having to deal with this.

Level 5 is about being adventurous; exploring boundaries, getting beyond and away from security. It is about discovery, so they are a little bolder, more courageous, stretching beyond their potential, seeking novelty. Guiding and helping others is also a level 5 quality.

This is the realm of professional speakers and artists who stand on stage and shine in front of others.

Key features:

- Thinking of new possibilities.
- New adventure, exploration.
- Finding new vistas, puzzle-solving.
- Smartness, brilliance and shine.
- Exploring, challenging and extending boundaries and beyond.
- Different.

Row 5 of the Periodic Table:

Some elements in this row are Silver, Palladium, Zirconium, Rhodium. They are called 'Precious metals' due to their extra-ordinary lustre and shine. This resonates with the need to perform, shine, excel and venture - values and qualities of level 5.

Chakra: Thyroid chakra

The Thyroid Gland situated in the region of the throat, plays a major role in brain development along with metabolism. So, people belonging to this level have a desire to be highly evolved, and special in their own unique way.

Level 6

Introduction

This level is about institutionalising creativity. Once something challenging has been achieved, the next stage is to stabilise the idea. For example, someone may develop some ideas but then go on to build a school based on those ideas. This is the highest and heaviest stage of development where there is a groundedness and sense of authority.

Explanation

Level 6 is about engulfing others and expanding boundaries. You want to make your boundary firm enough while encompassing others within it. These people like to be the decision makers, for themselves and/or for everyone else. It's a type of autonomy; control over themselves and over others. They are at the epicentre as well as the focus.

If you look at the periodic table, the atoms of elements in row 6 are some of the largest and heaviest. Particularly for the metals in the central columns, a certain combination of paired electrons in their orbitals, together with a very heavy nucleus, leads to their atoms being relatively stable and chemically unreactive. This makes them less susceptible to corrosion and erosion by natural weathering forces and thus superior to the metals in the upper rows (4 and 5) which corrode more easily and are affected by weather. We could say that the atoms in this row are so strong that nothing affects them that easily. Hence, here there is a feeling of being all powerful and complete. The individuals of Level 6 feel strong as well as powerful and this has an effect on others around them. Relatively speaking, they perceive themselves and their sphere of influence to be large while their surroundings and others around them are much smaller.

Therefore, the issue is "I am incomplete without projecting over you." This is the row of the noble metals which are not even affected by the strongest of acids. The human equivalent is similar. This is the row of leaders, of people who take society with them, of people who dominate, who like to lead, direct and orient society, the world, and others around them because they are far too complete by themselves and now is the time to help the outside.

People with the themes of level 6 feel that they are responsible for people within their sphere of influence such that they can lead and/or dictate to them. Their self-esteem is extremely high and can range from being substantively authoritative to extremely authoritarian. Power and strength are important themes here. On the milder side, these people can be caring, and will provide advice, help and guidance to their loved ones as well as to a much wider, extended group. The feeling is that they have the capacity to take on responsibility to become leaders of people within their sphere of influence. They feel as if they are at the very centre of every situation or that the whole world

revolves around them, or even revolves because of them. It is as if they have the burden of the whole world on their shoulders; they feel that they are chosen, or the only ones, to take responsibility and leadership. There is some arrogance with this responsibility and they also have pride. These people like to be the decision makers for themselves and everyone else.

Key features:

- The feeling that there is nothing more to be achieved, or that almost everything that needs to be achieved has been achieved, or that it needed to be done accompanied by an immense sense of power.
- Alternatively, they have very high expectations of themselves with regard to power, responsibility and leadership.
- They may have a kind of charm, or aura, with their quality of leadership or something that sets them apart from others.
- They perceive themselves to be of great importance, crucial; the person on whom everything depends.
- They want to be at the centre or epicentre of everything.
 - They desire followers and love to have them.
 - Ruling, spreading, and expanding boundaries.
 - Creating boundaries for others.

Row 6 of the Periodic Table:

Examples of minerals in this row are Aurum, Mercury, Lead, Barium. These heavy metals are almost indestructible and can be extremely harmful and poisonous to life in general. These qualities resonate with the feeling of power, authority and supremacy seen in level 6.

Chakra: Third eye chakra

The Pituitary Gland: produces hormones that govern the function of all previous five glands. Sometimes the Pineal Gland is also linked to the third eye chakra as well as to the crown chakra.

The pituitary gland regulates all the endocrine glands and is the master gland of the body.

Level 6L - Lanthanides

Introduction

Lanthanide remedies also belong to row six, but they are put in a special table under the main periodic table. These elements are used as catalysts. This means that they help to speed up reactions between two other chemicals, without undergoing any permanent chemical change themselves. Earlier they used to be called 'rare earth metals' as they were believed to be rare and scarce. However, it turns out that they are in abundance but hidden. This is the quality of the lanthanides as well as the

individuals whose patterns are reflected in this level. There is a hidden and searching quality to them. Therefore, what you see in lanthanide patients is a need to observe themselves and others objectively, rather than getting involved emotionally. They are very insightful, always searching for the meaning of life. They can be of great help and guidance to others but without being egoistic or authoritarian. They are extremely spiritual.

Explanation

The lanthanides are part of level 6, hence in essence they are not different from level 6 but they lack this arrogance or sense of power or ownership over others. Though they are present in this high level of development and carry immense responsibility, they do their own thing. It is very important for them to have their own thought processes, and their own way of doing things. Their focus is not as much on dictating over others as it is on attaining their own autonomous powers. It is about finding this inner power, whereas in the rest of level 6 it is not only about finding this inner power but also projecting it over others. They need a lot of freedom, time on their own, and autonomy. They have to find their own path. This is very important and at the same time the lanthanides will not dictate over others. So, they don't over-impose while at the same time they will not take any imposition and believe in allowing others their freedom. They may feel responsible for others but will also allow them their freedom. In contrast, pure level 6 individuals are over responsible and overly dictatorial. That's the difference between lanthanides and the rest of level 6. Many a lanthanide professor will have good teaching skills with the capacity to stimulate thought processes in their students through their teaching style. This is not only about level 5, (good performance), where the teacher makes things interesting and engages the participant, but it is also about stimulating thought processes in students, to make them understand things much more deeply. People who stimulate other's thought processes successfully, must be lanthanides because it is not about power and not about them, rather it's about introducing unique systems of thinking that do not involve dictating over others.

Key features

- Spiritual.
- Very insightful, constantly searching for the meaning of life.
- Help and guide others without the egoism or authoritarianism.
- Absence of arrogance, or sense of power, or ownership, or dictatorship.
- Immense responsibilities.
- Own autonomous powers.
- Need a lot of freedom.

- Cannot be subject to others or think as others say.
- Have the capacity to stimulate thought processes in others.

Row 6L of the Periodic Table:

The double blind proving of Gadolinium 30, with 8 provers that we conducted in our clinic in 2011, in Mumbai, revealed this autonomic feature of the lanthanides beautifully. Provers could achieve things that they could not do earlier, with a feeling of empowerment and ownership. Provers turned spiritual and felt an inner strength within themselves.

Level 7

Introduction

In the 7th level, there is a realisation that whatever has been accumulated is of little use. Once all that power has been acquired, there is a need to release it. This coincides with the realisation that it is not possible to collect more and there has to be a release. This realisation of losing all the power or needing to give up all the power comes at a cost. There is a sense of insecurity and a need to use every method possible to regain or hold on to power. Hence, deception and dishonesty will be a last resort. Everything possible is done to get that power back but the inner feeling is that of inevitable destruction and loss of all power. After insecurity follows a realisation that it is all futile and that everyone is just a speck in the universe and part of an energy cycle.

Explanation

In the seventh row, heaviness has become far too great for the completeness of the atom. The issue is 'I am so heavy that I have begun to disintegrate and hence I am incomplete'. They are crumbling slowly, disintegrating to merge with the universal consciousness from whence they came. So, from hydrogen where we saw integration, and conception from this integration in row 1 we have travelled downwards on the chart ever growing larger, ever growing heavier, to become complete to the point of disintegration in row 7. From the source and consciousness in row 1 back to the source into consciousness in row 7. We complete a cycle from integration to disintegration.

This is a very destructive level while being simultaneously very spiritual; it's like the merging of boundaries. Level 7 has this realization of powerlessness. They have created these strong expandable boundaries which then frizzle out or merge with a realization that the universe is more powerful and therefore we have seen that the actinide remedies are very useful in the various stages of cancer.

Level 7 is about disintegration or going back into breakdown or consciousness. So, level 7 involves people who are either accepting or realising that they are breaking down or that they are losing their power or that their own integration is disintegrating.

That's why level 7 remedies, minerals, plants or animals can be very good cancer remedies because cancer is essentially about the control over yourself being lost.

Fungi are also good cancer remedies. They also come at level 7 because they carry on invading. They start off as nothing and just like a cancer the fungus invades slowly, gradually, insidiously. So, level 7 has a lot of spirituality on the positive side but also a lot of fear and destruction on the negative side. So, level 7 has the dual polarity of dirt and cleanliness because in a way you consider fungus as dirty but in a way, it also cleans up, so it has got this dual thing of destruction and spirituality, dirt and cleanliness, so it is really that 7 going back to 1. So, 7 and 1 both have this duality because they are at the merging point of the cycle.

Key Features:

- Decay.
- Disintegration.
- Realisation.
- Insidious spread like a fungal growth.
- Everything is decaying but one has the realisation that there will be a new beginning.
 - Disintegrating boundaries.
 - Merging boundaries.

Row 7 of the Periodic Table:

The atoms of the elements in this row are so heavy that their nucleus becomes unstable. Bismuth is the last heavy stable element (Row 6, Column 15) beyond that all elements are radioactive. (Radioactivity in simple terms implies that the element is losing protons and neutrons from its nucleus in the form of alpha particles; gradually decaying to form smaller elements). For example, Radon is created from radioactive radium. Radon decays and forms Plumbum.

Metaphorically, the elements are losing a hold on themselves and receding on a journey backwards. Alpha particles (proton + neutron) are nothing but Helium nuclei (Row 1). Again, allegorically we could say that Row 7 elements have an awareness of everything going back to the beginning to complete a cycle or to close the loop.

Chakra: Crown chakra

Pineal gland: which regulates all biological cycles and is also responsible for our sleep.

The way we say it is that our sleep is our time to loosen up, give up our pretences, connect with our sub-conscious and our higher consciousness.

The Actinides of level 7

Actinides such as Uranium and Plutonium are used in cancer cases. Level 7 is associated with giving up control or losing control. This is a major issue in cancer where control over the growth cells is lost leading to malignancy. It starts with having no boundaries in 1 to disintegrating boundaries in level 7. Thus, 7 loops back to 1.

Note: Level 7 remedies are used a lot nowadays, not as constitutional remedies but as specifics in cancer cases as in level 7, there is lot of disintegration and invasion which are level 7 themes.

Radioactive elements as well as plants and animal remedies belonging to this level can be very good cancer remedies. We use these remedies for cancer cases, and they have given very encouraging results. Remedies used most often are Radium bromatum. Uranium nitricum and Plutonium nitricum.

How to find the levels in a case

In the initial stages of our system, we believed there was only one level of development. We now call this the Predominant level because it is the one that can be seen most easily and clearly in each case, even without any specific direct questioning at times. Yet, on reflection, the fact that human beings are complex individuals does point to the fact that there must be more levels.

Over several years of seeing innumerable cases we have observed and identified various levels for each case or animal as follows:

M-A-P Code Sequence	Name	Level of development	Description	Additional note
1st	Base	2 or 3	Invertebrate or Vertebrate	Background sound
2nd	Predominant level	1 to 7	Basic ambition in life	AKA Centre of the case
3rd	Capacity level/Streak 1	1 to 7	Capacity to fulfil that basic ambition	
4th	Streak 2	1 to 7	Unusual, distinguishing features or idiosyncrasies	In some cases
5th	Streak 3	1 to 7	Unusual, distinguishing features or idiosyncrasies	In some cases
Column		Columns 1 to 18	How the organism deals with life on a daily basis	

A practical run through

The first three numbers are the most important for narrowing down the field of choice for potential remedies. The next two (streaks 2 and 3) help to differentiate characteristics that will help to narrow down to the exact remedy. In some cases, we do not have all five numbers or levels - but the first three numbers are a must.

Note:

- In cases, where the capacity level is less than the predominant level e.g. 3/5/3 or 3/5/4, the capacity level will be more or equally evident compared to the predominant level as this is where the person accepts and enjoys their life.
- In cases, where the capacity level is higher than the predominant level, e.g. 3/3/5 or 3/3/4 or '31516 etc., the capacity level is evident clearly at times of stress.

Predominant level

The predominant level is often the most obvious as well as the most important. It tells you the desires and targets of a person, how far they want to go to, their ambition and

what they want out of their lives - what s/he is looking for, yearning for or what is governing their subconscious.

It can also be seen as a negative - what the patient wants to get rid of, e.g. fears, a constant sense of insecurity regarding protection of any kind (as in predominant level 4) or a constant pattern of being in severe emotional and physical pain (as in predominant level 2).

So, once the following questions are answered, you can allocate the number for the predominant level.

Note: *These are not necessarily the actual questions to ask directly to the patient - rather they are guidelines for what you need to find out about the patient.*

Questions for predominant level:

- How far does s/he want to go in life or their perception?
- What is governing their life in their subconscious?
- What would s/he like to clear or grow out of - *the negative side or the shadow side*?
- What s/he looks for - repeatedly throughout their life.
 - What is s/he seeking?

Capacity level

The 3rd number really tells you whether the person/organism actually resides in the realm of the predominant level alone (2nd number) or are there other levels or issues to which s/he deviates in practice, either at times of stress or in order to be comfortable.

It confirms whether the person has the capacity, drive, or inclination to reach their predominant level or even to go beyond it, or whether the person does not reach their full potential and accepts where s/he is.

Remember that if the capacity (3rd number) is smaller than the predominant level (2nd number) e.g. 3/5/3 it does not mean that the patient feels unfulfilled or unsuccessful in any way not to have reached their full potential. It means that the patient is focussing on this level, has accepted it and is content with this level. This is the big difference between column and capacity as explained a little later.

Questions for capacity level:

- Do their aspirations conflict with each other from time to time?
- Which level are actions directed towards achieving in regular life?
- Where is the focus in regular life?
- On a daily basis what issues stress them or make them happy?
- Which level does s/he operate from during times of stress?

Difference between the capacity level and column:

- The capacity level can be confused with the column.
- The capacity level qualifies the predominant level and so does the column.
- But the capacity level decides if the person wants the same thing through and through and stays with it or his aspirations change at different times.

Here are some examples

- 3/4/5 - here there is an aspiration for routine and rules for most of the time but there is a slight need and capacity to go beyond that once in a while but what the person wants majorly is to return to Level 4.
- 3/5/5 - here the capacity level tells us that the person aspires to push boundaries whether during times of stress or easy times, s/he desires the same through and through. The aspirations do not change.

The column decides whether the person will really achieve their levels (both predominant and capacity) as in columns 8 -10 or whether s/he feels weak and incapable like columns 2-3 or s/he feels over-confident or uses opportunistic means like column 12 to achieve these aspirations.

Columns depict the various ways of dealing with everyday situations whereas levels are what people want from life.

The questions at each level are as follows:

Level 1 - Am I present on this earth?

Level 2 - Am I capable to survive pain, life, hunger?

Level 3 - Who am I?

Level 4 - Am I strong, safe, secure, sustainable?

Level 5 - What more is there to life?

Level 6 - Am I powerful enough to be autonomous, to dictate or to be responsible?

The Column comes from answers to questions like

- How do I express my level?
- How do I deal with authority or bully?
- How hard do I work to prove or achieve my level?
- How do I behave in a group?

Streak 2 and Streak 3

These are differentiating special characteristics seen in some cases.

Understanding the number code

Code	Base	Predominant	Capacity	Streak 2
3/3/3	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange with the environment in many ways.	Desires simple daily life with a group, a place and identity in the group with relationships and appreciation of their existence and their contribution.	Desires the same as predominant level and loves to be in this perimeter.	
3/3/3/5	As above	As above	As above	Love beauty, flash and colour in appearance, they may be a little loud and showy.
3/3/4	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange with the environment in many ways.	Desires simple daily life with a group, a place and identity in the group with relationships and appreciation of their existence and their contribution.	Though they love being in the group and desire simple identity, they can be very defensive and strong and want to protect themselves or others if they feel threatened. They can focus on safety and security, predictability or some sort of stability.	
3/3/5	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange	Desires simple daily life with a group, a place and identity in the group with relationships and appreciation of their existence and	Within simple lifestyles and their group and their small desires, show immense need to do well, they overdo and strive to be ever	
Code	Base	Predominant	Capacity	Streak 2

	with the environment in many ways.	their contribution.	better. Can go overboard and feel they have immense capacity when it comes to handling daily affairs, their home, group, family, can be very creative.	
<i>3/4/3</i>	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange with the environment in many ways.	Desire home, safety, money, secure house, enough provisions and this is also their way of showing care - by providing. Love rules and routines.	Desire this (4) but their focus is also on group, simple things, communication. Are happy if group is together as this will also lead to safety. They need their identity and expression - that can also make them secure.	
<i>3/4/3/5</i>	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange with the environment in many ways.	Desire home, safety, money, secure house, enough provisions and this is also their way of showing care - by providing. Love rules and routines.	Desire this (4) but their focus is also on group, simple things, communication. Are happy if group is together as this will also lead to safety. They need their identity and expression - that can also make them secure.	Love beauty, flash and colour in appearance, they may be a little loud and showy.
<i>3/4/4</i>	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange with the	Desire home, safety, money, secure house, enough provisions and this is also their way of showing care - by providing. Love	They focus on achieving and providing resources; the strength and security and they lay great stress on this.	
Cod	Base	Predominant	Capacity	Streak 2

e

	environment in many ways.	rules and routines.		
3/4/5	As above	As above	They like to venture out once in a while, like to try new things, feel special about themselves.	
3/4/5/3	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange with the environment in many ways.	Desire home, safety, money, secure house, enough provisions and this is also their way of showing care - by providing. Love rules and routines.	They like to venture out once in a while, like to try new things, feel special about themselves.	Love communicating, give in easily or appear soft in a group, mild and giving in to the demands of the group. (May appear or feel special, often focused and talk about their groups or their simple needs esp. for relationships, love, etc).
3/5/3	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange with the environment in many ways.	Feel very special about themselves, want to contribute more, want to learn more, grow and desire change or adventure, desire to push and challenge boundaries.	Love to give in to the group, happy even if they cannot push enough but find peace and happiness with surroundings or group. If things get too tough, can settle for less without regrets. Enjoy simple things and routines though they feel special and feel they have potential for more.	

Code	Base	Predominant	Capacity	Streak 2
------	------	-------------	----------	----------

3/5/4	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange with the environment in many ways.	Feel very special about themselves, want to contribute more, want to learn more, grow and desire change or adventure, desire to push and challenge boundaries.	Like to focus on safety, provisions, routine. Fight for their group to protect them in any way. Feel special and feel life must be adventurous but are not the ones to opt for it.	
3/5/5	As above	As above	They reach their full potential; they like to or yearn to push boundaries and whether they can or not (depends on the column) this is their entire focus.	
3/5/5/3	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange with the environment in many ways.	Feel very special about themselves, want to contribute more, want to learn more, grow and desire change or adventure, desire to push and challenge boundaries.	They reach their full potential; they like to or yearn to push boundaries and whether they can or not (depends on the column) this is their entire focus.	Focus on groups, group strength and get very upset if not part of a group. Their focus is the group, almost. Or they could show all strengths in the sphere of the group or family.
3/5/6L	As above	As above	Focus on trying to find their inner autonomy. Feel they are special, they have an inner potential, cannot be ruled by anyone and need to go on a path to find more than just being special.	
Code	Base	Predominant	Capacity	Streak 2

3I6LI6L	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange with the environment in many ways.	Look for their own power, their own autonomy and strength. Look for supporting, helping others but subtly.	They reach this potential and focus on it.	
3/6L/6L/7	As above	As above	They reach this potential and focus on it.	Feel wise, feel peaceful enough to give up power struggles, forgive others.
3/6L/6	Have their own sense of identity and personality and looking for exchange with the environment in many ways.	Look for their own power, their own autonomy and strength. Look for supporting, helping others but subtly.	Want more, want to help others in such a way that they are influential. Love to take others under their wing, to feel responsible for themselves and others.	

The Base Level - vertebrates vs invertebrates

Why invertebrates have base level 2

Invertebrates constitute more than 90 per cent of all species in the animal kingdom. The number of invertebrates exceeds more than 2 million species, and more are being found every day. On average, the overall count of vertebrates existing on planet earth is around 57,000 to 58,000 species.

Invertebrates are animals that don't have a backbone; they lack a skeletal system and other developed organs. They have an open and crude circulatory system comprising blood flowing in an open cavity. With few exceptions, they possess a simple respiratory system, the most common form consisting of gills and a trachea. In the absence of such a systematic and rigid body structure, they cannot grow very large. To compensate for the absence of an internal skeleton, most invertebrates have an external skeleton, usually made from chitin (a derivative of glucose) that protects a soft, inner body. Others, like the molluscs, have calcium shells.

Invertebrates are not greatly developed, behaving instinctively with monotony, as opposed to being driven by intellect. With neither a spine nor an internal skeleton, their protection comes from outside their soft body in the form of a shell, or chitin as in the case of arthropods. So, the "I" has to depend on something outside the body. The feeling is, "I depend on something outside of me, my strength is outside me". The "I" is dependent on something outside, so it is not recognized enough to need to communicate. The need is for structure, rather than communication, to underpin support.

Communication between invertebrates is not particularly complex; with few exceptions they tend not to live in groups. In the few cases where groups do occur, there is no bonding and they do not work together using the degree of intelligence and communication that vertebrates are capable of. Fish, mammals and birds, all have these group qualities to a much greater and more sophisticated extent. In reptiles this group quality can be seen as a feeling of being cheated or deceived by the group, a complex behaviour of 'all of you' versus me. In fishes it is seen as a form of synchronicity.

What kind of help will individuals needing an invertebrate remedy be looking for when they are vulnerable? They will be looking for protection in a structure. With either tremendous vulnerability or fragility they feel they almost have no structure, almost no form. When there is a lot of level 2 language of vulnerability, yet you can also see many other levels, such that you have difficulty deciding, it is most probably

an invertebrate.

Invertebrates have this quality of being able to regenerate, through asexual reproduction, so you will also hear this kind of language, "collapsing so easily but having the strength to regrow or come out". For invertebrates, injury is like death, it is trauma that can be lethal. There is always trauma. You will see a process that involves highly dynamic change - from one shape to another, from one form to another, or something happens to their structure; it is 'almost to the point of death back to life'. There is a need to change in order to survive, it is a must and it is very dramatic. The chief complaint is somehow always exactly related to this vulnerability or change. It could be because they are closer to the source and therefore less compensated. There is a need for protection. There are themes of bright colors, movement, restlessness, and dancing. Yet, in some cases, this busyness, restlessness, or hectic action may not constantly be there. There can also be motionlessness. The time spent as a caterpillar or in a cocoon (larvae or nymph time), can be much longer than adult life. The beauty that comes as an adult is only for reproduction. So, there is resting time - lots of just sitting there in many invertebrates (cockroaches, praying mantis, etc.). But when it is needed, there is hectic activity, but most of the time it is not needed. Intellect belongs to level 3 whereas instinct, vulnerability, fragility and a lack of a complex intellect or means of survival results in the invertebrates being allocated a coordinate based on level 2 of human development. This base level or the background sound is not obtained directly from the patient. It's an observation that can be made as the entire case unfolds - you don't get it by directly asking questions.

In contrast, the vertebrates are the more advanced species of the animal kingdom. They possess an internal skeletal system, which includes a backbone. They have complex and specialized organ systems e.g. respiratory and circulatory systems. Even the sensory organs, which help vertebrates adapt to their respective environments, are more advanced. We have allocated a level 3 for the base level co-ordinate (or the background sound) for all vertebrates. We will expand on this in the next section.

Why vertebrates have base level 3

Individuals needing a vertebrate remedy want to communicate; they need to express what is on their mind. They need to be part of a group. Not only do they focus inwards, but they also engage with the world around them. These vertebrate individuals are the ones who need to return home, to talk about it, express it, find a way of talking about it. Whereas invertebrate individuals look a bit more mineral-like, so they look inwards, not really wanting to have an expression out there. They tend to be single rather than part of a group.

The vertebrate co-ordinates start at level 3 i.e. the base level which is the background sound in a case. This is because the third level of human development is about communication, the group, you and the group, learning from the group. Vertebrate patients can experience a strong feeling of being lonely because they have the tendency to belong to a group, especially mammals and birds.

When we started to study the correspondence between minerals and animals, initially, we saw all mammal patients at only the one level-3, reflecting the need to communicate, and to be part of the group. Then we realized that there were some mammal patients with this basic quality, and in addition qualities belonging to the mammal sub-groups such as the equids, bovids, canids etc. and then further, within each sub-group i.e. within canid we saw a finer difference within a particular genus for e.g. dogs and wolves. Hence, we started to see that there were qualities at every level, at the level of the genus, at the level of the family, at the level of the phylum. So, it was no longer possible to allocate just one number i.e. 3 for all mammals, in order to classify them. Whether you classify animals using groups or using numbers, it is the same thing. The numbers are derived from the characteristics.

So, if we were to stipulate that all the characteristics of the big cats can be represented by the level 6 of human development, and pig characteristics by level 3 then, because both groups are also mammals they need a classification system comprising at least 2 coordinates - for the big cats 3/6 and for pigs 3/3. The first number (base number) indicating that they are a mammal, and the second indicating the specific characteristics of the mammal sub-group e.g. Felidae or Suidae. But furthermore, we need a number specifying how strong they are, or their capacity compared to others in the sub-group. So, we eventually concluded that we needed a minimum of at least 3 levels to describe and locate each remedy on the grid derived from the periodic table (levels of human development)

In this way we can have 3 numbers to enable us to plot the strengths and weaknesses of the patient on the grid which we can compare to the position of every animal on the grid arising from this method of codification.

So, for every patient the base level or the background sound, provides the means to differentiate between a vertebrate and an invertebrate. The base level is the background sound of the case; it is not really in your face. It is not necessarily very obvious. It just goes on in the case and as you are listening to the story you can eventually decide whether it is the base level of an invertebrate which is 2 or a vertebrate which is 3. So for the animal kingdom at the moment, the first number is either 2 or 3.

18 Columns

When we grade personalities or animal remedies in columns, we cannot be judgmental. Each column describes and contains both attributes and weaknesses.

The points that we need to consider when allocating a column to any patient are as follows:

- How does the patient deal with their life on a daily basis?
- How do they express their feelings?
- How do they express and conduct themselves when angry?
- How do they deal with an authority or bully?
- How hard do they work?
- How do they behave in a group?
- What is their degree of guilt?

Sometimes the questions we ask, and the answers we get to determine the columns, can resemble the levels.

What we look for

Expression of feelings

To cite an example from Column 1 - these people won't express what they want as they would rather be a follower. So, if you were to ask them whether they'd like a coffee, most likely they will repeat the question back to you. Only after you have stated your own preference will they say, "I'll have coffee as well then". They can't volunteer what they want because they don't know.

The positive aspect to this is that they appear friendly, sweet and amenable. They tend to have many friends because, as followers, they are considered great to have in a group because they tag along and are good listeners. The negative aspect to this, or weakness, is that they don't have their own opinions, especially not strong opinions; they don't know what they want.

Expression of anger

Generally, people tend to have a negative view towards expressions of anger, yet anger can just as likely have a positive outcome. For example, it's entirely possible for a strong confident personality to feel considerably angry, but they will have the ability to control this and channel it towards a productive outcome. We can see this in personalities from the columns in the central region of the grid. For instance, their response to injustice could be seen in a positive light. When there is a need to fight to achieve something, anger can be a motivating force.

Dealing with authority or bullying

What is important here is whether the individual feels able to stand by their own views and rights. Are they able to deal with confrontation or do they tend to cave in? There are several shades of this, from being totally incapable, to trying and giving up, to trying hard, to being able to stand firm, to being insecure and resorting to various means. Each shade of response reflects an exact column. We will be considering each column in detail later. Normally you would aim to perceive the column while taking the case, but if you don't manage that, you can ask directly at the end. However, don't ask with a direct question such as, "how do you deal with a bully?" Rather, ask them how they deal with a situation where somebody wants them to do something that they don't want to do? Or present them with a situation that they think is incorrect but somebody, maybe someone senior to them, wants them to do it in a certain way. How would they cope with that?

Approach to work

How comfortable are they in their approach to work? For example, someone might respond, "I can't work hard, I give up easily, I need a lot of support and propping up to start with". This is the kind of thing that happens with patients from the first couple of columns on the grid. They don't really work that hard or they don't apply themselves to any degree of refinement. They will tend to be content with whatever they achieve. By columns 3 or 4, there is a desire to do well but they can give up very easily. In the middle, between columns 8 and 10 are the ones that really persevere. They are full on, will push themselves to perfection in whatever they apply themselves to. By columns 11, 12, 13 they tend toward being street smart, finding easier approaches by cutting corners. By columns 16 and 17 these attempts become desperate, they lose patience and resort to struggling or become completely resigned.

We need to look at patients' approaches to their work within the context of daily routines and duties.

Behaviour in a group

Group behaviour is also social behaviour - how they feel and behave in a group. In order to understand our patients in this sphere, we need answers to the following questions: Do they really need a group? Do they feel included in a group? Do they feel comfortable with or without a group? Do they feel thrown out of the group, totally excluded, or not part of one at all?

Degree of guilt

Guilt can be understood in a number of different ways, or through different expressions, such as hard work. For example, some people will tend to feel guilty because they didn't work hard enough. They will still be placed in the same column for the exact opposite i.e. extreme cases that are not guilty at all where it doesn't

matter to them.

In the initial columns of the grid there is the guilt of not being able to get started or even do the job; in the central columns the guilt is about not always being in control of doing the right thing, while the sense of guilt in the righthand columns will be heightened by the feeling that they have committed the worst mistake - this can either result in immense remorse or a complete loss of any sense of guilt.

Guilt is interlinked with all the earlier points in this section hence we do not put any great emphasis on guilt unless it is obvious as in the case of some of the columns such as columns 8, 11 and 17.

The Columns

In relation to behaviour and confidence columns 1 to 4 are similar, increasing by small degrees as the numbers ascend along the columns of the grid.

Column 1

Column 1 patients are very chirpy, friendly, and will agree to everything. Generally, they are amenable and pliable, because they lack their own opinion. They tend to feel that if they are sweet and nice with everyone, they can get the job done, and they don't have the strength to fight anyway. They can be very timid and thus submissive when dealing with authority. The first sign of confrontation and they will want to run. This is where the problems will appear.

Being very dependent and clingy is the negative aspect, because it is easy to get irritated and impatient with such people.

They will tend to take instructions and approach things quite routinely. There's a lot of fear. So here any guilt is about making mistakes. But they can be very good at following instructions and then carrying them out.

Key Points for Column 1

- Friendly
- Will tag along - A follower
- Docile
- Appreciative
- Cautious about not making mistakes
- Guilt is about making mistakes
- Very dependent and clingy
- They take instructions well and they will do things very routinely
- Fearful, submissive, can be dominated by a bully or authority
- Avoid confrontation

We also have this in Calcarea carb, in column 2, (column 1 and 2 are very similar). They can be very timid and can submit easily. Fearful, submissive people.

Column 2

Column 2 are the people who need support; they will ask for your opinion before they make any decision. Their need for guidance and support means that they will look up to their guide to the point of adoring them. They believe others know better. But once they get support, they can feel confident.

I remember a child who did well on Strontium carbonicum. According to his uncle's account, this child was a school topper, brilliant - we expected to meet a genius at the interview. Yet, this boy sat hunched before us, repeatedly turning towards his uncle who could be seen through a half open door in the waiting room. He was seeking reassurance before producing any answers to our questions. Eventually we had to invite the uncle to sit in beside him. The uncle, who had been living with the family, spoke for him - "my problem is, this boy is very attached to me because he has an alcoholic father. I have been his mentor since he was a toddler, because his mother is the breadwinner and his father is never present. I now have a better job in Dubai, and fear that when I leave, he will be shattered because previously for every exam, or test, I have sat with him. He knows everything but he needs me to be there the whole time, to teach, to read aloud to him". The boy had agreed to come for his eczema, so he became very nervous when we began to ask him questions about his feelings. After the remedy he did very well with his grades despite the uncle's absence. With the column 2 type of dependence or need for guidance, patients may express themselves and also achieve so long as they are given help and support.

In the mammals, sheep and goats are allocated to column 2 because they are followers. Personalities needing these remedies feel very suppressed. Suppression is absent in column 1 because they don't know how they feel. Suppression appears in column 2. Magnesium, the mineral in row 3 and column 2 is one of the most important remedies for repressed, suppressed feelings.

Like column 1, they will avoid confrontation, but there will be a lot of repressed anger coupled with feelings of being unable to fight. They can't talk about it except when they are in a group of people with whom they are familiar. In an unknown group, they will love being part of it, but will remain very silent. Once they have become comfortable, they will be able to open up. When they know that no one is going to reject them, or hurt them, then they can be very warm. When someone tells you that they are very quiet in a new group but not with their family, think of column 2. Column 2 people don't like to show their feelings as this risks rejection or exposure of their weakness. Column 1 people are very open about their weakness, but not column 2.

Key Points for Column 2

- Need support
- Dependent
- Need guidance
- Suppress emotions, e.g. anger
- Need advice, opinions
- Need help
- Avoid fights

Column 3

Column 3 patients will always tend to look for people who know more than them. They won't just tag along with anybody, rather they will seek people who can help them a bit. With a little more strength than those in columns 1 and 2, they like being in a group and though, relatively speaking, they are still on the weak side they won't give way completely. Yet it can be trying in the company of these column 3 individuals because of their indecisiveness. They constantly wonder whether to reveal their own opinion or not, or whether another person is stronger than them with a better opinion. In such confusion you can spend a lot of time asking or waiting for them to get to the point. Inevitably, if pushed they will go along with authority because they will assume others know best, but will take their time, irritating everyone in the process. It's not so much needing advice, but if something new turns up, they will tend to wait for someone else to step in first before they make a decision.

Key Points for Column 3

- Indecisive to the point of irritating others
- Like to be in a group
- Go along with authority
- Check for others' reactions before they decide

Almost up to column 6, there will be this tendency to submit to authority. It's only from column 6 onwards that they begin to show a need to stand up for themselves.

Column 4

In column 4 the main issue is frustration which leads to giving up easily. They will start off with enthusiasm but may not complete the work. They will prefer to stay quiet in talkative company, or, take their time before venturing to say anything, or they may say something and then regret it and feel frustrated.

A woman artist came to the clinic with a lot of pain coupled with a lot of complaining. She felt she was going around in circles with her art, never completing it, or when completed she'd feel dissatisfied with the outcome. She would tend to abandon the

work rather than fully develop it. Her artistic activities would begin with a bang, lots of colours and this and that, but by the fourth day she would have exhausted herself and just want to finish it, not taking it to the standard of completion she really desired. To top it all, because she needed to make a living doing this, she wasn't selling well for obvious reasons. In a similar vein, when defending themselves against a bully, they will give up very easily. Where column 3 will choose to go with the bully or with authority, the column 4 patient will plan to defend themselves but will give up easily.

Key Points for Column 4

- Easy frustration
- Gives up easily
- Lack of persistence, disheartened easily
- Overwhelmed
- Not good enough
- Can appear loud but doesn't follow through
- May remain silent

Comparing the 'alternating behaviour' in columns 3, 4 and 5

Column 3 - "should I do it, should I not do it, should I ask for an opinion, should I not?" It looks doubtful.

Column 4 - they give up, in addition, there is some alternation because they will start, then give up, but after that will start something else, which they will also give up. Then they start yet another thing.

Column 5 - says "I will do it, maybe I will give up, maybe I will give it a try", and makes plans but takes too long to execute the job or to take action through procrastination. More action in the brain through theorising rather than action in the material world.

Column 5

Column 5 is the kind of person who takes their time as they are not the type to give up easily. They don't appear over-enthusiastic because they are calmly thinking it through, yet they don't really have the strength to see it through to the end.

They know they can do it, but they fear they won't be able to achieve their potential.

Taking their time is therefore a form of procrastination. They may be good at planning but there is also a tendency to leave things till the last minute, arising from the fear that they might not succeed. There is mild or passive anger in 5.

Key Points for Column 5

- Persists in preparation, doesn't give up easily except when it comes to delivering
- Doesn't appear over-excited
- Quiet/calm
- Capable but scared they will not be able to achieve
- Procrastination
- They take their time to execute a task
- Mild anger / Passive-aggressive in their relationships

In column 6 there is enthusiasm which can look impulsive. You can see a shade of this in column 1, also in column 4 and column 6, even in column 9. These are the columns where we see impulsive behaviour.

Column 6

Impulsiveness in column 6 arises from a spontaneity and enthusiasm to do things. You will also see this quality in the anger of column 6. They enjoy social interaction in a group where they can express themselves. Even when they are alone, they can be bold and confident. They want to take up challenges. They are like the little child in class, the one to raise their hand to answer first. They want to jump in. 'I will try whatever the circumstances'. It is that kind of willingness. The impulse comes from enthusiasm - I am going to take the plunge whatever the consequences. When they are in a group, they will express their views whether or not they are correct or invited. They won't necessarily think it through; they will just blurt it out. They will take anything on board whether they have the ability or not and will only think about it afterwards. They may not do their very best or be perfect, but they will finish the job.

Let me demonstrate with the osprey which I have allocated to column 6. This is a raptor very similar to the fish-eating eagle. An osprey catches fish directly from the water just like the bald eagle. But the eagle is much stronger in its wings and tail; it is a much bigger bird. When it is fishing, an eagle never dives into the water; it flies to the water's surface, picks up the fish and then flies off again. It doesn't need to dive in because it uses its outstanding vision to spot the fish and can then pick it up from the surface. It has also got strong talons to grasp and carry the fish away. In contrast, the osprey will plunge into the water. Once there, it needs to assess the weight of the fish it has grasped to determine whether it has the strength to lift it and then the wings have to start flapping again in order to fly away with it.

Quite often young osprey will die because either they have caught a fish which is too heavy, so they end up drowning or, if they let go and risk starvation. But often it's the dive itself that is fatal with all the timing and assessment required for the bird to be able to recover from it and come back out of the water. This is a great metaphor for the kind of plunging involved in column 6.

Column 6 individuals specifically, cannot take criticism. They can get very angry

when they are criticized. There is this very strong theme of fear, or dislike, of being criticized and consequently they will hit back defensively, they have to answer back. A column 6 patient will behave with spontaneity in every aspect of their life. Even when they are dealing with an authority, they will express their thoughts first and then sit back. Whereas column 5 will hesitate to express their thoughts immediately; they will keep deliberating until others get impatient before they finally come up with something. But column 6 comes up with an idea instantly and only considers or analyses their proposal later. At this point they will often realise that they could have done it better had they spent more time thinking it through first. Nevertheless, they are pleased with what they have done with little or no regret.

Key Points for Column 6

- Impulsive
- Friendly
- Bold
- Takes up challenges
- Jumps in, blurts out
- Expresses first and then sits back.
- Anger
- Sensitive to criticism, angry when criticized
- Will get defensive
- Argumentative

Column 7

The words that summarise the 7th column are 'imbibing' or 'collecting'. In column 7 they look inwards to see how they can improve - "I have got it in me, I can do it, but can I do it even better? Let me do it well, let me work through this".

They are hard-working. If they bake a cake, then they will want to find a better way to bake it next time. If they are into sport, they will want to practice a lot. Consequently, in column 7 this tendency to work hard can lead to exhaustion.

Their behaviour relies more on intellect than instinct, trying different solutions, working in different ways, reading more books. They involve themselves in theory and can be quite cerebral. They prefer to do things meticulously according to the rules or as written in the books. They strongly believe that is the way to perfection.

There's no thrill with column 7 but they are stable, dependable and predictable, and they don't get angry. They channel their anger and will try to find different ways to fight the bully. They constantly search for different solutions to handle the situations they face. But they will also get very exhausted in trying to keep up with it all. Exhaustion is an important theme. Manganum is a very good exhaustion remedy. It is

in column 7 of the 4th row. There is always this use of intelligence - looking for a different way, trying to use intelligent means to find further solutions to the problem.

In column 7 there is this need to do more and instead of anger, you see 'how can I deal with things better?'. So how can I deal with my anger better, how can I deal with a bully better, how can I express this in a better way, with not as much anger. They don't give up easily, but just keep looking for better ways to deal with things.

Key Points for Column 7

- Imbibing, gathering
- A need to do more
- How to do something better
- Won't give up easily when finding a better way to deal with any situation
- Reflective about their faults
- Perfection
- Work intellectually, rather than instinctively
- Lack of thrill
- Channel their anger, through intellectualisation
- Feel the need to do more
- Will try to find an intelligent solution to a problem
- Will find an intelligent way to deal with the bully

Column 8

The words for column 8 are 'perseverance', or 'endurance'. They are very tough (but not harsh) people who don't give up easily. They are resilient and can take a lot of pressure. Whatever they apply themselves to, they will work very hard. You see this in every aspect of their behaviour, whether it is within a group, or in the work they do, or in their expression of anger, there will be a large investment of energy.

Whereas in column 7 they will work hard, the feeling is of doing many different things in order to find different solutions. In column 8, they will push hard against any resistance. Imagine the context of a seminar where the technology is not working, the camera isn't working, everyone is getting bored and hungry due to these glitches as well as it being close to lunchtime, and the speaker, also starving, must continue despite all these difficulties. S/he has to stand up to all this resistance. In a similar vein, such individuals will stand up against any authority and against the bully. They are most tenacious with the feeling that they have to put in this much if they are to get anything done.

We have put beetles in column 8, as well as some bees, amongst the invertebrates. Then there is the hawk - a very strong, focussed and angry hawk called Accipiter

gentilis - the northern goshawk. Amongst the mammals, camel is in column 8.

Key Points for Column 8

- Perseverance
- Endurance
- Toughness
- Doesn't give up easily
- Resilience
- Can take pressure but feels it
- Hard working
- Stands up against a bully
- Invests a lot of energy
- Column 8 can be seen in strong resilient animals - prey as well as predators.

Earlier we mentioned that columns 1,6,4 and 9 can look impulsive, so we would like to elaborate on this similarity. With column 6 there is the impulse that involves enthusiasm and they want to take up every challenge.

The impulse in column 4 occurs without any understanding, they get into something, then they get frustrated and give up easily. That's the quality of 4. The quality of column 1 is that they just don't know what they are doing. They just follow someone, and if another person says something, they will want to say yes to it impulsively, with a kind of a foolishness or without giving it any thought. Column 9 also has a type of an impulsiveness. This is the impulsiveness just at the brink of completion. Contrarily, they can be super controlled to prevent any mistakes.

Column 9

The main thing with column 9 is that it is a very tense, high alert situation of control. As if they should be doing everything very well, or perfectly. They are almost there, but it can take the slightest mistake for them to lose that control. This is the quality of the impulsiveness here. Perhaps not so much impulsiveness as jittery - that feeling when you are almost there. Column 9 really wants to do things very well. But on the negative side this super-prepared person can make a mistake, a silly goof. In that way they can look a bit impulsive, somewhat unpredictable. They're expecting everything to go very smoothly and then unexpectedly, at that last minute, there is a goof up.

We have placed some of the large deer in column 9: *Cervus elaphus* - the large red deer, similar to the American elk. Herons belong to the *Ardeidae* family where there is this appearance of complete calm. Think of how the heron will stand motionless for hours at a time. Then it makes a sudden very quick move at the last minute when catching a fish. But if it is too fast, it can miss. All that preparation, silent waiting, thinking, handling everything strategically up to the last moment, but also, that weakness, where there can be just one silly mistake; that's how they are in their work.

Their anger also has this element of unpredictability. The latter is a feature here, because of that slight loss of control. They can appear calm but then they will try to control their feelings in that situation and suddenly they can lose it and get angry. So, their anger can be unpredictable.

They are good at expressing their views, but even then, they are very focused. They will argue to the point, unlike column 8, who will keep pushing and pushing in their argument.

Key Points for Column 9

- Tense
- High alert, control
- Jittery, impulse to make a mistake
- Perfectionist
- Super-prepared
- Goof up at the last minute
- Unpredictable anger or behaviour
- Express their views clearly and well
- Focused individuals
- Well-defined arguments

Before we consider column 10, the theme of control often comes in the columns between 8 and 12 - the theme of control, or to be in control, or to be highly in control of a situation. So, control is the common word that appears in these columns. Column 8 pushes hard to be in full control.

Column 9 is almost in control.

Column 10 doesn't always get angry as they feel they are in control so will tend to look calm. Column 9 may become angry more easily than 10, and column 8 may get very angry. Anger in 8 is the strongest, or they will tend to get easily aroused.

Column 10

Column 10 can feel they are comfortably in control in any situation, at any time. They are in a good place where they can handle things well with a good hold over everything. They appear to be at ease within each and every situation, but the pathology arises because the amount of energy that the body needs to expend in attempting to achieve this state, resulting eventually in sickness.

People in column 10 may not necessarily get angry easily but when areas they are sensitive to are touched, they will do so. They will get what they want, and they will strike at the bully; they can even be destructive in the process.

Issues, or illness, will appear in this column when these patients find themselves constantly having to adapt to all the challenges they face. They are confident and sure, but somewhere the body is using up energy during that adaptation and that's how the sickness will arise. Likely they will appear to be ok with a situation, but they may still have some pathology. The energy expended in trying to keep on top of everything or trying to remain in control will lead to problems.

Column 10 involves quite a balancing act while trying to achieve a lot. This is not like column 18, which is in a state of contentment. The balancing act can bring doubt, a feeling of fragility, even though this may not be perceived externally at all. They may appear content and yet have a problem. The fragility is only visible in the physical complaint, otherwise it will not come out in the open.

This state of denial brings about the pathology - when a lot of events are completed that have been challenging and they have had to put in much too much effort, that's when the pathology can appear. The other things that will bring about pathology are when somebody touches their sensitive points, and when they are under pressure to deliver having already invested beyond what would be considered reasonable.

Column 10 has a desire for delivering quick results as well as success. This puts pressure on the body. Such pressures of delivering, of being in control and maintaining position will eventually take their toll on the body if not weigh the person down. Yet these people will continue to appear confident and in control.

They can have a lot of anger, which they will control but they will also be prepared to express it when necessary. They express themselves confidently, but they can also get very angry if not allowed to express themselves. Such expression must be made well and on their own terms.

In a group, column 10 is always in the position of either being the centre of attention, or, if they are not, they will be the quiet one that everybody knows is the powerful one in the group; with such strength and confidence, this is going to show. In fact, they want to keep it on show as that demonstrates that they are one in control. For example, with the big cat cases that we have seen, such individuals can be quite charming and they will be the centre of attention in any group, but the golden eagle (a solitary raptor) individual, may not be the centre of attention; but in the group, he will surely be noticed as a quiet yet powerful personality or someone who definitely does not go unnoticed.

In conclusion we would say that in column 10 they don't talk much, yet they are expressive. Wherever they are, if they want their opinion heard, or they want control, they will exercise it. But, because they are also comfortable in their own space, they

may not necessarily be very dictatorial or domineering, because they are not insensitive. Sometimes columns 11 or 12, are more likely to show that kind of dictatorial behaviour because they have a sense of losing control.

The fragility is more visible in columns 9 and 11 with the obvious tendency in the expression, "oh my god, I need to be in charge", or, "oh my god, something might go wrong". In Column 10, that feeling that something may go wrong tends to be in denial. If we consider the minerals of column 10, palladium, niccolum, silica, platina, they are extremely stable metals despite being structurally incomplete, atomically speaking. Only the noble gases are complete in this sense. The stability in these metals has to reflect in the human picture. Similarly, with the animals that we have allocated to the central region of the grid, for example the golden eagle, or the bullet ant, or the tiger, are at the top of the food chain. Elaps, the snake is also an animal at the top of the food chain, (the platina of the reptilian group). It appears to be very calm and in control of the situation. Yet surely, all these animals have their stresses to deal with: if the tiger does not keep his territory, somebody else will take it. So that's where the vulnerability is, to never lose that control or that position. That is why they have to channel their anger in a way that always keeps the bully at bay.

Key Points for Column 10

- Control
- In charge
- Intense anger
- Confident
- Centre of attention
- Sense of power
- Quiet
- Responsible
- Does things for all
- Has the final say in a subtle way
- Has the final word

Column 11

Column 11 individuals feel that they are losing their control over things, and arising from that insecurity, will tend to overdo it by exercising even more control. Such individuals are loud and conspicuous when it comes to expressing themselves. They may even show off a little. When they get angry, they will express themselves more than the column 10 person who doesn't need to express themselves as much because they are in control of the situation. The person in column 11 on the other hand, feels that they might be losing that ability. Take the example of the lion in column 11 (NB

the tiger is in 10 - correction from the mammal book mistakenly allocated 11). The lion needs to show off. Similarly, comparing golden eagle with bald eagle, the latter is column 11 whereas the former is 10. The golden eagle does not need to show off, while bald eagle is more open, expressive and friendly.

Column 11 has that extra insecurity more than 10. They can be loud even in a group whereas 10 can remain quiet. You can't mess with a 10, because they are somebody who knows who they are, knows what they want, is very stable, knows they have substance and strength.

Key Points for Column 11

- Loud
- Show off
- Needs to show control
- Anxiety about 'losing it'
- Insecurity
- Not quiet in a group. Expressive when making their stand

Column 12

Column 12 are the street-smart opportunists of the animal world, who need to resort to tricks or other means otherwise they won't get it right. For example, we have put seagulls in column 12. Crows have been allocated Columns 12 - 17. Hyenas are in 12.

So, they are social in a group and will make friends easily, but they are always on the lookout for opportunity. These are people who can be slightly offensive. This is mercury in the mineral world. They are offensive because that's their defence. They can be very quarrelsome which is why we have put the crows and seagulls in this column too.

Wasps from the hymenoptera group are hard-working in their own way. But mostly they lay eggs in beetle or grasshopper larvae after they have paralyzed the larvae, or grubs. The latter then become slaves of the wasp larvae. All the food they eat provides nutrition for the wasp larvae. When these larvae have had enough food, they will move into the pupal stage. As they no longer need the beetle larvae, they will kill them. This is called parasitoid behaviour - finding shortcuts, being opportunistic, taking from others, stealing. That's what seagulls do too. They steal and are considered to be pests.

Column 12 will do anything to get what they want. They will tell you what you want to hear, or they will be offensive and quarrelsome. This is a type of scavenging. That's why the vultures start from column 12. But remember that the vultures are lanthanides because they are raptors, so you won't really see so much offensiveness. These are people who feel that others are disgusted by them.

Key Points for Column 12

- Opportunistic
- Street smart
- 'You won't get it right'
- Finding the easy way
- Stealing
- Social in a group but self-interested
- Offensive
- Quarrelsome
- Scavenging

We have placed all the vultures and the crows between columns 12 to 17. Rats appear in column 17. The more venomous, scavenging and destructive spiders also fit in the columns from 12 to 17.

Column 13

In column 13, there is a type of stagnation. They begin to feel that nothing will work so they become rigid and passive-aggressive in their efforts. Or they will feel that however much the world has moved on, they cannot or will not catch up with it. They are satisfied that their own ways and methods are correct. They will even be content to stick with their ideologies and ways but simultaneously feel bad about being left behind or feel that the world no longer considers them to be smart enough. This will make them sad, angry, or ill humoured. Another expression is one where they will prefer taking a simpler, less complex, older, conventional route. They consider that this has always worked in the past so there should be no need to change. While they are happy with this within themselves, they perceive the disparity that the world had moved on and this is their problem.

The positive side to column 13 is that these are people who understand that the conventional route is the better one. For example, cockroaches are insects that have not changed since the time of the dinosaurs. They have become 'frozen' in time. However, they are stagnant because they have such a good mechanism that they haven't needed to evolve - simple and good. They have been successful so far and they are going to keep it that way. They are still roaches, and that's good enough for them.

Key for Column 13

- Stagnation
- Rigid, stubborn in a social group
- Averse to change
- Not openly quarrelsome but headstrong, stubborn and difficult people, irritable
- Primitive thoughts

Column 14

Column 14 people can give the appearance of being constantly angry and irritable when circumstances change around them or if things don't go their way. They feel alone and weak and when alone, they will remain quiet and cryptic. But when they get together with others, they can find some strength. So, in a group they will either feel they are being bullied, or they themselves will be the bully. Mobbing is a feature here, similar to column 12.

They feel weak in the sense that they won't be able to handle anything alone but not in the same way as the weakness of the early columns. This weakness is one of the person who feels he cannot manage alone and hence resorts to either lying, or feigning, or creating a group with the express purpose of bullying to take advantage of those who are weaker. In that sense they need a group.

In column 12 they may be good enough at bullying individually. But by column 14 they will always gang up; or the feeling will be that people are ganging up against them. They will cling to others in a parasitic way.

Key Points for Column 14

- Constant irritability or feeling of being harassed
- Parasitic, latching onto others or taking advantage
- Collective reaction when responding to a bully. Cannot do it alone or will feel mobbed and harassed by others.
 - Smart networking
 - Groupie, ganging up
 - Smart, lazy weakness
 - Loyalty
 - Lying, mocking, feigning
 - May feel physically weak and susceptible to infection
 - Themes of decay, crumbling commence

Some general trends from left to right of the matrix

At this point in the account of the columns of the matrix, the necessity to differentiate the group dependence between the left and right columns - meaning the columns from 1-10 vs the columns from 11-17 - has become apparent. The feeling of being alone and incapable is at its maximum on the left-hand side and hence these individuals want company, the group and to be included. This feeling of incapability diminishes as we approach column 7 such that, from columns 7-10, these people are quite strong and capable on their own. They may still like the group and want it (especially if they reflect animals that live in groups) but will feel very strong and confident on their own account as well.

From 11-17, the feeling of capability and confidence dwindles reaching its shakiest and most doubtful about being on their own, with columns 16 and 17. The feeling here is a fear of being excluded by the group rather than the need to be included. And this fear of being excluded increases between columns 11-17. Hence the need to be in a group also increases from columns 12-17. Ganging up on others, mobbing or feeling others are ganging up on them, is also a feature of columns 11-17, and increases from 11-17.

Column 15

For column 15 the need for ganging up becomes even greater than for column 14, which is why there is this friendliness as its positive expression. Imagine the remedy phosphorus (level 3, column 15), where loyalty and expression and friendliness is important. There is a purpose behind it, which is the fear of being excluded from the group. In addition, there is a strong need to express their views. They can and want to express themselves the whole time. They can be very expressive with their anger to the point of it being explosive. They want to show when things do or don't go well. They can be clearly and openly expressive, and they always like to be in groups. They want to be part of a group, to be friendly, not only during the bad times, or for manipulative reasons, but also, they are in a position where they constantly need the group so they can be genuinely friendly the whole time. And when they are friendly then they are also expressive.

Another feature of column 15 is greed or hoarding (*as seen in Arsenicum level 4, column 15*). Hoarding comes from an inner weakness involving the need to combat situations (*this increases from columns 11-17*) and an insecurity that there won't be enough, or that they need to be prepared for bad times. In column 15, the incapability or fear of being weak or not being able to handle situations may lead to hoarding, holding on to, or preserving what they have.

Key points for Column 15

- Explosive anger expressed openly
- Expressive, friendly and also impressive in a group
- Strong ganging up
- Group
- Loyalty to the group
- Needing the group
- Fear of exclusion
- Dressing up well
- Bright personalities when things are going fine

Comparison of the expression of column 15 and column 16

Column 16 is loud almost to the point of revulsion, whereas in column 15 they are friendly so their loudness is attractive - they can chat and what they are chatting about is likeable. Column 16 can be very angry and offensive in their anger and also quite arrogant with an 'I don't care' attitude.

Column 16

'Empty vessels make the most noise' - this is what the person in column 16 can feel. The more insecure they feel, the louder their expression and defensiveness in any group will be. Hence the more rejected and outcast they will feel. They love to give advice, talk out loud, be offensive, the more 'spiritual' their talk the more others will feel that they are different or that they know more. But often, deep within, they are feeling scared that the group is laughing at them or wants to throw them out.

Often, they may be nagging, loud, boasting and appear arrogant though within themselves they may feel that the world despises or disapproves of them and is disgusted with them. They can get humiliated very easily and will act with indifference while feeling hurt within or they will argue back vehemently. Here you are looking at a Sulphur-type of person. Or they may put up a show of grandeur as if they are popular because they are so different. They can be confident, chatty, and loquacious.

Over-exaggeration is another quality of column 16 which can provoke in others the response - 'enough!' Anyone stepping into their situation when they are talking like this will feel - that's enough - and will want to give up on them. It is that kind of desperation.

Key Points for Column 16

- Nagging, need attention
- Anger can be offensive
- Insulting
- Put up a show
- Over exaggeration
- Overwhelming personality
- Given up
- Hopeless

Column 17

Let's start by examining the negative side of column 17. The sense of fear and extreme weakness or incapability to face a situation can make column 17 people look like fundamentalists or fanatics, the kind of people who fear they will be attacked by aliens. This involves a type of disconnect with reality. They can feel outcast, as if they have been thrown out of the group and alienated from everyone. This makes them

offensive, bitter and quarrelsome. They can even feel an extreme sense of guilt and remorse about their incapability. Hence, they have a destructive mentality coupled with a tendency to fatal or life-threatening destructive diseases.

The solitary animals that we have placed in this group are extremely territorial; they do not like others coming close. They are suspicious of everyone. They love their own space and will fight for it tooth and nail. The group-loving animals of this column live in fear of being fatally outcast.

Some deadly spiders like Atrax have been placed in column 17, as they have a strong destructive, venomous bite. Similarly, column 17 patients can be most aggressive, insulting, hurtful, vengeful and destructive towards others when they are in a rage, or when defending themselves. This is desperation arising from a sense that they can be attacked, and this can make them destructive.

On the positive side, the column 17 individual can work very hard to overcome a deep sense of guilt, or to compensate for their feeling of weakness and incapability. Clinically we have observed that hard work is at a maximum for people of this column. The feeling is, 'if I don't work hard, I will not survive, I will be thrown out, I will starve, there won't be anything left'. They are the most restless and hard-working out of desperation of this type - always on the move and overdoing it.

Take the hummingbird for example - it has this quality of column 17. We have had several hummingbird cases now. This bird has a very strong theme of overdoing it coupled with tremendous restlessness, like a very large bee. There is such desperation involved in the need to constantly keep moving and doing things. Hummingbirds can be solitary and very territorial; they will not let anybody come into their space. Since it is a solitary bird, it has the territorial, isolated quality of column 17 in contrast to crows (groupies) which reflect the outcast feeling of column 17. In hummingbirds it is about keeping their territory, wanting their space and freedom. They are constantly busy as they keep on striving for this. All the halogens for that matter (Bromium level 4 and Iodum level 5) are very restless and fidgety.

All the hummingbird cases from our clinic have effectively refused to sit in the waiting area. They will make an appointment and then cancel several times because they have a million other things to do. When they come, they want to be seen immediately as they cannot waste any time. One such patient said that she would not spend even one second in a traffic jam preferring to take a twenty-minute detour. It is that desperate trapped feeling of needing to get out immediately.

A feature of column 17 is that the amount of energy expended by them requires a lot of input, hence these people will be hungry the whole time without any weight gain. Though column 17 individuals can be solitary or feel isolated, compensated

individuals are extremely friendly, always wanting the group because they are prone to being mobbed, ousted or singled out without company.

Let's now differentiate the solitary animals from the 'groupies' in column 17. Crows are the 'groupies'. Such individuals have a tremendous need to be friendly arising from their strong fear of being thrown out completely. Spider individuals are the solitary types being suspicious and needing to shun everybody. They don't want anyone. They feel so disgusting in themselves, coupled with a sense of the world having been so bad, that they want to be left alone. They isolate themselves with a strong feeling that they can't trust anybody because the whole world is too dangerous. But it's still the same fear of being thrown out.

They can be very critical. They either feel that others are being very critical, attacking and excluding them, or they are very critical of others.

Key Points for Column 17

- Intense
- Outcast, pushed out
- Disgust
- Fear of isolation
- Hardworking
- Desperation
- Quarrelsome
- Critical
- Attacking
- Restless
- Excessive hunger

Column 18

Here there is a stark difference from Column 17. Column 18 is one where there is calmness, contentment. Column 18 individuals are silent, practical and peaceful. We have very few animals (some storks, giraffe and vultures) placed in column 18. Column 18 animals go through struggles but there is little struggle involved or apparent in column 18. Generally, they are very calm, and it takes a lot to really provoke them, for example, *Ciconia ciconia*, the white stork appears to be very peaceful. These personalities don't get angry, so it is not possible to arouse or provoke them. They are very practical; they will assess any situation and handle it very calmly. When dealing with a bully or authority or in stressful situations, they can find a more balanced and composed way. They are also adaptable and accepting of situations.

Also, physically they may or may not have a deep pathology but the fact is that they can handle it well or without showing much external pain and discomfort. They can handle things very calmly. Take the case of a stork that I had; she never told me that

she was going through a divorce, because from her perspective she had come for other reasons and didn't consider the divorce to be of relevance or importance. But then, over the course of the remedy, I helped them both go through counselling and at the point of separation, she looked at it very practically saying, "I am in a good position now at this age, whatever has happened, has happened. If I want to, I can start my life". There is very little that can actually provoke them into a disturbed state because they are pragmatic.

Quick table of Columns

How they conduct themselves	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Express feelings ATTRIBUTE	Agrees to everything, chirpy, talkative.	May talk and appear confident. Expresses only when supported.	Weak but does not give in totally. Adjusts to others.
Express Feelings WEAKNESS	No opinion or expressions but chatty.	Hides what is deep inside for fear of being rejected.	Confused expressions/weak opinions. Can be clear occasionally. Will give in/waver when challenged by a stronger person or if a majority wants it their way.
Anger Expression ATTRIBUTE	Appears very docile.	Helpful, avoids fights.	Confused rather than angry, apparently calm.
Anger Expression WEAKNESS	Anger is so hidden in the subconscious - they are not aware of it.	Repressed anger and feelings.	Anger towards himself arising from his confusion.
Deals with Authority/bully/ confronts ATTRIBUTE	Follower and therefore liked by people, quiet or non confrontational.	Adjusting submissive, gives in.	Can think of defending themselves but doubtful.
Deals with Authority/bully/ confronts WEAKNESS	Fearful and submissive.	Needs support.	Give up easily, weak individuals.
Group behaviour ATTRIBUTE	A follower.	Friendly Warm, can talk if group is familiar.	Chatty but wavering opinions. Follows others.
Group behaviour WEAKNESS	Dependent, clingy.	Needs company, advice, and help. Can be quiet in a group but needs a group.	Indecisive, and follow others in a group or quiet and fearful if solitary.
How hard they work ATTRIBUTE	Takes instructions and does things mechanically.	Good follower and does well when helped or guided.	Poor workers.
How hard they work WEAKNESS	Can collapse easily.	Cannot do anything alone.	Have doubts when working, need help, need to rethink, workers.
Guilt	Fears making mistakes.	Overcautious to avoid offending anybody.	Fears making choices and mistakes.
Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	
Prefer to remain quiet.	Friendly and can express mildly.		Impulsive and enthusiastic - always first to express. Say what's on their mind. Unlikely to push it with

		someone stronger.
Take their time to express themselves clearly. Clear until someone stronger appears, then they can back out.	Take their time to think clearly and express. But meek, back off in a confrontational scenario.	Impulsive expression.
Appear mild and not angry.	Anger - present. May not be able to express it.	Anger is prominent, quick but settles fast. Anger when criticized or corrected.
Frustration at every hurdle.	May not be able to express.	Quick anger.
Weak, think of defending but will give up easily.	Try to stand their ground and stick to their plan.	Impulsive and will speak up against authority.
Give up easily.	Cannot stand their ground in front of someone stronger.	Cannot defend, but will definitely give it their best shot. Strong but not persistent. Not tough.
Social but quiet. Loners are quiet and shy.	Likes small groups and OK with big group but quiet in a big group.	Enthusiastic - takes initiative to talk in a group (big or small). Does not hesitate but plunges in. Group is not mandatory but they are comfortable in one.
Hesitate to speak in a group.	Quiet in a group.	Express but appear childish in a group.
Enthusiastic at the start. Always give it a try. Plan but may not execute so well. Try to do things.	Like to make plans before they embark. Do more planning than work.	Impulsive, enthusiastic workers.
Gives up easily every time.	May not be able to execute plans. Procrastinate. Immense fear to execute.	Feel criticised, can be dissuaded easily, finish things with haste.
Feel weak and frustrated.	Feel weak.	Repent easily.
How they conduct themselves	Column 7	Column 8
Express feelings ATTRIBUTE	Express themselves well. Try different approaches and solutions.	Express clearly, forcefully and vehemently in a group.
Express Feelings WEAKNESS		Feel extremely bottled up when they cannot express.
Anger Expression	Anger is prominent. Tries to find ways to	Extremely angry - the most of all

ATTRIBUTE	deal with it as well as the situation.	columns (similar to column 17). Suppressed anger, rage or violent outbursts. Anger with frustration.
Anger Expression WEAKNESS		Anger can be destructive if necessary and can scare others.
Deals with Authority/bully/ confronts ATTRIBUTE	Tries to find intelligent way to get out of a difficult situation other than by argument. Won't give up easily-will try different ways. Flexible and adaptable.	Aggressive in a situation of confrontation. Tough, tenacious, persistent.
Deals with Authority/bully/ confronts WEAKNESS	Get exhausted against a bully.	Can be very obstinate and difficult.
Group behaviour ATTRIBUTE	Group is not mandatory but they are comfortable in a group also without a group.	Like to be in a group - always very clear; very assertive with their thoughts in the group. Comfortable as loners and very territorial or defensive and strong about their position.
Group behaviour WEAKNESS	Like to talk in the group - quite prominent but not overpowering. Like to perfect things, learn and gather information.	At times can appear hard headed and stubborn in a group.
How hard they work ATTRIBUTE	Technical workers, love to spend a lot of time working, trying different things, innovative.	Strong, hard-working, obstinate, tenacious, persistent, firm. Will not give up but will even strive for relationships to work.
How hard they work WEAKNESS	Exhausted, overdoing.	Feel overburdened. Feel pressed to achieve their goals.
Guilt	Guilt of not doing enough.	Burden and pressure of guilt.
Column 9	Column 10	
They will be strong in their views and their expressions.	Express themselves very clearly and confidently. Appear to be in charge do things well and perfectly. Even a bit boastful or proud expression.	
Can make silly mistakes due to impatience.	Hide and deny their weakness.	
Can show their anger and sometimes do so unpredictably.	Can get very angry and aggressive but not easily unless provoked. Their anger can scare others. Can channel it or check it.	

Anger can be destructive if need be and can scare others.	Anger can be destructive if necessary and can scare others.	
Strong and fight for themselves when needed.	Strong, can fight for themselves and others. Centre of attention.	
	Can threaten rivals or completely eliminate them. Arrogant and may not give space to others.	
Chatty and quite prominent in the group but also totally confident as loners. Can appear tight and controlled at times.	Loud and clear in the group. Comfortable and in control as loners or even when in a group.	
	Arrogant Won't give space to others.	
Perfectionist Fine skilled Hardworking and like everything perfect Hyper-alert or vigilant.	Confident, aura, power, strength Likes to be in charge. Doesn't give up Achieves things easily.	
Sometimes their need for perfection can contribute to mistakes.	Exhaustion from overwork.	
Nervous.	Conscientious.	
How they conduct themselves	Column 11	Column 12
Express feelings ATTRIBUTE	Expressions are clear but may be a bit too much and too loud when they feel insecure, in order hide their weakness.	Can be offensive in their expressions or I feel people are offensive towards them. 1
Express Feelings WEAKNESS	When insecure - loud and shows off.	Feel people are offensive to them.
Anger Expression ATTRIBUTE	Anger is strong and apparent and they can get aggressive in anger. Due to an inner insecurity, they will be angry very often and easily.	Loud and quarrelsome. Can get angry easily criticizing others, nagging others, etc.
Anger Expression WEAKNESS	Suppressed anger.	Loud and quarrelsome.
Deals with	Can be strong or opportunistic as per the	Opportunist / Bully (positive for the self).

Authority/bully/ confronts ATTRIBUTE	situation. Fights a bully very well.	Mobs others as a bully.
Deals with Authority/bully/ confronts WEAKNESS	Always alert as he can lose against bully.	Opportunist / Bully (negative for others).
Group behaviour ATTRIBUTE	Silent but clear about choices. Friendly. Over-reactive and loud when insecure.	Noisy and loud in a group to the point , of being annoying to others. As loners, they are defensive and territorial. Mobbing others.
Group behaviour WEAKNESS	Can try to dominate others	Feel humiliated or troubled by others and must defend their stand.
How hard they work ATTRIBUTE	Control freak, Committed despite failures. Strong responsibility.	Street wise, practical when things don't work out. Tries all means.
How hard they work WEAKNESS	Work hard or slight opportunism.	Opportunistic, street smart, feel they are slipping.
Guilt	Brooding, guilt.	Guilt ++

Column 13	Column 14
Can appear quiet / or too vocal but will stick to their views hence may appear outdated, old or stubborn. Can appear patient as well.	Sad and heavy appearance - nagging and irritable in their expressions.
Stagnant, rigid and persistent. Time has passed, others have gone ahead. Feel / look ugly Scavengers.	
Anger is strong with frustration and rigidity.	Anger is expressed as constant irritability. Though there is anger, there is not enough strength to fight alone.
Suppressed anger.	Confusion, exhaustion from suppressed anger.
Defiant and strong even though he knows he is losing. Can be forgiving as a compensatory mechanism.	When in a group, they can fight a bully.

Defiant and rigid.	Generally quiet due to inner feeling of weakness, can be quarrelsome when provoked by a bully or rival. Feel taken for granted or suffered wrong.	
Can be in groups or alone. Firm though feels ill-treated or insecure.	Can be silent in a groups yet they can be loud and quarrelsome with the support of the group. Can follow well or imitate to survive.	
People who feel unwanted, others do not like them or do not treat them well. Teased or humiliated by others.	Though in a group feel quiet and lonely. Loosely bound with people. Do feel unwanted but do not do much for it.	
Manages with few resources, old gadgets but does well. Frugal.	Over confident. Can survive in dirty or bad environment.	
Cannot work hard.	Feigning, weak, scavengers.	
Ignorant, Denial.	Denial or feels a failure.	
How they conduct themselves	Column 15	Column 16
Express feelings ATTRIBUTE	Clear about their views, like to express them. Show or expression is necessary - either of their talent or views or clothes, like bright colours.	Over confident, braggart, though feeling low and small, uses foul language. Can be very bright and a bit too loud in their dressing or selection of colours.
Express Feelings WEAKNESS	Feel very suffocated if cannot express themselves.	Dirty and beautiful extremes in their expression, clothes etc.
Anger Expression ATTRIBUTE	Vocal about their anger. Anger when cannot express themselves.	Can have anger which is very showy loud but may not be of any consequence.
Anger Expression WEAKNESS	Explosive anger when cannot express themselves.	Suppressed anger from rejection.
Deals with Authority/bully/ confronts ATTRIBUTE	Will definitely and restlessly try to fight back - they will talk it out. Find better ways but will not give in so easily.	Strong, vehement, offensive in a fight.
Deals with Authority/bully/ confronts WEAKNESS	Suspicious that he is being bullied in the group.	Will accept anything by appearing indifferent in a losing battle.

Group behaviour ATTRIBUTE	Energetic, friendly, chatty Can make friends easily despite rejection. Many friends but superficial.	Offensive and narcissist hence not accepted well, dresses overtly, sometimes acts as if indifferent. Likes company.
Group behaviour WEAKNESS	Strong fear of being rejected by others in the group. Suspicious, scared.	Too loud and insecure. Irritatingly loud. Feels avoided and neglected.
How hard they work ATTRIBUTE	Does not concentrate so much on work. It can exhaust them. Prefers easier ways.	Not inclined to do any work or exhausted easily. Much inclined to chat, talk and complain rather than work. Show is more important.
How hard they work WEAKNESS	Can be miserly or even hoard as they cannot work hard all time.	Exhausted
Guilt	Fear of failure.	Rejected, failure.
Column 17	Column 18	
Restless & hurried expression, Can be very bright and a bit too loud in their dressing or selection of colours.	Content, stable.	
May use abusive or foul language when angry.	May appear aloof.	
Critical, destructive, quarrelsome, insulting, offensive behaviour towards others.	Generally calm on the outside.	
Feels that others are offensive and quarrelsome.	Bottled up anger.	
Strong bully, can isolate others.	Deals with bully calmly and practically. Usually, may take time but wins against a bully. Can get exhausted in this challenge.	
Can be bullied and isolated.	Exhaustion because of having to keep his cool.	
Extremes. Either complete loners, territorial and solitary. Or too noisy, friendly and loud in a group.	Practical, silent, but contributes to the group subtly.	

Feel isolated and thrown out. Quarrelsome and always contradictory in a group.	Stays isolated.
Hard working, quick, multi-tasking, impatient and overdoing.	Hard working but in a calm and steady way.
Restless, hurried, impatient as if about to lose everything & hence must work frantically.	
Extreme or complete lack of conscience.	Can be seen when they do not accomplish their goals.

The importance of numbers and characteristics

To conclude, the MAP system involves a blend of numbers relating to characteristics. These number allocations can help you, the practitioner, to arrive at a particular position on the map. You can then consider the remedies that have each been allocated the code associated with this position, in order to choose the one that is the most suitable. This approach has many similarities to repertorisation as originally taught by 'the masters', in that it brings you to a specific remedy or group of remedies to choose from. Yet you will still need to resort to *Materia Medica* and *Provings* in order to consider the entire remedy picture when making your final choice.

Since any particular number or level has several characteristics, one remedy may have one set of characteristics while another remedy may have different characteristics of that level, e.g. Cockatoo and Loon both have the same number allocation 3/5/5 col. 8+16, but cockatoo has features of the parrot family such as seeking appreciation, applause and approbation for performance. A cockatoo patient can become jealous when others receive these desired responses from others. Loon, being a sea bird, focuses on pushing beyond their boundaries, gaining new experiences through travel and adventure. The loon individual is very clear and assertive when expressing their views and does not desire such immense attention as is needed by a cockatoo individual.

Mammals can also have the same number allocation as a birds 3/5/5 col. 8 (Camel and Albatross). But while birds are in loosely bound groups and focus on expression and freedom, mammals focus on group bonding and hierarchy. (Please refer to the *Mammal* book for detailed differentiation). It would be unfair and incomplete if these fine nuances were to be explained only with numbers.

To be precise, this overlap of code happens only between birds and mammals, as they are all vertebrates and, as such, can have very similar traits since they live in groups, care for their young and are dependent on groups for their survival at some point in their lives. On rare occasions, a small number of reptiles will share a code, especially in the Level 6 (with other top predators).

There are so many animal species (in the millions) and this system has only just begun its development. It is 'a work in progress', based on evidence and practice rather than theory and concept. As such, it is not yet practically possible to arrange each species on a million different locations of the grid. However, as the work progresses and our entire

homeopathic community continues to prescribe for ever more cases and participate in more provings, we can hope to perceive more minute differences with greater clarity as well as create finer locations on the grid.

Some important bird terminology

- **Preening:** Birds possess feathers, a feature only specific to the avian group. Feathers need daily maintenance by the bird and this act of tending to the feathers is called Preening.

Birds use their own bill to position their feathers, interlock those that have separated and to clean the plumage. They must also keep the parasites in check by examining their feathers with their bills and cleaning the feathers of such ectoparasites.

- **Allopreening:** Allopreening means that two or more birds are involved in the act of preening where they help and preen each other's feathers. In some social birds, this activity helps to develop communication and bonds.
- **Altricial:** Altricial chicks are those that are born helpless, in an undeveloped state and need a lot of care and feeding by the parents.
- **Precocial:** Precocial chicks are much developed physically at birth; the young ones are relatively mature and mobile from the moment of birth or hatching. Precocial species are normally nidifugous, meaning that they leave the nest shortly after birth or hatching.
- **Nidiculous:** Altricial chicks are usually nidiculous. Nidiculous means that the chick stays longer in the nest as it depends on the parents for food and protection. They are the opposite of nidifugous species, which leave their parents more quickly and survive independently.
- **Nidifugous:** Precocial chicks are usually nidifugous which means that they leave the nest early as they are mature and capable enough to do so.
- **Anisodactyl:** In this kind of an arrangement, the first digit (hallux) faces backward while the other three point forward. This arrangement is good to hold or grab things well and is found in perching or song birds of Passeriformes e.g. Sparrow and in almost all the Raptors. It is the most common kind of foot arrangement.
- **Zygodactyl:** This is a kind of arrangement of toes in birds where two toes (2, 3) point forward and two point backward (1,4). This arrangement allows moving on branches while grasping them well. It is found in Parrots, Cuckoos, Ospreys, and Woodpeckers etc.
- **Pamprodaetyl:** In this arrangement all the toes point forwards and in addition the first and fourth toes can rotate and move backwards too. This is seen in the birds of Apodiformes like Swift which are always on the go and hang on trees.

- **Heterodactyl:** In this arrangement, there are two toes in the front (3, 4) and two in the rear (2, 1). The inner toe (2) is also reversed. This is a rare arrangement and seen only in Trogons.
- **Syndactyl:** This arrangement is similar to anisodactyl arrangement in that the toes are in the front (2, 3, 4) and the first one is in the back but the toes (3, 4) are joined for much of their length. Seen in Kingfishers, Hornbills and Bee-eaters.
- **Didactyl:** This arrangement is seen only in Ostriches. Here there are only two toes instead of four.
- **Tridactyl:** As the name suggests, here there are only three toes and one missing. This arrangement is seen in Emus, Bustards, and some Quails etc.
- **Down feathers:** Feathers that are soft and used for insulation by the birds are called down feathers. These are also used by humans to make jackets, coats etc.
- **Flight feathers:** These are much tougher feathers found in the tail and wings and are sturdy and used for flight as the name and location suggests.
- **Bird dust:** is a white powder produced by the feathers that are closest to the skin. Cockatoos, Cockatiels and Amazon parrots that produce this powder are called powder down birds.
- **Urohydrosis (Urohidrosis):** Some birds like storks and new world vultures defecate onto the scaly portions of their legs and this cools them off. This is called urohydrosis.
- **Cryptic:** A colouration that is meant to camouflage a bird in its surrounding is called cryptic.
- **Philopatry:** The ability of the animal or bird to stay in or to return to the exact site (for breeding) year after year is called philopatry.
- **Nestling:** Young birds that have just left the nest but cannot fly out completely and are still being helped and looked after by the parents are called nestlings.
- **Fledgling:** Young birds with developed flight feathers that are preparing to leave the nest and may even fly a bit around the nest are called fledglings.
- **Moult:** The process of shedding old, worn out or damaged feathers and replacing them with fresh new ones is called moulting. A moult may be partial and replace just some of a bird's feathers or complete when all the feathers are replaced at once.

- **Brooding:** The act of getting ready to sit on the eggs to incubate them as well as sitting actively on the eggs to incubate them after they are laid is called Brooding. The birds develop a brooding patch to be able to incubate the eggs. They may brood the eggs as well as brood the chicks to keep them warm in some cases. This period when either the female or both parents brood the eggs is also called brooding or incubating period.
- **Anting:** This is a technique used by birds for various reasons namely maintenance of their feathers, making the ant edible or simply self-stimulation. Birds either do active or passive anting where by they either pick ants in their beaks and then rub them on their feathers or allow them to climb onto their feathers. The formic acid released by ants helps as an insecticide or fungicide keeps the bird feathers free from any harm. Sometimes it is noted that some birds ingest the ants after rubbing them on their feathers since the formic acid has been released and now they are edible.

Periodic Table

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Level 1	H																	He	
Level 2	Li	Be	B													N	O	F	Ne
Level 3	Na	Mg	Al							C					P	S	Cl	Ar	
Level 4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
Level 5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
Level 6	Cs	Ba	⁵⁷⁻⁷¹	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
Level 7	Fr	Ra	⁸⁹⁻¹⁰³	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Me	Lv	Ts	Og	
Lanthanide	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu				
Actinide	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr				



Illustrative Cases





Myna - Case No. 1 |

Age - 28_d

Female patient, age 28, with a chief complaint of migraine and hives. She cannot sleep and has had constant headaches for the last 15 days. She has two children - one is seven and the other is one-and-a-half years old. She had a history of headaches in childhood and 2 years after her marriage they recurred and have been troubling her for the past six years.

D: Since when have you been having these headaches? What type of headache? What are the aggravating and ameliorating factors?

P: I get a headache when I think a lot, or if there is tension about any particular thing. Then I feel I need rest. Most of the time it is due to tension about the children and quite trivial things in the home. When I go to my mother's place, I do not need anything. I am free there - no tension. So, I don't get migraines there.

D: When you are at your mom's place, you have zero trouble - no tension, no problems - nothing.

P: I feel my life is different over there. Here I feel I am shut down.

From the very start of case-taking, we look at the chief complaint in detail as well as every important marker that can provide an insight into the patient's personality. In our kind of case-taking we pay utmost attention, and give greatest importance, to the personality over and above physical or mental symptoms. In this case, we are already alert to, and have understood, a very important component of this personality: there are some stressful factors at her current home which cause the headache, while these factors are absent at her mother's home. This stress will be a very important pointer towards understanding her personality as the case unfolds.

D: Here, your life is...?

P: Here, I stay in a joint family - a huge family of ten members. There are always ups and downs within the family. So, such tensions aggravate my pain. I keep on thinking all the time. I am the most senior daughter-in-law there.

D: Is there a lot of tension at home?

P: Yes.

Before we go into the tension and the personality, we need to explore all the physical characteristics of her complaint (location, sensation, modality and concomitant)

D: What is the type of headache? How is the pain?

P: Pain is severe. It starts from the temporal region and the entire one side of the head is painful. I cannot even tie my hair. I feel like I should leave it open.

D: Can you tell me what type of pain it is?

P: I feel like banging my head. I almost become mad with the pain. I feel 'what should I do to get relief?' If there are no other options then I immediately take Vicks Action 500mg *{allopathic medicine for cold and flu, often even used for headaches}* but it doesn't work. I am ok for about 1-2 hours and then it starts again. I just go off to sleep and don't like to do anything during that time. I sit in one place and don't like to be disturbed by anyone. I don't like anything. I don't like to work. I know it is all due to tension. I want to get out of it *(that state)*, but I cannot come out of it. I keep on trying till 3-4 am but I don't get any sleep. Even if I do get to sleep, my child will trouble me.

D: The intensity is such that you even have to hit your head against the wall? P: Yes, hitting myself and shouting at children... I take out my frustration on them. The pain is so great that I'm unable to control myself. I shout at whoever is in front of me - even my husband..

D: You scream?

P: Yes, I feel, 'don't irritate me. Leave me alone.' Sometimes, they keep on and on about the same thing. I get a headache and sometimes they torture me for the smallest of things. I cannot tolerate that.

She kept using a gesture (holding her head with her hands) while talking about the headaches and also said, "Leave me alone!" and "I need to hang my hair loose," She went from her headaches to her feeling of being tortured and her emotional tensions on her own. This clearly shows us that the energy and the focus are in the stresses and the torture that she is experiencing. We decided to go into her gesture and this feeling of wanting to be left alone as this would take us further into her stresses.

D: Just describe this. When you say, "I am stuck in a particular thing. Leave me!" what do you feel?

P: If I get into it, I am stuck. I try to get out, but I feel, 'how can I come out of this?'

D: What do you feel? What is this gesture you are doing?

P: *(hand gesture)* ... I feel everybody taunting me continuously and I cannot bear it. I keep thinking about it over and over. I feel, 'when will this end and when will I come out of this?' My mother-in-law (MIL) bothers me. She says, "Wash the clothes! Add this in the dish that you are cooking," etc. I don't like it. Then again, if the children are

mischievous, she taunts me. I don't like it. I get even more irritated. If the children watch TV, she has a problem with that. I don't like it if she shouts at my children. It feels like my head will burst. Then, I hit my children. So, if someone tortures me even a little bit, I will get irritated. I can't take it at all. I hate it if they taunt me over small things. I don't like it at all. I have issues with my in-laws. They say, "You are the eldest daughter-in-law (DIL). You can't do this and that." I don't like it because after all I am the youngest adult in the house age-wise. I am younger than my sister-in-law (husband's sister) and my husband.

She lives within an extended family household with her husband's younger brothers and their wives and his sister. Her husband takes care of the entire family as the bread winner. He is about 35-36 years old. She married him when she was just 21. Her own parents are very poor and managed to marry her off at an early age because she looks very pretty. They are very sick and old, so their intentions were to marry her into a financially secure family as soon as possible. The husband is much older than her as he postponed getting married because he was the caretaker of his family. He wanted to be comfortably settled with sufficient money before getting married. Hence, this patient though younger in age than all the husband's sisters and brothers, is the most senior in the household with regards to responsibility. Hence, she finds herself having to compromise frequently by giving in to other's demands. Such responsibility is far too much for her.

P: I was the youngest one in my own family as well. I did have headaches before the marriage but there was no one to taunt me when I was at home with my parents. We were free over there. Here, there is a problem with every little thing.

For her, 'torture' means the taunts that others make towards her, which she cannot tolerate.

D: As well as the headache - I also want to know about this torture. How do you feel about it?

P: My husband also knows it is not like he doesn't support me. He does support me.

D: Your husband is very supportive?

P: Yes, very supportive. He stands by me in every situation. He knows everything. But he is also the eldest, so he is not in a position to do anything. I once told him, "I cannot tolerate the fact that we all remain together as a family. It would be better for this group to separate." We are trying to do this because if I am going to be like this, then it is going to get worse. I won't be able to tolerate it. I don't want the headaches.

Here, the patient herself, has made a connection between the complaint of headaches and her stressful situation and has accepted that the situation has

precipitated her problem.

D: Now, let's move away from the family situation to relieve the headache. What do you feel from inside? Just explain a little more about this torture and taunting. When they do that, what do you feel? When you do this gesture what do you feel? Suppose you close your eyes and think about it, what do you feel? Give me more words. Describe a little bit more.

This is a very important question. We have understood that there is a great dislike of being taunted. She experiences it as if it is torture. What does this family make her feel and what is her deeper experience with regard to this taunting? This will give us an insight into her personality.

P: They don't just do it once; if I make a mistake, they will keep on taunting me about it all day. They will keep pointing out the same mistake over and over. Sometimes, it continues for two or three days! Because of that, the headache does not decrease, it goes on and on. It doesn't stop! I feel, 'what is this? I have accepted my mistake and accept it is my fault. Yet, they keep clinging to the same thing.' They keep on holding on to it - they won't let it go. They keep proving me wrong every time, which I don't like at all. Actually, I am not at all wrong. I am not saying I never make mistakes, but it doesn't mean that I should keep on having to hear these taunts for 3-4 days. For example, if I forget to add salt to a dish while cooking, then next time I cook, they will say, "Don't forget to add the salt. You forgot to put it in yesterday." They taunt me whenever I go into the kitchen or start to do anything. Even when we go out, they will say, "Why did you go out to eat? You are not doing any work at home." I don't like that.

Our observation is that she is very loud and speaks in a tone which can be quite irritating (she spoke in a loud monotone throughout the case) Earlier she described the character of the headache as a nagging pain. This is similar to the nagging and taunting which she experiences emotionally as well. The reflection of her emotional pattern on her physical state is clear and thus it is deep. So, if we understand this emotional pattern further, we will have a better grip on our understanding of this person and therefore of the remedy as well.

D: Tell me how does it feel in this - when they taunt you, how do you feel? Can you compare it with something?

Our question here is directed towards understanding the exact experience as well as the insecurities when being taunted. We always ask patients to compare this negative feeling that they have with something else, either a physical sensation or something in nature etc. because such a comparison can lead to explaining the

exact experience.

P: I feel I am tied. I tie my head with a scarf tightly to stop my headache.

She does the same thing to herself that she feels others are doing to her. I have seen that people often tend to do things physically according to how they feel emotionally; at times, they do the exact thing that they are feeling emotionally. This is because the body always tries to bring out in reality what the mind feels. So, she is feeling tied and this 'tied' expression gets repeated a lot.

At this moment, it has become very clear that her expressions reflect those of the animal kingdom because she feels like a victim. She feels tied up by her in laws and the rest of the family. In her experience they are the aggressors and she is the victim. Also, we realise here that tied is an important part of her personality or energy pattern. They are tying her up; she ties her head with the scarf. She does the same thing to her head that she experiences being done to her emotionally. The bottom line, to feel tied or tied up is an important part of her personality. She feels she cannot get free from this hold. All of these point towards the animal kingdom. This could be a mammal or a bird because she has this group and the group is tying and binding her - indicating a mammal or bird presentation. We will find out which mammal or bird she needs as the case progresses further.

As an interesting aside, a remedy for her from the mineral kingdom could be either magnesium nitricum or magnesium sulphuricum. A plant for her would be somewhere in the Hamamelidae family, such as hamamelis, which also has very severe headaches; but she will not do well on any of these because her feeling is that they are tying her, they are taunting and torturing her and hence, she feels victimised.

P: Everything they do and say stays on in my mind. I cannot remove it from my mind. The headache is so severe that I can't move out of those things. Even if I want to be free, I am not able to do so. Meaning, I try to go out and have a walk but that is ineffective. I am stuck in this thing - 'how can I come out of it?' After 5-6 days, the issue is over, and no one talks about it anymore and they start talking nicely again; then I can open up. My headache will then stop. Sometimes when they taunt me, I cry. I find it intolerable. I start crying. Then they calm down because they remember I am from Ahmedabad. I am not from a city like Bombay, but from a village. So, if I cry, they feel: 'Let it go. She is alone here. We are the only family she has got here. She is unable to go out. Her life here is within these four walls.' I have tried to go out in order to create a distance from them, but I do not have any relatives like an aunt or uncle in this city, so I have nowhere to go.

This paragraph explains two very important features about her

- 1) *She constantly refers to a “group”. In this case the group is her husband's extended family. She mentions that they are the only group available to her in the city; she has no other group and nowhere else to go even if she were to lean this group. This tells us something very important about her personality pattern she needs a group. She is dependent on this group yet in her perception, this very same group is also exploiting her. This, again, confirms an animal remedy.*
- 2) *Her pattern is an animal pattern of feeling exploited by others, and within the animal kingdom I now need to know the levels of human development that she is expressing. We have already understood that her base level is level 3 as she talks in the language of “me and them”, so this is a vertebrate (please refer to the philosophy sections). She also appears to be very dependent on the group; her story revolves around the group. She perceives her stress to be that of being exploited and taunted by the group. So, her personality is groupdependent and the remedy she needs must have this picture of group dependence. Amongst vertebrates, mammals and birds show this feature the most.*

D: So, when you want to get out, there is no relative, no family apart from this family?

P: Yes, that's why whenever they taunt me, I feel, 'where have I come to?' My mom-dad are not here. If they lived here, I would be able to go to their house for two or three days. But none of them are here, so I feel imprisoned and trapped in these four walls. I just sit in my bedroom and keep on thinking. I can only go out only if there is something to do outside, but I do not have any options. My husband is busy with his work so even he cannot take me out daily. During the long holidays of four-five days, I think, 'if my mother lived in the area, I could go and stay with her.' That makes me want to cry - 'why the hell am I stuck here!' There is no one here for me. I miss my parents when they (the in-laws) torture me so.

We are trying to create a three-dimensional image (similar to a hologram) of the entire personality, and such an image can be made by understanding the various levels of a case. The base level in this case is level 3 as mentioned earlier and the predominant level also appears to be 3. This is because her identity, her security and her focus are the group. She cannot think beyond the group. Her entire story together with her stresses revolve around her daily life, and her interaction with, and dependence on the group.

D: So, you feel you are trapped here, and they are torturing you. You said, “I tie my head like this. I also feel they are tied up.” Describe that thing again a little bit. How are you tied? How do you feel?

P: I tie my dupatta (a scarf) tightly around my head and sleep. I feel good when I try to sleep that way. At times I tie it so tightly that it leaves an impression on my forehead. The pressure helps me sleep. When I wake up, I realise the dupatta is still tied around my head.

D: Ok, so the pressure and tying helps you. But you said that these people have tied you up. Describe that, how do you feel in that tied up situation?

P: I don't like it at all. I want to come out of it, but they keep me tied up in tension. Sometimes even if my husband doesn't have enough money on him, they will keep on asking him for money. I keep taking on the worry of wondering how he is going to be able to give them the money. I worry a lot over these little things. Why do they all do this? Constantly there are these ups and downs going on with my in-laws.

D: Who else stays in the house?

P: My sister-in-law (SIL) stays with us. She is 'younger' than me. I don't like that they behave differently with different people. I feel 'why are they treating me like this? They brought me here. They have been told everything. Then why are they doing this?' My mom and dad are poor. They haven't given me anything and my in-laws give him (my husband) a lot of things. So, they keep him happy but not me. They knew before the wedding (*that my family is not very well off*), yet they say, "Your father has not given you anything." Once, my father-in-law (FIL) even kicked me out of the house and told me to bring something back from my father's house. I said, "I told you before the marriage that I wouldn't be in a position to contribute anything. My dad has nothing. You accepted that then and yet now you ask me such things." Such things, especially related to my father, remain in my mind for a long time. It hurts a lot. I even feel like ending my life.

I keep thinking, 'what should I do? What should I do to get rid of these thoughts or my in-laws?' Then, I look at my children and think, 'what would happen to them if I did anything like that?' I try to control myself. Sometimes I succeed; other times I take an allopathic pill, or even two, so then I can sleep and wake up refreshed.

To understand more about her predominant level, as well as her capacity and capability to come out of the situation, we ask her about the trapped, stuck feeling.

D: How do you feel? Tell me a little bit more about this 'trapped, stuck, tied' - not about the headache which is better by tying - but what these people do. What do you feel about it? What do you feel inside about this 'stuck, tied,' etc.?

P: I feel I am stuck deeply in this thing (*state*) to such an extent that I am not able to come out of it. It feels as if I will never come out of it. I don't know what to do about it. If one thing is stuck, then I am finished! I will never come out of it however much I try! Especially with the torture they do, it doesn't leave my mind. I try to let go of

these thoughts, but I can't. They get fixed in my mind and I try to remove them, but I am not able to... I try many things, like reading the bible and praying. I pray to God to rid me of these things and then I feel good but only for a short while. I try to forget everything and focus on my work.

You may find yourself wondering what prompted us to ask this next question out of the blue. Since she was talking about doing several things in the day, we asked her about the pace of doing these things. Her answer will help us differentiate birds and mammals later when we have understood all the levels in her case. We have already established that her predominant level is 3 and that she may belong to the subkingdom of either mammals or birds. Bird individuals are much more active and need to do several things in a day.

This question could be asked later, but we happened to ask it on the spur of the moment since she was already talking about the things that she does during the day.

D: Before we go any further, tell me how is your general pace of work - fast or slow?

P: I work fast. I don't spend too much time in the kitchen. My work tends to be fast, and I try to finish it quickly - that is my habit. When some work has to be finished in a particular time, I make sure it gets finished on time.

I worked in a beauty parlour once for two months. I used to feel very fresh during that time. I like my surroundings to be joyful and I like cheerful people - people who can cheer me up. I like people who share things with others and with whom I can talk and feel good. I want laughter and joy because I was brought up in that manner. So, when I went for that job, for those two months I was totally alright; I had no migraine episodes during that period. I did not need to take any medicine then. On the other hand, here, I am stuck at home - not able to go out anywhere. I feel 'what should I do?' I just sit idle and then when they say something, that keeps on going in my mind and I am not able to remove it from there.

Here we can see a lot of shades that will help us to understand her pattern with its nuances. The things that have helped us to understand this predominant level are as follows:

- ***Her demands in life are simple. She is still talking about her group; communicating with people; sharing with people. All these confirm the predominant level 3.***
- ***She does not feel that she has the strength to leave the group or to fight against it or to overcome the tortured feeling. All these show that she has accepted her level and she cannot think beyond it.***
- ***However, though the predominant level is 3 and all she wants is to be hapn***

in this level, she has a higher capacity and is able to stretch herself. She can work fast, finish things well and she can also learn new things quickly together with a creative flair which is seen in her need to be active and the take up of beauty and grooming courses.

So, her predominant level is 3 but her capacity is at level 5. Her cheerfulness, her talkative nature, her loudness, all of these qualities that comprise her daily behavioural patterns, help us to understand her column. In addition, her daily manner of doing things helps us to understand her column.

D: Tell us more

P: When I go out, I feel much better - so much better!! Whenever I get a chance to go out with my friends, I will be the first one to say, "Let's go out. It's 10 am!" I feel very good working, gossiping, laughing and sharing things with them. All these things make me feel good.

D: How do you feel?

P: Happy! I get very happy - very much - very happy! I feel, 'wow! what a day today!' I feel I should be going out and meeting people. There should be a friend circle and then I will be better. But this surrounding is like... whenever I come home, I feel, 'where the hell am I! I was better off outside. (She had a hand gesture with her hands outstretched.)

D: When you do like this (*hand gesture*), how do you feel?

P: I feel much better.

D: Describe this feeling of being better.

P: Better meaning, much, much, much better! I like that feeling of being outside. Whenever I am there, my migraine just goes away; I don't feel it at all and also forget all these family matters.

The gesture of freedom with the hands outstretched makes her feel better and is the exact opposite of the gesture of being tied, trapped and stuck. These two opposite sensations or energy patterns govern her life. And both opposites are in the same level 3.

The couplet of freedom and trapped, when it comes often in the case, points to the bird group. So, while we are looking at the levels, we are also looking at which animal group in that level the personality is resonating with.

D: You are doing two things (showing two different opposite hand gestures). Describe this hand gesture. If someone is doing like this, then what will you say looking at it? What is this (*hand gesture*) according to you? Please describe that a little bit.

Taking this hand gesture further will help the patient become more aware of her | own state and her own triggers as well as help us to explore, confirm or rule out the bird group. By 'ruling out' I mean that if this patient does not stay with this couplet of freedom and trap, we can rule out the bird group.

P: I feel like I am free from everything. The moment I step out, I feel, 'forget everything about home and live your own life!'

D: Describe more about being free?

P: Free! (*hand gesture*) It is like that. I feel as if I got freedom from all those things.

D: Describe freedom.

P: I forget everything the moment I catch up with my friends; I just forget the situation at home. Unfortunately, I am at home most of the time. When I was doing the parlour job, I was better because whenever there was any issue at home, I would just go out with friends and forget everything. I used to be out from 10-9 during each working day. All that fun, laughing and talking would go on while I was working, and I would forget all the household matters. Now, the situation is such that I am at home all the time, so I feel, 'where to go, whom to meet and whom to share things with!' That is the reason why I am not able to remove all that out of me.

She is very chatty and loud. Whenever she comes to the clinic for a follow-up, if both consulting rooms are occupied with patients, our receptionist has to remind her repeatedly to talk softly. She talks continuously interspersed with frequent chat on the phone even during a consultation.

Her repetition of freedom along with the hand gesture confirms the bird for us and her constant need for social interaction on a daily basis helps us to understand her column. She is chatty and loud, which are features of column 16 and in addition her dependence points to column 2. Additionally, her predominant level is 3 because her life revolves around the group, her social interaction with the group and the issues of basic day-to-day life.

D: Let me understand this. Do you like to meet people? Or do you like meeting them because of the freedom that you get?

P: I like meeting them and I also get freedom when I am with them. No one is there to taunt me saying, "Why are you laughing? Why are you chatting and whiling time away with your friends? Why are you eating out at restaurants?" while we worked at the beauty salon, we would walk around the area, go window shopping or spend some time for ourselves. I used to like that very much but now I am trapped.

D: Now you are trapped?

P: Yes, I don't like to be trapped in things. I need freedom. And if I get that freedom, I will not need any medicines for migraine.

D: We shall now create a picture of freedom. Describe freedom. Freedom for some people is water, for some it is mountains, etc. Describe what freedom is for you. Feel that freedom. Compare your freedom to something.

He are now attempting to take her into the world of imagination and fantasy to see if she can connect to her pattern through image(s). She has mentioned the freedom and trap so strongly and repeatedly that the time is right to see if she can compare this freedom to something in nature. Such a comparison will take her a step further towards the animal whose energy pattern she resonates with.

P: For me, freedom means no one should reprimand me or taunt me too much.

D: Compare freedom to something non-human - something imaginary.

P: Freedom for me is to stay alone. No one should stop me or interfere with my life. I should live my life according to my will. Nobody should say, "Don't do this. Don't do that." I don't want that.

D: That's it? What is that to which you would compare freedom in nature?

P: Nature-wise, my husband...

D: Nature doesn't mean mental nature... by nature, I mean whatever is around you - trees, flowers, animals, etc.

P: I haven't thought like that...I haven't done anything like that but sometimes I do laugh with kids. I also enjoy with them. Sometimes when I don't have headache, I become like a kid with them. I enjoy with them. When they are doing something, I feel amazed that even though they are so small, they can do new things and that makes me feel happy. They come and play with you again and again. I enjoy all of that. I spend most of my day with the kids. My only free time is to be with them. I do not go out often.

D: You have to tell me because it is very important in order to give you the right medicine. I can know your nature, based on whatever you select. What do you relate to when you think of freedom in nature; for example, animals or plants. How do you compare your freedom to theirs? For instance, someone might say, "I am as powerful as a lion."

Note our question here. We are attempting to explain the importance of the earlier question about animals, plants or nature because the patient could be wondering why we need to ask such things and what the relevance of this could be to their

complaint or personality. Without this, there is a risk that the patient will disregard the question as frivolous, or even worse, dismiss the homeopath as frivolous. So, we need to explain to the patient that what they choose to mention from nature will help us to objectively understand their personality. Also note that on giving an example of the kind of answer we are looking for, we mention two categories, and earlier a range of sub-categories, to avoid influencing the patient's response. We have already narrowed down to birds, but we do not give birds any specific weight. The patient mentions freedom but the example we give her is the power of the lion.

P: I am not at all powerful.

It is obvious that she doesn't have power or strength as she has already revealed the victim aspect of her nature. And, in our clinical experience we have seen this pattern of 'tight' and freedom' more frequently in birds than in mammals.

D: You have no strength?

P: No, I get tired very easily.

D: I am not saying that you are a lion or that you are strong. I was just telling you what another patient had said. Yet another patient once said she was as smart as a snake.

P: I am not smart at all...

D: You are not smart?

P: No, I am not smart like others. I always tell the truth no matter what the consequence. In fact, my husband teaches me how to behave with others.

D: What colours do you like?

P: I like black colour the most... and sky-blue colour...! like black the most. I like black-coloured clothes more.

D: You like black because it looks good on you or generally you like the colour black?

P: Generally, I like the colour black the most.

D: Which animals do you like in nature?

Again, note that we are very general when we ask her about animals that she likes in nature.

P: Dogs...I would like to keep a pet dog, but I am not allowed to do so because of the kids. My in-laws do not like pets. They feel pets' hair might enter kids' mouths. When I was a kid, I used to bring small puppies in from the street and take care of them

when they were sick. I do not do that here.

D: Your nature is such that you like to be free, you are energetic and you like freedom - in which animal would you see these qualities? If you had to compare it to an animal, anything?

Here, I ask her the 'animal questions- What do you like in nature? What qualities of the animal do you like? What animal can you compare it with? This will bring us to her deeper energy pattern.

Her hand gesture remains the same throughout - she opens her hands, takes them outwards and then brings them in.

P: I compare it to the dog.

D: Why the dog?

P: He too roams around freely. He does not have restrictions like 'he must be here only' or 'he must be there only.' He is free to go anywhere. He doesn't have restrictions like 'you have to sit here only' or 'today you have to eat this only' or 'you have to do this only.' He can live his life as he wants.

Although she chooses a dog she then goes on to identify attributes of the dog which are her issue of freedom and quite peripheral to the central features of a dog. So, the dog is only an image.

D: What else do you find free? What is your opinion about birds?

This is the first time we ask her a proactive question about birds since we are thinking of giving her a bird remedy. Also remember that this is not a leading question just a proactive one. A leading one would be, "do you like birds".

P: I feel good about them. They can also fly in the clear sky the way they want.

Looking at birds, we feel that they are free birds. No one tells them anything. I wish we could also fly like that without any tension. They rest wherever they find a nest. It is not fixed that they have to be in one particular place at a time.

She made a gesture again with her hands outstretched, a gesture of freedom which she has repeated often in other parts of the case.

Here the gesture which has been used repeatedly during the case has reappeared illustrating that, though she did not mention birds earlier, there is a clear connection to the bird energy pattern. The proactive question has helped to bring it

out. Remember, though she did not directly and immediately mention the bird; she is confirming the bird energy in more ways than one. And our questions have been gentle, not pushing as we are quite sure of our analysis and understanding and let things emerge out on their own.

D: Put your imagination into it and tell me. What is happening in this gesture? If I tell you to describe this, how will you describe this (*hand gesture f!*)

P: I feel every time that I am being caught by someone... I feel I want to move freely without bounds but someone ties me up. I don't like that. The person that ties me up doesn't leave me. I try a lot to free myself and go somewhere else but every time he binds me.

D: Somebody is coming and tying you up? And you want to be free...

P: Free...

D: And this person is not leaving you...

P: Yes.

D: So, you are stuck...

P: I don't get into it... those people catch me...

She uses the hand gesture of 'trapped' again.

P: I am being tied up. I don't want to be pushed at all. I like to be free. I don't bother about little things, but they keep on repeating those little things and they catch me. I feel that they tie me up.

D: So, they are holding you and they are tying you...

P: They just tie me up. For instance, if I want to go out somewhere, my husband says, "You can wear whatever you want." He doesn't have any problem. He will even buy me whatever I want but my in-laws will have problems with what I wear. I wore this dress to come to the clinic and my parents-in-law immediately said, "What are you wearing and where are you going? We feel embarrassed." I don't like that. I feel the one that is supposed to have a problem doesn't, yet other people have a problem with me.

Most of my problem is with my in-laws. They just do not let me be free. They tie me up. They just want to keep me tied up. If they say, "Today you have to do these things," then I have to do those things. If I don't do them, then they will tie me up.

The patient is now talking in metaphorical language without batting an eyelid. In a way it is her perception, they don't tie her up in the literal sense but she feels tied and this 'nonsense' is her reality. Although there is a sense in which this is

complete nonsense the whole thing is completely real for the patient. This is true for each one of us.

For example, today I feel I haven't worn anything that they could be ashamed of. And this is not the first time. Every time I wear something, they taunt me. I don't like that.

I don't wear clothes like that. I am from a small village and I know my limits. I don't know how to talk English fluently. *(The case was in a vernacular language and has been translated to English for readers.)* Right now, I am sitting in front of you like this with the full support of my husband.

D: So, your husband has supported you?

P: Yes, he has taught me everything. I never used to wear these kinds of clothes. He taught me that here in this city we have to live like this. I come from a small village. My husband has set me free. I was free in my village as well, but I was not free to wear stuff like this and live like this. So, he has made me free. His friendship circle is very big and the ladies in those groups dress differently. Earlier, he didn't like my dressing style. He taught me to wear new types of clothes. He has made me more fashionable. He likes it when I wear such clothes. Sometimes, when my in-laws taunt me about my clothes, I feel like tearing away these clothes. I feel that I don't want to wear them anymore.

So, her relationship with her husband is one of mutual love and respect. He gives her freedom and supports her. You can see that she is quite dependent on him and also affected by the group. She cannot ignore them which shows her dependent nature and the column clearly. A loving relationship with a partner is another feature of the bird group of remedies.

D: Tell me this - how is your relationship with your husband? Let's talk about it. How do you feel with your husband?

P: With my husband, I feel very good - really very good. He is everything to me. He is almost like my God. I feel no one has a husband as good as mine. I feel I am very lucky to have a husband like him because he supports me a lot. Even when I cry, he is there to wipe my tears. I like him a lot. If I demand anything from him, he gets it for me even if he may not have the money for it. He will never let me know that he does not have the money and how he has arranged for it - he is that good. He never shares his grief with me except very rarely if he gets stuck somewhere. He never lets it affect me because he knows that I am already troubled with my in-laws and he feels that if he tells me his problems as well, I will die soon. He knows I have this headache problem, so he massages and presses my head so hard. Yet, it doesn't get better. He knows I have so much pain, so he doesn't give me any stress. We are very frank with each other. He supports me a lot. At times, he fights with his mom and dad for me. Sometimes, he feels that things have gone from bad to worse, as far as my in-law's

attitude towards me is concerned, and so he speaks up for me.

This confirms the bird group of the remedy further as her husband or her partner is her support - her 'soul mate'. An important and key point of the bird feature. We will now confirm her social behaviour.

D: Would you be able to live without people?

P: I would feel good. Sometimes, I feel if I separate from them, I would feel good. Sometimes I feel I would get bored without other people.

She has this 'tied up' feeling and wants freedom, yet she wants these people because otherwise she will get bored. This is very clearly the feeling of a small bird - she feels too dependent and too helpless.

Repeatedly, she has expressed her sensation as, "They are tying me up. They are doing this to me. I am stuck and there is no place to go." She has said, "If my parents are not there, I don't have another place to go to" and "I am a child." She is very child-like. Her predominant level is 3. This is what a pure, very small victim feels. She says that they dominate her, and she cannot get out of it at all. She accepts the domination because she also feels very dependent on the group, whether it is with her in-laws or with her own parents. In her perception she must stay with the in-laws but, when they do not treat her well, she would prefer to go back to her parents, but unfortunately, she cannot do that. Hence in her perception she can only survive in a group of some kind confirming predominant level 3 which is dependent and prefers a group. She either needs her husband or her parents so she is very dependent, a bit like a toddler. She definitely has no similarity to migratory birds or to birds in levels 5 or 6 (lanthanide). She is actually like a very small level 3 bird because she is very accepting of the situation, she feels terribly victimized, so little and feels that they have put her in a cage. Her desires in life are very simple - 'let me go to the beauty salon, let me go meet my parents and let me get out of here.'

P: I am like that. In spite of all this, I still do not want his parents to be gone. At times, I feel I do not want them; at other times, I feel that I would never be able to do that. I have considered them to be family and I am married into this family. God knows everything - he knows how they are and whatever they do, but I do not want to leave them as they are old now. It is my duty to look after my husband's parents because he does so much for me. If I leave his parents and tell him to come away with me, then he will also feel sad that he had to leave them. So, I do not want to do that.

She is also dependent on his parents. This is another big confirmation for us that she needs a level 3 bird. She is very loud and quarrelsome with them, which is a part of her remedy picture, but she also likes them and wants them. That is very

typical of level 3. They are like toddlers who are trying to find their identity.

P: I'm not saying that they should never scold me. If I have made a mistake while cooking, they can scold me, but I do not like the fact that they scold and taunt me for trivial things, like my style of dress or going to the movies, etc.

She is bothered that they are finding fault with her, they do not like her choices, and they criticize her. These are all features of level 3. Here another very important point to be noted is that her base level and her predominant level are both 3. Hence her life, her issues, her discomfort, her aspirations, everything revolves around the level 3. Tied together with this are her bird themes of freedom and trap. In predominant level 3 birds, they are in a way happy to be within the boundaries of the family or the group but they are also searching for freedom from the same group as this dependence is exploited by the group and the group tries to trap or suffocate or as she mentions in this case -'tie' them.

D: That means you like people as well... P: Yes.

D: You like people and you don't want to be alone? P: No, I can never be alone.

D: What do you like in people? What do people give you? How do you feel with people?

P: I feel we should sit and talk to them for a while. If I am alone, I will get bored. We should meet and talk. I do quarrel with my mother-in-law a lot; yet I can sit with my father-in-law without any fear. I can enjoy being with them and we do talk to each other after a quarrel. If we quarrel, it only lasts for 2-4 hours. Then, we feel we all need each other. After all, we stay together in one house.

P: Either I apologize or if they are at fault, they realize that they have made me cry a lot and then they apologize to me.

D: Describe 'we all need each other.'

P: When we fight, I feel I don't want them. I have done this beautician course, so I take bookings for weddings, etc. When I have to go out for a booking, I leave my kids with them and go. If I were to start living separately, I wouldn't be able to do that. Where will I leave my kids? I cannot leave them unattended. So, I do need the inlaws. If their legs are aching or they are unable to walk for some reason, or if they fall ill, I am the only one who can take them to the hospital as I am at home most of the time. If their legs are aching, I massage their legs and apply ointment to them. They know they have no one else to take care of them. No matter how much we quarrel,

they cannot live without me. My mother-in-law even hugs me at times after we have just had a quarrel.

D: ...and you hug them too after the fight?

P: Yes, that's right.

The feeling is mutual. It also means she cannot live without her mother-in-law.

D: So, you need them, and you also like them but they bind you...

P: Yes, I like them but if they keep on taunting me over little things, I don't like that either. They bind me and, in that anger, I feel I don't want them. But after a while, I look at them as if they are my parents and then I feel what I am doing is very wrong and I don't have to do this. My husband advises me to not have ill-will towards them. "Leave it to God. If they do wrong, God will see to it," he says.

D: Suppose you were alone, and you didn't have in-laws, parents, etc., then how would you feel?

P: I would miss them a lot.

D: But would you be able to live alone? Would you be able to do everything alone? P: I could but sometimes I feel I wouldn't be able to do it. I would miss them a lot at times. I might manage things alone or I might not be able to manage. Like I said, if I am together with them, I can leave my kids with them. If I were alone, I wouldn't be able to do that. I would miss them too. I would feel no matter how they are at least I had some support while I was with them. They would take care of the kids among other things.

D: Have they supported you in any other way other than taking care of the kids?

P: When I am not well, my father-in-law does a lot for me - he will even take me to the hospital if my husband is at the office. Once when I was very ill and it was raining heavily, he took me to the hospital holding my hand because then I was so weak that I couldn't even stand. During my migraine attacks, I become so weak that I cannot stand; I just feel like lying down and sleeping the whole time. My father-in-law does a lot of things for me at such times, like bringing me juice or coconut water to drink.

Up to this point in the case, she has been saying that the in-laws are terrible but now we see that she also needs them. So, she is a very dependent, small-prey bird.

She has this love-hate relationship with her in-laws. We can now see that they are not the 'terrible people' she had portrayed them to be earlier in the case. She loves the group but then the group dominates. This is a typical bird or mammal situation, but we know she needs a bird remedy because she has this theme of 'tied' and 'free.'

Also, since she is so dependent on them, she belongs to predominant level 3.

She agrees that they take good care of her. Most probably, they get irritated with her because of her loud and quarrelsome behaviour. People don't necessarily need to tell us their negative side because, as the case unfolds, we have access to it and can understand that part of them just as much as we know and understand their positive side. Talking to their family and getting their perspective will only confirm what we have already perceived during the case.

For example, here she tells us that something happened and there was an argument. She does not tell me that she is argumentative, but I know she must be doing precisely that in order to have got this kind of reaction from others. As homeopaths we do not need to be judgmental but just observant and unprejudiced about the positive and negative qualities so that we can understand the personality during the process of arriving at the remedy.

The levels in her case are 3/3/5 Col. (2+16) and she needs a bird remedy that corresponds to this pattern. From here onwards, the purpose of our case taking will be merely to confirm that we have covered every point and have not left any stone unturned. In addition, it is at this point in the case that we can start to ask our four animal questions (we previously discussed in great detail the reasons for using these in the mammal book). These can help us to confirm remedies or access certain hidden subconscious points that might not have come up in the case earlier. In other words, our case-taking is already 90% complete at this point.

D: Can you make your own decisions? Even before marriage, could you make your own decisions?

P: Never...

We ask her about the decisions in order to know how dependent she is. When she says, "Never have I taken my own decisions," the left-hand side of level 3 on the grid comes up more clearly.

P: No, I cannot. I ask my husband, and sometimes for some important decisions I will even ask my mother-in-law and father-in-law. We never take important decisions without asking them first and seeking their approval.

Here we see the totally weak side of her.

D: So, you accept their opinion because they will scold you if you don't?

P: Yes, they will scold. They will say, "Oh! You have grown so big that now you do

not feel the need to ask us.” Sometimes, they scold but other times we also feel we should ask for their opinion as they are our elders. There are two reasons to ask them, first - because they are elders, it is important to ask them and (second) if we do not ask them, they will scold us for not asking them for their opinion. If they say 'no', we try to convince them and then they might agree. Sometimes, they say, “No, don't do that. Do it like this...” Then we do as they say.

Suddenly, she shifts to her physical weakness and physical symptoms at this point. This often happens in a case when we give the patient some quiet time and they are narrating an important distressing issue, and they go back in this quiet space to the physical complaints. We allow this as it helps them connect subconsciously to their complaint and in most cases, they make the connection themselves between their physical and emotional discomfort. Here in this space she went to her physical complaint immediately as expected.

P: There is too much weakness in my body. My legs ache a lot. I am very weak. I never feel that I am strong. Even during a migraine, my legs will give way and I also tend to feel that my head is so heavy that I can't hold it.

This weakness shows the dependent side of her which wasn't apparent earlier (this happens occasionally depending on how each individual case develops). Sometimes the dependent side comes out first and the fighting comes out later. Here, the fighting and nagging came first and now, the dependent side has appeared later.

D: You had mentioned 'free as a bird.' If I tell you that you can become anything you want - any animal, plant or non-human thing, what would you like to become? I am asking you this so that I can know your nature better.

P: I like birds more. They can freely fly. I like that. No one will tell me anything. No one will do anything.

D: Which bird would you choose?

P: Any bird...

D: No. No. Look at yourself and think. Will you choose something big or something strong or...?

P: Pigeon.

D: Pigeon is a small bird...?

P: It's not that small. It's quite big. If we were to consider a small bird...

D: You do not have to name the bird. It's ok if you do not know the name. Just talk about the type of bird, how high it flies, how many birds does it stay with, what is the

colour of the bird, how much does it talk, etc. Tell me about the character of the bird. Does it fly at a fast pace? Or does it stay in one place?

P: Sparrow....it's very small...

D: What type of bird would you choose? A small one?

P: Yes...

D: You would choose a sparrow? Which colour would you choose? It's up to you...I don't want any real bird.

P: Black.

What are we doing here and why? Loquacious and chatty that she is, she is having great difficulty connecting to the bird and thus connecting to and knowing her own self. And we are not perturbed by this. With this M-A-P system, we have already deciphered that she is a bird. We also know her predominant level. She is childish and makes spontaneous comments of whatever comes to her mind - the first common bird that comes in her mind. But that is OK. We are trying to find the characteristics of the bird, not the name and we are not going to jump, like her, on the first bird she names. We ask various questions around the bird to see what she comes up with, and to build the characteristics.

We have many patients like this and as practitioners we are the ones that need to know ourselves and our craft for such tricky situations. The more we are in command of our craft the more the patient can relax and we can too.

Since the bird description did not give much, we will use the chief complaint, her pace of doing things, the colours she likes etc. to identify further characteristics of the bird.

So, we go back to the chief complaint.

D: Ok... what did you tell me about the headache - tying something makes you feel better, right?

P: Yes, I tie it myself.

D: But does it benefit you? Do you feel good?

P: Yes, I feel good.

D: Or you don't feel good, yet you tie it up?

P: After taking the medicine, I feel if I tie it up as well and go to sleep, I will get

better faster. I tie it really tight (if I tie it lightly, it doesn't work) and I sleep soundly after that. Even when my legs are in pain, I tie them up. I tie them so tightly that you can see the marks where I have tied them.

D: So much?

P: Yes, so much...even on my legs, I tie like that and I cannot walk much. Even if I try to walk a little, I feel like I have walked a lot. I wasn't like this at my mother's place. I was very strong there. I worked a lot on the farm there. We had our own farm. We used to carry the firewood on our heads to burn in the kitchen fire. I was very strong. There were no facilities over there at home. We used to wash clothes with our hands as there was no washing machine. We had no motor pumps, so we used to draw water from neighbouring wells. So, we used to do a lot of manual work. We never sat idle. Now I have all these facilities here. I don't have to wash clothes manually. We have our own car. So, I feel I have become weaker because I have all these easy options. Now, even if I am told to just pick up a bucket at mom's place, I tell her to pour the water and give it to me.

D: But you said that you do everything very quickly?

P: Here at home if there is any work, I can do it quickly but if you were to tell me to do any outside work, I would not be able to do that. When I cook in the kitchen, I feel hot, so I finish the work quickly.

D: What do you like to do when you are idle? Do you like talking to people or do you like to sit alone and do your own thing?

P: I prefer to be with others, but I cannot sit for a long time.

D: Why?

P: My mother-in-law and father-in-law do not like me getting friendly with the neighbours. They feel others will teach me bad habits. For example, if I retort loudly when they say anything, they say it is because I have learnt such bad manners from others.

P: I do not go anywhere else. We only go at weekends to a family friend's place. I am otherwise free with everyone at home. It's not like I am not free with them. I like talking, meeting people, enjoying time with everyone. If I could get to do all that with the people at home, I would not have any of such problems.

D: Do you like singing, dancing and listening to songs?

P: No, I don't like all that. That worsens my headache. I don't like it at all. I like to sing. I sing shamans (devotional songs).

D: So, you don't like to listen, but you like to sing.

P: Yes, in school I would be the one reciting the school prayer in the assembly. I used to like to do that. Even at home, I like it when we all say the prayers and sing hymns for Lord Jesus and Mother Mary. When I am in my bedroom, I sing to my children. They clap for me and my younger one likes my singing a lot. I always sing one or two hymns whenever I sit to pray.

D: Apart from black, do you like any other colour?

P: I like sky blue, but I like black the most.

D: If someone tortures or troubles you, are you able to answer back?

P: It will remain inside. I cannot speak spontaneously though I want to. There are a lot of things in my heart and many questions I would like to ask but I cannot speak. It is suppressed inside. It doesn't come out.

I want to share a lot with my husband but when we are together, I am not able to speak. And at times even if I speak after gathering some courage, my body starts shivering. I speak but my hands start shaking. I get frightened. I feel I am fearful of my in-laws about everything. I am afraid. Even if they (in-laws) don't criticise me, it is fixed in my mind that they will do so. Once my father-in-law literally kicked me out of the house saying, "We do not want you." So, I am scared.

Here it appears that she is weak, she is fearful that she will be left alone, and she suppresses her views or what she wants to say showing a behaviour of column 2.

D: How did you feel the time when your in-laws kicked you out of the house?

P: Of course, terrible. I would have loved it, if my husband and I and the kids could have lived separately from the rest of the extended family, but I am not really sure of that either. I have to stay with my in-laws because this is where I belong. Even though my father-in-law kicked me out of the house my husband apologised and cajoled me, and I came back home because this is where I belong.

D: So, you came back?

P: Yes, what else could I do? They just kicked me out of the house. My son was here at home and he was not aware of all this. He is my life -I had to come back.

D: Whenever you are angry, are you able to let it out? Are you able to fight back? P: I cannot respond immediately. Even if I manage to retort after gathering some courage, my body will start shivering when I have to talk face to face with them. Then things which I have not even imagined happen and small issues become big. I think of giving a small and mild reply but when it comes out of my mouth, it becomes a big issue. Then my father-in-law will say, "Leave my house right now. Go to your father's house."

D: How does this issue become big? If he is shouting at you, then you must be saying something which makes him angry.

P: Whenever there is a quarrel, I will not say anything at first. Then if it keeps happening or they keep saying the same thing for the sixth or seventh time, I will feel, 'enough is enough.' I let it out, that inner thing in me. I start to shake and then I let it out; then it becomes big. That which I wouldn't otherwise say I end up saying in that shaking state. Whatever is suppressed inside I let it out at that time.

What she means by 'shiver' is shivering with rage. So, the expression should actually be 'shaking with rage.' It takes her a while to respond and she cannot reply quickly. So, she keeps it in and then one day she will burst out shaking with rage very loudly. We asked her this question because she was very loud and energetic in front of us. We knew she would be getting emotional and loud with them as well, and that might be putting them off. We were trying to encourage her to express that.

And the story goes on, but this is how the big fights happen. She is afraid but she also shakes with rage and all that suppressed anger comes out; this leads to the huge fight when she is thrown out of the house.

It is getting clear that there are two types of behaviour. On one side dependent (Col.2) and suppressed and on the other outrageous and quarrelsome (Col. 16). Hence, she has two columns 2 + 16.

P: If I start arguing then the issue gets amplified. If I speak once, then the issue gets out of hand. That is why I suppress it most of the time and take it on myself. Then when it reaches a limit, I speak out and it is all over.

P: I forgot to mention one thing. I get itching followed by small eruptions like insect bites. I was operated on for piles and also conjunctivitis four years ago. My right eye was severely affected at that time. I couldn't see distant objects with that eye. This is now happening again; I am not able to see clearly with my right eye though I do not have the conjunctivitis now.

D: Whenever you are tied up, you prefer darkness? Do you like to be alone or do you need people around then?

P: No, I don't need anyone when I am tied up. I just sit idle. I do not want anyone around. Whenever I feel I am stressed out, I put my children to bed. Then I sit alone and do random things like watching things on my mobile.

Conclusion:

She needs a level 3 bird which is small. Level 3 consists mainly of the Passeriformes, which includes the songbirds i.e. the finches, canaries, nightingales, cardinals, starlings, larks, swallows, sparrows, crows, blackbirds, thrushes, blue and grey tits (See the Passeriformes chart. Page: 224, 588). All these make small, proper cupshaped nests.

We gave her the common myna from the starling family. It belongs to the Sturnidae group under Passeriformes. Starlings are very noisy, live in large swarms and are very feisty, which is common to all birds of the Sturnidae group.

The sparrow (which is the second bird the patient named) is neither the type to fight nor is it loud. It has a slightly different theme even though it is part of row 3. The theme of all row 3 birds involves a need for freedom and being small as well as the other features of row 3.

When we see a person, similar to 'sulphuricum,' who constantly fights back and is loud as well as chatty, especially with a tendency to complain, we think of the starling family. They are much too loud, noisy and chatty with this tendency to be quarrelsome, not to the extent of troubling others, though they can give you a headache. All these themes made us think of starling. We do not have starlings in our country, but we do have myna birds which are from the same family. Another bird in the Passeriform group is the blackbird. Turdus lies in a different column (Col.6) on M-A-P and can be chatty but not as loud or talkative as starlings.

Though she can feel totally dominated by her mother-in-law and father-in-law, she comes back and shouts at them. So, she has both these extremes. Whereas, thrushes (blackbirds) are a bit more independent and can stand their ground a little more. We might think of thrush if the patient was a little more territorial, a little stronger and did not feel as tortured as she does. Even though she said she liked the colour black, we did not think of giving her thrush because her constant talkativeness and being close to the group were important themes in her case. Starlings, even when in their group and not breeding, or feeding, or resting, are always together - she will fight with the mother-in-law, but she will also hug her. That is not what a thrush patient would do; they would say, "If you fight then you keep your distance" and they would maintain their dignity.

Because we did not have the remedy Myna, we started her on the remedy Turdus merula (blackbird), as it was the most similar remedy we could get at the time. After this, she had the most severe aggravation of headaches with no relief at all, so we immediately put her on the mineral counterpart of Myna - Magnesium sulph. (within

a week of Turdus) till we could get the remedy Myna. Magnesium sulph. totally calmed her down and she did very well on it for 3-4 months. When we got our hands on the remedy Myna we still waited before giving it to her as she was still improving on Magnesium sulph. After 3-4 months her rashes and headaches returned. We first repeated the Magnesium sulph. to see if it would help further, before we finally gave her the remedy Myna.

When we give a remedy, we ensure we allow enough time for it to act and completely exhaust its action. There is sometimes a tendency within the profession to change the remedy too soon, be it for our family, ourselves, or our patients. Frequently, there is an assumption that if the remedy does not act immediately it must be the wrong one. Yet once a remedy has acted even a bit, it is worth waiting and allowing it to finish its course. However, with an aggravation, as with Turdus in this case, do not wait to give the mineral counterpart. As soon as she called and complained about the aggravation 4-5 days after taking the first dose of Turdus we gave the Magnesium sulph.200 immediately.

In homoeopathy, there can be a tendency to take on too much responsibility for what happens after the remedy; and coupled with that, an assumption that if it's not the right remedy, it will not help. We can put such a burden on the remedy that we won't let it do its job, leading to more failure. We have an expression in Hindi, that sand held too tightly in the fist, will easily slip through the gaps between the fingers; if the fist is not so tight it can hold more sand. If we are not relaxed, comes a risk of messing up the case, the second prescription and the follow-up, rather than helping the patient.

We had initially assigned songbirds with the code 3/3/3 but after experiencing several cases from the Passeriformes we observed a certain strength as well as a much greater capacity. In their own particular way, they are strong people, who tend to overdo things and constantly take up challenges.

Passeriformes are amongst some of the most evolved birds with the most developed syrinx contributing to melodious voices. They also make the most perfect cup-shaped nests; weavers also belong to the Passeriformes. Hence these birds have great capacity. This has resulted in us altering the code for Passeriformes to 3/3/5.

Follow Up:

When we started with Myna, we repeated it once in 5-6 months because it helped so much with the headache and rash. It calmed her down and contributed to a realisation about where she was going wrong.

P: It was my fault as well. I used to get so upset and so angry but now I don't get so affected by it. It's ok that she's (MIL) told me off once or twice; she is an old woman after all. I do not quarrel with her anymore. I used to keep what I felt inside me without saying anything but then eventually I would quarrel with them. Now, I have told them that I want to go to work and everything is fine. Having started to work, my headaches have gone. I don't know if it is your remedy, but I have started working and hence no more headaches. There's no bursting pain, which I had earlier, just the heaviness.

Things are happening and there are fights in the family, but I feel much fresher. I do think about it, but I am not as affected by it. At times I don't even bother, I just go and sleep and let everyone do whatever they are doing. I like your medicine. Just help me manage my heaviness now. I can sleep very well now, and I don't feel tied or trapped anymore. I love to be with my kids and talk to them.

Until she received her remedy, she hadn't been working because she wasn't able to tell them what she wanted. Now she is very happy and has hardly seen us in the past six to eight months. She did have one episode of headache when the remedy had to be repeated. The reason for the headache was that she used to visit her parents once a year and on this occasion, she wasn't allowed to do so for some reason. Sometimes if there's an aggravation, we wait and see if it settles down by administering placebo. If it doesn't settle, then we will repeat a dose of the remedy.

MAP of Mynah case

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	5			2 + 16

Key words: Friendly, extremely chatty, loud, social, complaining and quarrelling with family.

Base level - 3 : She has a well-formed identity which needs exchange with the environment. She explains her basic issues through her interactions with the environment.

Predominant level - 3 : Her predominant focus and desire in life is needing acknowledgement from her group, the one she is dependent on, she works to receive their love, care, appreciation and feels unhappy when she does not get it. She also feels very restricted by this same group.

Capacity level - 5 : Within the boundaries of this group she seeks to do her best and she tries different things, beauty courses, has made great efforts to do everything for this family as their eldest daughter-in-law despite coming from a small household and being unaware of several things in a large city.

Animal kingdom : She needs an animal remedy with the feeling of being victimized and marginalized by the in-laws.

Bird : Active, energetic, communicative and chatty. Bird gesture - tied and free.

Column 2 + 16 :

2 : Extremely group dependent.

16 : Loud, irritating at times, tries to argue and put forth her point, quarrelsome with father-in-law, loves dressing up.

Common Kingfisher - Case No. 2

Age - 34 years

This patient came for personality mapping rather than the remedy but eventually she took it because we advised her about the need to do so. She had herself started to believe in the whole process as we explained everything to her in detail, and also told her about the remedy that we had in mind.

He offer personality mapping to patients who want to develop an awareness of their problems or their personality yet are sceptical of the remedy or do not have any physical problems and hence do not feel any necessity to take a remedy. Personality mapping involves finding the homeopathic pattern of a patient. It can be done when a patient prefers not to take their remedy and only wants to understand what is going wrong, and what can be done to help them change that. We provide them with an explanation of their strengths and weaknesses, what and where they experience conflicts, and if there are ways that they can work around these issues.

She had come to us after her son had responded so beautifully to homeopathy. She was wanting mental relief from all the stress at home. She realized the child was falling sick due to her stressful situation. Her main issue was her ability to adjust on a daily basis to problems with her in-laws. She herself comes from a rich, orthodox Hindu family, and lives with her in-laws, co-sister, and brother-in-law. She has a wonderful relationship with them. Her problems started during her pregnancy. Both her brother and brother-in-law were getting married at about the same time. But she was having to spend more time with the in-laws helping with their preparations, when she would prefer to be with her own family and in particular her brother, to whom she is greatly attached. With the appearance of her \ new co-sister, she was realizing that the rules as applied to each of them were different. Our client had faced a lot of restrictions in her past and consequently had learned to curb her desires. Now the new daughter-in-law of the household was getting everything she desired without restriction. Our client believed herself to be the more efficient of the two and was consequently ending up with more work to do compared to the co-sister. Even when she was allowed to do things her way, her father-in-law (FIL) would point out her mistakes and criticize her. All of this upset her greatly, so that she cried a lot during her narration.

P: I want to be stress-free for myself and my child's health. D: Say something about yourself.

P: I did my schooling in Indore, and now I work as a business consultant in Mumbai.



D: Tell me something about your childhood.

P: As the only girl child in the family, I was pampered a lot and was a happy-go-lucky child. The first few years of my life were difficult as I stayed with my uncle and his family (dad's brother), while my parents were in Mumbai. I had a large group of friends, but there was no television and cable connection at home, so reading was the only option. I was happy reading books. My uncle is a reserved person with few friends so there were rarely any social gatherings. But I was ok. I loved reading fiction; I used to hide books in the bathroom and read them.

We asked about her childhood as we wanted to know more about her social behaviour. She wasn't sure if she had taken to books because of her circumstances, or whether it was really part of her nature. Even now, she says, she can only be with her family and around people for a certain period of time, after which she wants to retire to her own space and read a book. So, she prefers calm and quiet in contrast to hustle and bustle.

D: What are your hobbies?

P: Drawing and painting.

D: You like doing that?

P: I used to sit and do colouring for the whole day during the vacations. I cannot create a picture. I can copy anything perfectly but cannot create anything new. For example, if you give me an image and ask me to replicate it, I will do it perfectly, but I am not able to create an image of my own - though I can make modifications. If there is a recipe, I can cook it to perfection, but I cannot cook anything new with my own recipe. I always need to follow guidelines.

D: Describe what your family means to you.

P: Family means a group of people who stay together, eat together, help each other, and are always there for each other. I used to love going with the family on holidays together; that feeling of comfort when you are with the family. I like staying and holidaying with the family.

We asked about her family because she had said that her crying spells and getting upset were to do with a problem in the family. She liked being in the family i.e. with her in-laws, but she felt very restricted as they expected her to follow so many rules. She likes rules and feels that they bring security. So, we could see level 3 as a clear base level with a hint of level 4 in the predominant level. She could need either a mammal or a bird at this stage with this group dependence or need for the group. So, here, we see a big need to be part of the family. You can clearly see that there is level '3.' She also says that she cannot draw on her own but can replicate well. This indicates level 4.

She had also told us earlier that she wanted to be a chartered accountant or a business consultant. Coming from a very conservative background, she had convinced her uncle and her father to let her study abroad. She had graduated in the U.K., but she had chosen to return home after that. Many people in India go to the UK or US for higher education but then don't return because they enjoy the lifestyle and freedom in those countries, especially those from conservative backgrounds.

P: It was very clear to me that I wanted my freedom. I wanted to travel. I wanted some time independently, and I wanted to study in another country. So, I wanted to explore, but then at some point, I also wanted to return home to family values, because this is how I had grown up. Here it is very suffocating and a trapped feeling.

At this point we could see the level '5' in her. This desire to break free from the community and to travel, but then there was also a level '4' because she likes to return to her group and likes routine and rules.

She is good at taking on responsibility. Her in-laws are quite chaotic and spontaneous. For instance, they don't make plans or budget for their holidays. So, when she joined that family, they spotted her knack for planning and handling things well, arising from her previously having lived independently. Hence, they gave her the freedom to do the holiday planning for everyone. Being quite conservative, the in-laws, along with the whole extended family, took their holidays together as a group. She likes this group, but she also needs to be alone by herself. It is very important for her to get this 'alone' time, but this is being restricted by the in-laws.

The sub-kingdom is becoming evident now as she loves to travel, she loves her independence and yet she loves to be responsible and do a lot for the family. This points more to the bird, or avian, group rather than the mammalian group. Bird individuals often love their freedom and their 'me time'.

P: I am very calm by nature; at the same time, I can say out loud what I want. When I was a young aspiring student I had expressed clearly and confidently to my uncle, "I wish to study commerce or business abroad, and these are the schools I have looked into." I had done my research before I went to them. This was how I convinced my family. Somehow, now that I am a daughter-in-law in this family, I can't get that same freedom to put forward my view calmly.

P: They are also lazy. For example, they don't clean up after dinner. They will wait for the maids to come in, and if they are late, then they leave the table in a mess. Then I end up cleaning it, as I don't like to leave a messy table. Eventually, I have felt greatly

burdened in the family because of all this.

All these things: needing order, cleanliness, a need to do things herself and then feeling burdened by it, further add to the bird picture. Often, bird remedies can't help overdoing it or doing things in general and then subsequently feeling burdened.

The co-sister is not really as smart as her. This patient can plan well, and she is also more focused. Being well-educated and aware, she helps the family or takes on responsibility even in the case of any medical issues that happen in the family, but she says she also feels restricted by all this.

P: The other day, I had already made an appointment with one of my own clients, but my MIL announced that we needed to take FIL to the hospital. We normally take him there every other day, so I told MIL, "You can go just this once. I don't need to come every time. I have already spoken with the doctors and made the necessary connections, so technically I have solved the issues. Now you just have to go for the follow-ups." But my MIL said, "You as a DIL must come with us to the doctor."

It is common in India for people to go everywhere together in a group - be it to the airport or the doctor. So here too, the MIL loves to make a fuss, and wants the DIL to accompany her everywhere.

P: I am well organised. Had my MIL told me even a day earlier that I was to accompany her to the doctor, I would have planned things accordingly. Now I have a client, and with no notice she tells me that I must change my plans.

P: I get up in the morning, then wake my son and follow my routine for the day. But my in-laws can even be taking their breakfast at 3pm! They might have had a late night, and the FIL could have come home late the previous night, so he gets up at noon and then has breakfast at 3 pm. I don't like it when people are not organised or focused. They don't have a clear plan, and they are very unfocused people. I like to be focused and to have a plan. I like the comfort of the routine.

So, she feels trapped in this family, but she doesn't want to lose these relationships either. You can see the conflict here, and the intensity of the trapped feeling points more towards a bird.

So far, there is a '3' and a '4,' and a whole feeling of being trapped in this family. She says her pace is not very fast, but it is always well organised. It is not strategy and planning, but just focus and 'going according to plan.'

She doesn't have any big strategy; she says, "You should go with a focus, do the job and that is how you should be." She is not rigid in her routine, but she likes this kind of focus and planning. She feels restricted when, in the family, they don't allow her to follow her routine the way she has planned it. Again, you can see the level 4 in this case.

D: Describe this word 'comfort.' Can you compare it with something in nature?

P: 'Comfort' means sitting peacefully on the beach and watching birds. Family gives you a feeling of comfort and security.

D: How does it feel not to have the family?

P: It makes you feel insecure. There are blame games, a lot of expectations and unnecessary thinking, which leads to frustration.

D: What is happening? Describe this insecurity to me.

P: In the family, if you expect certain things to be done by someone, in spite of knowing it will not be done, you still depend on them; in the end, you find out that it was not done, and you have to do it yourself. Then, at that point, there is fear - 'how will I manage this?' 'Will it be completed or not?' Everything turns into turmoil, yet I am someone who likes to do things perfectly. If something is not done the way I want it, then I don't feel good about it. All that planning comes to nothing. So, I like everything to be done perfectly and on time. For me, it is the 'all or nothing' principle.

D: Are you a perfectionist?

P: Yes, big time... I was a perfectionist, but now I have let go of things. I like everything to be in place - I don't like things going wrong. There are arguments with my MIL regarding this issue - I feel that nobody should enter my room. When I am doing something, there is always a picture made of it in my head, and I want things to be done according to that picture which is perfect. For example, if I am doing eight things, then they should all be done perfectly, and if even one is not done perfectly, then all my energy is spent in making that one thing perfect, and in that whole scenario, I become so tense that I am not able to enjoy any of the other things that I had done perfectly - that makes me so frustrated.

D: What do you go through at that moment when things are not perfect?

P: I try to put right the thing which is imperfect.

D: How does it feel?

P: A sense of responsibility - if it is my responsibility, then I will work towards making it perfect, the way it should be. If it is someone else's responsibility, then I feel anger towards that person and frustration.

D: What is the feeling?

P: I don't want others to say that 'this was not there' and 'this is not done this way or that way.'

D: How does it feel when things are perfect?

P: You receive appreciation from others for the work you have done, and that makes you feel good, and people also tend to compare. There is comparison whenever you do something.

D: Where did you want to be in your life?

P: I wanted to be happily married, have a small, cosy family, and a good career. I don't like bitching about others. Nobody is perfect. I believe we should handle things like adults, and if we have a problem with each other, or if you have any problem with me. then come and talk to me directly. We all have different views, so we should confront the person concerned and get things sorted, instead of talking behind their back or bitching about them.

D: Why did you choose your career?

P: My family was not orthodox. My father always wanted the girl child to learn and get good marks. I always had a dream of being a chartered accountant from when I was in 1st or 2nd grade.

D: You liked studying?

P: Studying was important to me. Staying with the family was also important, but I was happy going abroad for my further studies.

D: Any stressful period in your life?

P: When I was staying away from my parents - they were in Mumbai and I was in Indore with my grandparents and uncle and aunt - that was stressful for me... staying away from them. Grandparents have their own rules, and they cannot understand what you want. It's the generation gap, and though I loved my grandparents and uncle, there were many restrictions. I like rules but I don't like restrictions.

D: Can you tell me something about your experience abroad?

P: I was independent, on my own, and there was a lot of growing and learning happening, which had never happened before. I could do things in my own way. I enjoyed that bit of exploration, but I knew that I would return to my family. I had promised my entire family that I was only going abroad for the experience - neither would I get involved in any relationship nor would I stay back there in a foreign land. I like the comfort of our conservative family.

D: How does it feel when things are done according to your way?

P: It feels good, but sometimes I do require support from others in doing certain things. But that support should be when I desire it and should be done in my way.

D: Describe 'doing things in your way.'

P: It will be perfect. When I do things, I am satisfied. I am never satisfied with others doing it for me.

D: Describe your state during pregnancy.

P: I was not allowed to go out after 10 pm, nor was I allowed to do certain things which I wanted to. There were many rules imposed on me, which were orthodox. I was not able to get what I wanted, but I would not give up easily. I would keep on trying. There were a lot of restrictions on me then.

D: Describe that restriction. How do you feel in it?

P: It feels like you are tied down and not able to do things... feels like being in a cage tied up. It is like a bird in a cage. I don't like restrictions. I like to do things my way, and I get better results when I do things the way I want to. If you don't want me to do a particular thing, then there should be some logical reason behind that. I should be given a reason.

D: Describe that bird in the cage. How big or small is it? What is the strength of that bird?

It was already very clear in our minds that she was '3/5,' hut not '3/5/5'. She was actually '3/4/5'.

P: It's a small bird that just wants to move out and fly free. Actually, when it comes to flying, there is this image which I can see of a mother with her eggs, protecting her eggs, giving them security and protection. She flies to fetch food for her babies, and there are no boundaries; she would do it all her way.

D: Now see yourself in that way. Feel that energy and tell me what you can see.

P: I see the sea, and the bird is travelling as per her wish, and then comes back to the nest. She always comes back to her home. The nest or home makes her feel secure. There is a bubble around the nest making it safe.

D: Put yourself in that picture.

P: I love that bird. It is free to move and fly. I love to travel to unknown places, far... anywhere and everywhere.

D: Is there any place specifically you would like to travel to - like for e.g. mountains, greenery, sea?

P: Sea... lakes are also OK for me. Looking at the sea and waves gives me a soothing feeling.

D: The sea doesn't scare you?

P: No, it just gives me a pleasurable feeling. Rivers are also ok, but I like the vastness of the sea and the waves.

D: How big or small is that bird, and is the bird alone or does it have company?

P: Regular-size bird... not big.

D: Which colours do you like?

P: Green... combination of blue and green. I don't like white so much.

D: Do you have any dreams?

P: No.

D: Tell me something about your relationship with your sister-in-law during pregnancy?

P: There was a lot of anger towards her. Sister-in-law (SIL) was not much of a concern to me. I had expected some security from my Mother-in-law (MIL) during my pregnancy, but I didn't get it. There were restrictions imposed on me during that time. I feel my MIL was partial and favoured my sister-in-law more. Things which I was not allowed to do, she can do. If there are rules, then everyone should follow them - including her. If the rule is for everyone, then I am ok. I'll stick to the rules and not cross the line, but how can you have different rules for me compared to someone else? Once, I had booked my flight to visit my parents, and simultaneously, my sister-in-law had an urgent situation at her parents' place. So, I was told to cancel my tickets, but she was allowed to go. This got me totally mad and upset.

All this anger with her SIL and MIL was resolved after the remedy.

D: Can you cross that line?

P: Yes, I can, but I don't like to do so.

D: How do you handle your anger?

P: I will not say it all out till it comes to bursting point. I am generally very quiet. You will not know that I am angry. But when it reaches that point, it will burst out.

D: What is your pace of doing things?

P: I am a perfectionist, and I will do things at my pace. I need to observe and do things, and I don't like to rush or take on too many things that I then cannot finish. I like to do things at a good, slow pace on my terms and with my style.

She used to go to the hospital with everyone and decide for everyone. This too was gone after the remedy. There was a big hygiene issue with her in-laws. Though she was a person with good self-esteem, who could speak freely and say what was on her mind, in recent years, she had felt suppressed... that she was not herself. She was crying all the time. She could not sleep well, and her dreams were very restless.

D: You love family - tell me how social you are.

P: I love the family, and I want everyone to be happy. Family is very important. We spent a lot of time together, because there was no other recreation. But I don't need to be with them all the time. I love reading and being on my own for most part.

Conclusion:

The remedy we gave her was Alcedo atthis i.e. the Common Kingfisher in 200 potency. It is a blue-green combination bird in Coraciiformes family. It's '3/4/5' and is either found close to the sea or any large body of water in India or a body of freshwater. Water must be present because it is a fish-eating bird.

The kingfisher, like the heron, is very calm, but it doesn't wait or plan strategically or make bait or create a canopy. When it spots a fish, it goes after it - it has to fly down, hence focus is very important. It focuses and has very good eyesight. From a great distance, it can look and can spot movement - then it goes straight down, catches the fish, and comes back up. It is a loner but lives in groups as well, and it doesn't really migrate. When we say it lives in groups, this means they are not close to each other, but in the vicinity, you will see many. However, they don't chatter constantly with each other like the songbirds and when they hunt, they do so alone. All this covers the idea - 'I like the group, but I want my space'.

All birds in the Coraciiform family are very colourful with metallic blue green being the combination specifically for the kingfisher. They all have very good eyesight, sharp beaks, and they are all very good at quick, focused movements, but they are not very restless birds. She kept saying that she was very calm and focused.

They are not particularly vocal, but they can be very strong, defensive, and territorial, when they have to protect themselves. So, she did say she was very calm, straight, focused, and would say exactly what bothers her. She has gone back to being that person after getting the remedy.

She says there has been a huge difference after taking the remedy. She doesn't cry as much and can say things clearly and calmly. This is how she used to be before.

We have other cases of the Coraciiformes. They are individuals with patience and

perfectionism. They love bright colours and water. They may even use words like retiring into small spaces,' because, compared to the size of these birds, their nests are either in tree holes or very small. The patient did say she comes back to her nest, and there is a bubble around the nest.

The code for the kingfisher is 3/4 /5 Col. 8. Within Coraciiformes, kingfishers belong to the Alcedinidae. There are other birds in the family too with slight differences in the column, but kingfisher is the main one.

Base level - 3 - issues with family and group, communication, freedom within the group, (bird)

Predominant level - 4 - loves the security of familiar groups and surroundings, prefers routine, returns to the group and adheres to the rules and regulations of the group.

Capacity level - 5 - can go beyond the security of the group once in a while, needed to explore and travel despite all odds.

Column 8 - very focused, deals with a lot of detail despite resistance.

Follow up: September 2017

She didn't follow up with us in the usual manner. She had come to us around March/April 2017, and we gave her one dose of the remedy after which she had a huge aggravation. All her suppressed anger came to the surface. She could say things to her husband and her family, but it was all coming out in an angry manner. After that first dose, we did nothing for three to four months. By August, she was much better; she handled things more calmly and was not reacting so angrily. She came to us in September after that. We had given her just two doses of the remedy. She is much better now.

D: How are you?

P: I'm better... way better.

D: You are smiling so much more.

P: Yes, I am. There is a huge difference. I think I realise myself how huge it must be that I actually laugh more and smile more. Now I let go. Comparing with how I was earlier, that is a great difference.

D: How free are you feeling from within?

P: Very much free... very much like my old self. Now I tell and get away - 'you do

what you want.' That's how I always used to be. Now I don't think that much about it afterwards. So, it's a huge, huge change.

D: Very good! How much does everything affect you at home - like when your S-I-L or M-I-L say something?

P: Not that much... because now I say what needs to be said and get away. As I said, that's how I was earlier. If I have a problem with someone, I will tell him there and then and go away. If you have to do something wrong, I would never keep it within myself. I would always tell you if I have an issue with you. I would not bottle it up normally. I would very calmly put it across - 'look this is your problem - not mine, so you deal with it.' and I would just walk away from that. That's what I do now with anything and everything. It's a huge, huge change - even dealing with MIL and SIL.

D: How much has the crying reduced? P: It's once in twenty days now.

D: So, that's good?

P: That's hugely good. I was crying pretty much every alternate day or even every day. Once in twenty days is a huge difference.

D: Earlier, you said you were overreacting, and then feeling guilty that you said something that you didn't mean...

P: No, that is very controlled and calm. It's like how you would resolve a situation. Now it is talking it out rather than getting hyper - 'you didn't do this and that.' It's much calmer.

D: Dreams?

P: Just that one I had last night. It was very funny. Maybe it was my son saying, "Mamma! Mamma!" My son gets up pretty much halfway through the night, and he wants to hold on to my ears and sleep pretty much like that. When he is trying to fall asleep, he constantly fidgets with the ear unfortunately. So, in my sleep, I scolded him very badly for holding on, and he was not even there. God bless him! The poor child was not even on the bed. He was sleeping in the cot. I was scolding him, "How much more do you want my ear? Now you go to sleep." My husband woke me up, and then I realized what was happening. That's it.

Imagine you're a bird remedy, and your child wants to hold both of your ears; it must have been quite suffocating. The one difference between mammals and birds is that birds will tend to want a soulmate or will want a very intimate relationship with a partner, but they do not want so much touching. Bird individual don't want cuddling and being that close. You hardly see pictures of them hugging or getting very close to each other; it's a very rare thing - only occasionally when it's too cold

or when they are sitting on those wires. Otherwise, they dislike being close to each other, because the arrangement of their feathers will be spoilt. The preening and arranging of feathers is quite a hassle. So that's the reason when you have birds as pets - apart from parrots who like to be touched -you will often be told to not touch the birds, because you will be spoiling their feathers, and they do not like it either. In contrast, mammals just love touch. Cats also love touch, but they decide who will cuddle or touch them. In birds, physical intimacy is not such a huge theme. There might be high sexual libido, but at the same time, spooning and cuddling is not a big theme.

D: What about your anxiety about your son and him falling sick?

P: Better. I still worry about him - small things. It actually comes from the fact that the ways each of us, my husband and I, were brought up was really poles apart. We were both brought up in a joint family, but there never were rules in my extended family. When there were rules, they were followed by everybody, including my grandfather. If there was a rule for coming back home at 10 o'clock, it was followed by my grandfather as well. It was not that those rules were only for us but not for them. We used to eat together. We grew up as a family together, and even in extended family, we are still very close.

So, her original personality was to be straightforward and to say things very calmly - rather than be angry or quarrelsome about it. Her pace of talking is measured, unlike other bird cases.

She came from an extended family where all the rules were the same for everyone and applied to everyone - even her grandfather. But in her husband's family, the rules were different for each daughter-in-law. There were two daughters-in-law in the house, and the rules had to be strictly followed, especially by her, because she was the elder. By the time the second daughter-in-law arrived, the rules were eased. Therefore, the patient was now upset, because she realised that the rules were being eased for her sister-in-law. Earlier, she had been ok with the rules as they had been set for her, because that was the culturally accepted norm at the time, but the second DIL was given freedoms that upset her. She had another tiff 'with her MIL, but even then, the crying spells were less. So, at this point, we repeated another dose of the remedy.

P: My cousin uncle's housewarming was there some days ago. All my relatives and I went for that occasion. Even far-off relations like this are supported very closely in my family - to the extent that all of us wore similar dresses that we got especially stitched for the occasion. Here in this family, there is no close relationship, not even between the brothers. My FIL and his brother, for example, do not support each other; they meet only once a year during Diwali *{religious festival}*. They do not speak to

each other sometimes for even years at a time. They not spoken to each other for about eight years, and their wives also do not speak to each other.

There are no rules in this house. One person has breakfast at eight; the second one at ten, the next one at twelve, two o'clock and so on. So, this goes on - breakfast isn't over till 4 pm. There are so many differences within the family. I don't want my son falling into those habits. I want him to be brought up the way I have been brought up, not like that - no schedules, no waking time, nothing. They eat and leave their plates on the table. It is these little things. This is my area, my dining room, my bedroom, and they will eat watermelons and just spill the seeds on the floor. They will spit those very small seeds! I don't want my son to learn or follow such things. So, I worry a lot about him especially him falling sick.

D: So that worry is there?

P: It is a constant thing. The amount I argue with people about that is at another level I think.

D: But you get affected by it as much as you did before? Earlier, it would bring tears or make you upset.

P: No, now I fight it out. I tell them that, "This is just not happening. Come what may, this is not going to happen with my child." It's not tearful.

D: So, from last month, we have started to see a certain amount of settling down. This month, it was better, but not as much as last month. So, we'll see for one more month, and after that, I will stop the active medications. I think there is a very good shift that we have seen.

Follow up: March 2018

D: How have you been?

P: Ok... when I stopped the medicines, after 15-20 days there was lot of crying and thinking, but then it stabilized. Since then, I have been ok.

D: What do you mean by 'Ok'?

P: While I was taking the remedy, I was sleeping better than previously. Then, as I told you, 15-20 days were very difficult. Then, the sleep spells were ok. Maybe once in a while I used to get up at night, but not bad. Now, it is a little disturbed - I am not sleeping that well again. I have had a cough and cold for 15-20 days - that's unusual for me. I don't normally get that. I could count and tell you that I have had cough and cold 3-4 times in the last 32 years. This time, it has hung around for a long time, so I have come for that. Other than that, there is nothing out of the ordinary.

D: We started treatment around the end of March. You were saying that things have

relapsed?

P: No, they didn't. It was very stressful for 15-20 days, and I guess it was because it was the pre-Diwali period. Then since November, things have settled, so things were better.

D: So, where are you now if you compare with the five months of treatment?

P: I was 80% better during the five months' treatment. I would still say I'm 60-65% better. I'm still holding up ok I think.

D: So, you are saying 60% better. What were the things that had improved when you said you were 80% better?

P: Honestly, it's just the sleep... I used to have a lot of mood swings. They are all ok. They have not gone back to what they used to be. The anger is very much controlled and has levelled out. I will speak my mind but in a level-headed way - like the way I would want things to be. The crying is also not that much.

D: When there was 80% improvement, all that was much better?

P: Yes, it was much better... much better...

D: You had said it would hurt a lot when you had some issue with your in-laws. How is that feeling?

P: Yes, it still does. I just keep it at bay. I have reached a stage where I just feel it's too much of a bother. So, I am coping with that better, and I guess that's why things are better. It's not that I don't think about it... I still think for a day about it, and then I chuck it.

D: So, now it's easy for you to give it up?

P: It is still not easy, but I would say it is a lot easier.

D: Easier compared to before?

P: Yes.

D: All this was much better when you were on the treatment?

P: Yes, when I was on the treatment, it was much easier than what it is now.

D: How about your relationship with everybody at home and your in-laws?

P: Things are much better now compared to what they were 4-5 months back, and that's simply because in the past 4-5 months, I have put my foot down in a lot of places. They have now realized that they should not have too many expectations from me. I think we have reached that mutual understanding where I'm not going to go beyond a certain limit to help them, and they have realized not to expect that. So, the relationship is much better now than what it was six months ago. Six months ago,

even if I was putting my foot down, there were lot of conflicts and arguments - they used to think that 'earlier she was doing things and not doing so now.' Now we have reached a stage where things are much more settled. So, from that point of view, things are much better now than they were earlier.

D: That was also the issue when we began the treatment - that you couldn't put your foot down.

P: I could not express myself; I could not put my foot down. I'm much better at it now.

D: So, you say you can express yourself and put your foot down?

P: Yeah.

D: The crying spells were better than before?

P: Yes. When I was on the treatment, the crying spells were much better than before.

D: Then you had a 15-day period, when you stopped medication completely - when it was very bad - it was also because of Diwali.

P: Yes, I guess so.

D: How are the crying spells now?

P: Once in 10-15 days, but not like they used to be.

D: Can you give me a couple of incidences of these spells? I want to know the whole scenario and how you were feeling.

P: For example, today morning, there was no crying spell. Today, my MIL told me that she had her doctor's appointment, and she wanted me to go with her. I had my clients and my entire day's schedule was packed. My son had his classes in the afternoon, so I had to attend to that. So, I told her in a nice manner, "Mummy, it will not be possible for me. I have my own doctor's appointment. Either you take papa or H (my husband)." She told me right away, "I don't want to take papa. He cannot get ready so fast. H (my husband) has to go to office." That was a stupid excuse, because papa was already ready to go with her at that time. Then she said in a very aggressive way, "You will come with me." Basically, she is not happy that I am so successful and busy, and she doesn't cope with the fact that I'm out of the house now for 6-7 hours on a regular basis. Not that I neglect any of my responsibilities, but she doesn't like it. At one point in this whole thing, I was thinking, 'Til figure out something. I'll cancel my appointment here.' Again, it was the same feeling... like a suffocating feeling... it's like that same thing all over again. When such a thing increases a lot, that's when the crying spells happen. Whereas today, I took ten minutes, and then I said, "I am going. Mummy will go with my husband." Then, I walked out. I am not the happiest about the whole thing, but I walked out.

D: Describe that suffocating feeling of 'why is this happening?' How do you feel? P: It is no longer a very suffocative feeling. I feel now that I need to handle these things better. Earlier, if I would have felt that suffocation, I would have said, "Ok, I am coming," and I would have cancelled everything for it; whereas, now there is more irritation than suffocation. Now, the suffocation feeling is that 'why am I expected to change my plans and my things for something, which could have been planned in a better way?'

D: That 'restricted, suffocated feeling'?

P: Now, it is irritation and anger more than anything else. So that restricting and suffocating feeling would have come if I had changed the plans for them, and I would have cried also. Now, because I did not change my plans, the irritation and anger has come - not the suffocation. There have been times when, in similar situations, I have had to change my plans unnecessarily or do things the way I didn't want to. At that time, I felt that bound feeling - that's when the crying spells would happen.

One such crying spell happened ten days back when we had gone to Sri Lanka. We made the plan on Tuesday to go to Sri Lanka with the whole family, and we were supposed to leave on Saturday. I organized the whole thing on Tuesday-Wednesday. It was a 5 - 6 day trip. A day prior to leaving, I even came here for my son who had cough and cold. It was a long weekend and a holiday time, so it was not easy to get the bookings done. Yet, the whole family was behaving as follows - "Sister-in-law, you have not done this. Do this." MIL was telling my husband, "I want this like this. I want this resort. I don't want that." These things were not in my power to decide. We had planned the trip 4 days prior - not 3-4 months prior. So, I could not cater to everybody's needs, but I had tried my best. During the trip on the first day, everybody was saying 'this is not up to the mark. This is not like this and that is not like that.' Obviously, I had a huge crying session after coming to the hotel room. In spite of doing so much, it's the same thing - 'you're not doing this, and you are not doing that.' So, the crying is about those kinds of things.

D: Ok. So, I understand that the restricted and suffocated feeling has definitely reduced.

P: Yeah.

D: Of course, it's still there to a certain extent now - more because you are able to put your foot down, but the anger and irritation is still there. Is it to the same extent as before?

P: No, No, it's way less. I don't shout out in anger. I don't answer back. It's a very polite way of handling things. Like for instance, what happened today in the morning... if it had been six months ago, I would have shouted at my MIL; whereas today, it was a very firm "Mummy, it is not possible. It has to be done like this," and I

walked out. It was not a shout of anger, it was controlled.

D: How free are you feeling compared to before?

P: That is something which has not changed dramatically.

D: Not changed?

P: No. I am feeling free definitely, but it is not like a dramatic difference. Even when I do these things, I feel that I should not be doing it like this. Even now I'm feeling very guilty as about why I didn't go with mummy... if that makes sense. I know I'll keep thinking about this till evening and then eventually... no, I have to rid myself of this.

D: How is your anxiety about your son?

P: It's better... much better. I don't think there is any anxiety there at all. I'm ok.

D: Are there any physical symptoms?

P:No.

MAP of Kingfisher case

Key words : Quiet and stoic but focused and sharp. Silent and subtle but persistent in their actions.

Base level - 3 : She has a well-formed identity which needs exchange with the environment. She explains her basic issues through her interactions with the I environment.

Predominant level - 4 : She looks for security, safe group, routine and predictability.

Capacity level - 5 : She can venture out and take risks if she wants to but returns to safe and routine surroundings, she likes to learn and have new experiences.

Animal kingdom : She needs an animal remedy as there is a lot of conflict, anger and comparison with her MIL and SIL.

Bird : Active, energetic, communicative, feeling of tied and freedom. Elaborate description of the nest, bird and bird's freedom in the case.

Column - 8 : She is persistent and persevering once she decides what she wants which could be safety and security as well as new experiences.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5			8



This patient had two seizures with the EEG showing definite changes. Initially, she was prescribed anti-epileptics for a week by the neurologist, and subsequently advised to continue them further for three months, despite no further seizures.

However, she did have giddiness coupled with a feeling that she might have a fit soon and had been feeling quite weak, like she might collapse or have an attack soon. This kind of weakness had become her everyday sensation.

D: Tell me about your complaints.

P: I suffer from seizures. I had two attacks. The first attack was approximately 4 - 5 months ago, and the most recent three months ago (before her first homeopathic visit). That was the time when the doctors advised me to carry out the CT scan, MRI, EEG, ECG and everything. I started taking medicines after the second attack, but I am not used to allopathic medicines. I have been taking homeopathic medicines almost since I was born. I am very comfortable with it. But this was necessary, and doctor said that I should take it for three months at least, and then I can decide. I completed this 3- month course, during which I did not get any attack.

D: Ok, so what was the exact pattern? When did it start? What were the initial symptoms when it started? Can you describe a little?

P: Both times, I felt weak in the morning. There are times when I feel weak and giddy, but on that day, we had travelled a lot. We went to Pune and came back in the same week. Even before going to Pune, I had a hectic week. That Saturday night, after we came back from Pune, I got this attack. I had my dinner, then I slept for some time in the living room till 10:30 pm. As I was going to bed after that, I suddenly felt very weak. Then, all I remember is my husband trying to wake me up. I was lying on the floor.

After waking, I was unable to breathe because of something moist in my nose. I was bleeding. My husband witnessed everything and panicked. I realized this was a second attack, because I had also passed urine, which had happened the first time as well, but this time, I had bitten my tongue too. There was no bleeding from the tongue, but you could see the marks. After that, I was Ok. When I was going to the bedroom, I had a powder bag in my hand, which fell down which alerted my husband. When he came, he saw that my nose was bleeding. I felt giddy and I had fallen down on my nose. I broke my nose here (*gestures to the scar on her nose*). We went to the hospital for a dressing and check-up.

Blue Jay - Case No. 3

F-29

D: So, you were constantly travelling, or the day was hectic, and then that triggered the episode?

P: Yes, you can say that. I feel very weak. Weakness is the major symptom I feel.

D: It starts with weakness, and then the other symptoms come on?

P: Both times, I felt weak and then very giddy. The second time, I don't remember feeling anything other than weak. Since the second episode, I have been very careful; if I feel weak or anything, I sit down and have water.

D: So apart from these symptoms, what other complaints do you have?

P: I have a tendency to over think a lot, so I have anxiety. I get restless and insecure about small things. I am an architect and joined my current employment ten months ago, where the profile was new to me - it is a business development. In my professional life, I have been insecure about any small thing that could affect my job. Maybe it isn't such a big thing, but I do have a bad tendency to over-think which leads to all these things - restlessness, giddiness, and insecurity.

Since she changed her job, she has experienced this insecurity, and her episodes also began recently. We will probe into her job stress, because that is where her problem seems to be.

D: Which part of your job or daily routine do you get stressed about?

P: If I have conflicts with anybody - my boss or other colleagues - then I put myself under a lot to prove that I am not doing anything bad or wrong - to prove I am just doing my job.

D: Hmm. Anything else? Any physical complaint?

P: After taking these medicines, I have gained weight. I have become a little puffy and fat. I have never crossed 60 kg in weight. I was feeling weak, so I thought my weight would reduce. And now I see it is 62 kg. More than my weight, it's inches - my tummy is bloating.

D: Anything else?

P: I feel weak during and after my menses. My menses are regular. I have not missed any period. So, weakness is the only thing. During that time, I feel a little giddy, but nothing of this. The cycle is of 28 days. It stays for four days with normal flow for two days and very less flow for the next two days - no clots.

D: When was the last date?

P: 22nd February.

D: Does the flow have any odour?

P: It is not smelly for the first 3 days, but a bit smelly on the fourth day.

D: Can you relate the odour to something? What is it like?

P: Not a pleasant odour. I can't relate it to anything, but a general damp smell that you get from any panty or anything - a stronger version of that.

D: And does it stain your clothes? Is the stain washable?

P: They are washable.

D: How is your appetite? If you are hungry, can you tolerate it or do you have to eat something immediately?

P: It's ok. I can control it, but if I don't eat, I start to feel weak again. So, I have to eat after some interval. I always carry tiffin (lunch box) to the office for my daily meal. My appetite is not very big, and I do not take a large quantity of food at a time.

D: But you want small quantities at small intervals?

P: Yes.

D: How is your thirst?

P: Yes, I am drinking, but sometimes I feel very thirsty, and have to drink more water. But in general, I tend to drink less water than I actually require. Then I make a point of having a drink.

D: What kind of food or fruits do you crave for?

P: Generally, I crave spicy or tasty food. I prefer spicy food than bland food. I have observed that during my period, just before the menses, or during, I crave sweet things.

D: Ok. Any kind of aversion? Something you don't like at all.

P: No, I eat everything, but I don't like onions in my meals. It's not that I can't tolerate them, but I prefer not to have them.

D: What about your urine and stool?

P: Urine is normal. I do experience white discharge (leucorrhoea) often. I think I have a digestion problem; it happens very rarely that I start my day by clearing my bowels first thing in the morning - I pass stool once a day though. When that doesn't happen, I feel very heavy.

D: Do you have to strain a lot to pass stool or is it normal and soft?

P: It is normal, soft stool.

D: What about your sleep?

P: I generally fall asleep at 12-12:30 am, and I get up around 7 am, but on weekends I tend to sleep more.

D: Do you feel refreshed after getting up in the morning?

P: No, I don't. If I get up at 7 am, I don't feel refreshed always. If I sleep by 11pm, then I might feel refreshed.

D: Any particular habit in sleep like talking or walking in sleep or drooling of saliva?

P:No.

D: On which side do you sleep?

P: Generally, I start with my back resting on the bed; eventually, I often find myself lying on my abdomen. I turn over in my sleep.

D: What dreams do you see?

P: Yes, I do get many dreams, but I don't remember everything. Very few dreams I remember.

D: Can you describe any one of them?

P: I can't remember any specific dream, but generally I dream about the people in my vicinity like my husband, my parents, my mother-in-law, or my friends, or sometimes even a random person I haven't met for a long time. So, it's about my daily life, but sometimes I can experience something weird. Once I had a dream of my grandmother, who passed away ten years ago. I did not feel anything weird, but I saw that she was very tall. Only I could see her; everything is normal, people are white, and she has become tall. I didn't feel anything bad. I didn't feel I was getting any negative energy because she had turned that tall. I was thinking it's ok that she has turned this tall.

D: You saw only your grandmother or any other relative as well?

P: No. This was only once, but sometimes I see dreams where I feel I am at home, but the place is different.

D: Tell me about your hobbies?

P: I like travelling, watching documentaries, or reading about history, time travelling, or informative topics.

D: If given a choice, where would you go to? Which area would you prefer?

P: I would to go to Europe. I have been there before, but I would like to see the parts that I haven't seen yet.

D: Given a choice, what landscapes do you prefer?

P: I like to go on treks to various places. Sometimes I will go to a beach; other times, I

will go to a mountainous area. Then the third time, I will visit a city. So, I like to have variety in my travel. I don't mind trekking or even a luxury trip.

D: What exactly do you prefer? Would you like to go and relax there? Or do you like to go and see various places and things where you go?

P: I like to explore. Relaxation is also important, but most of the time, I like to explore the places I visit.

D: Given a choice, would you go alone, with family or with friends?

P: I am fine traveling with my husband, my parents, and my mother-in-law, my family in general. But among friends, I prefer to travel only with close friends.

D: How many close friends do you have?

P: Not many. Three or four.

D: So, you are not a social person?

P: Not much. Generally, whenever we go on trips, I don't mind going in a group of about 10-12 people iff know them, but I wouldn't want someone like my boss or some random person joining us. I prefer it to be me and my circle.

D: What happens if somebody unknown or not from your circle joins you?

P: Nothing. The only thing is their preferences could be different from mine. So, then everything would clash, and I wouldn't know what exactly needs to be done.

D: What happens if their plans are clashing, or their hobbies or choices are different than yours?

P: If 15 or so people want to go somewhere in a group, then five of them will want to go somewhere, and 3 or 4 will want to go elsewhere. They will then go their own separate ways so, there would be no point in going together for a picnic.

D: So, what if you want to go to some other place, and the group is going somewhere else, will you make your point or tell them your preference?

P: I will make my point, but I will not particularly put a stress on it. If people want to go to a certain place, I will try to tell them once or twice, and if they don't listen, then I will just let it go.

Here, we were trying to see how she behaves in a group and how assertive she is in the group. She has her own opinion, but she gives in to the group. The group is more important to her.

D: And what about your job? What exactly do you do?

P: I am an architect, and my profile is designing and coordinating with international

clients. In this current job of ten months, I have been working on an international project. I have to co-ordinate with international consultants and clients. I have to do internal co-ordination and whatever work that has to be done in relation to that.

D: Basically, there is only the consulting part, or do you have to do more of the designing and artwork?

P: Currently, I am not designing anything, but earlier I was into designing. I have changed my profile.

D: Any reason behind that? Were you told to do that or was it by your own will?

P: No, it was by my own will. This is a good company, and money-wise, I have got a good package - not as much as I was earning as an architect - but the profile is quite good. My timings are also good - I leave by 6:30 pm - so that is fine too.

D: And you are married for how long?

P: Three years and 9 months.

D: At the moment, you are not on any anti-epileptic medicines? Did you finish the course?

P: No, I am still taking it. Before discontinuing it, I wanted to talk to you about whether I should reduce my dose or continue it. The neurologist doesn't know that I normally take homeopathy. He told me to take the anti-epileptic medicine for a year, after which I have to get an EEG scan done. The earlier scan showed some defect. He said if the defect is no longer there in the next EEG, then I can stop treatment. I asked him if I could take homeopathy, and he told me not to mix the two therapies. That was his opinion. He then advised me to take the anti-epileptics for at least three months, and then decide after that. The three months are now over and I haven't stopped them yet. I will take your advice on what to do now.

D: You have said that you have some kind of anxiety. What is this?

P: Yes, I generally get anxious when things don't work out well for me professionally.

I feel a few small things can lead to a thought process, in which I come to a conclusion that this could affect my entire career. So, that is how I develop anxiety or insecurity about my position, or about my rapport with the boss or with other colleagues.

D: Explain this further. Give me an example.

P: There are three people in my team (my boss, myself, and one other). If the boss gives some important work to my colleague, I will feel that it is because I am perceived to be lacking in something; not reaching their expectation and that's why he is giving this work to him. When I am not invited to a meeting, then I feel that it is because I am not needed. These thoughts create anxiety in me.

The same thing happens with friends. If two of my friends become very close to each other, I feel I am not a part of that, and therefore they are no longer close to me. I discuss these things with my husband, and his feedback directs me to see it from another point of view, which helps me to relax a bit.

We see that the same thing happens with her job as with her friends; she regularly feels left out. She asks, 'is there something lacking in me?' or 'why didn 't they call me?' Her case seems to revolve around this issue of being left out from the group. It is not a very large group - it's just the boss and another colleague. Wherever she develops a bond, she tends to fear that she has not been invited or called.

D: What is that feeling - 'they are not inviting me'? Describe that feeling a little more.

P: I am a quiet person. I don't share things with anybody. I don't do anything in anger, but inside my brain, I keep thinking about it a lot.

D: What are all those thoughts? I want to know that.

P: I am not able to explain or frame it in sentences. Can you give me an example or form a situation, so that I can do so...?

D: Ok, what will happen if they don't take you in or they don't invite you?

P: They will be forming a better bond without me, and I will be neglected. I will lose the connection that I have with them. So, that is what I don't want.

D: So, what if they form a bond and you lose the connection? What could happen? Not that these are happening - but what are the thoughts? You can even say what comes to your mind about it now.

At this point, we were clearly thinking of the number 3 (either base or predominant), because the whole issue was about 'you are left out of the group'. Also, her stress whether it's with the boss or her friends is the same - 'I am not part of the group.' Level 3 cases have relationship issues. The level 3 being very clear, we know she could need either a mammal or bird, as there is a strong connection and need for a group, but whichever it is, it must have a very strong group- dependence almost to the extent that 'if you are not in the group, you will not survive.'

Some mammals and birds have very tight groups; they throw out others from the group, or they neglect them, or they feel 'you have to be the special one in the group.' Whatever the remedy; it must cover this very tight group and this fear of being thrown out of the group. We have yet to see her strength. She is definitely not someone who is going to push her way into the group. We will now ask her more about her job, her aspirations in life, and how she stands her ground in order to confirm her strength and also the predominant level.

P: Thoughts are that I will be left out, or they will not consider my opinion, or my opinion won't have much of weight or value. Everything I do professionally, like attending meetings, adds up to my experience, and I can then do better in the future.

But if I stop at a certain level due to these feelings of mine, then I won't be able to get ahead. I won't be able to improve myself.

!S/ie says if this happens with her job, then she won't be able to achieve more. Now I we will try to see if there is also a desire to shine or a desire to grow more in her [profession so that it adds up to her experience. Basically, we are trying to check if ■ there is a predominant level 5 in her as we can already see glimpses of it.

D: Hmm, we will take it in two ways or parts - one is career and the other is personal. Now, we will talk about your career.

P: Ok, it is more on the career front, because I have understood gradually in my 28 ' years that there are only a few friends, 3 or 4 who are really close to me. In my personal life, I do not mind if other people, barring these 3-4 friends, go away. I do not mean my family, of course. I care about my family, but I take these emotional things very personally.

D: And that is what I want to understand, because a lot of this affects the brain.

P: In that week of the attack, I did over-think and I also had a hectic week. These things keep going on in my mind... at times, they are at a very high level; sometimes I am fine.

D: We will break it down bit-by-bit. Tell me what this feeling is career-wise? What if you are left out? What if you don't get to learn or if you don't get there? What if you don't get the project? What is it that could happen that bothers you so?

P: The big thing that bothers me is that eventually all these things (me not getting invited for the meeting or not getting assigned a job) will affect my experience, and that will affect my future tasks. If in future I am given a task, then I won't be able to do it as well as when I was assigned to it the first time. So, if in future I get stuck on something, there won't be anybody willing to help me at that point, because people will assume that this exercise has already been done. Eventually if I show a lack in that area, then my career path will go downwards. I will not have enough exposure, and eventually, it will affect everything.

D: So, it looks like your career is very important to you.

P: It is very important to me. I would say it is 50:50. My personal life is as important to me. My career is important too, because the regular day-to-day lifestyle that I have developed is linked to my career, and of course, the company I keep. So, that is my personal life, and I want to give more importance to my personal life.

D: Where would you want to reach in your career? Just give me an approximate idea. Just so I understand your personality.

P: Now that I have been talking a lot about my career, this is the only thing that keeps me going. If you look at the larger picture of where I want to be, I am not very ambitious. I do not want to become a CEO or a Head of Department. I don't want that. But whatever I do, it should be fulfilling. That is what I strive for.

D: Describe this feeling - 'if I am left out.'

P: This feeling has decreased to a negligible level in my personal life, because now I understand that these are the people I care about and they care about me. These are the people who matter to me. The rest are my friends. I don't hold any grudges against them. When they leave me out, I am ok with that. This feeling of being left out in my personal life used to happen when I was in college, but now it has subsided a lot. If I were to describe it with any event, then it would be about my college life.

D: Tell me about a couple of those events.

P: When I was at school, we were a group of 3 or 4 friends. They went to a movie without telling me; only later, did I discover this. That was in the seventh grade, and though it was not a very big deal, I still felt bad that they did not invite me and planned the outing without me.

D: So, this is an example. Now what I want to understand is that either in that example or with your personal family (which means so much to you), if you are left out, what is that feeling? What is the experience? Try to understand the situation. What does it feel like when somebody has left you alone or you are alone? What is that experience? I want to understand.

P: It doesn't happen with my family.

D: Forget that it is not happening. If it had to happen, tell me how you would feel. P: I won't be able to tell. I tried to tell you, but the feeling is the same - the same things keep on repeating in my mind.

D: What?

P: That I will be left out.

D: What happens to someone who is left out?

P: Again, that person's opinions are not considered valuable, and the person is not considered valuable.

D: That is the feeling - that you are not considered valuable.

P: In my office? Yes, I would say that.

D: Or that your opinions are not considered?

P: Yes, but I don't know... everything of this is very psychological in nature, and it creates anxiety. It could be a very small thing.

D: Doesn't matter. I just want to know how it matters to you.

P: This anxiety only happens in my professional life; in my personal life, I am very relaxed. Right now, I am very relaxed. These thoughts keep hammering at my mind. What will happen to me I don't know, but these are the thoughts I have - that I am being left out, and I will lose the opportunity to learn new things, in which case, I won't be able to prove myself in future projects. If I am able to learn something now, then I will be able to display that next time in a meeting.

D: Wherever it is, what do you want to prove to yourself? What I am trying to understand is this - some people like to prove themselves at certain levels, and some like to prove to themselves that they can be secure money-wise...

P: I would like to prove that I am capable of handling the tasks given to me. Nobody should think that I am incapable of doing these things. Nobody should think that they have to avoid giving me work because there are some obstructions, or because somebody else is a better prospect. This should not happen in my case. So, I should be - not perfect - I cannot be perfect, but at least I can try to be good enough for clients or the person in front of me. Nothing should be left behind from my side. That is what my feeling is.

D: That you need to be...?

P: Good enough.

D: Let's say, for example, that somebody does not value your opinion or does not consider you good enough, what is that experience within?

P: I feel very bad - offended to a certain extent, but more hurt that I have put in so much effort, yet I am not being considered. What more do I need to do to prove myself or to communicate to them? What more should I do? Perhaps my communication wasn't perfect. Maybe, I did not convey my thoughts well enough to the person in front of me. So, I keep analysing what it was that I did, or what was left out from my end, or what I should have done. That is what I keep on analysing.

D: Ok, this was about the professional side. Now, let us say when you were in college, or when you were younger, when your friends didn't call you, was it the same feeling then that you were not considered, or your opinion was not valued?

P: I always felt that my other friends were more outgoing than me. I am a little quiet by nature. I don't speak a lot, and I am not able to express my feelings very well to others. Eventually, to people who are close to me, I can explain anything. For instance, if we are talking about where I would like to go on a trip, I would like some

variety. If some of my friends want to go to some place, and I want to go to some other place, then I won't assert where I want to go. I will tell them once or twice, but after that I will not press it any further. Eventually, we will go where they want to go. Now, I am able to explain to people close to me where I want to go. I have experienced that these people do listen to me. With other people who don't care, you get to know that they don't care.

We realize that expressing herself is very important to her. If she is not part of the group, she feels, 'I did not express it well; hence, my expression needs to be correct, so that I can always remain part of the group.' This points more towards birds, because birds have this desire to express much more than mammals, as the feeling in birds is always 'I did not express enough'. In the beginning too, she said 'I am a person who cannot express myself.' There is always this desire to express, and she feels, 'I cannot express well enough.'

So, now we know she is '3/5,' because she said she wants to get promoted at work and is professionally very bothered about it. Her epilepsy started after she began a new job. Her fear is that she won't be able to go up the ladder, and she feels that her colleagues are not including her.

The third number is still not clear, because there is this need to go ahead, but what the need is in relation to being in the group or the need to express is not so clear. Once these are figured out, we can get the third number, and the type of bird will then be clear.

D: When you had this episode, you said it had also been an emotionally hectic week. What happened around that week?

P: Emotionally hectic means... I don't remember exactly what happened. But there were some differences of opinion with my husband as well - not very huge, but it affected something. It was like that for him and also for me. Even in office, these things keep revolving in my mind. So, there was work pressure plus a lot of thinking going on.

D: So, what was the thing with your husband?

P: We had a difference of opinion about going to Pune - whether to go or not. It was not a very important wedding, but I was insisting on going for it, and he wanted to spend time here. It was a very small thing, but we had many arguments about it. Later on, he agreed to go; so, we did, but the travelling turned out to be hectic, added to that, the weather was too sunny. So, it might have been all those things put together.

D: So, generally, now you are able to say what you want; but most of the time you are not able to say what you want?

P: I cannot convey what I want exactly to a person who is unknown to me, as I feel that such a person could suppress me, or he will only go to prove his point. I am not

going to him in order to prove my point, because ultimately, I know that such a person is not going to listen to me, and I will have to listen to his lecture unnecessarily. So, I feel it is better to do what he wants and then do what I want with my close people. I can convey my point, but with a person who is able to accept it - not with someone who is dominant.

So, with close people like her husband, she can put her foot down. But of course, she ended up having the seizure after that, so she wasn't happy about having that expression either. But with somebody who is dominating, she does not speak up. With somebody else, the feeling is 'he is going to suppress me. I am not able to speak. This person will dominate me, and eventually I will just go with what they want.' With a person who is closer to her, however, she does want to express herself.

Her column is 6. She can express herself and yet against bullies, strangers or stronger people she gives in.

D: What is the experience with the dominant person? That is what I want to understand.

P: With a dominant personality, I feel suppressed - that he is not listening to me.

D: 'Suppressed'- describe this word. I want to understand your deeper subconscious feelings, because they affect the brain and the activity of the brain. If you remove the dominant person and the situation aside, how is it to feel suppressed? If you were to make a picture of this - someone is suppressing you - just make this picture in your mind. Describe it any way you can. You can describe it in any language you want. You can even use an abstract example or image.

P: One picture that has formed in my mind is of a dominant person who is not listening or trying to ignore my thoughts. There is a picture of me being very small in size, and the other 2 or 3 people are big. Out of them, one is larger, and the rest are small, but not as small as I am. The others are supporting the larger person.

She gives a clear picture of a 'mob'. One larger individual is being supported by smaller once and she is being dominated. The remedy must have 'mobbing'.

D: In that situation, if you are small, and they are large, what can happen? How do you feel?

P: I feel that I am not part of them, or that I don't want to be with those people.

D: How would it feel if you were with them or part of them?

P: They would crush me easily and disinterestedly, because I am small. Then my feeling is that I don't want to be with those people. I will not be valued there, so I would rather choose people where even I will be big.

D: Very good. Describe this - 'crush me'.

This 'crush me' she said with a hand gesture (being pressed down, crushed), the same gesture that she used to describe the group and her people throughout the case. This is also a very bird-like gesture.

P: They would shatter me if they put a dominant foot down on me. I am under their foot, and once the foot is out, I will get bruised. Then I will stand up again and go to those people who care about me and who I care about. I will go to a comfortable environment.

D: And you are not the kind to fight against them?

P: No, I won't fight against them, because whatever I do, I know that they are not going to listen to me. I will try 2-3 times, but not more than that. I would just walk away or let them do what they are doing.

D: But what if you push these big people more?

P: If I push, maybe I could suppress them, but that would involve a lot of knowledge. To answer them, I would require greater knowledge than them, good communication skills, and I would need to obtain mastery over how to suppress them with mere words or sentences. If I could do that, then I would be able to fight against them. But I feel like letting it go, because I am not a very career-minded person. At the end of 10 years, I don't see myself in the position of a CEO, because I feel a CEO is someone who just works and doesn't have a life of their own. I want a balance of both, and that is why I would just leave it. I feel this is the best thing to do, and that is how I let it go.

D: So, when somebody is dominating or suppressing you, you will let it go?

P: Yes, I will try to fight or to prove myself once or twice, but if I am not able to, then I will let it go.

Column 6 gets emphasised again. Along with it you see a 'left out' feeling of column 15-17.

D: How much does that stay in your brain?

P: Yes, it stays in my brain.

D: Do these thoughts and feelings stay for a long time?

P: Yes, a long time, till I discuss it with someone close to me.

D: What is the feeling to be with a close person? Describe that.

P: It is a very secure feeling - a feeling where I know that this person won't back stab me, and we both are mutually happy. There is a lot of transparency and honesty in this

relationship, and everything is fine. There are differences of opinion, of course, but there won't be any suppression or dishonesty in the relationship.

D: You have done this gesture a couple of times... (HG) (*Hand clenched downwards*) P: This gesture?

D: Just forget when you did it or what exactly you did. Now, suppose you were to do this gesture, what does it make you feel right now? Or, if I do this gesture, and you have to describe it, how does this feel?

P: That you are grabbing something. But if I relate it to why I must have done this, it must be when I am trying to explain to you the feeling when someone is trying to

I dominate me like this.

D: How would you feel in this? That's what I want to know.

P: I would not feel independent. I would feel that I am bound by this person, and all my controls are in his hands. I don't want that - that is the feeling - I should be able to do what I want to do.

D: Very good. Now, we will go more into this feeling, because these are very deep in the sub conscious. How does this feel to be bound? Just go more into it. You can make I a picture. Don't go back to the person, and don't go back to the situation. You forget all that. It is like you are writing a fantasy story, but it's a little negative. Just imagine it. How would you feel to be bound with all the controls in someone else's hand? How

I would you feel?

| P: If the controls are in another person's hand, I feel it would be the life of a puppet, i Even though I have feelings deep inside me, I wouldn't be able to portray them, or I I wouldn't be able to justify my individuality, or to open up to someone, or exhibit my I inner feelings (*what I want to do or won't be able to do*). That is something I don't I want. I feel I want to get out as soon as possible.

D: Just close your eyes for a moment and keep breathing in and out. We just want to understand what's happening. It will be good for you as well to understand what you are feeling within. So, what is this experience? You said that you want to get out.

What is the experience in there? And what is the experience to get out?

P: Experience to get out is very good. The experience when I am in there is definitely not good. I cannot do what I want to do or convey my thoughts and have a mutual discussion on what I want to do. Therefore, I want to get rid of this feeling.

D: This is the emotional feeling that you want to convey your thoughts. Forget the emotional feelings. How is the physical feeling in there - if you were to picture that or I feel that?

! P: Physically, I would feel very... I am not able to get out because I am very... I don't

have the strength to get out. I would have to strive a lot. My brain would stress a lot. I would have to physically stress. If I think again of the imaginary situation (*the animation of me small and the others big*), I would have to strive a lot to get out of it. I would have to make my way out. The way out is small - I have to squeeze in, so it strains a lot physically as well. Hence, I would need to have more energy and power.

Now, we can differentiate between mammal and bird. 'To be crushed and want to get out,' 'to be squeezed,' 'to be dominated' - these are part of the language of birds. Mammals show gestures that are 'of being held' or 'held at the throat.' Birds are really crushed, because they are much smaller. They are always crushed by mammals or other birds. Therefore, the gesture, which is always seen in birds, is as if talons were crushing them.

D: You said to squeeze and get out. Let's make a picture of the positive side. What is this experience to get out? Feel it. Close your eyes. You have made a way and squeezed out through the small exit. How good does that feel? What is that feeling? P: It's very refreshing and very energetic. I can breathe. In there, I had to make a lot of effort to inhale and exhale, which was drilling myself. In the animation, you can see the battery going off and on. It was happening like that when I was bound. But now, I feel the battery is constant. So, when I think of the experience, one picture I get is that it was not an animation. When I squeezed myself out and came into the open, I saw that it was a cave behind me. I was coming out in a mountainous area where there is a good valley. Everything is happy, there is sunshine, and I am out now. That was the first image that came into my mind.

'Out of the cave and breathing,' and 'coming out in mountainous area' is bird language.

D: And how are you feeling? You squeezed out and the cave is behind. Now that you are out, what is the experience?

P: The experience is very positive. Now, my energy is not draining at all. I am very relaxed. I can do whatever I want. Now, even if I have to climb a mountain, it's ok, because I will be doing it with my own will. Therefore, even if it drains me physically, it will not be mentally draining. I will be quite happy. Everything is happy once I am out of the cave.

D: Now, you are in nature - the cave is behind you, the mountain, the valley... anything in nature (not human) that connects to this feeling of getting out for you? P: Birds or animals or ...?

D: You say. Anything you can say?

P: It has the texture of a stone. I am just relating to the picture I got. Is it fine?

D: Absolutely.

P: I am out of the cave. I am out of all the trouble and darkness, and now there is light, and I am in nature. It's daytime, and there are not many trees. Maybe, there are trees in the valley down below me. Where I am standing, there is a sort of mountain of sandstone with many colours in it - monochromatic colours - a variation in the colours.

D: But monochromatic means the same...

P: Monochromatic means brown, but with various shades of brown. That is the way I can relate it to myself. I have my thoughts inside me, which if I explore, I will be able to reach at a better level as an individual. I can be like a mountain which has various shades of brown... Am I able to explain or... ?

D: Yes, absolutely, but I still want to understand.

P: That mountain is there - it is not disturbed by anybody. Anybody coming there can see the strength of the mountain, can see the diversity of colours, and can see the beautiful forms nature has given it. People should appreciate it like you appreciate nature. I mean that mountain is beautiful in its own form. In that way, my thoughts are also stable.

D: So, basically you want that, whatever your thoughts are, they have to be appreciated, they have to be seen for what they are.

P: Right.

D: You said, 'birds and animals.' What made you say that?

P: I just imagined that. If you ask me about birds, I'd say I'd like to be an eagle, as it is very powerful, and it flies above everybody. It knows that it has to aim down to the ground. It will just aim and come down. It flies high. I feel it is great compared to other birds.

D: Ok, that's what you would want to be. But if I asked you in terms of your real strength, in reality, the way you feel when you are with other people, or in case you are suppressed, or in case you are with your husband or whatever, what is your strength? Are you the strength of an eagle or something else? What is your strength? What will you identify yourself with?

P: The first thought that came to my mind was that it's like a tiger, but its powers are not coming out. You see tigers in the zoo that are not maintained well, but the same tiger in the jungle, once it gets its space, is the most powerful animal. So, I can relate it to a tiger whose powers are not coming out very well. I know what things I can do, but I am not able to portray it.

We were thinking of some other remedy, but her connections were turning out to be

different So, we must caution you that it does not always happen that the connections are the same as the ones we have in mind.

D: So, what can you do? Tell me that.

P: What can I do as in ...?

D: You said that, "My power could be like a tiger."

P: That is what I perceive. It is just a thought.

D: Absolutely! I want to know what you perceive about yourself, because that helps me understand what power means to you. When you say, "I am powerful", you as a human being want to be as powerful as a tiger. What is your definition of power? P: My definition of power, or what kind of power I would like to portray, is that I would not like to get suppressed. I would not suppress anybody, because I know what the experience is like to feel suppressed. I wouldn't be a bad, powerful person. I would utilize my power in the right direction, understanding what others are going through. Many a time it happens, that I can feel if some person is being left out of the group. Then I have the tendency to go and speak to them.

So, here we get a feel for the next numbers. She has a clear 3/5 and her capacity is also 5 as she wants to be in a good powerful position of helping others. She also feels that she can understand others. She is 3/5/5.

But there is a fourth number here. She has a strong trait of 3 again. She often focuses on the need to be in a group and is also sensitive to others who are left out of the group. This is not just her basic conflict but also her strong differentiating feature. In the birds, this is the feature of the Corvid family - crows, magpies and jays. They are very closely knit group and they behave almost like a pack of canids.

P: Because I am familiar with that feeling, I don't want anybody else to feel that way. I often feel that the other person must be having different thoughts, which is why he is not mixing with the others. Then I feel, 'Fine! I have tried my best. If he doesn't come, that is ok with me. I have made the attempt that he should not feel left out, and he should be with us. Nobody should feel any negativity.' In this way, I will always try to create a positive environment for everybody.

D: You said power to you means you will not allow yourself to be suppressed.

P: That is one thing, and I won't allow others to suppress anybody either. Whatever else I am supposed to do, I will take care that it happens in the flow and in the right direction; I will see to it that what needs to be done is taken care of, and if it is necessary, I will take care of it myself.

I like to read news regarding time travel, spirituality, or anything new. I even like to read about past lives. So, I have these thoughts that I should be able to keep learning. Not that I should necessarily do something in that field or anything, but I should be open to learning new things, and I should be satisfied and happy. That is the way I would like to be.

Here again, the capacity 5 and predominant 5 are obvious in her case. She is strong land will also help others who are being suppressed. She wants to learn new' things; [travel and she will reach this goal.

D: What do you like about past life, time travel, and all those things? What has attracted you to all of that?

P: I was very curious about what would happen if we could actually time travel - what new things would we get to see, what would be the culture there, how would we be living in the future, and what was our past life like. I am very curious about these things. I used to even discuss past life and spirituality with my grandmother a lot. Not that I am not God fearing, but I don't want to force my opinion on anybody. Due to the fear of God, some people do many things which are not required; yet, I don't go and tell them that. These are the things which give me curiosity.

D: So, your curiosity is more about?

P: Many things like for example, time travel. I want to read all the puranas (ancient Hindu texts eulogizing deities) as well.

D: So, your curiosity is about spirituality and time travel, or how people were before and how they will be in future.

P: I think that all this is related. All these three things we can relate logically.

D: How?

P: That connection is what makes me curious. Spirituality is not just about reading ancient scripts and texts; it has some logic in it. Many of these customs and traditions and everything have some scientific reasoning behind them. This is the link that attracts me or makes me curious enough to read more about it.

D: Do you like these customs and traditions?

P: Yes, I do like them.

D: What's your favourite colour? Which colours do you like?

The crow family is Corvidae (blue jays, magpies and crows). The main thing in this family is that they are very wolf or dog-like i.e. the group is very important for them. They have an issue of coming together in a group, mobbing others, living in a

group. Also, throwing out birds from the group is a very big issue. Therefore, crow groups, jay groups, and magpie groups are very protective about the group that they have made. In the jays, the groups are not so big; whereas crow and magpie groups can be very large.

In other crow cases we have seen that the main issue is 'I am thrown out of the group,' or 'I need to be part of the group,' or 'I always need to keep the group with me so that together we can mob someone else or single out someone from the group'. The whole of the Corvidae group works in groups and survives in groups; but out of these, the crows have this to the highest degree, then come the magpies, and then the jays. Crows are also very aggressive; we don't see that degree of aggression in her. Though she was wearing a black dress, and her nail-polish was grey, she is not a crow individual.

*The other thing I have seen in Corvidae is this connection to the past, mythology, time travel etc. It came up in the proving of the North American crow i.e. *Corvus caurinus*.*

The crows, jays and the magpies are super intelligent; they use their intelligence mainly in relation to the group. Group dynamics is very important for these birds; their survival depends on group strength. They sometimes attack or mob other predators with their group strength. Crows can mob eagles, ravens, hawks and even dogs in order to drive them away; so, they have this strength collectively. But once somebody is thrown out of the group, they won't take them back in. This is very peculiar, because other birds are not as group-minded; they may need groups, may travel in groups, and even like groups. Migratory birds travel in groups, but none of these groups are as tight as the corvid groups. The Corvid family is almost as complex as mammals - for them, it is 'if I am thrown out of the group, I won't be able to survive.' Because of this tightness of the group, I was sure I wanted to give her something from the Corvid family, but not the crow.

There is a lot of jealousy, strength and aggression, as well as a very big feeling of disgust in crow - such that crow people tend to feel shunned or others do not like them. Disgust is at its least in the jays. The feeling of being neglected is a very big theme of the Corvidae family. This gives Corvids the column 15-17.

P: My favourite colour is blue. I also like pink and black. I don't relate black to negativity. But when you asked me the question with the hand-gesture, I have the feeling that when I was inside, it was black. I was not scared, but it was black. In general, I don't relate black to that feeling.

D: When you do your daily activities in your day-to-day routine, what is your pace? How do you plan your day?

P: Generally, people feel that I am slow-paced compared to them. I don't think I am, it's just that I want to do things methodically. I don't want to create a mess by jumping from one task to another. Rather, I want to clear everything up in task one, before I

i start on task two. It is time consuming, but I like to do things methodically. Maybe that's the reason people perceive me to be slow-paced.

D: But it's not that you will do this, and this and this. You will finish one, you will do I it methodically, and then go to the next.

P: Yes.

D: Ok, you said you want to keep learning. Everybody has a vision or a plan or just an idea of what they want out of life. What is it for you?

I P: I would like to keep travelling from one country to another. Yes, income is important; I should have the backup of that. Then I can do all these things.

D: Is it important for you to do that from your own income?

P: Yes, I want to have all these things from my own income. I don't want to depend on anybody.

D: What's that experience?

P: Depending on anybody? This causes trouble for them. For instance, if I am dependent on my parents, husband, or friends, and I say I want to travel from one country to another, then it is not good, because we should not depend on someone else for what we like to do. We should be able to do it for ourselves.

I D: But you said that your career is not so important to you.

P: Yes, it is important.

D: You said that your career is not important; your personal life is more important to you. What did you mean by that?

P: I meant that I don't want to work for 24 hrs a day and not enjoy myself. I will of course do my job for income. I will go to the office, but during weekends or vacation, I would like to do what I like, and that will have to be from my income or our income (my husband's and mine). I would like to go with him to different countries.

Again, you see here, the predominant and capacity levels are both 5. She wants to travel; she wants to learn new things and she also wants to achieve it for herself.

D: What does your personal life and personal relationships mean to you?

P: My parents, my husband, my sister, even my mother-in-law, my sister-in-law, her husband and her kid - that is the family that I feel is very important to me.

D: And if you were to be left out from this family, how would that feel?

P: It has not happened till now, and I don't believe it would happen, but hypothetically, if that were to happen, then I wouldn't feel good at all.

D: What is that experience to be left out? Even if it's hypothetical, would it be something that would bother you? What if you were left out?

P: If that happened, there would be no meaning to earning anything. You can't live; I mean if I am deprived of these people, it would be difficult to live.

This shows the beautiful interplay between the 3rd and 5th level again and again. The streak 2 (or characteristic feature) of level 3 is coming up. You see the numbers 3/5/573.

D: What is the experience that this family gives you? Or what do you seek from this?

P: Our conversations and the feeling that they understand me, and that they will be there for me through thick and thin, good and bad - that I can share anything with them. My in-laws are not people who will ditch me; they will always keep me secure or bound with the family.

D: What is this experience (HG) (*Both the hands coming together making a ball*)?

P: It is a circle of secure feeling, like being packed in a group - a strongly-bound group - a good bond between people who are not left out; they take care of each other. They value my feelings and opinions. I can say anything when I am with them.

D: Generally, in this close group, how much do you express yourself? How much do you talk? What is your level of communication?

P: In this group, I talk a lot. I can share anything. Even small things that bother me, I can share with them, especially my mom, my sister, and my husband. With my husband, I share almost everything, even the small things that have happened to me professionally. This is the bond through which we understand each other. So, it is like a family - to be secure in a family. They know exactly what I want to convey. This thought gives me a very good feeling.

D: And in this group, you talk a lot?

P: Yes, compared to the outside world, I talk a lot, and I am very expressive in this group. I am very open in this group.

D: For example, supposing it's a Sunday, how would you spend your time? Would you spend it alone or with a group? What would you prefer to do?

P: I would like to spend my time with my parents and my husband. I live with my husband. He works the night shift daily, and his off days (Saturday and Sunday) are very important for me, because those are the days, I spend time and give time to my family. I go to my mom's place, where I meet everyone. I have always lived in an extended family before my marriage with several uncles, aunts and cousins. Even when I am home during the weekends, my husband's sister, her husband and their kid come over. We like to spend time with them as well. We have been with them and

Another friend, common to us, many times on picnics.

D: So, you like to be with a group - with your people.

P: Yes, close people with whom I can enjoy my time and be open. I would like to be [with people where I can talk freely and I don't need to think about what to say and what not to say. With others, I wouldn't be comfortable talking about such things, letting them know what my thoughts are about certain matters or anything, and I would not want to be open with them. So, I want to be with those people with whom I am able to be open.

D: Generally, how is it when you shop?

P: Shopping takes time because I choose a lot. I shortlist a few clothes, and I don't buy before trying them on, and if I find any problem in the fitting, then I don't buy. If it is perfect, then I buy. So, it does take time.

D: Because it has to be really perfect?

P: Yes, so that I can use it anytime I want. It should not happen that I have bought it, and I cannot use it, because now it does not fit me.

D: How does that feel if you buy things and you waste, or you cannot use them?

P: I feel that I have wasted my money on this, but I think of repairing this. If it can be done, then I give it a try. Only if it cannot be altered or corrected, will I discard it.

D: So how are you with spending money, what would you say?

P: I do spend money, but on things I like. If I spend money on something, I don't feel happy about, then I feel it is a waste of money and I shouldn't spend the money. I feel saving is very important. I don't spend on unnecessary things - that's how my spending habits are. I will shop for something if it can give me happiness.

D: Can you shop a lot, or you have a careful attitude about shopping?

P: I am careful about spending money. If I have spent a certain amount on the clothes I like, then even if I like something else, I will not buy that. I will restrict myself. I will tell myself that, "I will buy it with my next salary. It is not going anywhere; it will be there the next time I want to buy it."

D: How are you with keeping your things in place?

P: I like to keep my things organized, but many a time this doesn't happen, because after a whole day, you are so tired physically and mentally that you don't feel like engaging your time in organizing. Sometimes, I do the best I can, but my cupboard is very messy, though I don't want to keep it like that.

D: Is it easy to discard things?

P: Yes, I do discard things that don't fit me.

D: Generally, with your belongings, how possessive are you in terms of how you keep them?

P: Once, my sister-in-law (husband's cousin) came to our home and asked me for my laptop. I don't like to give people my laptop. I told my husband, my sister, and parents that I don't like to give my laptop to anybody else. It's the same with my clothes. Once or twice is fine, but if it becomes a habit, then I don't like it.

D: So, you are careful with your things.

P: Yes.

D: Have you started the Levetiracetam again? Because you said that it was a couple of days since you stopped it.

P: In the middle, there was a gap when I did not take it once or twice, and then I started taking it again. If the gap is prolonged, then I feel very weak. Weakness is a major problem.

D: Even before you started this medication, or since you have started it?

P: Even before I started the medication, I felt weak.

Conclusion:

The column in the case is 6, she is somebody who can express herself and stand her ground with people whom she considers to be close. However, with people that are more dominant, she gives in easily. This is a feature of column 6 where they can give in easily if there is an obstacle. We have allocated all corvids column 17 because of the fear of being left out and thrown out of the group.

In the Corvidae, jays belong to columns 6 + (15-17), crows 11 to 17, and magpies 7+(15-17). We gave her blue jay in 200 potency. We called her within a week for a follow-up, because we wanted to watch her carefully. We didn't want another seizure episode, as we had discontinued her anti-epileptics, and she was still experiencing weakness and the feeling that she might get another full-blown attack at any moment.

Follow-up:

D: Tell me how you have been?

P: It's good. The drowsiness that was there earlier has been gone for the whole week. So, I am feeling refreshed. I feel better than while I was on the allopathy. After I took the powder in water for three days, I got these pimples. I was feeling heat. On the fourth night, I felt feverish - my whole body was aching that night. My legs were aching while I was in the office as well. Then it gradually subsided. My menses came

4-5 days early.

D: In those three months on Levetiracetam, did that happen?

P: No. There was also a little bit of clotting. I had the normal sort of pain with a few cramps during the period.

D: When did you stop the Levetiracetam?

P: On Friday.

D: Right. Also, you said that you are feeling fresher this week. Are you really feeling good?

P: Yes, I am feeling light. Earlier, I used to feel that heaviness in my stomach. I felt a bit lethargic. There was heaviness in the body even while walking. If I had to move from one place to another, or if I had to clean or keep a pack of clothes somewhere, I was thinking a lot and feeling lethargic. Now, I feel I am quicker in doing things. I can see the difference.

D: Very good. Sleep?

P: Sleep is fine, although my sleep was very light for the first four days. That was different for me, because I have never had a problem in falling asleep earlier; neither would I ever wake up from slight noises.

D: Emotionally, have you felt calmer, better - any change?

P: Yes. Those things I had told you about that happen in office - that has reduced by 20%.

D: Give me an example.

P: This week, there was again an assignment which we had to complete by Friday. It's still going on, but some part of it had to be finished by Friday. My colleague and I were given that assignment. Another job had been given to me as well; so, there was some misconception about who had to do that work - me or him. Earlier, I would have thought a lot, and would not have asked my boss if he wanted me to go there. This time, I told him clearly, "I am working on these things. There was no clear signal from you whether you want me to work on that further, or you want me to work on the second assignment."

The good thing was that he told me he wanted me to work on the first assignment further. I was told to finish it first and then do the next. That was one difference I found. Earlier, in such a situation, I would have thought on it a lot, but this time, I did not pressurize myself much.

D: Earlier, you used to feel left out, and that you are going to miss something. And it would also remain in your mind for too long.

P: Yes, it would remain. This week, even if a little bit of it remained, it did not affect me very much. It did not bother me.

D: Generally, you also had this feeling of not being included with friends, and things like that would bother you.

P: As far as my personal life is concerned, I feel lighter and quicker. Earlier, whenever I used to come from the office, my mom-in-law and I would normally sit and chat about things. I used to get irritated at times, because she had this habit of asking too many questions, but I would not show it on my face. Of course, I understand that she has been all alone the whole day, so she wants to talk to someone and all that, but at the back of my mind I felt I didn't want to talk to anybody. I would feel 'don't ask me questions.' This week, because I am feeling lighter, I feel I can quickly do all these things. I did not have that feeling of irritation. I could have a very good dialogue with her.

I missed telling you one thing. Earlier, I used to feel giddy before I got the convulsions. I used to feel everything was dark and black, and this was followed by giddiness. One year back, it used to happen that my ears would seem blocked, and then I would have the giddiness followed by severe exhaustion. Then I got the first convulsion. Later, this big convulsion happened. The blocking of ears never happened after that. This Monday or Tuesday, again I got this blocking of ears feeling, but I did not feel giddy - just a little bit weak.

Today in the morning, before I went for a bath, I felt my right ear was blocked slightly. After that, it was fine.

D: For us homeopaths, it is a good sign if an old problem comes back during treatment. Would you actually fall with the giddiness?

P: No, I never fell down, but I used to sit down. I was fully conscious. I could feel the giddiness, and I could feel it subsiding also. And then I was ok. This used to happen about one to two years ago.

D: And all this was before the convulsion?

P: Yes.

D: And earlier it would settle in how much time?

P: These last two episodes, I didn't have to sit anywhere. I was walking, and I could do things in spite of getting that feeling. And after that was gone, I felt a little weak. I could still do my things. Today, I sat on my bed for some time, and then did my work again. Before this second convulsion episode, I had a very acute pain here in my right leg for a month or so. I had a problem walking, and I had pain while stretching my legs in sleep as if my muscles were getting pulled. After the second convulsion, that had increased a lot.

D: It went after the convulsion?

P: Yes, I got that sensation again, of pain in the leg at night and when I felt weak in the office. It went away on its own, and then there was nothing.

A month later, after the first dose, she consulted the neurologist, and her EEG did not show any abnormality. At that time, she had to take the yellow fever vaccine as she was about to travel to Africa. We advised her to cancel the trip, because it had been just a month after her constitutional remedy was given. We didn't want her to take the vaccine then, as she did not have the immunity from the remedy as yet. Because of the remedy, she could actually tell her boss that she would not be doing the project and would have to cancel her trip. She didn't feel that he would throw her out, or that she would not be a part of the group.

We repeated the dose, because she had some exhaustion, and she also had to go on some family trip. In all, she received two doses, and her weakness, giddiness and pain in the legs never recurred after that. When the EEG turned out to be normal, the neurologist told her that maybe the first EEG showed abnormalities as she wasn't well rested. But based on that one report, he had actually been ready to put her on five years of Levitrocetam!

She is much better in every sense now that she can express herself and she can talk. Her feeling (since childhood) that 'I am not part of the group' has improved a lot personally as well as professionally.

MAP of Blue jay case

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		6 + 15 - 17

Key words : Intelligent, friendly, social yet fears loneliness or neglect from the group.

Base level - 3 : She explains her basic issues through her interactions with the environment.

Her focus and her background sound is all about the group and her insecurity about being part of it.

Predominant level - 5 : She wants to excel, wants to be promoted. She looks for new experiences. She aims at wanting more than simple routine life and wants a position higher than others.

Capacity level - 5 : She desires to be in a high position from which she can help others.

Streak 2 - 3 : She loves to be with friends and always in a group.

Animal remedy : Her focus is around being neglected and rejected by the group which is a strong animal theme.

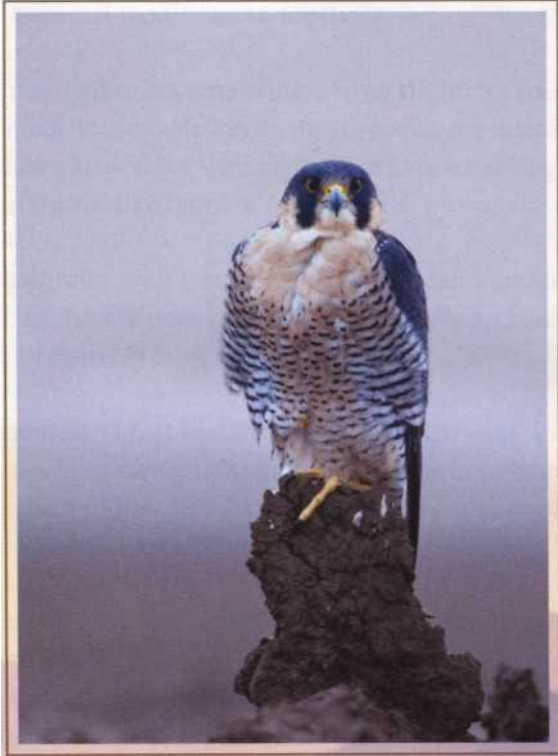
Bird : Need to express enough, crushed, squeezed. Bird gestures - want to get out, coming out of a cave.

Column -6+15 -17 :

6 : Can express with known people, but gives in when confronted or in a dominating group.

15 -17 : Constant fear of being thrown out of the group, neglected, shunned.

Birds in Nature and their Human Reflections



General Bird Characteristics and Themes

Kingdom : Animalia | Phylum : Chordata | Class : Aves

The forelimbs have modified to become wings. Even flightless species have wings, having retained this modification. However, most species are adept at flying and even soaring. The hind limbs are used for walking, which is not a strong trait of the bird. Most birds hop. Hence birds, like humans are bipedal.

Birds are the only vertebrates with a beak, which is a keratinous structure modified from the mandible. They do not have jawbones or teeth and in comparison to mammals, they have a relatively long neck.

Birds have a four-chambered heart like mammals. They possess a furcula - known as the 'wishbone'. This Y-shaped bone, located in the bird's chest, is extremely important as it prevents compression of the chest cavity leading to collapse of the lung during the down stroke of a wing beat when flying.

Feathers are an exclusive feature of birds. They facilitate flight, provide insulation and help thermoregulation, as well as being used for other activities such as display, camouflage, signalling or communication. Plumage, or the arrangement of body feathers is an important distinguishing, or individualising feature for each species. It also differs between the sexes in the case of sexually dimorphic species. Plumage is regularly moulted and replaced. Moulting usually occurs when the bird is not nesting or migrating.

Everyday life:

Birds are busy creatures that must spend about 10% of their waking hours preening or grooming their feathers. In that sense, this exclusive feature of theirs is very high maintenance. The bill is used to brush away foreign particles and apply waxy secretions from the uropygial gland. These secretions protect the feather's flexibility and act as an antimicrobial agent, inhibiting the growth of bacteria. This can be supplemented with secretions of formic acid from ants, which birds (especially

Animal Characteristics:

Birds (Aves) are feathered, winged, bipedal, endothermic (warm-blooded), egg-laying, vertebrates with a high metabolic rate. One order, the Passeriformes or perching birds, accounts for more than one-half of all living species of birds.

Birds use flight for various purposes such as locomotion, predation, escape, courtship display for breeding, feeding or collecting food. The bones of all flying birds are hollow and porous - a special modification for flight.

Passeriformes) receive through a behaviour known as anting. Anting helps remove feather parasites.

Also unique to birds is their sound-producing organ, the syrinx. Most birds make some kind of call, an important means of communication.

Birds do not blink but have a nictitating membrane that moves horizontally to protect the eye. They have extremely keen vision, the major sense they rely on for information about the environment. Their sense of smell is not well developed, and their auditory range is limited. Unlike humans, birds are tetra-chromatic, possessing ultraviolet (UV) sensitive cone cells in the eye as well as the green, red and blue ones. This allows them to perceive plumage patterns in the ultraviolet range, which are involved in courtship. The sex of some birds, which appears similar to the human naked eye, can only be distinguished by the presence of ultraviolet reflective patches on their feathers.

Feeding habits:

The diets of birds are varied and often include nectar, fruit, plants, seeds, carrion, and various small animals, including other birds. Because they have no teeth, their digestive system is adapted to process un-masticated food that has been swallowed in pieces.

Bird feeding strategies vary between species, some are insectivorous, most eat fruit, seeds and nuts and some are active hunters, eating fish and invertebrates. Raptors feed on other birds, smaller mammals, fish and some invertebrates. Some smaller birds are nectar feeders and others, like the flamingo, are filter feeders. Many birds need water although their mode of excretion and lack of sweat glands reduces the physiological demands that require water.

Bird calls:

Most birds have distinctive calls. Calls are used to warn off rivals, to attract a mate or communicate with chicks. Some species have separate calls for courtship and communication. There are various kinds of communication - social, teaching, training, conveying information to other members of the group and identifying members.

Communication involves plumage, posturing and various displays, as well as distinctive calls for specific occasions.

| Territory:

Most species of bird will defend territory against other birds, particularly in the breeding season. Species that are unable to defend feeding territory, such as seabirds and swifts, often breed in colonies instead. Within the colony, many birds maintain a distinct space between members especially during breeding times.

About 90% of all birds are monogamous, which means that one male bonds with one female. These bonds are lifelong or in some birds they last for several seasons and in others, only for a single season.

Partnership:

A monogamous bond between male and female is called the primary bond. In some monogamous species, the birds will mate outside this primary pair-bond, but the pair contributes substantially and exclusively, to the raising of chicks from their own nest (primary bond).

Polygyny - one male will mate with more than one female, while each female mates with only one male.

Polyandry - one female will mate with more than one male, while each male will mate with only one female. This is found to a lesser extent.

Homosexual behaviour has been observed in males or females of numerous species of birds, including copulation, pair-bonding, and joint parenting of chicks.

Breeding usually involves some form of courtship display, and in most cases is performed by the male. Some displays are simple and involve some kind of song. Others are elaborate and include dancing, feeding rituals, flights, posturing, taildrumming, aerial flights, communal lekking and cries. Body movements and postures may be made. For example, male birds may vibrate their wings, fluff their body feathers, raise their bills, thrust their head forwards, or run by taking short steps. Other birds will advertise their skills rather than their beauty and attractiveness to lure a mate.

Brooding and Caring:

Female birds are fertilized internally. They are oviparous, laying relatively large, hard-shelled eggs, with a discrete yolk. Birds build nests to protect and care for their eggs. Before nesting the females lose feathers around their belly to form a brood patch, which is rich in blood supply and helps with incubation. In monogamous species incubation and nesting duties are often shared, whereas in polygamous species one parent is wholly responsible for incubation. Birds lose weight during incubation.

At the time of hatching, chicks range from being helpless (altricial) to being independent (precocial), depending on the species. In almost all bird species, parental care is usually elaborate and the young are cared for by their parents.

(Travel and Migration:

Birds have a high metabolism and require large, dependable sources of rich food to sustain them. Migration helps many bird species to take advantage of global differences in seasonal temperatures. Birds have the unique ability to return to precise locations across vast distances. The sun is used to navigate by day, and a stellar compass is used at night. They also have an inbuilt magnetic compass.

Some birds can be territorial, some live in small groups and some in large flocks. Living in a group provides safety and helps while searching for food.

Human Expressions / Homeopathic Themes:

The main issue of the bird (Aves) kingdom, as expressed in the language of communication, relationship and caring, is that of needing a group (being dependent), yet wanting individual space and identity.

This is similar to the dependence / independence issue as seen in mammals but the bird essence is distinctively one of lightness and freedom on the one side in contrast to heaviness and crushing and weight on the other side.

The need for freedom, lightness, vast spaces and buoyancy is very characteristic in bird cases. On finding themselves to be helpless or stuck in a situation they often tend to feel as if they are clutched, crushed, trapped (caged) in a very small cramped space, or as if there is a tremendous weight on their chest.

This couplet of heaviness and lightness has a marked intensity in bird cases. Often they feel burdened and heavy because of duty and responsibility towards their family in particular. They can be very conscientious and often tend to overdo it.

Along with this couplet at the centre of the case there are several further peripheral characteristics that point to birds.

They have an intense desire for a home and home-making of the kind that involves a fondness for tasteful artefacts such as paintings or object d'arts. In a similar vein they can show an affinity for music and musical instruments, enjoying rhythmical, graceful dancing such as ballet or folk. They are generally very sensitive to changes in the environment and therefore, in our opinion, they reveal a plant-like energy within them.

Though they are communicative and like to be sociable they tend to avoid physical intimacy compared to mammals.

They can present a great love for travel, yet they also have a keen desire to return to a cosy home. It feels paradoxical, yet homesickness and a desire for travel are viewed together in these cases.

Another striking feature is a strong sense of direction.

Animal Characteristics

Homeopathic Themes

Feathers

f The most peculiar feature of birds is feathers, which promote flight and hence flying is the most important and characteristic feature in the bird.

- Lightweight bones (bones that are either hollow or spongy/strutted).

Flight

* Birds fly in the sky, often associated with the vast spaces. Even small birds fly long distances.

Restriction

® The opposite of vastness for birds is being caged.

- They are put in the smallest of cages.
- > When raptors hunt their prey, they grab or catch them with their sharp talons in a very tight hold.

The wishbone (furcula)

- Prevents the lungs from collapsing under the pressure of flapping wings.

Flying capability in birds

» Has an advantage over other animals in that they travel in the skies.

Monogamy

» Both parents taking care of the eggs and the young.

- Flying, floating, free, open, light, space, blue sky.

& Unlimited, boundless freedom, vastness, dreams of flying.

* Trapped, caged, caught, suffocated, extremely small, tight, crushed, grounded, captured, restricted.

- Suffocated, collapsed, no space, breathing-expansion, heavy, heaviness in the chest, pressure, need to breathe heavy.

• Heavenly, angelic, spiritual, divine, love of heights.

® Parenting, partner, need for soul mate, nurturing, high sense of responsibility and duty towards family, burdened by own sense of duty, conscientious, children, caring for children, feeling trapped from immense duty towards children.

Animal Characteristics

Homeopathic Themes

Groups

® A large number of birds live in groups, some of them migrate in flocks which consist of hundreds and thousands of them. But some of them are solitary, yet even the solitary ones make pair bonds and take care of young ones.

• Group dependence, need for support, for family.

Communication

* Within the group there is a lot of communication between members and between pairs through calls, songs, and various rituals and displays.

* Need for communication, expressive, friendly, talkative, chatty, charming, pleasant, appealing.

Migration

® Birds have an uncanny ability to fly long distances from one hemisphere to the other.

» Love of travel, migration, adventure, 'to see new lands, new places, new experiences, exploring.

Groups, hierarchy and domination

® When birds migrate, they generally do so in groups. Everyone in the group keeps moving their position during flight.

® Although there are dominant and submissive individuals in the group, there is no complex hierarchy as seen in the mammals.

- Differentiating feature from mammal since hierarchy and domination are very important themes of mammals.
- Some individuals may need to lead but still give space and freedom to others. Submissive individuals may feel suffocated in the group.

Mating

- Especially during mating, males communicate with females and have a lot of courtship rituals and displays.
- Aggression between two males rarely leads to a fight as a lot is resolved by these displays.

* Love of ritual, displays, elaborate ceremonies and customs, dancing and singing, hopping.
® Dancing - rhythmic, graceful movements.

Vision

* Birds hunt mainly with the help of keen sense of vision.

®> Problems with eyesight.

Animal Characteristics

Homeopathic Themes

Nesting

- ® Most birds build a nest for the eggs, where the young are hatched, fed, nurtured.
- ® The nest provides safety to the young as well.
 - » Some birds return to the same nest at every breeding season.
- ® Some of these nests are a piece of art.
- Birds are very intelligent and creative and use different resources available at their disposal in the surrounding.

Busy/Active

- ® Making a nest.
 - Searching for food for themselves and their demanding young.
 - Migration.
- » All of these keep birds constantly busy.

Attractive

- Birds have very attractive colours or plumage for mating purposes.
- Feathers of the plumage need to be constantly preened-downed and groomed to help the bird keep its feathers in perfect condition for flight. Birds spend a lot of time grooming themselves in this matter.

Special calls / Dances

- ® Birds have special calls between mates and also special dances.
- ® Some of the calls are extremely melodious to the human ear.

Orientation

- » Birds have inbuilt compasses of various types magnetic, sun, moon.
- ® These compasses help the birds find their direction.

- & Love making a home, bringing in artefacts and beautiful things and decorating their home, creativity, aesthetic sense, artistic.
- ® Home is very important, building a home, beautiful home. Home means a lot to them. Architecture, art.
- ® Love knitting and weaving.

- Industrious, need to be productive, intelligent approach to work.

- ® Beauty that comes with intelligence and attractiveness. Love of bright colour that is bright yet not loud and vulgar but soothing and pretty. Love to dress up, attractive, love to adorn themselves with jewels, accessories.

- ® Soothing, singing, melodious, love for music, dancing, subtle.

- Keen sense of direction, photographic memory of places, or poor orientation.

Animal Characteristic**Homeopathic Themes****Beaks**

® Birds do not have teeth, but they have a hard keratinised beak, which does the work of hunting, picking, building, pulling out of pieces of flesh.

• Sharp, pricking, poking, picking, pecking.

Eggs

• Birds produce large, richly-provisioned, external hard-shell eggs.

• Making provision for the future, breaking open, cracking open from an egg-

Activity and Food

• Birds are warm-blooded hence a high metabolic rate, constantly active throughout the day.

• High level of activity and frequent need for food.

® Birds eat more and frequently as compared to other class of animals.

• High metabolism.

» Nibbling, constant hunger, anorexia, bullemlia, eating disorders.

Sensitivity

• Birds are extremely sensitive to slightest changes like earthquakes, thunderstorms or changes of weather.

• Sensitive individuals.

• Because of this immense sensitivity and creativity they may look similar to plant remedies (especially cannabis).

Physical touch and closeness

e Birds keep their distance from each other and don't like much physical contact (in contrast to mammals), this is because feathers can get ruffled and spoiled and this can hamper their movement.

• This is a differentiating feature from mammal remedies as mammals love physical affection, hugging, cuddling etc.

Birds of different levels

Characteristics	Level 3 birds	Level 4 birds	Level 5 birds	Level 6L birds	Level 6 birds

Responsibility	Related to care, feeding, home routine.	Related to protecting, providing, securing and maintaining routine.	Related to guiding teaching, helping others, doing something extraordinary.	Related to finding new paths, new inspiration, finding their own strength and power. Helping self and others become autonomous.	Leading a social cause, being responsible for a large group.
Travel	Short small picnics, not much risk.	Well planned holidays, like predictable travel and safe travels.	Adventure, unknown places, like extensive travels in terms of duration and distance.	Likes to travel for insight or knowledge. They like to travel to spread their fame.	Travel to spread name, power and authority.
Communication and expression	Love to chat, communicate and express themselves.	May not necessarily be chatty but can be expressive when needed and feel secure when they have expressed themselves.	Extremely good at communication and expression. Can communicate with a large crowd. Can be artistic in their expressions however some individuals can be suppressed when it comes to personal communication.	Communication is an important theme. It can be well expressed or subtle. Individuals can feel dominated and repressed if they cannot express.	Can be good communicators and have a streak of authority and domination in their expression.

Characteristics	Level 3 birds	Level 4 birds	Level 5 birds	Level 6L birds	Level 6 birds
Freedom	Need freedom within boundaries. May often feel restricted and victimised.	They like their freedom but they also like rules and discipline.	They like freedom to go beyond boundaries, to explore and to reach their full potential.	Freedom is of utmost importance and it is the core issue. There is a constant search for freedom and autonomy.	Freedom is of utmost importance and it is the core issue.
Spirituality and religion	Strongly believe in religion and in doing some good for the society as per their religious beliefs and believe in rituals and ceremonies.	Strongly believe in religion and in doing some good for the society as per their religious beliefs and believe in rituals and ceremonies.	Not necessarily religious but highly spiritual and helpful people.	Not necessarily religious but highly spiritual and helpful people.	Not necessarily religious but highly spiritual and helpful people.
Art	Very artistic in their small world.	They like art but their art can be monotonous and predictable.	Highly artistic, performers. People who will explore new forms of art.	Artistic. Love dancing not for performance but for personal pleasure.	Artistic. Love dancing not for performance but for personal pleasure.
Home	Small cosy homes and love to decorate their homes.	Home is very important for safety and protection. It must be sturdy and not necessarily beautiful.	They may have homesickness but not necessarily attached to the concept of home.	They like large big homes. Spacious.	They like large big homes. Spacious.

Comparison between animal and homeopathic themes

Birds of level 3/3



Oilbirds
Oilbird
Potoos
Rufous Potoo

European nightjar
New world nightjars, Typical and Eared nightjars

Frogmouths
Tawny frogmouth
Owlet-nightjars
Australian owlet-nightjar

Caprimulgiformes has 120 species approx, in 5 families.

5 Families:

- **Steatornithidae** (oilbird - 1 species)
- **Nyctibiidae** (potoos - 7 species)
- **Caprimulgidae**

- **Subfamily Chordeilinae** (New World nighthawks - 10 species)
- **Subfamily Caprimulginae** (typical nightjars - 79 species)
- **Subfamily Eurostopodinae** (eared nightjars - 5 species)
- **Podargidae** (frogmouths - 15 species)
- **Aegothelidae** (owlet-nightjars - 11 species)

AH Caprimulgiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 14 - 55 cm

Avg. weight: 20 - 670 g

Distribution: Worldwide distribution except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Caprimulgiformes:

- Ⓜ These birds are distributed globally and are generally sedentary except for the common night hawk and European nightjar, which both travel far, from North America to Argentina and Africa. They inhabit all continents except for the cold regions.
- » They are generally insectivorous and crepuscular (some are nocturnal if there is sufficient illumination), ranging in size from sparrows to ravens.
- Ⓜ Not only are they cryptically coloured but they can blend with backgrounds such as leaves, stones, branches, trees etc. Thus, plumage colours are grey, brown, earthy tones, black or white and patterned.
- Ⓜ They have large, wide mouths, large eyes, short legs and small weak feet. They have a similar appearance to owls and were previously considered to be part of the Strigiformes (owl order). Their large eyes help them to see in the dark. However, they do not have raptorial teeth or talons, nor do they have the frontal facial disc as do the owls.
- Ⓜ They are all twilight or night flyers.
- » They make loud sounds that can appear mystical and musical to the human ear creating an aura of mystery about them (similar to the owls). They also make mechanical sounds during display by flapping wings that make clapping and whirring sounds.
- Ⓜ Most of the Caprimulgiformes are solitary except for the oil bird which is gregarious.
- Ⓜ In threatening situations, they flatten their plumage and adopt a posture that helps them to blend with their surroundings (either the bark of a tree or the ground), making them almost at one with the background and impossible to spot.
- Ⓜ Most are insectivorous and catch their prey midflight in the dark. Their flight is erratic as they pursue very small prey.
- Ⓜ They are monogamous over several years.
- Ⓜ They do not build a nest but lay their eggs directly on the ground. Incubation is either done by the female alone or by both sexes. Both parents feed the chicks which are semi-precocial.

- The female plays a primary role in feeding and caring for the chicks. The chicks ' fledge once they can fly but will still depend on their parents for food.

Homeopathic Themes - Caprimulgiformes:

- 9 These are individuals that are content within their small and simple world.
- They keep to themselves, preferring the simple things in a struggle-free life.
- 9 They may need a lot of rest but when they work, they are quick to the point of being acrobatically fast.
- For people that appear so simple, their taste in music or other things, can be very whacky or eerie.
- 9 A main feature of these individuals is an affinity for dark spaces and the night. This could also be expressed as severe night aggravation.
- They have super manoeuvrability as well as a capability to do things even in pitch dark.
- They have an uncanny ability to make themselves insignificant. In a large group they like to blend and appear to be like others to such a degree that they reside in the background. They do not like to stand out or be noticed, preferring to remain silent. Being noticed in the group could be threatening.
- 9 However, they can enjoy loud music, or be loud themselves when they want to make their presence known. They can be attracted to weird sounds and music, which usually do not sound good to the common ear.
- 9 Although there is a similarity to the picture of owl individuals, these people are neither aggressive nor do they possess the extreme high self-esteem apparent in owl. This is because the animal does not possess the sharp beak and claws of an owl, nor does it eat large mammals, like the owl (this requires much more intelligence, force and strategy).

Individual Families:

Caprimulgiformes - Steatornithidae

Oilbirds

Steatornis caripensis



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			2 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Steatornithidae:

- » The name of these birds arises from the fact that their plumage appears oily and waxy and in addition, they eat fruit that is fatty and oily from palms and laurels.
- 9 They are the only nocturnal-flying, fruit-eating birds. They cling vertically to surfaces and their long wings help them to navigate through restricted areas.
- * They fly in total darkness using echolocation.
- They are loud and gregarious causing a lot of noise when they are together or when an intruder enters their cave.
- They form a permanent bond with their partner and stay with them even outside the

breeding season. The nest is made from their droppings and regurgitated matter and the same nest is used every year by adding to it. Their nestlings are 50 % heavier than the adult just before they are ready to fledge. Their chicks have the slowest development rate of all birds.

» Seasonal migration is seen within the South American continent from North to South.

Homeopathic Themes - Steatornithidae:

- These individuals are at their most active in the second half of the day as well as in the night.
- Alternatively, they may have night aggravation.
- They are indulgent as parents and their children remain dependent over a very long period.
- They are chatty, gregarious and very loud in groups.
- These individuals may like to retire into dark, small spaces, or cover themselves with blankets all the time.

Caprimulgiformes - Nyctibiidae Potoos



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			3 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Nyctibiidae:

- These birds hunt from a perch like a fly catcher in the night.
- » In the day they rest, camouflaged and appearing as if a part of a trunk. In danger they freeze further to appear as a dead branch and yet at night they can hunt insects from their perch like a flycatcher.
- They are monogamous with both parents sharing incubation duties and taking care of the young though they do not build any kind of nest.
 - They mob predators and occasionally chase and attack a predator as well as emit loud repeated calls to attract other species of bird to join in the mobbing.
 - However, most of the time they are solitary and highly restricted nesters, laying their single egg on a depression, on a stub or branch.

Homeopathic Themes - Nyctibiidae:

- These individuals are very social and need a group for their safety and protection.
- They also feel stronger and more secure in numbers. When in a group they may be aggressive or ready to take up any challenges, or to confront other people.

Caprimulgiformes - Caprimulgidae Nightjars



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			6

Animal **Characteristics - Caprimulgidae:**

- As is the case with all birds in this order these animals are nocturnal and I crepuscular, with a soft cryptic plumage resembling bark or leaves.
- » They perch along a branch rather than across it, thus looking like the branch itself.
- Some undertake migrations.
- Nightjars have been called "goatsuckers" because people believed that the I nocturnal birds flew down and sucked the milk from goats and cows.
- Nightjars can enter torpor for short periods.
- Incubation and brooding is done by the female though they are monogamous.
- They use the same site for nesting every year.
- They fly long distances to feed sometimes as far as 6 km.
- The common nighthawk has an erratic flight, like bats with booming sounds during I courtship and hence called the "bullbat."

Homeopathic Themes - Caprimulgidae:

- These individuals may appear calm but once decide what to do they may go to ! great lengths to achieve it.

Caprimulgiformes - Podargidae Frogmouths



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			7 + 15

Animal **Characteristics - Podargidae:**

- These birds as the name suggests, have a large bill and a wide mouth giving them the appearance of frogs. Tawny frogmouths have a bright yellow cavernous mouth used to ward off predators.
- Their plumage, as with all other Caprimulgiformes, is cryptic, silver, grey and brown allowing them to blend into the branch of the tree they perch on. In addition they freeze when threatened so that they appear like a broken tree branch or become invisible against the branch of a tree.
- Their nest, which is extremely fragile and delicate, is always built on the fork of a tree.
- Parents make calls to chicks to remain silent and immobile when there is any danger.
- All, but especially tawny frogmouths, form partnerships for life, and pairs usually stay in the same territory for a decade or more. They maintain physical contact which is an important component of their lifelong bond.

- » Partners roost close to each other with their bodies touching, and the male grooms the female for long periods of time.
- ®> Since tawny frogmouths effectively catch insects in flight, they are considered to be effective pest control birds in Australia.
- ®> These birds are monogamous and both partners take care of the young. The nest is never left unattended during incubation.
- » When threatened they may hiss loudly, with their eyes and mouth wide open, which makes them appear larger!
- ® They enter into torpor during the winter months.

Homeopathic Themes - Podargidae:

- ® These individuals form strong bonds with their partner and need a lot of physical and emotional connection with them.
- Though they are quite protective of their children or the people dependent on them, preferring to accompany them, or to see to it that they are always safe and protected, they may chicken out very quickly.



Caprimulgiformes - Aegothelidae Owlet-nightjars

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			14

Animal Characteristics - Aegothelidae:

- ® These are nocturnal birds of the open woodlands of Australia and New Guinea. They have cryptic plumage with small weak feet (but stronger than the frogmouth or nightjar), a tiny bill that opens extraordinarily wide, along with prominent whiskers. ® During the day they roost in the hollows of trees for protection, like owls.
- Unfortunately, they tend to get mobbed by other birds, which mistake them for owls ® They hunt in pairs and catch food mid-flight, but they search for food while sitting on a perch.
- ® They lay three or four eggs which are incubated by the female but fed by both parents for a month until they fledge. The young stay close even after fledging.
- Monogamy and philopatry have both been observed.

Homeopathic Themes - Aegothelidae:

- The main difference in this group from the entire Caprimulgiformes picture is that these individuals may often feel wronged or feel they have been victimized and harassed unnecessarily.
- They may like covered, small and cozy places.

Remedies of Caprimulgiformes: Not available.

- ® These birds live communally and will sound the alarm when they perceive danger.
- ® Groups are mainly made up of the breeding pair, their most recent young and a few others, say, 2-9 adults. They defend a large territory, the area of which depends on the number of males in the group.
- ® When two groups of mesites meet, they have a loud singing competition between them.
- ∴ They spend much of their time on the ground, bobbing their heads and tails, as they walk like pigeons.
- ® Various species are either monogamous, polygamous or polyandrous.
- ®> The nest is made about 2 m above ground.
- » Like the Passeriformes, these birds have a wide range of harmonious, resonant songs; they perform duets. Vocal communication is important to them.
- ®> Usually the clutch consists of a single egg but sometimes there can be 2. Occasionally, many females will lay eggs in the same nest.
- Both parents incubate and care for the young.
- ® Chicks are precocial but stay longer as their parents are willing to provide care. In the white-breasted mesite this can go on for as long as one year.

Homeopathic Themes - Mesitornithiformes:


- ® These individuals are sociable and talkative and like to be in groups.
- ® They can be very strong-minded and will stick to their views and opinions, debating vehemently or defending their position.
- ® They can also like music and enjoy singing.
- They do not really like to move, travel or change their routine or place, preferring familiar surroundings.
- These individuals may appear loud and chatty like the Galliformes but they are not particularly noisy and gossipy.
- They are very indulgent parents unlike the Galliformes.

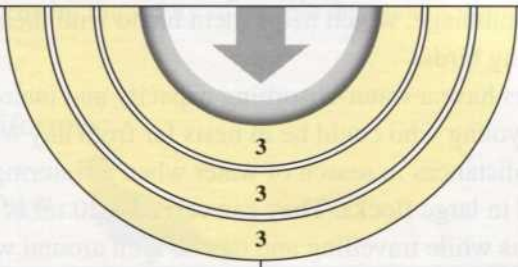
Remedies of Mesitornithiformes: Not available.

- ®> They are flightless or hardly fly even though they have the capacity to do so. Hence, they are sedentary taking no seasonal migrations. Furthermore, are terrestrial and ground dwelling.
- ®> Their wingbeats are vigorous and noisy like the Galliformes.
- ® They are diurnal.
- » They are vocal birds and their songs are similar to those of the Passerines. Their songs are mostly used for mating, like the Passerines, but also for territorial defence and disputes.
- » They have greyish white plumage and the male has crescent-shaped spots, while the female has rufous spots.
- ® Mesites forage for seeds and invertebrates among dead leaves and in the soil. Other birds such as drongos may follow them.

Order


Pterocliiformes





3
3
3

Pterocliidae
Sandgrouse



Source: Wikipedia

Namaqua sandgrouse

Pterocliiformes has 16 species in 1 family. Family: Pterocliidae (sandgrouse)

AH Pterocliiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			8 -10 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 24 - 40 cm

Avg. weight: 150 - 500 g

Distribution: Africa (northern, southern and eastern) Madagascar, Middle East and Central Asia

This family also belongs to the larger clade Columbimorphae.

Animal Characteristics - Pteroclitiformes: ®> These are pigeon-like, ground-dwelling birds, mostly sedentary.

- ® They are found in semi-desert on the African and Asian continents making local migrations in winter.
- ® They have cryptic plumage, which helps them blend with their surroundings.
- & They are seed-eating birds.
- ®> Their belly feathers have a water-absorbing capacity and males carry water in their plumage for their young who could be in nests far from any watering hole. They can fly over large distances in search of water when a watering hole dries up, and they usually travel in large flocks. They can carry 15-20 ml of water in a single trill
- & They are gregarious while travelling and can be seen around waterholes in their thousands. When in flight, they will call and fly with birds of other sandgrouse species.
- ® They are swift and powerful fliers. Their wing muscles make them capable of rapid take off and sustained flight, when searching for water. They can fly over a distance of 150 km in flocks at a speed of 80 km/hr.
- Both parents share incubation duties and care of the young. They are monogamous for life.
- ® The nest is just a scraped depression on the ground, lined with leaves and twigs.
- ® The chicks are precocial and adults do not feed them but teach them the various differences between edible and non-edible food. However, they are supplied with water by those wet down feathers on the belly of their parents.
- ® Chicks can leave the nest as soon as they are hatched but they receive much parental care and live with the family group for several months.
- ® The birds are hard to kill because of their tough skin and thick feathers.

Homeopathic Themes - Pteroclitiformes: ® These individuals are very sociable and love to be in large groups.

- ® They are tough individuals who will go to great lengths to achieve what they want, which is usually something quite simple. When faced with any hurdles or obstacles, they will not give in.
- » They will tend to be speedy and quick in their tasks and most probably like speed in general.
- ® Though they can be strong and capable, they are unlikely to make a show of it.
- ® They have a strong need to connect to water/drink.
- ® They can be thirstless or thirsty or ameliorated from drinking water.
- ® They may also have aggravation or amelioration from dry weather.
- ® They may not like change in relation to their place or surroundings.
- ® When they need something, or their children need something, they work hard and go to great lengths to achieve it.
- ® They may like to keep themselves well provided for, but they are not hoarders.
- ® Partner bonds are very important.

- These are individuals who will live close to their parents or may continue to be emotionally close to them even when they are older, turning to them for advice and education.

- Educating and guiding the young is a very important theme.

- These individuals ensure the safety of people dependent upon them or their children.

Individual Pterocliiformes:



Namaqua Sandgrouse

Pterocles namaqua

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			8 -10 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Namaqua Sandgrouse:

» These birds are gregarious. Their breeding season depends on rainfall.

» They are not particularly territorial, neither do they waste time on mating displays.

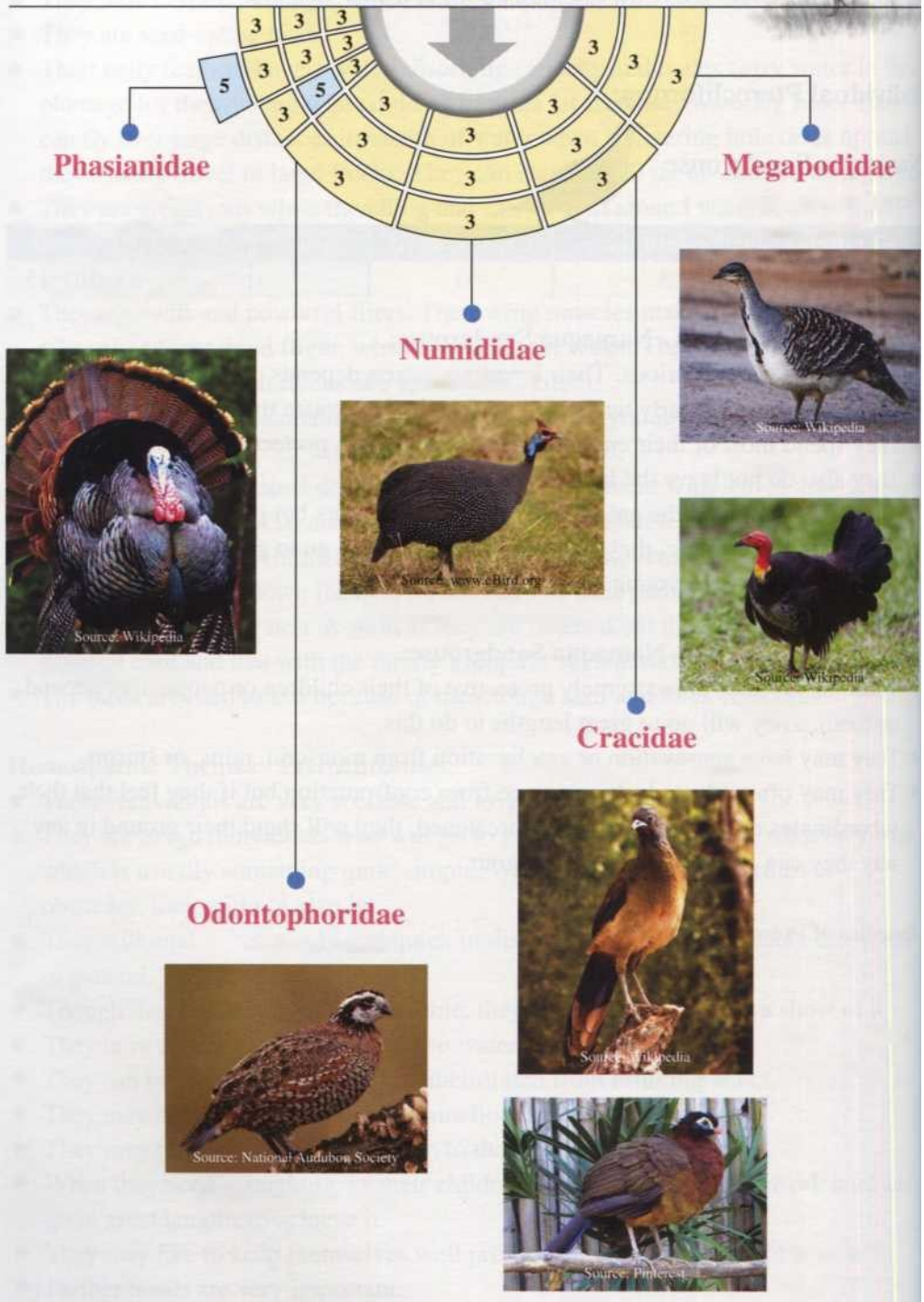
- They spend most of their energy around their young, protecting them.
- They also do not leave the incubation site.
- They will crouch on the ground to hide from predators but if incubating or protecting their young, they will actively fight. They go to great lengths, and take great pains, for their young.

Homeopathic Themes - Namaqua Sandgrouse:

- These individuals are extremely protective of their children or people that depend on them. They will go to great lengths to do this.
- They may have aggravation or amelioration from monsoon, rains, or storms.
- They may often like to hide or escape from confrontation but if they feel that their subordinates or children are being threatened, they will stand their ground in any way they can and fight back with vigour.

Remedies of Pterocliiformes: Not available.

Order Galliformes



Chicken, Quails, Partridges, Pheasants, Turkeys, Peafowl, Ptarmigans and Grouse

Wild turkey

Guineafowl
Helmeted guineafowl
Malleefowl and Brush-turkey

Malleefowl

Brush-turkey

Chachalacas and Curassows

New World quails

Rufous
vented
Chachalaca
Nocturnal
currasow

Northern bob white

Galliformes has 290 species approx, in 5 families.

5 Families:

Superfamily and family:

- Numididae (guinea fowl - 8 species)
- **Odontophoridae** (New World quail - 34 species)
- Cracidae (chachalacas and curassows - 50 species)
- Megapodidae (malleefowl and brush-turkeys - 20 species)
- Phasianidae (including chicken, quail, partridge, pheasant, turkey, peafowl, ptarmigan and grouse - 179 species)

Galliformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			
3	3	3	5		
3	5	3			

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 15 - 120 cm

Avg. weight: 28 g - 14 kg

Distribution: Worldwide distribution except innermost deserts and oceanic islands

Animal Characteristics - Galliformes:

- These are moderate to large birds, heavy and round-bodied, blunt wings, capable of short flight, which are not very high.
- Sexual dimorphism is marked with bright and colourful males, well-endowed with ornaments like wattles and casques, and pale or earthy females. Plumage comes in iridescent silver, green and purple with areas of brilliant orange and yellow.
- They have a flexible roomy crop to cache food and a strong gizzard to grind seeds and nuts.
- They are arboreal or terrestrial, and prefer to walk or run as a defense rather than fly.
- Their large feet dig and scrape the ground to make nests or forage for food like worms and invertebrates.
- They have a sharp horny spur on the legs to fight rivals.
- These birds have a special arena called a lek, where males will gather in their dozens

to posture, call, stnt and perform courtship displays. The dominant males will tend to occupy the best, central area of such a lek, which is different from a breeding ground.

- Galliformes nest on the ground in a shallow, scraped area.
- ® They are polyandrous or polygamous with only a few being monogamous.
- Only the female incubates the eggs, which are laid several at a time. Though each egg has a protective coating, mortality is very high.
- ® The female will keep producing more eggs each time they go missing from her nest. This ability to lay eggs repeatedly has been exploited by humans.
- ® The young are precocious as they can run and feed within hours of hatching.
- ® Both birds are responsible for parenting but brooding is either absent or done sparingly by females. The warmth needed for incubation is provided by solar radiation and ground heat arising from the fermentation of plant matter.
- These are gregarious, noisy birds. Communication, particularly their warning alarms that predators are present, tend to involve loud and harsh sounds. They are particularly vocal at daybreak and a few calls at twilight.
- As game birds, they are hunted all the time.

Homeopathic Themes - Galliformes:

- ® These are caring individuals that like to lead a simple, easy life with enough time and space to communicate and express themselves. With this approach to life they are not ones to overdo it in their caring activities.
- ® They tend to have a voracious appetite and can suffer from eating disorders such as bulimia.
- ® They can be hoarders of food or resources or they may want to keep a store of food just in case there are difficult times ahead.
- ® They have a peculiar trait of needing to talk continuously, coupled with a curiosity about what is happening in the lives of their nearest and dearest.
- ® They are emotional people whose main interests are the simple pleasures in life, I such as meeting their friends and interacting with family, rather than exercising their intellect or applying and developing their intelligence.
- ® They have a tendency to have premonitions and have a tendency to warn others of dangers and threats.
- ® They can be loud and conspicuous while they are talking, and passionately complain about their problems. They also have a tendency to complain when they fall sick or experience anxiety.
- ® These are people who have learnt to be independent and on their own, from very early on in their lives. They appear to be very strong yet they are quite anxious from within.
- ® They are emotionally expressive and can show their anger easily, with a quick temper that can cool down just as easily.
- ® Their relationships with their partner is not that of a soul-mate, rather the roles are clearly delineated in terms of gender.
- They are social people with a large circle of friends and when it comes to protecting their opinions or views, they are territorial and will put up a tough fight.

- i • They tend to be people who, with good intention, like to ‘poke their noses’ in others people’s affairs.
- They are fond of dressing up and look attractive.
- They may appear loud and bold on the outside but are actually quite timid, fearful and unsure about themselves in new and unfamiliar, or threatening situations.
- They may also suffer from constant panic and chronic anxiety.

All the Galliformes are very similar to each other with Phasianidae being the largest family containing the most well-known birds that have been domesticated, hunted and used by humans to such a high degree.

Phasianidae has been described in detail on page no: 202

The other families are very similar in appearance and behaviour with a few differences that we describe individually below.

Individual Families:

Galliformes - Numididae Guinea fowl



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			2

Animal Characteristics - Numididae:

- All guinea fowl are social, and typically live in small groups or large flocks.
 - Wild guinea fowl are strong fliers.
 - Grass and bush fires are a constant threat to these Galliformes, and flight is the most effective escape.
 - They are monogamous for life.
 - Young guinea fowl are very sensitive to weather, in particular cold temperatures.
- & They will call with their loud, high shrieking voices if concerned about intruders.
- They are highly social birds and tend to suffer when alone.
- » The guinea fowl chicks, known as keets, remain with their mother until they are big in size and old enough to fend for themselves.

Homeopathic Themes - Numididae:

In addition to the common Galliformes themes -

- » These are very social and dependent individuals who love to be in company constantly.
- They have a tremendous fear of, and aggravation from, being alone.
 - They are very dependent on their partner.
 -

Physically they may have complaints when there is a change of weather.

Galliformes - Odontophoridae New World Quails



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			3

Animal Characteristics - Odontophoridae:

- These birds are monogamous.
- ® They are restricted to the American continent.
- ® They live in large family groups.
- They are shy birds and hence not easily found by humans.

Homeopathic Themes - Odontophoridae:

- » Unlike other Galliformes types these individuals are shy.
- They could be comfortable with people they know and their immediate family groups, but are unlikely to open up easily, or to talk in any group especially if it is unfamiliar to them.
 - They are silent but also emotionally close to their partner and their families.

Galliformes - Cracidae

Chachalacas and Curassows



Speckled chachalacas



Greater currasow

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			4 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Cracidae:

- These birds are mainly arboreal and nest in trees.
- All other characteristics are similar to the Galliformes.
- Curassows are monogamous while chachalacas are polygamous.

Homeopathic Themes - Cracidae:

- ® Very similar to the general Galliformes picture and in addition they love to fly or climb as a sport.
- Curassow individuals may be very dependent on their partner emotionally but not chachalaca individuals.

Galliformes - Megapodidae Malleefowl and Brush-turkeys



Malleefowl



Brush-turkeys

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			7

Animal Characteristics - Megapodidae:

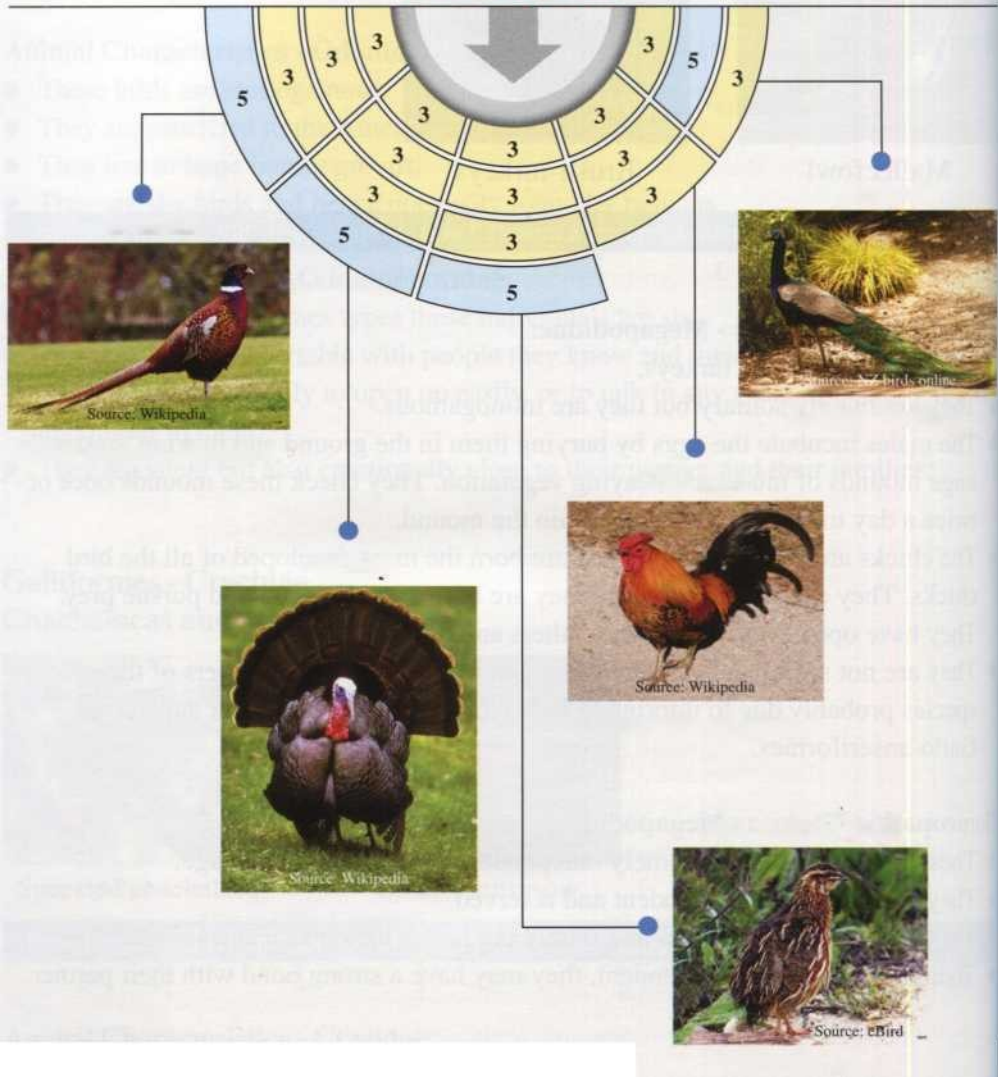
- These birds look like turkeys.
- They are mainly solitary but they are monogamous.
- The males incubate the eggs by burying them in the ground and making massively huge mounds of mud and decaying vegetation. They check these mounds once or twice a day to regulate the heat within the mound.
- The chicks are super-precocial and are born the most developed of all the bird chicks. They can even fly the day they are born as well as run and pursue prey. They have open eyes, full down feathers and developed wings.
- They are not social and yet hatchlings can recognize other members of their species probably due to imprinting behaviour as seen in the larger superorder - Gallo-anseriformes.

Homeopathic Themes - Megapodidae:

- These individuals are extremely independent from a very young age.
- They appear aloof, independent and reserved.
- They may know their group and family but prefer their space and solitude.
- Though solitary and independent, they may have a strong bond with their partner.

Galliformes

Phasianidae



Phasianidae

Animal Characteristics - Phasianidae:

- All birds in this family bear similar features to the common Galliformes, as described above.
- Some quail and partridges live in social groups consisting of 4 to 40 individuals. They do not appear to defend their territory and monogamous pair bonds can persist year-round. Old World quail may be solitary or live in small flocks (coveys).
- » In some pheasants, dominance hierarchies play an important role in organizing social structure. The hierarchy consists of individualized dominant-subordinate relationships. Males generally dominate females.

Pheasant
Ring-necked pheasant
Turkey
Wild Turkey
Domestic chicken
Chicken
Peacock
Indian Peafowl
Old world Quail
Common quail

Some of the very important birds of the Phasianidae are discussed in detail below.

Some Individual Phasianidae:

Chicken

Gallus gallus domesticus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3			6 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Chicken:

- The domestic chicken is a domesticated fowl, a subspecies of the red jungle fowl. They are omnivores. In the wild, they often scratch at the soil to search for seeds, invertebrates and even lizards, small snakes or young mice.
- Hens have a fleshy crest on their heads called a comb, or cockscomb, and hanging flaps of skin either side under their beaks called wattles. Both males and females have these wattles and combs, but in most breeds these are more prominent in the males.
 - » Hens will occasionally fly briefly when threatened or in order to explore their surroundings.
- They are gregarious birds that live together in flocks.
 - » Hens will often stay and nest in the same location. A hen will sit to incubate eggs only once her clutch is complete. Until then, she will keep on laying eggs. This quality is exploited by humans. She maintains the nest at a constant temperature and humidity, as well as turning the eggs regularly during the first part of the incubation.
- t Some hens are solitary and lay eggs alone. They fiercely guard their chicks, and brood them to keep them warm. They will lead them to food and water and continue to care for them until they are several weeks old.
- But most hens prefer to incubate and raise chicks communally. They will often try to lay in nests that already contain eggs and have also been known to move eggs from neighbouring nests into their own. Thus, the flock will end up using only a few preferred locations, rather than having a different nest for every bird.
- Individual hens in a flock will dominate the rest, establishing a "pecking order". Dominant individuals have priority access to food and nesting locations.
 - » In the domesticated context, adding new hens, especially younger birds, to an existing flock can lead to fighting and injury.
- When a rooster finds food, he may call the flock to eat by clucking. Mother hens call their chicks and encourage them to eat. Hens cluck loudly after laying an egg. They also make different warning calls.
- Roosters can be quite aggressive birds as well as loud with their crowing in the mornings.
-

This aggressive feature is exploited by humans in cock-fights meant for gambling and entertainment.

Homeopathic Themes - Chicken:

- Among all Galliform types, these individuals are hardworking and will give of their best in relation to their duties.
- ® They also have a tendency to hoard, to have sufficient resources at all times.
- ® They can be bad tempered nagging, loud and quarrelsome.
- Hierarchy is a must to follow in their groups and they respect elders while they can be rude and dominating over weaker individuals.
- They love to dress and appear attractive.
- ® They are loud and chatty coming only next to turkey individuals in their boisterousness.
- ® They are also territorial and defend their views strongly.
- » They like to announce every little thing, every little achievement, or bit of news etc
- Hence it appears that they love to gossip.
- » They therefore appear loud and naive in a way.
- Though Chicken has the numbers 3/3/3 col. 6+16, Malay chicken has the numbers 3/3/3 col. 11+16-17



Quails (Old World Quail)

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3	5		3 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Quails (Old World Quail):

- ® Quails are shy, small, round brown birds. They are difficult to spot as they hide in long grass or crops. They keep themselves hidden at all times. They are reluctant to fly when approached, preferring to creep away.
- ® Some species like the common quail and Japanese quail are migratory so that is when they will fly. They have long wings for this purpose, unlike other Galliformes.
- These birds can be loud, especially the males during rival fights and in the breeding season. But they are small and fearful birds that will run or burst into sudden flight when threatened.
- ® Female California quail typically hide their nests on the ground amid grasses or at the bases of shrubs or trees.
- ® Eggs, all hatch at the same time and the chicks can call out while still in the egg. The walnut-sized striped chicks leave the nest as soon as they are dry, and are extremely active.
-

These chicks do not have any bonds between them and are not co-ordinated as a group even though they hatch together.

Homeopathic Themes - Quails (Old World Quail):

- These individuals will be among the most scared and fearful individuals in the whole Galliform group.
- t They may appear to be strong and loud when they are in a small group, or amongst people they know well, but in any unfamiliar or new environment they will seek a safe place where they can be inconspicuous. They are very obedient and uncontroversial in a new group but assertive and clear at home or with known people.

Pheasants



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3	5		4 + 15 - 16

Animal Characteristics - Pheasants:

- These birds are Asian in origin but were introduced and are now thriving in Europe. They are also found in America.
 - They are hunted for sport.
 - They have a long tail and bright colours.
 - There is sexual dimorphism where the males have bright colours and adornments such as wattles.
- » They are timid and quickly retreat for safety. They are very wary and fearful most of the time. If startled, they can suddenly burst upwards at great speed with a distinctive wing sound.
- » The chicks are extremely precocial.
- Males will fight rivals to the death during breeding.
 - Very gregarious birds that form loose flocks. Males are polygamous and have harem of females.
- ® Females sometimes lay eggs in each others' nests or in those of other birds. The clutch size is very large with more than 18 eggs, possibly from two or more females.
- Male ring-necked pheasants may harass other ground-nesting birds, such as the grey partridge and the greater prairie-chicken.

Homeopathic Themes - Pheasants:

- » These individuals are as wary, fearful and anxious as quail with the difference that they are conspicuous in social groups by attracting attention to themselves. But as soon as there is any threat or danger, they become fearful and prefer to avoid or escape from the situation.

t They may also be restless and panicky at times of threat.

Turkey



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3	5		11 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Turkey:

- » These birds are originally from the North American continent but were introduced to Europe through Turkish traders and subsequently becoming popular in the Old World and therefore globally.
- » They are the largest birds of the Galliformes and the male, characteristically, has a long fleshy lobe (wattle) hanging from the top of its beak as well under its neck.
- ® The plumage is dark with a bronze green iridescence and the neck is bare skinned varying from red to blue to grey.
- ® These birds roost in groups.
 - Male turkeys befriend many females and display by puffing out their feathers and spreading their tails.
- ® Males gobble when they want to attract females or warn others of danger.
 - The female makes the nest and incubates alone. Her clutch is large, made up of 18 eggs.
- ®> Females congregate with their chicks and do all the rearing of the young.
- » The downy young leave their nest soon after hatching and feed themselves.
- * In the female group, hierarchy is set and stable whereas in male groups the hierarchy is ever-changing.
- ® Males will form an exclusive bachelor flock outside the breeding season.
- » During the breeding season each male will form a harem and defend it.
 - * Males are territorial and solitary.

Homeopathic Themes - Turkey:

- ® These individuals are the loudest and most territorial amongst all the Galliform types.

Peafowl



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			6 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Peafowl:

Known for their beauty these birds are grand and egoistic animals.

- » The peacock is a symbol of beauty, prosperity, royalty, love, compassion, soul, and peace.
 - The peacock's strutting and feather display has become a symbol of pride, arrogance, and vanity in many cultures.

- These grand birds like peace and harmony. Though they are communicative among themselves they are really shy and timid creatures, which get easily stressed by too much commotion or by crowds.
- » Throughout most of the year they live in small groups of the same sex or in small family groups. They show a lot of love and care between them.
- Raising peacocks domestically is time-consuming as they need a lot of room, attention and patience. They need to keep moving so they wander about in farms or zoos where they are kept in captivity.
- They like to eat bugs and insects - and basically, they love food. In captivity, they are known to like white bread. They tend to destroy flowers because they are searching for bugs among the petals. They love seeds, especially sunflower seeds, and fruit and greens. They also love worms and snakes, even venomous ones.
- ® Peafowl roost in trees but make their nests on the ground. Peahens in domestication, will hide their nests in tall grass, around shrubs.
- » Nests are shallow depressions, built in secluded places on the ground or among the low branches of trees, usually located in the undergrowth of the rainforest. They are made of sticks, leaves, and grass.
- A peahen will lay eggs once a year or several times a year, depending on how stressed she is. A happy peahen will lay more eggs, more often, while a stressed peahen may not lay any eggs at all, or one or two just once. She seldom lays more than a dozen eggs.
- An incubation period lasts 28 days although the peahen will abandon a nest if there is too much disturbance around her. She may be compelled to hide her nest from the peacock so that he does not disturb her during this time.
- She is completely devoted to her chicks, which are very vulnerable in domestication even the family cat can be a predator for baby peacocks. They are very desired by leopards and tigers. Peacocks are always on their guard against the big cats they share the habitat with.
- 9 The chicks have to be taught how to eat their food though they are able to walk and forage on their own after they hatch.
- This is a very sensitive animal on the whole with ears that are extremely sensitive to noise. Weather, noise, other animals or traffic can stress them out.
- Indian peafowl have 11 different calls, and the males are the loudest.
- They have a call that sounds like “may-awe, may-awe,” which carries for a long distance. It is usually heard in the early morning and late evening, and almost all day during the breeding season. Males can keep up their strutting and calling (during the mating season) for about 10 hours at a stretch.
- 9 In the past, they were known for crying loudly in unison, seconds before an earthquake.
- Peafowl produce loud calls especially in the breeding season. They may call at night when alarmed and neighbouring birds may call in relay-like series.
- 9 This alarm is often used to warn other peafowl and other animals in the ecosystem

when a predator, like a tiger, is lurking around!

- » The peacock's calls and restlessness at the approach of a storm has resulted in it becoming a symbol of rain. At one time peacocks were sacrificed in order to bring on the rain and to make people, animals, and the land fertile.
- ® Natural predators such as wolves, coyotes, foxes, and even hawks and large owls can prey on peafowl. They are also hunted by man because of their meat. Possums, raccoons, owls, foxes, rats, dogs and other animals hunt them too.
- » Peacocks will attack and destroy snakes.
- ® In domestication or in zoos, where they are kept with mammals they appear to show aggression towards or pick fights with mammals.
- ® Maybe this comes from an inner instinct of being alarm birds and the fact that they warn other animals of predatory quadrupeds like leopards, tigers etc.
- ® It is obvious that they do not like cats (their predators) and chase away small cats in a domestic environment since they cannot chase away big ones!
- ® Peafowl are best known for the extravagant display feathers by the male which, despite actually growing from his back, are perceived to be a tail. The "train" is in reality made up of the enormously elongated upper tail coverts. The tail itself is brown and short as it is in the peahen.
- ® In courtship displays, the cock elevates his tail, which lies under the train, thus elevating the train and bringing it forward. At the climax of this display, the tail feathers are vibrated, giving the feathers of the train a shimmering appearance and making a rustling sound.
- ® Occasionally, peafowl appear with white plumage. Although albino peafowl do exist, this is quite rare, and almost all white peafowl are not, in fact, albinos; they have a different condition called leucism, which causes an overall reduction in different types of pigment. This can result in the complete lack of coloration of their plumage, while preserving normal eye colour.
- Because the peacock struts around and shows off, humans think that he looks very proud of himself. Hence the expression "proud as a peacock"!
- ® Peacocks are polygamous.
- The peacocks that are the toughest - those that are able to survive long enough to have a really impressive train - are the ones that have the most mates and offspring. They fight for areas within the congregation to display a strong front for the peahens. Central positions are usually taken by older, dominant males, which influences mating success.
- ® They roost overnight in large groups in tall, open trees. That way they are safe from predators during the night, and the males can move among the branches.

Homeopathic Themes - Peafowl:

In addition to the general Galliformes themes, peacock individuals are distinctive in the following ways:

- ® Beauty is a very important theme. They are elegant and graceful and take pride in

their beauty and appearance. They like to dress up or maintain an image.

They desire to be conspicuous in groups or social gatherings with their loud talk, attractive, eye-catching way of dressing as well as their elegance.

They are sensitive people who can get stressed easily and need a lot of attention and care from others.

They come across as attention-seeking. This can cause a certain amount of irritation in others nearby.

They love to advise others and take up a superior position.

They can be very protective of their children or their belongings.

They may become jealous if they do not get enough attention.

Differentiating common Galliformes birds.

Phasianidae			
	Domestic Hen	Turkey	Peacock
Levels	3/3/3	3/3/3/S	3/5/3
Column	6+16	7+16	6+16
Social	Loud and talkative. Gossips, nose hierarchy.	Loud. Territorial, assertive quite social.	Proud, loud and talkative.
Need for groups	Yes.	Yes. Large groups.	Yes and like to be prominent in the group.
Degree of fear	High.	Not much. Will not give in or escape easily in a threatening situation.	High but can appear bold.
Appearance	Colours - loud, strong, contrasting.	Colours - loud, bright. Show and glamour.	Beauty and grace. Show and glamour.
Travel	Not important.	Not important.	Not important.
Partners	Observe male hierarchy in the relationship.	Partner not so important.	Partner not so important.
Aggression Confrontation	Fight vigorously with rivals if at par. Scared if higher authority so will retreat easily.	Quarrelling and loud to defend their point of view, but not physically aggressive.	Verbally confronting, a show of bravado rather than real aggression.
Responsibility	Hard working. Responsible about duties and will boast about it.	Responsible and caring.	Warning and advising others like sulphur.

Remedies of Galliformes:

Numedidae

- 1) Numida meleagris (Numi-m) - Helmeted guineafowl

Phasianidae

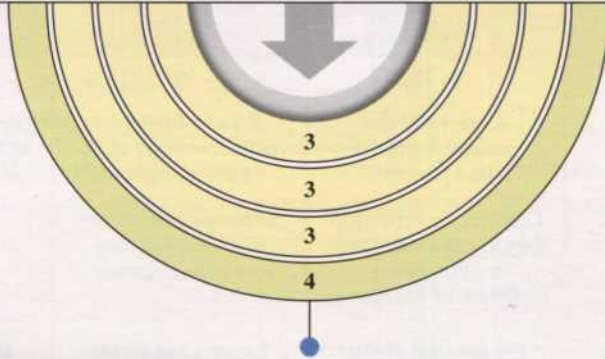
- 1) Gallus gallus domesticus (Gallu-g) - Domestic fowl
- 2) Ferrum albuminum (Ferr-alb) Embryo gallinae (Pull-g) - Chicken embryo
- 3) Gallus gallus domesticus masculinus (Gallu-g-mas) - Male chicken
- 4) Pluma galli feminae (Gallu-f-fem) - Domestic fowl female feather
- 5) Gallus gallus ovum (Gallu-g-ov) - Chicken egg
- 6) Albumen ovi galli (Gallu-g-alb) - Chicken egg white
- 7) Vitellus ovi galli (Gallu-g-vit) - Chicken egg yolk

Phasianidae		Odontophoridae	Numididae
Pheasant	Old World Quail	New World Quail	Helmeted Guinea Fowl
3/3Z3Z5	3Z3Z3Z5	3Z3Z3	3Z3Z3
4+15	3+16	3	2
Social individuals. Shy and reserved.	Always shy and prefer to be in the background.	Can be friendly in their own group of known people.	Very social. Talkative and loud. Complaining if in pain or trouble.
Group important but not always doing things together.	Group is important and they like to make bonds but not always co-ordinated with group.	Although they are shy and timid but they love to be in groups.	Group is important.
Escapes and avoids threatening situation. Always fearful.	Escapes and avoids threatening situation. Always fearful.	Escapes and avoids threatening situation. Always fearful.	Escapes and avoids threatening situation. Always fearful.
Bright colours, show and glamour are important.	Prefer dull and cryptic colours.	Prefer dull and cryptic colours.	Prefer dull and cryptic colours.
Not important.	Quite important.	Like to travel but not too far and not too long.	Not important.
Partner not so important.	Both partners are indulgent when it comes to kids.	Monogamous so partner is important.	Partner very important.
Shy and timid in these situations.	Very timid and shy. Runs away instead of fighting back.	Shy and timid in these situations.	Complain when threatened or insecure but cannot fight.
Not persistent.	Hard working but does not make a show of it.	Responsibility towards the group is important and may be seen.	Responsible as parents and dependent as children.

- 8) *Lagopus mutus* (Lagop-m) - Ptarmigan (Grouse)
- 9) *Coturnix coturnix* (Cotur-c) - Common quail
- 10) *Pavo cristatus* (Pavo-c) - Indian peafowl
- 11) *Chrysolophus amherstiae* (Chrysol-am) - Lady Amherst's pheasant
- 12) *Chrysolophus pictus* (Chrysol-p) - Golden pheasant
- 13) *Phasianus colchicus* (Phasi-c) - Ring-necked pheasant
- 14) *Syrnaticus reevesii* (Syma-r) - Reeve's pheasant
- 15) *Meleagris gallopavo* (Melea-g) - Wild turkey
- 16) *Bonasa umbellus* (Bona-u) - Ruffed grouse
- 17) *Lyrurus tetrix* (Lyrur-t) - Black grouse

Order

Opisthocomiformes



Opisthocomidae



Hoatzin

Opisthocomiformes has 1 species in 1 family. Family: Opisthocomidae (hoatzin)

Hoatzin

Ophisthocomus hoazin



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	3	4		3 + 16

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 60 - 66 cm

Avg. weight: 0.8 kg Distribution: South America

Animal Characteristics - Opisthocomiformes:

- This bird is found in the Amazon and Orinoco Basins of South America. It is a pheasant-sized bird and even look like a pheasant.
- It is known as the Stink Bird as it has a foul odour caused by the fermentation of food in its digestive system.
- Their appearance is peculiar with a blue un-feathered face, as spiky rufous crest on its head, maroon eyes and a sooty brown tail.
- Another peculiar feature is the presence of claws in two of its wing digits.
- But the most peculiar feature is the massive digestive system, which causes the sternum's size to reduce, thus causing the use of smaller muscles for flight. The large crop, which stores food, is responsible for this clumsy and compromised flight.
- Hence these birds are poor fliers and do not fly long distances at all.
- They live in trees and shrubs alongside slow-moving rivers.
- They are herbivorous, eating leaves, fruits and flowers.
- They are social and rest in groups out in the open. However, they are easily frightened and retreat into the thick cover of shrubs if disturbed or threatened.
- They move around clumsily in forest.
- They are loud and make several hoarse calls or croaks along with body and wing movements. Like the pheasant, they warn fellow group members and others of threats and intruders. They also communicate amongst themselves with these loud calls.
- They are territorial in the breeding season, which happens to be during the monsoon. Both parents will actively defend their territory and will inform others of their territorial boundaries using displays of ritual copulation, loud noises and aggressive postures.
- The nest is built near riverbanks about 6-10 ft. high in the bushes. Two to three eggs are laid and incubated and both parents care for the young.
- The young take about 2-3 months to make their first flight. Hence the claws on the wings allow for the young to clamber up trees in times of danger. Adults may plunge into the water and hide.


columns

- » Young hoatzins can live with their parents for a year or even two after maturing. During this time, they work as helpers, assisting parents with the next brood and helping to defend territory.
- » Hoatzins, like cattle, are avian ruminants in that they use bacterial fermentation in the front part of the gut to break down the vegetable material they consume. But cattle possess a rumen (specialised gut) while the hoatzin simply possesses a large crop where the fermentation takes places, giving the bird the peculiar stink and hence its popular name. They eat plants that are high in aromatic compounds. Hence, they are also known as avian cows.

Homeopathic Themes - Opisthocomiformes:


- These individuals are very similar to rooster individuals from the Galliformes, only weaker and more fearful with a need to be with a group all the time. Though they can appear bold and loud, they are the first to escape, or withdraw, when there is **al** real confrontation or threat or when they are put on the spot.
 - » They do not like to gossip or pry into other's affairs or constantly advise others, which Galliformes types love to do.
 - These individuals have foul smelling discharges, or body odour that smells like fermented food, or spoilt food.
- Remedies of Opisthocomiformes: Not available.

Order
Eurypygiformes



Eurypygidae
Sunbitterns

Rhynochetidae
Kagus


Sun bittern

Eurypygiformes has 4 species in approx, in 2 families 2 Families

[t Rhynochetidae (kagus)

- Eurypygidae (sunbitterns)

All Eurypygiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	4			

Earlier this group was considered to be part of the Gruiformes, but it has recently been moved to a new order of its own. This order is closely genetically related to the tropical birds.

Animal Characteristics - Eurypygiformes:

- Ⓜ These are moderate-sized birds.
- Ⓜ The kagu looks like a dove, but with longer legs.
 - Sunbittems look like a much shorter version of the crane.
- Ⓜ They have similar morphological characteristics to the Gruiformes, for instance, their inability to fly long distances.
- Ⓜ Both groups have powder down feathers and a display that is used appropriately but isn't at all noticeable at other times.
- Ⓜ The sunbittern has bright red, black and yellow markings on its wings and tail feathers. These are used to threaten and to warn.
- Ⓜ The kagu has a crest that is only fanned out during a display to other members of the species.

Homeopathic Themes - Eurypygiformes:

- These individuals will be shy and reserved but have very strong bonds with a select few - family or friends.
- » They will also keep their talent hidden as they do not like to advertise or show off. They will only show their efficacy when necessary.

The two groups are very different so they will be considered separately.

Individual Families:

Eurypygiformes - Rhynochetidae

Kagu

Rhynochetos Jubatus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	4			5 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 55 cm

Avg. weight: 700 g - 1.1 kg

Distribution: South west Pacific Ocean

Animal Characteristics - Rhynochetidae:

- Ⓜ These are moderate-sized birds, ground-living, ash-grey to white-coloured birds.
- Ⓜ They possess powder down feathers to keep themselves dry and insulated during extremes of temperature.
- They have a crest, which is used for display to other members of the group but is rarely noticeable when at rest.
- Ⓜ These birds have 1/3 the RBC's (red blood corpuscles) but three times the Hb

(haemoglobin) per RBC.

- » Kagus can hunt small animals in shallow waters by standing motionless, silently watching for moving prey. On observing any motion, they make a dash towards it.
- » They are monogamous and form long-term pair bonds.

Offspring may stay in parental territory for up to 6 years. They do not help to

incubate new generations of eggs or feed the young, yet it is considered

co-operative breeding because they help their parents in defending their territory.

Homeopathic Themes - Rhynochetidae:

These individuals may appear quiet, patient and calm.

- They are reserved and prefer their own space and time.

However, they want the silent presence of the group, or they may be with the group and yet be silent.

- » They will even help the group and come to their assistance when needed, or in times of threat or crisis.

- They may not like to show off their talents or achievements, but they can be quite

assertive and strong, or express their opinion and talents when needed.

Eurypygiformes - Eurypygidae

Sunbitterns

Eurypyga helias

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	4			7

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 46 - 53 cm

Avg. weight: 180-220 g

Distribution: Central and South America

Animal Characteristics - Eurypygidae:

- These birds have cryptic coloration and look like shorter, more earth-coloured cranes.
- They have long legs and plumage in colours of brown, grey, and black in a linear pattern.
- However, when they spread their wings, they exhibit a beautiful pattern consisting of a bright eyespot surrounded by vivid colours of red, yellow and black. This display is not for mating. Rather, it is used as a threat or a defence mechanism, accompanied by hissing or bowing.
- This pattern is also seen on the tail to frighten off predators.
- They are solitary, or found in pairs, not social. Hence, they are difficult to find in

the wild.

9 Mostly quiet, they make a mechanical rattling sound.

- They catch prey with a lightning strike, using their long neck and spear-like bill.

- Nests are shallow cups made of sticks, mud and decaying vegetation.

9 The chicks are precocial yet both parents tend to them, never leaving the nest unattended.

They take turns to protect and feed the chicks during the first couple of weeks. After that, the chicks are left alone while the parents hunt for food. They remain in the nest for several weeks.

- These birds use bait to lure their prey and then strike within striking distance. This behaviour has been observed in captive sunbitterns.

Homeopathic Themes - Eurypygidae:

9 These individuals are quiet and reserved. They are loners, or they prefer to be just with their partner or a close friend. They form few bonds yet the ones they have are very strong.

- They prefer to keep a safe distance, particularly if they feel threatened.

9 They may also like to appear harsh, rude, or strong, when actually, they are just trying to protect themselves from any threat or confrontation.

9 They can appear meek or quiet but if they need to, for example in defence or to get something, they will show their strength, totally surprising everyone.

9 They may like bright colours, or flashy designs and patterns.

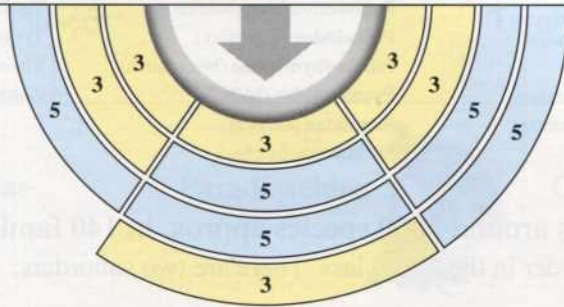
9 They are very quick, smart and efficient in their actions.

- Their efficacy, beauty and talent are hidden and only revealed when required.

Remedies of Eurypygidiformes: Not available.

Order

Passeriformes



Source: Wikipedia



Source: iStockphoto



Source: Wikimedia commons



Source: National Audubon Society



Source: eBird



Source: Birds and blooms.com



Source: Wikipedia



Source: eBird

House crow

Bluejay

Northern cardinal

Great tit

Atlantic canary

House sparrow

Common blackbird

Barn swallow

Passeriformes family Aegithalidae (long-tailed tits) Aegithinidae (juncos) Alaudidae (larks)
 Artamidae (wood swallows) Atrichomithidae (scrub birds) Bombycillidae (waxwings) Campephagidae (cuckoo shrikes)
 Cardinalidae (cardinals, grosbeaks) Certhiidae (treecreepers) like nuthatch Chloropseidae (leafbirds) like bulbul and fairy bird.
 Cinclidae (dippers)
 Cinclosomatidae (quail-thrushes)
 Cisticolidae (cisticolas) like warblers

Climacteridae (Australian treecreepers)
Colluricinclidae (shrike-thrushes,
Pitohuis) like thrush
Corcoracidae (apostlebird)
Corvidae (crows, ravens, jays)
Cotingidae (cotingas, bellbirds, becards)
Dicaeidae (flowerpeckers)
Dicuridae (drongos)
Emberizidae (buntings, sparrows) Estrildidae (estrildid finches)
Falcunculidae (shrike-tits) Fringillidae (true finches) Hirundinidae (swallows, martins) Hypocoliidae (hypocolius) Icteridae
(orioles, blackbirds)
Irenidae (fairy-bluebirds) Laniidae (shrikes)
Maluridae (fairy-wrens, grasswrens) Melanocharitidae (berrypeckers) Meliphagidae (honeyeaters)
Menuridae (lyrebirds)
Mimidae (mockingbirds, thrashers) Motacillidae (wagtails, pipits)

Muscicapidae (Old World flycatchers) Nectariniidae (sunbirds)
 Neosittidae (sittellas)
 Oriolidae (Old World orioles, figbird) Orthonychidae (logrunners) Pachycephalidae (whistlers) Paradisaeidae (birds of paradise)
 Pardalotidae (pardalotes)
 Paridae (tits, chickadees, titmice) Parulidae (New World warblers) Passeridae (true sparrows)
 Petroicidae (Australian robins) Peucedramidae (olive warbler) Picathartidae (rockfowl) Pipridae (manakins) Polioptilidae
 (gnatcatchers) Pomatostomidae (babblers) Prunellidae (accentors) Ptilonorhynchidae (bowerbirds) Pycnonotidae (bulbuls)
 Regulidae (kinglets) Sittidae (nuthatches)
 Sturnidae (starlings) Sylviidae (Old World warbk Thraupidae (tanagers) Timaliidae (babblers) Troglodytidae (wrens) Turdidae
 (thrushes) Tyrannidae (tyrant flycatche Vireonidae (vireos) Zosteropidae (white-eyes)

Passeriformes has around 5000 species approx, in 140 families.

This is the largest order in the Aves class. There are two suborders:

Passeri

- ® There are over 4,000 birds in this suborder.
- » They have a complex set of four muscles in their voice box, or syrinx, which allows these songbirds to make complex songs and calls.
- ® The birds in this suborder can also learn songs; they do so by listening to other birds in their species.

Tyranni

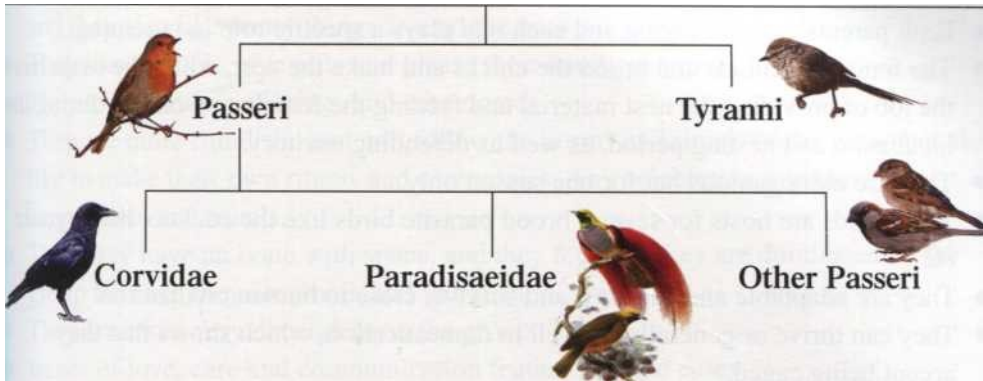
- ® Made up of over 1,000 species of tropical birds most of which are found in South America.
- » The birds in this suborder also have songs, but they don't learn them. They are born knowing their songs.

For all practical purposes, we will not go into detailed classification of further families. This is because they are so very similar in their behaviour that it is difficult to differentiate them thematically.

However, some distinct groups have been made by us, which cover most Passeris. I

The family Paradisaeidae (Bird-of-paradise) are closely related and were first put under family Corvidae, suborder Passeri, in the order Passeriformes. However, I homeopathically, we have moved the entire family Paradisaeidae to a group by I itself.

Passeriformes



AH Passeriformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	5			
3	3	5	5		
3	5	5	3		

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: short tailed pygmy tyrant - 6.5 cm,
largest are raven from corvid family - 70 cm

Avg. weight: 4.2 g to 1.5 kg

Distribution: Found Worldwide

Animal Characteristics - Passeriformes:

- All are small birds with a few exceptions like the Corvidae.
- The foot of a passerine has three toes directed forward and one toe directed backward called a “hallux”. This arrangement is called the anisodactyl arrangement. It enables passerines to perch upon vertical surfaces, such as trees and cliffs. The toes have no webbing or joints.
- They have a well-developed syrinx, which allows them to sing complex melodious songs and hence they are called songbirds. It is the male who mainly sings the songs and the female in most species will join in and together, they sing a duet.
- Birds of the suborder Passeri can even learn new songs, along with inherent ones, while the suborder Tyranni can only sing inherent songs. Some birds of the order Passeri can also imitate the natural songs of other birds or human-made sounds like horns, etc.
- Clear sexual dimorphism is seen in these birds.
- The males have bright beautiful colours, and some have crests to attract females.
- Birds of this family are very hardworking and the most elaborate of nest makers.

The nest is always deep and cup-shaped and weaver birds make beautiful hanging nests.

» Both parents are very caring and each one plays a specific role in parenting.

- The females incubate and brood the chicks and make the nest, while the male has the job of providing the nest material and feeding the female and chicks during the incubation and nesting period, as well as defending territory.

- They are monogamous but for one season only.

® These birds are hosts for several brood parasite birds like the cuckoo, honeyguide etc.

- They are adaptable and can stay, and survive, close to human civilization.

- They can thrive or generally do well in domestication, which shows that they accept being caged.

® Their clutch size is large (1-14 eggs).

® Chicks are altricial and nidicolous and require extensive parental care.

9> These birds are gregarious outside the breeding season and territorial during breeding.

® They can fly well but are mostly non-migratory. Some, like the swallow, make migrations but they are not as long as those of the seabirds.

- These birds exhibit a symbiotic relationship with ants. They sit on the ground, spreading their wings so that the ants can climb up and dress their wings to eat parasites and small mites, keeping the bird clean. This is called 'Anting'. Some even follow ants to find their food.
- Females of the Passeriformes feign injury and males send alarm calls to the group when attacked by predators.

Homeopathic Themes - Passeriformes:

® Passeriformes birds belong to the third level predominantly. Here is the theme of finding one's personal identity and also one's place in the group. The conflict of my space and independence versus my dependence on the group is a major conflict in these individuals.

» They are constantly trying to maintain this fine balance between their independent free side and their dependent vulnerable side.

®> These individuals have a feeling of being small, weak and vulnerable and therefore needing the group, family or friends.

» They often give in to a group's authority in return for the safety they get from belonging to the group. This makes them feel very suffocated, caged and restricted

- They are individuals who will accept restrictions, boundaries, domination, limitations but not without a grudge and this results in pathology for most cases. They often speak about not having the freedom or free will to do as they want or please.

® These individuals are very lively, bubbly, and cheerful. They love simple jobs, domestic duties and are extremely detailed, meticulous, immaculate and

hardworking.

- » They love having a home, small, cozy and well-decorated. They love bright colours and they also like pretty things around the house.
- They like to cook, give gifts and please their family or group.
- They love family gatherings and ceremonies.
- They are quite ritualistic and will follow the norms and rituals of the group but also like to make their own rituals and ceremonies. Any celebration must involve ceremonies and rituals.
- They may have an issue with space, and they feel that they are dominated by the group because they are small, and will give in.
- They are often very dependent on the group.
- Issues of love, care and communication feature in these cases.
- Travel is associated with their home, going somewhere and returning back home.
- They mention a need to return to their home or to their routine as they love their safety zone and their everyday routine gives them a sense of security. Yet they need some 'me' time in the day as well. This 'me' time is very important for them.
- They love singing, or listening to music, dancing, writing poetry, making sketches or some craft.
- This kind of art and communication is not at the level of performance and skill as expressed by individuals at level 5, yet they do need to express themselves as well as enjoy changes in routine that can make them feel special with a sense of freedom having done it. Hence in Passeriformes, though their predominant level is 3, there is a strong capacity for level 5.
- They love to be extremely good at their tasks or whatever they take in hand and can challenge their own skills and working efficacy (capacity 5) but they would not challenge and push boundaries of the group, as they accept it and love to stay within the group's boundaries (predominant 3).

We had initially put all songbirds in 3.3.3 but having experienced several cases of the Passeriformes we have noticed a certain strength and great capacity in them - in their own way, they constantly take up challenges as well as showing a tendency to overdo it. Passeriformes are amongst the most evolved birds with a most developed syrinx to create melodious voices. They can also make the most perfect cup shaped nests, weavers also belong to the Passeriformes.

Hence, they have great capacity. This is what made us change the numbers of the Passeriformes to 3.3.5.

The individual Passeriform bird characteristics and their respective homeopathic themes are mentioned below in their alphabetical order. We have not followed the chronological order of columns in this section.

Common Passeri birds in chart form.

I Family	Bird	Animal characteristics	Homeopathic themes	Column ?
Aegithalidae	Long-tailed Tits	Social, gregarious birds living in flocks. Non-territorial, allow other species to come close to their nests. Co-operative breeding.	Friendly, warm and always need a group. Though chatty, they do not have strong views and easily adjust, adapt to and accept what the rest want.	2-3
Alaudidae	Larks - Skylark	Territorial and solitary breeders. Feign injury when predator approaches and makes alarm calls. Cryptic plumage serves as camouflage and provides protection from predators. Nests are on ground, excavated holes. Their elaborate calls have inspired poetry and literature. Calls are made during flight, which requires strength. If predator approaches in flight, bird sings even louder, which exhibits its strength and dissuades the predator. The louder the call - the stronger the bird and hence they sing louder and louder even if exhausted.	A need to defend their individuality and stand their ground. They are reserved and prefer their own space from time to time. Must show they are strong, even though they don't feel so within. They feel this protects them and keeps their individuality.	13
Bombycillidae	Waxwings	Make erratic movements and wander extensively instead of restricting themselves to a	Very mild individuals when it comes to protecting themselves or standing their ground.	1-2





Cedar waxwing

region.

Take nest material from \ other nests.

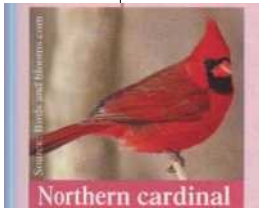
Do not defend the territory but attacks intruders. However, these incidences are rare.

Gregarious when not in breeding season. Silky plumage and ring-winged tips- resembles sealing wax.

However very chatty and friendly, easy-going
Not as hardworking as other Passeriformes.

Cardi-
nalidae

Cardinals



Northern cardinal

Thick bill, prominent crest and red hue in plumage. Males are brilliant red and keep this plumage even in winter.

Breathtaking appearance. Very social, found in large flocks and also with other bird species.

But males are very territorial, angry and will spend hours fighting a rival or intruder.

If a cardinal is calm the crest lies flat. If agitated i it is tall and peaked. Female has more elaborate song, which is unusual for Passseriformes.

Males are dutiful and protective fathers. During this time of caring his plumage turns dull like that of the female.

Like to dress up conspicuously in bright colours especially red. Clear priorities and demarcations in their life. At work that is what they concentrate on. When at play, they are vivid, bright party animals. Can be very mild and friendly and social but when they feel any threat to their individuality, they can get highly vocal and aggressive about it.

11+16

Corvidae American
(Crows) Crow

Largest of the Passerines. Considered to be most intelligent of the birds.

Intelligent. Aggressive. Nagging.

All crows
11-17



House crow



Northwestern crow

North-western crow
 Rook
 Eurasian jackdaw
 Carrion crow
 Hooded crow

Opportunistic, omnivorous feeders. Aggressive and will mob other raptors, other corvids, dogs and cats fearlessly.

Easily steal food or use various intelligent methods to get food around human civilization.

Young remain with parents for too long and learn many skills. Sharp memory - where owners have hidden food so they can steal and hoard it themselves. Great memory of where they hoard their own food.

Can learn new tricks, words and even remember faces.

Known to use tools to get their food.

Adaptable, and know how to find their way out.

Combination of high and low self-esteem. Themes of cult, black magic and negative things.

Vengeful.

Theme with the group- You think I am disgusting and no good but I'm smart and intelligent and will get back at you. I will outsmart all of you.

Strong feeling of ugly, dirty, not good.

Alternatively, a very strong group feeling and desires to be part of a large group for the advantage of group strength. People are ganging up on me.

Ambitious.

Fear being thrown out of the group. Feeling of disgust. Collecting and stealing.

Hoarding. Sharp memory.

Loud and demanding.

Possessive.



Ravens have similar behaviour to crows but are solitary and hence can be mobbed by crows and other smaller birds. They are graceful and acrobatic while flying in the air.

Raven individuals have theme of grandeur and elegance. They are graceful in their movements and postures.

They are fastidious individuals and solitary. Partner is important.

They court very early and have monogamous bonds.

Nests are very well made and neatly lined.

Magpies and Jays have similar behaviour to crows.

Most themes of Corvidae are present in Magpie and Jay, however feeling of disgust is less and the outcast feeling is weaker.

They are intelligent; use tools sometimes; love collecting things; hiding them; storing them; mob other predators; learn new tricks and have a sharp memory.

They can be nagging in their behavior and hence people avoid them.

They are however brighter in colour with contrasts of white (as in magpies) and bright blues as in jays and bluejays.

They feel - I am smart and can make my way out.

Collecting, hoarding and stealing and possessiveness not as intense as in crows.

Corvidae

Magpie
Eurasian
Jay
Blue Jay



7+15-17
6+15-17

Emberizidae

Buntings
(American
Sparrow)
Juncos,

Monogamous, but extra copulation also seen. Territorial during breeding season.

Similar to the thrushes and hierarchy is an important issue in these individuals.

6

Towhees



Males take care of young more than females.

Build nests in dense bushes so cannot be found easily.

Hierarchy within flocks. Diurnal.

Fringillidae Finches

- Canary
- Golden Finch
- European
- Greenfinch
- Eurasian
- Siskin
- Linnet
- Common
- Rose Finch
- Chaffinch
- Brambling

Monogamous

Gregarious but solitary in breeding season. Some kept in cages as pets.

Sedentary with exceptions- Eurasian Siskin migrates in winter. Hierarchy in flocks (Eurasian Siskin).

Chirpy, singing all the time. Aggressive during the breeding season. Live in places which have strong seasonal variations.

Hence search extensively for food in winter or travel in winter.

Talkative but mild talking. My freedom v/s my dependence Mild, soft and sweet therefore easily overpowered and feel people take advantage of them. I want to do what I wish to do, and not what others want me to do.

Like groups. Physically - weather change of, agg. Desire for travel is more than other Passeriformes.

1-3



Finch

Hierarchy in groups. Nests close together even during breeding season.

Need to be close to people and groups, strong hierarchy within groups.

3



Allofeeding.
 Gregarious outside breeding season. Acrobatic feeder. Extremely active birds. Migrate if necessary, in groups.

Helping others in the group.
 Acrobatic and good balance.
 Restless and extremely active.
 Talkative and active in groups.
 May love travel too.

Finch

Canary



Sing all the time. Gregarious and tolerant in the wild but can be aggressive in a cage. Easy domestication. Wild canaries are gregarious and only territorial around the nest, but domestic canaries do not prefer cage-mates and show solitary behavior.

Similar to the finch family (see above) but here there is constant talking.
 Loves bright yellow colour.
 Mild.
 Love groups but can feel intimidated by close ones and then need 'me time.'
 Domestic canary individuals may be mild and easily- dominated but desire to fight back or have suppressed feelings of anger.

2

Finch

House Finch



Similar themes to Finch family (see above). Rapid songs and chirping.

Same themes as finch family (see above). In a group, quite chatty but no need for constant communication as in canary.
 Does not need people all the time and lacks the immense hierarchy of Eurasian Siskin.

1-2



Finch of Gala pagos

Vampire ground finch

These birds are called Vampire because they pick parasites from

These people are selfish and feel helpless-incapable

1-2+17

 <p>Vampire finch</p>		<p>Boobies feathers but then, peck into the boobie skin with their sharp beaks to draw blood for nutrition. They also steal eggs and feed on them.</p>	<p>of attaining targets. Hence resort to stealing, taking from others or harming others to their own advantage. They give off a parasitic feel.</p>	
<p>Hirundinidae</p>	<p>All Swallows and Martins</p>	<p>These birds make well-balanced nests on roofs. Feed on insects - on the wing and are efficient aerialists.</p>	<p>Swiftness. Multi-tasking. Balancing and juggling a lot of tasks and activities efficiently.</p>	<p>10</p>
 <p>European barn swallow</p>		<p>Flight is fast and rapid when chasing prey. Males are the most hardworking of all Passeriformes and both parents are over-indulgent while caring for chicks. These birds cannot endure captivity and will not mate in captivity. Territorial during breeding season. Chicks show slowest development of all Passerines.</p>	<p>Acrobatic and good at balancing. Sporty individuals. Overdoing for the family. Tremendous need for freedom - desire for intense activity to feel free. Desire for travel, picnics or taking short breaks. Children needing these remedies may be quite dependent on their parents.</p>	
<p>Mimidae</p>	<p>Mocking Birds Thrashers Tremblers</p>	<p>Dull grey appearance but with bright red or yellow iris. Physical characteristics similar to other Passeriformes except they sing endlessly and persistently, even at night. Loud penetrating songs with varied repertoire and also imitate other birds, even dogs, frogs</p>	<p>Small but strong individuals. Loud, vivacious and overpowering. Constant talking and communicating, annoying when they complain. Territorial and defensive individuals. Stubborn. Good at learning and</p>	<p>14+15</p>

-2+17



Northern
mockingbird

0



White wagtail

+15



and human whistles. Can harass intruders in their territory with their calls. Steal fish from Booby chicks and feeds on small invertebrates. They run rather than fly. Their defense is their loud sound. Noisy and aggressive birds in their defense.

imitating others.
Opportunistic.

Motacillidae

Wagtails
Long-claws
Pipits

Strongly migratory. Territorial, will defend their territories. Long tail affects manoeuvrability. They wag their tails up and down during foraging. Monogamous but extra pair copulation seen. Some species gregarious, some solitary. Roost communally, sometimes with other species. Pipits are well known for their song flights.

Same as thrush individuals with a strong desire to travel. 6+15



Muscicapidae
Old World
Flycatchers

Nightingale
Rock
Thrushes
European and
Magpie
Robin
Flycatcher
Bluethroat
Common
Redstart
Scrub

Insectivorous - stay calmly on a perch, waiting for insects and then perform rapid rallies to catch them. Generally quiet and non-aggressive but will mob intruders, even as large as raptors and make loud calls to shoo them away.

Solitary. Shy, not very communicative. Talented but wants to hide it - People would take advantage of me or have expectations of me if I exposed my talent. Restriction as if in a cage.

4



Muscicapidae

Nightingale *Also see above* Known for beautiful melodious song at dawn and late at night.

Talented but wants to hide it.
Night aggravation.
Also see above

4



Muscicapidae

European Robin These birds prefer to be mostly solitary but are quite loud if they need to communicate. Generally small, frail and quiet-looking, they can be strong when it comes to protecting their territory during the breeding season. They can drive larger birds and even raptors away.

Very quiet and need their space.
They are quite solitary.
Strong-willed.
Can defend their position or their territory.

4 +
16



Small and shy but can become strong if they need to defend themselves.

Oriolidae

Orioles
Figbirds



Orioles are solitary, while Figbirds live in flocks. Both groups sit quietly, motionless in the trees unlike other Passeriformes.

Both have bright yellow plumage.

Love sunbathing or dust bathing.

Choose nesting sites around aggressive species of birds for protection.

Mild and quiet individuals. Also reserved and timid or quiet and inconspicuous in a group. Hardly voice their opinion and prefer to be around strong individuals or more vociferous ones so that they can take protection or advantage of their strength. They may like yellow colour.

2-3

Paridae
Tits

Blue Tit
Great Tit
Chicaka-
Titmice



Active, noisy, vocal and social. Most intelligent after Corvids and Parrots.

Very practical birds that use anything and everything for their nests, omnivorous and will eat everything.

Short flights and rapid wing beats.

Social dominance depends on loudness and quality of singing.

Intelligent, sharp. I am small but I am intelligent and practical and will find my way out. Can find solution to things. Love problem solving and puzzles and also very active. Very vocal and quick to express what they feel. Portrays smartness and practicality as opposed to strength.

7

**Passeri-
dae
Sparrow**

House Sparrow



Gregarious, breed in colonies except for Great Sparrow (solitary).

Hierarchy within the flock.

Monogamous but polygamy and extra pair copulation happens.

Aggressive, takes over nests of other birds. May even kill nestlings. Highly adaptable - lives close to human civilizations all over the world.

I am small but tough.
Difficult situation, but will make my way out of it.
Tough and resilient.
Won't give up.

I am bold and can survive in any condition.
Lively and bubbly.

8

Ploceidae

Buffalo Sparrow, Typical, and Widow weavers



Weave nests very finely hence the name. Sparrow Weavers can build apartment nests in which multiple pairs roost together.

Monogamous, while some are polygamous. In monogamous species, both parents share duties.

In polygamous only females take care of the young.

Highly gregarious and breed in colonies, chirping incessantly. Courtship display in Jackson Widow takes place in an arena after mating after which female goes back to nest and there is no further contact with the male.

Very chatty, active and on their toes all the time.

Immense activity can look like swallow but the latter are stronger personalities vis a vis authority. Love to make, or build, or possess beautiful homes. May like weaving, knitting or craft as a hobby and may need to do it to relieve stress.

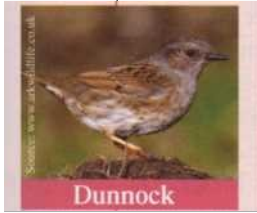
Very social individuals who love to be with people all the time.

9

or
9+15

Prunelli- dae

Accentors
Dunnocks
(fat sparrow)



Seen in mountainous regions and high altitudes only. Short altitudinal movements in winter from colder higher altitudes to the lower regions.

They remain close to the ground when foraging or escaping. They are not purely monogamous and show all kinds of breeding tendencies from polygyny to polyandry or even polygynandry where there are several males and females breeding together.

Love for high altitudes, colder and mountainous regions. Absence of a desire for a deep bond with their partner.

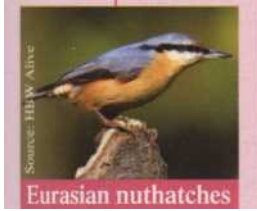
Can be quite adaptable to any situation.

Shy, secretive people. Like to stay hidden, not being in focus.

5

Sittidae

Nuthatches



Forage in flocks with other birds such as Chickadees.

Store food for adverse conditions.

Red-breasted Nuthatch excavates nest in a tree trunk, while other nuthatches use existing hole or old Woodpecker's nest. Lines nest with resin to keep predators away. Territorial.

Their name comes from their ability to crack a nut by wedging it in a crevice and then hacking it.

Huddle closely in winters when they roost communally.

They are vocal.

Their nests are cup-shaped and small in diameter.

Vocal and social individuals who can protect their own opinions and views in a group.

Like to hoard or store reserves for future. Well organised - will always think of the future and work accordingly.

Home means a lot to them and they decorate it. It is well-equipped and secure in every way. Love cuddling up with loved ones. Prefer to be cozy and prefer small and quaint spaces to large open spaces when choosing a home.

7

Sturnidae

Common Mynah
Mynah Bird
Starlings



Fly in large murmurations of noisy flocks.
Chatter continuously. Imitate sounds of other birds.
Gregarious, forms flocks, which can include birds of other species.
Lays eggs in other's nests. Aggressive - steals nest sites of other birds.
Territorial and defensive.

Talking- tremendous need for communication.
Talking loudly. Tough and resilient. Need for large groups. Taking care of family. Complaining and constantly talking about symptoms. Aggressive, will fight for what is theirs. Quick learners and can imitate well.

6
2+1

Sylviidae

Warblers
Babblers
Blackcaps
and
Parrotbills



Mainly insectivorous birds (also feed on berries) but the black cap being predominantly frugivorous feeds on mistle-toe berries.
Territorial male establishes and protects his territory with loud singing.
Migratory over small distances. Melodious and complex songs, and hence they are also called mock-nightingales.
Black-caps can spot alien eggs easily and also have different clutches in every season making it difficult for a brood parasite like a cuckoo to mimic their eggs.
The Black - cap is a very important migratory bird in that it

Loud, expressive and assertive.
Vigilant and intelligent. It is not so easy to take advantage of them even though they may appear naive and friendly. They have a good sight for picking faults or discrepancies.
At the moment we cannot understand the i mistle-toe and cancer connection in the homeopathic reflection of this remedy but maybe provings or time will tell us what it means.

6-9

is responsible for the pollination and therefore spread of the cancer - remedy mistletoe. It is also a strongly territorial bird defending itself at feeders against other birds.

Troglodytidae

Winter Wren
Marsh Wren
Eurasian Wren, etc.



Very small birds but very loud - long and complex sounds. Smaller wrens, like Winter Wren, are extremely secretive, while larger wrens are gregarious, extrovert and boisterous, they join other birds in flocks.

Can even destroy eggs of other bird species.

Polygamy and polyandry.

Forage in dark areas and crevices, hence the name troglodytes - means cave dwellers. Live in small holes and build dome-shaped nests.

Marsh Wren makes 25 nests to confuse a predator with respect to where the babies are. Wrens are secretive and rarely come out. Disappear into dense vegetation if disturbed. They are very fast and manoeuvre themselves well in dense habitats.

Talkative.
Feeling of tremendous vulnerability, can appear fragile but can be loud when complaining about their symptoms or when asserting themselves.

I am small and weak, and people take advantage of me.

Sometimes looks a bit like the rodent due to hiding, needing small dark spaces, constantly withdrawing and vulnerability.

3+16

Turdidae/
Thrush

Song
Thrush
American
Robin

Medium-sized birds, bigger than finches, colour not so vivid, generally grey or brown.
Melodious song involving rich phrases and clear notes.
Strongly territorial.
Migratory.

Territorial.
Solitary.
Quiet, silent.
Independence.
Focus on me and the group.
I need my own time and my space.
Can stay with a group but enjoys solitude.

6



Turdidae

! American
Robin (*Also
see above*)

Unrelated to European Robin, which is a Muscicapid.
This is a migratory bird.
Forages solitarily in the day but assembles in large flocks at night.
It is the first one to sing at dawn.

Like all thrush individuals, these are strong and can stand their ground.
Prefer their space and solitude when at work but may like partying and meetings after a day's work.
Like travelling and prefer to travel alone.
Physically - aggravation at dawn or aggravation on waking.

6

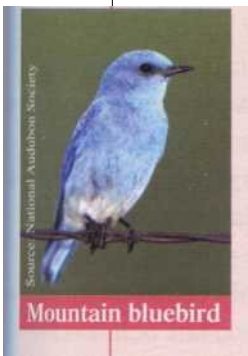
Turdidae Blackbird



Loud melodious singing.
Monogamous for the entire life.

Fighting for their opinion. 6
Feistiness is marked along with other qualities of thrush. Strong bonds with partner.

Turdidae Mountain Bluebird



Blue-coloured, solitary birds in the mountains of Eurasia.
Females pay more attention to a good nest site than to an attractive male.

5
They have their own strong opinion like thrush, but milder and silent. Unlike Turdus merula who can be loud and assertive. Love for height, solitude and blue colour.
Pragmatic - will not be taken in by appearances.

Passeriformes

Paradisaeidae

Paradisaeidae (Birds of paradise)

Paradisaeidae has 42 species.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	3	5	5		11

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 15 - 44 cm

Avg. weight: 50 - 430 g

Distribution: Eastern Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Eastern Australia

Animal Characteristics - Paradisaeidae:

- This group of birds, also known as birds-of-paradise, physically resemble the corvids so for this reason, they were originally placed in the same group as the corvids. But now they have been placed in an exclusive family called the Paradisaeidae, under the order Passeriformes.
- * These birds are exclusively found on the island of Papua New Guinea, Eastern Australia and Eastern Indonesia. Their habitat is highly restricted. They are mostly found in rainforest habitat, swamps and tropical forests. Several species have been recorded in coastal mangroves. Most of them are solitary tree dwellers. The southernmost species, the paradise riflebird of Australia, lives in sub-tropical and temperate wet forests.
- Their diet mainly consists of fruit, but some species also eat invertebrates.
- * Birds-of-paradise range in size from the king bird-of-paradise at 50 g and 15 cm | (5.9 in) to the curl-crested manucode bird, which is long at 44 cm (17in) and 430gJ
- » These birds are best known for their plumage, especially males, which have *extended and elaborate feathers from their beaks, wings, tails or heads*.
- Young males have female-like plumage and *it* takes them around 7 years to develop adult plumage. This early, unattractive plumage provides young males with protection from predators and also decreases competition with other adult males. Hence sexual maturity is attained late.
- They have a wide range of breeding systems. Most birds are polygamous and sexually dimorphic, with the males being extremely vibrant, adorned with special feathers. The females on the other hand are generally drab. Males have pigmented bare skin or ornaments such as colored wattles, legs and feet, which act as a specific social signal and is used in the courtship display to attract a mate. Rarely, a few species are monomorphic and these are obviously monogamous species,

e.g. the manucode and paradise crows.

- Frugivorous species are more social than the insectivorous species, which are obviously more solitary and territorial. (Insectivores, like carnivores, need to hunt and are faced with competition. Effective predators need silence hence they are more solitary. Herbivores and frugivores do not have this problem as they are not actively hunting, merely eating plants. Greater numbers also protect the latter, as some can be vigilant while others feed, sounding the alarm at any sign of danger. Hence these are always social).
 - They have an elaborate mating ritual, using a lek-type of mating system (seen in Galliformes) and certain species have ritualized mating through dances (Cicinnurus and Parotia).
 - Display in the lekking system ranges from being solitary and non-territorial, to communal lekking where there is a hierarchy of the alpha occupying a central position, which facilitates his selection by the female.
 - In true lekking species, males display in a tight cluster and their leks tend to be distantly spaced, long-lived, and traditional.
 - Polygamous species occupy a mating area and create a visual marker by clearing the area of leaves and debris. They produce a wide range of calls and sounds to attract the female.
- I • Sexual selection has resulted in the development of elaborate plumage, male vocalization and complex courtship dances.
- I» Courtship in monogamous species is simple whereas complex courtship displays are seen in polygamous species.
- Nests are built of soft materials such as leaves, ferns and tendrils on a tree fork.
 - The nest is built by both the sexes in monogamous species, whereas in polygamous species only females built the nests. They are solitary nesters.
 - The female lays around one or two eggs, chicks (altricial) lack feathers when they are born and are dependent on their parents to feed them.
 - They are solitary birds, which only come together to mate.

Homeopathic Themes - Paradisacidae:

I» These individuals have themes and desires similar to all Passeriformes.

- I • They can be social, love groups but can be very hierarchical in a group as well as very private despite their extrovert nature. In a group, they are quite competitive and need to show their talent or presence.
- I • They are often people who love art in any form, liking colours and contrasts in particular, with a great aesthetic sense.
- Though they love to show off or to be prominent, it is only within their small group or little world.
- They are not so open to travel, exploring new ventures or trying our new revolutionary things. They are content to remain in their small groups, or community, happy with simple desires and a matching lifestyle, not that ambitious or adventurous and yet they have a distinct need for show, glamour, and colour within their limited world. This need may sometimes feel a bit too much, too extravagant or loud.

* If they go too far, or go overboard, it can sometimes feel insecure and like they have over done it.

® There are 39 species in all but no available remedies as yet. We hope to explore these birds further together with their columns in our next edition.

As already mentioned, these magnificent birds are limited to the small Australasian region, they are difficult to spot and their individual characteristics are little known for their homeopathic interpretation. The remedies of this group are unavailable at the moment. Proving of these remedies once available will help us come to individual homeopathic themes.

Individual Paradisaeidae:

Macgregor's Bird of Paradise

Macgregoria pulchra



Animal Characteristics - Macgregor's Bird of Paradise:

- The most peculiar feature of this bird is its monogamy and fidelity to feeding and roosting sites year in, year out.
- Despite such a strong attraction to a site, its mild disposition means it will not strongly defend its territory.
- A noisy bird, it lacks the splendid plumage of the 'birds of paradise' species.

Homeopathic Themes - Macgregor's Bird of Paradise:

- These individuals are friendly, mild, non-confrontational and will stick to whatever they are used to.
- They like to cling to either people or places or routines that they are familiar with.

Black Sickle Bill

Epimachus fastuosus



Animal Characteristics - Black Sickle Bill:

- This beautiful bird has an extremely long tail and it is the largest plumed of all birds-of-paradise. It is a highly ornate species with its sickle-shaped long tail and the plumage appears black but shows green and blue iridescent colour in sunlight.

Superb Bird of Paradise

Paradisaea superba



Animal Characteristics - Superb Bird of Paradise:

- This is a strongly sexually dimorphic species wherein the male has a strikingly iridescent colourful breast shield, which is erected during the courtship display. The

extraordinary courtship display is a striking feature of this bird.

- The male establishes a territory and performs this spectacular display.
- The species is polygamous, and the female is responsible for building the nest, incubation and the breeding of the young.

Red **Bird of Paradise**

[*Paradisaea rubra*]



Animal **Characteristics** ^**Red Bird of Paradise:**

- » The males have an elongated train of glossy red feathers, hence its name.
- » Courtship display is performed in a communal lek where multiple males gather and perform the display. The lek is usually located on a large tree where the upper branches are bare. The display is performed in three stages.

Wilson's **Bird of Paradise**

[*Cicinnurus respublica*]



I Animal **Characteristics** - **Wilson's Bird of Paradise:**

- I » This colourful bird has a yellow cape, a turquoise blue crown, green breasts and spiraling tail feathers.
- i • It performs a very subtle courtship display in an arena, exhibiting its attractive breast shield accompanied with songs and calls, but there is no specific dancing ritual. The male's display of feathers, breast and colourful plumage is sufficient.

Blue **Bird of Paradise**

[*Paradisomis rudolphi*]

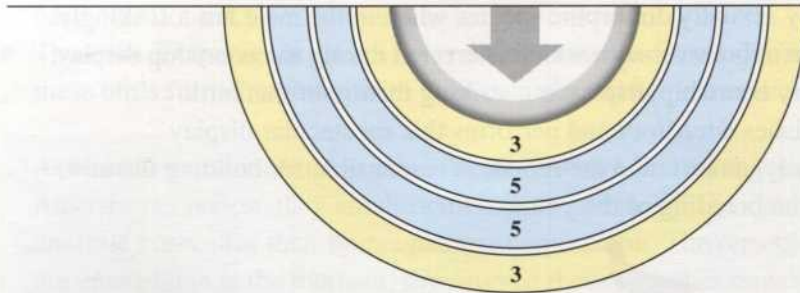


Animal **Characteristics** -**Blue Bird of Paradise:**

- I • This bird of paradise has a stunning blue colour on its wings, back and tail. It has an ivory-coloured bill and white rings around the eyes.
- I* This species has a communal lekking system where several males compete. However, within the large lek area, each male has his own little display arena.
- I • Found in the canopy of the forest, this bird chiefly eats fruit.

Passeriformes

Corvidae



Corvidae has 120 species.

Passeriformes - Corvidae Crows

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		12 - 17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 21.5 - 65 cm

Avg. weight: 41 g - 1.4 kg Distribution: Worldwide

Animal Characteristics - Corvidae:

- Corvidae are part of the larger group of Passeriformes and comprises birds such as crows, ravens, magpies, choughs, jays, jackdaws, rooks etc. They are the largest of the passerines.
- For a long time, they have been considered to be the most intelligent among all of the birds as well as animals in general and their brain to body ratio is almost similar to that of the apes and cetaceans and slightly smaller compared to humans.
- They are distributed worldwide except for the tip of South America and the Polar regions. They can tolerate most climate conditions.
- They are mostly sedentary and do not migrate significantly with a few exceptions.
- Even when they do migrate, these migrations are short and stimulated by the need to find better food sources.
- ® They are medium to large sized birds, the smallest corvid being the dwarf jay, measuring about 21.5 cm in length whereas the common and the thick-billed ravens are the largest measuring more than 65 cm in length.
- They are robustly built with strong legs, feet and bills; and they have bristle-like feathers around their nostrils.

- » The species residing in temperate zones have a black-blue iridescent-coloured plumage, whereas species native to tropical areas are brightly colored.
- In jays and magpies, the plumage is bright and colourful. They often bear a crest and their tails are longer than those of other corvids.
- ® There is no sexual dimorphism in the corvids.
- » Their nests are usually found in trees at the fork of a branch, or in shrubs. Some of these birds may even nest on the ground. When nesting in a shrub or on the ground, the nest is usually concealed among vegetation. Some species, such as the common raven and choughs, build their nests on cliffs or they may use artificial structures.
- They are omnivorous and their diet mainly consists of invertebrates, nestlings, small mammals and plant matter, such as berries, fruits and seeds. They can also feed on carrion, human waste and garbage. During winter these birds form large foraging flocks. They are scavengers and feed on noxious insects, including many agricultural pests such as cutworms, wireworms, grasshoppers as well as harmful weeds.
- ® These birds form strong organizations and community groups and have been known to help or aid each other within these groups.
- 9 The young engage in elaborate social games, which help them to adapt to the group and their surroundings thus enhancing their survivability.
- They can be aggressive and have been known to attack, or mob, other raptors or mammals when defending their nests. When not breeding, most of these birds roost communally. Carrion crows are solitary, territorial and aggressive while defending their nest against another carrion crow. They are known to steal food from other animals and have been known to attack dogs, cats, ravens and other birds of prey. In the majority of these cases, the attacks are meant to distract and steal food from these animals.
- » These birds engage in various social games while selecting a mate and the process of play and selection is quite complex. Young males are seen performing various acrobatic feats in order to attract a mate.
- ® The mating bonds are formed among flocks at a communal roost before the breeding season. During courtship the male offers food to the female, as is the case in several bird groups.
- ® The young stay with their parents for a long period, which provides them with an opportunity to learn necessary skills and boost their intelligence. Corvids are characterized, and known, for their feeding skills, group behaviour, memory and tool-using abilities.
- They will watch other birds storing, or hiding, food and will return to the same area to steal it, once the owner has departed. Corvids store food for the winter. They also move their own food around between hiding places to avoid it getting stolen by other birds.
- Some corvid species, especially magpies, have been observed performing grieving rituals similar to human funerals including laying a grass wreath.

- These birds utter a wide range of sounds and have the ability to mimic a wide variety of them, such as the human voice, car sounds and whistles. They are also known to mimic sounds of other bird species. They make loud alarm calls when in flocks, but softer ones when a predator is close, to avoid being spotted.
- ® They are known to mob and chase larger birds persistently until the invader flies away.
- They are also known to make use of tools to obtain their food. Species such as the green jay may use a small twig to obtain insects from bark crevices and the American crow uses pieces of wood as a probe to reach food.
- They use several displays to threaten their predator when defending their territory.
- They are monogamous and the partner bond is very strong, maybe even lasting for life, however extra pair copulation also occurs.
- Some species such as rooks and jackdaws nest communally.
- Both partners build large nests together on ledges and trees. Both parents also incubate and care for the young, with the major part of incubation being done by the female, while the male hunts and provides food for the family.
- They will defend their territories aggressively throughout the year or during the breeding season.
- » Co-operative breeding occurs in some species where the offspring of the previous year will stay with the parents and help with incubation and provision for the young. They are known as helpers and are mostly male. Females leave the nest to join other groups.
- In several cultures they have been considered to be clever and mystical animals. But the rough and loud rasping sounds they make tend to be associated with terror, disgust and bad omens.
- ® The Celts associated them with war, death and the battlefield. In some cultures, their intelligence has earned them respect and they are often considered to be messengers or manifestations of Gods.

Homeopathic Themes - Corvidae:

- These individuals are quite intelligent and adaptable. They can, or at least try to find their way out of any situation. They are ambitious and smart.
- They love to be part of a larger group and they believe in group strength but at the same time they fear being thrown out of the group.
- There is a feeling of disgust that they look ugly and dirty; of not being good enough. Because of this they tend to be mocked and bullied. This leads to a feeling of being an outcast or shunned by the group.
- They can be vengeful bearing grudges when thrown out of a group. The feeling is, 'you think I am disgusting but actually I am very intelligent, and I can get back at you'.
- They may possess the fear that people may be neglecting them, or ganging up against them and, in response they will believe that they can outsmart them and

find their way out of such situations.

- They have issues with self-esteem, there is an alternation of high and low self-esteem. When they are in a group and they are liked by all they feel safe and quite confident but alternately they can feel very neglected, cast away and low when rejected by the group. They also feel confident about their skills and intelligence and ability to adapt to situations.

This is their feeling of high self-esteem, yet at the same time, they can feel that they are unloved or not accepted by the group leading to a low feeling.

- These people can be quite aggressive and can be very loud in a fight. They are also likely to dress up in a loud way, with vibrant and flashy clothes.
- They can be quite demanding towards their loved ones with a tendency to nag them.
- » They are hoarders and collectors of things in general. They are possessive of their belongings and therefore do not throw away or discard things even when they do not require them.
- They may also be kleptomaniacs in that they like to steal or collect things not belonging to them. In a similar vein, they can be exploitative of others in that they will steal away their opportunities.
- They are attracted to black magic, cult practices, past life regression, and spirituality.
- They believe in the kind of group strength that can confront, bully or challenge someone who is stronger or in a higher position to them.
- These individuals have a very sharp memory.

Passive - Aggressive picture of Corvidae:

An alternate picture of the Corvid individual could be a passive aggressive one. Such individuals are always fearful to raise quarrels as they do not want to be thrown out of the group but they will harbor these suppressed feelings of anger within. They may express only when they are sure that the group is with them or on their side.

They may not show the theme of disgust clearly and obviously but they feel very low about themselves, their image of their physical body and own beauty is very poor. They may make jokes about their appearance so that they are accepted in the group and this helps them take their "Bad-body image" lightly.

They may overthink after a fight or quarrel whether they did something wrong to be thrown out of the group or take these thoughts to desperate limits. E.g. a small fight with friends may trigger thoughts like nobody likes them, they will not be able to find a partner, everyone despises them and they will eventually be all alone.

Individual Corvids:

Eurasian Jay

Garrulus glandarius



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		6 + 15 - 17

Animal Characteristics - Eurasian Jay:

- Ⓜ These are beautiful birds with a bright blue colour in their plumage.
- They can mimic sounds of other birds, mechanical sounds and even human speech (in captivity). They are even able to imitate the sounds of their predators.
- Ⓜ> Being part of the larger corvid group, they live up to their image of being noisy with their squawks and screeches.
- Though noisy, they are very secretive and elusive, hence they are hardly seen yet can be heard easily. They tend to be hidden among dense foliage. They are shy compared to crows.
- Though shy, a group of jays can mob and attack a lone crow, hawk or other predators that pose a threat, and they can even be quite noisy and loud during this time, making their alarm calls.
- Ⓜ In the main, they are solitary while breeding but will then join large groups when roosting.
- They are territorial birds and during the breeding season, they will not tolerate any previously fledged offspring, though they do tolerate them outside that time.
- Ⓜ The female clears the nest of any parasites by eating them. She is fastidious and will not allow anything in the nest except for the lining and eggs.
- Ⓜ> These birds like to play games and engage in various forms of play.
- Though usually sedentary, they will migrate if there is a crop failure.
- They exhibit complex social behaviour patterns. Hierarchies are not stable and do not depend on strength alone but on the intelligence and persistence.
- A single jay can cache 4000 - 11,000 acorns in its lifetime and will also be capable of relocating the food up to 10 months later.

Blue Jay

Cyanocitta cristata



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		6 + 15 - 17

Animal Characteristics - Blue Jay:

- Blue jays are similar to Eurasian jays with a few characteristics of their own.
- Ⓜ They are essentially migratory. They adjust easily to human activity or deforestation. Hence, they are very adaptable birds.

- ® They feed on acorns, nuts, fruits and soft vertebrates.
- » They are slow fliers. Like others in the corvid group they will mob and are far more aggressive and persistent than the Eurasian jay.
- * They are highly territorial.
- * Blue jays like shiny objects.
- * Use of tools has even been observed in these birds.

Homeopathic Themes - All Jays:

- ® These individuals have the corvid themes of intelligence, needing the group, mimicking, storing food, harassing others when they want something, loud and noisy when needed but all these are comparatively toned down.
- ® They are chatty and loud but not as irritating or annoying as crow individuals.
 - They also need a group, have a fear of being neglected or being left out, but it is not to the point of total disgust or feeling an outcast like the crows.
- ® They are often elegantly dressed as well as preferring bright colours.
 - They need their space and even as parents, though they indulge their children and take good care of them, they are often on the look-out for their own space.
 - Having reserves or storing food is a big theme here.
- ® Travel is also a theme in jay individuals.
 - The blue jay type loves travel and is more aggressive and louder than the Eurasian jay individual who presents a much milder and softer picture.

Magpies



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		7 + 15 - 17

Animal Characteristics - Magpies:

- ® These birds have a long distinct tail. They are similar to crows in many aspects except that they appear more attractive with contrasting black and white colours in their plumage, white underparts, and black, blue, shiny iridescent colour in their wings.
- » There are several magpies such as the black-billed magpie or tree pie etc.
- » Magpies are omnivorous and can feed on carrion just like crows and will steal food from foxes and crows or even pick ticks from larger animals. They can cache food but not as much as crows.
- ® Magpies make dome-shaped nests or deep cone-shaped nests. These nests are very large hence there is a lot of space for the chicks and eggs.
- * They can perform duets like other Passerines.
- ® They gather in flocks and mob raptors as do crows.
- » Magpies can form a group and indulge in funeral-like rituals when they spot a dead magpie. They are very vocal being the noisiest of all birds.

- They invest a lot of time and energy in making their nest and even more time on egg-laying and incubating.
- » They are great scavengers, predators and pest-destroyers. As birds they are prone to getting mobbed by the smaller Passerines. Humans are liable to get irritated by the ruckus they can create.
- Both parents are extremely involved raising and feeding their chicks.
- ® These birds may be solitary nesters, but they roost together during the winter.

Homeopathic Themes - Magpies:

- » These individuals are very loud, chatty and extremely conspicuous in a group to the point of being annoying.
- They do not have the intense fear of being disliked or thrown out of the group as do crow individuals, but they feel the common corvid need to belong to a group.
- They love making big and beautiful houses.
- ® They are extremely energetic individuals, full of enthusiasm for whatever they do.
- As parents, they are extremely doting and caring.



House Crow

Corvus splendens

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		11 + 17

Animal Characteristics - House Crow:

- This is an invasive species. House crows are solitary nesters but form large flocks outside the breeding season. Though highly sedentary they are extremely adaptable and versatile. They originated in Southern Asia but are now found all over the world. Together with human explorers and travellers they have reached various places to become residents and flourish over the centuries.
- They are intelligent and can mimic the voices of several birds as well as the sounds of nature around them. They are parasitized by the Asian koel.
- Their success is also attributed to the fact that they live very close to humans to such an extent that they are now almost dependent on them for their survival.

Homeopathic Themes - House Crow:

Adaptability - adjusting to any situation is a key theme of these individuals.

Hooded Crow

Corvus comix

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		11 + 17

Animal Characteristics - Hooded Crow:

- These crows are manipulative birds, with very powerful beaks.
- » They are excellent mimics.
- » Sedentary by nature, they do not move away from their home range at all.

Homeopathic Themes - Hooded Crow:

- ® These individuals are very smart and manipulative.
- They are good at learning new things and imitating others and use their intelligence to get what they want.

Rook

Corvus frugilegus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		12 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Rook:

- * The peculiarity of rooks is that they roost, breed, and forage in their thousands.

Homeopathic Themes - Rook:

- ®> These individuals need large groups. They need to talk and chat and prefer to do all their activities with other people the whole time.

Jackdaws

Corvus monedula



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		12 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Jackdaws:

- » These crows have a great liking for shiny things. As well as being gregarious, their groups are also very hierarchical. Amongst the corvids, they are the most highly skilled fliers. They will summon other jackdaws to feeding grounds to forage.
- These birds are monogamous to the extent that they will stay with the same partner despite a failure to breed. They can be parasitized by the cuckoo.

Homeopathic Themes - Jackdaws:

- ® These individuals are very friendly and want to help friends and family in every way they can. They are very particular about hierarchy in the group. They are loyal to their partners, as well as being dependent. They love to be there for their group the whole time. Physically, they may be very agile, sporty and lithe.

Northwestern Crow

Corvus caurinus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		12 + 17

Animal Characteristics - Northwestern Crow:

- This is a solitary crow, which occasionally lives in small groups, and frequently nests around water.
- ® Within such small groups a complex hierarchy is maintained with several sub-categories.
- ®> They are loud and vocal. They also have a range of different sounds, with communication between individuals being complex and elaborate.
- Communication occurs between them even when there is no basic necessity for exchange of information e.g. about food, danger, predators, mating, etc. In addition, they can be found playing with each other or with twigs etc.
- Although the groups are small, these birds are habitually noisy mobbers.

Homeopathic Themes - Northwestern Crow

- ® These individuals can give the impression of behaving like a strong pack or herd mammal.
- They need to be part of a small group, to communicate in a group, even to spend leisure time with a group, and frequently try to use group strength to victimize others.

® Fear of being thrown out of the group is very strong. While the American crow individual needs a very large group but does not have a theme of hierarchy, the Northwestern crow individual needs smaller groups and is definitely hierarchical.

Common Raven

Corvus corax



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		13 + 15 - 17

Animal Characteristics - Common Raven:

- This is the most widely distributed of all the corvids.
- It is large, deep shiny black and very elegant in appearance.
- It is agile despite its heavy weight.
- Ravens co-exist with humans as well as along sea cliffs. They like coastal regions as they have stable weather and an abundance with variety of food. They do not like extreme changes in climate.
- They are omnivorous and opportunistic. They can be klepto-parasitic.
- They are monogamous and mate for a lifetime.
- They are indulgent parents but quarrelsome among themselves yet devoted to their families. They are very aggressive and defend their young and their nests.
- ® Juveniles begin to court at an early age and then bond about 2 years later. Rituals consist of aerial acrobatics, offering food and even demonstrations of tools and intelligence.
- Pairs nest together for life in the same location. Nests are well made and lined with various materials like hair, fur etc.
- The young stay with their parents for 6 months after fledging.
- When ravens spot a large carcass, they will call others to the carrion as it helps to breakdown the carcass and everyone benefits.
- They are intelligent birds and are known to imitate various natural sounds as well as sounds of other birds. They will also incite others in the group.
- They steal food cached by other ravens - a sharp memory helps them to remember where rivals have cached their food. Concurrently, they will try to make it complicated when hiding their own cached food to confuse other ravens.
- These birds are playful and engage in games and mischief, inciting wolves or dogs to chase them.
- Not only do they make tools, but they also make toys from twigs to play with socially.
- In laboratory experiments, they have even out-smarted crows.
- Ravens can be mobbed by crows and other Passerines.
- They are usually found alone or in pairs, but you may sometime see them in small groups involved in social play or foraging at sites where food is abundant.
- They are graceful and acrobatic, gliding and soaring on thermals. They make spectacular acrobatic aerial displays and can even lock talons mid-air.
- They can work in pairs to divert the attention of other birds in a seabird colony - while one draws the seabird's attention, the other steals their egg or chick.
- These intelligent, remarkable birds can distinguish between different sounds such

as gun shot and the slamming of a car door or the running of an engine - they will ignore the latter in favour of the gun shot, knowing it means carrion will be somewhere close.

Homeopathic Themes - Common Raven:

- * Raven individuals have similar themes to crow but here there is a strong theme of grandeur and elegance while in crow there is a picture of neglect and disgust.
- e These people are graceful in their movement and posture and in general they love sports or play, involving a group.
- ®> Yet they do not like large groups preferring to keep to themselves and their partners, with whom they are close, though they may be drawn into arguments and quarrels with them.
- * They tend to have the impression that weaker people in any group might gang up on them due to their elegance, position and intelligence.
- ®> They are neat, tidy and fastidious individuals.
- * They have a great memory.

American Crow

Corvus brachyrhynchos



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		15 + 17

Animal Characteristics - American Crow:

- This is a very aggressive bird, always found in very large groups. It is gregarious and an expert at mobbing other birds and predators of equivalent strength to their group.
- ® In large social groups, these crows, of various generations reside peacefully and breed co-operatively. They thrive in communal roosts of a few hundred up to two million.
- They are very intelligent and often steal food from other birds, playing tricks such as distracting other birds before they steal from them, and using tools to obtain food.
- » It is a migratory bird.

Homeopathic Themes - American Crow:

- * Collective strength, needing to be part of large groups for their success and using this collectivity to their advantage in every way, fair and unfair, is the theme of these individuals.

Carrion Crow

Corvus corone

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		17

Animal Characteristics - Carrion Crow:

- These crows have short stubby, sharp beaks, especially designed to cut through, and feed on carrion.
- They are apt robbers, tending to steal food from other birds.
- They are solitary most of the time.
- They are territorial.
- They mob and harass other birds, and even foxes, where they can make them regurgitate food, thus showing their fearlessness and skill in theft and harassment.

Homeopathic Themes - Carrion Crow:

- e These individuals may feel great disgust and unacceptability.
- » They may choose to be alone or away from groups.
- Often, they can express a feeling of being cheated or impoverished by others, when in fact they themselves are guilty of deviousness, or cheating.
- They will be aggressive, quite loud and quarrelsome, nagging or harassing others when it comes to getting what they want.

Remedies of Passeriformes:

Aegithalidae

- 1) *Aegithalos caudatus* (Aegit-c) - Long-tailed tits

Alaudidae

- 1) *Alauda arvensis* (Alau-a) - Skylark

Bombycillidae

- 1) *Bombycilla garrulus* (Bomby-g) - Bohemian waxwing

Corvidae

- 1) *Corvus brachyrhynchos* (Corv-b) - American crow
- 2) *Corvus caurinus* (Corv-ca) - North western crow
- 3) *Corvus corone comix* (Corv-cr-c) - Hooded crow
- 4) *Corvus corone corone* (Corv-cr) - Carrion crow
- 5) *Corvus splendens* (Corv-sp) - House crow
- 6) *Corvus frugilegus* (Corv-f) - Rook
- 7) *Corvus monedula* (Corv-m) - Eurasian jackdaw
- 8) *Corvax corax* (Corv-c) - Common raven
- 9) *Pica pica* (Pica-p) - Magpie
- 10) *Garrulus glandarius* (Garr-g) - Eurasian jay
- 11) *Cyanocitta cristata* (Cyac-cr) - Blue jay

Emberizidae

- 1) *Emberiza citrinella* (Ember-c) - Yellowhammer

Fringillidae

- 1) *Carduelis carduelis* (Cardu-c) - Goldfinch
- 2) *Carduelis chloris* (Cardu-ch) - European green finch
- 3) *Carduelis spinus* (Cardu-sp) - Eurasian siskin
- 4) *Acanthis cannabina* (Acant-c) - Linnet
- 5) *Carpodacus erythrinus* (Carpod-e) - Common rose finch
- 6) *Serinus canaria* (Serin-c) - Canary
- 7) *Serinus canaria/ Serini ovum* (Serin-c-ov) - Canary egg
- 8) *Serinus serinus* (Serin-s) - Serin
- 9) *Fringilla coelebs* (Fring-c) - Chaffinch
- 10) *Fringilla montifringilla* (Fring-m) - Brambling

Hirundinidae

- 1) *Hirundo rustica* (Hiru-r) - Barn swallow
- 2) *Tachycineta bicolor* (Tachy-b) - Tree swallow

Mimidae

- 1) *Mimus polyglottos* (Mimu-p) - Northern mockingbird

Motacillidae

- 1) *Motacilla alba* (Mota-a) - White wagtail

- 1) *Luscinia megarhynchos* (Lusc-m) - Nightingale
- 2) *Erithacus rubecula* (Erith-r) - European robin

3) *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* (Phoenic-p) -

Common redstart

Oriolidae

1) *Oriolus oriolus* (Orio-o) - Golden oriole

Paridae

1) *Parus caeruleus* (Paru-c) - Blue tit

2) *Parus major* (Paru-m) - Great tit

Passeridae

1) *Passer domesticus* (Pass-d) - House sparrow

2) *Passer montanus* (Pass-m) - Tree sparrow Prunellidae

1) *Prunella modularis* (Prunel - m) - Dunnock Sittidae

1) *Sitta europaea* (Sitt-e) - Nuthatch

Sturnidae

1) *Acridotheres tristis* (Acrid-t) - Common mynah

2) *Gracula religiosa* (Grac-r) - Mynah bird Sylviidae

1) *Sylvia atricapilla* (Syly-a) - Blackcap

Troglodytidae

1) *Troglodytes troglodytes* (Trogl-t) - Winter wren Turdidae

1) *Monticola solitarius* (Monti-s) - Blue Rock

-thrush

2) *Turdus philomelos* (Turd-p) - Song thrush

3) *Turdus merula* (Turd-m) - Black bird

4) *Sialia currucoides* (Sia-c) - Mountain bluebird

Quick Comparison Chart - Level 3 (Main bird families)

Families	Characteristics
Caprimulgiformes	Very happy and content with issues of level 3. Level 5 issues are completely absent. Shy and working in the background.
Galliformes	Predominant level and capacity level are 3 with a streak of level 5. Loud, noisy, interfering individuals and love bright colours.
Passeriformes	Predominant level is 3 but capacity level is 5. Hence though they want simple life style and are happy within boundaries but they work hard. They like to excel, achieve and explore their potential within these boundaries. Artistic, music, poetry, craft, rituals and ceremonies.

Birds of level 3/4

Order
Tinamiformes

3
4
3

Tinamidae

Tinamou
Elegant crested tinamou

Tinamiformes has 46 species approx, in 1 family.

Family: Tinamidae (tinamous)

Tinamiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3			1 – 2 (rarely hint of 16)

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 15 - 50 cm

Avg. weight: 150 g - 2 kg

Distribution: South America, Mexico and Central America

Animal Characteristics - Tinamiformes:

» These birds look like kiwis with a cryptic plumage of dull, dark brown, grey or yellow.

They are plump and compact in size. Females are larger than males. It is difficult to spot them, but they can be heard from long distances. Well-developed powder-down feathers make the plumage look glossy, which is also waterproof.

» They have poor circulation which is recognised by the greenish tinge to the skin.

This poor circulation makes it difficult for them to fly for long periods or over long distances and they can suffer serious injury if attempting to do so. Compared to all other birds, they possess a small heart and lungs which results in poor oxygen supply and circulation. Furthermore, they do not have a tail hence they are rudderless which is why they risk crashing into objects while flying. This can be fatal at times.

* They are sedentary, ground-dwelling birds that prefer running and hiding when there is danger. The ends of their wings are solidly joined, unlike other birds, and so they make a whistling sound during flight.

® There can be two major groups: one that prefers grasslands and the other that prefers rainforests. In all there are 47 species, all found in the tropics of the American continent.

» They are shy and secretive birds. They are found solitary or in small groups, or in some cases, as mating pairs. *Martineta tinamou* is a rare exception and occurs in flocks of 100 or so individuals.

® They are omnivorous.

» They are quite wary of the dark and roost at night, or when it becomes dark like during solar eclipse.

» They prefer to be invisible by hiding, freezing or standing motionless, some species may crouch or feign death. They may even hide in the burrows of armadillos when in danger. They dare not even defecate around their roosting site in order to avoid predators' attentions.

* Though shy, they are highly vocal when they are defending territory and one of the sexes can become fiercely territorial.

® Their voice is highly ventriloquial, so it can be heard over long distances, but it is very difficult to pinpoint the location of the bird. Their sounds are as melodious as a flute or whistle.

® The species is polygamous, male and female both have multiple partners. The male maintains the territory and the nest while several females mate and lay the eggs.

The males do the incubation and brooding of the chicks for 2-3 weeks. The female wanders off to lay eggs in other males' nests.

® Ornate tinamou is an exception in being monogamous, while the spotted nothuras are monogamous when young and polygamous when old.

® Males do not leave the nest during incubation and will stay silent during that period.

® Chicks are precocial, able to move and feed themselves soon after hatching. Males

will call the chicks, once hatched, in a soft voice and will protect them from any danger. He will also bring food and drop it on the ground in front of them. At times of danger, they prefer to run but also have a tendency to hide in burrows like the adults do.

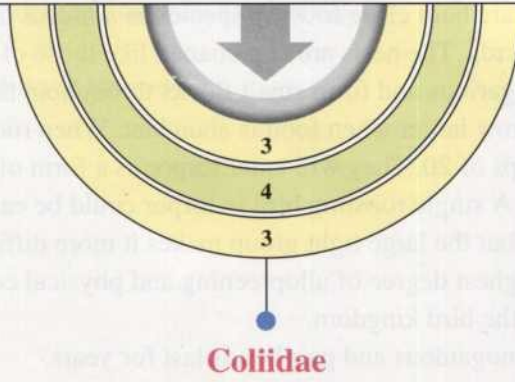
- They are avid bathers. They love bathing in water or rain and also like to dust bathe.
- » They sing with a melodious voice and their eggs are brightly coloured with a glazed appearance. It is one of the most beautiful eggs of all the birds.

Homeopathic Themes - Tinamiformes:

- ® Clinically these individuals could have 'heart and circulation' related issues.
 - » They may prefer to be inactive and feel that they are weak and exhausted all the time.
 - » They may feel vulnerable, physically weak, and unable to even struggle with any type of situation.
 - These people avoid any kind of confrontation or quarrel, and often prefer to escape or hide away from any such situation. But sometimes, amongst people of equal stature and calibre, they may stand their ground or defend themselves vehemently.
 - They may move clumsily such that they are prone to accidents and injury. Similarly, when performing any task, they can frequently fail to pay attention to fine detail.
 - ®> They are likely to be very reserved and shy, although they may open up, but only to very small intimate groups.
 - ® They can be very wary and fearful of the dark.
 - ®> Their cautiousness and timidity make them tend to play safe.
 - ®> Partner dependence and bonds are absent.
 - » Male individuals needing this remedy may love domestic duties and caring for the home and family.
 - They may have an attraction for, or a need to possess shiny objects.
 - ® They are fastidious people particularly in relation to cleanliness.
 - ® They love water and monsoon.
 - Though they may be shy and uncommunicative, they may like music and enjoy singing themselves.
 - ®> They can appear very much like *Calcarea carb* or rodent individuals due to their tremendous insecurity and hiding behaviour.
- Remedies of Tinamiformes: Not available.

Order

Coliiformes



Mouse birds

Speckled mouse bird

Blue-naped mouse bird

Coliiformes has 6 species in 1 family.

Family: Coliidae (mouse birds)

All Coliiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3			2 - 3 + 15

Size and Distribution:

Avg. length: 30 - 35 cm

Avg. weight: 45 - 55 g

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe

Animal Characteristics - Coliiformes:

» These birds are completely confined to the African continent in the sub-Saharan region.

They are sedentary and do not migrate at all. They are found in grassland, parks and trees.

- » They are the size of song birds with a long thin tail twice the size of the body, with grey brown plumage and stubby beaks.
 - ®> They are called mouse birds because they forage for food like rodents. They are acrobatic feeders that feed upside down in the trees.
 - ® Their hidden nests are built close to wasp species as a means of protection from snakes and larger birds. The nests are cup-shaped like those of the Passeriformes.
 - » These birds are gregarious and form small flocks throughout the year and when breeding. Flocks grow larger when food is abundant. When roosting at night mouse birds do so in groups of 20. They will enter torpor as a form of hibernation when temperatures drop. A single roosting bird in torpor could be easy prey for a nocturnal predator but the large tight group makes it more difficult for this to occur.
 - They exhibit the highest degree of allopreening and physical contact between group members in the bird kingdom.
 - ® These birds are monogamous and pair bonds last for years.
 - » Mouse birds bear altricial young, which develop and fledge at three weeks, they are still fed by the parents for a further month. They are asynchronous breeders with 2-5 eggs in the nest at a time. Occasionally, other females will lay eggs in the same nest making a clutch of 7 - 8.
 - ®> Other males, usually older offspring, help with brooding and guarding nests thus demonstrating community behaviour.
 - ®> In captivity, these birds are very entertaining due to their curious and playful nature, the ease with which they can be tamed, and their need to constantly be in company.
- Homeopathic Themes - Coliiformes:**
- ® These individuals are similar to the Passeriformes.
 - » They are very social - preferring to be in a small group such as their family, or a group of their own choosing. They help and depend on each other continuously for their safety within such groups.
 - They work constantly towards their own security and providing for the family.
 - ®> Their physical activities may demonstrate acrobatic abilities such as being well-balanced and capable of juggling many things simultaneously as they go about their daily tasks. As is the case with rodent individuals, these people are likely to be hurried in their movements. Yet they will also take sufficient rest and will need to laze between periods of intense activity.
 - ® They do not like to travel or move away from their place of comfort and security.
 - Their behaviour is loud and extreme. They will display love and physical affection to those who are close, but they are equally capable of expressing anger or disapproval towards those they dislike or feel intimidated by.
 - ® Their playfulness and curiosity make them great company.
 - They like to maintain their homes in order to keep them secure and neat.
 - As children, they may start off insecure and vulnerable, but they are geared towards

becoming independent and secure as they mature through the learning process.

- As parents they are strong on providing and are overtly cautious as well as caring towards their children.
 - Bonds between parents and children can be very strong and interdependent.
 - Physically: sitting or standing erect ameliorates.

Remedies of Coliiformes: Not available.

Order
Leptosomiformes



Leptosomidae
Cuckoo roller



Madagascar cuckoo roller

Leptosomiformes has 1 species in 1 family.

Family: Leptosomidae (cuckoo roller)



Cuckoo roller

Leptosomus discolor

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3			7

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 40 - 50 cm Avg. weight: 200 - 300 g Distribution: Madagascar

This is a moderate-sized bird which was earlier placed with the Coraciiformes but some of the DNA evidence shows a connection to Falconiformes. Today it is considered in its own order with two species only.

Animal Characteristics - Leptosomiformes:

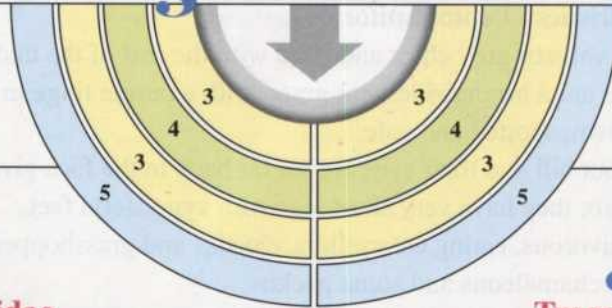
- ® This bird has a velvety-grey chest and head with the rest of the underparts white while the wings are a bright iridescent green with a purple tinge in males, and the females are brown, spotted and pale.
- They have a stout bill and their eyes are set far back in the face giving it a peculiar appearance. Also, they have very short legs with zygodactyl feet.
 - They are insectivorous, eating caterpillars, cicadas and grasshoppers but also small reptiles such as chameleons and some geckos.
 - They sit motionless watching their prey until they make a quick dive towards it, catching it in their bill. They beat it against a branch to kill it. Sometimes, they will catch prey mid-air.
 - They could be polygamous, but there is no clear study or evidence regarding mating behavior as yet.
 - Nests are cavities in tall trees, about 4-6 m from the ground.
 - The female incubates the chicks and the male feeds the female thus assisting in the process.
 - Chicks are well-cared for over a month after which they fledge.
 - They are tame by nature, but do not get disturbed by humans.
 - They are often seen in pairs of male and female. Hence, they are also considered by locals of Madagascar as symbols of love.

Homeopathic Themes - Leptosomiformes:

- These individuals are quiet and appear calm.
- e They can be very good, precise and quick at their job or work.
- They may appear to be somewhat cruel when angry or determined when they set their mind to a task, but on the whole, they are calm, peaceful and tolerant.
 - They may like small, closed spaces or alternately suffer from claustrophobia.
 - They can be patient, able to wait for the right moment, or for their turn.
 - They may be self-conscious about their appearance or feel awkward about themselves.
- Remedies of Leptosomiformes: Not available.

Order

Trogoniformes



Trogonidae

Trogonidae



Trogons

Resplendent quetzal

Quetzals

Elegant Trogon

Trogoniformes has 46 species in 1 family. Family: Trogonidae (trogons and quetzals)

AH Trogoniformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3	5		

Animal Characteristics - Trogoniformes:

- » Trogons are beautiful and extremely attractive, yet very elusive birds, which prefer solitude and are very reserved.
- ® They are small to moderate-sized birds with bright colourful feathers and an heterodactyl arrangement of the toes. They have a long tail and compact bodies.
- » Their legs and feet are weak and short hence, trogons are unable to walk, they tend to shuffle along the branch.
- * These birds are frugivorous with short beaks.
- * Their eyes are ringed with a colourful but bare region and their skin is exceptionally tender.

t They are sexually dimorphic.

t They do not fly often or for great distances though they have the capacity to do so. They can fly fast too.

- They are always inactive. This could be to avoid predation.
- They rarely dig and mainly occupy old nests or those in rotten tree holes or previously occupied pre-existing holes or nests of other woodpeckers, or discarded termite nests.
- They keep to themselves and there is a general lack of engagement with bird watchers or ornithologists during experiments.
- These birds are monogamous and territorial. Males do not tolerate other males or even other bird species around their nesting sites.

» On hatching, chicks are altricial and blind and both parents share parental duties.

- These birds are sedentary and will undertake local migrations but not long-distance ones.

Homeopathic Themes - Trogoniformes:

- These individuals love to dress up beautifully in a colourful, bright and elegant manner.
- Yet, it appears that they do not really appreciate attention when offered to them.
- They prefer their own company or that of a small close-knit group.
- They are silent, reserved and shy.
- These individuals are also not very active and prefer to stay at home or in familiar places.

» They are partner-dependent and faithful.

- Physically they may have issues with their extremities, weak legs, joint problems, arthritis.

9 They may also complain of a delicate and sensitive skin.

- Though capable of doing things quickly or efficiently, they are lazy in the sense that they do not like to take up challenges or push themselves beyond their limit.
- They are extremely possessive of their relationships and their things and will hold on to their opinion or stand their ground in threatening situations.
- They will fiercely guard what they believe is theirs - views, opinions, belongings, people.

® They prefer to be resting and will tend to withdraw into small spaces. They feel comfortable in cozy, small spaces.

Individual Trogoniformes:

Trogon



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3	5		6

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 23 - 40 cm

Avg. weight: 60 - 78 g

Distribution: America, Africa and Asia

The animal characteristics and the homeopathic themes for trogons does not have any characteristic features apart from the already above-mentioned features in the common Trogoniformes. Hence refer to the common group features of Trogoniformes.

Quetzals



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3	5		7

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 33 - 40 cm, tail feathers may extend it up to 90 cm - 1 m

Avg. weight: 150 - 200 g

Distribution: Central America

Animal Characteristics - Quetzals:

- ® Quetzals have similar characteristics to the trogons but a few features follow that belong only to the quetzals.
 - These birds have bright plumage ranging from iridescent green-gold to blue-violet with a red breast. Depending on the sunlight, quetzal feathers can therefore shine in varied colours of green, cobalt, lime, yellow, and ultramarine.
- ® Quetzal males have very long tail feathers that may grow to 90 cm during the mating period.
 - Their iridescent feathers cause them to appear shiny and green like the leaves of a canopy and are a camouflage adaptation within the canopy during rainy weather - they are considered to be the most beautiful of all birds. Their feathers were used by royals and dignitaries in the past and also used as money. Though the feathers appear green in sunlight, they are actually brown due to melanin pigmentation.
 - Resplendent quetzals are so averse to captivity that they may die or kill themselves if captured, hence they are considered by locals to be a symbol of liberty.

- They are a solitary species, which are hard to find. They live alone except for the mating and breeding season. Rarely, they can be found in small groups of 3-20 near a plentiful food source.
 - Among quetzals, both partners build the nest which will be in the cavity of a rotten tree. They mate inside a special chamber of the nest. The male makes a special flight and dance with his lovely long tail of feathers to woo the female as a precursor to mating.
 - They excavate five nests before selecting the final one in which the eggs are laid without any special lining or decoration. The female lays 2-3 eggs on the unlined nests. They lay 2 broods per year.
 - ® The female abandons her duties after 2 weeks and the male takes over, taking care of the young, feeding them and teaching them how to fly.
 - 70% failure occurs during breeding because of predation of the eggs by squirrels, weasels and other birds.
 - ® Quetzals are mainly frugivorous with their favourite fruit being the wild avocado. They will also take lizards, frogs, wasps and ants. They can grasp and engulf their prey in mid-air.
- > Quetzals prefer forests, which are cool and moist with perches at higher elevations.

Homeopathic Themes - Quetzals:

- » A quetzal individual is hot and prefers cooler climates to the trogon individual. They love heights and cold places.
- They like bright colours and dress beautifully just like the trogon but in this case there is a preference for green.
- As children they are dependent on their parents and may have over-caring and supportive fathers.
- They are shy and do not like to have any focus upon them.
- Their high self-esteem suggests a person who feels very special and regal about themselves.
- ® They cannot bear any restrictions at all.
- » They need their privacy.
- ® They may feel very vulnerable and threatened and are constantly trying to protect themselves in every way.

Remedies of Trogoniformes:

- 1) *Pharomachrus auriceps* (Pharo-a) - Golden headed quetzal
- 2) *Pharomachrus mocinno* (Pharo-m) - Resplendent quetzal

Order

Piciformes



Galbuli

Galbulidae



Source: Neo Birds

Buconidae



Source: Flickr



Source: Wikipedia



Source: HBW Alive

Pici

Picides

Picidae



Source: iStockphoto

Indicatoridae



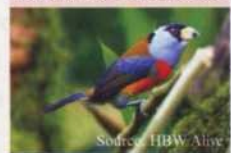
Source: Flickr

**Megalaimidae,
Lybiidae,
Capitonidae**



Source: eBird

Semnornithidae



Source: HBW Alive



Source: HBW Alive



Source: wikipedia.org



Source: wikipedia.org

Ramphastidae



Source: Pinterest

Rufous tailed jacamar – *Galbula ruficauda* Source: Neo birds Cornell University by Luke Seitz
 Black fronted nunbird – *Monasa nigrifrons* Source: HBW Alive
 Lanceolated monklet – *Micromonacha lanceolata* Source: Wikipedia
 Eurasian wryneck – *Jynx torquilla* Source: Wikipedia
 Speckled piculet – *Picumnus innominatus* Source: HBW Alive by Hydroscwan
 Spotted honeyguide – *Indicator maculatus* Source: Flickr by Tom Webzell
 Red and yellow barbet – *Trachyphonus erythrocephalus* Source: eBird by Garrett Lau
 Toucan barbet – *Semnornis ramphastinus* Source: HBW Alive by Brian Scully
 Toco toucan – *Ramphastos toco* Source: Pinterest

Jacamars

Puff birds

Monklets

Nunbirds

Wrynecks

Spotted honeyguide

Piculets

African barbets
Toucan barbets

Pileated woodpecker

Asian barbets

Toucans

Piciformes has 400 species approx, in 9 families.

Piciformes

1. Pici

A - Picidae

- **Picidae** (woodpeckers, piculets, flickers, sapsuckers, wrynecks - 210 species)
- **Indicatoridae** (honey guides - 17 species)

B - Ramphastidae

- **Megalaimidae** (Asian barbets - 26 species)
- **Lybiidae** (African barbets, tinckers - 37 species)
- **Capitonidae** (New World barbets - 14 species)
- **Semnornithidae** (toucan barbets - 2 species)
- **Ramphastidae** (toucans and aracaris - 35 species)

2. Galbuli

A - Bucconidae (puff birds, monklets, nunbirds - 34 species)

B-Galbulidae (jacamars - 18 species)

Homeopathically we have divided Ramphastidae into three groups

® All barbets

- Toucan barbets

® Toucans and Aracaris

All Piciformes



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3			
3	4	4			
3	4	3	5		

Animal Characteristics - Piciformes:

» AH Piciformes have zygodactyl feet for stability on trees, to grip branches or a trunk vertically.

- All of them have a long narrow tongue and strong large bills.
- » They excavate and reside in natural tree cavities.
- They have short, stiff tail feathers. Their plumage tends to be shiny black but decorated with colourful patches and/or colourful bright bills.
- They are monogamous for a season.
- They help in a group during the breeding season, or sometimes even outside it.
- They all have loud calls with which they can even alert other breeds, as well as those in the group, to the presence of enemies.
- As a defensive display, they will strike their bill against a branch.

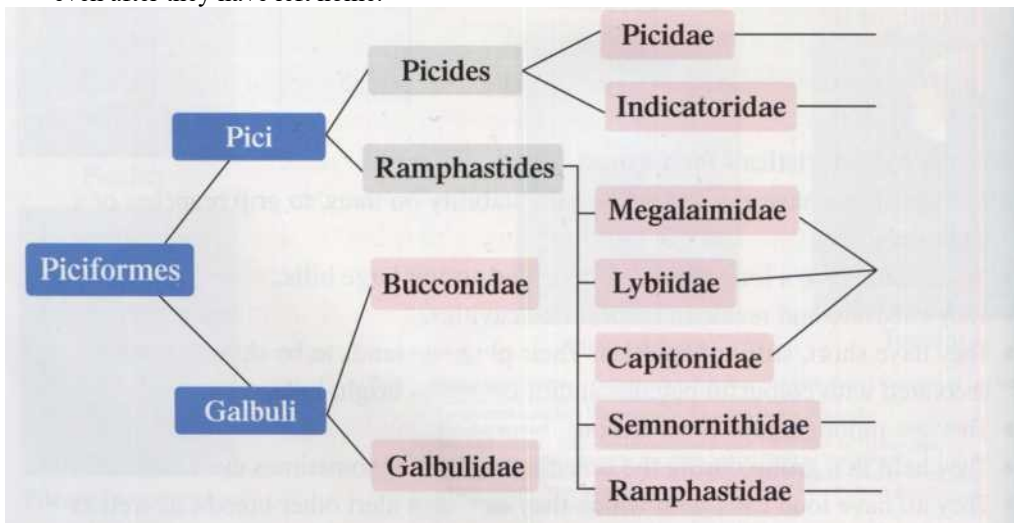
Homeopathic Themes - Piciformes:

® All Piciformes individuals belong to predominant level 4. They have a strong attachment to, as well as a longing for 'home'. Home means security, safety and a resource for food, money and all the basic comforts of life.

- They provide for themselves and people dependent upon them. Providing and having

sufficient resources, is a major issue around which their lives revolve.

- Their home is virtually sacred; hence they have issues in relation to it - the building, working towards possessing one, creating a home etc.
- ® They tend to like small, cosy, and even dark spaces, where they can retire or withdraw to when they feel vulnerable or threatened, or simply for 'me time'.
- ® They like to be with a group, albeit friends or family. Though they may not need bonds emotionally as much as the group strength that can provide a sense of security.
- They also like to spend time alone in their own space where they can curl up and/or hide.
- ® In a group they can be friendly, chatty and loud at times. They will not hesitate when it comes to expressing themselves or sharing their feelings.
- ® Often other people may experience them as being loud.
- » They love to help people within their groups and enjoy reciprocation.
- ® They can experience sharp stabbing, poking or hammering pains physically.
- ® They prefer being in the close vicinity of their home or familiar places.
- ® Those who like to travel prefer to return home soon and to travel to places that are familiar and not so remote.
- ® Once they have reached maturity, adults prefer to keep in touch with family and elders even after they have left home.



Woodpeckers
Honeyguides

Barbets

Toucans

Toucan Barbets

Puff birds, Monklets, Nunbirds

Jacamars

Animal Characteristics - Pici:

- They are mainly arboreal staying in the trees most of the time.
- All their feet are zygodactylous, that is x-shaped toes, to give better grip on the tree trunk, especially when balancing on a vertical trunk. Their tails are stiff for the same purpose.
- They have strong jaw muscles and a long tongue to extract insects from deep cracks and crevices. The tongue can come out of the bill for as much as 4 inches.
- ® Bills are very sturdy and strong though differently shaped in all species.
- Plumage always contains a combination of black and white with accents of red and yellow. These birds do not have down feathers except for jacamars.
- ® The skulls of wood pecking species are thick, with shock-absorbing qualities. Their bills are strong to excavate and drill holes. They hammer with their beaks and they all have similar cervical vertebrae.
- ? They nest in cavities, which they dig out for themselves, and have altricial young. Males excavate the nest and females arrange the inside of the nest.
- ® They are all good at climbing with the honey guides being the only good flyers in the group.
- Their sounds are harsh and rarely melodious.

Homeopathic Themes - Pici:

- They are very protective about, and keen on, their own home. Home means a lot to them. Their problems are related to insecurities around the home, the bank balance, food reserves etc. They love their homes and prefer to stay there, or in familiar zones, rather than venturing out, travelling or trying out something new.
- They must have their own home and they must have achieved it or bought it for themselves - this is very important to them.
- » They like to keep sufficient reserves or stored resources.
- They are confident and competent (sure-footed); good at accounting and planning their financial assets, growth etc. Alternatively, they could have problems related to these issues.
- If they feel their security is threatened they can become quite aggressive.
- ® They may also show capability in physical activities that involve the use of balance and need for being sure-footed, such as climbing or trekking.
- Conversely, it is possible for them to actually dislike heights or flying.
- In the same way that they need a strong house, they like to be physically strong, or things that they purchase must be strong and durable.
- Group and society are important as they are a source of strength and security.
- They may suffer from headaches, which are poking, hammering or nagging in character.
- They may also experience drilling or vibrating sensations in their bodies.

Piciformes - Pici - Picides - Picidae

A) Picidae: Woodpeckers, Piculets, Flickers, Sapsuckers, Wrynecks.



Pileated woodpecker
 Northern flicker
 Red breasted sapsucker
 Speckled piculet

Eurasian
 wryneck

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			

Animal Characteristics - Picidae:

- ® These birds have strong beaks and their plumage is usually olive and brown or black with some white and red. Some are pied (multi - coloured) and some have a crest.
- ® They store food in the cavities that they have made.
- » Their long tongue has a glue-like substance on its tip.
- ® Woodpeckers are generally territorial and social. They are shy birds, yet they have loud calls which can draw attention for mates and among themselves.
- » They are highly sedentary, rarely moving or travelling long distances. The green woodpecker rarely even leaves its branch.
- ® Their nest is either on top of a tall tree, or a few feet above the ground, and some woodpeckers may be more ground-dwelling, feeding on available ants rather than drilling a tree trunk.
- ® Both parents excavate the nest and keep it clean.
- ® Hatchlings are blind and featherless with bare skin. Chicks stay with the parents for three weeks to a month. One parent brings the food while the other stays in the nest by mutual understanding.
- ® **Wrynecks** are similar in most respects to woodpeckers but, as the name suggests, they can move their necks in a weird and alien, snake-like manner through 180 degrees when threatened.
- ® They also make whistling sounds like snakes to scare predators. They are not threatened easily but remain silent and camouflaged until they can find an escape.
- ® A pair of wrynecks can capture the nest of another bird such as a woodpecker or hoopoe. They throw out the eggs of the original resident to make the nest their own so they can lay and incubate their own eggs and raise their young.
- ® **Flickers** are similar to woodpeckers in all respects but can be very irritating because of the loud noises they make. Their flight appears to follow the path of a roller coaster because they fly up and down, flapping heavily. This flight is

interspersed with some gliding.

- **Sapsuckers** are similar to woodpeckers in all respects except that they drill holes in bark to suck the tree sap hence they are considered to be parasitic in nature.
- » **Piculets** are rapid and agile. They can even reach the tips of thin branches. Their diet consists of insects and larvae and they can also bore decayed or weak tree trunks for caterpillars and other insects as their beaks are not as large and dagger shaped as true woodpeckers. They also do not make their own nests but use old woodpecker nests.

Homeopathic Themes - Picidae:

- These individuals are home-loving. Their home is sacred and very important to them. It is their place of security. They can have a strong longing for home. Some cases from our practice have mentioned that they enjoy travelling but love to return home again.
 - They tend to be well-equipped and love to keep themselves well-stocked at all times.
 - They are social and can become very friendly once they get to know people well.
 - They are strong individuals in relation to hard work, building their homes or providing for their family, but at the same time they are very anxious about their security.
 - They may work hard at a fast pace, interspersed with moments of rest and calm before they resume or begin the next task.
- ® They are able to defend their points of view and their individuality.
- They may experience others to be nagging or interfering in relation to their space and routine.
 - Individuals like to help those who are younger in the group and will also take advice or help from those who are older in the group. They love teamwork and helping each other when needed.
 - 'Irritation' and 'nagging' are words that feature a lot in their narrative. Either they can become irritated, or they can have nagging pains. They can also feel that others in the group get irritated with them.

Individual Picidae:

Woodpeckers

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 7 - 50 cm

Avg. weight: 21 - 570 g

Distribution: all over the world except Australia, Madagascar and Antarctica

**Individual Woodpeckers:
European Green Woodpecker**

Picus viridis



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			5

Animal Characteristics - European Green Woodpecker:

- ® These birds have a softer beak compared to other woodpeckers. Their tongue is so long that it can even be curled around their skull. It does not have barbs like the tongue of other woodpeckers, but it is sticky, which helps it to collect insects.
- They excavate rotten wood which is much easier for them.
- They do not drum on trees as much as other woodpeckers do, as they feed more on ground-dwelling ants.
- ® They are shy birds but with loud calls that draw attention.
- ® They are called rain birds as they make loud calls before the rains commence.

Homeopathic Themes - European Green Woodpecker:

- These individuals are not as strong at defending themselves or their opinions, compared to acorn woodpecker individuals.
- ® They appear milder.
- » They do not hoard.
- ® They may have aggravations from rainy and damp weather.
- ® These individuals may have problems related to the tongue or a sticky sensation on the tongue.
- ® They may have sticky discharges.



Great Spotted Woodpecker

Dendrocopos major

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			6

Animal Characteristics - Great Spotted Woodpecker:

- ® These birds are monogamous for one season.
- ® They are strongly defensive.
- ® The female is attracted by the territorial behaviour of the male.
- They change partners before the next season.
- Chicks are altricial and have a short nesting period.
- Both parents care for the chick but only for a short period of 10 days.
- Drumming on trees is often done to maintain territory and to maintain contact between the pair.

- Their drumming is the fastest known amongst all woodpeckers.
- The male makes a fluttering flight display with shallow wing beats and a spread tail.

Homeopathic Themes - Great Spotted Woodpecker:

- These individuals can be quite quarrelsome and appear strong and defensive.
- They are very territorial and protective of their belongings.
- They apply themselves to tasks for short periods but with great focus, strength and zeal.
- They are also very vocal and may become loud when required.

Acorn Woodpecker

Melanerpes formicivorus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			8 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Acorn Woodpecker:

- I • These birds have a red, black and white plumage.
- I • Adults stay with their offspring and newborn and the young of previous seasons, in turn, help to raise the new generation.
- I • They live in coalitions and participate in co-operative breeding.
- I • Groups of these birds stay in one tree making several cavities. They store their acorns collectively in another tree close by, which all the birds of the group can access.
- I • This is called a granary which they defend vigorously. They will also defend a 15-acre territory around their granary but will wander outside that in pursuit of acorns and water at times.
- Nesting groups can have as many as ten helpers. Interestingly, in these groups the birds are actually related. The males may be joined by brothers and the female may be joined by sisters to help raise the young.
 - Members of the same brood have been found to have multiple paternity.
- A female usually destroys any eggs in the nest before she starts to lay, but once all females have started to lay, they stop removing eggs. Dead eggs that had been removed previously are now collected and moved to a tree close by, where all woodpeckers can feed on them, including the female that laid them.
- Acorn woodpeckers engage in very complex social behaviour which has been studied over a long period of time by ornithologists.

Homeopathic Themes - Acorn Woodpecker:

- These individuals like to live in tight, close-knit groups, families, communes or ghettos.
- » They are highly connected to the group especially as they feel it provides resources and security. Bonds are not particularly emotional rather the dependence is around food and shelter.
- These individuals may be more group-dependent than partner- dependent.

- Individuals may be close and helpful towards siblings as they feel that the family must thrive together.

® They are obsessive hoarders.

Other Picidae except woodpeckers

Characteristics of Piculets:



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			4 + 15

Piculet individuals are quick and agile in their movements but when it comes to difficult tasks or making decisions they may back out or take help of others they feel weak or incapable to be doing things on their own.

Characteristics of Wrynecks



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			12 + 15

These individuals are likely to have very flexible and versatile bodies. They may also display general themes of versatility, or opportunism, being smart enough to get what they want. They are unlikely to be shy about destroying (or being negative towards) other people's projects, if they feel threatened about their own success. They are bold and courageous, yet very opportunistic and assertive.

Characteristics of Sapsuckers:



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			14

These individuals will tend to experience drilling or boring pains. They also express a preference for juices and sweet liquids. They are opportunistic and parasitic individuals.

Characteristics of Flickers:



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			15 - 16

These individuals may reveal a theme of being perceived as loud, irritating and

nagging by others. They may express a particular penchant for roller coasters. They tend to execute tasks rapidly, then take a pause and resume with rapidity into the next task.

Piciformes - Pici - Picides - Picidae - Indicatoridae A) Indicatoridae - Honey Guides



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			12 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 10 - 20 cm

Avg. weight: 300 g - 1.2 kg Distribution: Asia, Africa

Animal Characteristics - Indicatoridae:

- These are small birds, usually dull-coloured but some can be bright yellow.
- They are believed to guide other animals especially honey badgers or ratsels, or baboons to bee colonies. Once the animal has attacked the beehive, taken its share and left, these birds feed on the beeswax, eggs, larvae, and pupae. They also scavenge deserted beehives.
- Human tribes in Africa make use of this ability of the honey guides to find beehives. This bird and these tribes have formed a mutually beneficial relationship.
- Honey guides are brood parasites, laying their eggs in the nests of other birds such as kingfishers, hoopoes, large swallows and barbets.
- They choose birds that nest in tree holes or cavities or ones that make very deep cut nests. The female may break or throw out the eggs of the host while laying her own and the new honey guide hatchling, whilst blind and helpless, has a hook on its bill to kill the host's young by repeatedly injuring them with its beak.
- Hence the parents do not incubate their eggs or rear their chicks at all.

Homeopathic Themes - Indicatoridae:

- These individuals are opportunistic and in extreme cases also selfish.
 - They form relationships that are mutually beneficial with their own interest clearly in mind.
 - Unlike other Piciformes individuals their home, security and building resources (a common issue for Piciformes) takes on a different expression. They are opportunistic and hence they don't need to own a home, nor do they need to build one themselves, rather, they will always find a way to acquire resources, money, food, and shelter.
 - They will also see it that when they acquire something, others in that relationship or in their workspace will get something in return as well. However, if their own security or comfort is threatened, they will become selfish and abandon all thought of mutual interest but their own.
- » Unlike other Pici individuals, they are not as hardworking and conscientious. Instead they are quite smart and opportunistic, seeking things for their own benefit. They will always try to establish maximum benefit for least effort.

Piciformes - Pici - Rhamphastides B) Rhamphastides

Megalaimidae - Asian barbets **Lybiidae** - African barbets, tinckers **Capitonidae** - New World barbets **Semnornithidae** - Toucan barbets **Rhamphastidae** - Toucans and aracaris



Asian barbet

Red and yellow barbet

Red headed barbet

Toucan barbet

Aracari

Homeopathically we have divided Rhamphastides into three groups

- a) All barbets (Megalaimidae, Lybiidae, Capitonidae)
- b) Toucans and Aracaris (Rhamphastidae)
- c) Toucan barbets (Semnornithidae)

Piciformes - Pici - Rhamphastides

- a) All Barbets (Megalaimidae, Lybiidae, Capitonidae)



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3	5		3 - 4

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 15 - 18 cm

Avg. weight: 30 - 52 g Distribution: Asia, Africa

Animal Characteristics - All Barbets:

* Often green in colour, these birds are small to moderate in size.

- Like other Piciformes they are weak fliers and non-migratory but with strong beaks.
- They have bristles on their beak, hence the name barbet.
- They are greenish and brownish with splashes of bright colour.
- They appear to be sitting stolidly on treetops when not feeding.
- These birds are not as social in groups as the woodpeckers, but they do help each other as a group coming together during breeding and rearing.
- In all barbets the calls between mates are well-synchronized duets. In some species, these calls are then echoed by family groups in a synchronized manner and it almost becomes a loud family chorus. Their calls are firm and loud.
- When they spot a snake, they will make alarm calls that rapidly bring along other birds to mob it away.
- They often choose to make their nests close to termite and ant mounds by way of keeping themselves safe from predators such as snakes.

Homeopathic Themes - All Barbets:

- These individuals are social to a limited extent and need their own ‘me time’. They may be social and friendly and definitely need their group but need some time to themselves.
- These people are helpful and also like to accept help from others.
- Individuals like to help the young in a group and will take advice or help from the elders in a group.
- They are not as strong in their defense as woodpecker individuals.
- They may enjoy conversing and/or partying, though not at all times.
- They are keen to warn others of any impending danger.

Piciformes - Pici - Rhamphastides

b) Toucans and Aracaris (Rhamphastidae)



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3	5		7 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 30 - 60 cm

Avg. weight: 130 - 680 g

Distribution: Central and South America

Aracaris



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3	5		7 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 30 - 40 cm

Avg. weight: 110 - 160 g

Distribution: North and South America

Animal Characteristics - Toucans and Aracaris:

- Aracaris are small or moderate-sized toucans and both species are found in tropics of the American continent.
- These are large birds with brightly marked plumage and large colourful bills.
- ® Their bodies are compact and short, yet their bills are long, about half, or more than half the length of the body. Their bills are so large that they are not such a great excavatory tool as is the case for other Pici species. The bill is unusually light despite its size, being made of spongy tissue. The bills have serrations resembling teeth which suggests that they originally preyed on fish and were carnivorous but now are majorly frugivorous.
- New research suggests that the main function of this long beak is to keep the body cool.
- ® The long tongue helps to catch insects, frogs and reptiles, and they even eat smaller birds opportunistically.
- They are resident breeders and do not migrate.
- Their nests are ones that other birds have excavated, or natural tree hollows.
- ® They live in small flocks of 20 or more throughout the year showing that these birds are highly social. When they roost at night about 4-6 adults will sleep in the same hole along with fledged young ones. They can manage to do so by curling up in such a way that their tails fold over their backs to accommodate so many together. They sleep with their beaks tucked in and the tip of the tail bent - almost like a foetal position.
- They may steal eggs from other birds' nests.
- In the breeding season they leave the group but rejoin it with their offspring once the season is over.
- Nests are small enclosed looking spaces which are cavities in trees. Toucans prefer small cosy spaces and feel comfortable in them once they have settled.
- Both parents care for the chicks.
- ® Chicks are born blind and take three weeks to open their eyes. Initially they lack the large bill, which grows quickly while they are in the nest and before they fledge over 45 days.
- * They remain in small flocks throughout the year.

t Toucans are very noisy birds that call each other as well as attracting groups of birds to good foraging sites.

Specific features of Aracaris:

e They have bright plumage and large bills with bright striking patterns.

- Their loud frequent cries suggest that maybe they are not so elusive nor hiding.
- ® Some species of aracaris roost socially throughout the year, adults 5-6 and the young that have already fledged come together and nest in a small hole with tails folded over their backs.
- They can be very active hopping from branch to branch and crying out loud.
- While toucans are mainly green and blue in plumage, aracaris are more yellow, red and black.

Homeopathic Themes - Toucans:

- These individuals love bright colours.
 - They like small, cozy places where they can rest in a foetal or curled position.
 - They are very social and enjoy being in groups the whole time.
 - Individuals like to help the young in the group while they are prepared to take advice or help from the elders of the group.
 - They love participating in team work as well as helping each other when needed.
 - They like to keep themselves physically cool.
- » Like other Piciform individuals, their house is very important to them. It is their haven of security, but they may not necessarily want to build it or want to have a say or take part in making it, or even in obtaining it. If their family or their partner decides for them, that is fine by them.
- However, they do like to communicate and express themselves by putting forward their point of view. They can be very chatty and loud in a group.
 - They can also be very helpful wanting to warn people or let them know about something of interest or help to the community. They like to share what they know with everyone around them.

Homeopathic Themes - Aracaris:

- These individuals are similar to the toucans.
- They love being physically close, cuddling, hugging and curling up with their loved ones.

Piciformes - Pici - Rhamphastides

c) Toucan Barbets (Semnornithidae)



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3	5		11 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 19-21 cm

Avg. weight: 80 - 115 g

Distribution: Central and South America

Animal Characteristics - Toucan Barbets:

- These birds, as the name suggests, are closer in lineage to toucans though they resemble barbets.
- They are very bright, colourful birds with large strong beaks like other Piciformes (larger than barbets and smaller than toucans).
- They are very territorial.
- They make loud calls.
- They live in small groups of 3 - 6 and help each other with raising the young during each breeding season.

® Mobbing behaviour when they are attacked by a predator is observed in this species.

» As with other barbets and woodpeckers the young offspring stay with their parents and help to raise the newborn of the next season.

®> Like other Piciformes, they excavate cavities in trees to nest in them.

Homeopathic Themes - Toucan Barbets:

® These individuals have a strong individuality with opinions of their own and yet they can also live amicably in groups. They are most willing to help their family and group in any way they can, and they know that in times of danger group or family strength can be utilised. This means that though they appear independent and do not show any signs of clear dependency they do well in a group.

® They can join in with the group, exhibiting great strength when needed, yet normally they will prefer to be on their own enjoying peaceful solitude.

» They can desire and enjoy fruit.

® They might choose to wear bright colours.

- Individuals may want to bond or connect with parents or elders even when they are adults.

Piciformes - Galbuli - Bucconidae

Bucconidae: Puff birds, Monklets, Nunbirds



Size and distribution:
 Avg. length: 13 - 30 cm
 Avg. weight: 14 - 106 g
 Distribution: South America and Mexico

Animal Characteristics - Bucconidae:

- All these birds are small and when they sit perched on a tree with their large heads and short neck feathers puffed out, they appear very fluffy, hence the name.
- They make short direct flights.
- » Of the three types of bird, the puff birds are the most silent and motionless, and nun birds are the most vocal and active.
- Each pair defends their territory all year round.
- ♀ They are monogamous through the year.
- The breeding season is dependent on the rainfall.
- Both parents will incubate the eggs, once laid.
- Nunbirds breed co-operatively in a group of 4 - 5, while puff birds are territorial and breed in solitary pairs.
- Nunbirds are gregarious and found in flocks. They may even draw attention, while puff birds occur in small family groups or just pairs and are secretive in nature.
- Puffbirds are 'sit and watch' predators hence they are so silent and elusive that they are difficult to spot. They are found singly or in small groups. They are considered very secretive.
- They feed on flying insects and hence feed on the wing.
- The sound made by puffbirds is a repeated high pitch whistle, but nunbirds have a wide repertoire and also issue loud shouts.
- Black-fronted nunbirds are extremely loud and they duet or sing loudly in small groups.

Homeopathic Themes - Nunbirds:



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3			2 + 16

® These individuals are loud, noisy and very social.

<*> They love company - the more the merrier.

® They are very good at balancing themselves physically.

®> They are always active and energetic and need to chat or be doing something.

® Hence, they may be overwhelming or irritating personalities which can make them feel offended in response if they perceive it.

Homeopathic Themes - Puffbirds



and Monklets:



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3			5

® These individuals are silent and calm.

• They are also very secretive and prefer to be alone or in very small groups of known familiar people.

®> They prefer to do things subtly without much noise or drama.

® They prefer the company of small groups over large ones.

® They protect and defend what they believe to be theirs.

® They are very good at balancing despite the fact that they may not necessarily be very active and on the go.

Piciformes - Galbuli - Galbulid Galbulidae - Jacamars



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			7 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 14 - 34 cm

Avg. weight: 17 - 75 g

Distribution: Central and South America

Animal Characteristics - Galbulidae:

® They are small to medium-sized birds with elegant and glossy plumage, long bills and tails.

® They have short weak legs.

® The plumage is bright metallic coloured and highly iridescent.

® They catch flying insects on the wing.

® Jacamars batter prey against a branch before consuming it.

- They prefer large showy, shiny flying insects such as moths, blue morph butterflies, dragonflies etc.
- ® They are patient, spending a lot of time waiting alertly on a branch, scanning the area for insects.
- Jacamars dig tunnels in steep riverbanks for nests. These tunnels are 12 to 16 inches long and 2 inches in diameter.
- Jacamars are mostly monogamous, loosely colonial and rarely breed co-operatively.
- Sometimes they are seen in groups but sometimes with other species of jacamar or other mixed flocks.
- ® They have a variety of calls to communicate with the group. Males make elaborate and loud vocal performances to impress the female and though they are not songbirds the sounds can be melodious.
- Jacamars are impressive acrobats when diving to catch insects on the wing.
- Male and female both participate in building the nest as well as incubation. In the day they incubate in turns but at night the female incubates, and the male guards and defends the nest.
- Young jacamars may even return to feed and sleep with parents after fledging, for several months.

Homeopathic Themes - Galbulidae:

- These individuals love to dress brightly or use bright, metallic and iridescent colours.
- They are quite loud and also like 'show' and 'performance'.
- In that sense they truly compare with metals like Ferrum, Chromium or Cobaltum in Row 4 of the periodic table.
- They may not always be social, but they like to be with friends and to party at times, and in such cases, they are amongst the loudest and most vocal in the group. They may also be very impressive personalities in this context.
- » They can physically balance and be very acrobatic if required, or as children.
- Like other Piciformes individuals, they may love closed spaces or feel comfortable in small cozy places. Conversely, they may suffer from claustrophobia which is a possibility for all Piciformes.
- In anger, they can get physically violent though not very destructive or aggressive.
- They may have some connection to water or damp places - either a desire, an aggravation or amelioration.

Remedies of Piciformes:

Picidae

- 1) Dendrocopos major (Dendroc-m) - Great spotted woodpecker
- 2) Melanerpes formicivorus (Melan-f) - Acorn woodpecker
- 3) Picus viridis (Picus-v) - Green woodpecker

Lybiidae

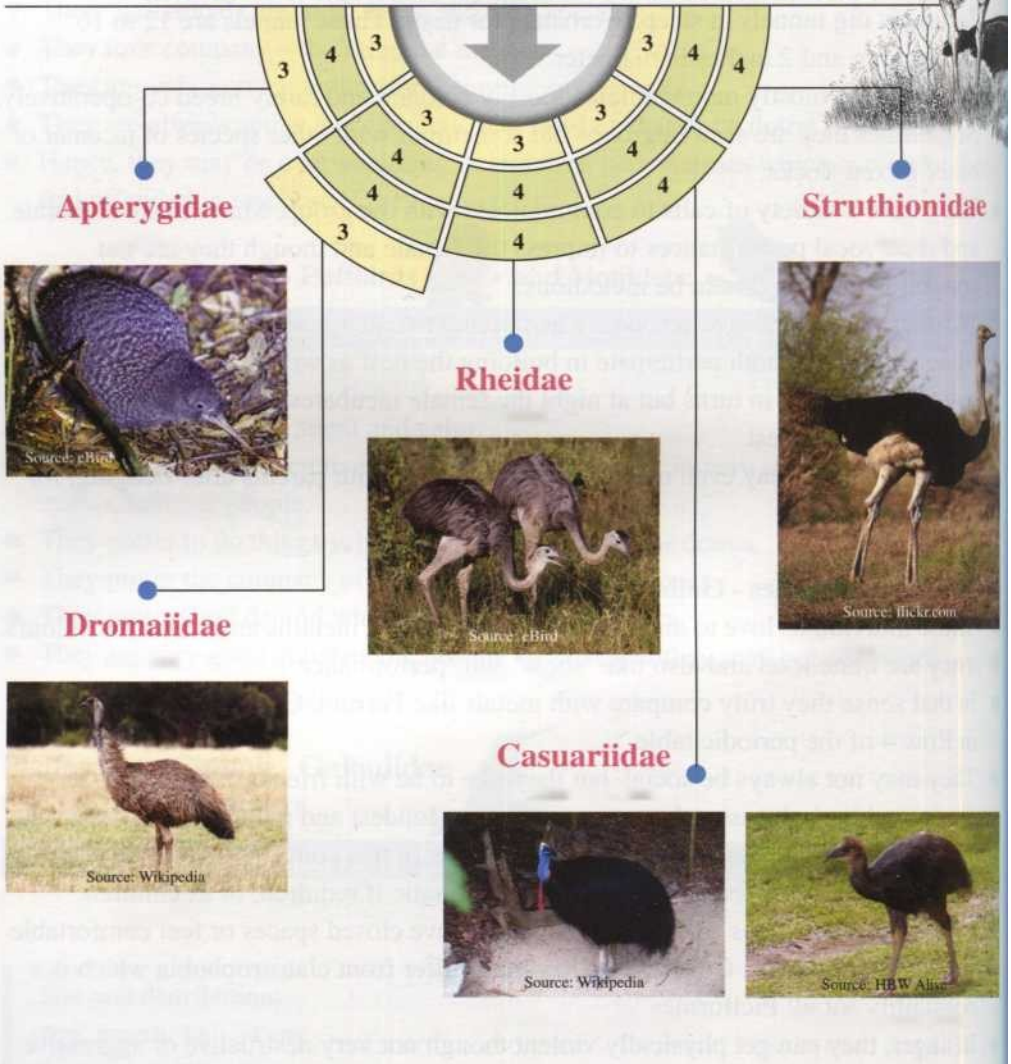
- 1) Trachyphonus erythrocephalus (Trachyp-e) - Red and yellow barbet

Ramphastidae

- 1) Ramphastos toco (Ramph-t) - Toco toucan

Order

Struthioniformes



Kiwis
Little spotted kiwi

Rheas

Ostrich

Greater rhea

Emus

Common
ostrich

Emu

Cassowaries

Southern cassowary

Dwarf cassowary

Struthioniformes has 13 species approx, in 6 Families.

6 Families:

- **Apterygidae** (kiwi - 5 species)
- ® **Dromaiidae** (emus - 1 species)
- ® **Rheidae** (rheas - 2 species)
- **Casuariidae** (cassowary - 3 species)
- ® **Struthionidae** (ostriches - 2 species)
- **Dinornithidae** (moas - extinct)

All **Struthioniformes**

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3			
3	4	4	3		
3	4	4			

Animal Characteristics - Struthioniformes:

- Palaeognathae contains four flightless birds (ostrich, rhea, emu-cassowary and kiwi). These are the most primitive, basal, living birds.
- They are called ratites, meaning vessel without a keel, because the breastbone of these birds lacks the wish bone or the keel.
- » Ratites are huge birds with heavy, solid bones in contrast to flying birds, which have lightweight, hollow ones. They have a simplified wing-bone structure, strong legs, and no feather vanes, making it unnecessary to oil the feathers. Consequently, they have no preen gland that contains preening oil.
- Many of these birds have extremely long legs, which help with locomotion. They are quite agile and can run as fast as 65 km/hr. and take sharp turns of 180 degrees. Their wings, which work as sails when they are running, are large for flightless birds.
- When threatened, they kick with their legs. This kick is so powerful that it is potentially lethal.
- Their tail and flight feathers have retrogressed to become decorative plumes.
- Ratites are diurnal, meaning they are most active during the day, with the exception of the kiwi, which is nocturnal.
- They are largely herbivore, although some families can also eat insects, snails, and earthworms.
- They are terrestrial so they have needed to adapt, or evolve, certain features that can improve the chances of survival of their young. First and foremost, the eggs are huge and very thick, so it is difficult for most predators to break them. Second, as soon as the young hatch they are able to walk and run or even swim and dive.
- Most ratites have communal nests, where they share incubation duties with others. With the exception of the kiwi, the male has a harem of females.
- Generally, males incubate the eggs while females only partake in courtship and lay the eggs, leaving incubation and chick rearing to the male. It is only in the ostrich that the male and female both share incubation and rearing. Kiwis are the only monogamous species where, either the male alone or, both sexes incubate the eggs.
- Polygamy and polyandry are predominant in all these birds.

Homeopathic Themes - Struthioniformes:

- The general bird themes of freedom are present except for the themes of flying, lightness, and floating. The characteristics of grooming, beautification, and spending a lot of time on appearance are also absent.

- However, there are themes of agility, running, speed, making sharp, quick moves, kicking, and powerful blows. In addition, there are feelings of being heavy, large, grounded and solid.
- ® Emotionally they are not particularly competitive or aggressive in their behaviour and yet, when it comes to defence, they can be very strong and aggressive.
Cassowary individuals take the lead in being aggressive. Though they appear calm and reserved, when threatened, they can be totally forceful and violent.
- There is a need for these individuals to be independent and strong from a very early age.
- ® Needing a soulmate is not such a common theme, but working together in a group, sharing responsibilities, social behaviour, and need for a support group do appear in the picture.
- ® Females needing these remedies are very aggressive and outgoing. They make open sexual advances and are clear about what they want. They can also refuse, or say no, when they want to. They are strong and aggressive.
- ® They have high libido.
- ® Yet, these individuals may be extremely caring and protective of those under their care, without being possessive or expecting anything in return.
- » Daytime aggravation of complaints.
- ® Love of fruit.

Individual Families:



Struthioniformes - Apterygidae Kiwis

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	3			15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 25 - 45 cm

Avg. weight: 1.3 - 3.3 kg Distribution: New Zealand

Animal Characteristics - Apterygidae:

- ® Kiwis are flightless birds native to New Zealand.
- ® They lay the largest egg in relation to their body size of any species of bird in the world.
Kiwi eggs can weigh up to one-quarter the weight of the female. Producing this huge egg causes a significant physiological stress on the female.
- They have no keel on the sternum to anchor any wing muscles. The vestigial wings are so small that they are invisible under the bristly, hair-like, two-branched feathers.

- Their bill is long. Kiwis have a highly developed sense of smell and are the only birds with nostrils at the end of their long beaks.
- » They are shy and usually nocturnal.
- Kiwis form life-long pair bonds and also show fidelity to their home territory.
- They excavate several burrows within each territory. A typical underground burrow has one entrance. They will also use hollow logs or shallow holes dug out between tree roots. Kiwi nests are usually located where surrounding foliage is dense and can thoroughly conceal the entrance.
- ® During the mating season, June to March, the pair call each other at night, and meet in the nesting burrow every three days.
- The male incubates the egg, except in the case of the great-spotted kiwi.
- Kiwi chicks have no egg-tooth and must use their feet to kick their way out of the shell.

Struthioniformes - Dromaiidae Emu



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4	3		8 + 15

Size and distribution

Avg. length: 150 - 190 cm

Avg. weight: 18 - 60 kg

Distribution: Australia

Animal Characteristics - Dromaiidae:

- * These are soft-feathered, flightless birds, second only to the ostrich in size and height. The largest can reach 150-190 cm (59 to 75 in) in height. Females are larger than males.
- Emus live in various habitats across Australia both inland and near the coast.
- ◆ They can travel great distances foraging for food, going for weeks without eating, and can run at a speed of 50 km/hr. They drink large quantities of water when available but can go without for several days during scarcity. Emus predominately travel in pairs and rarely form flocks when moving towards a new food source.
- * They are generally gregarious birds outside the breeding season, and while some forage, others remain vigilant to their mutual benefit. Emus do not sleep continuously and rouse themselves several times during the night. They can rouse from deep sleep every 90 minutes for defecating and feeding.
- Emus have good eyesight and hearing, which allows them to detect predators or danger from far.
- ® Like the cassowary, the emu has sharp claws on its toes, which are used in combat

to inflict wounds on opponents by kicking.

- ® During courtship, females do the courting. They turn darker and develop a bright turquoise blue below their eyes and around the beak during the breeding season.-
- » Females are also more aggressive and will choose or reject a mate if she is no longer interested in him, after having done the courtship display from her side.
- & Females will fight for mates. Hence in emus, one sees a complete role reversal. The female is territorial. Most of the 'booming calls' are made by her while the male makes most of the grunting sounds designed to threaten other rival males and also to protect the female when she lays the egg.
- Females can mate several times and lay several clutches of eggs in any one season. Naturally-mated female emus store spermatozoa in the tubules of the oviduct and release them over a period of time, termed the "fertile period", during which a maximum of 6 eggs can be fertilized. The proportion of yolk to albumen is 50% and hence it is greater than any other precocial egg of this size.
- 9> The male develops the brood patch once the female mate starts laying and may begin to incubate the eggs before the clutch is complete. He incubates the eggs alone and during that time he hardly eats, drinks or defecates, and stands only to turn the eggs, which he does about 10 times per day, thus losing a significant amount of weight.
- ® Chicks are nurtured by the male alone. They reach full size in 6 months but will still stay in a family unit until the next breeding season.
- ®> Once the male has started brooding, the female will usually wander off, and may mate with other males and lay in multiple nests; thus, as many as half the chicks in a brood may not be fathered by the incubating male, or even by either parent, as emus also exhibit brood parasitism.
- During their early life, the young emus are defended by the male, who may even get aggressive towards the mother, in trying to protect the young. He also envelopes the young chicks at night with his wings.

Struthioniformes - Rheidae Rheas



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			7

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 170 cm

Avg. weight: 40 kg

Distribution: South America

Animal Characteristics - Rheidae:

- These are grassland birds. They are large and flightless, similar to the ostrich, but slightly smaller in size.
- During breeding, the rhea prefers to stay near large bodies of water such as lakes and rivers.
- They tend to be silent birds unless communicating with chicks or searching for a mate.
- When fleeing they do so by taking a zig-zag course.
- Outside the breeding season, they form large groups of 10 - 25 but during breeding, they break up and usually the male courts between 2-12 females.
- They have elaborate mating displays with the male making several neck and wing movements to attract the female.
- Males then build a nest and the females lay eggs in turns, which the male incubates alone.
- The nests of greater rheas can contain 80 eggs laid by 12 females, each individual female's clutch being 5-10 eggs. The male will incubate from ten to sixty eggs.
- The male will use a distraction system and place some eggs outside the nest and sacrifice these to predators, so that they won't attempt to get inside the nest. If not eaten by predators, they may rot and attract flies, which the adult and young can consume. Subordinate males may also help the male to incubate the eggs, while he finds another harem to start a second nest.
- The chicks hatch within 36 hours of each other.
- The females move on after laying eggs and mate with other males.
- The male is an attentive and protective parent, and cares for them for another four to six months.
- Greater rhea males may even adopt abandoned chicks of other males.
- Young greater rheas live together in groups for a few years before attaining sexual maturity.

Struthioniformes - Casuariidae Cassowary



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			8 + 17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 1.5 m - 2 m

Avg. weight: 58.5 kg

Distribution: Papa New Guinea, Indonesia and North-eastern Australia

Animal Characteristics - Casuariidae:

- ® Although all species are truly omnivorous and will take a range of other plant food, including shoots and grass seeds, in addition to fungi, invertebrates, and small vertebrates, fruit is a major part of the cassowary's diet and they can swallow fruit whole, even bananas and apples. They are a keystone species of rain forests because of this and they distribute seeds across the jungle floor via their excrement.
- ® Cassowaries have a reputation among natives for being dangerous. The inner or second of their three toes has a dagger-like claw that can be 125 mm (5 in) long, which can sever an arm, or eviscerate an abdomen with ease. Also they can sometimes kick a human, or any other animal, with their enormously powerful legs.
 - Cassowary wings are small compared to the bird's size and they do not have retrices (flight feathers). They have remiges (flight feathers of a different kind), which are reduced to quills similar to porcupine quills but without barbs.
- ® Cassowaries are good runners and swimmers, crossing wide rivers and swimming in the sea.
 - They have a keratinous skin covered casque on their head which grows with age and has the following functions: acoustic; sexual display; it is used to batter through underbrush; as weapon in fights, or for pushing aside leaves when foraging. It could reveal a bird's age or its dominance, or it could be used as a type of helmet or shock absorber that protects the bird's head as it pushes through the rain forest underbrush. The casque can also help make sounds, as it does in hombills.
- ® Females are bigger and more brightly-coloured than the males. They also have larger casques; some species also have wattles hanging down from the neck - brightly coloured blue, gold or red or purple.
- ® The cassowary makes the lowest frequency of sound of all, among the birds.
- ® All cassowaries tend to be shy birds of the deep forest, adept at disappearing long before a human realises that they were there.
 - Cassowaries might be shy, but when provoked they are capable of inflicting serious injuries, occasionally fatal, to dogs and people.
- ® These birds are very solitary except during courtship or egg-laying or when food supply is ample.
- ® Males are far more tolerant of each other than females, which do not tolerate the presence of other females.
- ® Females are polyandrous and move between the territories of different males, but they remain in the same region simply because they do not venture into further and wider territories, mating with the same males throughout their lives.
- ® During copulation, sometimes another male will approach and run the first male off. He will then climb onto the female to copulate with her. During mating it is the male who takes the passive role and the female will take up to three different mates simultaneously.
 - » The male incubates the eggs for 50 - 52 days, then protects the chicks, which stay in the nest for about nine months, and defends them fiercely against all predators.
 - The female does not care for the eggs or the chicks but moves on to lay eggs in the

nests of several other males.

- © The final partner will be the one to rear the young. The male is left to incubate the eggs and look after the young, which may not even be his. As a result, he tends to lose weight as he cannot wander far to forage for food.
- Though these are shy creatures and extremely solitary, they are very territorial and defensive of their young.
- ® The cassowary has solitary habits and will breed less frequently in a zoo than other ratites such as the ostrich and emu. Individual specimens must even be in separate enclosures, due to their solitary and aggressive nature.
- The southern cassowary eats a poisonous fruit (plum) called cassowary plum which does not affect the cassowary at all, while being poisonous to most animals and humans.

Struthioniformes - Struthionidae Ostrich



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			10

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 1.7 - 2.8 m

Avg. weight: 63- 145 kg

Distribution: Africa and Asia minor

Animal Characteristics - Struthionidae:

- The ostrich is the largest of all birds with an egg to match proportionately, as well as being the fastest land bird. The common ostrich can run 70 km/hr (43 mph) and cover 3 to 5 m in a single stride. It weighs about the same as two adult humans.
- It has long legs, the largest eyes for land vertebrates and a long neck. With this structure the eyes can be as much as 2.8 m above the ground, which allows it to see far. It can spot a predator, such as a lion, at a great distance.
- When threatened, one response of the ostrich is to attempt to escape detection by lying flat against the ground with its neck outstretched. This behaviour may have given rise to the myth that the ostrich buries its head in the sand. Another response is for it to run away, and if it is cornered, it will attack with a powerful kick that could be fatal.
- Common ostriches can outrun a predator easily and hence most predators will try to ambush an unsuspecting bird using obstructing vegetation such as trees or large shrubs.

- ® They are mainly plant eaters, but they can feed on invertebrates as well. They are diurnal birds.
- ® The male ostrich has a copulatory organ (about 20 cm long) which is retractable, unlike most other male birds.
- * Outside the breeding season the common ostrich can spend its time alone, or as part of a pair.
- ® In the breeding season, these birds form gregarious, loosely nomadic groups of 5-100 birds within which there are smaller groups of 2 - 7 with one male and other females in a harem. They can also accompany other grazing animals such as antelopes and zebras while travelling.
- ® Although males initially form a harem with 2-7 females, they will ultimately establish a pair bond with only one major female. Eggs are laid in a communal nest called a dump nest, which can hold about 60 eggs at a time. The dominant female lays her eggs first, and when it is time to cover them for incubation, she inspects them and discards any surplus eggs, possibly from the other females, leaving about 20 as a final figure.
- s> The male, as well as the female, sit on the eggs until they hatch, which can take 42 to 46 days. Eggs are incubated by the female by day and by the male by night and the sexes become coloured accordingly for camouflage.
- Although females help, the male plays a major role in rearing as well as defending the hatchlings and teaches them to feed.
- ® Ostrich males can emit a lion-like roar, though not as loud, during the breeding season.
- * They eat sand and pebbles to help grind up the food in their gizzard.
- ® They can go without drinking water for several days, but they love baths and drinking water when it is available.
- They can survive dehydration of up to 25% of their body weight.

Table of comparison of Struthioniformes.

	Ostrich	Rhea	Emu	Kiwi	Cassowary
Bird Characteristics	Most aggressive, largest, heaviest of all birds. Very strong legs; fastest land bird; powerful kick can kill. To avoid danger they lay on the ground with their necks outstretched.	Smaller than ostrich. Less aggressive. Quieter birds which associate with, or form mixed groups with deer, antelopes and zebras.	Australia and New Guinea only. Very large, next in size to ostrich. Sharp claws to enhance kick. Can go days without food and water but over-indulge when there is enough. Males overcare for eggs to their own cost. Turn them several times a day.	Almost blind. Nocturnal. Small birds compared to the rest. Yet they are so fast they can outrun a human.	Australia, New Guinea only. Possess a casque and wattle. Inner toe is armed with dagger-like claw.
Homeopathic themes	Feeling of being large and aggressive and if provoked, can hit back hard. Love speed. Love to run - Fastest of all. Dominating and competitive	Quieter. Hit back with a vengeance only when provoked to the limit. Pragmatic - prefer to lose a few things if it means saving major and/ or important	Talk of aggression, violence, sharp attacks when defending self or loved ones. Very protective and over indulgent parents. Care for	Feeling they are small and fast. Night aggravation. Can be exhausted as parents. Exhaustion during menses or pregnancy.	Solitary and reserved. Fruit lovers. Very short tempered and threatened easily. Though calm, suddenly move into aggressive mode if feel threatened
	Ostrich	Rhea	Emu	Kiwi	Cassowary
	compared to	belongings or	others and in		or unsafe.

<p>others in this order. Good eyesight and foresight. The most social in this group.</p>	<p>relationships.</p>	<p>their workplace too. E.g. orphanages. Love travel and walking long distances. Extremes regarding food. Can stay hungry or thirsty for long intervals when engrossed, but will also over indulge</p>	<p>May love water.</p>
--	-----------------------	---	------------------------

Remedies of Struthioniformes:

Dromaiidae

- 1) *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Drom-n) - Emu

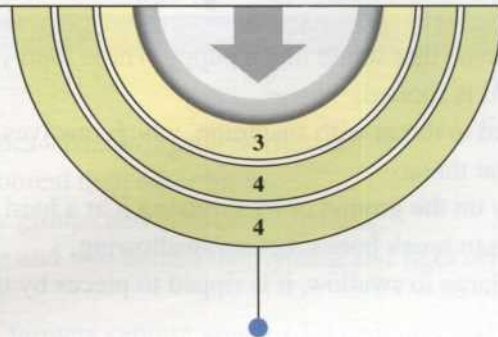
Rheidae

- 1) *Rhea americana* (Rhea-a) - Nandu greater rhea

Struthionidae

- 1) *Struthio camelus* (Strut-c) - Ostrich
- 2) *Adeps struthionis* (Strut-c-ad) - Ostrich fat

Order Cariamiformes



Cariamidae



Seriemas

Black-legged seriema

Red-legged seriema

Cariamiformes has 2 species in 1 family.

Family: Cariamidae (seriemas)

All Cariamiformes

These birds are similar in appearance to cranes and bustards but are more genetically related to falcons, parrots and passerines. They were initially placed with Gruiformes but now have their own special order - Cariamiformes.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 70 - 90 cm

Avg. weight: 1.5 kg Distribution: Central Brazil

Animal Characteristics - Cariamiformes:

- » These birds are brown with short bills, erectile crest, short wings and long legs. They have a sharp, extensible second toe.
- » Though they can fly for short distances, they prefer to run rather than fly under threat.
- » They have unusual calls that sound like a puppy. These loud yelping calls can be heard before the bird is spotted.
- They always respond to threat with suspicion, which involves spreading their wings and facing that threat.
- » They beat their prey on the ground or by throwing it at a hard surface to break its resistance as well as to break bones, before swallowing.
- » When a prey is too large to swallow, it is ripped to pieces by the bird's sickle-shaped claw.
- ®> Cariamiformes are gregarious but solitary nesters.
- ®> They are also very territorial and will fight any rivals. They are very adept at kicking, which they will do when faced with a rival.
- 9> They are monogamous.
- ® Pairs have a courtship display with their wings while singing a duet.
- ® They make large, bulky nests that are 5 feet off the ground or even higher but the parents reach the nest by climbing or walking, rather than flying.
- ® Both parents incubate, feed and care for the young.

Homeopathic Themes - Cariamiformes:

- ® These individuals like to dress up or to showcase their talents.
- ® However, this is not as strong as it is in Gruiform individuals, and there isn't such a great desire to perform.
- ® They are social yet need their own space.
- ®> They can get very angry accompanied by a degree of destructiveness or cruelty at times. They can use very harsh, critical and rude language when angered.
- ®> They are very alert, always on their guard for any kind of danger, and they will defend their point of view, or stand their ground vigorously.
- ®> However, they only get into a fight or a quarrel, when they feel strongly about something.
- ® Their pains feel as if they have been beaten and bruised.
- ®> They are responsible and caring individuals towards those who are dependent upon them.
- ® They are predominant level 4 type individuals in the sense that they are protective and caring of their own people and always on guard to defend their space, their views, their children or those dependent on them.

Individual Cariamiformes:



Black-legged Seriemas

Chunga burmeisteri

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			11

Animal Characteristics - Black-legged Seriemas:

- These are more arboreal than other birds.
- » They live in family groups and hunt prey together.
- 9 Seriemas are fierce and will defend their young and fight off any predator including humans.
- ® In South America, farmers capture young wild seriemas and train them to guard against foxes.

Red-legged Seriemas

Cariama cristata



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	4			12

Animal Characteristics - Red-legged Seriemas:

- * These birds are more terrestrial than the black-legged ones.
- 9 They are bigger than the black-legged seriemas.
- They are also gregarious and keep close together while foraging or hunting but are solitary nesters.
- 9 They are known to have duet calls (barking or yelping sounds) where the second member of the family (could be female or young) will start to sing once the first member has finished.
- 9 If disturbed, one member of the group will start to run, followed by the rest. They can also hide by lying down or hiding in vegetation.

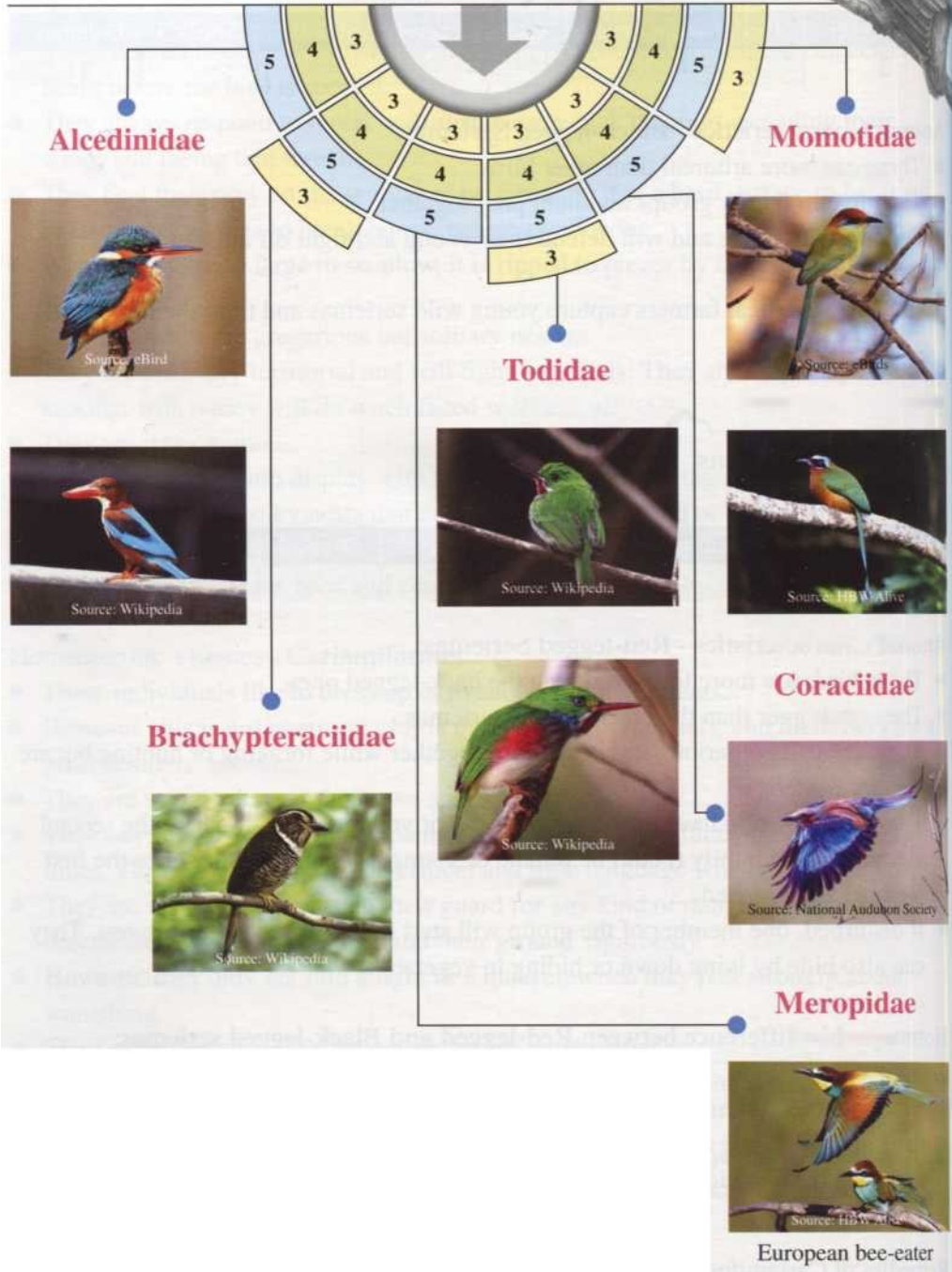
Homeopathic difference between Red-legged and Black-legged seriemas:

- 9 Black-legged seriema individuals are stronger, more aggressive and also will stand their ground, while red-legged seriema individuals are more likely to give in, or escape if the situation is too difficult for them to handle.

Remedies of Cariamiformes: Not available.

Order

Coraciiformes



Coraciiformes has 179 species approx, in 6 families.

6 Families:

- **Brachypteraciidae** (ground rollers - 6 species)

- **Momotidae** (motmots - 14 species)
- **Todidae** (todies - 5 species)
- **Coraciidae** (rollers - 13 species)
- **Alcedinidae** (kingfishers - 114 species)
- Meropidae (bee-eaters - 27 species)

Kingfishers

Common kingfisher

Todies

Motmots

Russet crowned motmot

White throated kingfisher

Broad billed tody

Trinidad motmot

Rollers

Ground rollers

Short legged ground roller

Cuban tody

Lilac breasted roller

Bee eaters

All Coraciiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5	3		
3	4	5			

Animal Characteristics - Coraciiformes:

- Their name means - “raven like”.
- » They have large heads and small feet.
- These are small to moderately sized, colourful birds found globally, in both hemispheres.
- They are syndactyl-toed, that is, three forward pointing toes with toes 3 and 4 fused at the base, though this may not be the case in some kingfishers.
- They have unique strong and heavy bills.
- They nest in the ground or burrows in trees.
- Pairs mate for more than one season but are not monogamous for a lifetime.
- Some species that live in temperate zones are migratory moving to the tropics during the winter.
- Their sounds are not melodious, but they have varied calls, which can be compared to a cacophony when they start communicating with each other.
- Pairs make a series of calls but there is no elaborate courtship display.
- Bee-eaters are gregarious whereas rollers are solitary at all times.
- The young are nidicolous and are well-cared for by both parents for about a month.
- » The male brings food for the female and their young, while they are in the nest.
The smaller species make as many as 6 trips per hour.
- They watch and wait patiently for their prey.
- ® Eggs are shiny white in colour.

Homeopathic Themes - Coraciiformes:

- These people prefer spacious surroundings and open places.
- They are very responsible in their own way.
- They may not take up many things like Passeriform individuals do, but every task they undertake they do well.
- They are patient and meticulous in their work.
- Generally, they are silent but in the company of people they know well, they can get excited and become loud and chatty.
- Sometimes they appear too slow for bird individuals.
- They are quiet most of the time but not because they are shy, rather, they don't want to hurt anyone (with the exception of bee-eater types who can be quite sharp), or, simply prefer to be silent.
- However, they have very clear views and ideas and don't hesitate to express them if needed, or when their individuality might be compromised, or when things do not

go according to their wishes.

- ® Sometimes when things have not gone according to plan or in line with their views, they can become very upset and agitated.
- ® They appear calm but this does not mean they can be taken for granted.
- ® They like bright metallic colours especially blue and green.
- ® They love to travel.
- ® They are social but not greatly and some even prefer solitude.
- ® Though they like open spaces, they may often want to retreat or withdraw into small cosy spaces to feel safe or warm.

Individual Families:

Coraciiformes - Brachypteraciidae

Ground Roller



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5	3		3

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 30 - 40 cm Avg. weight: 15 - 60 g Distribution: Madagascar

Animal Characteristics - Brachypteraciidae:

- These are the only birds in the order Coraciiformes with dull, cryptic colours and plumage.
- They are shy and elusive birds which nest in solitary pairs in holes in the ground that they have made.

Homeopathic Themes - Brachypteraciidae:

- These individuals have the characteristics of Coraciiform types but unlike the others needing remedies from this order, who are clear with their views and can express them, these patients are shy or lack the ability to stand their ground.
- They are not loud and tend to shun bright colours unlike other types of Coraciiform patient.

Coraciiformes - Momotid Motmots



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5	3		7

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 17- 33 cm

Avg. weight: 63 - 76 g

Distribution: Central and South America

Animal Characteristics - Momotidae:

- These birds have bright plumage and are heavy billed.
- They prefer forest and woodland. This is different from other Coraciiformes, which prefer open land.
- They eat small prey such as insects as well as lizards and fruit. They can even feed on poison-dart frogs.
- They nest in tunnels in banks laying 4-6 eggs.
- They live in large colonies of up to 40 pairs.
- They move their tails back and forth during mating or courtship or as a warning display before they fly away.

Homeopathic Themes - Momotidae:

- These people are very similar to kingfisher individuals, the only difference being that these are not so strong and prefer company.
- They are expressive, preferring to clarify if there is a problem and to warn others if they are unhappy in a relationship or a situation, before they give up completely.

Coraciiformes - Todida Tody



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5	3		8

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 10 - 11.5 cm

Avg. weight: 5 - 7 g

Distribution: Islands of the Caribbean

Animal Characteristics - Todidae:

- These birds are coloured green with a red throat.

- ® They have long flattened bills and small feet.
- They are highly vocal, but the notes are unmusical and buzzing.
- They are generally sedentary and take prey from the ground.
- They are at their most active in the morning.
- Though they are highly territorial they may also join other flocks for foraging advantage.
- » They nest in tunnels, which are long and end in a chamber, like other Coraciiformes but here there is a sharp turn before the chamber to confuse any predator.
- Both parents incubate the eggs but are surprisingly inattentive towards them.
- The young are altricial and parents are extremely caring, feeding up to 140 times a day - the highest frequency known for birds.
- » They are vigorous foragers.
- ® They make temporary tunnels as night-time refuges while they are still constructing a bigger better nest tunnel for eggs.
- ® Male and female todies take turns.
- ® They cover the walls with grass, algae, feathers etc.
- The Cuban tody is a beautiful rainbow-coloured bird, the size of a tennis ball.

Homeopathic Themes - Todidae:

- These individuals are slightly more delicate than other Coraciiform types who can be more robust, rustic and strong.
- They have a feeling of being small and delicate, yet tough.
- » They are extremely indulgent parents and will tend to ‘over-do it’ for their children.
- ® They are highly responsible adults who will go to great lengths for their group or the people who are dependent upon them.
- ® They may also be busy all the while, doing various activities for their group.
- They can be smart at confusing or misleading people when they feel threatened.
- ® They like to have a safety and comfort zone of their own in a known and familiar place.
- They may often want to withdraw into, or curl up in a small space, which makes them feel safe. Safety inside a structure is very important theme for them.
- ® They may often feel insecure in the dark and want to be indoors or at home.



Coraciiformes - Coraciidae Rollers

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5			6

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 25 - 30 cm

Avg. weight: 100 - 160 g

Distribution: Europe, Africa

Animal Characteristics - Coraciidae:

- They are called rollers as they perform somersaults and rotating movements as part of courtship displays.
- » These birds have bright plumage and stumpy bodies. They have short weak legs and robust bills.
- They are noisy and aggressive, defending their nesting territory while displaying their striking plumage.
- Intruders are attacked noisily with rolling dives.
- » For prey, they take invertebrates, small hairy caterpillars, even insects with warning colouration and snakes that are avoided by many other birds.
- » They are 'wait and watch' predators like all the other Coraciiformes.
- They are never seen flying in groups and hence considered to be more solitary, but they gather to feed on locusts.
- The male looks spectacular during courtship displays when he flies high and comes down in a rotating motion, making harsh sounds.
- » The birds, especially males, make a variety of sounds including some metallic sounds especially during the breeding season. Their calls are "repeated short, gruff caws".
- They enjoy bathing and diving straight into the water.
- Eggs are staggered at one-day intervals so that if food is short, only the larger nestling gets fed.
- They are monogamous.

Homeopathic Themes - Coraciidae:

- These individuals have the common characteristics of this order.
- Apart from that, they have a need to show off.
- They prefer to wear and choose bright colours in everything.
- They are patient individuals but once they feel threatened, they will defend themselves loudly or with a show of their skills, ideas, and power.
- They are adventurous, trying out everything and attempting new challenges.
- They prefer to be solitary when focused or working, though they are happy to party and work in a group when such occasions arise.
- » They love bathing and/or water ameliorates.
- » They love the spiralling or diving movement downwards.
- They can be loud and noisy when defending themselves or their opinions.
- » They may be quite active compared to kingfisher individuals.



Coraciiformes - Alcedinidae W Kingfishers

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5			8

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 17 - 33 cm

Avg. weight: 30 - 150 g

Distribution: All continents except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Alcedinidae:

- These birds can inhabit various ecosystems though they prefer to live near natural water sources and like open habitats over forest.
- They have a compact body and long bills. Females are larger than males.
- ® Their bright plumage is metallic greenish blue with a back and rump that can be sky blue. Different species can have different shades or a contrasting colour streak.
- They have good colour vision.
- Within the eye socket, the eyeball's movement is restricted, hence they track the movement of prey with head movements.
- ® They are capable of compensating for reflection and refraction in water thus they can hunt prey below the surface of water effectively.
- e They also have nictitating membranes that cover the eye for protection when they hit the water.
- They are watchful and wait patiently for prey on the ground or in water.
- Their flight to seize prey with their bills is swift and they return quickly to their original place.
- They are highly territorial animals that use display to establish their territory. They are solitary nesters during the breeding season.
- The territory of each of these birds can extend to one square km. The territories of each individual forming the pair do not merge until the spring when they begin mating, even if they find each other in the autumn and have a long courtship throughout the winter.
- They can eat up to 60 percent of their body weight daily.
- They defend their territory vigorously by holding a rival's beak underwater.
- Burrows are excavated as well as incubated by both parents.
- ® The young stay with their parents for 3 - 4 months, which is a comparatively long period.
- » Most kingfishers are migratory.

Homeopathic Themes - Alcedinidae:

- ◊ These individuals are generally quiet people with a peaceful yet well-planned lifestyle.
- » They prefer spacious surroundings and open places.
- ◊ They prefer to do things well with patience. Because of this they may appear slow, but they are quick and efficient once they know what they are doing.
- They are meticulous in any job they tackle and patient to the extreme when they need to be.
- They may seem quiet but will be loud and clear with their views when necessary.
- » Alternatively, in a family or group situation they may be faced with a conflict of having strong views yet not being able to express them out of respect towards their elders.
- They are quiet in company, but they are neither shy, nor reserved. Indeed, they are quite confident.
- They are strong with high self-esteem and can be very vocal with clarity when needed.
- They can either have great eyesight, or problems related to eyesight.
- ◊ Their judgement is good so they can take appropriate decisions in any situation.
- They are keen observers who prefer to take their time in contrast to being impulsive and making rash decisions.
- ◊ They can take up challenges and are ambitious when it comes to making their own name or mark.
- They are very territorial, needing their space, or refusing to give up their space or rights.
- ® They can appear calm but in relation to their own space, they will demonstrate their anger or aggression silently or emphatically and they will fight for their rights.
- They are caring and responsible as parents.
- ◊ They are moderately social yet will often prefer solitude. They need their 'me time' or space even when they are with a partner.
- They love to be around water and find it calming or even stimulating in some cases.
- They can have a voracious appetite.

Coraciiformes - Alcedinidae

Kookaburra (These are terrestrial tree kingfishers)



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5			8 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 28 - 42 cm

Avg. weight: 196 - 465 g

Distribution: Australia and New Guinea

Animal Characteristics - Kookaburra:

- These are called terrestrial kingfishers.
- » They appear similar to kingfishers but are found in the Australian continent, New Guinea and the Aru islands.
- They are completely carnivorous and feed on mice, rodents, lizards and even some fish from ponds, though rarely.
- They may be found near rivers, or among tall trees in humid forest.
- ® Males have a blue tail and females have a reddish-brown one.
- ® Unlike kingfishers they are very social as well as loud. They are also very comfortable in the presence of humans and will allow human interaction.
- Their calls sound like a human laughter.
- They form groups and sing in chorus to mark their territory.
- Their hunting technique is the same as that of the kingfisher in that they stay motionless but focused, searching and watching for prey, then striking at just the right time.
- They beat the prey several times against a branch to soften it and eat it headfirst. They bring food to the nest to eat.
- Courtship starts unusually early at six to seven weeks before the eggs are laid and the male feeds the female during incubation.
- Incubation is long, as is the feeding. Though chicks fledge in 40 days, they are fed by helpers for a further 2-3 months. These comprise several young immature adults from the group but after a couple of years these helpers will leave to establish their own territory.

The chicks are altricial but extremely aggressive. They are born with a hook on their beak to fight rival siblings. Chicks often commit siblicide during food scarcity.

Homeopathic Themes - Kookaburra:

- These individuals are as focused on their task as is the kingfisher type.
- They will do whatever needs to be done patiently and painstakingly.
- They tend to wait for the right opportunity and grab it, hence they find success in whatever they do.

- 9 They are very social, always chatty and drawn to being in groups.
- They believe in helping or engaging in mutual exchange within a group.
- » They go out of their way to help people who they consider to be their family or close to them.
- As children they are very vulnerable and feel dependent and insecure; there could be jealousy and insecurity about not 'getting enough', but as adults, they eventually learn to deal with this through understanding that they can mutually survive through 'give and take'.
- As adults they are strong and do not give in easily.

Coraciiformes - Meropidae Bee-eaters



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5			12 + 15 - 17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 17 - 33 cm

Avg. weight: 15 - 60 g

Distribution: in Africa and Asia, Europe, Australia and New Guinea

Animal Characteristics - Meropidae:

- Their features are similar to those of the kingfisher with large heads, short legs and bright plumage. They are mostly green with a dash of several other colours.
- 9 Some bee-eaters are migratory though most are not.
- They are highly aerial and fly directly, without undulation but with the ability to change direction quickly. They can barely walk.
- 9 Bills are curved and sharply pointed. They also have sharp claws on their feet for nest excavation.
- 9 They pluck bees from a hive or from the air fearlessly. Then they snap the victim's head to stun it, rub its rump on a surface to remove the stinger, and flush the toxins before eating it.
- They are fast and fierce while hunting.
- 9 They nest in colonies where they make burrows tunnelled into vertical sand banks.
- They are generally gregarious and are co-operative breeders. Helpers that support the female are mostly males from a previous brood. They do all the tasks, ranging from bringing food to territorial defence, nest excavation, incubating and feeding the female.
- 9 They are monogamous birds.
- 9 They are considered boisterous and flamboyant.
- They can be deeply committed to others - their partner, or family, and even to other

bee-eaters as they sometimes live in extended families with members of four generations overlapping.

» They appear to recognise parents, siblings, family members, neighbours etc., by voice recognition.

- They are also co-operative breeders. Multiple pairs may breed simultaneously, and helpers are selected from the closest genetic lineage.

® Klepto-parasitism is also found in the group where they steal each other's prey within the group.

» Males interfere in the love-life and courtship of their sons.

- Males indulge in extra-pair copulations.
- Females indulge in brood parasitism laying their eggs in the nest of other females in the group.
- They have a daily routine of preening and sunning themselves for an hour.
- They also make loud calls, which can be heard from afar.

Homeopathic Themes - Meropidae:

- These individuals have all the advantages as well as disadvantages associated with living in a large group.

®> They are politically smart and opportunistic.

® They know how to help others in the group, but they also know how to take advantage of a situation.

- Hierarchy, love of, and respect for elders and the group, is a big theme here.

» They can be quiet, chatty as well as loud and they are smart when it comes to getting what they want.

® Yet when they sleep or retire, they may want to curl up, or stay in a small, dark, cocooned space. Alternatively, they could suffer from claustrophobia.

® Their actions are quick, and they may like the brisk movement involved in dancing, or any kind of aerobic sport. They can also be quite acrobatic.

» They can make quick decisions or change their minds if necessary.

- They will often spend a lot of time with others or with a group but nevertheless they will still need some space for 'me time'. They like to dress up, go to a spa, have a massage and similar activities to relax in their 'me time'.
- The sun may cause amelioration or aggravation.

® They are short-tempered and, in anger, they need to be demonstrative about it - to crush, or throw, or destroy things in a small way.

® They may desire to travel.

- Their presence is quite striking, so they stand out in a crowd.

- They tend to wear bright and flashy colours to attract people towards them. They may love the colour green in particular.
- They are very protective towards their family and will work hard to provide for people dependent upon them.
- They believe that there should be mutual 'give and take' in any relationship.
- They are also quite partner-dependent yet simultaneously flirtatious.

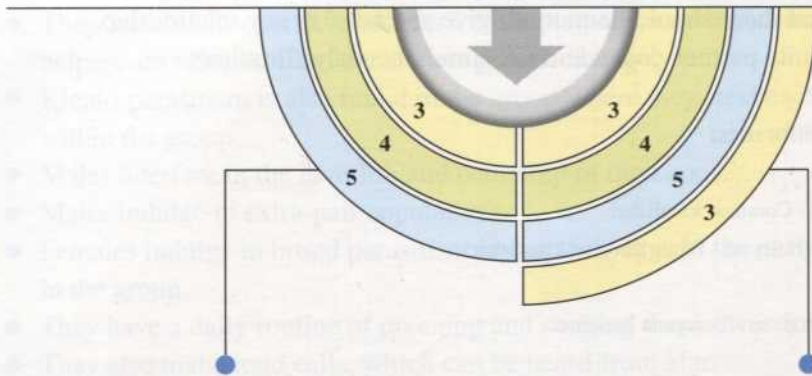
Remedies of Coraciiformes:

Alcedinidae

- 1) *Alcedo atthis* (Alc-a) - Common kingfisher
- 2) *Halcyon smyrnensis* (Halcy-s) - White throated kingfisher Meropidae
- 1) *Merops apiaster* (Merops-a) - European bee-eater

Order

Bucerotiformes



Phoeniculidae and Upupidae
Hoopoes

Bucorvidae and Bucerotidae
Hornbills



Green wood
Hoopoe



African wood
Hoopoe



Great hornbill



Buceros rhinoceros

Bucerotiformes has 60 - 65 species approx, in 4 families

4 Families:

- **Bucorvidae** (various hornbills (60 species approx.))
- **Bucerotidae** (various hornbills)
- **Phoeniculidae** (wood hoopoes 4-5 species approx.)
- **Upupidae** (hoopoes)

Homeopathically, we have grouped these 4 families into 2 » Hornbills (Bucorvidae and Bucerotidae) » Hoopoes (Phoeniculidae and Upupidae)

AH Bucerotiformes



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5	3		
3	4	5			

Animal Characteristics - Bucerotiformes:

» Earlier, these birds were included in the order Coraciiformes but now they belong to an order of their own.

- These birds have large bills, two casques and a two-lobed kidney.
- » They are the only birds with a fused axis and atlas vertebrae.
- They have a peculiar breeding behaviour where the female almost encloses herself in the nest, which is in a tree cavity, and totally relies on the male to feed her during incubation and, after the chicks have arrived.

& Once they have chosen an appropriate tree-cavity for their nest, the copulated pair prepares for the future. The female encloses herself in the nest cavity by sealing it with saliva, mud, fruit droppings etc. leaving a small aperture for feeding. The male assists her in this process. He also feeds her while she lays her eggs, and then again during incubation. He also feeds the chicks once they have hatched. This continues until the cavity is too small to contain both female and growing chicks.

- At this point the female breaks out of the cavity and then reseals it herself possibly with the help of the chicks. Both parents now feed the chicks till they are ready to break open the cavity and fledge on their own.

Homeopathic Themes - Bucerotiformes:

Earlier, we had put this family in predominant level 5. Now, we have shifted it to level 4.

- The individuals requiring this remedy need friendly exchange and communication within a group. Yet they need space. They are friendly, family-loving and dependent upon other people.
- » They love to retire into small spaces.
- They trust others within a group and stand by others in times of need.

**Individual groups of Bucerotiformes:
Bucorvidae and Bucerotidae
Hornbills**



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5	3		7 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 40-160 cm

Avg. weight: - 3.7 kg

Distribution: Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia

Animal Characteristics - Hornbills:

- These large and beautiful birds are known for their large colourful bills with a colourful casque.
- This casque is useful for the following reasons:
 - It helps with vocal enhancement which attracts the mate;
 - It also enhances the forceps quality of the upper beak to help with picking fruit and other food items.
- » They have a monogamous breeding behaviour, which is peculiar in that the female and her eggs are enclosed in a small tree cavity and covered with mud etc. The male feeds the female and chicks while in this kind of 'captivity'.
- These are vocal birds, which live in small groups, especially during breeding, if not permanently.
- The pair performs a loud duet during the breeding season.
- Trust is a very important factor in their relationship; the male must earn the female's trust to keep the pair going.
- They keep their nests very clean.
- Eggs hatch out several days apart from each other. This kind of unequal hatching allows for the oldest and strongest chick to survive should there be any times of scarcity, in which case, the rest may die of starvation.
- Full development to maturity takes 5 years.
- These birds are loud.
- Females are more courageous than males, though males can be larger.
- The great hornbill's diet is mainly fruit, principally figs as well as a Lamaiceae woody plant called peacock chaste tree.
- They obtain water from their diet of fruit alone.

Homeopathic Themes - Hornbills:

® Persons requiring this remedy like to wear make-up or dress up in bright flashy colours.

- » They need to make close bonds with partners and friends, where trust is of key importance so they will put a lot of stress on this idea. They will then give themselves up totally to the friend or partner, and become emotionally dependent on them.
- » They may either be the dependent one in the relationship or the provider but either way, it is important to have this close and trustworthy bond.
- Though generally silent individuals, they will express themselves clearly, when they need to.
- * They are really fastidious about their belongings and their home, spending a lot of time finding the right one. Cleanliness, security, coziness and smallness will be among their top criteria.
- They like to have a special relationship coupled with some rituals with their partner, like many other bird types.
- * They like to keep personally precious belongings hidden and safe from others.
- * From time to time, they may like to find a hideout where they can withdraw to a narrow space, which for them feels safe and cozy.
- » Children needing these remedies may like to hide or often squeeze into small spaces for the feeling of comfort and security.
- Such individuals can also be quite attached to their parents or elders and look for their support.
- » Hombills are considered to be symbols of love, purity and fidelity in many cultures.
- ® These individuals may be overprotected, sheltered to the point of being shut in and isolated from all due to overprotective and insecure parents. They may, on the other hand, be extremely restrictive, protective individuals who may not allow their loved ones any freedom out of insecurity.
- They desire fruits, especially figs, and herbs.
- * These individuals may have poor thirst.
- » Clinical application - Renal pathologies.



Phoeniculidae and Upupidae

Hoopoes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5			

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 22 - 44 cm

Avg. weight: 45 - 99 g

Distribution: Europe, Asia and Africa

Animal Characteristics - Hoopoes:

- » These birds need vertical tree cavities for nesting, and bare or light vegetation for foraging.
- They are small birds, the size of a large thrush.
- The Eurasian hoopoes make various short, migratory movements in response to rain.
- ® They are migratory birds that have been seen at very high altitudes, crossing the Himalayas. They migrate to the tropics.
- ® In contrast African hoopoes are sedentary.
- » They sunbathe and enjoy dust and sand baths.
- They are monogamous birds for a single season and while foraging they are solitary.
- They are very territorial and will stab rivals with their bills. They also make frequent calls to claim and proclaim their territory.
- » Chases and fights between males and sometimes, though rarely, even females, can be brutal.
- Larger prey is beaten brutally against the ground, or stoned, in order to kill it as well as remove the indigestible parts from the body.
- ® The female incubates her eggs alone.
- Nest spaces and their openings are always small, but enough for the hoopoe to get in and out.
- » These birds are defensive from a very young age - spraying faeces as well as uropygial gland secretion at intruders, using their bills to fight, and hissing at them like snakes.
- Their secretions smell like rotting meat which ward off predators.
- The secretions from the uropygial gland coat their eggs with an antibacterial layer that keeps them protected. This allows for successful hatching. The hoopoe is the only bird known to have this behaviour.
- ® The incubation period is 15-18 days during which the male forages and feeds the female.

Homeopathic Themes - Hoopoes:

- These individuals are small but feisty as well as territorial.
- They may be good with social groups but they manage to hang on to their own individuality.
- They will defend their point of view, their opinions and their individuality from a very young age.
- As individuals they are not very ambitious, hence they are satisfied with simple things. But they need their own space and time, and will not be taken for granted at all.
- ® They need the security of things that can keep them provided-for as well as safe.
- These individuals can be quite brutal when they become angry, or when defending

themselves and if they get involved in any physical fights.

- They may love heights.
- During the monsoon they could have some aggravation or amelioration.
- They might love to laze about or to spend time sunbathing.
- They might also desire closed and covered spaces when they need to rest or become ill.
- They may also appear egoistic, boastful at times. They could be loud and clear about their space or about their achievements.
- These people are similar to Piciformes individuals but they are more feisty and territorial, dominating their subordinates and quarrelsome by nature. While Pici people may not be as quarrelsome, protective, possessive or territorial.

Clinical application - This remedy could have strong anti-bacterial qualities, especially the secretion from the uropygial gland, and we strongly recommend that a proving be done if anyone in the homeopathic community is in a position to acquire it.

Individual Hoopoes:



African Wood Hoopoe

Upupa africana

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5			6 + 15

Animal Characteristics - African Wood Hoopoe:

- These birds are beautiful with their metallic colours of blue, green and purple.
- They are African and non-migratory.
- They do a social dance yet they are not as social as the green wood hoopoes.

Homeopathic Themes - African Wood Hoopoe:

- These patients are less social than the green wood hoopoe types.
-

They have a love of social dancing, parties etc. Yet they might not be as close emotionally to others in their group as green wood hoopoe patients.

Green Wood Hoopoe

Phoeniculus purpureus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	4	5			12 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Green Wood Hoopoe:

- These birds are more social and gregarious and seen in groups of 15-20. Social life plays an important role in these birds.
- ◊ They are aggressive and defensive as well as social.
- ◊ They perform social displays in a 'rally'. This consists of birds perched close together, rocking back and forth with partially extended wings, whilst moving their tails and simultaneously making loud sounds.
- ◊ Large groups tend to dominate smaller groups.
- They are co-operative breeders, with a dozen or so birds from the group helping one breeding female and her subsequent nestlings by feeding them all.
- ◊ Nestlings continue to be fed even after they have fledged.
- Groups are fearless in their defense.
- ◊ They are parasitized by the greater and lesser honey guide.

Homeopathic Themes - Green Wood Hoopoe:

- ◊ These individuals are very social and always belong in groups where they help others or are helped by others.
- ◊ An individual needing this remedy has a feeling of being small yet extremely capable. Additionally, such a person will feel well supported by their family or group in a way that results in them feeling very secure and strong.
- » Thus they can be very fearless and strong characters.

Remedies of Bucerotiformes:

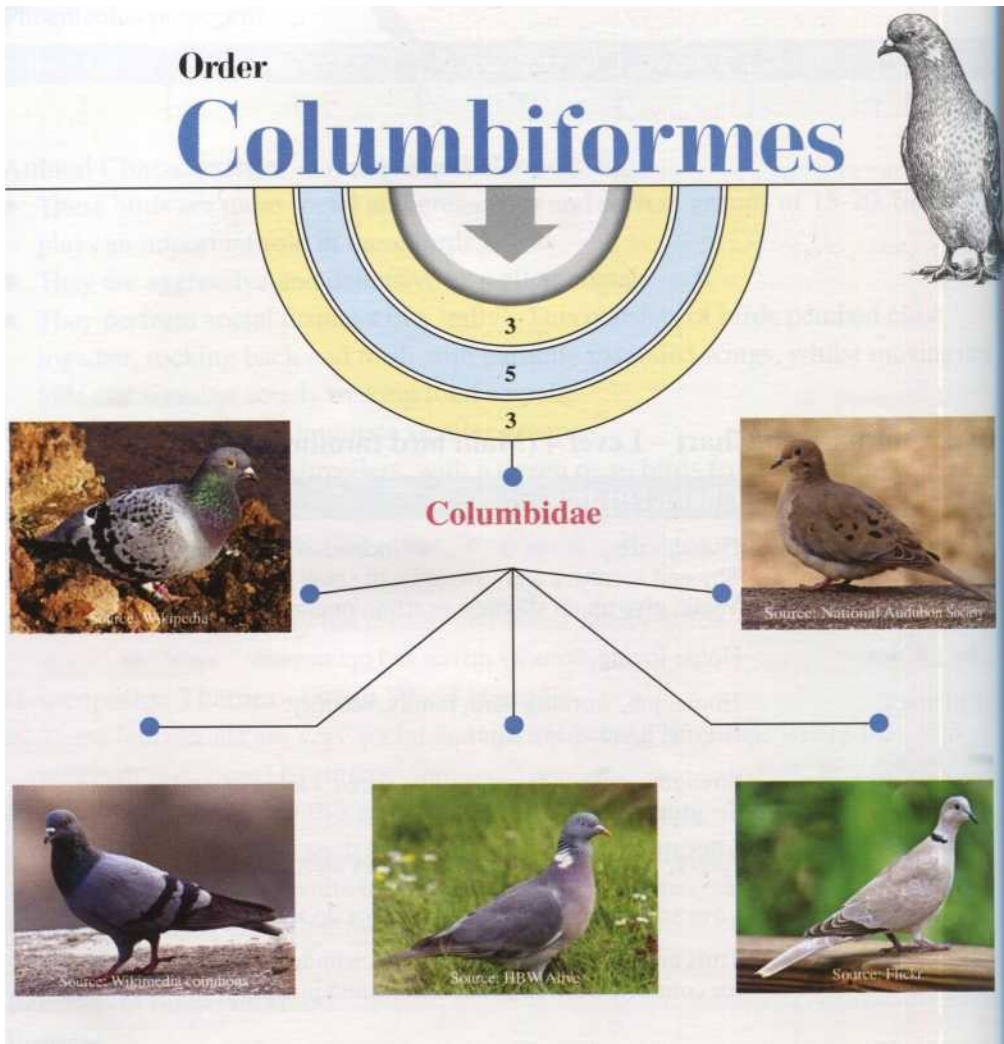
Upupidae

- 1) Upupa epops (Upu-e) - Hoopoe
- 2) Buceros bicomis (Buce-b) - Great hornbill

Quick Comparison Chart - Level 4 (Main bird families)

Families	Characteristics
Tinamiformes	Home, safety, scared and timid individuals. Shy and secretive and love to be in small groups. ■ Weak, give up on slightest exertion or confrontation.
Trogoniformes	Home-loving, security driven and opinionated individuals.
Piciformes	Home, job, working hard, family, security. Boring, hammering pains.
Struthioniformes	Strength, independence, agility, speed, caring and protecting the group.
Cariamiformes	Angry, strongly opinionated, always alert individuals.
Coraciiformes	Love security but also venture out or do something extraordinary.
Bucerotiformes	Trust and security in relationships, withdrawing in small spaces for comfort, worried about attacks and invaders.

Birds of level 3/5



Domestic Pigeon
Columba livia domestica

Pigeons & Doves

Mourning Dove
Zenaida macroura

Rock Pigeon

Common Wood Pigeon

Eurasian Collared Dove

Columba livia

Columba palumbus

Streptopelia decaocto

Columbiformes has 310 species approx, in 1 living family.

Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)

Subfamily:

9> **Columbinae** (True pigeons - found in temperate climates and the tropics-they eat fruit and seeds)

® **Treroninae** (Fruit-eating pigeons - found in Africa, Southern Asia, Australia and the Pacific. Colourful and arboreal)

• **Gourinae** (Crowned pigeons - turkey-sized with head crests)

® **Didunculinae** (Tooth-billed pigeon - fruit-eating species. Only one terrestrial species)

Extinct family: Raphidae - Dodos and Solitaires (both extinct). These birds became extinct because of loss of habitat and their total lack of defense against humans and their pets, when their islands (Mauritius) were invaded by human civilization.

All Columbiformes



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 13 - 75 cm

Avg. weight: 30 g - 2 kg

Distribution: worldwide distribution except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Columbiformes:

- ® These birds are found all over the world except in Antarctica, the Sahara and the higher Arctic Zone.
- They are stocky, compact birds ranging in size from 15 to 75 cm long. The largest species is the crowned pigeon of New Guinea - nearly the size of a large turkey about 2 - 4 kg while the smallest is the New World ground dove, which is the size of a sparrow.
- They range from solitary to extremely gregarious; the extinct passenger pigeon was most gregarious and lived in flocks of two million birds at a time.
- » They have strong wing muscles (about 40%) and are among the strongest fliers of the bird kingdom, as well as being highly maneuverable during flight.
- » Their plumage includes buff, grey and brown colours in the granivorous species, while the frugivorous species are brightly-colored. Some tropical species are green, red, purple, pink, blue and even orange.
- Body feathers form a dense fluffy base, and are attached loosely to the skin. These drop out easily if the bird is grabbed by a predator, allowing the bird's escape.
- Some species have crests or naked skin around the eyes. Their plumage does not differ between breeding and non-breeding seasons as is the case with other birds.
- » They moult completely after breeding as there is no special breeding plumage.
- » Some species are sexually monomorphic while others are dimorphic.
- » They have a repertoire of several calls: for attracting a mate, for signalling danger and for defending territory. Males have special vocalizations used for courtship.
- » Young birds make begging calls for food. These calls are innate, not learned from parents.
- » They have adapted to most habitats, be they arboreal, terrestrial or semi-terrestrial.
- ® Pigeons feed mainly on seeds and fruits. Sub-family Columbinae is granivorous

and the rest are frugivorous. Occasionally, they will feed on insects, lizards, worms, snails and flowers.

» They are always seen feeding in flocks, which provides two possible advantages - vigilance against predators, and ease in finding foraging sites.

- Granivorous species (like other seed-eating birds) have a gizzard to digest the hard seeds. They need to drink a lot of water for the same reason. Desert species get their water from succulent plants and also have the ability to drink saline water.

® Frugivorous species have shorter intestines with thin walls as fruits are easy to digest.

- * They all have a special food-storage chamber called as crop. Both males and females produce crop milk, which is fed to the young. The production of this milk by the bird is controlled by the hormone prolactin and hence it is called 'crop milk' (flamingos also produce crop milk). Frugivorous species can also hang upside down to feed fruit.
- * They are excellent navigators using the earth's magnetic field as well as the position of the sun to find their way. Pigeons have been used as messengers since at least the 12th century taking advantage of these navigation abilities.
- * Some species are sedentary while others are migratory. Some are nomadic and move with their food supply as it changes, while some fly long-distance every day to their foraging sites.
- * Most species are gregarious, several are colonial, and many solitary varieties will gather in large numbers at abundant food sources such as fruiting trees or grain crops. Some are even gregarious in the breeding season and others form large permanent flocks all year round. Many species roost communally at night and some are even colonial breeders.

» Rock doves (*Columba livia*), wood pigeons (*Columba palumbus*), and stock doves (*Columba oenas*) gather in huge numbers of a hundred thousand or so, while the eared dove (*Zenaida auriculata*) of South America breeds in colonies of up to five million.

® Obviously, such large groups can remain dominant only if there is a strong hierarchy in the flocks.

- These birds are monogamous in that they have the same mate every year, or at least every season. There are several types of mating display that are either performed on the ground or in the air.
- Generally, mating starts with the male approaching the female with an aggressive bowing display, which can frighten and drive the female away. In some cases, the female will return and then the male will perform a less aggressive display after which they will mate. At this point the female will take on an assertive role even pushing the male away from the nest site and occupying it herself. The male will then go in search of nest material from which the female will construct the nest. Hence one sees some aggression in the mating ritual.

® The clutch normally consists of 1 - 3 eggs but frugivorous birds will only lay one

egg due to a lack of protein.

- They are philopatric and aggressive when defending the small territory around their flimsy nest. The nests of pigeons inhabiting crowded cities hardly consist of a collection of twigs or leaves arranged haphazardly.
- ® Both parents incubate and take care of the young, but the female spends more time incubating. Chicks are altricial, naked and helpless. They grow fast and some species leave the nest when the wing feathers are only half-grown. Chicks continue to be fed by the parents for a while after fledging.
- » Crop milk gives pigeons a distinct advantage as the chicks never starve even when food is scarce. So long as the parents are fat and healthy the young can continue to receive nutritious food in hard times. Crop milk contains mainly fat and protein and no carbohydrate or lactose. It is also a source of immunoglobulins.
- Pigeons and doves exhibit high fertility, have short rearing times with minimal effort, hence they can raise 6-8 broods a year.
- ® All Columbiformes enjoy preening feathers and bathing in sun, water, dust and rain.
- ® Pigeons can suck water continuously where other birds need to take a sip of water and then tip back the head to swallow.
- ® The rock pigeon has been domesticated for hundreds of years. They have been used for thousands of years to carry written messages. Doves have been released in various ceremonies. White doves are used in magic acts.

Homeopathic Themes - Columbiformes:

- ® These individuals are social and apparently polite on the surface even though they may be harbouring a lot of anger within or passive aggression.
- ® They believe in hierarchy in a group.
- Though they are responsible as adults and do their tasks well, behave as responsible parents etc. they may want to do all these tasks swiftly. They do only what is necessary, the bare minimum.
- Though they may be well-organised and may even have enough stored provisions for difficult times, they will also be practical about keeping to the bare minimum.
- While taking care of the children they always want to be well-prepared.
- ® They love travel but they also like to return home and hence there is a strong theme of homesickness as well as a need for change and travel.
- » They have a great sense of direction.
- Because these individuals only do the bare minimum, they may not be so keen on cleanliness, appearances or aesthetic sense.
- ® However, some individuals (remedies from colourful or crested pigeons) may like to be brightly-coloured when dressing or they may like to be surrounded by a lot of vibrant colours.
- ® As partners, they are very faithful with a deep bond yet there can be a lot of quarrels between the pair.
- ® These individuals have high libido.

- The remedies from Columbiformes may be good for fertility issues.

Individual Columbiformes:

Domestic Pigeon

Columba livia domestica



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			2 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Domestic Pigeon:

e The domestic pigeon is a pigeon sub-species that was derived from the rock dove (also called the rock pigeon). The rock pigeon is the world's oldest domesticated bird.

- ® These pigeons are extremely protective of their eggs, and will go to great lengths to protect them and also have been known to seek revenge on those that disturb or harm their eggs.
- ® Trained domestic pigeons have a fantastic ability to return to their homeland even from an unknown place about 1000 km away and this has been exploited by humans to a large extent. This ability also shows that apart from their compass, these birds also have a 'MAP' sense.

Homing pigeons are a special breed of domestic pigeon that were used to carry messages and are still used in the sport of pigeon racing. White doves are a special breed of domesticated rock dove used in ceremonies and rituals.

Homeopathic Themes - Domestic Pigeon:

- ® Apart from the common Columbiform characteristics, these individuals are very strong, protective, and defensive when they feel threatened. They also have a very keen sense of direction.
- ® Though easy, calm and generally submissive, these individuals can be protective and defensive when threatened.

Mourning Dove

Zenaida macroura



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			4

Animal Characteristics - Mourning Dove:

- ®> The most abundant and widespread of all North American birds it is a leading game bird in the U.S.
- ® It is a prolific breeder with six broods per year and each brood has 2 eggs. Hence it is not even endangered despite being hunted excessively. These birds are found

very close to human habitats.

- » This bird is a strong flier at about 88 km/hr. This bird has grey plumage, and males are larger and brighter. The strongly monogamous pairs incubate and feed their young collectively. However, they often use the nests of squirrels or other birds or doves several times.
- Though they are devoted parents and very rarely leave the nest unattended but they will fly away, when predators approach, if their distraction or broken wing display does not work.
- The mourning dove is named after the haunting and sad cooing sound of its call, which even sounds a bit like the call of an owl. When the mourning dove flies, its wings make a whistling sound.

Homeopathic Themes - Mourning Dove:

- These individuals are responsible and caring about the people dependent upon them.
- However, they will not be strong and stand their ground or confront people in authority or defend themselves and people dependent on them.
- They are hardworking when it comes to finishing their task and duties.

Rock Pigeon

Columba livia



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			5 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Rock Pigeon:

- This is the bird, which has been domesticated as domestic pigeon. But some domestic pigeons have escaped and over the centuries become feral pigeons. Wild rock doves are pale grey with two black bars on each wing, while domestic and feral pigeons are variable in colour and pattern.
- These birds make nests on coastal cliffs or high rises to avoid predators.
- They are the least aggressive and cannot ward off predators. Their submissive nature and their heightened sense of direction has led to their domestication.
- They feed on the ground in flocks or individually.
- They are scavengers, and frequently feed on human garbage.
- They survive well in extremes of climates and open areas.
- They have the ability to navigate using the sun’s position and earth’s magnetic field.

Homeopathic Themes - Rock Pigeon:

- These individuals are very mild and submissive.
- They desire freedom and the polarity of ‘trapped and freedom’ may be very strong

in these cases.

- ® They may have fear, or aggravation, or a liking, of heights.
- ® They may be very tolerant emotionally, of others bad behaviour.
- ® They may be very physically tolerant of difficulties as well.
- ® These individuals may be silent sufferers.



Common Wood Pigeon

Columba palumbus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			6

Animal Characteristics - Common Wood Pigeon:

- ® This bird has all the features of the Columbiformes. It is found abundantly in Europe and while it is a migrant species in Northern Europe, it is a sedentary species in Southern Europe.
- » It is very gregarious and forms large flocks even outside the breeding season.
- However, it is also territorial during the breeding season and individuals exhibit aggression towards each other.
- ® They breed mainly near roadways and rivers.
- ® They are good fliers and they fly swiftly and strongly, with powerful wing-beats.

Homeopathic Themes - Common Wood Pigeon:

- » These individuals are very social but within the group they can be territorial and can also be aggressive and stand their ground if they feel rivaled, or competed with, or threatened.
- ® However, they are not as strong and aggressive as the collared dove species.

Eurasian Collared Dove

Streptopelia decaocto



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			7-8

Animal Characteristics - Eurasian Collared Dove:

- This is a species of dove native to warm, temperate and subtropical Asia, and introduced in Europe and North America where it has flourished and colonized well.
- ® It has a pinkish grey plumage and a black half collar on its nape.

® It is non-migratory but it has flourished in all the places where it has been introduced, colonizing colder countries and subsequently becoming one of the great colonisers of the world.

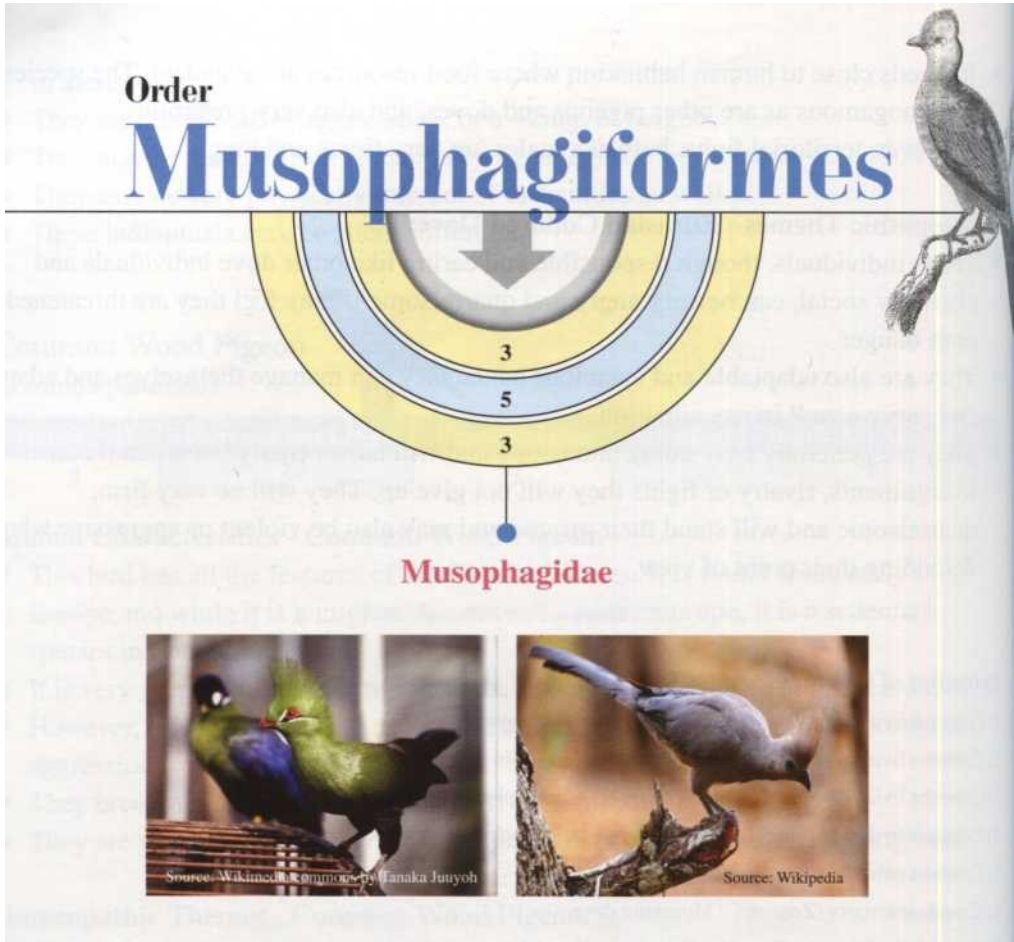
- It breeds close to human habitation where food resources are abundant. The species is monogamous as are other pigeons and doves, and also very gregarious. However, territorial fights between males are very fierce and long.

Homeopathic Themes - Eurasian Collared Dove:

- These individuals, though responsible and caring like other dove individuals and also very social, can be very angry and quarrelsome if they feel they are threatened or in danger.
- They are also adaptable and tenacious hence they can manage themselves and adapt and survive well in any situation.
- They are generally easy going and happy and will adjust easily but when it comes to arguments, rivalry or fights they will not give up. They will be very firm, quarrelsome and will stand their ground and may also be violent or aggressive when defending their point of view.

Remedies of Columbiformes:

- 1) *Columba livia domestica* (Colum-l-d) - Domestic pigeon
- 2) *Columba livia domestica* / Pigeon bloom (Colum-l-pb) - Domestic pigeon bloom
- 3) *Columba livia*/ *Pluma columbae* (Colum -l) - Rock pigeon feather
- 4) *Columba livia*/ *Sanguis columbae* (Colum-l-sa) - Rock pigeon blood
- 5) *Columba palumbus* (Colum-p) - Wood pigeon
- 6) *Zenaida macroura* (Zena-m) - Mourning dove
- 7) *Streptopelia decaocto* (Stre-d) - Eurasian collared dove



Turacos and Go-away bird
Guinea Turaco

Grey go-away bird

Musophagiformes has 24 species in 1 family.
Family: Musophagidae (turacos and go-away birds)

All Musophagiformes



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			2 + 15

This family was a part of the Cuculiformes order. Today it is an order and family by itself.

Turacos



Size and distribution: Avg. length: 35 - 70 cm Avg. weight: 200 -315 g Distribution: Africa

Go-away birds



Size and distribution: - Avg. length: 40 - 50 cm Avg. weight: 200 - 300 g Distribution: Africa

Animal Characteristics - Musophagiformes:

- Birds of this family are brightly-coloured and extremely attractive.
 - They have shades of iridescent blue, green, purple, and most sport a flash of bright red on their wings. A few like the go-away and plantain eaters are grey and white.
 - They are peculiar compared to other birds in that, they have Turacin which is responsible for the red colour and Turacoverdin which is responsible for the green in these birds.
- » In other birds, the red and yellow colours are not due to these pure pigments, but due to carotenoids. These same carotenoids that are then reflected by the prismatic structure of the feathers, provide the blue colour to the birds.
- They are fruit and plantain eaters.
 - They are quick runners and good climbers but weak fliers.
 - They can easily be tamed. They love bananas, papaya and grapes and can be tamed easily by hand-feeding these fruits to them.
 - They are noisy, gregarious, do not migrate and are solitary nesters.
 - They are very loud and travel or move in small groups.
 - The go-away bird call sounds like a loud “go-away” and hence the name.
 - They have been observed being too aggressive with their mates, but they are very social and can form groups as large as 20 or 30 birds.

Homeopathic Themes - Musophagiformes:

- These individuals are loud and prominent in conversation, though they may not be talkative all the time.
- These individuals may be great fruit lovers.
- They love to dress up and are quite prominent in a group by the choice of their attire and colours.
- They may especially love bananas.
- They are very friendly, loud in their conversations and love to be in groups often.
- Their friendly nature causes them to be taken advantage of, easily.
- They do not get personal or close in all relationships even though they may appear very cool and friendly.
- But they may also like to have their own space in personal matters.

Remedies of Musophagiformes: Not available.



Non-brood parasites

Guira guira

Guira cuckoo

Roadrunner
Greater roadrunner

Brood parasites

Cuckoo and Koel
Common cuckoo
Asian koel

Cuculiformes has 170 species approx, in 1 family.

Family Cuculidae - cuckoos, anis, koels, malkohas and couas, yellow bills, roadrunners, coucals

AH Cuculiformes



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			
3	5	4			
3	5	5			

We have divided this order homeopathically into

- 1. Non-brood parasites (cuckoos and others)**
- 2. Brood parasites (cuckoos and koels)**
- 3. Roadrunners**

Animal Characteristics - Cuculiformes:

- They are found in all parts of the world.
- Most are forest birds with brown-grey color, strong legs, long tails, pointed wings and curved bills.
- They are mainly insectivorous and will also eat frogs, lizards or small mammals.
- One of the main themes of this family is opportunism - through being selfish as are some brood parasite cuckoos, or by mutual 'give and take' as in the rest of the birds of this order, or by being smart, courageous and tough like the roadrunners.

Homeopathic Themes - Cuculiformes:

- In Cuculiform individuals, the common theme is to be smart and pragmatically opportunistic, either to be selfish or to gain from mutual exchange or to be street smart, brave and courageous.

Individual groups in Cuculiformes:**All Non-brood and Brood parasites**

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 15 - 65 cm

Avg. weight: 17 - 630 g

Distribution: Found all over the world except Antarctica.

Animal Characteristics - All Non-brood and Brood parasites:

- The cuckoo is a bird of open lands and migratory habits. It winters in Africa while spending its summer in Europe and Asia.
- These are medium-sized birds with a loud melodious sound often referred to by poets.
- They have zygodactyl feet as do many other birds.
- They have soft feathers, which become heavily water-logged in the monsoon, hence they need to sun themselves after heavy rain.
- Some species that are brood parasites have cryptic plumage while others have bright plumage.
- The young resemble their host parents in the case of brood parasite species. In the latter species, cuckoos can lay eggs coloured to look similar to that of the host species (mainly Passerine hosts). They also time their laying according to the breeding time of the host species.
- Chicks of the koel, as well as those of the channel-billed cuckoo, are brood parasites that do not kill host chicks.
- While the female is laying her eggs in the nest of the host species, the male cuckoo will be imitating a hawk. Thus in every way, the cuckoo is a master of mimicry and opportunism.

» Cuckoo young hatch faster than the host young and once out of the egg the little cuckoo is instinctively tuned and prepared to throw the eggs of the host species OUT of the nest to ensure undivided attention from the host parent.

® Cuckoos are solitary birds with the exception of the 'anis' of America, which is not a brood parasite but has evolved and breeds co-operatively.

- Cuckoos are shy birds, often heard more than seen, except for the anis, which feels comfortable around other species and even humans.

Cuckoos rub their prey back and forth against hard objects such as branches or tree trunks and also against bony plates at the back of their mouth.

® Most species of cuckoo are monogamous.

® The other species within Cuculidae - malkoha, coucal, couas, turacos, yellow-billed cuckoo, anis - are not brood parasites and take care of their young, and most even participate in co-operative breeding.

- However, the young of all Cuculidae are altricial.

®> Cuckoo calls are well known for their timing - their songs (made up of descending tunes) are heard just before the rains or in spring and summer starting from April. By June the cuckoo forgets its tune and makes other variations in its calls.

® In coucals we see the reversal of roles and polyandry and big dome-shaped nests.

® Their sounds are not melodious but are rather noises.

Homeopathic themes - All Non-brood parasites:

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			6-7

- These individuals are solitary, hardworking people who prefer to be reserved but can express themselves when needed. They prefer to be hidden, silent and like their space and yet can be friendly if needed.

® They believe that mutual exchange and help is needed to survive and hence they keep good relationships with everyone.

®> Their home and safety may be very important to them.



Homeopathic Themes - All Brood parasites: Koel and other brood parasites

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			12



Common Cuckoo

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			17

- These individuals are very opportunistic and smart.
 - They use their intelligence to advantage and try to maximise results and gains with a minimum of input.
 - They are good at getting credit for work that they have not done.
 - They can be lazy when it comes to duties and responsibilities.
 - They can be selfish and exploit others to get what they want.
- »' Alternatively, they can be individuals who had no parental care or support and had to find their way through difficult circumstances; snatch what they needed; felt deprived and hence needed to become street-smart to survive in the world.
- They can appear sweet and mild while actually having a different agenda in mind, which involves gaming their situation.
 - They can be good at mimicry, imitating others to their advantage. They can also be sweet talkers.
 - They learn and adapt with ease such that they can manoeuvre themselves into the positions of advantage.
 - Koel individuals are dependent, and feel insufficient, coupled with being smart and opportunistic so they get what they want. But they are not as destructive and selfish as cuckoo individuals.

Roadrunner



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	4			8 + 17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 52 - 62 cm

Avg. weight: 221 - 538 g

Distribution: South western America and Mexico

Animal Characteristics - Roadrunner:

- These are desert birds of Central Mexico and South West America.
 - They are medium-sized birds with long tails, strong feet and big dark beaks.
 - These birds live mostly on the ground.
 - They are powerful runners to speeds of 32 km/hr.
 - They are often seen rather than heard.
- ♀ These birds mate for life.
- They both participate in nurturing their young. Males care for the nest at night while females do the same in the day.
 - Young roadrunners can chase and catch prey when they are as young as 3 weeks old but their sexual maturity is greatly delayed, at 2 - 3 years.
 - Roadrunners eat snakes, lizards and insects. Their nests may even contain some

snake skin. They prey on rattle snakes.

- Early Native Americans considered this bird to be a symbol of good luck, strength, courage, speed and endurance.
 - They are well-adapted to the desert environment and thus survive on the water in their food, not needing to drink any additional water.
 - They excrete extra salts through glands near their eyes.
- » They are very adaptable and can control their own body temperature.
- ® They are not shy at all and will easily approach unfamiliar things.

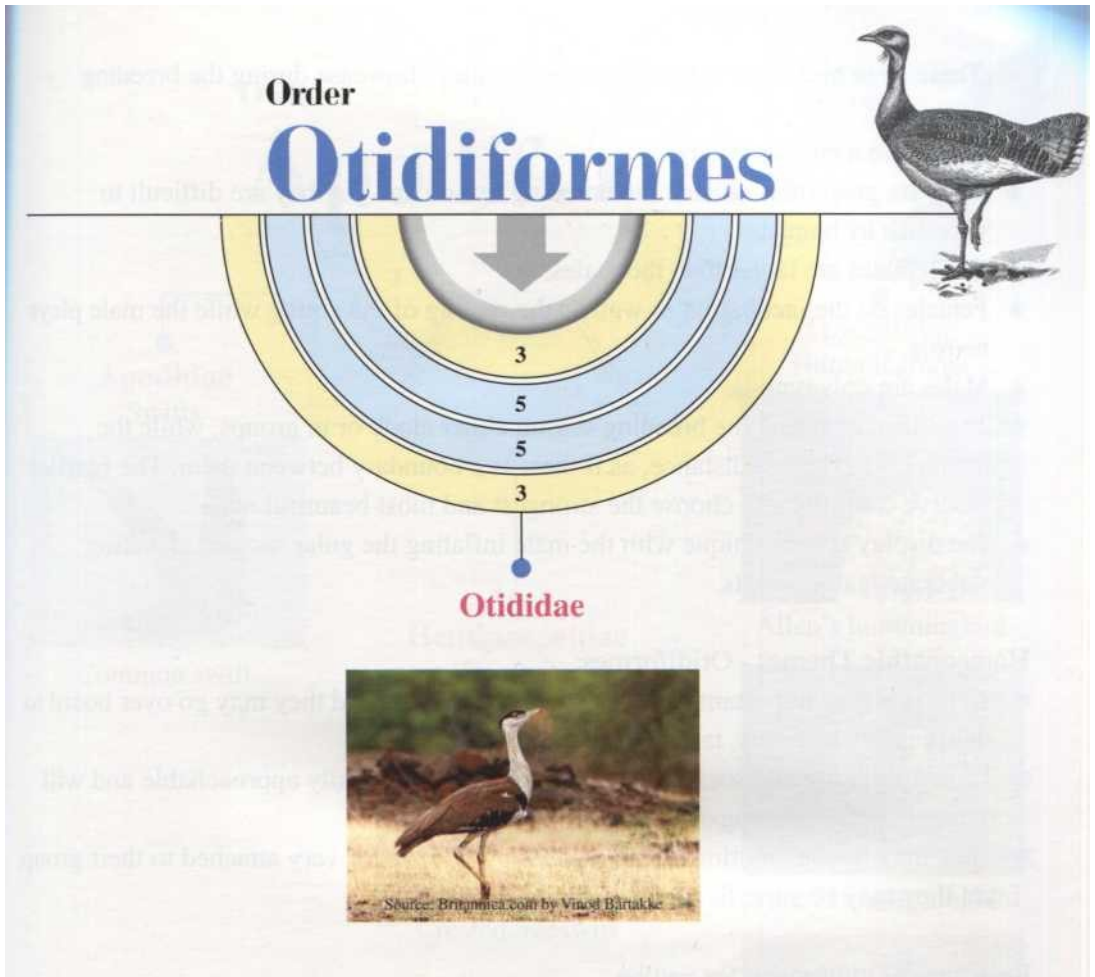
Homeopathic Themes - Roadrunner:

- These individuals are tough and feisty.
- They have superb strength and endurance despite their size.
- They have a feeling that though physically small or weak, or apparently small or weak, they are tough and can manage any situation.
- They can adapt easily in difficult circumstances.
- They can have a short temper and tend to want to hit back or fight back if they feel threatened.
- They can survive terrible bosses at work, tough conditions, or poverty even to the point of rising to a position of safety, security and wealth.
- Though short-tempered and tough in appearance as individuals, they are partner-dependent sharing a strong bond with their partner and also very doting and affectionate parents.
- They are bold and courageous and also very extrovert in a group of people.
- These individuals like to be in their surrounding rather than venture out much, but they are bold, and face every situation in their domain.
- They may be thirstless.
- This may be a good remedy for renal pathologies.

Remedies of Cuculiformes:

Cuculidae

- 1) *Cuculus canorus* (Cucu-c) - Common cuckoo
- 2) *Ovum cuculi* (Cucu-c-ov) - Cuckoo egg
- 3) *Geococcyx californianus* (Geo-c) - Roadrunner



Bustards
Great Indian bustard

Otidiformes has 26 species approx, in 1 family.

Family: Otididae (bustards)

AH Otidiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		11

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 40-150 cm

Avg. weight: 830 g - 20 kg Distribution: Asia, Africa

Animal Characteristics - Otidiformes:

- This bird is the heaviest of the flying birds.
- They are opportunistic eaters and omnivorous.

& These large birds have a rare plumage that they showcase during the breeding season.

& They have a compact body.

- They are gregarious outside the breeding season and yet they are difficult to approach by humans.
- The females are larger than the males.
- Females do the incubation as well as the rearing of the young while the male plays no role.

& Males are polygynous.

» They display during the breeding season either alone or in groups, while the females observe at a distance, as if there is a boundary between them. The females observe carefully and choose the strongest and most beautiful male.

- The display is very unique with the male inflating the gular sac and elevating elaborate feather crests.

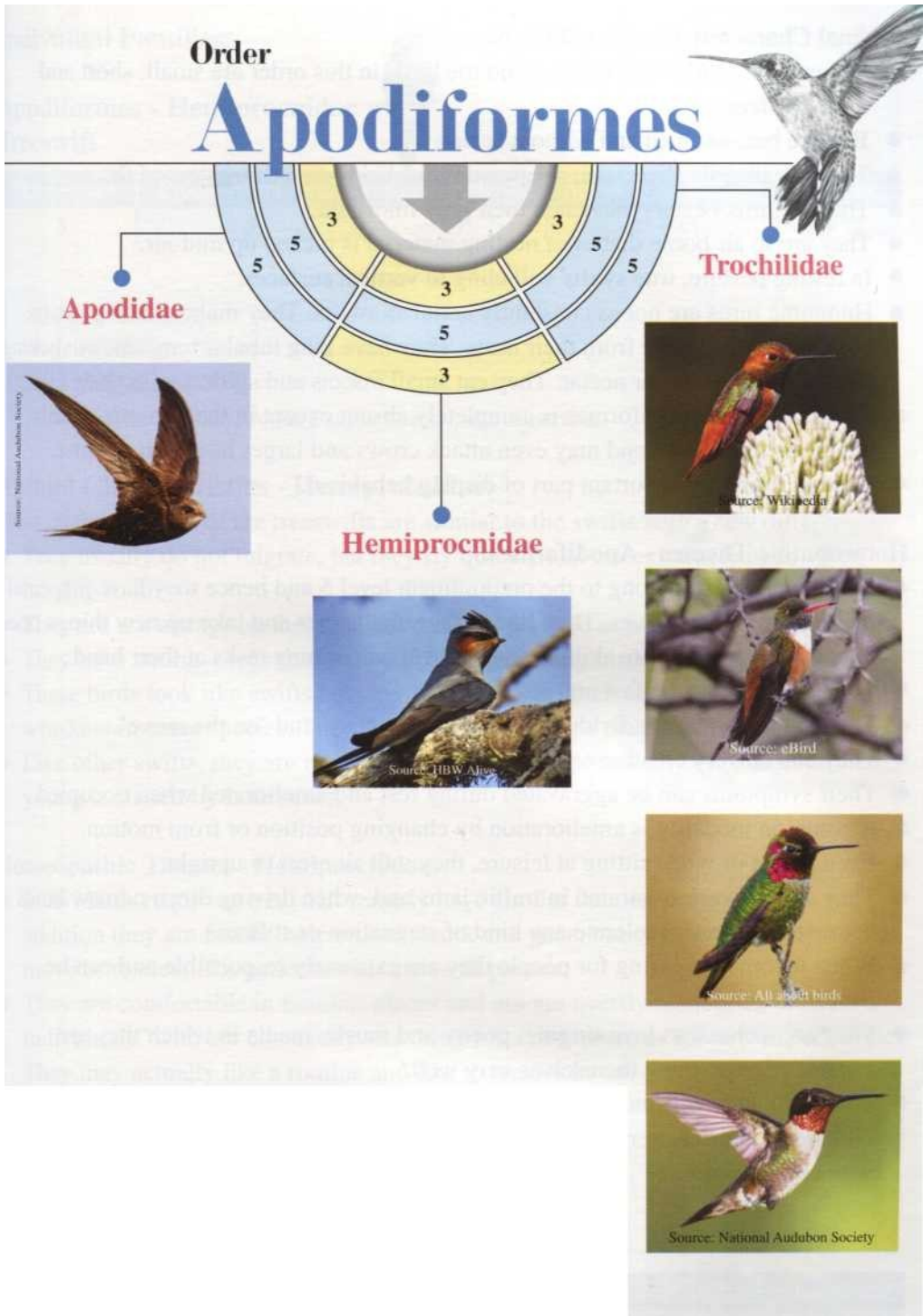
Homeopathic Themes - Otidiformes:

® Show is a very important theme in these individuals and they may go over board to showcase their beauty, talent or skills.

® Though friendly and social, they may not always be easily approachable and will maintain poise or arrogance.

® They may not be emotionally dependent on partners or very attached to their group, yet they may be superficially social and chatty.

Remedies of Otidiformes: Not available.



Apodiformes has 450 species approx, in 3 families.

3 Families:

- **Hemiprocniidae** (treeswifts - 4 species)
- **Apodidae** (swifts - 100 species)
- » **Trochilidae** (hummingbirds - 338 species)

AH Apodiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			
3	5	5			

Swifts

Common swift

Treeswifts

Hummingbirds

Allen's hummingbird

Amazilia hummingbird

Crested treeswift

Anna's hummingbird

Ruby-throated hummingbird

Animal Characteristics - Apodiformes:

- ®> The name Apodi means footless and the birds in this order are small, short and have tiny feet.
- * Feet are bare-skinned and without scales.
- ®> They are all agile fliers with a reputation for being superb masters of the air.
- ® They are insect eaters that catch their prey midflight.
- ® They are so air borne that even nesting material is picked up mid-air.
- ® In resting posture, true swifts will cling to vertical surfaces.
- ® Humming birds are not as constantly aerial as swifts. They make dashing visits back and forth, to and from their nests. They have long tubular tongues for sucking up dew or rainwater or nectar. They eat small insects and spiders with their bills.
- ® Territoriality in Apodiformes is completely absent except in the humming birds, which are aggressive and may even attack crows and larger hawks in defense.
- ® Singing forms an important part of display behaviour.

Homeopathic Themes - Apodiformes:

- » These individuals belong to the predominant level 5 and hence they have a special feeling about themselves. They like to face challenges and take up new things one after the other. They are skillful and adept at performing tasks at their hand.
- ® Their movements are fast and agile.
- ® They are the type of individual that is always 'busy' and 'on the move'.
- ® They can be very creative and love multitasking.
- ® Their symptoms can be aggravated during rest and ameliorated when occupied.
- ® A common modality is amelioration by changing position or from motion.
- ®> Even at rest or when sitting at leisure, they will sit erect or upright.
- » They can get very frustrated in traffic jams and, when driving down narrow lanes because they cannot tolerate any kind of stagnation or stillness.
- » When it comes to caring for people they are extremely responsible and can be over-indulgent.
- * They are inclined to love singing, poetry and music, media in which they are capable of expressing themselves very well.
- ® Tree swift and swift individuals can be highly tolerant of others, while humming bird individuals are very territorial and will 'fight', or challenge, rivals or authority with confidence.

Individual Families:

Apodiformes - Hemiprocnidae Treeswift



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			6 + 17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 15 - 30 cm

Avg. weight: 20 - 80 g

Distribution: Asia, the Asian Pacific Islands, and Australia

Animal Characteristics - Hemiprocnidae:

Most characteristics of the treeswifts are similar to the swifts with a few differences:

- They usually do not migrate, but they fly quickly and are extremely agile when hunting food.
- They are not always on the wing but can stay perched in trees.
- They have stronger legs than the swifts and humming birds.
- ® These birds look like swifts but they have crests on their head, or they can have whiskers in some species. They have a softer plumage than other swifts.
- Like other swifts, they are monogamous and the responsibility of caring for their young is shared by both sexes.

Homeopathic Themes - Hemiprocnidae:

- Individuals requiring treeswift remedy have similar themes to the swift but in addition they are fast in their actions, work and pace, but not compulsively on the move or restless like patients with the swift picture.
- » They are comfortable in familiar places and are not overtly restless as “swift individuals” who are constantly searching for a new place or for new experiences. They may actually like a routine and like to remain in one place.

Apodiformes - Apodidae Swifts



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			7+15, 17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 9 - 23 cm

Avg. wingspan: 38 - 40 cm

Avg. weight: 22 - 42 g

Distribution: All the continents except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Apodidae:

- ® These are small birds with a superficial similarity to the swallows.
- Some species of swift are among the fastest animals on the planet. Their speed is 3 km/s. In a single year the common swift can cover at least two hundred thousand km.
- They occur on all continents except Antarctica.
- » Their flight involves a flicking action, which is quite different from that of swallows. They have a typical sickle-shaped body during flight and glide very fast with stiff wings for long periods of time.
- ® This bird can even sleep on the wing.
- European swifts migrate to Africa in the summer (July) and return 10 months later for the next June.
- They remain airborne for the whole of these 10 months. They are able to eat, drink, mate and sleep in the air and land only on the nest. They are awkward on the ground because of their long legs.
- A swift that lands on flat ground may not be able to take off again. The nest of many species is glued to a vertical surface with saliva.
- Eggs hatch after 19-23 days and hatchlings leave the nest after 6-8 weeks. Hatchlings can start migration immediately after they leave the nest.
- Swifts are monogamous and the same pair breeds successively for several years. However, it is not known whether the pair remains in touch outside the breeding season.
- Both parents care for the young.
- ® The young birds are heavier than their parents and can cope with not being fed for long periods of time.
- Swifts give a high chattering call while in flight.
- ® They feed on spiders, dragonflies and bees.
- The nest of the swiftlet is edible - the Chinese have consumed these for over 400 years. They contain high levels of iron, potassium, calcium and magnesium.
- ® The nest can be found in rocks, in high and large trees, in buildings, within holes or crevices.
- Many species of swift nest in colonies, and even those that are relatively solitary during the breeding season, appear to be highly social and gregarious at other times of the year. Night roosts of some species can include hundreds of birds, and foraging flocks may include several different species.

Homeopathic Themes - Apodidae:

- » These individuals can be compulsive travelers. They like to travel in company, with friends and/or family. Their desire for travel, or to be on the move, is at a maximum for individuals that need a remedy from the bird kingdom.
- They love to see new places, or maybe they just get bored if they stay in one place for too long.
- ® They appear restless, constantly on the go, preferring not to lie or rest. After a small period of rest or being in one place, they may want a change or may desire to travel.
- They are very social and very tolerant of others in the group.
- » These individuals like to be indulgent in the way they express and carry out their responsibilities.
- They are partner-dependent and desire a soulful relationship.
- ® They love heights. They may love climbing, paragliding, and sailing.
- They are likely to be ameliorated by holding an erect posture in relation to any physical complaints.



Apodiformes - Trochilidae Hummingbirds

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			8 + 17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 5 - 13 cm

Avg. wingspan: 10 - 12 cm

Avg. weight: less than 2.0 g

Distribution: North and South America

Animal Characteristics - Trochilidae:

- These are little birds with big appeal.
- The largest is about 13 cm long while the smallest is only about 5 cm long and 2 g in weight.
- They are small and colourful, with iridescent plumage.
- They flap their wings about upto 80 times per second, which causes the humming noise.
- They can fly right, left, backwards, forwards, upwards, backwards and even upside down. They hover in the air like little 'helicopter bees'. They can even make a figure of 8 while hovering.
- Their feet are weak and small and used only for perching, not even for hopping.
- They are found in tropical rainforest, desert and mountains.

- They have the highest metabolism of all homeothermic animals but they can slow their metabolism down to 1/15th of its normal rate when food is scarce, or when they are not foraging.
- Since their hovering is expensive in terms of energy, they have a specialised mechanism that can use all ingested sugars.
- ® Their heart rate can reach up to 1260 beats per minute.
- Breathing rate is 250 breaths per minute even at rest.
- Their oxygen rate of consumption is about 10 times higher than that of human athletes.
- They are hungry within 30 to 45 minutes of each meal.
- ∩ Their daily water intake is 5 times that of their body weight.
- ® In the night or during water scarcity, the GFR (Glomerular Filtration Rate - the rate kidneys filter blood) ceases.
- Their kidney has the unique ability to control electrolyte levels after consuming nectars high in sodium and chloride ions.
- ® They have several types of calls.
- ∩ Most American species live 2-5 years and can even reach 10 years providing they survive the first year, between hatching and fledgling stage, when a substantial proportion will die.
- » The male can ascend as high as 35 m before making a steep dive at high speed (27m/s) above any interested female, while producing a high pitch sound. The speed is twice that of the falcon. The chirping frequency is equally high yet the volume is low given the small size of the bird's syrinx.
- During a courting dive these birds experience a g-force of 10, an acceleration known to cause near loss of consciousness in fighter pilots.
- These birds are generally polygamous.
- Males do not take part in any nesting or caring.
- ®> The nest, which is cup-shaped and the size of a walnut shell, is made meticulously.
- ® The bird uses spider silk for elasticity and durability, and the nest can expand to give more room for growing chicks.
- The eggs, though small compared to all other birds, are large compared to the size of an adult female.
- ® The mother feeds the nestling by regurgitating food and nectar through her bill into the open mouth of the chick.

Homeopathic Themes - Trochilidae:

- » These individuals are extremely active. Always on the move, they need to be doing something productive the whole time.
- » They love metallic colours with bright and iridescent shades.
- » They are simultaneously creative, artistic and fast.
- They are efficient and agile in their work and movement.
- They can also be fastidious, wanting perfection in what they do.

- » They can feel caught up, restrained or restricted, when they cannot move or do 'their thing' according to their will, in their own time and on their own terms.
- They feel small, with simple ambitions yet they are tough enough to achieve them.
- » They rise to a challenge, or a tough boss, and will do what it takes to reach their goal.
- » They may enjoy speed in their activities, vehicles, sport etc. However, they can also be aggravated by speed.
- They like their own space and are very protective of it.
- They can have problems with high blood pressure.
- They are likely to get hungry at frequent intervals as well as having a voracious appetite.
- » These individuals are territorial, coupled with a bad or short-temper, and can become aggressive if things don't go their own way.
- They can like physical activity such as acrobatics or gymnastics. Or they may be people who love to juggle several things at once.

All hummingbirds are relatively similar hence we have not differentiated them.

However Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) has specific mating behaviour hence it has been mentioned below.

- » Unlike most northern temperate hummingbirds, the male Anna's hummingbird sings during courtship. The song is thin and squeaky, interspersed with buzzes and chirps, and lasts about 10 seconds.
- During the breeding season, males are observed performing an aerial display-dive over their territory. Males also use the dive-display to drive away rivals or intruders of other species. When a female flies onto his territory, he rises up about 130 ft. (40 m) before diving over the recipient. As he approaches the bottom of the dive, the male reaches an average speed of 27 m/s (89 ft./s), which is 385 body lengths per second. At the bottom of the dive, the male travels 23 m/s (51 mph), and produces a loud sound described by some as an "explosive squeak" with his outer tail-feathers.

Remedies of Apodiformes:

Apodidae

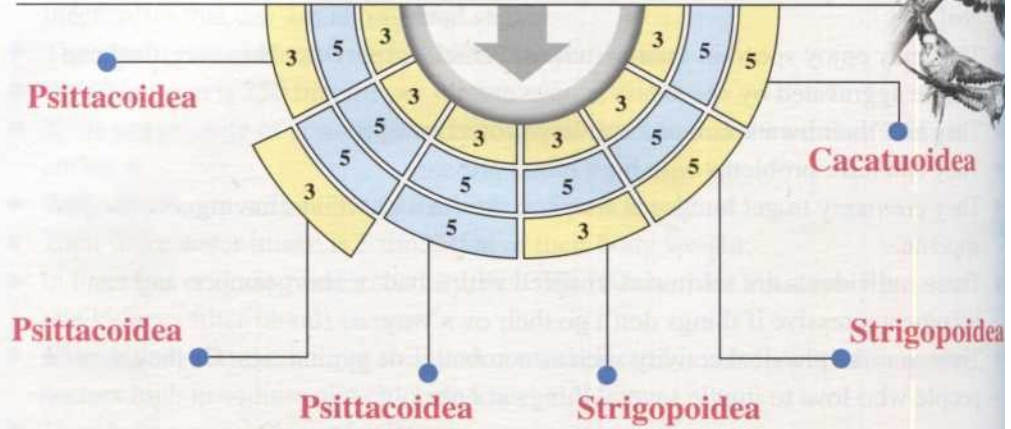
- 1) *Apus apus* (Apus-a) - Common swift
- 2) *Nidus edulis* (Nid) - Cave swiftlet's nest

Trochilidae

- 1) *Amazilia spec.* (Amaz-spec) - Amazilia hummingbird
- 2) *Archilochus colubris* (Archil-c) - Ruby-throated hummingbird
- 3) *Calypte anna* (Calyp-a) - Anna's hummingbird
- 4) *Selasphorus sasin* (Selas-s) - Alien's hummingbird

Order

Psittaciformes



• Psittacoidea



Lories, Lorikeets, Conures, Budgerigars, Lovebirds, Raquet tails

Parrots

Macaws and Parrots

Kakapos and Kea

Kaka

Cockatoos,
Cockatiels and
Corella

Budgerigar

Rosy-faced lovebird

Rose-ringed parakeet

African grey parrot

Red and green macaw

Yellow crowned
amazon

Rainbow lorikeet

Nanday conure

Black lory
Scarlet macaw

• **Strigopoidea**



• **Cacatuoidea**



New Zealand kaka

Kakapo

Kea

Sulphur-crested cockatoo

Little corella

Salmon-crested cockatoo

Yellow-crested cockatoo

Psittaciformes has 393 species approx, in 3 families.

3 Families:

- **Psittacoidea** (parrots, lorries, lorikeets, conures, budgerigars, lovebirds, raquet tails, macaws, parakeets, etc. - they are called as true parrots - 366 species)
- ® **Strigopoidea** (kakapos, keas, kakas - they are together called as New Zealand parrots - 6 species)
- **Cacatuoidea** (cockatoos, cockatiel, corella - 21 species)

Homeopathically, we have created more groups than these three major families.

These will be explained in detail in the later part of the chapter.

All Psittaciformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			
3	5	5	3		
3	5	5			

Animal Characteristics - Psittaciformes:

» These are medium to large birds. However, some species can be extremely tiny as I well.

* These are ancient birds with origins in Australia. They are inhabitants of the rainforests.

» They love the dense flora of the tropical and subtropical regions.

* They are mostly colourful with bright and attractive plumage.

® The colours are bright and lavish yet well-contrasted to give a bold and beautiful appearance.

» They have hooked, strong, broad, curved bills and powerful jaws for breaking fruit and nuts.

®> They also have strong feet and are good climbers.

» They have a specialized zygodactyl toe arrangement to enable them to climb branches, for swinging and holding fruits almost like humans.

* Their feathers are strong and have a hard texture, but there are few compared to other birds. Central tail feathers are very long.

® These birds fly swiftly but fatigue easily so don't fly for too long.

® Most are strictly vegetarian; they eat fruits, nuts, bulbs, tubers and roots, berries. When digging, a few parrots like raven and black cockatoos may eat larvae or beetles.

®> These birds mate for life. Mating is preceded by elaborate courtship displays, mutual preening, feeding the female, bill caressing, vocalisations, bowing, etc.

& Males often woo females by making head bobbing movements. They may also follow her and offer her food. Once she accepts, the pair will mate.

® The pair stays close even outside the breeding season when they join a large flock.

•> In some parrot species like love birds, when one mate dies, the other will die of loneliness.

®> These birds nest in tree holes. Some may line the nest with leaves, fibres etc. while others may not.

®> The young are bare on hatching with very sparse down. They are altricial and nidicolous. Parents continue to feed them even after they leave the nest.

® Co-operative breeding is extremely rare in parrots.

® Parrots are the only birds that tolerate, and even delight in being petted. This could be due to the fact that they have tough feathers unlike other birds, whose feathers are fragile.

» They seem to show affection towards their group and towards other birds in captivity. Lovebird pairs (agopomis) constantly show affection by rubbing beaks and nibbling at each other's feathers.

® Social interaction is very important. It is practiced in groups and amongst young siblings as well as young birds when they are left in creches.

e Parrots are very intelligent, curious and good at mimicry, especially of human sounds. They have a willingness as well as an ability to learn tricks. Experiments

have shown that some parrots are able to associate words with their meaning and to form simple sentences.

t Though continuously active, they do not flutter away due to fear or in the presence of humans showing that they are bold as well as the fact that they can be easily tamed.

- All these characteristics make them popular pets - budgies are the third most popular after dogs and cats.
- In captivity, parrots need a lot of attention and thrive well when there is enough time for communication and attention in their daily routine. These birds can get bored easily and need play time, indicating that they are continuously active in the wild.
- They are messy birds and do not necessarily keep their nests or environment clean in the wild. They have a natural tendency to drop or to ignore their food remains, waste, feathers, etc.

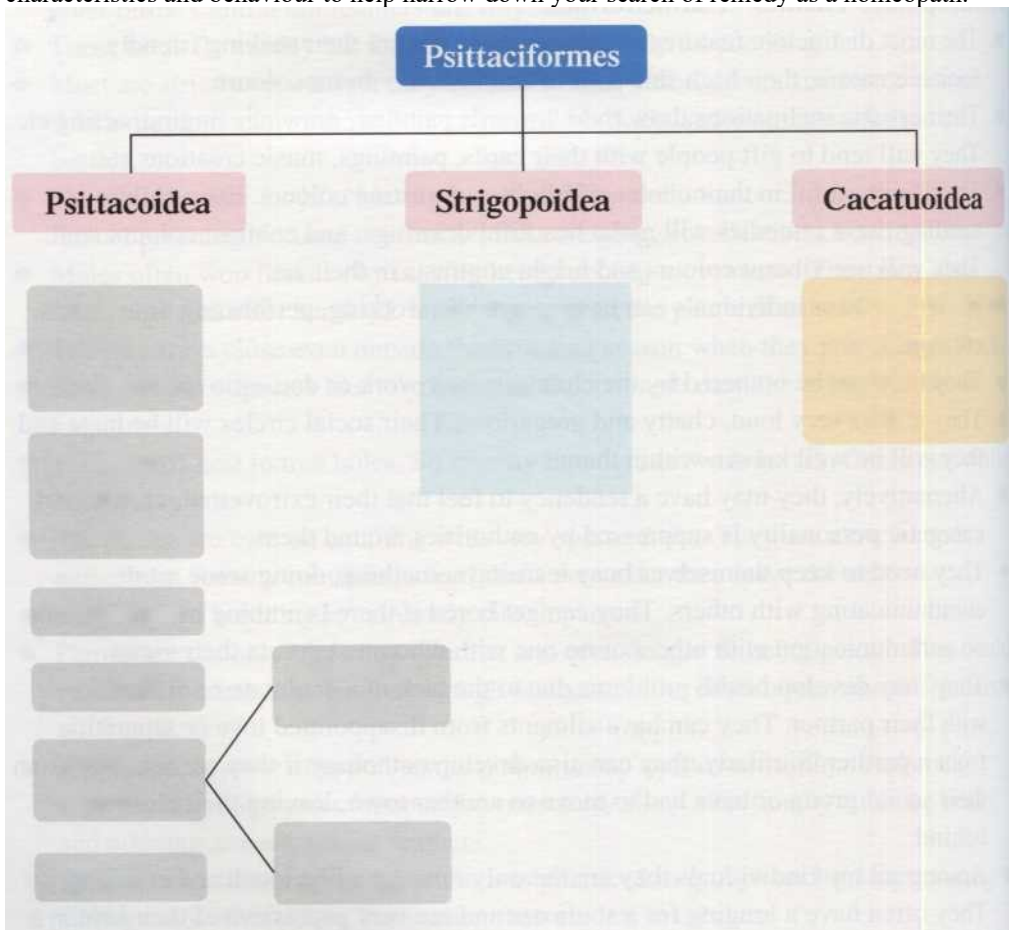
Homeopathic Themes - Psittaciformes:

- The most distinctive features of these individuals are their striking friendly, sociable nature, their high self-esteem and love of vibrant colours.
- ® Their artistic inclinations draw them towards painting, drawing, singing, acting etc. They will tend to gift people with their cards, paintings, music creations etc.
- They can be tasteful in their choice of bright, contrasting colours. Even children needing these remedies will make beautiful drawings, and contrast colours well. They will use vibrant colours and bright contrasts in their art.
- However, these individuals can be messy while working, performing or as artists, etc.
- They may not be bothered by the clutter in their work or domestic space.
- They can be very loud, chatty and gregarious. Their social circles will be huge and they will be well known within them.
- Alternatively, they may have a tendency to feel that their extroverted, vibrant and energetic personality is suppressed by authorities around them.
- They need to keep themselves busy learning something, doing some art or communicating with others. They can get bored if there is nothing new to learn or no communication with others or no one with whom to express their views.
- They may develop health problems due to the lack of a soulmate or difficulties with their partner. They can have ailments from disappointed love or separation from a partner. Similarly, they can also develop pathology if they are removed from their social group or have had to move to another town, leaving their close ones behind.
- Among all bird individuals they are the only ones who like touch and cuddling. They often have a longing for a soulmate and are very expressive of their love in a relationship. They are also indulgent parents. Conversely, children needing these remedies can be highly dependent on adults emotionally and physically, though they may be extrovert and friendly.
- They have a craving for fruits and nuts as well as a desire for sunshine and warmth.
- ®> These individuals may express their love for dense forests, when they describe elements in nature that they like.

They are very similar in their behaviour and hence we have not followed the zoological

classification beyond this point.

We have made homeopathic categories and groups depending on their morphological characteristics and behaviour to help narrow down your search of remedy as a homeopath.



Lories Lorikeets Fig parrots
 Parakeets
 Conures
 Rosellas
 Budgerigar
 Lovebirds
 All true Parrots
 Macaws

True tamed Parrots
 All other true parrots

New Zealand parrot group Kakapos Kea Kakas
 Cockatoo
 group
 Cockatoos
 Cockatiel
 Corella

**Individual Psittaciformes groups made homeopathically:
Psittaciformes - Psittacoidea Lorries, Lorikeets and Fig parrots**



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			3 + 15 - 16

Lorry

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 140 - 260 cm

Avg. weight: 140 - 180 g Distribution: Australia, Asia

Lorikeet

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 25 - 30 cm

Avg. weight: 75 - 157 g

Distribution: Australia, Asia

Fig parrots

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 12 - 20 cm

Avg. weight: 39 - 43 g

Distribution: Australia, New Guinea

Animal Characteristics - Lorries, Lorikeets and Fig parrots:

- These birds drink liquid food and poop liquid which they enjoy shooting out. They have a brush-like tongue to suck up the liquid food, nectar etc. Fig parrots as the name suggests eat figs specifically and are voracious eaters.
- These are highly energetic birds: bubbly, enthusiastic, busy, lively, no rest.
- In captivity they love to spend time out of their cage with their guardian to have their play time. They can be mischievous and destructive in captivity. They are wonderful talkers that can learn many words and phrases.
- They are noisy, chatty and high-pitched.
- They need company as well as something to occupy them to prevent boredom or even a tendency towards being self-destructive. They are highly excitable and nippy.
- They are extremely territorial and can kill birds larger than themselves.

Differences between Lorries and Lorikeets:

- Lorries are red while lorikeets are green.
- ® Lorikeets are more clown-like, hyperactive both in captivity and the wild.
- Lorikeets are good at climbing, hanging - even upside down.

Homeopathic Themes - Lorries, Lorikeets and Fig parrots:

- ®> These individuals are hyperactive, very talkative, chatty and full of energy.
- ® They could be good remedies for ADHD children who are very friendly, affectionate and need a lot of attention. Hence, if the patient fits the general Psittaciformes features one must definitely think of this remedy.
- ® When not absorbed in anything constructive or fruitful, they can get restless and mischievous and resemble a spider picture.
- In addition to the above themes fig parrot individuals can have voracious appetite and very sharp memory.

Psittaciformes - Psittacoidea
All Parakeets
(Parakeets, Conures and Rosellas)



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			3 - 4 + 16

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 18 - 45 cm

Avg. weight: 60 - 260 g

Distribution: all continents except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - All Parakeets:

& These birds are usually green, medium-sized and most have a ring marking around the neck or a bright coloured head.

® They are great whistlers rather than talkers.

® They have 'bluffing episodes' where young adolescents behave aggressively but this helps them to learn and be skillful in finding food as well as defending themselves in preparation for becoming an independent juvenile.

® Jealous and also territorial during the breeding season, females can resort to constant pecking and even kill a rival.

Homeopathic Themes - All Parakeets:

» These individuals are friendly and chatty but much less so than budgie, lori or macaw individuals.

& They often feel that they need to protect or defend themselves as well as taken advantage of.

* They can get angry or aggressive when they are in this mode of protecting their individuality or their rights and beliefs.

Psittaciformes - Psittacoidea Budgerigar



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			7 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 18 cm

Avg. weight: 30 - 40 g

Distribution: Indigenous to Australia. Domesticated and captive species found globally

Animal Characteristics - Budgerigar:

These birds are found in many different colours. They are the most popular pet after cats and dogs across the globe.

- They form large flocks and call each other in the evening making large noisy groups.
- * Females, which are more aggressive than the males, choose the nest site.
- * They are found in the rainforests of central Australia where any good rainfall will trigger breeding.
- There does not seem to be a hierarchy in the groups and there are relatively few fights among individuals.

Homeopathic Themes - Budgerigar:

- These individuals feel that they are very small, weak and vulnerable.
 - They are very chatty and friendly in groups but in a mild way that does not irritate others unlike the macaw.
 - They are always summoning people for rituals, parties or some gathering as they enjoy such congregations.
- f These individuals look charming, friendly and even gullible but they can be determined when it comes to doing their daily activities and try to achieve their targets.
- They have a preference for pastels (particularly shades of blue and yellow) and milder shades of the brighter colours.
 - They may have aggravation or amelioration from humid weather.

Proving themes of *Melopsittacus Undulatus*:

Proving done in 2014 by the Joshis'

Physicals general

- Body exhaustion (joints, musculoskeletal system).

Opposite feeling: "Last whole week the energy levels have been extremely good while most of you have been tired and exhausted, I completed many things."

Particulars

Head

- Headache - dull, aching, hammering.
- Headache - periorbital; forehead, temple, with heaviness in eyes.
- Transparent right nasal discharge after the headache, headache > discharge.

Eyes

- Redness of eyes with twitching in right upper eyelid, the medial corner and lateral side, upper and lower side worse on turning the head towards the right side or moving.
- Continuous itching and pricking sensation in the eyes for a week, swelling on left lower eyelid, left lateral malleolus pain and headaches.

Throat (Ear Nose Throat)

- Left sided throat pain, then on the right side, loss of voice, post nasal drip, sharp pricking pain like that of Hepar sulph pain, tickling.
- Nasal discharge, sneezing in closed rooms, coryza unilateral better in open. Earache.

Mouth

- Ulcer with burning smarting pain and desire to take cold things, ice creams, cold water - sip by sip so if the lips became cold the pain reduced.

Stomach and abdomen

- Continuous eructation's of the food eaten.
- ® Desire for green chillies, green chutney, green coloured food, spicy food.
- ® Craving for cold things, desire for water - in the night before going to bed, craving for chilled beer, desire for sour tangy tasty apples, spicy food not so much but desire for interesting food, tangy with lot of flavour, flavoured food.

Extremities ® Left sided paralysis feeling and left sided pains.

- Severe pain and stiffness of the neck, left shoulder, inter-phalangeal joints of fingers, both the hands, in the morning after waking similar to that seen in rheumatoid arthritis.
- Crippling sensation - "Swelling around wrist, it had tilted during this whole proving, I have constantly fallen sick and yesterday I was just thinking that someone who is constantly on the run, like I am, during this proving I had been physically put down, every pain was like totally crippling, crippling is the word."
- Pain in right elbow joint (feeling that this is a good remedy for Tennis Elbow), knee pain and swelling, painful on walking, better by hot fomentation.
- ® Swelling of the knees, better by tying up knees with a bandage.

- Feeling that the joint needs to be covered, better warmth and draft aggravates.

Skin

- Carbuncles.
- Acne around nose, near temples.

Mind

Theme of Spirituality

- Desire for spiritual experience. Some proverbs reading Bhagwad gita (holy book) and some Jain philosophy.

Animals and Birds

♀ “I saw Pigeons in the train packed in plastic bags, usually people carry hens packed.”

Then I saw a big reddish orange spider of about 2.5 cm.

- I brought a monsoon wear having a bat picture on its coat.
- Sensation of some kind of a touch of a bird on the right side of the neck, then on the left side, feeling was of a bat or something, and I saw a small lizard coming out of my head just jumping on the road.

Colours

® Liking towards multi coloured bangles, bright coloured clothes like purple or black, turquoise blue and green.

- Attracted to the greens, the grasses.

♀ Lot of dreams, dreams related to happiness, all dreams were in shades of different colours, wearing green coloured clothes.

Cheerfulness/Excitement

® Feeling of being happy, bubbly, talking all the time, planning about picnic.

- Excitement about proving a drug for the first time. Though several proverbs were excited, 1 proverb said that she wasn't excited. Few had thoughts about proving being cancelled. However on the day of the meeting there was a lot of enthusiasm and bubblyness.
- Very energetic and enthusiastic, full of energy even at work place.

Boredom/Indifference

- Indifference, not reacting to anybody, taking a backstage. Indifference to enjoyment.

Appearance/Nature

- Desire to look fancy, good looks, wearing fancy clothes.

® Dream of grey coloured hair strands on head, no hair on the vertex, scared of losing

hair, putting hair back on head.

® Liking for pictures of sceneries and flowers.

Communication/Friends/Relationships

® Worried if people are not talking, want to clear things out.

- Dream of meeting old friends and feeling nostalgic.
- Meeting old friends and talking about friends. Talking to friends after a long time.
- Desire for meeting old friends diminished.

Migration/Freedom

- Need to go out with friends.
- ® Desire to go out, change from the routine.
- ® Dreams of home, houses, parents trying to shift to a new place.
- Grounded feeling.

Driving/Accidents

- Incidents of someone dashing the car, car tyres slipped out of the axel, tyre blast.
- ® Dream of driving a weird shaped car with an extremely small steering and wondering how to balance the car, but it was possible.
- ® Lot of fears of accidents while travelling.
- ® Driving in wrong directions, forgetting the way.

Error of Judgment

- Getting hurt from banging on the glass door when entering a shop, pushing the door instead of pulling it.

Dreams of being trapped / escape / danger

- > Feeling of being trapped and cannot do anything about it. Want to get out, run away.
- Dream of being trapped and there is no way out, fear of a big trap, restricted due to less space.
- Dream of being kidnaped, saving people who were kidnaped, and trapped but feeling of coming out of this using intellect and presence of mind.
- ® Dream of being carried away by huge waves of the sea, being unsafe in presence of a person and not being able to go away.

Dream of perversions

- ® Feeling of a probable syphilitic remedy, because there were lot of dreams of perversions like an old man wanting to have sex with multiple young girls in a sex party hosted by me.
- ® Dreams of snakes and a polarity that some were extremely fearful and some were extremely fearless with a feeling that nothing was going to happen to the prover

and just going there seeing the snake and passing away, there was no problem, and in some there was fear that they won't be able to pass through that and one or two patients were hopeful that their cousin had come to save them, in 2 provers somebody had come to cross the road.

- Snakes were like worms, or maggots, pink coloured snakes and walking over them.

Dream or vision of animal

- Vision of ear and eye of an elephant, a man who was in chains, crushed by the feet of an elephant as shown in an old movie. Vision of a rhino, an eagle.
- Dream of 4 dogs, 2 cats and 2 alpacas, one of them was on a prover's shoulder.

Feeling of being restricted

- Physically restricted due to joint pains. Couldn't walk, couldn't even get up, limping.
- "Lot of restrictions coming, which were there in my childhood, not allowed to do what I want to do, I am said a no from all sides."

Music, desire for

® Attraction towards music, towards listening to songs.

Anger

- Lot of anger with remorse, like Staphysagria.

Domination

- Lot of provers had a feeling of not having own existence, everything was being decided by someone else, so what was their existence, their identity, didn't have their own opinion.

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 12 - 18 cm

Avg. weight: 30 - 60 g

Distribution: Africa

Animal Characteristics - Lovebirds:

- * These birds are similar to other parrots except that their beak contains keratin and can even be growing, hence it is trimmed by continuous chewing on the bark of any wood.

Psittaciformes - Psittacoidea Lovebirds



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			7 + 16

- They are known for having a strong dependence on their partner such that the one may die of loneliness in the event of the other's death.
 - They enjoy a bath daily which is unusual for a Psittaciform.
- » They are also jealous, aggressive and territorial.

Homeopathic Themes - Lovebirds:

®> The main feature of these individuals, different from other Psittaciformes individuals, is their tremendous attachment to and dependence upon their partner. This can lead to depression, suicidal or self-destructive tendencies if they do not have a soulmate or if

they lose one.

- » These individuals need a lot of attention and love to be pampered by their partners, friends and family. They may not necessarily seek support but they seek attention. They need to be busy and productive but they like to do work in a group, they do not do well if left by themselves due to this need.
- They need interaction even when they are going through their daily chores. They may get jealous if they don't get that attention.
- They may get amelioration from bathing.

Psittaciformes - Psittacoidea All True Parrots



All true parrots are further divided into 2 groups (True tamed parrots and all other true parrots). Their characteristics are similar in the wild. The true tamed parrots are friendly, curious to learn and hence they can be tamed easily.

• True tamed Parrots

® All other true Parrots

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 8.7 - 100 cm

Avg. weight: 60 - 1.6 kg

Distribution: South America, Africa, Asia, Australia, French Polynesia and Papua New Guinea

Animal Characteristics - All True Parrots:

- All parrots have very similar themes to the Psittaciformes in general. You may look for specific colours mentioned by patients/clients in order to establish which parrot to prescribe in particular. Or if the patient refers to an image corresponding to any one of these birds, this may help in your choice.

Homeopathic Themes - All True Parrots:

- Parrot individuals are very noisy and talkative and also love bright colours. They have their own individuality and do not easily give in or agree with others.
- However true tamed parrot individuals can be very friendly, tolerant and they want to please others all the time. They can get defensive, angry, aggressive or even violent when they do not get the desired attention or response from their surroundings.

True tamed parrots

Birds	Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
Racquet tailed parrot	3	5	5	3		2 + 15
Senegal parrot	3	5	5	3		4 + 15
Amazon parrot	3	5	5	3		7 + 16
African grey parrot	3	5	5	3		10 + 15

All other true Parrots

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2 - 10

Psittaciformes - Psittacoidea All Macaws



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			11 - 12

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 60-100 cm

Avg. weight: 1 - 1.5 kg Distribution: America

Animal Characteristics - All Macaws:

- Macaws are birds of the American continent found only in Mexico, Central and South America.
- They are spectacular birds, large in size (81 cm) with beautiful bright colours such as blue, yellow, green and bright red.
- They are loud and always found in groups whether those are small or big.
- Macaws eat fruits, nuts and berries. Some foods eaten by macaws have been found to contain toxic or caustic substances which they are able to digest. Some macaws in the Amazon basin eat clay from exposed riverbanks to neutralise these toxins.
- Macaws mate for life and enjoy a very strong partner bond.
- They even share food, communicate with their partner and enjoy mutual grooming.
- In captivity, they are known to mimic human speech, some are also intelligent

enough to escape from their cages. They need a lot attention and stimulation.

Homeopathic Themes - All Macaws:

- Among Psittaciformes individuals, these are the most loud, assertive, vivacious, and attention-seeking as well as seeking appreciation.
- » They are not shy at all.
- They are bom performers and love to show off their talents to get recognition or praise. They may develop problems when not given this desired attention or appreciation.
- » They can strike up a conversation with anyone and everyone and can also carry on non-stop in these conversations.
- They are quite assertive, expressive and loud in their communication.
- » They love bright colours and always dress up in a flashy way or such that they never go unnoticed.
- This desire for approbation can almost look like narcissism and become irritating for others.
- » They may desire a lot of love and acknowledgment from their partner and may shower them with the same. It is as if no amount of appreciation is enough.

Psittaciformes - Strigopoidea Kea, Kaka and Kakapo

Animal Characteristics - Strigopoidea:

- These birds are only confined to New Zealand and they do not have the same plumage as the other Psittaciformes. They do not mate for life, form strong partner bonds and some are even polygamous.

Kakapo



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			6 + 17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 55 - 65 cm

Avg. weight: 1 -4 kg Distribution: New Zealand

Animal Characteristics - Kakapo:

- This bird is flightless.
- It has a keen sense of smell and also has its own musty sweet odour believed to be

a pheromone.

- It is a night forager and hence needs this sense of smell while foraging.
- It is also very territorial, and males can kill rivals or other males.
- During mating they are tolerant towards the female in that they refrain from biting the female to death.

Homeopathic Themes - Kakapo:

» A/f strong odours.

- These individuals have night aggravation.
- » They may also get territorial and drive people away.
- These individuals are very competitive.
- These individuals are loners, unlike the other Psittaciform individuals. They can easily get into fights and hence may appear irritable and quarrelsome.

Kea



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			13 - 14

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 48 - 50 cm

Avg. weight: 800 g - 1 kg

Distribution: New Zealand

Animal Characteristics - Kea:

- These birds have grey beaks and olive-green plumage, are polygamous and easily trusting of other birds.
- They are omnivorous birds that will attack rabbits, sheep, and shearwater chicks. They feed on the fat from the rump of animals such as dogs, rabbits and horses. This can cause infection and death of the animal as well.

Homeopathic Themes - Kea:

- These individuals are normally easily trusting of anyone as well as tolerant and friendly like other Psittaciformes individuals.
- However, they can have a streak of violence or anger when things do not go their own way.

Kaka



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			4 - 5

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 40 - 60 cm Avg. weight: 390 - 560 g Distribution: New Zealand

Animal Characteristics - Kaka:

- ® These are the only highfliers of the parrot family. They have grey, dull plumage with some olive or brownish-red in their feathers. They fly high and over water as well.
- ® They are calm and tolerant and form large flocks.
- ® They are easily tamed.
- ® They are active at night.
- * Kaka uses its sturdy beak as a third leg to climb trees.
- ® The fledglings are quite independent unlike other Psittaciformes and may leave the nest before they have learnt to climb or fly well.

Homeopathic Themes - Kaka:

- ® In these individuals you may actually see a desire for high places and altitudes.
- They are calmer and more peaceful than other Psittaciformes individuals, but they also love company a great deal. They are very tolerant and submissive.
- ® They will easily give in to other's opinions.
- ® Physically, these individuals may be very strong.
- » They can experience night aggravation.

Psittaciformes - Cacatuoidea

All Cockatoos (Cockatoos, Cockateils)



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			8 + 16

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 30 - 60 cm

Avg. weight: 300 g - 1.2 kg Distribution: Australia

Animal Characteristics - All Cockatoos: ® They differ from parrots in that they have crests and curved short bills.

- » Colours are usually white, grey, black with a splash of bright colour unlike Psittacoidea which are very bright and have a predominant green in their plumage.
- These strong and sturdy birds with showy crests do not have the bright green colours that other parrots have.
- » They are intelligent, curious and extremely clean by nature.
- » They need attention all the time, such that in captivity they get jealous of children or anyone who steals attention away from them.
- They are inquisitive, loud, showy and great performers.

Homeopathic Themes - All Cockatoos:

- These individuals do not prefer bright gaudy colours as do other parrots.
- They are very intelligent, curious and fastidious.
- ® They are loud, need a lot of attention and can get jealous and even aggressive if they feel deprived of attention.
- » **Sulphur-crested cockatoo** - The characteristic feature of this bird is that they are very unpredictable and can frighten others with this unpredictability coupled with aggression. Correspondingly, these individuals are also short-tempered and unpredictable in behaviour.
- **Salmon-crested cockatoo** - These birds are gentle, affectionate and cuddly and also need a lot of attention. Individuals needing this remedy can be overtly attention-seeking and desirous of activity. They need other people to keep them occupied.
- » **Yellow-crested cockatoo** - These birds are found in large numbers and correspondingly, these individuals like to be in very large groups.

Remedies of Psittaciformes:

Psittacoidea

- 1) *Amazona ochrocephala* (Amazo-o) - Yellow-crowned amazon
- 2) *Psittacus erithacus* (Psitt-e) - African grey parrot
- 3) *Agapomis roseicollis* (Agap-r) - Rosy-faced lovebird
- 4) *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Melops-u) - Budgerigar feather
- 5) *Ovum melopsittaci* (Melops-u-ov) - Egg of the Budgerigar
- 6) *Ara chloroptera* (Ara-ch) - Green-winged macaw
- 7) *Ara macao* (Ara-m) - Scarlet macaw
- 8) *Psittacula krameri* (Psitt-k) - Rose-ringed parakeet

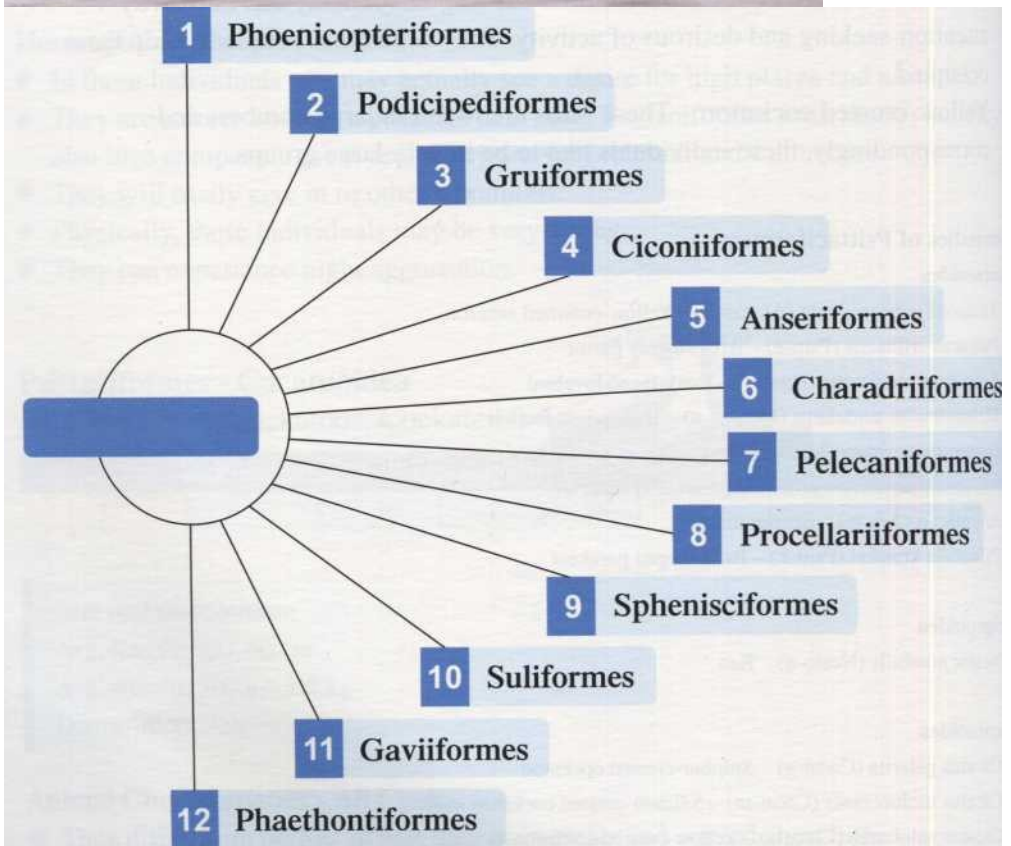
Strigopoidea

- 1) *Nestor notabilis* (Nesto-n) - Kea

Cacatuoidea

- 1) *Cacatua galerita* (Cacat-g) - Sulphur-crested cockatoo
- 2) *Cacatua moluccensis* (Cacat-m) - Salmon-crested cockatoo
- 3) *Cacatua sulphurea* (Cacat-s) - Yellow-crested cockatoo

Sea Birds - Characteristics and Themes



Sea birds

Animal Characteristics:

- They are called seabirds because they generally stay near the seas and oceans.
- ® Most of them migrate over large bodies of water for long distances, spending summers in one continent and winters in another.
- ® Hence, they breed in one region (usually islands, often isolated) and then travel long distances outside the breeding season to rest in far-away places such as a different continent or, in some cases a different hemisphere.
- ® They need to be strong and vital in order to achieve such long distances.
- They are moderate to large birds with few exceptions.
- They mainly feed on fish, molluscs and sea invertebrates (occasionally land vertebrates too).
- They are generally white, gray or black to blend with the colour of the skies and waters.
- Most have a splash of colour in and around the beaks, feet, or eyes.
- Most have webbed feet and are strong swimmers in addition to being good flyers, not to mention good divers with most being capable of diving deep.
- They have large wingspans compared to their body size - the wandering albatross has the largest wingspan at 12 - 13 feet.
- » They are usually gregarious particularly during the breeding season or when migrating.
- Often, they are monogamous for life, or at least for one season.
- They have special ritual calls or dances, which are performed between mating pairs when they reunite for the breeding season. Some displays are spectacular while others may have more simple rituals or dances.
- Most have altricial chicks that need a lot of care and attention.
- Parents are indulgent, caring for their young for longer than is absolutely necessary.
- » Chicks are huge in size and are frequently overfed.
- These birds have a keen sense of direction often returning to the exact same place or nest after their long and extensive travels.
- They can overfeed enormously and then go starving for a long periods of time.
This technique is often helpful when migrating long distances or when incubating chicks or searching for food in the sea for their young.

Homeopathic Themes:

- These individuals are all strong and determined, though the degree to which this is the case varies across the spectrum of seabird types.
- » They sense that they are big, strong and powerful though not in a competitive, threatening, or ambitious way, like the people requiring raptor remedies might.
- They have a very keen sense of space, orientation and direction, though in some cases, it is quite possible to find that they have major problems with finding their way.
- » They all enjoy groups and social interaction though they may, or may not, be

chatty or loud themselves. For example, a goose individual can be extremely chatty and loud while pelican and albatross individuals will be relatively silent, yet determined, when faced with having to put their point across.

- They love company yet a significant proportion will want their own space from time to time, and the remainder will want to be in company continuously.
- They believe that things can be better achieved through combined effort, namely through teamwork.
- » They also believe that everyone in the group should have a chance to participate or to receive their fair share of attention, yet they are equally capable of competing for the centre of attention.
- ∴ They will fight against injustice or feel empathy for others who are dominated by a leader, as they believe in equality.
- ® They are also likely to be good at social networking but, unlike wolf individuals, such networking will not involve deep bonds and connections.
- ∴ They have great respect for elders, and on becoming elders themselves, they will be good guides or parents.
- ® As parents, these individuals can be very indulgent, protective and/or caring for their family even to a point beyond their own capacity. Similarly, they are likely to care for their children for longer than necessary. Conversely, seabird children can be attached to, and dependent upon, parents for longer than normal.
- ∴ These individuals often love dancing, and to release stress through dance. They may be graceful dancers and love partner or couple dances, like Latin dances where one leads and the other follows.
- They have great relationships with their partners and often find their soulmate or at the very least will still be searching for one.
- They often desire to be near a body of water such as the sea.
- With such a strong desire for travel and change these individuals are travellers, wanderers or explorers. They love to see different countries and continents.
- They have a sharp memory for places and events.
- Just as the seabirds will move between continents for different seasons these individuals will also desire change from time to time.
- Often, they like the wind or gentle breeze. It can bring new ideas, making them feel cheerful or confident.
- When mentioning the bird that they like, the patient will pick up on soothing colours such as white and grey. They will describe the wings as being strong and able to fly long distances. They will often describe the bird as flying over water with the wind blowing on its face.

Differentiating Sea birds from Raptors

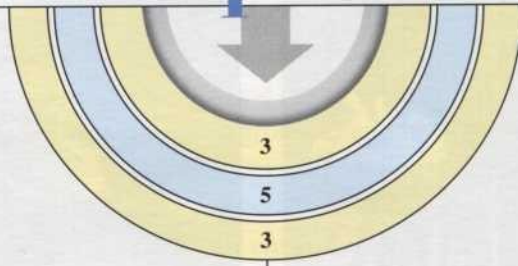


Seabird types can appear similar to raptor types, because of their strong sense of self-esteem, capacity and strength. In the seabird picture they have features like soaring, gliding and flying at heights like the raptors. The following features differentiate the seabird picture from that of the raptor:

- ® They do not have the domination and authority that is seen in raptors.
- * Equally, they do not need to be on their own or to be autonomous in every way.
- » They love to be with large groups of people. In such gatherings, they may be quiet, or chatty depending on the seabird. However, they won't desire to be the centre of attention or to be the topmost person in the group, instead they are more likely to feel that everyone in the group should get to participate and that everyone should get their fair share of attention.
- » Like the raptor, they enjoy the wind, which stimulates them, and strong currents. These can bring new ideas and make them feel cheerful or confident. Whereas for raptors flying in the wind makes them feel powerful and high above the rest. In the raptor, along with spirituality, you undoubtedly see a feeling of aggression, competition or a desire to be at the top of a territorial feature, whereas in the seabird this feeling of aggression is either subdued or absent. This is because the seabird needs to remain in a group and must tolerate others while the raptor needs to be competitive and territorial.

Order

Phoenicopteriformes



Phoenicopteridae



Lesser flamingo

American flamingo

Greater flamingo

Flamingo

Phoenicopteriformes has 5 species in 1 family.

Family: Phoenicopteridae (flamingo)

Size and distribution:

Avg. height: 90- 150 cm

Avg. wingspan: 95 - 165 cm

Avg. weight: 2.5 - 3.5 kg

Distribution: America, Africa, Asia, Europe

All Phoenicopteriformes

Animal Characteristics - Phoenicopteriformes:

- ® Found all over the globe, these are large, tall, pink-coloured birds.
- ® They have a peculiar banana-shaped curved beak with lamellae like the baleen whales, which help them to filter food items such as small bacteria that live in brackish water.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			

- They have black feathers under their pink plumage which can be seen when flying.
 - These are migratory birds that are strong fliers but rarely swimmers.
 - They regularly fly between their best food sources and their nesting grounds.
 - » They fly in flocks and live in large colonies - always gregarious. They thrive in large colonies, yet they are not loud or vocally communicative, so these huge flocks are amazingly quiet.
 - This silence is their defense strategy - the more silent you are the less noticeable you will be.
 - They fly strongly and swiftly at 35 miles per hour.
 - ® Their nest, on the muddy banks of shores, is just a simple mound of mud, high enough to be protected from flooding.
 - The female selects the male who follows her closely. They have special rituals and displays which are silent and subtle.
 - Each pair mates for life but females will choose another male if the pair cannot reproduce.
 - The mating dance is not partner specific at all as it is done randomly in a group. Flamingos all over the world perform the same dance in groups when looking for a mate.
 - » Copulation occurs during nest building.
 - Flamingos feed their young with crop milk produced in their crop glands and the substance is called milk as its secretion is governed by prolactin.
 - Crop milk is made in the digestive tract of both parents, then regurgitated and fed to the chicks.
 - » From 2 weeks old, chicks are left in creches while parents go to feed. While they can now feed on their own, they continue to feed on crop milk for a further 2 months.
 - Flamingos stand on one leg most of the time, even while sleeping. This conserves body energy.
 - » They survive in brackish water, which is a hostile environment for most animals, so this helps them as in this context they have few predators. This is important, as flamingos do not have any defense mechanism other than being gregarious or comparatively silent in comparison to other louder birds.
 - Their calls are for mating, warning others of predators and for recognition between parents and children.
 - The colonies are fragile in that they take several years to recover if hit by predators or natural calamities.
 - In American flamingos, the couple walks, feeds, sleeps together.
- Homeopathic Themes - Phoenicopteriformes:**
- These individuals are very silent, non-aggressive and non-territorial.
 - They appear to be very tolerant, mild and calm.
 - However, they may harbour some feelings of anger or regret about situations that have not been favourable for them.

- ® They may feel taken for granted due to their calm nature and tendency to ‘give in’. They may also have a brooding tendency.
- ® They tend to overdo it for their children or for people who are dependent on them.
- ® They are extremely social and can strike a conversation with anyone - however they prefer to be silent and listen more than engaging in chat.
- ®> They are avid travellers but tend to avoid long journeys or too many days away from home.
- ® Males needing these remedies may be calm and stand-offish, while females tend to be stronger, in their relationships.
- » However, strength in all flamingo individuals is very subtle and understated.
- » They are the silent ones, while being strong, when suffering and also when happy and chatty.
- ® Even in a group, though they can be very social and chatty, they are neither loud nor conspicuous.
- ® They may prefer milder colours, soft music and soothing art.
- ® I have often seen an attachment to the colour pink or coral or pastel pinks.
- ® They may take a long time to recover from an emotional or physical setback.
- » They may have aggravation or amelioration from damp weather.

Some Individual Phoenicopteriformes:

Lesser Flamingo

Phoeniconaias minor



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			7 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Lesser Flamingo:

- » The greater flamingo is the largest, and the lesser flamingo is the smallest, of the three flamingos.
- ® Lesser flamingos are very noisy, and the colonies are notorious for the noise they create as they are together all the time.

Homeopathic Themes - Lesser Flamingo:

- » Lesser flamingo individuals are chatty and loud when in a group or in conversation though not assertive when it comes to a situation of confrontation or argument.



American Flamingo

Phoenicopterus ruber

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			8

Animal Characteristics - American Flamingo:

- This species has a peculiar mating behaviour.
- Unlike other flamingos that dance in a random group, the couple has an individual mating courtship. There are also trios of two females and one male or two males and a female.
- » In the two female and one male, females fight with each other and may also try to throw the egg of the other female.
- In the two male and one female arrangement the subordinate male rears the chicks and incubates the egg alone.
- American flamingos are non-migratory.

Homeopathic Themes - American Flamingo:

- » These individuals are a little stronger and do not feel as abused in the sense of being taken for granted as do other flamingo individuals.
- They may be more individualistic in their choices rather than always giving in to what others want.

Greater Flamingo

Phoenicopterus roseus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			8

Animal Characteristics - Greater Flamingo:

- » They are the largest of all flamingos. They are quiet as compared to the lesser flamingos.
- This is the most widespread species amongst all flamingos.
- Adults have few predators but it is the eggs and chicks that fall prey to a large variety of other sea-birds.

Homeopathic Themes - Greater Flamingo:

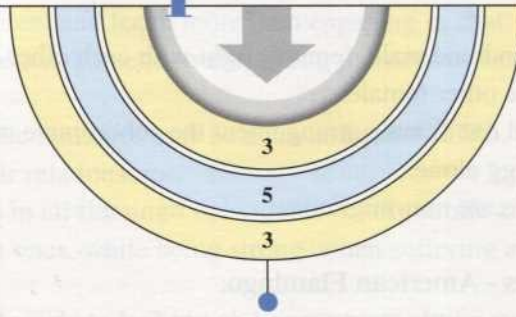
- Greater flamingo individuals are not as loud but can be stronger in that they can hold their ground better in an argument or a difficult situation, they do not withdraw easily or cave in as the lesser flamingo individuals.
- » Often, they feel that they need to reach to reach to a point of maturity or wisdom or strength and once they do so all will be fine.

Remedies of Phoenicopteriformes:

- 1) Phoenicopterus roseus (Phoeni-r) - Greater flamingo
- 2) Phoenicopterus ruber (Phoeni-ru) - American flamingo

Order

Podicipediformes



Podicipedidae



Black-necked grebe



Grebe

Western grebe

Podicipediformes has 22 species in 1 family.

Family: Podicipedidae (grebes)

AH Podicipediformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			7 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 30 - 70 cm

Avg. weight: 120 g - 1.7 kg

Distribution: Europe, Asia, Australia

Animal Characteristics - Podicipediformes:

& The habitat of these birds consists of smaller bodies of water that are still and slow moving. The western grebe is the exception here, in that it prefers large open waters.

® These birds are small to moderate in size.

® They are excellent divers and swimmers.

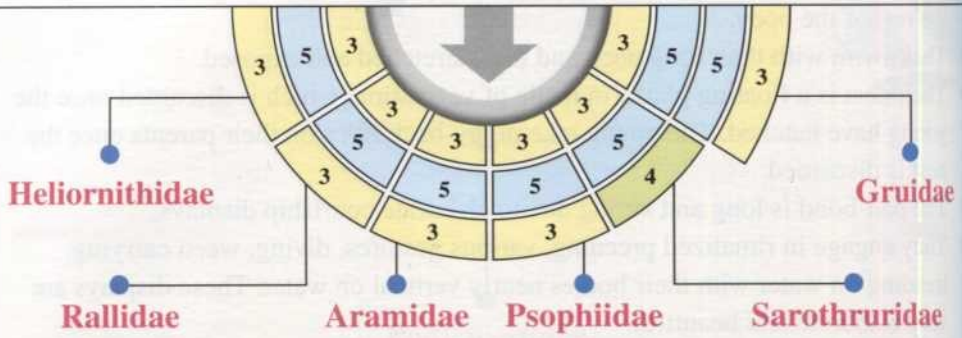
- They can easily fall while running, and are reluctant to fly due to their narrow wings. When threatened they dive rather than fly.
- Grebes that live in cold regions are migratory, flying by night.
- » Feathers are loosely arranged and satin-like on the breast with dense plumage on the rest of the body.
- They swim with their long neck and head stretched and exposed.
- » Their nest is a floating platform made of vegetation, which is discarded once the young have hatched. The young take piggy-back rides on their parents once the nest is discarded.
- » The pair bond is long and strong due to elaborate courtship displays.
- They engage in ritualized preening, various gestures, diving, weed carrying, treading on water with their bodies nearly vertical on water. These displays are very elaborate and beautiful.
- In all grebes the roles of the sexes are interchangeable in courtship and pre-copulatory displays.
- Varied and elaborate vocalization has been noted.
- » The birds feed feathers to the young, something, which they also ingest for themselves. This feather-feeding forms a filter-plug preventing fish bones, parasites or any harmful material from being swallowed, as well as providing roughage.
- » These birds have several morphological similarities to flamingos.
- » Once the chicks are 6 weeks old the parents divide the brood and each takes care of their half.

Homeopathic Themes - Podicipediformes:

- » These individuals are very graceful and love elaborate rituals, dances, and ceremonies.
- They may enjoy singing and dancing, especially those which involve a partner such as Latin dancing.
- Compared to other bird individuals, who can experience their home to be 'heaven', these people may not be so attached to a home, nor even necessarily need one.
- You may even find that they have a problem with their home, are seeking to find a good home, or are constantly trying to settle throughout their lives.
- Communication, poetry, painting, or elaborate expressions will be an important theme.
- » They may love water, or diving as a sport, but may be averse to the sea or ocean, preferring small streams, rivulets and such-like.
- » They may be over-indulgent parents yet feeling very burdened by this as well as by their children's dependence.
- They may have digestion issues such as constipation, or irritable bowel syndrome.
- » This remedy may be a good for digestive issues and stomach parasites.

Remedies of Podicipediformes: Not available.

Order Gruiformes



• Heliornithidae



• Rallidae



• Aramidae



• Psophiidae



Finfoots and Sungrebe
Rails and Coots

Limpkins

Trumpeters
Red chested
flufftails

Cranes

African finfoot

Sungrebe

Eurasian coot

Slatv breasted wood rail

Limpkin

Grey
winger
trumpeter

• Sarothruridae



• Gruidae



Red chested flufftail

White spotted flufftail

Sarus crane

Brolga crane

White naped crane

Common crane

Wattled crane

Sandhill crane

Gruiformes has 181 species approx, in 6 families.

6 Families:

- ® **Heliornithidae** (finfoots and sungrebe - 3 species)
- ® **Rallidae** (coots and rails, crakes - 145 species)
- ® **Aramidae** (limpkin - 1 species)
- ® **Psophiidae** (trumpeters - 8 species)
- * **Sarothruridae** (flufftails - 9 species)
- ® **Gruidae** (cranes - 15 species)

All Gruiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			
3	5	4			
3	5	5	3		

Animal Characteristics - Gruiformes:

- ® These birds are moderate to large with relatively long legs.
- ® Their wings are rounded and often long.
- » Their habitat varies from bodies of water to marshy lands, to arid plains.
- ® They have sturdy legs and can run efficiently.
- ® They have a fondness for walking rather than flying.
- ® These birds are mostly non-migratory, and only fly when other forms of escape are impossible.
- ® They are attractively coloured, or have a splash of vibrant colour on them.
- » During the breeding season several of them develop special pouches, tufts of feathers on the head, neck, breasts for display. These moult after the breeding season ends.
- ® They have very elaborate mating rituals which include puffing and displaying their feathers, gestures such as special dances, leaping in the air and head bobbing. The male chases the female and the chase ends is mating.
- ® Strong pair bonds are a feature of the members of this group.
- ® The young are precocial and downy.
- ® Both parents are involved in incubation, nest-making and caring for the young.
- ® Loud and characteristic calls are a feature of this group.
- ® Dancing is a strong feature of several members of this group and even the chicks of cranes have been seen to dance before they become adults, in which case they must do it mainly to attract a mate or to prove their superiority. This shows their love for dancing.
- ® Dancing seems to be a form of release of pent-up energy.

Homeopathic Themes - Gruiformes:

- These individuals love some form of exercise like dancing, Zumba, or walking.
- They could be in the performance industry. They love to show off their talent. They may also be good dancers or acrobats, or stage artists, or singers. They might also use dance as a release or stressbuster. They may be very comfortable and confident on stage from a very young age.
- They may have very supple and flexible physical bodies. They may take to dance from a very early age and may be very good natural born dancers.
- They can have a flair for design or art.
- They can also love dressing up and presenting themselves.
- A partner is a very important to them in their lives and they are always looking for a soul-mate.
- They may constantly want to upgrade themselves in order to be the most talented or skilled person.
- Beauty, grace, and aesthetics play a major role in their lives.
- They are very responsible individuals and indulgent parents when it comes to their kids.

Individual Gruiformes

Gruiformes - Heliornithidae Fin-foot



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			6

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 40 - 55 cm

Avg. weight: 120 - 140 g

Distribution: Africa

Animal Characteristics - Heliornithidae:

- These birds are called fin-foot or sun grebe.
- They are medium-sized and have long legs with peculiar lobed feet like grebes and coots. They resemble cormorants. They are semi-aquatic. They prefer shady, quiet areas and are secretive birds.
- They can swim as well as fly very well, though they do not fly that much. They can almost walk on water with their lobed feet. They can clamber in the forest very well.
- They pick their food from the water surface, or by foraging along the shore. They do not dive for food but can dive in the water for defense purposes when pursued.
- Though they do not migrate very often, they can disperse and colonise a new habitat.

» The nest is made of sticks and twigs and is untidy and flat.

& They are solitary, and can be seen alone or in pairs.

® For a solitary bird, the African fin-foot makes loud and varied sounds during their display. Females are brighter, bold and can also make a display instead of the male.

Homeopathic Themes - Heliornithidae:

® These individuals are shy and prefer solitude.

» Though they may not like to enter into new situations or travel a lot or face many challenges, yet when faced with a new situation they will handle it well.

» Though quiet and insignificant in the group, these individuals can put forward their point clearly when it is needed.

®> They may also be very smart and adaptable and can adjust to every situation to make the most of it.

Gruiformes - Rallidae

Coots



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			6 + 16 - 17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 30 - 45 cm

Avg. weight: 400 g - 1.2 kg

Distribution: Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa

Animal Characteristics - Coots:

- Coots prefer open habitats and open waters while rails prefer dense vegetation.
- They migrate at night and are good swimmers. They prefer swimming but are strong fliers.
- Coots are black while rails have a more colourful plumage, especially the males.
- Coots are known to ignore as well as treat their young badly, which results in the death of weaker chicks during food scarcity.
- Coots are more aggressive and territorial than rails.
- They reside alongside ducks for protection in numbers as well as for food supplies, which they steal from the ducks.
- Their mating displays are performed in water.
- ® They are at their most gregarious in the winter.
- Coots are monogamous without exception.
- Coot chicks can swim immediately, following their parents after hatching.

Homeopathic Themes - Coots:

- These are louder, more social and chatty individuals.
 - e They are bold and outspoken.
 - They are also opportunistic, finding solutions and advantageous situations for themselves.
 - They can defend their point of view and even be territorial in trying to protect their individuality.
 - These individuals have a feeling that they are small or not so privileged but they can find their way and have great confidence in their own efficacy.
- ® They also like to show their qualities and are expressive when exhibiting their talents.

Gruiformes - Rallidae

Rails



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			7

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 12 - 63 cm

Avg. weight: 20 g - 3 kg

Distribution: all continents except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Rails:

- These birds of the Gruiformes order are peculiar in that, they have short, rounded wings yet are able to fly for long periods, although the flight may not be as powerful as in other Gruiformes, which prefer walking or running to flying.
 - Often because their flight lacks power, they get thrown off course and have become vagrants on other islands, thus inhabiting many isolated oceanic islands. However, like other Gruiformes, they do not fly in dense habitat.
 - Some of these species migrate annually while others are flightless.
 - They are very secretive, shy birds, which are difficult to spot.
 - They walk and run vigorously on strong legs.
- ® Since they are difficult to spot by their own members in their dense habitat, they have loud calls.
- Rails suffer disproportionately due to changes in the environment and several hundreds of species have already become extinct.
 - Generally, these birds are monogamous but polyandry and polygyny both have been observed.
 - But rails are not shy, just elusive and secretive.
- ® Their plumage is more colourful, especially in males.

Homeopathic Themes - Rails:

- These individuals may be good performers but they are not as showy and flashy as the rest of the Gruiformes.
- » They may always like to be in the shadow of the limelight and participate more in backstage activities.
- ® They may love walking and may prefer dense or cluttered places.
- ® They are usually reserved, cryptic individuals.
- They may prefer being at home and may also have a fear of getting lost in unknown spaces.

Gruiformes - Aramidae Limpkin



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			13

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 64 - 73 cm

Avg. weight: 900 g - 1.3 kg

Distribution: Central and South America

Animal Characteristics - Aramidae:

- These birds have the appearance of large rails.
- » The characteristic of this group is that the males are vigorously defensive about their females and their territory. Females also are territorial against other females and juveniles. Males will make a nest even before selecting a female, or before a pair bond formation. Males will reject amateur females in favour of older, mature and experienced females. Pair bond formation may take long - a few weeks and the pairs may change in following years. The egg colour is highly variable. Incubation starts only once the entire clutch of eggs has been laid by the female.

Homeopathic Themes - Aramidae:

- ® These individuals are quite defensive and territorial.
- » They prefer to connect with experienced, older people, in their personal and professional relationships.
- ® They take long to establish trust and to get close to people.

Gruiformes - Psophiidae Trumpeters



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 45 - 52 cm

Avg. weight: 1 - 1.5 kg

Distribution: Central and South America

Animal Characteristics - Psophiidae:

- These birds are plump with a large hump and short chicken-like beaks, long legs and neck.
- Their plumage is very soft and looks velvety.
- The colours are a beautiful black, green, purple, bronze - all iridescent.
- ® These birds are fast on land, and can outrun dogs, but they are not good fliers.
- The flocks are noisy and also easily domesticated. They are used as guard dogs calling loudly when alarmed.
- » They are also suspected to be adept at killing.
- ® They are killed for their delicious flesh and easy to kill as they are so unwary.
- They can migrate by swimming across rivers - they are capable swimmers.

Homeopathic Themes - Psophiidae:

- These individuals are very similar to Galliformes (chicken) individuals in that they love to gossip; they love to warn people around of any unfortunate situations or happenings.
- They are very friendly and trust people easily.
- They may be very quick in what they do and may also enjoy running as a sport.

Gruiformes - Sarothruridae Flufftails



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	4			5

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 10 - 20 cm

Avg. weight: 30 - 35 g Distribution: South America

Animal Characteristics - Sarothruridae:

- ® These are found only in Africa and Madagascar.
- » Of all the Gruiformes these are the smallest birds. They look like very small rails.
- ® They are extremely shy and elusive, yet they can make loud calls and duets during breeding.
- » They are migratory birds that make dome-shaped nests and both parents care for the young. The male makes the nest after duetting and after the female visits, then the pair copulate.

Homeopathic Themes - Sarothruridae:

- » These individuals are very reserved and prefer their own space.
- ® Yet when they make friends or they are with their partner, they will be quite loud and chatty, clearly expressing their views.
- ® They love to travel.
- ® They always prefer to have security and safety and provisions before they begin a new venture.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		6 - 10

Size and distribution:

Gruiformes - Gruidae Cranes



Avg. length: 90 - 176 cm
Avg. height: 100 - 130 cm
Avg. weight: 3 - 6 kg

Distribution: All continents except Antarctica and South America

Animal Characteristics - Gruidae:

- These are large, graceful and beautiful looking birds with long slender necks, long legs, huge wings, tufts or crowns and attractive pale plumage.
- & They are the tallest of the flying birds.
- They are generally sedentary but some species are migratory.
- Cranes cannot retract their long necks like the storks, herons, and flamingoes.
- ® They are very gregarious outside the breeding season but become more solitary or just form pairs during breeding.
- ® They are highly vocal and their vocabulary begins immediately after incubation. This vocabulary is vast, full of specialized calls between adults, and especially between chicks and their parents.
-

Their duet calls, also used for individual recognition, are impressive.

- » They are the most elegant and graceful dancers. Their dance is characterized by a little jump or lift with very graceful, slow wing-beats and movement.
- They are known to dance for no special reason even outside the breeding season.
- Even chicks are seen dancing within a few days after hatching.
- Their hunting mechanism involves patience and they stand stationery, waiting for 2 invertebrates or insects, in shallow water.
- They also dig holes to find tubers and rhizomes.
- Parental care is extensive and chicks stay with parents until the next breeding season.
- They require a very large area of open space to thrive.

Homeopathic Themes - Gruidae:

- » These individuals are very elegant and have impressive personalities.
- They like to be in large groups but keep their individuality or their secrets to themselves. In that sense, they need their space.
- They are good performers and love to do things that may involves performance and a display of talent.
- Hence they may often be attracted to teaching, dancing, and the stage in any form.
- They may also be very good dancers, resorting to dance of any form to release stress, or as a hobby.
- » They may always want to upgrade themselves and be better than the rest, not so much in relation to competition but they do like to be the best or to stand out.
- A show of talent is another important theme.
- They are very social, friendly and also quite conspicuous or noticeable individuals in company.
- » They can fight against the odds to reach to their goal.
- » They are fairly ambitious, and that ambition revolves around recognition, performance and upgrading.
- They are responsible individuals who take good care of everyone under their wing.
- It is important for them to communicate and express themselves.
- They enjoy travel, exploration and challenges in any form.
- As parents they can be great guides for their children for a long time.
- They need a lot of emotional and physical space in their relationships. However, their partners are their soul-mates.
- Their movements and gestures are very graceful and they may like hopping or bouncing movements.

Some Individual Gruidae:

We have studied some of the crane remedies and given them the following columns. There is not much difference in their behavior but we have compared their strengths, migration and any other available characteristics and come to the following numbers.



Sarus crane

Grus antigone

< (

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		6

Brolga crane

Grus rubicunda



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		6

White naped crane

Grus vipio



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		7

Sandhill crane

Grus canadensis



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		7 + 15

Wattled crane

Bugeranus carunculatus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		7 + 15

Common crane

Grus grus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		8

Demoiselle crane

Anthropoides virgo



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		8 + 15

Red-crowned crane

Grus japonensis



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		10

Remedies of Gruiformes:

Rallidae

1) *Aramides saracura* (Aram-s) - Salty-breasted wood rail

Gruidae

1) *Anthropoides virgo* (Anthrop-v) - Demoiselle crane

2) *Bugeranus carunculatus* (Buge-c) - Wattled crane

3) *Grus antigone* (Grus-a) - Sarus crane

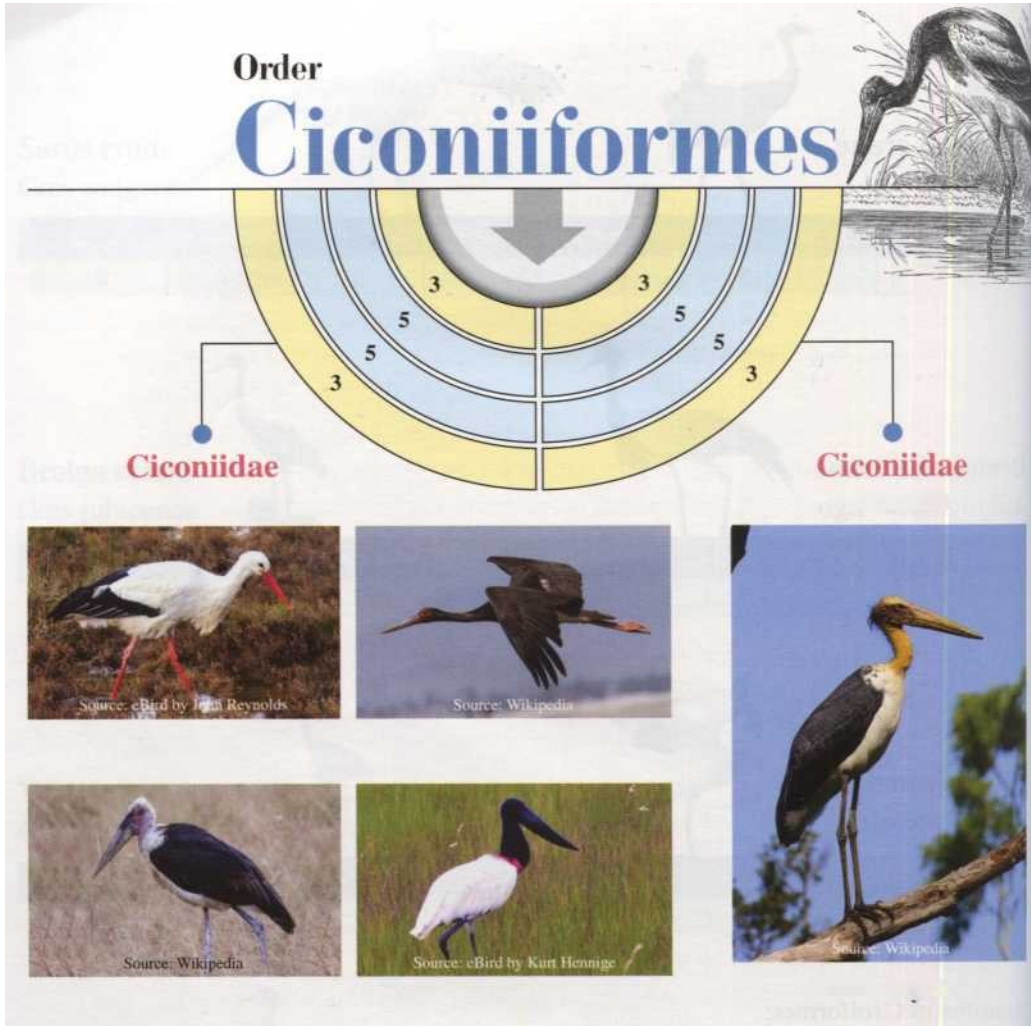
4) *Grus canadensis* (Grus-c) - Sandhill crane

5) *Grus grus* (Grus-g) - Common crane

6) *Gms japonensis* (Grus-j) - Red-crowned crane

7) *Gms rubicunda* (Grus-r) - Brolga

8) *Gms vipio* (Grus-v) - White-naped crane



Ciconiiformes has 12 species approx, in 1 family. Family: Ciconiidae (storks and adjutant)

All Ciconiiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		

Size and distribution:
 Avg. length: 80 - 140 cm
 Avg. wingspan: 2 - 3 m
 Avg. weight: 1 - 9 kg
 Distribution: Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia

Animal Characteristics - Ciconiiformes:

e These birds are large and heavy with long beaks and legs.

- They are similar to the heron but bigger and sturdier. They do not look as graceful as the heron.
- They have brightly-coloured bills. They are generally silent and rarely make any sound. They clatter their bills loudly to show their excitement.
- They have a syrinx, but they don't use it that often. It is also not that well-developed, rather a degenerate variety.
- These birds do not inhabit the poles, North America or most of Australia. They migrate within the tropics but not as extensively as the Pelecaniformes and Procellariiformes. Many species make smaller migrations when required.
- They avoid travelling long distances over water.
- They easily distinguish between prey and inanimate objects.
- They stand motionless in water with their bill submerged and respond with a fast reflex as soon as any fish swims into their bill. They have one of the fastest reactions (25 milliseconds) known among vertebrates.
- They look ungainly, not as graceful or elegant as other birds.

® They eject their own excrement onto their feet, which cools them down.

- They are usually solitary when breeding but otherwise, they feed in small groups or large flocks, and can even migrate in their thousands.

» When in colonies they will mingle with, and include, other birds like egrets, herons, pelicans, and cormorants.

® Mostly they are with a group and some are solitary when breeding.

They make large nests of long branches at the top of buildings, on roof-tops and chimneys. Some storks are solitary breeders like the black storks (nests can be a km apart) while some like the leptotilos breed in large groups. They use the same nest over the years - the larger the nest, the older it is likely to be. Nests are so large that sometimes other passeriform birds such as sparrows or starlings may also make their nest inside the stork's nest.

» Migrating storks only fly in the daytime.

- They often nest close to human habitation.

» They co-exist with various small birds.

- Communication is by display using their bills, and through rituals rather than through real sound. Their displays involve very elaborate rituals.
- Both parents look after their young, with the male doing his duty in the daytime and the female doing her share at night.
- The rearing period lasts for about 70 days after which young adults fly off for the winter routed by their instinct, rather than through parental guidance.
- Most are monogamous.

» Though they care for their young over a long period of time, in the event of food scarcity, some species are known to compromise, or even kill the weaker offspring in the brood to increase the survival chances of the stronger chicks.

- » Though not all storks are long-distance migrants, several variant species have been noted, meaning that some storks may have made long-distance journeys formerly.
- » Note: They sound like the bovines of the bird world. In fairy tales/mythology of several cultures in the West, the stork is the bringer of babies, so they have this association with caring for the very young.

Homeopathic Themes - Ciconiiformes:

- * These individuals are strong and sturdy emotionally and physically.
- ® They are generally silent and do not indulge in unnecessary communication or expression.
- ® In fact, with strangers, or in new crowds they might speak only when spoken to. But they are firm and will stand their ground with patience.
- ®> They tend to like groups - like being part of a group and enjoy company but they don't need to do this constantly, neither do they need to be expressive in a group. However, when required they will do so clearly.
- ® In other words, one could say that they are expressive and eloquent when they need to be but generally give the impression of being calm individuals.
- ® They do things meticulously and with patience.
- ® They are neither lazy nor laid back. Instead, when they are involved in a task or a project, they are very focused, extremely sharp and unusually quick and precise in their manner.
- ® They have a strong bond with their partner.
- » They tend not to prefer travel or to move very much but if required these adaptable individuals will do so, making major moves or changes effortlessly.
- ® They like company and relationships and are often very family or group oriented. They can be very patient and generous in these relationships but do so quietly without drawing attention to themselves. However, they are strong-minded and will not be taken advantage off despite their calm and patient nature.
- ® They do not have the aesthetic of the heron or other sea-bird types.
- ® They are very practical in their approach to things.

White Stork

Ciconia ciconia

Some Individual Storks:



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		9 + 18

Animal Characteristics - White Stork:

- ® This stork is a long-distance migrant that travels between South Africa and India.
- ® Only the peri-orbital skin is black.
- ® Parents will kill weaker chicks during a food shortage.
- ® They are very gregarious.
- ® They show altruistic behaviour from a juvenile age.

» Storks help preen each other (allopreening).

t The white stork uses tools such as moss to squeeze and drip water into a chick's mouth.

- These storks do displays, postures and rituals soundlessly, except for a low, almost inaudible, hiss and clapping of their bills.
- Pairs are monogamous and copulate frequently throughout the month before laying eggs.

Homeopathic Themes - White Stork:

- These individuals like to be active in a group, but they are subtle, as opposed to being loud and expressive.
- They love to help others in a group and enjoy mutual exchanges with members of the family and group.
- They are practical individuals who will not give in emotionally but will do what is expected and needed of any situation.
- They are very close to their partner emotionally and physically and may need frequent physical contact.

Black Stork

Ciconia nigra



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		9 + 18

Animal Characteristics - Black Stork:

s> These birds are non-migratory.

* They are louder and more vocal than the white stork.

® They use their vision more than other birds and use it to find food as well as a mate.

» They like to eat fresh-water fish.

» They prefer solitude compared to the white stork, which is gregarious.

Homeopathic Themes - Black Stork:

» Physically they can have problems with their eyesight or conversely this could be exceptionally good.

» On a mental level, these individuals may have good foresight as well as good vision.

® The main difference between black and white stork individuals is that black stork people, though not communicative, preferring solitude, can express themselves clearly. White stork individuals, on the other hand, love company all the time but

are more silent and subtly expressive.

- Black stork people are sedentary while white stork people love to travel.

Marabou Stork

Leptoptilos crumenifer



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		13 + 18

Animal Characteristics - Marabou Stork:

- These birds are the largest of all the storks.
- They can live close to human habitation.
- They are scavengers so they will follow vultures to consume what is left.
- They breed in colonies.
- They are not very active as their diet consists of scavenged food.
- They are not fastidious about their diet either.
- They are gregarious birds.
- These birds are lazy, standing motionless most of the time.
- However, they are elegant once they fly and soar to great heights.

Homeopathic Themes - Marabou Stork:

- These individuals may be laid back and very easy-going to the point of laziness.
- They may also be opportunistic, always finding easy solutions to any challenge or depending on others rather than doing things for themselves.
- They love to be in company the whole time. Yet when in company they are not necessarily the chatty ones.
- They can love heights.

Jabiru Stork

Jabiru mycteria



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		15 + 18

Animal Characteristics - Jabiru Stork:

- ® These are the tallest of flying birds.
- Jabiru means swollen neck.
- ® It is an opportunist feeder, eating carrion as well as hunting actively.
- They are kleptoparasites.
- & They are social and found in groups.
- ® They are over-caring parents looking after their young for more than three months.

® They are strong defenders that protect their young most effectively from predators.

- These birds usually need two or three jumps before they can take off into the air.
- They walk slowly, only making slight haste when searching for prey.
- They are non-migratory and prefer wetlands and fresh water.
- During breeding the pair separates from the larger group though the nest is not too far away from other groups.
- A pair will stay together for several breeding seasons.
- What is unusual in this bird is that the male makes the nest and then waits for a female to approach but the male can reject her depending on his choice.
- They detect prey through tactile sensation rather than vision.

Homeopathic Themes - Jabiru Stork:

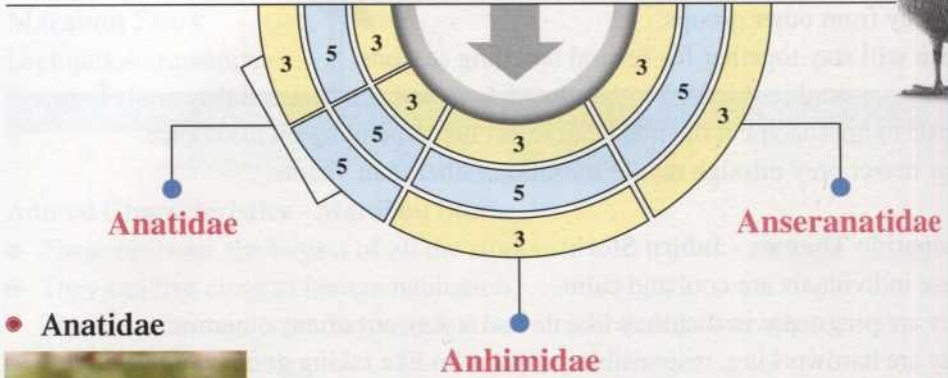
- These individuals are cool and calm.
 - They are pragmatic in that they like to find a way out of any situation.
 - They are hardworking, responsible people who like taking good care of those dependent upon them.
- 9 They will also show remarkable strength and courage when defending those who depend on them.
- These individuals approach their activities calmly and somewhat slowly. They do things well though they take their time.
 - They prefer familiar surroundings and are not interested in travel.
 - They have a heightened sense of touch. They may either be aggravated or ameliorated by touch with their complaints.

Remedies of Ciconiiformes:

- 1) Ciconia Ciconia (Cicon-c) - White stork
- 2) Ciconia nigra (Cicon-n) - Black stork
- 3) Leptoptilos crumeniferus (Leptop-c) - Marabou stork

Order

Anseriformes



• **Anatidae**



Ducks, Geese, Swans

Screamers

Magpie goose

Ferruginous duck
Wood duck

Mallard duck

Common shelduck

Indian runner
duck

Red crested pochard

Bar-headed goose

Greylag goose
Barnacle goose

Canada goose

Coscoroba swan

Black swan
Bewick's swan

Tundra swan

Whooper swan

Trumpeter swan
Mute swan

● **Anhimidae**



Southern screamer

● **Anseranatidae**



Magpie goose

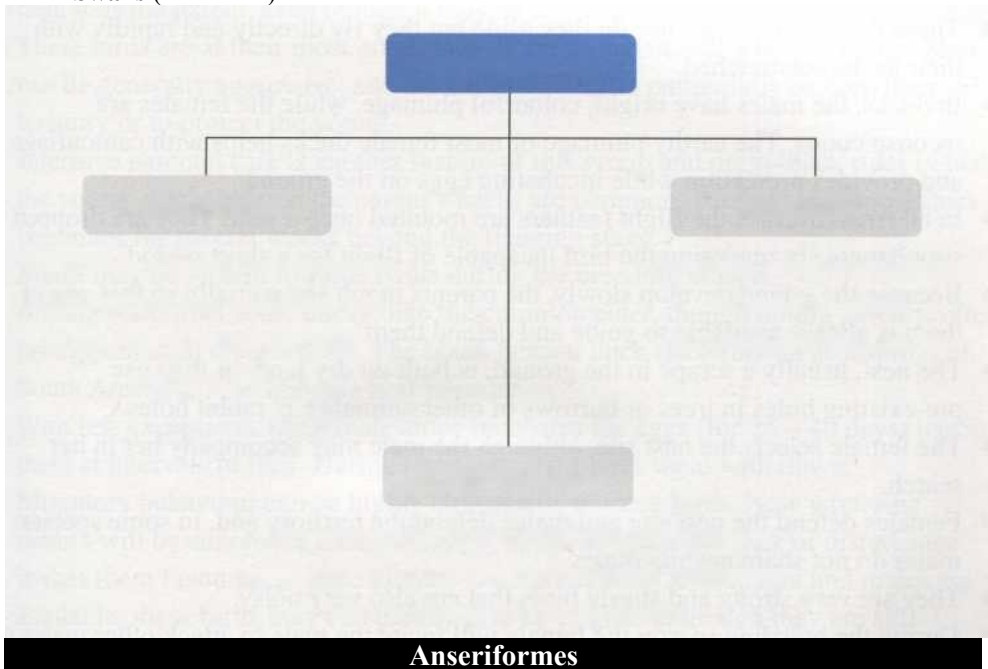
Anseriformes has 180 species approx, in 3 families.

3 Families:

- **Anatidae** (geese, ducks and swans - 170 species approximately)
- **Anhimidae** (screamers - 3 species)
- » **Anseranatidae** (magpie goose - 1 species)

Homeopathically we have divided Anseriformes into 3 groups:

- ® **Ducks** (All ducks and screamer and magpie goose)
- ® **Geese** (All geese)
- » **Swans** (All swans)



Anseriformes

Anatidae

Anatidae consists of ducks, swans and geese. Aquatic and migratory.

Anhimidae consists of screamers Good swimmers and fliers but prefer the ground.

Partially webbed feet.

Anhimidae

Anseranatidae

Anseranatidae consists of magpie goose Least aquatic and sedentary and non migratory.
Very social and in large flocks.

Aii **Anseriformes**

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			
3	5	5			

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 30 - 180 cm

Avg. weight: 230 g - 22.5 kg

Distribution: Found worldwide except for the Antarctic region. Anhimidae are restricted to South America, Anseranatidae are found in Australia and New Guinea.

Animal Characteristics - Anseriformes and especially Anatidae:

- ® These aquatic birds are found in all aquatic environments. But their main preference is for freshwater environments where they are found during the breeding season and when on land.
 - They have webbed feet and are excellent swimmers.
 - They are medium to large sized birds, heavy-bodied and migratory.
- ® These birds do not soar, nor do they glide but they fly directly and rapidly with their necks outstretched.
- ® In ducks, the males have bright, colourful plumage, while the females are inconspicuous. The earthy plumage of most female ducks helps with camouflage and provides protection while incubating eggs on the ground.
- ® In all Anseriformes the flight feathers are moulted once a year. They are dropped simultaneously rendering the bird incapable of flight for a short period.
 - Because the young develop slowly, the parents moult sequentially so that one of them is always available to guide and defend them.
- ® The nest, usually a scrape in the ground, is built on dry land, or they use pre-existing holes in trees or burrows of other animals e.g. rabbit holes.
- ®> The female selects the nest site, although the male may accompany her in her search.
- ® Females defend the nest site and males defend the territory and, in some species, males do not share nesting duties.
 - They are very strong and sturdy birds that are also very noisy.
- ® During the breeding season the female will incite the male to attack other males if they are perceived to be a threat.
- ® These birds are gregarious. They form flocks comprising hundreds and thousands of individual birds, which participate in many social activities such as preening and flocking. They have well-developed social integration signals, which play an important part in group flights.
 - Most Anseriform taxa are considered to be seasonally monogamous, although

multiple partner copulations can occur within any single breeding season. Duration of the pair bond may last for several years and even more in some species.

- Pair bond formation involves complex courtship displays often entailing body posturing and vocalizations. Most Anatids copulate on the water.
 - Pair-forming displays are well-developed and characteristic for each species. This is necessary if mating with closely related and coexisting species is to be avoided.
 - There are several aggressive displays and sounds to prevent actual fights.
 - There are dominance and hierarchy issues within the flock.
 - They all have the most developed precocial young. Within a few hours of hatching the mother will already be leading the brood to water.
- » Ducklings feed independently from the first day; the adults, in particular the female, merely warms and protects her offspring.
- » They all have an innate ability to migrate. Yet they need to learn other nuances, so their first migration is with the parents, unlike other seabirds.
- ® Imprinting is a very important feature of this group. The newly hatched, downy young exhibit a strong but non-specific ‘following response’ to a large moving object, especially if it emits rhythmical sounds. While following such an object, they become “imprinted” with the knowledge of its characteristics and thereafter treat it as the parent, even though it may be something like a balloon.
- These birds are at their most gregarious, loud, and territorial when breeding. They can be generally aggressive, and the males will be so particularly to keep their territory or to protect the young.
 - Intensive parental care is another feature of this group and piggy-back rides (where the young chicks ride on the parent’s back) are common. Parental care sometimes continues for several weeks beyond the fledging stage.
 - Males may be violent towards rivals during the breeding season.
 - Among waterfowl some ducks, like the common eider, though doting parents, often lay eggs in each other’s nests. The black-headed duck (*Heteronetta atricapilla*) of South America, is an obligate nest-parasite.
 - With few exceptions, the female alone incubates the eggs (for 25 - 40 days) leaving them at intervals to feed. During this time, she covers them with down.
 - Migratory behaviour can be highly changeable in these birds. New wintering resorts will be adopted if the food supply or the potential for lack of disturbance makes them favourable. If the climate is mild and food is abundant and mates are available, these birds may completely give up migration though they are still capable of flying long distances. This has been observed in some geese that are artificially reared.
- 9 Young ducks make their own first migration at the fledgling stage. But young geese and swans will remain with their parents during the winter and migrate to and from these wintering grounds in their company.
- Social contact is very important, and several coos, quacks and grunts are uttered . for group cohesion or during courtship display.

- Female geese from several *Anas* species utter cries when left alone by their partners. The young also make faint shrill cries to ensure they remain close to the group and parents while foraging.

Homeopathic Themes - Anseriformes and especially Anatidae:

Once you have arrived at the seabirds in your analysis, the following themes should lead you to the Anseriform order especially the Anatidae group of ducks, geese and swans.

- Individuals needing a remedy made from these birds are loud and chatty. They like to be with people and will participate in a range of social activities.
- ® They give the impression of being friendly yet strong and assertive, so they can show their displeasure in some situations.
- <& They certainly will not be the silent one in any group.
- Yet these individuals are most impressionable, always looking for guidance or support from a 'father figure', or from their friends, and will always tend to seek help from others.
- ® However, within a group they will know how to establish their own needs as well as to complain or clarify their own demands whenever necessary. As a result, they can create the impression of being louder and more aggressive than they actually are.
- ® They can be over-indulgent as parents, taking great care of their dependents.
- They are likely to love dressing up and spending a lot of time and energy on the ritual of dressing.
- ® This attachment to ritual will be reflected in their love-life with gestures of affection and a tendency to be romantic towards their partner. Swans in particular, can be perceived to be symbols of love and beauty. Themes of romance and eternal love are often seen in these cases.
- Goose and swan personalities tend to be highly dependent and sociable.
- In swan cases there are specific themes of beauty, grace and elegance. In both goose and swan cases there is also a strong desire to have a soul-mate - a deep connection with a partner.
- » In contrast, there can be themes of rape and abuse in duck cases.
- These individuals like to be guided, taught and advised by their elders or teachers.
- ® They look for mentors in life. They also are good mentors and guides themselves, and like to guide people or lead them through their journeys in any field.
- ® They may look at their subordinates or children or people under them as people they have to nourish and groom towards independence and proficiency.
- Once the individuals under their care have attained this level of skill, the Anseriformes individuals may shift their focus and get on with other tasks, project or other individuals who need them.

Individual Anatidae:



Ducks

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			2-7+15-17
3	5	5			2-7+15-17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 48 - 65 cm

Avg. weight: 480 g - 1.6 kg

Distribution: Cosmopolitan distribution

Animal Characteristics - Ducks:

- Quite a few of these birds are migratory although some species are sedentary. Young ducks of migratory populations can set off in the autumn in approximately the right direction without any guidance.
- » Sexual dimorphism is very strong with males appearing bright and colourful during the breeding season.
- They are also polygamous.
- They are generally very tolerant of other flocks and hence easy to domesticate as several different flocks can coexist peacefully.
- » They are very gregarious and very noisy as they communicate with each other.
- Violent sexual behaviour to the point of rape has been observed during the breeding season.
- Males do not help females in rearing but go off with other bachelor (single) males.
- The female builds the nest alone and incubates 10-14 eggs, which can take between 24 and 28 days to hatch.
- Mother ducks are very caring but can abandon stuck or weak ducklings and late hatchers easily.
- As ducks live in flocks and co-exist peacefully, it is possible to have ducks of different breeds together on the same body of water.
- Ducks are not as aggressive and violent when it comes to defence or territory, but the males are sexually violent and will often gang up on one helpless female, or widow and rape her.
- Pecking order is a strong hierarchical feature of the ducks. This hierarchy is important for maintaining peace in flocks.
- Most female ducks utter a variety of abrupt grunts or quacks for different occasions.
- The laying of eggs in nests other than their own is common among ducks.
- The black-headed duck of South America always lays her eggs in strange nests and does not raise her offspring (a bit like the cuckoo).

Homeopathic Themes - Ducks:

- These individuals have similar themes to the common Anatid group: being social, loud and clear about their views. They also like to dress up, crave attention and need appreciation.
 - These patients will have a tendency to reach independence at a young age but will not be as fond of change or travel as other Anatids.
- ® They are sociable and always respectful of the hierarchy of any group that they belong to.
- *■ There could be strong themes of domestic violence and/or rape and sexual abuse in duck cases.
- Otherwise duck individuals will normally be calm and tolerant although they can become jealous and aggressive when it comes to their partner or sexual issues.

Some Individual Ducks:



Indian Runner Duck

Anas platyrhynchos domesticus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			2 + 17

Animal Characteristics - Indian Runner Duck:

- Domestic Indian runners are a breed of mallard and hence are similar to the latter.
- » In domestication they do not fly, nor do they make their own nests or incubate them.
- ®> They run or walk often dropping their eggs; hence their breeders need to be vigilant.
- » They feed on slugs and hence are popular with gardeners for keeping slug populations in check.

Homeopathic Themes - Indian Runner Duck:

- Similar to those of the mallard but not as aggressive.

Common Shelduck

Tadoma tadoma



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			3 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Common Shelduck:

- This bird breeds in Eurasia and migrates to subtropical areas. It also resides in Western Europe.
- They form large flocks of thousands as the females leave one-month old chicks in

the creche.

- The young dive under water to avoid danger and adults fly to distract predators.

Homeopathic Themes - Common Shelduck:

- These individuals are very social and friendly and need to be together in large groups.
- They are not as strong as ruddy shelduck individuals.



Black-bellied Whistling Duck

Dendrocygna autumnalis

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			4

Animal Characteristics - Black-bellied Whistling Duck:

- » Whistling ducks were formerly known as tree-ducks, but only a few, such as the black-bellied whistling duck actually perch or nest in trees.
- They are gregarious birds that form flocks of up to 1,000 birds.
- They form lifelong pair bonds and breed as early as their first year of life.
- Females often lay eggs in the nests of other whistling-ducks and do not care for the young at all.

Homeopathic Themes - Black-bellied Whistling Duck:

- These individuals love their groups and their social bonds, but they shy away from any kind of responsibility when it is offered to them in a group.

Red-crested Pochard

Netta rufina



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			6 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Red-crested Pochard:

- » These ducks are monogamous breeders and also very gregarious.
- They are also migratory, flying from Central Asia and Europe, to Africa and India.
- Though the male stays with the female until incubation he leaves her to care for the chicks and joins other male bachelor groups.

Homeopathic Themes - Red-crested Pochard:

-

These individuals love travel, adventure and large groups though not as strong and bold and exploring as the ferruginous personality.

Mallard Duck

Anas platyrhynchos



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			7 + 17

Animal Characteristics - Mallard Duck:

- Ⓜ All domestic species are descendants of the mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*).
- Males and females have no partner bonds whatsoever unlike other ducks. In fact, during breeding the male will abandon the female to join up with other males to await the moulting period. Before breeding, sexually potent males may even sire replacement clutches for other females who have lost their previous brood, or forcibly mate with isolated females.
- Ⓜ During the breeding season, both male and female mallards can be aggressive towards competitors.
- Males tend to fight more than females, pecking at the chest of a rival, ripping out feathers and even skin.
- A drake that ends up being left out is capable of chasing and pecking at a female I weaken her. This can then result in several males taking turns to copulate with her.

Homeopathic Themes - Mallard Duck:

- There is a need to be flashy or attractive in this picture - bright colours and dressing up is a big theme here.
 - Individuals needing this remedy may have a very caring attitude towards their family but will tend to do things single-handedly.
- Ⓜ Jealousy and aggression can come up when they are not given due credit or attention » High libido can be a theme.
- Ⓜ Sexual violence, abuse and domestic violence can be an issue in this remedy.



Ferruginous Duck

Aythya nyroca

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			5 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Ferruginous Duck:

- These ducks are gregarious and chiefly migratory.

Homeopathic Themes - Ferruginous Duck:

- These individuals love being in large social groups and have a need to explore and travel.

Wood-Duck

Aix sponsa



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			6

Animal Characteristics - Wood-Duck:

- » The wood-duck (a very beautiful duck) is a peculiar North American bird that produces two broods per year.
- » The female lays eggs in artificial nest boxes or in other female ducks' nests and occasionally might not even incubate her eggs. Occasionally a couple will make their own nest.
- » They nest in trees, usually over or near water, 1 - 15 m above the ground. The young chicks jump from this height down into the water when the mother calls.
- Males lose interest in the family once incubation starts and leave the female alone to care for the young even though they might have made the nest together initially.

® They are migratory.

Homeopathic Themes - Wood-Duck:

- These individuals like patterns and bright colours.
- » They are very enthusiastic about things but may not be persistent.
- They may have strong aggravation from, fear of, or love for, heights.

Ruddy Shelduck

Tadoma ferruginea



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			6 + 17

Animal Characteristics - Ruddy Shelduck:

- » They are found in small flocks.
- They migrate to the Indian subcontinent for the winter and breed in Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe.
- ® They are very aggressive towards their own kind. Females in particular, approach any intruder and will try to drive him away. If the intruder persists in standing his ground, then she will run around and incite him to attack, which he may or may not do.
- » This bird is nocturnal.

Homeopathic Themes - Ruddy Shelduck:

- * These individuals will experience nocturnal aggravation.
- ® They may be provocative and territorial but also very social.

Swans and Geese



Animal Characteristics - Swans and Geese:

- ® These are heavy-bodied birds with big legs.
- ® They are very loud, noisy, gregarious birds that form large gatherings.
- ® The young remain with their family for a whole year.
- They are monogamous birds with elaborate displays and rituals.
- Flying in a V-formation is a characteristic feature of the migration of these beautiful white birds. There is a strong leader at the front of the V-formation, and the birds keep taking turns to be in this lead position. This is necessary because it is a demanding role. As each leader gets tired, they each fall back to be replaced by another. This rotation helps the group as a whole. They signal to others by headshaking and chin-lifting to ensure that the group can take off together.
- » Vocalisation plays a part in group-flight, hence the louder bird becomes the leader.
- Pairs are monogamous for one, or several seasons, or even for a lifetime, but geese will divorce quite quickly, if the nest is not made well, or if they lose a chick.
- In swans and true geese, the males always guard the nest and share responsibility, along with the female, for leading the family after hatching. Thus, a permanent pair bond is created, which is so strong that a widowed bird may not even pair up again for the rest of its life. Obviously, there is no need for males to possess bright, or colourful plumage hence there is no difference between the sexes.
- ® In most other geese, individuals may find another mate just in case the first one dies. There are some exceptions to this behaviour.
- Swans and geese are territorial during breeding. Males will protect their nests, females and young vehemently.
- Display and courtship are ritualistic and elaborate with body posturing and gestures. They have a specific triumph ceremony, which is performed once a mate is found, to consolidate the bond.
- ® Geese, especially ganders are very attached to, and protective of their family and offspring. In general, the female incubates the eggs while the male defends the territory and brings her food.
- ® Rarely, the female may even dump her eggs in the nest of another goose.
- ® The Anatidae newborn are amongst the most precocial and will be led to the water a few hours after hatching. Yet they are well taken care of and will stay with the parents for a whole year.
- ® Parents are often seen leading their goslings in a line, usually with one adult at the front, and the other at the back. The young will sometimes take piggy-back rides on their parents' backs. While protecting their goslings, parents often violently chase away nearby creatures.
- ® In geese and swans, the young travel with their parents, so the possibility exists of them learning the chains of lakes, rivers, and other landmarks over which they fly, and of "map reading" on subsequent migrations.

Homeopathic Themes - Swans and Geese:

- These are very social, loud, chatty individuals.
- » They love to be in groups continuously.
- However, they will be very strong, loud and assertive about their views and choices. »
- They love dancing, rhythm, rituals, expression and communication of their feelings.
- They are romantic individuals who yearn for a soulmate as well as having the potential to become a good soulmate themselves.
- They tend to be extremely indulgent and caring towards their children, and protective of any people who are dependent upon them. They may even get aggressive or verbally offensive to defend their group.
- These are people who are intelligent and well-skilled, yet dependent on family, elders or some father figure for guidance, approval or support. These are individuals who are likely to have strong bonds with their parents in their developing years; individuals who believe in long-standing and strong relationships with their partners.
- They love the colour white, and love to travel.

Homeopathic Differences between Swans and Geese:

- Swan individuals are emotionally more attached to, and dependent on, their partners than goose individuals. The latter can detach and divorce easily and immediately, if things don't work out in the relationship, or if there is a loss of some kind.
- Swan individuals may have themes of beauty and grace more predominantly.
- The columns are different and one can refer the column chart.

Geese



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2 + 6 - 10

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 75-110 cm

Avg. weight: 3.2 - 6.5 kg

Avg. wingspan: 127 - 170 cm

Distribution: Northern Hemisphere and Africa

Animal Characteristics - Geese:

- There are 14 species of true geese all of which are confined to the Northern hemisphere, with the exception of the Egyptian goose, which is found throughout Africa.
- They are gregarious by nature often being found in huge flocks during the winter, ■

but they split up into pairs in the spring for breeding.

- Geese can be long-lived with captive birds known to have lived as long as 50 years.
 - They are not as graceful as swans.
 - Ganders are very protective of their females and young but not so helpful in building the nest or with incubation.
 - Love for a mate is not as intense as it is among swans in that, if things work out with a mate the relationship will continue, but they will divorce easily if the partnership does not raise a chick successfully.
- e They are not as keen on beauty, art and grace as swans.
- Males will display aggressive behaviour with various threats both on and off breeding and nesting grounds.

Some Individual Geese:



Grey-lag Goose

Anser anser

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2+6

Animal Characteristics - Grey-lag Goose:

- These birds are gregarious and form large flocks.
- They nest on the ground and eggs are laid one after the other, but incubation starts only once the last one has been laid.
- The male remains close to the female during incubation but leaves her once the chicks are hatched.
- Chicks are precocial.

Homeopathic Themes - Grey-lag Goose:

- These individuals are quite independent from very early on.
- » They are very social as well as enthusiastic when taking up new things.
- However, they might not always push for perfection or completing a task.

Canada Goose

Branta canadensis



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2+8

Animal Characteristics - Canada Goose:

- Canada geese are large-bodied birds that migrate from the North American continent to southern warmer parts in winter.
- They are very social and migrate in large flocks.

- Though strong as adults, they cannot make their first migration independently as chicks and so must follow the parents.
- Once they reach adulthood, due to their large size and frequent, aggressive behaviour, Canada geese are rarely preyed upon, although prior injury can make them more vulnerable to natural predators.
- Some groups have become non-migratory due to adequate food resources, even in winter, and a lack of any threat.

Homeopathic Themes - Canada Goose:

- These individuals are strong and bold in expressing themselves and defending their point of view.
 - They are ambitious but need support and guidance in their ventures, especially new ones.
- » They love to travel and explore.



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2 + 9

Animal Characteristics - Barnacle Goose:

- » Barnacle geese build their nests high on mountain cliffs; away from predators (primarily arctic foxes and polar bears) but also very dangerously isolated and away from food.
- They create closely packed colonies on cliff sides and migrate in flocks of hundreds.
 - The chicks make a dramatic start to their life by jumping off the tall cliffs and dashing against rocks in descent as their parents move them to safer destinations. Sometimes they may even die, but the ones that survive this feat emerge strong.

Homeopathic Themes - Barnacle Goose:

t These individuals though they need the support of their elders, or parents, or teachers, as any other goose personality does, they are also very daring and take up difficult and dangerous challenges that demand a lot from them.

-

They can exhibit tremendous control and strength.

Bar-headed Goose

Anser indicus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2 + 10

Animal Characteristics - Bar-headed Goose:

- In bar-headed geese, intraspecific brood parasitism has been noticed in lower rank females attempting to lay their eggs in the nests of higher-ranking females.
- In captivity this bird breeds rapidly and is very sociable.
- ® In the wild they are extremely strong and tough as is demonstrated by travelling in a group over the Himalayas. They can cover the whole distance in just about 8-10 hours.
- They are the highest-flying birds as they can fly over the highest mountain peaks of the world.
- ®> Of all the birds they possess the largest lungs. This enables them to fly easily at speeds of 50 km/hr. at altitudes where oxygen concentrations are low, and the air is thin.

Homeopathic Themes - Bar-headed Goose:

- » These individuals are group dependent and shy away from any responsibility.
- They can be indecisive about taking up any task or a new venture.
- However, there is a need to take up travel or challenges or adventures and complete them very well despite all the odds.

Swans



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2 + 7 - 13

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 1.1 - 1.7 m

Avg. weight: over 15 kg

Avg. wingspan: over 3.1 m

Distribution: occurs on most of the continents except Africa and Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Swans:

- They are the largest flying birds, even bigger than geese. The sexes are alike in plumage, but males are generally bigger and heavier than females.
- They have a real attachment to their mate and sometimes do not even mate again, should they lose their first mate.
- ® The male always helps in nest construction and incubates the eggs without exception

- They are artistic and graceful.
- In mute swans: When a partner has been lost the younger male moves into the territory of older females and similarly, an older female will seek a young male.
- Whooper, trumpeter and bewick swans are migratory, breeding in the Tundra.
- Swans mature in the third or fourth year and live possibly as long as 20 years in the wild and 50 years or more in captivity.

Individual swans have minimal differences to be mentioned homeopathically. We have studied these mild differentiations and given them different columns, but we have not mentioned specific homeopathic themes as there are hardly any. Given below you will find animal characteristics and homeopathic themes and columns mentioned wherever applicable.

Some Individual swans:

Coscoroba Swan

Coscoroba coscoroba



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2 + 7

Characteristics:

- Coscoroba swans are South American swans that look more like geese rather than swans. They migrate within the continent from Southern Chile to Northern Argentina and other parts of South America hence they remain endemic to South America. The males guard the nests aggressively while females incubate the eggs.

Tundra Swan

Cygnus columbianus

Cygnus bewickii



The above two are considered to be conspecific varieties of the Tundra swan. They are very similar in all the characteristics but the bewickii can be slightly smaller. The bewickii swan is also little low pitched in sound as compared to the Tundra swan.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2 + 8

Characteristics:

- These individuals love cold weather and also the water unusually more so than other swan individuals.
- * The bird itself, during the breeding season sleeps almost entirely on land, but in the winter, it sleeps more often on water.

Trumpeter Swan

Cygnus buccinator



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2 + 10

Characteristics:

- North America's heaviest flying bird.
- Loudest of the family of swans.
- They incubate the eggs using their webbed feet.

Whooper Swan

Cygnus cygnus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2 + 10

Characteristics:

- ® Whooper swans make hooting sounds as the name suggests.
- » Whooper swans require large bodies of water to live on, especially when they are still growing, because their body weight cannot be supported by their legs for extended periods of time.

Mute Swan

Cygnus olor



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2 + 11

Characteristics:

- This swan is quieter generally but very territorial and aggressive when it comes to defending its territory'.
- It has an enormous appetite.

Black Swan

Cygnus atratus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			2 + 13

Characteristics:

» Homosexuality may be a feature in these individuals and a tremendous love for music or even singing may feature here. There is also a kind of opportunism when individuals may make their friendships or relationships.

Please note that as authors we believe that homosexuality is not a pathological symptom but a natural feature of the personality just as any other feature like fastidiousness, gregariousness, loquacity etc.

Recent studies have shown that around a third of all broods exhibit extra-pair paternity. An estimated one-quarter of all pairings are homosexual, mostly between males. They steal nests or form temporary threesomes with females to obtain her eggs, driving her after she lays the eggs. There is considerable mating promiscuity, and large clutches (7-14 eggs) are seen from females laying eggs in unattended nests.

Anhimidae

Screamers



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			13

These are not as aquatic as the Anseranatidae and Anatidae.

Animal Characteristics - Anhimidae:

- Large birds with stork-like long feet and toes adapted to walk in the swamps.
 - They lack feather tracts, an unusually primitive condition. Despite all this they are strong flyers and good at soaring on thermals.
 - They are good swimmers though they have very little webbing on their feet.
 - They are called screamers because of the loud raucous calls they emit whenever danger threatens.
 - During the breeding season flocks disperse into pairs, which then maintain their territory and share incubation duties.
 - The young are precocious and follow the parents who offer them food. They also pick up and drop food items in front of the chicks, presumably to encourage feeding.
- » The young take 3.5 months to mature. They are sedentary birds unlike Anatids.
- They make a large nest in marshy ground or shallow water, which can be one square foot in area. Copulation takes place on land.

Anseranatidae

Magpie Goose

Anseranas semipalmata



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	3			13

Animal Characteristics - Anseranatidae:

» This is the least aquatic of all the Anseriformes.

- Like the screamers, it has only partially (semipalmate) webbed feet and long toes.

& They have a partial moult of the flight feathers.

» Copulation occurs on land and not on the water.

- They are restricted in distribution to North Australia. Mating is polygynous.

» They are sedentary birds unlike Anatids.

Homeopathic Themes - Anhimidae and Anseranatidae:

» These are similar to the goose family as there is not much behavioural difference between these geese and the rest of the Anatidae. But their numbers are more like ducks. The desire for a soulmate or a strong partner relationship is likely to be absent in magpie goose individuals. However, screamer individuals will still yearn for a soulmate.

® These individuals are less social compared to Anatid individuals.

- They may also not have a desire to travel and they may like routines, old traditions and be averse to change or any new reforms or new views.

Remedies of Anseriformes:

Anatidae

- 1) *Aix sponsa* (Aix-sp) - Wood duck
- 2) *Aythya nyroca* (Ayth-n) - Ferruginous duck
- 3) *Tadorna tadorna* (Tad-t) - Common shelduck
- 4) *Netta rufina* (Nett-r) - Red crested pochard
- 5) *Anas platyrhynchos indica ex ovo* (Anas-i-o)
- Egg of Indian runner duck
- 6) *Anas clypeata* (Anas - c) - Northern shoveler
- 7) *Anas formosa* (Anas-f) - Baikal teal
- 8) *Anas penelope* (Anas-p) - Eurasian wigeon
- 9) *Anas strepera* (Anas-st) - Gadwall
- 10) *Anas platyrhynchos europaea* (Anas -pl) - Mallard duck
- 11) *Oscillococcinum / Cairina moschata*
- Nosode of a Germ, allegedly observed
by Joseph Roy in Muscovy Ducks
- 12) *Coscoroba coscoroba* (Cosc-c) - Coscoroba swan
- 13) *Cygnus atratus* (Cyg-a) - Black swan
- 14) *Cygnus bewickii* (Cyg-b) - Bewick's swan
- 15) *Cygnus buccinator* (Cyg-bu) - Trumpeter swan
- 16) *Cygnus columbianus* (Cyg-co) - Tundra swan
- 17) *Cygnus cygnus* (Cyg-c) - Whooper swan
- 18) *Cygnus olor* (Cyg-o) - Mute swan
- 19) *Branta canadensis* (Brant-c) - Canada goose
- 20) *Ovum brantae* (Brant-c-ov) - ovum of Canada goose
- 21) *Anser anser* (Ans-a) - Greylag goose
- 22) *Anser anser adipis* (Ans-a-a) - Goose's fat
- 23) *Anser anseris calcarea ovis* (Ans-c-o)
- Goose's egg's shell

Anseranatidae

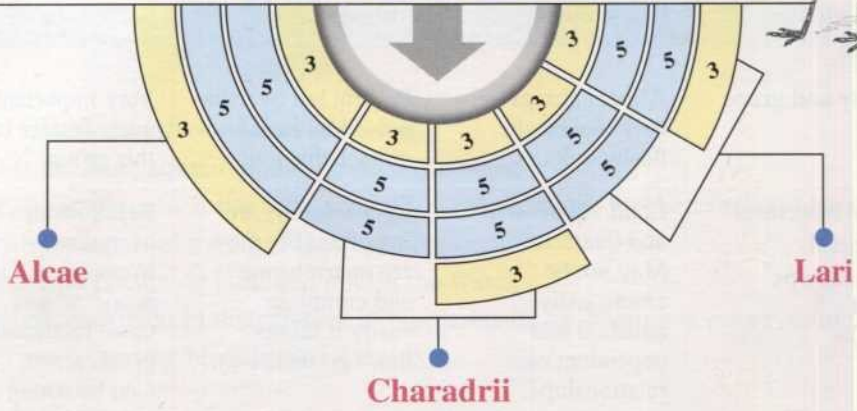
- 1) *Anseranas semipalmata* (Ans-sem) - Magpie goose

Table of comparison - Duck, Goose, Swan.

Characteristics	Duck	Goose	Swan
Travel - love to	Not so prominent.	Immense.	Present.
Bond with the partner	Not strong.	Strong.	Soulmates.
Beauty and grace	Almost absent - may like bright flashy colours.	Present but overshadowed by loud and noisy behaviour.	Very important - a key feature of this group.
Social behaviour - General relationships	Loud, aggressive and quarrelsome. May not be emotionally attached and dependent on relationships.	Relationships are important but they are quarrelsome and complain easily if things don't go their way.	Relationships are of utmost importance. Often brood or sulk if close relationships break. Can be strong and affirmative if things don't go their way.
Aggression	Can be aggressive. Themes of abuse and sexual violence possible.	Can defend their point of view, their family or themselves when under threat. Can appear strong and offensive in such moments.	Can defend their point of view, their family or themselves when under threat. Can appear strong and offensive in such moments.
Rituals and show of affection	Do not indulge in any rituals or gestures.	Love rituals; like to show their affection through various gestures.	Love rituals; like to show their affection through various gestures. Beauty and grace in rituals - strong feature.
Responsibility towards dependents	Care of the young based on need. Not over-indulgent. Sometimes complain about the responsibility.	Extremely indulgent and responsible.	Love to nurture and care for others.
Independence	They become independent very soon.	Though independent, may have over caring parents and may look up to them for guidance and support.	Though independent, may have over caring parents and may look up to them for guidance and support.

Order

Charadriiformes



• Alcae



• Lari



Murres, Puffins, Auks

Waders

Gulls, Skimmer, Skuas and Terns

Common murre

Black guillemot

Ancient murrelet

Cassin's auklet

Craven's murrelet

Atlantic puffin

Long tailed jaeger

Black tern

Black skimmer

Herring gull

South polar skua

Ivory gull

Black-headed gull

Common gull

• Charadrii



Buff breasted sandpiper
 Eurasian oystercatcher
 Marbled godwit
 Common greenshank

Little stint

Northern jacana

Pin-tailed snipe
 Red knot

Northern lapwing

American avocet

Eurasian curlew

Killdeer

Eurasian woodcock

Ruddy turnstone

Egyptian plover
 Red phalarope

Black-winged stilt

Charadriiformes has 350 species in 19 families approx.

For homeopathic purposes we have divided the Charadriiformes into three categories, which may not necessarily exactly match the zoological classification.

3 sub - orders:

» **Alcae** (puffins, auks, auklets, murre, murrelets, guillemots - 23 species approx.) ®

Charadrii (includes a large group of waders such as sandpipers, stilts, avocets, jacanas, snipes, plovers, shanks, stints, knots, buttonquails, lapwings, godwits, oystercatchers, sheathbills, curlews, phalaropes - 220 species approx.)

» **Lari** (gulls, skuas, terns and skimmers - 107 species approx.)

AH Charadriiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		
3	5	5			

Animal Characteristics - Charadriiformes:

- ®> These seabirds are found in sea and coastal environments, inland close to shore, or uninhabited islands in deep vast oceans.
 - They vary greatly in body length, shape, leg length, and bill shape, making generalizations about their physical characteristics difficult. They come in all sizes from small to moderate.
- ® Being seabirds, they are grey, white or black, but will often have a splash of colour - red or yellow and sometimes blue - either around the eye, lining of the bill, or the bill, wattle, or legs.
 - » A few are non-migratory, but most are migratory although some waders (Charadrii) are migratory and some terns (Larii) make very long and difficult migrations.
 - » They exhibit site fidelity.
 - » Most species are very social and gregarious and found in large flocks of thousands when not breeding and even more so during breeding seasons or migrations.
 - They breed in colonies. The young are precocial, achieving independence quickly in terms of flight and finding food. In most, the chicks are able to leave the nest as soon as they are born.
 - Parents incubate the eggs and care for their young despite their chicks being precocial.
 - » Most are monogamous either for a season or a lifetime, with few exceptions.
 - In jacanas there is a role reversal with polyandrous females that defend eggs and territory while the males incubate eggs, rear young chicks and call for help from the female when defence is required.
 - Charadriiformes tend to build simple nests, often just a hollow in the ground, lined with a few pebbles or pieces of vegetation. Some even take the abandoned nests of other birds. Some Charadriiformes nest in rocky cliffs laying their eggs directly on rocky ledges without building any nest at all.
 - » Though they are very social and breed in large colonies, they are also territorial, defending their nests and chicks against others in the colony, as well as predators. Except for the group Alcae, Charadriiformes are very brave and aggressive in these fights. They get together to mob, harass and drive predators away like the crows do.
 - Gulls and skuas are known to steal food from other birds. Seagulls are known to be a menace to humans on the streets of holiday resorts in various places across the globe.
 - These birds are very intelligent and will sometimes make use of tools or bait to catch prey, mainly fish.
 - They can drink saltwater.

Homeopathic Themes - Charadriiformes:

- In Charadriiform types, there is an aggression and intelligence alongside the general characteristics as outlined in the overall seabird picture. This aggression manifests as a

type of mobbing behaviour, where individuals gang up to mob, harass, or get back at others. They can be audacious, neither easily bothered, nor affected by threatening situations. This kind of aggression is displayed in order to protect their point of view, or ideas, as well as their belongings. This differs from the competitive aggression, and the need to excel, to be at the top, which is found in the raptor picture.

- Another feature that differentiates Charadriiformes from raptors is their sociability and overt chattiness compared to the solitary behaviour, with a need for just close family or a partner, in raptor types.
- When you encounter seabird characteristics together with a feeling of being harassed, or troubled, or with a need to harass and trouble others, then think of this family. The gull family type has a tendency to be extremely irritable and can easily get into a fight. Alternatively, there may be a feeling that there are a lot of fights and quarrels around.
- These individuals are likely to be streetwise and opportunistic in their way of dealing with or achieving, goals. They know how to use quick and easy ways of getting what they want even if these are not necessarily right. They may lack certain skills and finesse but they are tough with a need to reach to their goal by hook or by crook.
- They can also be very independent, capable of handling a variety of problems from a very young age, irrespective of good parental support.

Individual Charadriiformes:

Charadriiformes - Alcae



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		2

Auk, auklet, murre, murrelets, puffins, guillemots

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 5 - 45 cm

Avg. weight: 85 g - 1 kg

Distribution: Europe and North America

Animal Characteristics - Alcae:

» Alcae are superficially similar to penguins in appearance with their upright posture and some of their habits. They have webbed feet and are divers and swimmers but on land they appear clumsy.

- They have bright bills or feet. These puffins are well known for their beaks, which are blue, yellow and white striped.
- They are mainly birds of the cold weather, residing in arctic, subarctic and north temperate regions.

® They always nest on cliffs and swim underwater as if 'flying in water'.

®> Their wings are designed for swimming and diving and to a lesser extent for flight.

» Chicks learn to recognize their parents even before hatching.

- The precocial young emerge from their burrows at night within a few days of hatching and are taken to sea immediately by the parents. All learning and feeding happens at sea.

e These are pelagic birds (inhabiting the upper layers of the open sea) that go on land only for a short span while breeding.

e They exhibit the highest site (philopatric) and partner fidelity and breed in large colonies.

- In these colonies they are close to each other and some murrelets also frequently touch neighbours in these dense colonies.

® They are very deep divers!

- They are monogamous, lay a single egg and breed in large congregated families. In such large groups the eggs are striped or specifically patterned and coloured uniquely for easy identification.

® These birds have a long life of between 20 to 40 years.

Homeopathic Themes - Alcae:

» They will love the water, and water may help as a soother.

» They may enjoy diving, swimming and water sports.

«> They are faithful to an extreme, to their partners, their family or friends. Once they make a bond it is forever.

» They may also like to live 'on the edge' in life or feel that life presents them with situations that are like that. They may enjoy being adventurous but at the same time they may be scared to venture out alone without company.

®> They are very tolerant, social, loud and chatty individuals who always prefer to be in a group or with their family.

- They love heights, adventures or challenging situations albeit connected to family.

They may also like to challenge their own boundaries and capabilities. They do this in a family situation as they can only handle it when they are supported.

- Though they love groups and are always in groups they are also very keen to have their own specific individuality or identity, which makes them different from the others in the group.

- They have a strong connection to water with dreams or fear of drowning. Often, they may say that they need to swim, now that they have dived in. I have seen this in cases, in relation to either a tough situation where they want to swim through it or in the dreams where they have dived into the water and must now swim.

In the Alcae group, the birds come very close to each other and hence we have not identified further differences. However, we have mentioned puffins, murrelets and auklets as they have peculiar characteristics.

Puffins



Animal Characteristics - Puffins:

- Puffins are large auks and have a characteristic colourful beak with whimsical expressions and hence they are called the sea clown or sea parrot.
 - They are vocal in breeding colonies but silent at sea.
 - They are also scared and vulnerable coupled with being extremely gregarious. They are scared to form new colonies.
- » They are monogamous, philopatric and the nests are always on cliffs and in crevices.
- ® Birds that were removed as chicks and released elsewhere were found to show fidelity to their point of liberation.
- The colourful parts of the bill are shed after the breeding season.
 - These birds are known to carry several fish stacked well in their bills horizontally instead of regurgitating food for their young.
 - Atlantic puffins are cautious when approaching a colony - no bird likes to land in a location where other puffins are not already present. They make several circuits of the colony before alighting.
 - If a bird is startled and takes off unexpectedly, a panic can spread through the colony with all the birds taking off simultaneously and wheeling around in a great circle.
 - The Atlantic puffins are energetic burrow-engineers and repairers and make a network of tunnels in the grassy slopes. New colonies are very unlikely to start up spontaneously because this gregarious yet fearful bird will only nest where others are already present.
 - In their burrowing behaviour and their fearful attitude, they appear rodent-like.
 - They are often bullied by gulls and skuas.

They are displaced from their burrows (which they may have made themselves or stolen from rabbits) by shearwaters who may be making their own burrows in the proximity and seem to break through to the puffin burrow.

- They go into their burrows or in the sea if threatened.
- Digging the burrow is a time-consuming job and hence they lay the egg a year after digging the burrow.

Homeopathic Themes - Puffins:

- » These individuals are a complete contrast to Charadriiformes in that they are more timid

and easily panicked in situations. They can be bullied easily by stronger individuals.

- ®> They love being in groups all the time.
- ® They are planners and will do things well in advance.
- ® Their house is important and they like to have a safe, secure home. They may appear rodent-like in this respect.
- » They may like to withdraw or escape or hide instead of facing a situation or confronting someone.
- » They may be able to defend themselves but this is not a strong trait.
- Hence when you are thinking of Charadriiformes yet you see someone milder, a planner, someone who is strong but in the face of another stronger individual will give in, then think puffin.

Murres and Auklets

Animal Characteristics - Murres and Auklets:



- » These birds are at sea in winter and go to islands to breed.
- ® The thick-billed murre dives the deepest amongst all birds, diving regularly to more than 100 m or rarely, as deep as 200 m.
- » Ancient murrelets raise their young at sea, taking them away from land within days of hatching.
- ®> The common murre parents are very indulgent and at least one parent will be with the newborn chicks all the time, and both parents will also be with the chick for about 30% of the time.
- ® Colonies are large and social and neighbours may even have physical contact.
- » Allopreening and alloparenting are often seen in murres and parents who have lost their chicks are seen feeding imaginary chicks with the fish they bring from the sea.

Homeopathic Themes - Murres and Auklets:

- There is a strong connection to water, drowning, fear of, or a feeling of being calm around water.
- These individuals are very meek and scared and there is a fear of confrontation as opposed to other Charadriiformes who are very argumentative, quarrelsome and confrontational.
- These individuals need their family, children, or their parents and are very attached to them.
- They may overdo it for their family members, mothering them incessantly and also fearing their loss.

- Often, though they may not quarrel, there will be a situation involving quarrels in their childhood, which has affected them tremendously.



Charadriiformes - Charadrii

This group is also called as waders.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		2 - 17
3	5	5			

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 13 - 63 cm

Avg. weight: 15.5 g - 1 kg

Distribution: North America, Africa, Asia, Arctic coasts, Europe, Australia and New Zealand

Animal Characteristics - Charadrii:

Suborder Charadrii and other remaining families which are not in Lari or Alcae group.

» As the name suggests they wade along swampy shore and mud flats in search of small invertebrates. They are called shorebirds in North America.

- ® They bear precocial young.
- ® Tropical waders are resident while temperate and arctic species are migratory.
- Their bills have sensitive nerve endings to search for prey in the soil.
- ® Their plumage and their eggs involve a high degree of camouflage.
- ® Jacanas and some other waders show reversal of roles and polyandry. Knots and plover females also leave incubation and parental care to the male.
- ® These birds show remarkable strength for their size.

Homeopathic Themes - Charadrii:

Once you find yourself thinking of Charadriiformes, and you note a love for travel with a preference for shores over the deep sea, coupled with little aggression, then you can begin to think of this large group.

- ® These remedies are more suited to strong females who will often take the lead in a team, family or group.
- They may also be smaller in frame or structure, and even weak in appearance but stronger by will and determination, with high self-esteem.
- ® Women needing these remedies may shy away from, or avoid household duties.

However, this group is so diverse that we have explained some families and some individual birds.

Some Individual wader families or birds:



Avocets and Stilts:

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		2 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Avocets and Stilts:

- » These are birds with extremely long thin legs looking like stilts and with a long bill. Flamingos have the longest legs but these come in second place for long legs.
- Highly gregarious in closely-packed groups yet territorial, they don't even tolerate other chicks in their territory.
- ® These birds can also mob predators.

Homeopathic Themes - Avocets and Stilts:

- » These individuals are friendly but very territorial and competitive in a group yet they cannot live without a group.



Buttonquail

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		7 + 17

Animal Characteristics - Buttonquail:

- These are small birds, also called battling quails as they are pugnacious and fight with their own sex but are social with the opposite sex.
- > Females are polyandrous while males incubate and rear the hatchlings. The latter mature very quickly, becoming sexually mature by 6 weeks. The males do all the parenting.
- » Females are larger and more colourful. While these are polyandrous, they appear monogamous by staying in a pair together until she presents him with a clutch of eggs.
- e Females fight amongst themselves and are territorial as well.
- » These birds are very elusive and difficult to track even with hunter dogs.
- * These birds are migratory, flying by night.
- > They love to take dust baths.

Homeopathic Themes - Buttonquail:

- ® Small but tough individuals, who are secretive in that they may not express all their emotions.
- ® They are also superficially social.

® They are feisty and quarrelsome individuals.

- Females needing this remedy can be quite tough and aggressive as well as quarrelsome.

Jacanas



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		8

Animal Characteristics - Jacanas:

- These birds have black plumage with blue or red wattles and shields, big long claws and feet.
- Females are polyandrous while males incubate the clutch and care for the young.
- ® The female defends the territory from intruders. The male will call for help from the female. Roles are reversed.
- The female even defends the clutch and chicks though she does not incubate or care for them.

Homeopathic Themes - Jacanas:

- Individuals, especially women needing this remedy, are strong, territorial and can take up challenges very well.
- They may actually choose a situation where they are the alpha and the male members of the family or group or team are more silent allowing them to take the lead.
- ® They prefer dark or bright contrasting colours.
- Females in lead roles may be very good at delegating different jobs at any one time and hence may be involved in different projects simultaneously.

Oystercatchers



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		16

Animal Characteristics - Oystercatchers:

e American oystercatchers are non-migratory.

- They are highly faithful to their nest site and their mate though they do not remain with their partner outside breeding times.
- » They are unlike other shore birds in that they feed their young.
- They are aggressive, territorial and gregarious.
- ® They are loud birds.

® Some oystercatchers occasionally lay their eggs in gull nests leaving the gull to care for the young.

Homeopathic Themes - Oystercatchers:

- © These individuals are loud and friendly and also quite aggressive or quarrelsome.
- © They do not like to travel and are happy in their routine.



Eurasian Curlew

Numenius arquata

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			4

Animal Characteristics - Eurasian Curlew:

- © This bird is also in the same sub-family as sandpipers and snipes. It is migratory and highly gregarious when not breeding. It is a scared bird and will often fly away when threatened.

Homeopathic Themes - Eurasian Curlew:

- © These individuals are very friendly and social and usually easily intimidated or frightened.



Plovers and Killdeers

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			5 - 6

Animal Characteristics - Plovers and Killdeers:

- » They have long legs in proportion to the body.
- © They are distributed all over the world on shores, in swampy places and in large grassy areas cleared for parkland. They can live close to human habitation.
- © The Egyptian plover has a symbiotic relationship with the Nile crocodile. It cleans the mouth and teeth of the crocodile while it lays basking in the sun with its mouth open and thus feeds itself on the scraps it finds in the crocodile's mouth.
- © They are very protective of their chicks, which are precocial.
- © In the piping plover and Egyptian plover, the eggs are not incubated by the adults but buried in and heated by sand while the adult actually cools the eggs by sitting on them with its wet belly. When the adult is scared and fears its chicks are in danger, it buries them in the sand.
- © They are good at false brooding and bluffing, like feigning an injury, or a broken wing, to avoid predators.
- © Plovers of all kinds are alarm birds and give out calls when threatened.
- © Masked lapwings, Killdeers are a type of plover. Lapwings are loud birds as well.

© Plovers, masked lapwings are comfortable in open grasslands close to swamps.

Homeopathic Themes - Plovers and Killdeers:

- These individuals may have a need to exchange favours for mutual benefit.
- ® They may love being on beaches or around sand. In times of danger they may actually run or hide away or they may lie to escape from a situation.
- They may have aggravation from damp and wet weather.



Eurasian Woodcock

Scolopax rusticola

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			6

Animal Characteristics - Eurasian Woodcock:

- These are in the same sub-family as sandpipers and snipes.
- © They are solitary and migratory, doing so alone and yet they do come together when forced to by rough weather or other geographical conditions.
- * When in danger the mother flies with the chicks between her legs, body and tail.

Homeopathic Themes - Eurasian Woodcock:

- © Here one will see themes of desire for solitude and desire to travel alone.
- They need a lot of ‘me time’. However, they can resort to company in times of need or danger.



Snipes and Sandpipers

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			7

Animal Characteristics - Snipes and Sandpipers:

- These are very elusive birds (the term ‘sniper’ is derived from this bird) and are similar to sandpiper birds from the Charadrii group.
- © In common snipes both parents share the eggs and incubate half each.
- In Wilson’s snipe, the parents split up the siblings when they are ready to be fledged, the male taking the two older ones, and the female taking the smaller two, to help them fledge.
- © Wilson’s snipe is of a type that has eyes so far backwards that they can see behind, in front and to the sides. Snipes are very elusive and also make fast zig-zag flights, hence they are not easy to hunt. They became an attraction for British soldiers who hunted them in India, as a game.
- Snipes are barometrically so sensitive that it almost appears as if they can predict storms and rain and so they are also called rain-bringers. They are not at all aggressive and will always prefer hiding or quick flight as a means of escape when threatened.

Homeopathic Themes - Snipes and Sandpipers:

- ® These people have very quiet, reserved, and elusive personalities.

- ® They like speed, hiding and zig-zag motion in their movements or sport.
- ® They are not very aggressive like other Charadrii.
- » These individuals may be very sensitive to pressure changes in the atmosphere and also to storms.

Ruddy Turnstone

Arenaria interpres



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			7

Animal Characteristics - Ruddy Turnstone:

- ® This bird is in the same sub-family as sandpipers and snipes. It is highly migratory and travels long distances. It is also territorial and can defend its territory very well.

Homeopathic Themes - Ruddy Turnstone:

- ® These individuals love travel and are stronger than woodcock or snipe individuals. They do not shy away but face things openly.

Knots



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			7 - 8

Animal Characteristics - Knots:

- ® They are a type of sandpiper, which forms huge winter flocks that wheel and turn in flight.
- ® They are migratory.
- ® In red knots, the female leaves parental care to the male once chicks are hatched.
- ® Red knots have long migrations of about 14,000 km from the Arctic.

Homeopathic Themes - Knots:

- ® These individuals love large groups and long travels.

Godwits



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			8 - 10

Animal Characteristics - Godwits:

- These are long-billed, strong waders and the bar-tailed godwit holds the record for the world's longest non-stop flight. Eastern bar-tailed godwits breed in Western Alaska and migrate to New Zealand and Eastern Australia.
- The female lays a large egg. The advantage of this is that the chick that will hatch, is well-developed and will be mobile immediately after hatching.
- Bar-tailed Godwits are the world record holders for non-stop flights: they have been recorded as travelling 11,000 km from Alaska to New Zealand in only 8 days, flying at

an average of more than 50 km/hr.

Homeopathic Themes - Godwits:

- These individuals always like to be 'on the go' or enjoy long journeys.
- * They love long-standing challenges or endeavours.



Charadriiformes - Lari

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		6 - 16
3	5	5			6 - 16

Animal Characteristics - Lari:

- The gulls, skuas, skimmers and terns are strong defenders.
- Gulls and skuas are kleptoparasites (capable of snatching and stealing) and all three are capable of mobbing predators and intruders within the colony.
- Siblicide is also a feature in this group.

Homeopathic Themes - Lari:

When you think of Charadriiformes, think of Lari if the following homeopathic themes are present:

- Defending a view point vehemently.
- Doing so to the point of being quarrelsome or even leading to a fight.
- Always able to express what they want, and even complain or quarrel to be heard.
- Opportunists who get what they want.
- Sharp and tough - will not give up and won't tolerate insults or threats.
- Chatty, noisy, loud, friendly but quarrelsome if they feel threatened.
- Jealousy in the group can also be a feature.

- They love to bring people together for a cause or against someone - mobbing behaviour.

Within Lari there are three major groups:

1. Gulls
2. Skuas and jaegers (though the latter belong to the Stercorariidae, we have included them here)
3. Terns and skimmers

Gulls / Seagulls

(All gulls)



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	3		12

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 29 - 76 cm

Avg. weight: 120 g to 1.75 kg

Avg. wingspan: 61 cm - 1.6 m

Distribution: worldwide distribution

Animal Characteristics - Gulls:

- They are the least specialised, or evolved of all the seabirds, yet they are very adaptable and adept at swimming, flying and walking. So, they are successful birds despite lacking the sophisticated features of other seabirds.
- They are more efficient at walking on land than most other seabirds, and the smaller gulls tend to be very manoeuvrable while walking.
- ® They are moderate to large-sized birds with loud calls and black markings on their head and wings, and red or yellow bills. They nest in large and densely-packed colonies.
- » They are always opportunistic as well as being scavengers. In addition, they will consume any kind of prey using versatile hunting methods. They are smart and adaptable.
- They always remain by the coast or inland nearby, rarely venturing far out to sea.
- They are social but quarrelsome.
- The young are precocial and mobile, upon hatching.
- ® They have learnt to live alongside humans to their advantage.
- » They are resourceful, inquisitive and intelligent birds. They demonstrate this through deliberate use of tools - they have been observed to use bread as a bait to attract goldfish.
- Gulls can be aggressive with intruders on their territory during the breeding season and they may even kill wandering chicks. Siblicide is also a feature.
- They are monogamous for life and return to the same breeding site every year.
- Both sexes defend their territory, but they live in densely-packed, noisy colonies.
- Opportunistic feeders as well as kleptoparasites, they rob other seabirds of their food and also mob predators.
- ® Incubation is done by both the sexes. Chicks are precocious, able to move within hours of hatching.
- ® Aggression towards their own young once they are independent has been observed.

Homeopathic Themes - Gulls:

Once you have arrived at the Charadriiformes and Lari group the following will help you narrow down to gulls.

- May not be very skilled or born talented, but they are very smart.
- ® Good at grabbing an opportunity or an easy chance.
- They are never ashamed to ask questions.
- ® They are very chatty, loud, adaptable and opportunistic.
- ® They will not tolerate insults or threats.
- ® Jealousy in their relationships, amongst peers or siblings could be a strong feature.
- ® They are very sociable, inquisitive and intelligent and will find their way about smartly.
- ® They may be very attached to their partner but they can be flirtatious when they need something from others.
- They are extremely social and always like to be with people, and yet they can be equally quarrelsome in groups.



Terns and Skimmers (All terns and skimmers)

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			6 - 7

Terns

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 31 - 50 cm

Avg. weight: 90 - 370 g

Avg. wingspan: 77- 135 cm

Distribution: worldwide distribution including Antarctica

Skimmers

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 40 - 50 cm

Avg. weight: 320 - 350 g

Avg. wingspan: 108 cm

Distribution: South Asia, Africa and America

Animal Characteristics Terns and Skimmers:

- These are smaller and more slender birds than gulls, with long-forked tails. Their distribution is world-wide and they migrate over long distances.
- The Arctic tern has a long migration and flies from the Arctic in winter to the Antarctic in summer.
- ® They rarely swim or run well on land.
- They show site-fidelity only if the site is suitable, with enough food for breeding.
- Chicks can recognize their parents immediately after birth and within 12 days they can recognize the calls of parents and siblings. This keeps the family together.
- » Larger terns live in tightly-packed colonies; smaller terns will mob predators.
- They are good, agile fliers.
- ® They are not as aggressive as gulls and skuas, which will even kill chicks wandering into their territory.

Homeopathic Themes - Terns and Skimmers:

- Out of the three groups under Lari, these individuals love flying or travelling the most. They may desire change more often.
- ® They might not like swimming though they can have affinity to water.
- ® They are more silent yet love to be in groups. They are silent but strong individuals.
- ® They are tolerant of others or weaker individuals.
- They love acrobatics and gymnastics, and they can be fast and manoeuvrable in their daily activities.

Skuas (All skuas)



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			12 + 16

In Europe, skuas are also known as jaegers. This word means hunter in German.

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 38 - 56 cm

Avg. weight: 280 g - 1.3 kg

Avg. wingspan: 112 - 140 cm

Distribution: worldwide distribution

Animal Characteristics - Skuas:

- ◆ Medium to large-sized birds with brown plumage.
- > Long-distance migrants of the Arctic, they have even been seen in the South pole.
- Ground-nesting and partial kleptoparasites. Some skuas (Pomarine jaegar) are aggressive kleptoparasites.

- © They are very aggressive and will even steal from birds three times their size, or kill gulls or large grey herons as prey. They will also attack birds that are larger than them.
- In Antarctica, where giant petrels are found, skuas will defer to them but they will also take live penguin chicks. They are strong, acrobatic fliers and aggressive defenders.
- © They also mob other birds.

Homeopathic Themes - Skuas:

- © These individuals are stronger than gulls in their fighting ability.
- They like to show their power and strength through verbal or physical fights.
- © They indulge in bullying behaviour.
- © Skua individuals generally have a powerful and angry stance and do not appear as social as gull individuals.

Remedies of Charadriiformes:

Alcae

- 1) *Uria aalga* (Uria-aa) - Common murre
- 2) *Cepphus grylle* (Cepp-g) - Black guillemot

Charadrii/Waders

- 1) *Scolopax rusticola* (Scolop-r) - Eurasian woodcock
- 2) *Himantopus himantopus* (Himan-h) - Blackwinged stilt
- 3) *Arenaria interpres* (Aren-a) - Ruddy turnstone
- 4) *Pluvialis aegyptius* (Pluvi-ae) - Egyptian plover
- 5) *Charadrius vociferus* (Chara-v) - Killdeer
- 6) *Haematopus ostralegus* (Haemat-o) - Eurasian oystercatcher
- 7) *Numenius arquata* (Nume-a) - Eurasian curlew

Lari

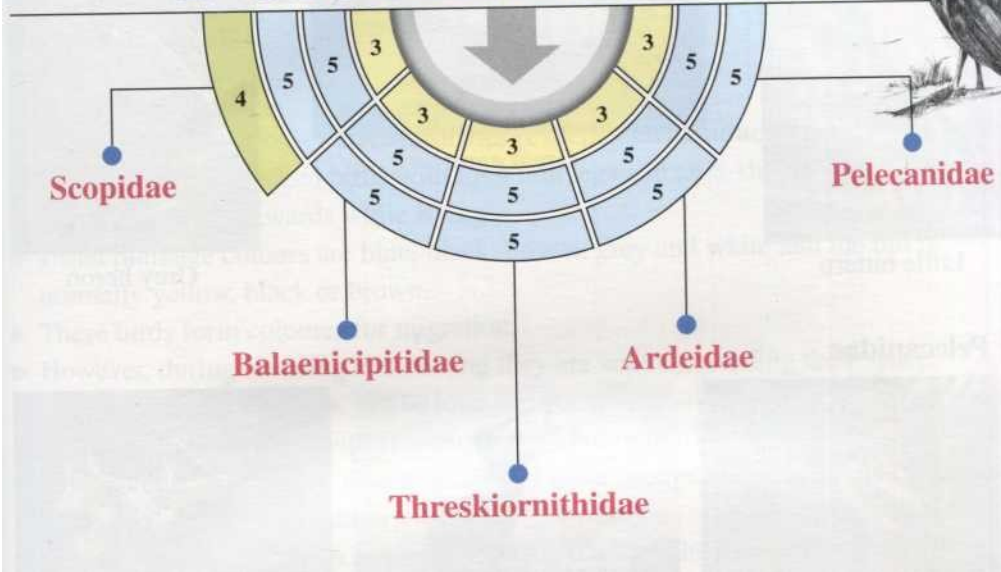
- 1) *Larus argentatus* (Laru-ar) - Herring gull
- 2) *Pagophila eburnea* (Pagop-e) - Ivory gull
- 3) *Larus canus* (Laru-c) - Common gull
- 4) *Larus (Chroicocephalus) ridibundus* (Laru-r) - Black-headed gull
- 5) *Larus marinus* (Lar-m) - Great black backed gull

Table of comparison - Skua, Gull, Tern, Skimmer.

Criteria	Skuas	Gulls	Terns and Skimmer
Specific Physical Morphology	Large.	Moderate in size.	Small. Fork tail - look like a swallow.
Strength	Maximum - love to show off their power. Confidence about themselves.	Opportunistic. Handle situations using wit rather than power. Feeling of less materially or with regard to skill, but know how to get what they want.	Weaker than skuas and gulls in terms of aggression towards others, but have great strength, displayed when faced with challenges or achieving goals.
Social behaviour	Less than gulls, prefer solitude at times.	Prefer a lot. Loud, chatty, noisy and resort to complaining easily when not satisfied.	Like to be with people but not loud and chatty.
Aggression, defence and tolerance	Strong. Take on challenges greater than themselves. Like to exhibit strength in every confrontation, verbally and physically.	Aggressive. Will defend themselves vehemently, but not as strong or powerful as skua individuals.	Not aggressive. Quite tolerant of other people's views.
Travel	Love travel.	Love travel, but chose comfort over travel.	Love intense travel and desire changes of location.

Order

Pelecaniformes



Hamerkop

Shoebill

Hérons, Egrets, Bitterns

Ibis, Spoonbills

Pelicans

● **Scopidae**



● **Threskiornithidae**



● **Balaenicipitidae**



Hamerkop

Roseate spoonbill

African sacred ibis

Shoebill

Royal spoonbill
Eurasian spoonbill

• Ardeidae



• Pelecanidae



Little bittern

Great egret

Grey heron

Great white pelican

Brown pelican

American white pelican

Pelecaniformes has 134 species approx, in 5 families.

5 Families:

- ® **Scopidae** (hamerkop - 1 species)
- ®> **Threskiornithidae** (ibises, spoonbills - 36 species)
- » **Balaenicipitidae** (shoebill - 1 species)
- ® **Pelecanidae** (pelicans - 8 species)
- ® **Ardeidae** (bitterns, herons, egrets - 90 species)

According to genetic analysis and study the Pelecanidae are closely related to the others in the order but the exact relationship is unclear. Despite their genotype being closely related their phenotype does not show much resemblance. Hence we will discuss the Pelecaniformes in two different chapters.

Apart for the Pelecanidae (pelicans) the rest of the suborders are very similar to each other and hence they will be considered as one large group here in this chapter.

Pelecanidae will be considered separately at the end of this chapter.

AH **Pelecaniformes** (except Pelecanidae) Balaenicipitidae, Scopidae,

Threskiomithidae, Ardeidae

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	4		
3	5	5			

Animal Characteristics - Pelecaniformes (except Pelecanidae):

- These are all large-sized birds with long thin legs and an S-shaped neck that can curve and retract inwards while flying.
- Usual plumage colours are blue, black, brown, grey and white and the bill is normally yellow, black or brown.
- These birds form colonies for migration.
- However, during breeding and nesting they are solitary, needing their space.
- They are usually silent but can be loud and vocal near their nests and during breeding.
- Most are monogamous with few exceptions, but only for a season.
- Both parents care for the young in most of these groups but the altricial chicks are ready to fledge very quickly (within 6-12 weeks).
- Their hunting mechanism is mainly characterized by the virtue of patience. They play the 'wait and watch' game. Often, they are seen waiting patiently in the shallow waters by the banks waiting for prey. They may even stand on one leg (often seen doing this).
- They are not long-distance migrators unlike the Procellariiformes or Charadriiformes.
- Though partners are monogamous, bonds are not strong, and a new partner is sought every season. Males, or even in some groups, females, indulge in extra-pair copulations.

Homeopathic Themes - Pelecaniformes (except Pelecanidae):

- These individuals are extremely patient and can also be very tolerant in any situation.
 - They believe that to solve a difficult situation, or to find a solution, or to progress in life, an important virtue is patience.
 - They may be quite tolerant of others whether they are competitors or rivals.
 - They will observe a situation carefully before jumping in.
 - Individuals like their own space and are not often seen with other people or within groups.
 - They like a calm pace of life, without any hassle.
- » Though they appear calm, silent and can even prefer solitude, these individuals do not have any problems communicating with others and are very loud, clear and assertive when they need to express anything.
- They may not necessarily be well-bonded with a partner or spouse.

- They are indulgent parents and will always be very caring and responsible towards their children, or anyone else dependent upon them.

® They love warmth but they also like to cool off.

Individual Pelecaniformes:

Pelecaniformes - Scopidae Hamerkop or Hammerhead



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5	4		7

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 47 - 56 cm

Avg. wingspan: 90 - 94 cm

Avg. weight: 4.15 - 4.30 kg Distribution: Africa

Animal Characteristics - Scopidae:

® This is a large bird with a head size to match that looks like a hammer as the name suggests.

® It is a sedentary species though some migrate during the wet season.

<s> Features are similar to herons and egrets except that this species is mostly sedentary, preferring shallow waters for wading and making nests, close to water, that are so huge they could easily support a human (6 ft. across and 4 ft. high).

- They are compulsive nest builders creating as many as 3 - 5 of them per year. They are dome-shaped, lined with mud and with a tunnel-shaped side entrance.
- They are frequently driven out of their nests by owls and eagles, but they return to use them when these more dominant birds have gone.

® They are neither colonial nor territorial.

- Usually silent when alone, but vocal when in groups.

® Allopreening has been observed when they are in groups.

- This is not an aggressive bird.

® In clear water these birds hunt using their eyesight.

® A peculiar behaviour in these birds is that they often mount each other even though there is no copulation involved. The mounting can happen between birds of the same sex or even females mounting males.

Homeopathic Themes - Scopidae:

® These people are the most silent and tolerant of all the Pelecanidae personalities and amongst bird patients in general.

® They may prefer to be alone but can choose to be in groups where there is exchange and mutual help, though they don't like to be too emotionally attached or tightly bonded.

- They can be very quiet and inconspicuous within a group - the silent workers and helpers. They tend to believe in providing mutual help and a contributing to a co-

operative effort towards a goal.

- They are compulsive builders who love any kind of construction such as building, or team building. It is compulsive, as if they need to keep doing it.
 - Children needing these remedies can be obsessed with games to do with building and construction.
 - They may like to stay in closed, dark spaces when they feel vulnerable.
- ® They need a partner who is equally industrious, and workaholic so they may have made their relationship around work. They can be very expressive with partners, or friends and family.

Pelecaniformes - Threskiornithidae

Spoonbill



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			4

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 70 - 90 cm

Avg. wingspan: 127 cm

Avg. weight: 1 - 2 kg

Distribution: every continent except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Spoonbill:

- These are moderate to large silent birds.
- ® They have spoon or spatula-shaped bills and long legs.
- They are so silent that they are hardly ever heard.
 - Their plumage is white with a rosy tinge, while in the roseate spoonbill the plumage is entirely deep pink.
 - These birds prefer fresh water to saltwater and will swim for short distances in water.
 - They need to feed for several hours each day.
- ® They nest in trees.
- These are monogamous but only for one season.
 - Both parents incubate the eggs as well as feed the newly hatched chicks with regurgitated food.
- ® These chicks are altricial, similar to other seabirds.
- Of the heron group, these are the only birds that fly with necks outstretched.

- They migrate south in winter though some individuals remain, as if there is a choice whether to migrate or not. It transpires that, while they do migrate in their initial years, they can become sedentary as adults.
- These birds are active in the mornings and evenings.

Homeopathic Themes - Spoonbill:

- They are social.
- ® They are silent individuals that are friendly and tolerant in a group though they prefer their own company.
- They have a preference for order or discipline in groups.
- ®> They can have a large appetite.
- ® The colour pink may feature as their like or dislike.

Pelecaniformes - Threskiornithidae

Ibis



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			5

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 60 - 80 cm

Avg. wingspan: 110 - 130 cm

Avg. weight: 600 g - 1.2 kg

Distribution: found in the warmer regions all over the world.

Animal Characteristics - Ibis:

- These are beautiful, slender birds with long legs and beaks.
- The beaks are slightly curved and can be brightly coloured.
- Their characteristic hunting and nesting habits are similar to the Ardeidae (herons, egrets etc). However, they may not be as strategic and organised as the Ardeidae.
- In addition, these birds are very social.
- They prefer trees to the ground when they are feeling unsafe or insecure, despite their large size.
- Snakes, foxes and wild cats are their predators.
- They fly with alternate flapping and sailing movements.

♀ Ibises inhabit warm regions.

- Most ibises are monogamous with both parents involved in raising the chicks, but males tend to engage in extra pair copulations. Males may also steal food from unpaired females or juveniles during the breeding season.
- The Australian white ibis has learnt to take food from bins and waste collections in

cities and hence is considered to be a pest. This phenomenon could be connected to the fact that their breeding wetland habitat is being depleted.

- Tiny ibis chicks are dependent on their mother for food but develop quickly and leave the nest at about 6 weeks.

Homeopathic Themes - Ibis:

- These individuals are more social - friendly and chatty.
- They love elegance and beauty spending a lot of time on their appearance.
- Alternatively, feeling dirty, disgusting or rejected can also be a theme.
- They are independent personalities that mature sooner than other children.
- ® They prefer warm weather.
- They may be very aggressive or opportunistic when they want something, otherwise, they are peaceful individuals.

Pelecaniformes - Balaenicipitidae



Shoebill

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			5 + 16

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 100 - 140 cm

Avg. wingspan: 230 - 260 cm

Avg. height: 100 - 150 cm

Avg. weight: 4 - 7 kg

Distribution: every continent except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Balaenicipitidae:

- These are tall birds with large shoe-shaped bills. They are dull and grey coloured.
- 8> They are poor flyers only managing about 100 to 500 m at a time.
- They are solitary birds feeding quietly in muddy waters.
- They are attracted to poorly oxygenated waters where fish surface frequently to breathe.
- » While hunting they wait patiently and motionless for lung fish or some helpless baby crocodile to grab as they pass by.
- The incubation period is the same as for other Pelecaniformes (28-30 days).
- 8> A pair will raise their chicks together though the female may be a little more attentive.
- ® They excrete on to their own feet to cool off.
- They are usually silent but are vocal and noisy around the nest, and when they have

to greet another bird.

® The sound resembles a machine gun.

- They are territorial and vigorously defend their large area of 2- 4 km.

Homeopathic Themes - Balaenicipitidae:

» These individuals are silent and very laid back (chilled-out) though they can be very loud when they want to be.

- They are patient but, unlike the heron family, they are not great strategists with the ability to plan ahead.

®> Rather, they tend to wait their turn patiently.



Pelecaniformes - Ardeidae

Bitterns

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			3 - 4 + 17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 50 - 90 cm

Avg. wingspan: 90 - 115 cm

Avg. weight: 370 g - 1 kg Distribution: Europe, Asia

Animal Characteristics - Bitterns:

- These are very similar to the herons and egrets, but they are extremely secretive and solitary birds.
- The males are polygamous and do not help in nest building or raising chicks. Several females in the territory of one calling male will build nests and raise the chicks alone.
- There are no pair bonds between males and females.

Homeopathic Themes - Bitterns:

® The themes are similar to other Ardeidae with a few exceptions, these individuals are loners and hardly bond emotionally with others.

- They do not believe in the institution of marriage and are very happy to remain on their own.

® They are also very secretive and reserved.

Herons

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			9 +15 - 16

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 80 cm - 1.5 m

Avg. wingspan: 1.3 - 2.3 m

Avg. weight: 1 - 5 kg

Distribution: all continents except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Herons:

- They are medium to large-sized birds with long, thin legs and a long S-shaped neck that can curve and retract while flying.
- These are very beautiful and graceful-looking birds as, indeed, are the egrets and bitterns.
- ® They have long harpoon-like bills.
- Normal colours of plumage are blue, black, brown, grey and white and the bill is usually - yellow, black or brown.
- ® These birds form colonies during migration.
- » After breeding dispersal is far and wide showing a need for space and distance between members of the colony.
- » They hunt by sitting motionless, or standing in shallow water, waiting for prey.
- ® Sometimes they may pace actively too.
- » They form a full canopy with their wings over the body to reduce glare or to frighten the prey. Having spotted the prey, their head moves from side to side, so that the heron can calculate its position in the water and compensate for refraction, the bill is then used to spear the prey.
- Herons use small fish as bait, or some man-made, or other natural items, to attract the fish to them.
- ® Even though they are not social, they are extremely tolerant of each other when hunting. But some species like the great blue heron are intolerant such that the dominant bird will chase the weaker one away.
- The heron can stand extremely still for very long times and yet it exercises amazing speed when it is grabbing prey.
- ® When hunting land mammals such as rodents, they will stand motionless and then strike with lightning speed.
- ® They have only one brood a year.
- » Females may actually seek sexual gratification from other males, while being attached to impotent male partners.
- ® The male arrives first and begins building the nest. Any female arriving too soon, may be attacked aggressively. Once he has finished the nest, he will do a display at

the site of it to attract females.

- » Overall, they are monogamous and breed in colonies. Chicks are altricial.
- ® Migration often occurs at night.
- » They are partially migratory but mostly sedentary.
- » Grooming and hygiene is very important and is done well.
- They love to take as much heat as possible by fluffing up their feathers and this shows their love for the sun.

Homeopathic Themes - Herons:

- ® These people are extremely patient and tolerant in any given situation.
- & They believe that patience is an important virtue in order to progress in life, for example when finding solutions within any difficult situation.
- » They have the ability to work out how to handle such situations successfully by devising opportunistic ways out, backed up by patient observation and evaluation.
- ®> They can be quite tolerant of others, even when they are competitors or rivals.
- ®> These qualities of patience, tolerance and ability to plan, are a trio that helps these individuals to sail through life with ease.
- ®> Additionally, having made a judgement about a situation, they have the ability to persuade or coax others to their own point of view, as well as provide them with incentives to achieve whatever is required.
- e> These individuals like their own space and are rarely seen with people or groups.
- ® They do not appreciate over-enthusiasm in others, preferring calm over excitement.
- ® Despite this image of a calm, silent individual who prefers solitude, these people do not have any difficulty communicating and can be very loud, clear and assertive when required.
- » They may not necessarily be very attached to their partner or spouse.
- ® They are chilly patients who love the sun.

Some Individual Herons:

Grey Heron

Ardea cinerea



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			9 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Grey Heron:

- ® This is the largest heron in Europe.
- ® The male has a specialized loud call that advertises his presence to females. It also has greeting calls, and anxiety calls.
- ® Slow wing beats mean that it can only glide for short distances and rarely very high, like the stork.
- » They feed on fish in a small group.

® Courtship displays are very elaborate.

» Males prefer a female that shows a gentle and shy attitude. Whereas females tend to be overenthusiastic.

- There is little occurrence of pair bonding with pairs changing each season.

However, the bonds that do succeed in becoming established are very strong during any single season.

- Males carry and fetch material while the females remain in the nest.

® Chicks are altricial and are fed even after fledging.

Great Blue Heron

Ardea herodias



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			9 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Great blue Heron:

- These are similar to those of the grey heron.
- The great blue heron is the largest of the North American herons with an S - shaped neck.
- They have continually growing specialized feathers on their neck.
- This heron is the most territorial of all the herons.
- It can strike its prey quickly from a distance.
- It has good night vision.
- These heron nest mainly in trees.
- They have elaborate mating rituals and are most vocal on their breeding grounds.
- Away from the colony, a single heron will protect its hunting territory strongly.

Differences between Grey and Great Blue Heron individuals:

- Grey heron individuals are more social and love to talk and express themselves in every way.
- While great blue heron individuals may not be so expressive.
- These individuals are more territorial and will express anger with more vehemence than grey heron individuals.
- Grey heron individuals are more vocal than great blue heron individuals.

Egrets



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			16

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 60-100 cm

Avg. height: 1m

Avg. weight: 0.7 - 1.5 kg

Distribution: North and South America

Animal Characteristics - Egrets:

- ® These birds are smaller than the heron in size.
- ® They too wait patiently to hunt similar to herons.
- ® The characteristic feature here is siblicide where the older stronger chick may kill younger weak chicks.
- ® Egrets nest in colonies.
- ∩ They fly slowly but powerfully with just 2 wing beats per second.
- During the breeding season these seemingly quiet birds become very vocal.
- ® They steal food from other birds and use the backs of crocodiles as floating devices.

Homeopathic Themes - Egrets:

- ® These are similar to the heron personality.
- ∩ However, jealousy of friends and siblings may be a feature in these individuals.
- ® They are also smart and opportunistic finding an easy way out of any situation.

All Pelecanidae:

Pelecaniformes - Pelecanidae Pelicans



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			7 - 12 + 15

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 100 cm - 1.9 m

Avg. weight: 3 - 9 kg

Distribution: all continents except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Pelecanidae:

- These are large water birds.
- ® They are usually found in warm regions and temperate climates often close to the equator.
- They have large beaks and a large gular pouch with which they scoop up water as well as fish.
- ® They flutter the gular pouch and often outstretch their wings in order to cool down.
- These bills, pouches and their bare facial skin become colourful during the breeding season.
- They have predominantly pale plumage. Males are larger than females.
- They live in large flocks of about 100 or more. They are a gregarious species that loves to be together often, with the exception of a few when feeding.
- They even hunt co-operatively, with their group or with cormorants.
- » They travel in flocks, hunt co-operatively and breed in colonies.
- They often use wings and bills in their visual displays.
- They are silent except during the breeding season.
- » Pelicans use thermals to soar and can travel a hundred km in a day in search of food.
- Monogamy is for one season and the pair bond exists only around the nesting site. Otherwise the birds can be seen independently even during the breeding season.
- Male groups may chase females during the breeding season.
- All pairs at any given time may be at the same stage of their reproductive cycle during the breeding season.
- Once the young become a little older, they stay in creches of up to 100 chicks and the parents can recognize their own young in these creches when they return with the food for them.
- Sibling competition is very high and one nestling always dies.
- » Parents of ground nesting species will drag their older chicks a little roughly in and around the nest.
- Pelican chicks fledge by 10 - 12 weeks, after which they may or may not stay with the parents, but the parents definitely do not feed them by then.
- Pelicans are superb soarers and also skillful food thieves but other birds like gulls and cormorants can also steal food from the open gular pouch.

Homeopathic Themes - Pelecanidae:

The pelican personality will have similar traits to sea bird types in general.

Other important pelican features are as follows:

- They love to express themselves clearly and will not hesitate to make themselves understood.
- They are unlikely to chat unnecessarily but are loud and clear when they need to express a particular point.
- They like to stretch out a lot, especially their arms, often as a relaxing gesture.

- » They enjoy having space around them. This includes emotional as well as physical space in their relationships. This is even more the case in a close relationship with a partner - they may be a caring parent, a provider, and even extremely faithful yet they need that space of their own.
- ® In addition, they may not be completely open with their partner, as they feel that there are just some things that are best kept to themselves.
- ® They may feel suffocated by partners that are too clingy or communicative.
 - However, they are very social and chatty and always need groups. These individuals are the most sociable and loud among seabird types (flamingo people are also very sociable but very silent).
 - Away from the group they are silent and strong individuals who will not easily give way in an argument or debate, or in situations where they perceive themselves to be taken for granted.
 - When it comes to achieving things they will not seem fair or just. They may even overpower others in conversation, going for what they want to attain.
- ® This does not mean that they are manipulative, scheming or deceitful. They will only get aggressive and bullish to a degree when they want something.

Some Individual Pelicans:

American White Pelican

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			7 + 15

Animal Characteristics - American White Pelican:

- ® These birds migrate in flocks.
- ® They do not plunge-dive like other pelicans and are the largest and heaviest soarer
- ® They are superb thieves, stealing from other birds as well as other parents within the colony itself.
- ® They are often found feeding and nesting with double-crested cormorants.
 - Siblicide is often observed between the two siblings to hatch leaving only the one.

Homeopathic Themes - American White Pelican:

- ® These individuals love heights and flying.
- ® They are quite opportunistic and do not mind plagiarizing the work of others, or taking credit for themselves.
 - They are very sociable and chatty and love to be with large groups.

Brown Pelican

Pelecanus occidentalis

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			1 7+15

Animal Characteristics - Brown Pelican:

- ® The bills of this migratory bird are the largest in this family.
- ® They plunge dive from a great height and stun fish with the impact of the dive before scooping them up.
- ® They had reached near extinction due to pesticides, loss of habitat etc. but have recovered wonderfully and are thriving well.
- ® Gulls often steal fish from their open bills and they steal from others as well.

Homeopathic Themes - Brown Pelican:

- In these individuals, there is a desire to plunge into things. They go for what they want with a great force.
- & There could be physical sensations of shock or feeling stunned in complaints.

Great White Pelican (Easter white, rosy or white) *Pelecanus onocrotalus*



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			12 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Great White Pelican:

- ® This bird has an enormous bright yellow and pink pouch.
- ® These are the most highly sociable of all the pelicans.
- ® They migrate from Europe and Africa to Asian countries like China, India and Nepal.
- ® They can fly over 100 km in search of food in any one day.
- 9> They steal and rob food from other birds, and even from their chicks.
- During times of starvation they may even eat pigeons or gulls after drowning them first.

Homeopathic Themes - Great White Pelican:

- ® These individuals may be chatty and very sociable.
- e They desire to travel or be on the move, and particularly love to travel long distances.
- * They may go to great lengths to finish a task they have undertaken to do.

Remedies of Pelecaniformes:

Threskiornithidae

1) Threskiornis aethiopica (Thres-a) - African sacred ibis

Ardeidae

1) Ardea cinerea (Ard-c) - Grey heron

2) Ardea herodias (Ard-h) - Great blue heron

Pelecanidae

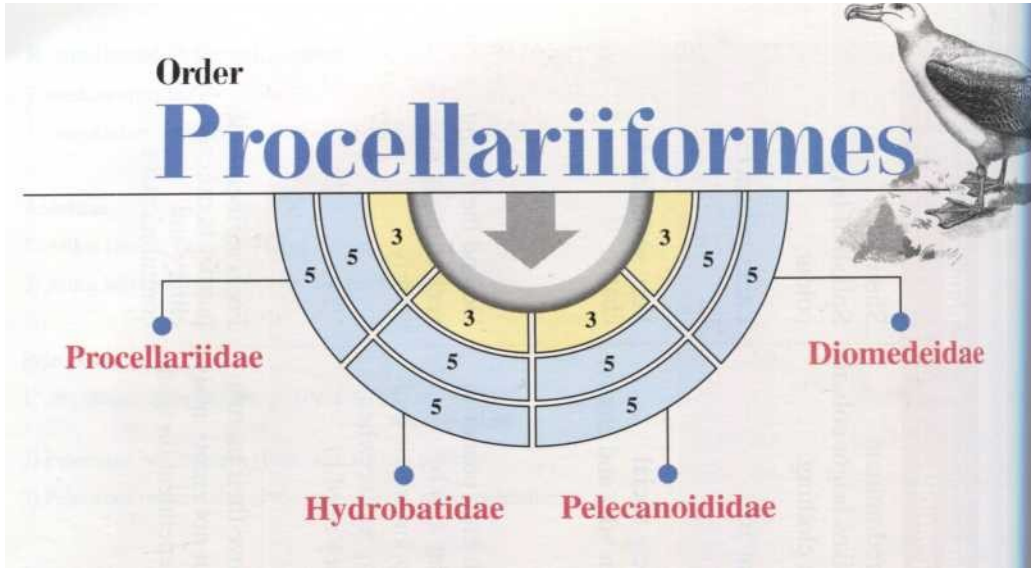
1) Pelecanus erythrorhynchos (Pele-e) - American white pelican

2) Pelecanus occidentalis (Pele-o) - Brown pelican

3) Pelecanus onocrotalus (Pele-on) - Great white pelican

Table of comparison of Pelecaniformes.

	Heron, Egret, Bittern	Shoebill	Hamerkop	Iliquoos	Pelican
Characteristics	Very important.	Not important and not present.	Hardly present.	Predominant. Likes bright colour in clothing.	Showy Splash of bright colour.
Beauty and Grace	Very patient.	Silent and laid back.	Hardworking and patient.	Patient.	Lacks patience.
Patience	Desire their own space.	Often solitary.	Prefer company but silent in company or in a crowd.	Very social friendly and chatty.	Very social and chatty.
Social Behaviour	Solitary.				
Tolerance and Rivalry	Very tolerant but cannot be taken for granted.	want. be very loud when they	resist when others take their credit.	Though peaceful, they can be opportunistic and aggressive when they need to.	Defend their point very strongly and clearly.
Partner bond	Not very strong.	Vigorously defend their point of view or stance.	Help others. Won't resist when others take their credit.	Love their partner but not emotionally dependent on them.	Feels suffocated if partner is excessively clingy and communicative.



Shearwaters, Fulmars, Prions and large petrels
Storm petrels

Diving petrels
Albatrosses

● **Procellariidae**



● **Hydrobatidae**



● **Pelecanoididae**



● **Diomedeidae**



- Great shearwater
- Southern giant petrel
- Wilson's storm petrel
- Northern fulmar
- Snow petrel
- Common diving petrel
- Fairy prion
- Black-browed albatross
- Wandering albatross

Procellariiformes has 142 species approx, in 4 families.

4 Families:

- **Procellariidae** (shearwaters, fulmars, prions, and large petrels - 90 species)
- **Hydrobatidae** (storm petrels - 25 species)
- » **Pelecanoididae** (diving petrels - 5 species)
- **Diomedeidae** (albatrosses - 22 species)

For the purpose of understanding individual families of the Procellariiformes, homeopathically, we have made three groups:

1. **Procellariidae except petrels** - fulmars, prions and shearwaters
2. **Diomedidae** - albatrosses
3. **Procellariidae** (only petrels) + **Hydrobatidae** (storm petrel) + **Pelecanoididae** (diving petrel) (All Petrels)

Ail Procellariiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			

Size and distribution:

Avg. wingspan: 28 cm - 3 m

Avg. weight: 20 g - 11 kg

Distribution: Worldwide distribution except innermost deserts and oceanic islands

Animal Characteristics - Procellariiformes:

- ® They inhabit all zones - temperate, polar as well as tropics.
 - They are moderate to large-sized birds, the wandering albatross being the largest, with a wingspan of 12 ft. (3.6 m).
 - Being seabirds, they have black, grey and white plumage.
 - All have a tubular nasal passage and a good sense of smell for hunting or finding their food.
 - They make very awkward landings.
- t They live mainly at sea and only come on land during breeding, some only at night - basically they avoid land.
- These birds are mostly nocturnal. Navigation is better in clear skies as they use astronomical cues. They can even lose their way when skies are heavily clouded.
 - Their heart rate, whether resting or flying, remains the same during a long-haul flight.
- » They fly to and from the same point in the shortest possible time, demonstrating both speed and precision.
- Their own stomach oil is a nutrient-rich energy source for them on long-haul

flights, and in addition for their young. They can often use this oil as a defence too, because of its obnoxious odour.

» Philopatry (remaining or returning to a particular nest site) is very strong in these birds.

Larger species tend to nest just on the surface, while smaller species will nest in burrows or natural cavities, on predator-free islands in the sea.

* Single eggs are laid, giving the parents enough time and energy to raise the chick.

Incubation can take as long as three months in some species, and one year for a chick to reach maturity in some cases.

® Pairs mate for life or many seasons. Both parents participate in incubation and rearing but no care is provided once a chick fledges the nest.

®> Each pair might even skip a breeding season after having put so much effort into the one chick.

® They are mainly marine foragers except for the giant petrel (which predares upon other seabirds or snatches food).

® Pairs can fight violently over burrows.

» These birds eat invertebrates: krill, fish and even squid usually from the surface. They do not dive from the air into water to hunt and yet they can dive deep from the surface itself into the water to avoid danger.

® Fulmars, shearwaters and prions dive deeper than albatrosses and petrels.

® A smaller group of petrels called diving petrels (Pelecanoididae) are more adapted to swimming and living on the sea rather than flying. They are restricted to the southern hemisphere alone.

® All the Procellariids take time to form a pair but once the pair bond is formed, it does so for life.

® Once the pair bond is formed the albatross makes a spectacular dance.

® The female snow petrel does a spectacular aerial display, which the male then has to match up to, in order to be selected for the pair bond and breeding.

Homeopathic Themes - Procellariiformes:

® These personalities are ambitious achievers - predominant level 5.

® They possess high self-esteem as well as tolerance towards others.

® They are also very quiet individuals.

® They can have a strong sense of smell and will often be repulsed by strong odours.

® Often there will be a very intense relationship with their partner or a desire for a soulmate. Though these individuals love and totally trust their partner or soulmate, they may take a while to develop trust or become strongly bonded. Yet once a partner is found and the relationship is established, they will try everything possible to keep it going, despite any difficulties, as they do not believe in divorce or separation.

® Generally, they don't give up easily in any situation including marriage or a relationship as mentioned above.

» They have many top qualities including: a sense of elegance and dignity, a strong

sense of direction, a sharp memory and themes of precision and speed. These people commit to their projects, showing keenness and applying sharpness to whatever they do.

- They love to commit projects, which may take up a long time because they will complete them with precision and perfection. They believe in “doing every job extremely well”.
 - They love the sea, especially deep sea, and a windy or breezy atmosphere.
 - Clinically, with some individuals, I have seen a dislike of the shore with a preference for the deep sea and a love of perpetual travelling.
- ® They like company, being social individuals, but are usually silent.
- However, they will not tolerate being bullied or being taken for granted and they will stand up for themselves as well as for those they love, in a strong, silent manner.
 - They can be over-protective and over-caring towards their children for long periods of time. Or they may present a picture of having had indulgent parents as children or may have had a tendency to depend on parents for a long period.
- » But the dependence, the clinging, and over-nurturing can be abruptly broken by one of the parties eventually realising that it has all gone too far. A possible scenario could be one of an overtly dependent child suddenly realising and deciding to become totally independent, or an over-indulgent mother reaching breaking-point and deciding that she has done enough for her children.
- ® The same could hold true for friendships or partnerships, where they have given to their maximum and then when it reaches a limit they may break away.
- Night aggravation may be a theme here or they may be active at night.
- ® Though these patients may say that they love water or being on a plane or glider over water, they can have a great fear of diving in, or a fear of drowning.
- » Gracefulness and love of dance may be important themes here, especially romantic dancing between couples.

Individual Family Groups:

Procellariiformes - Procellariidae (except Petrels)

Shearwater, Prion, Fulmar

Shearwaters



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			5

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 35 - 65 cm

Avg. weight: 500 - 750 g

Distribution: Australia, Europe, South America, New Zealand, Tasmania

Animal Characteristics - Shearwaters: ® These are smaller birds compared to other Procellariidae.

- ® They usually congregate in large groups.
- ® They nest on the surface or in burrows.
- ®> They fly very close to the surface of sea water.
- ® They always inhabit temperate and cold waters.
- ®> They have a slender build, are grey in colour with dark or white underside.
- ®> They make eerie night-time calls and are nocturnal like all other albatrosses.
- ® Their primary technique for feeding is diving deep into the water.
- ♦ Their flight is strong with stiff wings.

Animal Characteristics - Great Shearwater (Puffinus gravis):

- ® These are fast, agile birds.
- * They usually form large groups.

Prions



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			5

Size and distribution:
 Avg. length: 20 - 27 cm
 Avg. weight: 90 - 175 g
 Distribution: Antarctic and sub-Antarctic islands

Animal Characteristics - Prions:

- » These are smaller birds of the Procellariiformes family - only about 20 cm long.
- ®> They form large flocks and nest in large colonies.
- ® Both parents incubate, feed and make the nest.

Animal Characteristics - Fairy Prion (Pachyptila turtur):

- ® The parents have to leave the young at between one to five days old to forage for food.
 They return at night to feed them.

* Non migratory.

Fulmars



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			5

Size and distribution:
 Avg. length: 40 - 50 cm
 Avg. weight: 320 g - 1 kg
 Distribution: Africa

Animal Characteristics - Fulmars:

- Moderately sized birds, living in large colonies.
- They are stiff on the wing and have stubby beaks - they look a bit like gulls.
- » They nest on bare ground and dive several feet deep to retrieve prey.
- » The northern fulmar is so nocturnal during breeding that it will not even be active during a well-lit night.

Homeopathic Themes of Fulmars, Prions and Shearwaters:

- These individuals are social compared to albatross patients. And they are neither aggressive nor loud, indeed they are calm compared to petrel individuals.
- Hence, these types are identified by ruling out the other two categories.
- These people are social all the time.
- They are also not as strong and resilient as albatross or petrel individuals.

Procellariiformes - Diomedidae Albatrosses



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			8 - 10

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 80 cm - 1.4 m

Avg. wingspan: 2 - 3 m

Avg. weight: 2.1 - 8.5 kg

Distribution: All over the world except Atlantic

Animal Characteristics - Diomedidae:

- » These are big birds with huge wings. They do not need to flap their wings for long distances - the wandering albatross does not need to flap its wings for distances as long as 1000 km. They use winds for flight and never do trans-equatorial migrations.
- They are surface nesters and the nest is always on a ridge or slope, to help the

chicks to fly and to get the vertical wind gradient in flight.

- Their bones are strong but very light, so Maoris use them to make several tools.
- They have salt glands and therefore they can drink seawater.
- » The nasal tubes are long and alongside the bill and act similarly to pitot tubes in airplanes - they measure the air speed accurately for and during flight.
- Also, their sense of smell is very strong due to their long nasal tubes. Hence, they find their food by smell more than by sight.
- They are long distance flyers over long periods of time.
- » This family is famous for its elaborate breeding rituals and dances.
- Each pair over a few years and several trials will perfect its own pair language. Albatrosses require a huge amount of time to find the perfect mate and to rear a chick with that mate. In that sense, they make a huge investment. Albatrosses are colonial and usually nest on isolated islands.
- ® These birds will dance with several others before finally choosing a partner at which point, they will participate in a special and unique pair-bond dance. They will practice for several seasons before they start a family, or even before reaching sexual maturity, so they really work towards perfection in that sense.
- ® This process of choosing a partner is taken to an extreme in albatrosses, amongst the entire Procellariiformes.
- ® The young often perform breeding dances and ‘rituals’ such as preening, pointing, calling, bill-clacking, staring, and looking up to the sky. They often go back to their colonies to learn the proper etiquette of the dance from older males and females of the colony. Then they travel to other nesting grounds and perform the dance. It takes a number of years for the perfect mate to be chosen with whom they then create a pair-bond that lasts for their lifetime. The male and female bond also creates a unique individual language.
- ®> Divorce is not easy for these birds compared to geese (who can divorce if the pair is unsuccessful in rearing the chicks) and the pair will commit to several seasons and chances to breed until it is clear that there is total failure before they will part company.
- ® Chicks are very large and capable of defending themselves. In the ‘great’ and ‘wandering’ albatrosses, incubation periods are amongst the longest, lasting for about 80 days. Adults lose weight in the process.
- » Chicks are fed elaborately but are not given any guidance in migration.
- Migration is an innate ability based on a genetically coded navigation route.
- ® Each clutch includes only one egg. Great albatrosses (like the wandering albatross) take over a year to raise a chick from laying to fledgling. The chick is guarded and fed until it has developed the ability to thermo-regulate. The chick takes time to fledge, which can take up from anywhere to 140 days to 280 days.

Homeopathic Themes - Diomedidae: ® Ambitious, silent individuals.

- ® They present as peaceful and hassle-free people, but they cannot be taken for granted.
 - While they are indeed social, they are likely to give the impression of being loners as they love to travel the whole time and may not necessarily travel with a group regularly.
 - They are extremely partner dependent viewing their partner as a soulmate - this phenomenon is most prominent in the Diomedea group of all the Procellaries. They may take a long time to find the ideal soulmate.
- ® The need for windy stormy weather, love of the deep sea and caring for the family, or people dependent on them, to the point of exhaustion, is at a maximum for this group.
 - They will practise a lot before embarking on any final project or performance as they believe in long and detailed preparation. In that sense they are perfectionists.
 - Their endurance is high, so they do not give up easily in a relationship.
 - They are very open to learning from elders or experts to improve their skills.
 - They love to dance, particularly with their partner.
 - They tend to have special secrets they share with their partner or with people close to them.
 - They like being demonstrative with romance or rituals and they expect reciprocation with the same kind of love and romance from their partner in return.
- ® There is a desire for deep understanding and compatibility from their partner.
 - As young individuals they love to seek guidance showing great dependence on parents for this, coupled with high ambition. They have high self-confidence and self-esteem. Hence the picture is of a strong individual who will respect, as well as look up to elders for their guidance, expertise and years of experience.
 - As adults they can be over-caring and over-protective yet can also be very angry if taken for granted or bullied and will not allow such behaviour.
- ® They may do their best and go to extremes and then withdraw their care and help and efforts when taking care of people dependent on them.
- ® They can often love the colour white.
 - They may love swimming in deep waters, but they do not like to dive in deep.

Some Individual Albatrosses:



Wandering Albatross

Diomedea exulans

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			10

Animal Characteristics - Wandering Albatross:

- ® They are wanderers to the core with the longest wingspan of 11 ft. 6 in or (3.5 m).
- They are in flight most of the time and only come to land to feed and breed.

- ® They scream and whistle in colonies.
- This bird can remain stationary at the centre of a high pressure for up to seven days.
- ® It has been known to circumnavigate the Southern ocean three times in one year.

Homeopathic Themes - Wandering Albatross:

- ® These individuals have a great need to travel. They can be on the move or travelling for days or even months at a time.
 - Alternatively, an immense amount of travelling can actually give rise to several physical symptoms.
 - But these individuals can withstand high emotional pressure in a calm and balanced way not revealing any disturbance or stress externally.
 - They may want to spend time alone or be totally happy on their own for long periods or they may like travelling alone and yet they can be very comfortable and happy in company so long as it is not for extended periods.
- ® Physically they can endure a lot of hard work or alternatively these overworking, determined, hard-working individuals can have physical problems such as fatigue, myalgia or muscle pains from over exertion, injury or from overdoing it.



Black-browed Albatross
Thalassarche melanophris

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			10 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Black-browed Albatross:

- These albatrosses, as the name suggests have a distinct black-coloured brow and a yellow-orange bill. This variety is the most common among albatrosses.
- Adults are very noisy when marking territory within a large colony.
- ® They are found only in the southern hemisphere. On rare occasions a few have been found in the southern United States and on one occasion in England.
- They breed on slopes.

Homeopathic Themes - Black-browed Albatross:

- ® Aggravation from or love of heights.
- Noisy or loud in social circles and clearly or loudly express their choices and views.
-

This loudness differentiates the black-browed albatross individual from the wandering albatross type who may be assertive when they need to stand up for themselves but are not always as loud, noisy and prominent in a group.

Procellariiformes - All Petrels
(Procellariidae, Hydrobatidae, Pelecanoididae)

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			12

Size and distribution:
 Avg. length: 35 - 70 cm
 Avg. wingspan: 180 - 210 cm
 Avg. weight: 50 g - 4.2 kg
 Distribution: Africa, Australia, Antarctica

All Petrels

Animal Characteristics - All Petrels:

- They do trans- equatorial flights.
- They have strong feet and are therefore the only Procellariidae that can walk well on land.
- Their bills are hooked to avoid slippery food slipping away.
- Giant petrels in particular will snatch food.
- Petrels can kill other chicks by battering them, or they can take other smaller species of seabird from burrows for food. They can sometimes even kill albatrosses, which are much bigger than they are.
- Storm and diving petrels are cavity nesters.
- Heavy-bodied petrels are called fulmars.
- Petrels will desert the chick a week before it fledges on its own.
- Chicks need strong winds when they learn to fly due to their big size. A still day is no good for the beginners' first flights.
- Unlike albatrosses, petrels have a fluttering flight.

Homeopathic Themes - All Petrels:

- These individuals are not as silent as albatross types when it comes to fighting for their share, their rights or asserting themselves. Albatrosses are much stronger individuals as well as more graceful and quiet. Petrel people are loud.
- They can easily bully someone else or pick a fight if they need to defend themselves.
- These are opportunistic people who can be loud and complaining.
- They are very sociable, which helps to differentiate them from albatross types.

Some Individual Petrels:

Snow Petrel

Pagodroma nivea



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			12

Animal Characteristics - Snow Petrel:

- » This bird breeds in Antarctica. It is pure white, flies close to the surface and has agile, rapid wingbeats and flutters more than it glides.
- » It is more solitary and performs unusual aerial displays to attract a mate.

* It is territorial and has fierce fights over nesting sites.

» Aggressive animals that are very territorial.

® They do long distance migrations.

Homeopathic Themes - Snow Petrel:

® These individuals may be very hot thermally.

® Though they are also quite territorial and strong and can also fight for their rights or what they think is right, yet they are not as aggressive or bullying as the giant petrel.

Storm Petrels

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			12

Animal Characteristics - Storm Petrels:

®> After a period of 62 days, suddenly the chicks become independent and fly into the ocean and come back only 2-3 years later.

Homeopathic Themes - Storm Petrels:

e> These individuals may have aggravation for stormy weather or thunderstorms.

® These individuals may be very attached and dependent on their parents or caretakers and then suddenly become very independent and detached.

Giant Petrels



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			12 + 17

Animal Characteristics - Giant petrels:

» The most important characteristic of this bird apart from other petrel features is its



stealing and bullying behaviour.

Homeopathic Themes - Giant petrels:

- These individuals are bullish, quarrelsome and always irritable or trying to fight or struggle for something or the other.

Remedies of Procellariiformes:

Diomedidae

- 1) *Diomedea exulans* (Diom-e) - Wandering albatross
- 2) *Diomedea melanophris* (Diom-m)/*Thalassarche melanophris* (Thala-m) - Black-browed albatross

Procellariidae

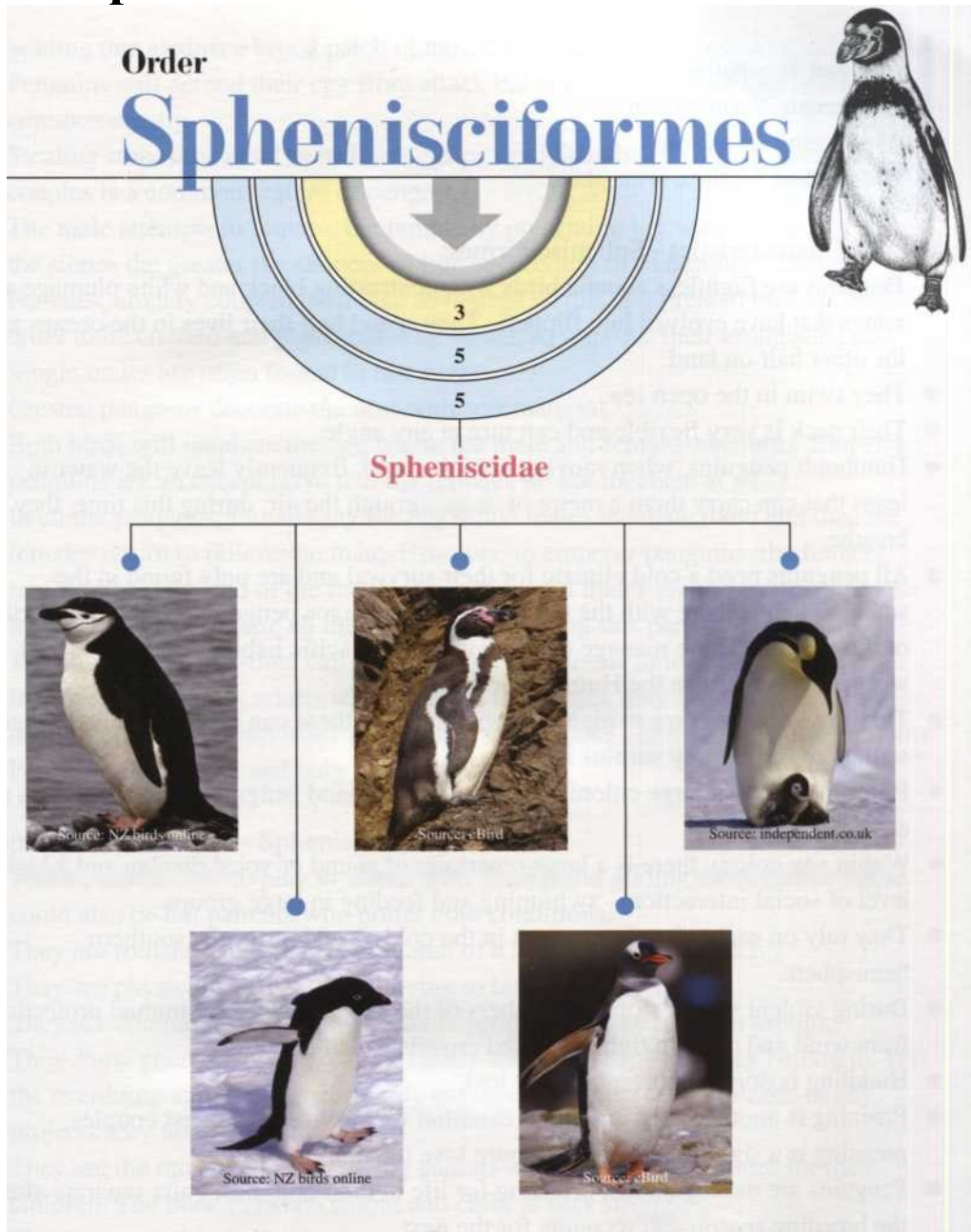
- 1) *Macronectes giganteus* (Macron-g) - Southern giant petrel
- 2) *Pagodroma nivea* (Pagod-n) - Snow petrel

Table of comparison of Procellariiformes.

Characteristics	Albatross	Shearwater, Fulmar, Prion	All Petrels (diving, storm, snow)
Aggression	Not aggressive but can defend themselves strongly.	Least aggressive and strongest of the three.	Very aggressive, easily pick a fight.
Bonding with partner	Very strong, takes time to make the bond. Works very hard to keep relationship.	Bonds are strong but weaker than albatross.	Bonds are strong but weaker than albatross.
Social	They like their space as well as they are social.	Social but not very loud and expressive like petrels.	Very social amongst the three.
Communication and expression	Usually silent but can express easily and assertively when needed.	Communicative but not very loud. Express them calmly.	Very loud.
Strength	Will not take any bullying but will not bully others.	Least strong of three.	Will not take any bullying and can be bullies themselves.
Space	Do not desire close spaces.	Do not desire for close spaces.	Desire for closed, small spaces to retire into or maybe cuddle under a blanket.
Intellect	Very smart and intelligent and ambitious.	Intelligent but not as ambitious as albatross.	Intelligent, smart and opportunistic.
Migration / Travel	Greatest desire for long travel.	Desire for long travel.	Desire for travel is least amongst all three.
Parental care	Most indulgent.	Indulgent parents.	Indulgent parents.

Sphenisciformes has 21 species approx, in 1 family. Family: Spheniscidae (penguins)

AH Sphenisciformes



Penguins

Chinstrap penguin

Humboldt penguin

Emperor penguin

Adelie penguin

Gentoo penguin

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 40 cm - 1.2 m

Avg. weight: 1.5 - 23 kg

Distribution: Southern hemisphere

Animal Characteristics - Sphenisciformes:

- Penguins are flightless aquatic birds with contrasting black and white plumage and wings that have evolved into flippers. They spend half their lives in the oceans and the other half on land.
- They swim in the open sea.
- ® Their neck is very flexible and can turn at any angle.
- Humboldt penguins, when moving at high speed, frequently leave the water in leaps that can carry them a metre or more through the air; during this time, they breathe.
- All penguins need a cold climate for their survival and are only found in the southern hemisphere with the exception of Galapagos penguins, which live north of the equator. These manage to survive in their Pacific habitats due to the cold weather, arising from the Humboldt currents.
- They are very sensitive to higher temperatures as these can be dangerous for them so they must lose any surplus heat.
- ®> Penguins breed in large colonies except for Fiordland penguins. These colonies are extremely dense.
- ® Within any colony there is a large repertoire of sound or vocal display and a high level of social interaction - swimming and feeding in large groups.
- ® They rely on each other for warmth in the coldest regions of the southern hemisphere.
- ® During violent winter storms, members of the colony gather for mutual protection from wind and cold, in tightly packed crowds called huddles.
- Huddling is done to prevent weight loss.
- Preening is another very important essential for survival. Amongst couples, preening is a sign of love and the more love the more preening.
- ® Penguins are monogamous, breeding for life in their colonies. Pairs separate after the breeding season and recouple for the next.
- ® They return to the previous year's nest to reunite with their mate and engage in visual and vocal displays.
- Emperor penguins manage to find their mate despite the absence of a nest, and within a very large colony.
- Penguins fight during the breeding season and once fights are over, they form couples and start making a nest.
- Some species make nests with stones.
- Emperor and king penguins do not make nests but incubate their eggs on their feet

holding one against a brood patch of bare skin.

- Penguins will defend their egg from attack but will not stand together against a common enemy.
- Stealing stones for nests as well as eggs or newly hatched chicks from other couples is a common feature of penguins.
- The male attempts to impress the female by presenting her with stones. The larger the stones the greater the chances of him succeeding in a coupling with her.
- Females, already coupled, will take advantage of this and pretend they are single in order to be courted and presented with stones, to improve their established nest. Single males are often fooled in this way.
- Crested penguins decorate the nest with soft material.
- Both birds will incubate the egg where the male and female take turns. Emperor penguins are an exception in that the females do not incubate at all.
- In all the penguins, females lay the egg while males incubate them and then the females return to relieve the mate. However, in emperor penguins, the females return only at the end of the incubation period and males incubate throughout the long harsh winter losing all their fat reserves during this period.
- The chicks have a distinct call, which helps the parents to locate them.
- In emperor penguins, adults who have lost their chick may behave in a jealous manner interfering with other parents and their chicks and causing chick mortality.
- Penguins sleep often and only for short naps.

Homeopathic Themes - Sphenisciformes:

- These patients love to play in water, with sliding and gliding movements. These could also be hot patients who prefer cold conditions.
- They are romantic individuals in search of a soulmate for a partner.
- They are physically affectionate, loving to huddle close.
- They are communicative, loud, sociable people who like being in groups.
- They show great affection for their family and the groups that they belong to. Yet the overdoing and indulgence is only expressed towards their children or any projects they undertake.
- They are the most dedicated, caring parents who will go to extremes for their children. The bond between parent and child is very strong.
- These are people who have tremendous endurance for working in difficult situations or conditions. They are drawn to take up daunting projects and challenges, which they can often appear to fulfill or resolve with ease. For example, they are capable of putting the physical body through pain to be able to complete targets or in order to provide for the family, especially their children.
- They can express jealousy and envy towards friends if they perceive that they have more than them, or if they feel deprived and unsuccessful in life. However, in successful individuals this may not become apparent.

defending or helping others or the group, however, they are very choosy and in such a situation their own family will always come first.

& They are possessive of their own things and secretive within the group even though they

know that they will need the group during difficult times.

- They have a strong urge to have children, almost an obsession to have children and to care for them.

Some Individual Sphenisciformes:

Chinstrap Penguin

Pygoscelis antarcticus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			6

- Their friendliness towards many others has a superficial quality when it comes to **Animal Characteristics - Chinstrap Penguin:**

» This penguin breeds in South Africa, New Zealand and Antarctica.

® They are not as violent as adelic penguins, nor as strong as emperor penguins.

Homeopathic Themes - Chinstrap Penguin:

Once you are in the group of penguins, you can understand the chinstrap penguin individual through the column 6. These individuals are enthusiastic to face challenges but they may give up in times of stress.

Humboldt Penguin

Spheniscus humboldti



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			7

Animal Characteristics - Humboldt Penguin:

® These penguins can tolerate relatively warmer temperatures than the other penguins

® They are good climbers.

® They can dive down to 150 m in water.

- They burrow their nests a few meters into the ground.

® They also have practice breeding sessions, where they make a nest and sit on it before laying eggs.

Homeopathic Themes - Humboldt Penguin:

- These individuals like to practice and plan well before doing a task.

® They may not be as hot as other penguin patients.

® They could like sports such as diving, trekking, and climbing.

Emperor Penguin

Aptenodytes forsteri



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			8

Animal Characteristics - Emperor Penguin:

® This is the penguin of Antarctica. It is the tallest and heaviest of all penguins.

® They breed during the Antarctic winter.

* They trek in their thousands for distances of up to 120 km looking for breeding grounds.

- They are strong birds that can defend themselves.

Homeopathic themes - Emperor Penguin:

® These individuals are extremely enduring and hardworking.

- They like to be in large social groups or connected to many people as they believe that working together helps them get things done faster and also conserves one person's energy.

» Though they may not openly show issues of territoriality or space, when it comes to their children, their projects - their babies in any form - they are very endearing and possessive.

® They can sustain tough conditions emotional and physical, when they want to achieve their targets.

Adelie Penguin

Pygoscelis adeliae



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			8 + 17

Animal Characteristics - Adelie Penguin:

® These are also Antarctic penguins that bear the same hardships as the emperor penguin. However, they are smaller in size.

® Scientists and researchers in the Antarctic have observed that these birds are selfish, self-absorbed and indomitable, even arrogant.

® Necrophilia, physical abuse of chicks and homosexual behaviour have also been observed in these birds.

Homeopathic Themes - Adelie Penguin:

® The basic column is 8, as they feel like they have a lot of hardships to endure.

® Along with general penguin themes, these individuals behave in a manner akin to that of Platina with a demeanour showing a lot of attitude and arrogance. This arrogance is the only column 10 like behaviour, otherwise the column in these individuals is 8.

- » They are also selfish when it comes to protecting themselves and their children.
- Their libido is very high. They may also be very open and accepting of varied sexual behaviours within themselves or their close ones.

Gentoo Penguin

Pygoscelis papua



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			11 + 17

Animal Characteristics - Gentoo Penguin:

- The most characteristic theme of this penguin is that infidelity is punished brutal by expulsion from the colony.
- It is peculiar that despite infidelity not being accepted, males will try to ask favo of females (already in a pair) by offering her a good stone.
- Both partners guard their nests and their stones fiercely.
- ® They are the fastest amongst all the penguins in water.

Homeopathic Themes - Gentoo Penguin:

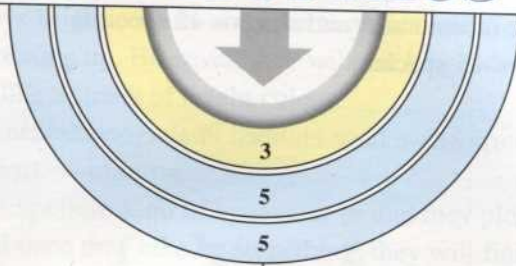
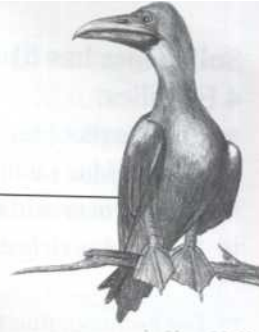
- These individuals are extremely possessive and guard their belongings and their relationships fiercely.
- They are unforgiving of anyone who might not reciprocate their feelings in the same manner.
- ® They can also be suspicious individuals.
- ® Fast in their activities.

Remedies of Sphenisciformes:

- 1) *Pygoscelis adeliae* (Pygo-a) - Adelie penguin
- 2) *Pygoscelis antarctica* (Pygo-an) - Chinstrap penguin
- 3) *Pygoscelis papua* (Pygo-p) - Gentoo penguin
- 4) *Spheniscus humboldti* (Sphen-h) - Humboldt penguin

Order

Suliformes



Sulidae

Anhingidae

Phalacrocoracidae

Fregatidae



Boobies and Gannets
Darters and Anhingas

Cormorants and Shaas
Frigates

Red-footed booby

Oriental darter

European shag

Magnificent frigatebird

Great cormorant

Anhinga

Blue-footed booby

Japanese cormorant

Cape gannet

Suliformes has 61 species approx, in 4 families.

4 Families:

- **Sulidae** (boobies and gannets - 10 species)
- **Anhingidae** (anhingas and darters - 4 species)
- **Phalacrocoracidae** (cormorants and shags - 42 species)
- **Fregatidae** (frigates - 5 species)

For homeopathic purpose we have clubbed Phalacrocoracidae and Anhingidae together.

Suliformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3
3	5	5		

Animal Characteristics - Suliformes:

- All these birds have a large wingspan and their wingspan/body ratio is high.
 - They are most often seen with their wings stretched out so that they can dry out.
 - They do not have the intense monogamous bonds observed in the Anseriformes, Procellariiformes or Charadriiformes.
 - Bright- coloured feet, gular sacs and black plumage are predominant features of this group.
 - They plunge dive into water from high places such as a cliff or directly from the air, when hunting for fish.
- Ⓜ Their dives can be very deep, ranging from 22 m to 45 m.
- Frigates and darters of the Suliformes are non-migratory though they (e.g. frigates) have the capacity to fly long distances.
- Ⓜ Cormorants can migrate over 600 km and more but are more coastal than pelagic (inhabiting the open sea).
- Boobies are Pacific birds that are strictly marine and come on land only to breed.
- » Though they have the capacity and strength to fly long distances, they do not necessarily migrate.
- Hence in all Suliformes you see the strength and capacity to fly and also to dive and plunge but not long migrations except for a few exceptions.
 - These birds are powerful fliers and prefer to be flying or aerial and come to the shore only when breeding.

Homeopathic Themes - Suliformes: • Individuals who are strong, determined and have the capacity to achieve what they want but may not necessarily choose to pursue anything to their full capacity. For example, although they clearly show bird features, they may not necessarily like travel. However, once they have become determined about something, and if

needed, they will go to lengths to achieve what they want. Though not enjoying travel, if need be, they can and will travel long distances.

- Individuals who need space around them, who love gestures of stretching or even emotionally or spiritually “love to spread their wings.”
- Individuals who love bright colours and love to attract attention - may even go

overboard when dressing up. However, they will not be gaudy and colourful all over. They simply like a streak of bright colour.

- A love of the colour black.
- ®> Love diving as a sport, swimming.
- May even have an impulsive kind of behaviour in that they plunge into things - like projects, events and once they take up something, they will finish the task well.
- They can work for long hours at a stretch on one project if they decide to take the plunge.
- They show remarkable strength and determination but they like goals to be short term and they can show this determination related to short term goals.
- Also they can either be strong and bully others if needed to get to their goals or protect themselves from bullies or protect their decisions, their view points.

Individual Families:

Suliformes - Sulidae

Boobies and Gannets

Boobies



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			4 - 5

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 81 - 90 cm

Avg. weight: 1.5 kg

Avg. wingspan: 1.5 m

Distribution: tropical and sub-tropical islands of the Pacific Ocean, coasts of Central and South America

Animal Characteristics - Boobies:

- These are moderate to large birds with feet that are webbed and brightly coloured blue or in some species, red or brown. The coloured feet figure in the process of attracting a mate. The deeper the colour, the healthier the bird.
- There is no sexual dimorphism.
- They plunge dive into the sea as do other Suliformes.
- They are gregarious and nest in colonies, yet they are territorial.

- They may be strong in their colony but in general, they are timid birds that lack an fear of humans. Hence, they can appear to be very tame. Early sailors even misjudged them as dumb and less intelligent due to their peaceful tame behaviour in the presence of humans.
- Both partners display their brightly-coloured feet during the breeding season.
- The blue colour is obtained from carotenoid pigment in the flesh they eat and hence the brighter the colour the more nourished is the boobie. The brightness of the feet reduces with age and therefore younger males are chosen by females.
- They make two or three nests on the island, and a few weeks before the eggs are laid, they will narrow down their choice to one site. The nests are close to each other as these birds breed in large colonies. Both parents excrete near the nest hence each nest is surrounded by excrement which probably helps in keeping that bit of territoriality and identity of the nest within the large crowded colony.

® The blue-footed booby is monogamous, although it has the potential to be bigamous.

The latter has been observed, and there are also known cases where two females and one male have shared a single nest.

- Both parents incubate using their feet. They share parental responsibility with the male providing food in the first part of their shared life together, and the female taking over and helping when demand increases.
- Asynchronous hatching occurs in boobies, therefore brood hierarchy, where the older sibling is dominant, and sibling rivalry between chicks, are prominent features of these birds.
- Parents will tend to feed the dominant chick more during food scarcity though initially they may try to compensate and help the weaker chick. But if scarcity increases, the 'survival of the fittest' prevails.
- These birds usually hunt in groups by diving into the sea together, but they then feed alone.
- Even after leaving the parents' nest, the young stay close to their parents' breeding site, this offers protection.
- Group strength and dependence on the group are both very important, yet there is tremendous rivalry and jealousy within the group.
- Attraction to bright colours is a feature.

Homeopathic Themes - Boobies:

- Individuals who are highly tolerant as well as friendly, hence give the impression of being simple and naive.
- They can exhibit strength through a preparedness to fight for their rights with peers, family members and known groups of people, but when they are in a new environment, at work, or around stronger individuals, they can appear meek and can be dominated.
- However, behind this friendly and simple exterior is a tough, strong person who knows what they want, and approaches things logically, practically and with

determination.

- * Though they are very sociable, helpful and friendly individuals, they won't allow themselves to be taken for granted. Due to their mild image, they are likely to encounter compromising situations where they have to stand up for themselves or defend their views.
- * Jealousy among siblings or rivals and yet needing the group, is an important theme here.
- * Individuals who may like colour and a bit of flash in their dress.

Gannets



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			5 + 16

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 90 - 110 cm

Avg. weight: 2.3 - 3 kg

Avg. wingspan: 2 m

Distribution: Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Northern Atlantic, United Kingdom

Animal Characteristics - Gannets:

- These birds are mainly found in the North Atlantic Ocean with their main nesting ground in the UK.
- Large coastal sea birds with yellow heads and black tipped wings. The northern gannet has a wingspan of 2 m (6.6 ft.).
- The wings look pointed at both ends when flying.
- They waddle on land but are expert fliers, alternating rapid wing beats with gliding.
- They dive into water, striking at 62 miles/hr. to plunge deeply in order to hunt for fish.
- They have a voracious appetite.
- They steal from other birds.
- * These birds are gregarious.
- They breed in colonies.
- They like to nest on offshore islands or cliffs and winters are spent deep at sea.
- They spend most of their time in water.
- They are monogamous and may mate for life.
- Incubation and brooding are done by both parents and the female lays one chalky blue egg.
- The chicks are altricial, featherless on hatching, then blue/black in colour with the plumage getting whiter with age. The young take 5 years to reach maturity.
- » Though this bird is gregarious, fights for nests or the nest site do occur.

- The Australasian gannet can only successfully incubate a single egg. Both sexes share the incubation duty, and later brood the chick on the top of their webbed feet.

Homeopathic Themes - Gannets:

- These individuals are friendly, sociable and love to be in company all the time.
- They may indulge in plunge diving or sports related to diving, speeds etc.
- » They are very true and faithful and desire the same from their partner.
- They are hot individuals and prefer windy, breezy cold weather.
- ® They may be persistent in their endeavours once they make a decision and plunge in.
- They can be bullish, determined but also aggressive once they have set their mind on something.

Suliformes - Phalacrocoracidae and Anhingidae

We are considering these in one group, homeopathically speaking, as they are very similar.



Anhingidae - Anhingas and Darters

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			6 + 16

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 80- 100 cm

Avg. weight: 1.04- 1.35 kg

Avg. wingspan: 120 cm

Distribution: Africa, Australia, India and Central and South America

Animal Characteristics - Anhingas and Darters:

- Birds with large bodies and large wings and black plumage.
- They like swimming low under water with their neck above the waterline. This gives them a snake-like appearance. Hence, they are also called snake birds or devil birds.
- They stalk and ambush their prey, which they stab, toss in the air, and then eat them headfirst.
- These birds breed in loose colonies with other birds such as herons and ibis.
- These birds are solitary out of the breeding season.
- » The anhinga is frequently seen soaring high in the sky overhead in regions of their inhabitation. It is a graceful flier and can travel long distances without flapping its wings, like the vultures.
- Anhingas attack actively when defending territory and can drive away predators, like eagles and cats, with their poking and darting. The combination of a long neck

and a pointed bill is why they are called darters.

- They do not have waterproof plumage like other Suliformes do and hence they stand with their wings spread out to dry after diving into the water when hunting. They even do so to dissipate heat.
- They are graceful and soar like other seabirds over long distances, however they are generally sedentary. A few species in cooler areas may migrate during winter.
- Both parents take care of their altricial chicks and hatching is asynchronous.
- They dive into water as a hunting mechanism and also to escape or in defense. This is seen, especially in chicks as well as adults, at times when they are flightless due to moulting.

Suliformes - Phalacrocoracidae Cormorants



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			7

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 45 to 100 cm

Avg. weight: 0.35 to 5 kg

Avg. wingspan: 1.1 to 1.6 m

Distribution: Found all over the world around coastal areas except the Central Pacific islands

Animal Characteristics - Cormorants:

- These birds are moderate to large in size with dark plumage, usually black, dark brown or deep blue and/or green metallic.
- They have a curved beak and a wingspan that is small for Suliformes, to make diving and swimming easier but it means that they must spend a lot more energy during flight flapping their wings.
- They are generally sedentary and do not migrate over long distances. However, they have been recorded flying non-stop for a stretch of 12 hours over the river Danube from Austria to Italy.
- They catch prey by diving as deep as 45 m. Feathers get wet during the dive as the outer plumage is not waterproof, which helps with the dive.
- They spend most of their time catching fish and then drying their plumage out in the sun after their dive. Some say that they do this for thermoregulation and digestion.
- They make their nest on the trees in water, which die later, due to excretal bird deposits. After that the birds nest on the ground.
- These birds are gregarious, and they breed in colonies.
- The males choose the nest site making their nests out of sticks and leaves, which the females complete later on.

® During the breeding season cormorants develop flashy colours on bare skin and on their crests.

• These freshwater birds are mostly seen around the shore.

» When swimming in water, they swim low with their neck protruding, which creates the impression of a reptile.

& Cormorants are supreme fishers, which can bring them into conflict with anglers (people who fish with a rod and line) as a result they were persecuted in the past.

® Breeding cormorants steal nest materials from their neighbours or from a nearby nest that has been left unguarded.

» In breeding colonies where the nests are built on the ground, young cormorants congregate in groups with other youngsters. They only return to their own nests to be fed.

Homeopathic Themes - Phalacrocoracidae and Anhingidae:

(Anhingas or Oriental darters and Cormorants)

® Darting, shooting pains.

® Sharp, stabbing pains.

® They are quite focused and keen individuals who, once they set their mind on a target or goal, will achieve it.

®> Their approach to things may also be very focused and quick almost darting or delving straight to the point.

® They may be people who plunge into a project to do it well and also ambitious as they love to 'spread their wings'.

®> Anhinga and darter individuals can be quite loud and strong when defending their view point.

Suliformes - Fregatidae Frigates



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			11 + 16

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 89 - 114 cm

Avg. weight: 1.1 - 1.6 kg

Avg. wingspan: 2.3 m

Distribution: Tropical and subtropical oceans

Animal Characteristics - Fregatidae:

» These large birds have a very large wingspan like the Procellariiformes. The largest wingspan is up to 2.5 m.

- They are found in tropical and temperate regions but never in polar regions.
- They are aerial birds that soar in the sky all the time, landing only during nesting and breeding. They can hardly walk or swim.
- They have predominantly black plumage, long deeply forked tails and long, hooked bills.
- » They have a piratical tendency. The latter plus their large size, dark profile and skillful flight, have all earned them the name “Man-o-War Birds” amongst early sailors.
- » They are monogamous for one season only.
- » Sexual dimorphism is evident. Females are larger than males, males have a brightly - coloured red gular sac which they inflate to attract a mate.
- Parental care is intensive. Females feed their chicks for a year, and pairs breed only once in a year. Chicks are altricial.
- » Incubation is done by both parents. A single egg is laid for each breeding season and the newly hatched chick is carefully guarded for 4-6 weeks. For the first 3 months both parents feed the chicks, then the male leaves and the female continues feeding for the rest of the year. Parental care is longest of any of the bird species.
- They breed in colonies of up to 5000 birds and reside in a small group of between 10 to 100 individuals within that colony.
- » They are adept at stealing food from other seabirds and are also considered to be kleptoparasites. They prey on, or snatch chicks and eggs of other seabirds such as boobies and sooty terns.
- They are known to harass other birds. Frigates will rob other seabirds such as boobies (particularly the red-footed booby), tropicbirds, shearwaters, petrels, terns, gulls and even ospreys of their catch, using their speed and maneuverability to outfly, as well as harass, their victims until they regurgitate their stomach contents. They may even harass their targets after they have taken their food. And they circle high over seabird colonies waiting for parent birds to return laden with food for their chicks.
- Sexual maturity is relatively late, arriving as late as 6 -10 years in these birds, (females 8/9 years., males 10/11 years.)
- With very few exceptions, these birds are sedentary and do not migrate any great distance, unlike other seabirds. However, the males are down on record as flying much further than the breeding colony.
- They can fly for a long time and are able to spend a night on the wing, as they are pelagic. They are also agile fliers (they can fly higher than 4,000 meters in freezing conditions).
- Great frigate birds are an exception and often undertake regular migrations of about 600 - 800 km, hence they have a great range of flight.
- Despite their extended range, these birds also exhibit philopatry, breeding in their natal colony even if they travel to other colonies.

Homeopathic Themes - Fregatidae:

- These individuals will be showy and attractive or people who like to dress up with flashy and attractive colours.
 - Individuals who are on the move to get their jobs done or generally because they love being on the move though they may not necessarily enjoy long distance travel.
 - They love to take up a task and do it thoroughly. Individuals who will care for others and their own children with great detail and painstakingly.
 - However, they may also know how to be in focus or get their share or fight for their rights.
- » Though hardworking, when the responsibility or task becomes too much, they can be nagging, dominating or aggressive with subordinates.
- Hence, they can exhibit an unscrupulous or ruthless side when their own survival is at stake, or when working towards a goal.
- ® Compared to other seabird individuals, here the need for a soulmate or desire for the ideal partner is not particularly strong.
- They tend to be individuals with delayed or retarded maturity, or adults who continue to be dependent emotionally on their parents for a very long time.
 - Hence once you come to seabird and then you see characteristics like a showy or attention-seeking individual, who will go to any lengths to complete their job or reach their target including the 'right' and 'wrong' ways to do it; individuals who are strong and aggressive and will go to any lengths to fight for their rights, think of frigates.

Remedies of Suliformes:

Phalacrocoracidae

- 1) *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Phala-c) - Great cormorant
- 2) *Phalacrocorax capillatus* (Phala-ca) - Japanese cormorant

Table of comparison of Suliformes.

Charac- teristics	Sulidae Booby, Gannet	Fregatidae Frigate	Phalacrocoracidae Cormorant	Anhingidae Darter and Anhinga	
Behaviour	Mild, friendly, tolerant, appear naive but logical and practical and determined behind this soft exterior.	Friendly sociable extremely faithful and emotionally attached to their partners.	Dominating, loud, like to attract attention. Will take up every task assigned to them with painstaking detail.	Once a decision made, they plunge in and delve straight into the subject or project. Ambitious in that they love to spread their wings. Keen and focused individuals who achieve targets once they have set their mind.	Once a decision is made, they will plunge in and delve straight into the subject or project. Ambitious in that they love to spread their wings. Keen and focused individuals who achieve targets once they have set their mind.
Specific Social Chara- cteristic	Jealousy among rivals may be an important theme here.	Stand up for themselves strongly and even get aggressive to the bargain.	They are friendlier and more tolerant than other three.	They can be loud when defending their view point.	
Appea- rance	Like a flash of bright color in everything they choose.	Love showy flashy bright colors in their attire, accessories.	There is not much connection to bright colours as in other two. Black is their preferred colour.	There is not much connection to bright colours as in other two. Black is their preferred colour.	

Gaviiformes

Gaviiformes has 5 species in 1 family.

Family - Gaviidae (loons)

Animal Characteristics - Gaviiformes:

® These are moderate-sized birds that need clear water to be able to see the fish to hunt.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			8 + 16

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 40 - 90 cm

Avg. weight: 1.6 - 8 kg

Distribution: North America and Eurasia

Order
Gaviiformes

3
5
5

Gaviidae

Source: HBW Alive by Marco Valentini

Loons
Common loon

- They are found in Alaska, Northern America and Europe in the summer and they migrate to the warmer climate of Mexico and other parts of the Pacific for the winter.
- They are duck-sized with long necks, webbed feet and sharp-pointed dagger bills.
- » They have grey, black and white plumage.
- Compared to grebes, loons are larger and always migrate.
- They have solid bones, which allows them to dive efficiently as they are less buoyant, yet they can fly well. But they need a long runway, with flapping of wings upwind across the water surface, to take off for flight. They are seen on larger bodies of water.
- They make nests using dead vegetation. One of the birds crawls on top of the mound they have made and shapes its interiors to the contours of its body.
- ® Nests are built close to the banks in quiet hidden spots.
- Their calls or vocalisations are loud and eerie to the human ear.
- Loons can make abrupt swift turns 180 degrees in a fraction of a second.
- Both birds incubate the eggs for 28 days.
- A new nest is made every season but at the same site or the old nest may be refurbished and used again.
- The male selects the nest site but both build the nest. This helps the male to be familiar with the site and hence more efficient when protecting the nest.
- Chicks stay with the parents for 2-3 months after which they can fly independently.
- Chicks are precocial and can swim and dive right away but will still prefer a piggy-back ride for the first couple of weeks, as it is safer and conserving of energy.
- They are fed for up to 6 weeks by the parents and by 12 weeks they can fly as well as gather their own food.
- The red-throated loon is the only bird of this group to nest in a colony.
- Loons do not inhabit the land except when resting, or if severely injured.
- Pairs mate for a single season only.
- Other non-breeding loons may try to look for spots or territories where chicks have been hatched as these territories appear promising. Hence, loons are protective of their chicks and territory.

Homeopathic Themes - Gaviiformes:

- These individuals are territorial and prefer solitude rather than company and social gatherings.
- They also need a lot of emotional and physical space.
- They may want to choose for themselves everything they need or desire and appear to be distinct and opinionated.
- They will defend their point of view strongly.
- They can be very quick in their movements when needed.
- They may be sturdy and strongly-built or may desire to be so.
- They love travel and to view new lands and experience new adventures.

® They may have a strong need to protect their opinion, their belongings, or their family and friends.

Remedies of Gaviiformes:

Gaviidae

1) *Gavia immer* (Gavi-i) - Common loon

Phaethontiformes has 3 species in 1 family.

Family: Phaethontidae (tropicbirds)

Phaethontiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	5			8 - 10

Size and distribution:

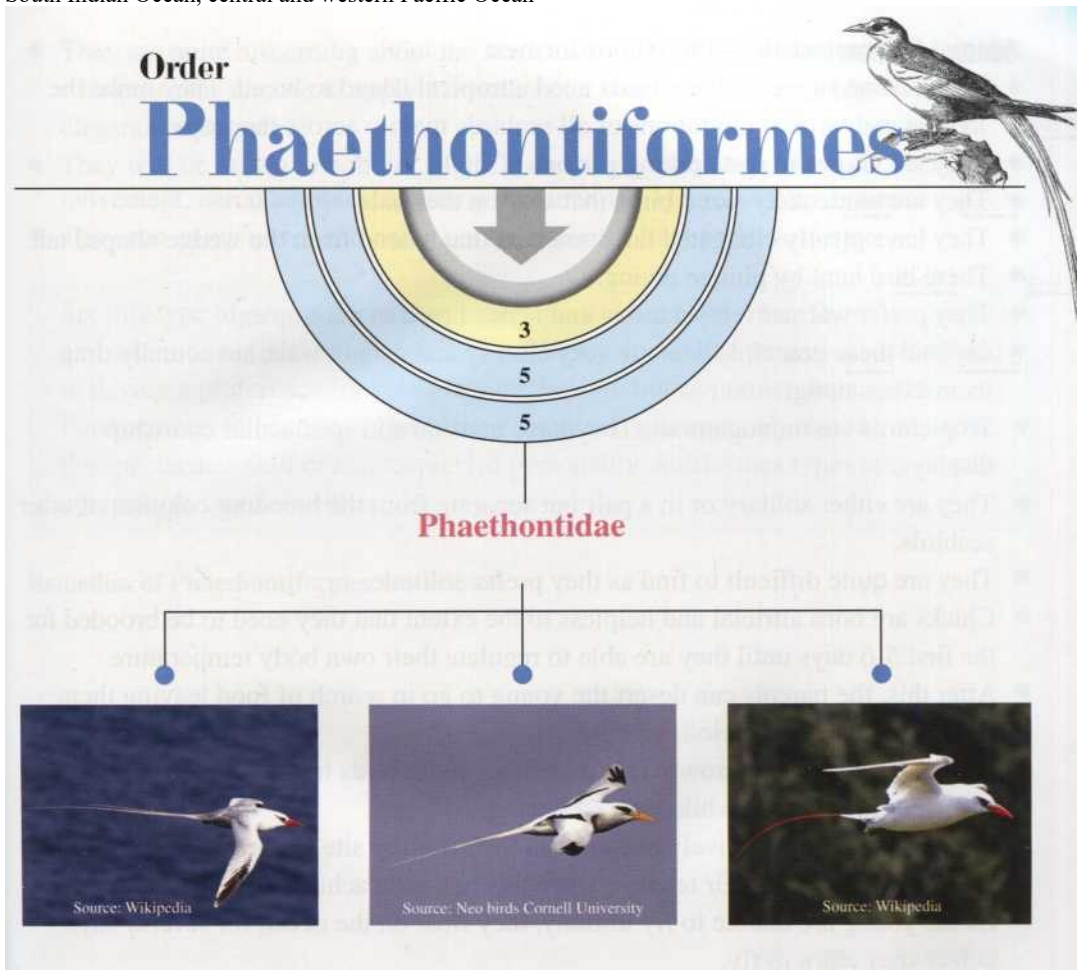
Avg. length: 76 - 102 cm

Avg. weight: 330 - 750 g

Avg. wingspan: 94 - 112 cm

Distribution: Tropical and Sub tropical parts of Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean sea.

South Indian Ocean, central and western Pacific Ocean



Red-billed tropicbird

Tropic birds

White-tailed tropicbird

Red-tailed tropicbird

Animal Characteristics - Phaethontiformes:

» As the name suggests, these birds need a tropical island to breed. They make the longest and farthest migrations of all seabirds mainly across the tropics.

- They are known to sustain long periods of flight.
- ® They are moderately-sized birds that soar on thermals.
- They have greatly elongated tail streamers that extend from the wedge-shaped tail.
- These birds hunt by plunge diving.
- They prefer warmer temperatures and hence breed in the tropics.
- On land these graceful fliers are very clumsy and cannot walk but actually drag themselves along.
- Tropicbirds are monogamous. They have unusual and spectacular courtship displays.
- They are either solitary or in a pair but separate from the breeding colonies of other seabirds.
- They are quite difficult to find as they prefer solitude.
- Chicks are born altricial and helpless to the extent that they need to be brooded for the first 5-6 days until they are able to regulate their own body temperature.
- After this, the parents can desert the young to go in search of food leaving them unattended for long periods of time.
- Chicks have a slower growth rate than other shore birds in order to accumulate sufficient fat deposits while they are young.
- They will fight aggressively to establish their nesting site but are subsequently more tolerant about their territory once this has been achieved.
- ® As the young are unable to fly initially, they float on the ocean for several days before they learn to fly.
- A breeding bird usually returns to its partner and nest location from the previous breeding cycle.
- The white-tailed tropicbird is largely solitary, but during the breeding season, these birds may form loose colonies or small groups.

Homeopathic Themes - Phaethontiformes:

- These individuals tend to be very solitary, preferring their own company or space, or just one other person that they are comfortable with. This may be their partner or an individual who is emotionally close to them.
- In their solitude they will be perfectly content to travel or read etc.
- ® They are not intolerant of others; they just prefer solitude.
- ® However, they may be very close to their partner.
- They can be quite tolerant and happy in company but will keep their distance.
- Chilly individuals who prefer the sun and heat.
- These people are tough and enduring to an extreme.
- They will persist with a task or a project for hours, days or months until they have completed it.

- They are quite discerning about the kinds of tasks they are willing to undertake but whatever they choose to apply themselves to, will be done with a high degree of elegance and grace.
- They will be drawn to hobbies such as: dancing, gymnastics, some form of body movement, aerial aerobics, anything that involves spectacular movements.
- They can enjoy travel and being on the move for long periods of time.

So, this type of person has strong similarities to the Suliformes (boobies, frigates and cormorants) individual, but Suliformes are social and gregarious as opposed to having a preference for solitude; and they are not as partner dependent.

Furthermore, Suliformes exhibit more show and glamour, which contrasts with the spectacular skill of this tropicbird personality. Suliformes types are not such compulsive travelers either.

Remedies of Phaethontiformes: Not available.

Quick Comparison Chart - Level 5 (Main bird families)

Family	Characteristics
Corvidae	Friendly and social, immense fear of being left out, dependent on the group. Use intelligence to survive.
Columbiformes	Practical individuals, homesickness, practical and frugal in their efforts, suppressed anger, high libido.
Cuculiformes	Smart and opportunistic individuals, can be either selfish or gain from mutual exchange or be street smart, brave and courageous.
Apodiformes	Individuals who are always on the move, productive, agile, acrobatic, frustrated without movement, need to be on the go, good balance.
Psittaciformes	Need friends, need a lot of attention, love to be the center of attention, love for approbation bright, cheerful, charming.
Phoenicopteriformes	Extremely social but cannot argue or confront at all, mild individuals, artistic, love for travel.
Podicipediformes	Flamingo like individuals who love ceremonies, rituals and also love dancing.
Gruiformes	Performers and enjoy performing or learning new things, love for dancing, dancing ameliorates, need space though very attached to soulmates.
Ciconiiformes	Patience, not necessarily strategy but patience, tolerance towards others, caring but practical.
Anseriformes	Need mentoring, loud and clear, need to help others or guide others or need to be guided.
Charadriiformes	They are chatty, friendly, quarrelsome, street smart, like to find an easy way, sometimes even short cuts. Some have a feeling of being harassed by smart or shrewd people while some are shrewd.

Pelecanidae (comes under Pelicaniformes) Suliformes like individuals but love to travel unlike Suliformes. Can feel suffocated even with clingy soulmate. Very social and loud yet private.

Ardeidae (comes under Pelicaniformes) Use strategy, patience, tolerance and calmness as the keys to survive.
They make the right moves.
Quick but patient.

Procellariiformes Work towards perfection and sophistication.
Rehearse well, plan well and are quite friendly but not as chatty and overtly friendly as Charadrii.

Sphenisciformes Always like to look for challenges and hard jobs.
Caring and parenting is very important to these individuals.

Sulifon
Gaviifc
Phaethi

I Families	Characteristics
Suliformes	Enthusiastic and go for what they want but their goals are short-term. Bullying may be a feature. They can be headstrong and get what they want.
Gaviiformes	Sturdy, strong, very opinionated individuals, need lot of emotional space.
Phaethontiformes	Solitary, silent but strong individuals, hardworking and enduring. Graceful movements may like dancing, gymnastics etc. Love for warmth.

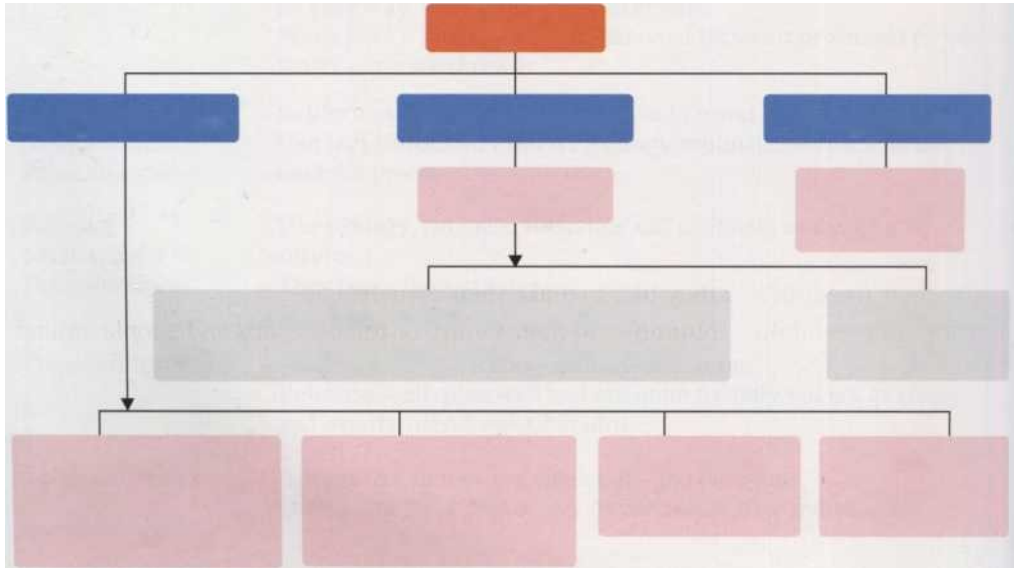
Birds of level 3/6L



The raptor group has

- **Accipitriformes** - includes eagles, ospreys, hawks, kites, harriers, buzzards, buteos, vultures and secretary birds
- **Falconiformes** - includes falcons, hobbies, kestrels and caracaras
- ® **Strigiformes** - includes owls

Falconiformes has the predominant level 5 while the Accipitriformes and Strigiformes have the predominant level 6L.



Raptors

Accipitriformes

Falconiformes

Strigiformes

Falconidae

Strigidae

Owls

Falconinae and Polyborinae

Falcons, Kestrels and Falconets Forest falcons

Caracarinae

Caracara

Accipitridae

Hawks, Eagles, Kites, Old world vultures

Cathartidae

New world vultures, Condors

Osprey

Pandionidae

Sagittariidae

Secretary bird

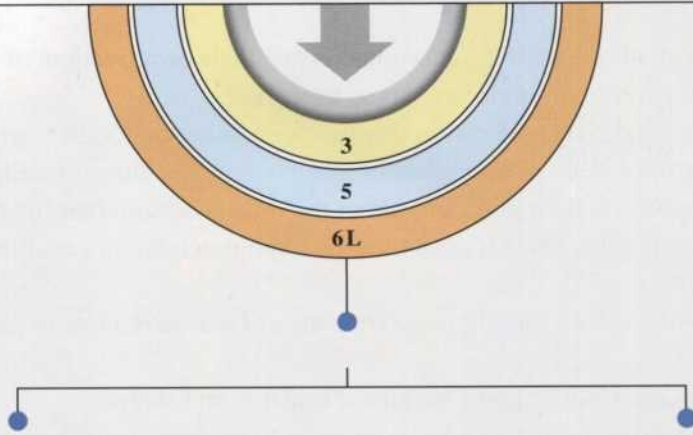
Common Raptor themes:

Before we describe all the raptors according to their zoological classification and their individual characteristics we have described the common homeopathic themes of all the raptor individuals below.

- These individuals desire to be autonomous and their own freedom of space, thought and expression is almost sacred to them.
- ® They need to make every decision themselves. Even little toddlers who are on these raptor remedies are unbelievably independent and almost headstrong about what they want and their decisions about the little things in their lives. Parents have actually narrated this behaviour of their children much to our satisfaction rather than shock.
- These individuals love their homes. They may like to have large or many homes, even.
- Their observation and sense of judgment is astute and sharp.
- » They can be quite competitive when it comes to performances or getting what they want.
- Though they share a very close bond with their partners, they also need space within this bond.
- Though social and also at high positions in various fields or good leaders they may not be very close and intimate with everyone except their own family or partner. They are clear at expressing what they want but they may not feel the need to express often.
- They prefer to be silent rather than being chatty like other bird individuals.
- Anger could be a strong feature but often they can control their anger except in Falconiformes individuals.
- » They like to work for and achieve social positions of respect, authority where they can help others and cannot be bossed over.
- » They have a good foresight.
- They are not overtly restless but they do prefer to have a productive day.
- ® They could spend time meditating, reading and hence they want calm and peace and space to do so.
- ® We like to call them -‘Leader sans ego’.
- The reason to prefer or work for high social positions is driven by the fact that they like their freedom and they like to make their own decisions.
- They are very highly committed to their family or relationships and people around them are well aware of their dependability.
- Eagle individuals ooze an aura of grandeur but do not give the impression of being authoritative or powerful.
- These individuals are also strongly bent towards spirituality and social service.
- You could say they are impressive but not overpowering.

Order

Falconiformes



Falconinae and Polyborinae Falcons, Kestrels, Falconets, Hobbies, Forest falcons
Falconidae

Caracarinae

Caracaras

Falconinae and Polyborinae

Collared falconet

Collared forest falcon

Lined forest falcon

Eurasian

hobby

Saker falcon

Gyr falcon

Peregrine falcon

Common kestrel

• **Caracarinae**



Mountain caracara

Falconiformes has 61 species approx, in 1 family.

Family: Falconidae

Subfamily: Falconinae and Polyborinae (falcons, kestrels, hobbies, falconets, forest falcon - 45 species approx.)

Subfamily: Caracarinae (caracaras - 16 species approx.)

Homeopathically we can divide them into two categories

The Falcon group (Falconinae and Polyborinae)

The Caracara group (Caracarinae)

Although the Falconiformes are birds of prey/raptors, they belong to a separate category from the Accipitriformes. They come under the clade Australaves and recent studies have shown that this group is genetically more related to the song-birds and the parrots.

These birds differ from the Accipitriformes in that they kill using their beaks and have a special tooth in their bill for this purpose. The Accipitriformes kill with their talons.

When we consider size, strength and diet, there are three basic groups of Falconiformes:

- * **The Kestrels** - The birds in this group are the smallest of the three. They only eat terrestrial invertebrates such as insects, and the smaller vertebrates of the rodents and reptiles.
- **The Hobbies** - These are bigger than the kestrels but smaller than falcons. They eat small song-birds and land animals such as rodents, insects and lizards.
- **The Falcons and Caracaras** - These are the largest and most powerful of the Falconiformes, but smaller than the Accipitriformes such as the eagles, vultures etc. They feed on large birds such as ducks, greater kestrels, doves, and waders as well as the smaller reptiles and foxes.

Falconiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	6L			

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 35 - 60 cm

Avg. wingspan: 74-120 cm

Avg. weight: 300 g - 1.5 kg

Distribution: all over world except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Falconiformes:

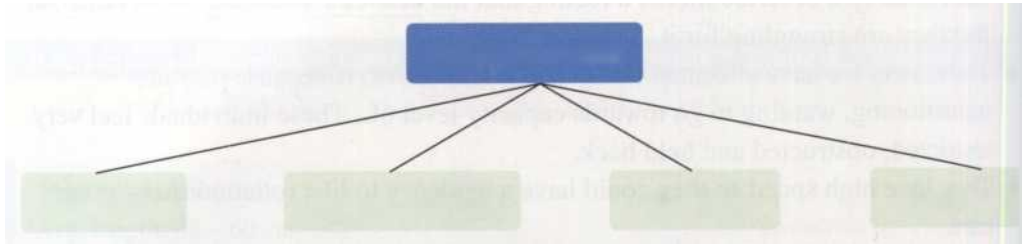
- ® These are small to moderate-sized birds starting with the smallest at only 35g (black-thighed falconet) in weight and the largest (the gyrfalcon) at 1.4 kg.
- » These birds have sharp beaks and talons like the Accipitriformes.
- Most of the Falconiformes are more solitary when hunting and while breeding.
- » They guard their territory in pairs. For migration, they gather in large flocks.
- ® While Falconiformes mainly comprise very fast predators, caracaras are more sedentary.
- ® Falconiformes do not build nests but use other birds' nests with the exception of the caracaras, which build their own nests and also exhibit alloparenting.
- Falconiformes are good parents, but only for a short time, after which the fledglings are on their own.
- ® In both, caracaras and falcons, females incubate their eggs alone.
- » These birds migrate from Eurasia (summer grounds) to Africa for the winter.
- » The amur falcon is a long distance migrator - from East Asia to South Africa.
- ® They use various strategies for hunting such as perching, hovering, circling etc. like Accipitriformes do. But they also have a peculiar hunting technique where they fly low and then, once they spot their prey, they rise high at speed, and come down even faster to strike. This striking speed is sufficient to stun and paralyze the prey on impact.
- During the hunt their eyes are focused on the prey while they re-adjust their flying position so that the prey appears almost motionless to them against the background. Their focus is so good that they can predict the prey's next move. This means they can surprise it with an attack in a minimum of time.
- They are generally silent except when breeding - their calls are sharp and shrill, and comparatively weak for a bird of this strength.

Homeopathic Themes - Falconiformes: • These patients can resemble Accipitriformes in that they desire autonomy and freedom. However, in this person there is a more restricted, reigned-in side arising

from their conflict or struggle to achieve such autonomy and freedom. The individual will describe this as a feeling that the desired freedom is out of reach, or that they are struggling for it.

- The reason we have allocated this group levels 3/5/6L is because they are transitioning, wanting to go towards capacity level 6L. These individuals feel very restricted, obstructed and held back.
- They love high speed so they could have a tendency to like roller coasters or fast cars.
- ® They can either express anger easily or feel angry within.
- They have great vision and foresight like Accipitriformes.
- These are very precise and focused individuals.
- They are more solitary than Accipitriformes types.
- They prefer doing 'their thing' alone rather than with a partner, friend or group. But socially, they may be quite friendly.
- They may have a tendency to quick, sharp sudden moves physically, as well as sudden changes in moods or to anger.
- Alternately, they may as children, have been victims of, or subjected to, such sudden changes of mood in a parent, or to be on the receiving end of this with a partner.
- They can have sharp, shooting, bursting, lightning-like pains.
- They can have pains or complaints that are so intense that they feel stunned or numbed.
- Their focus, alertness and propensity for a fast reflex action, keeps them on top of any situation and it can lead to others being caught off-guard by them. Alternately, they may feel caught off-guard themselves.
- They can take on challenges, or people, that are bigger and stronger than they are.
- ® They may feel that there is some power or potential within them that is waiting to burst out.
- They may use phrases like 'slicing' or 'cutting' through.
- Responsibility towards, and bonds with, their children are strong but short-lived. Hence, they do not indulge in providing for their children once they have become independent.
- These individuals are keen on, or finicky about, their home though having a space of their own is not very important.
- Their partner is important to them like it is for Accipitriformes.
- These individuals are not great talkers so they are generally silent, or at least not very loud, in a group.
- They like to travel and some could be avid travelers who love to travel either alone or with limited company.

Some Individual Falconiformes:



Falconiformes

Kestrels

Forest falcons

**Hobbies
Falcons**

Falconiformes - All Kestrels

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	6L			6

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 20 - 40 cm

Avg. wingspan: 50 - 82 cm

Avg. weight: 120 - 325 g

Distribution: Europe, Asia, Africa

Animal Characteristics - All Kestrels:

- Kestrels are small but bold.
- They have brown in their plumage. This is different from other falcons, which have grey or black.
- » They are also different from falcons in that, they do not catch prey in flight, but are masters of hovering above the ground (15 — 20 metres). They can even hover in still air, or indoors.
- » They catch small terrestrial prey such as rodents, lizards and large insects, swooping down on them from behind, or from above, using the element of surprise.
- Since their prey is small, they do not need to fly high.
- They are bold animals that live close to human habitations.
- They are similar to other falcons in that they do not build nests, preferring cavity nests or nests of birds such as the Corvids.
- They are generally territorial and solitary but some common kestrels can be more tolerant, nesting together in loose colonies.

Homeopathic Themes - All Kestrels:

- These individuals are similar to falcon but weaker in strength and capacity, with less speed or agility. In fact, they prefer to be patient before they react or take their turn.
- ® They are not as quick, smart, focused or sprightly as falcon.
- They are calm and relaxed but once they set a target, which is not a particularly ambitious one, they become focused and achieve it.
- However, they are bold in the sense that they can handle themselves well, be it in known company, unknown circumstances or situations where groups of people are strangers to them. Their sense is that they don't feel very capable, yet they can manage and find what they need.

® They are more sedentary and calm compared to falcon individuals who like to be fast and on the move.

» They prefer dark, cozy places into which they can withdraw.

® Conversely, they may suffer from claustrophobia.

Some Individual Kestrels:

Common Kestrel

Falco tinnunculus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	6L			6

Animal Characteristics - Common Kestrel:

Kestrels are generally solitary but the common kestrels may be seen in groups on a tree with nests and these groups are loosely bound.

Homeopathic Themes - Common Kestrel:

* Compared to other kestrel individuals, common kestrel type may be tolerant of others as well as more friendly.

Falconiformes - Forest Falcons



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	6L			7

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 35 - 50 cm

Avg. weight: 580 - 170 g

Avg. wingspan: 60 - 86 cm

Distribution: North, South and Central America

Animal Characteristics - Forest Falcons:

- Forest falcons were initially clubbed with Caracaras in one sub-order Polyborinae but the Caracaras have been moved to a new sub-order called Caracarinae.

e Homeopathically, we have clubbed the Falconinae and Polyborinae as one group and hence forest falcons come with the falcon group.

- * These birds have short wings for the thick forests, long tails for steering through the forest canopy and acute hearing to be able to hear and spot the prey.
- * Hunting techniques of the forest falcons are similar to goshawks but like falcons they are extremely agile and quick.
- » While falcons need open air, forest falcons are great hunters in thick canopies and obstacles like goshawks.
- * They are adaptable, flexible and can find or invent new paths or new ways of hunting.

Homeopathic Themes - Forest Falcons:

- » These individuals have similar features like the falcon individuals but they are less rigid and forceful or aggressive.
- ® They are rather tolerant of the situation or people around and will find ways or solutions in difficult, restraining, restricting situations.



Falconiformes - Hobbies

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	6L			9

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 29 - 36 cm

Avg. weight: 175 - 285 g

Avg. wingspan: 74 - 84 cm

Distribution: All over the world except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Hobbies:

- Hobbies are smaller falcons with narrow, pointed wings and a square tail.
- * The plumage is dark slate grey in both sexes. Juveniles, however, are more brown.
- They look elegant in flight with their narrow wings. They look like a sickle in flight.
- They are superb aerialists, being extremely agile. They need to be as their prey includes swallows and martins as well as other birds and large insects.
- They are swift, taking their prey by surprise as they emerge from behind. They prefer to catch prey midflight.
- » They will harass swallows while they are roosting.
- This is a bold bird, which was used in early falconry because it could be trained to hunt birds like larks, quails, and hoopoes.
- They are long distance migrants flying from Europe to Africa and southern Asia for the winter.

- When migrating they prefer to do so in small groups. Otherwise they are solitary nesters.
- Males perform spectacular aerial displays for their females passing food to them to exhibit their skill and their excellent agility. He feeds her while she incubates.
- They do not build nests. Corvids harass them and mob them since they steal or use old corvid nests.
- Pairs are solitary breeders and monogamous. They are silent birds that make sharp calls during breeding.

Homeopathic Themes - Hobbies:

- These individuals feel that although they are small they are smart and sharp.
- They are elegant and sleek in appearance, dress and mannerisms.
- » They are agile, fast, and nimble with a degree of impatience. They need activity so they love to do many things at a time, which they juggle well, finishing them speedily. Despite their patience being short-lived they are responsible, so they do not leave anything mid-task.
- They are always on the move and want to achieve things quickly.
- They take on bigger and ever more difficult challenges.
- They love to travel.
- They have great balance and so may also be good sportsmen, or dancers.
- Though they are so capable, they can be affected by the strength that a group can exert collectively because they have a feeling of being very small. Hence, if they are alone, or new in a group, or in a difficult situation and feel that others in the group are friendlier with each other, and/or have ganged up together, they may not show their real qualities, their anger or strength etc. Though they feel capable of handling any situation, they may become intimidated by the numbers in a group.

Falconiformes - Falcons



Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	6L			8

Animal Characteristics - Peregrine Falcon:

- Peregrinus in Latin means ‘foreign’, ‘coming from another country’. These birds are commonly referred to as duck hawks. They are the fastest flying animals on earth reaching speeds of 320 km/h.
- They inhabit mountains, river valleys and coastlines on all continents. Arctic inhabitants are the only migrants.
- Peregrine falcons have a wingspan between 2.5 and 4 ft. and a body length of

30-60 cm.

- ® There is not a great deal of sexual dimorphism other than females being 30% larger and heavier than males.
- ® They are extremely light birds, weighing between 300 g to 1.5 kg.
- » Wings are bluish-black and long-pointed in order to fly at speed.
- ®> Falcons, like parrots and doves, have a waxy flap of skin to protect the nares, which are yellow. Other birds of prey also possess this flap.
- e Like most birds, falcons have a nictitating membrane, which protects the eye from dust during fast dives. This also helps clear tears and debris.
- ® As the bird swoops down at speed, it hits the wing of its prey thus avoiding harm to itself from impact.
- ® A special bony tubercle on the nostrils prevents the possibility of damage to lungs arising from severe and quick changes in air pressure during a powerful dive.
- They hunt at dawn or dusk, and also at night during migration, or in cities.
- ® They need open spaces to hunt.
- ® When air diving, the bird has the appearance of a torpedo, with its wings folded back and feet tucked in, for minimum resistance.
- ®> The prey is initially stunned mid-air by the impact to its wing, and as it falls, the falcon will catch it in flight, if it is light. Any heavy prey drops to the ground where the bird will then consume it.
- ®> The peregrine falcon has also been observed catching land mammals by chasing them on the ground, and taking chicks of other birds like kittywakes (a type of gull).
- In a fight, or when hunting, or when chasing a bird, they never give up.
- ®> They mature sexually between 1-3 years and live up to 20 years easily. They are monogamous for life, re-uniting with their partner annually at the same nests.
- ®> Courtship involves steep dives, aerial acrobatics and precise spirals.
- ® The male can pass on prey, that he has caught mid-air, to the female, as she flies upside down to receive it from his talons.
- ®> During breeding, mating pairs may have nests, which are one km apart. Each pair is very territorial, defending their nests vigorously. They can make several nests on different sites and one pair can use one, or as many as seven different nests, during their life span of 16 years.
- The female will choose the nest site. She scrapes a hollow in loose sand or soil or dead vegetation, or on cliffs located under an overhang, and lays her eggs there.
- ®> The nest often faces south if on a cliff side.
- ®> Larger birds, such as bald and golden eagles, can prey upon them but they do defend themselves. There have been instances of a falcon killing a larger raptor. In one such incident, a peregrine parent killed a large snow owl, which had just preyed upon its newly-fledged baby peregrine.
- ® Both parents incubate the nest, the female at night and male during the day. Both parents will leave the nest to gather food and fly up to a range of 20 km to find prey.
- Fledglings can remain dependent on their parents for as long as 2 months even after leaving the nest.

Homeopathic Themes - Peregrine Falcon:

In addition to the common Falconiformes themes the following are important in the falcon individuals

- Speed or impatience is a strong theme in these individuals. They may like to do things immediately, some may like to drive in speed or on the other hand, some may feel very restricted and held back (the opposite of moving speedily).
- They can have violent anger or violent bursts of anger or suppressed anger.
- At work or in a job they may often feel like they are meeting with obstacles and resistance.
- Violent anger, pressure or resistance are words that do come up often their case. They love precision and like to be 'clear cut' in their movements or work etc.
- They can give a feeling or have a feeling that there is a lot of power or rage, or potential, waiting to burst out.
- They want to protect their thoughts and their status vehemently.
- They can take on bigger, stronger people or challenges.
- They are good communicators and have good harmony or synchronicity between the people they are very close to.
- They are Samarium-like individuals.
- They have a strong desire to make their own home and they enjoy the independence of their own space and home.
- They are fastidious and finicky about their space.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	6L			11

Saker Falcon

Falco cherrug

Animal Characteristics - Saker Falcon:

- This is the falcon of the desert and arid regions, stretching from Eastern Europe to Central Asia. They migrate as far as Southern Asia and Africa in the winter. For breeding they migrate to Germany.
- They exhibit a great variation in colour and pattern.
- They can build their own nest, or drive owners from an occupied nest. Their nests are made of sticks.
- Like the peregrine falcon, these birds are persistent and aggressive. They wait patiently when hunting, making sudden dives when needed.
- Sakers are not social and prefer a nest site far away from other breeding pairs. They drive other birds away from the nest area with a clear and loud call.



- However, at times when there is an abundance of food, they may nest closer than usual to others.
- ® The male makes a spectacular aerial display during breeding and both may bow to each other during such rituals. In fact, several communicative gestures between individuals involve bowing.
- ®> The male feeds the female during nesting. He is known to dangle food from his talons when searching for a mate, to advertise his capacity to provide.
- ® Mothers are quite sensitive and observant to the needs of their chicks making sure that chicks are fed in turn even though other chicks may also be calling for more.
- ®> At times of food scarcity, the young may steal food from siblings, or parents. They may even eat a dead sibling.

Homeopathic Themes - Saker Falcon:

- ® These individuals are quite strong and aggressive but also very patient, making their move only after having first assessed the situation.
- ®> They can be friendly when secure but during scarcity or insecurity of any kind, or in a conflict or a difficult situation, they can behave selfishly and insecurely. They will fight for their own interests with vehemence. They may even become opportunistic in such situations.
- ® Their understanding of hierarchy leads them to be quite submissive and polite towards authority.
- ® They are very responsible with their children or when taking on a project.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	6L			12

Animal Characteristics - Gyr Falcon:

- ® The name means country dweller. This is the largest of the falcons. It is brown, blackish or grey in colour. It is found in colder, northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America and breeds specifically in the Arctic tundra.
- ® The largest of these birds are as big as the buteos and can be even heavier. Females can weigh up to 2 kg and males up to 1.5 kg.
- ®> Females can be as long 60 cm (2 feet) and the maximum wingspan in a large female can be up to 120 cm (4 feet).
- The breeding pair does not build its own nest but uses the nests of other birds, such as a golden eagle's or common raven's.
- ® They have a clutch of 2 - 4 eggs. The incubation period is 10 - 15 days and chicks leave the nest at 2 months, becoming totally independent at 3 - 4 months. However, they may continue to associate with siblings.

Gyr Falcon

Falco rusticolus



- The parents aggressively defend the nest and chicks from common ravens.
- ® Though it is an efficient hunter, it can die of poisoning from eating infected carrion, indicating that it is somewhat opportunistic when seeing easy prey.
- Mature birds prefer to remain in the north but the younger non-breeding birds may reach as far as the south of the Baltic Sea. Hence this bird prefers temperate and arctic regions.
- ® They feed on land mammals such as rodents. Hence, they fly in the open closer to the ground and sometimes rise to swoop steeply down on them. They may also catch smaller birds.
- ® These birds are silent, sedentary and solitary. They only vocalise around the nest.
- ® Their lifespan is approximately 20 years.

Homeopathic Themes - Gyr Falcon:

- ® These are very hot patients that need cold temperatures.
- Compared to peregrine falcon, gyr falcon individuals are lazier and more opportunistic so they do not appear to be as hard-working, focused or tenacious.
- ® Their opportunism involves a tendency to work as little as possible for the most credit.
- They are quite strong and aggressive when it comes to disputes, defending their position, or ‘fighting’ with rivals at work etc.
- » They are not very doting parents, only taking responsibility for their children for a relatively short time.
- These individuals may have good, long lasting bonds with their siblings.



Falconiformes - Caracaras

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	5	6L			12 + 17

Size and distribution:
 Avg. length: 40 - 60 cm
 Avg. wingspan: 1.2 - 1.3 m
 Avg. weight: 1 - 1.3 kg
 Distribution: North and Central America

Animal Characteristics - Caracaras:

- These are New World birds, found throughout the American continents.
- They have long legs but, compared to other falcons, they are smaller in size.
- They have blue bills, yellow legs, red facial skin, black crest and dull brown-black plumage with white and black-banded tails.
- ® They are slow when compared to the Falconiformes.

- ® They are gregarious and aggressive with a dominant nature.
- ® Despite their small size, they dominate vultures when feeding.
- ® They are opportunistic feeders, rather than active hunters.
- » Their diet consists of small mammal eggs, fish, lizards, and small birds. They eat carrion as well as living prey.
- When hunting a large animal, they do so in pairs.
- Caracaras will command a large territory and both partners maintain it together once they have mated.
- » Bonds between adult caracaras are strong.
- ® Unlike other Falconiformes, they build their own nests, which are bulky. The family stays together for three months.
- ® These are amongst some of the most aggressive of the raptors, but, they can be bullied by coyotes, bald eagles, ravens and magpies.

Homeopathic Themes - Caracaras:

- Among Falconiformes individuals, these are the slow ones who will take it easy when it comes to work.
- ® They need to be in a group the whole time though they can be silent in that context.
- ® They maintain strongly-bonded relationships with partners, friends, family and especially children.
- They firmly support their partners and expect support in return at times of conflict.
- ® They are likely to have a large home that is very important to them.
- ® Like other Falconiformes individuals they need space and a lot of it.
- » They may not be as focused and hard-working as other Falconiformes types but they use opportunism and street-smart behaviour to get what they want.
- » They are dominant people who will always get what they want even though there are other stronger individuals in the group.
- ® When they want something, they will get it by being dominant or through a show of strength involving aggression and anger.

Remedies of Falconiformes:

Falconidae

- 1) Falco cherrug (Falco-c) - Saker falcon
- 2) Falco peregrinus (Falco-p) - Peregrine falcon
- 3) Falco rusticolus (Falco-r) - Gyr falcon
- 4) Falco tinnunculus (Falco-t) - Common kestrel
- 5) Falco subbuteo (Falco-s) - Eurasian hobby

il birds. They eat tain it together

e bulky. The ut, they can be will take it easy
lent in that context.
ids, family and
it times of conflict.
;m.
if it
ormes types but
y want.
:ven though there
>r through a show

Order

Strigiformes



Strigidae

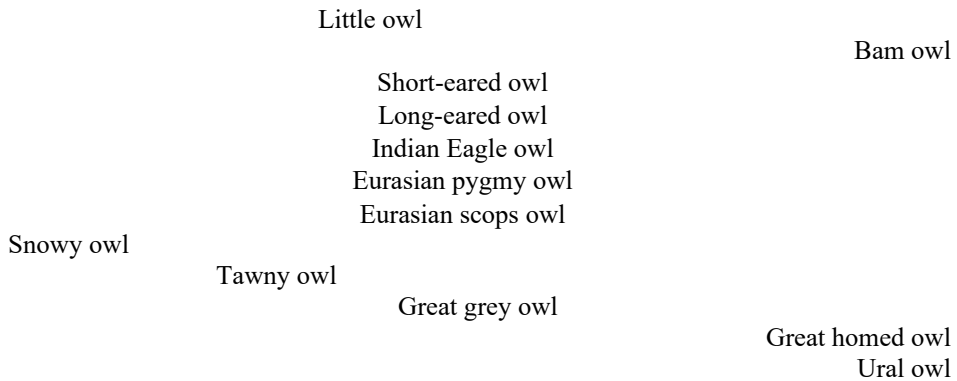


Tytonidae



Strigidae





Strigiformes has 225 species approx, in 2 families.

2 Families:

» **Strigidae** (true owls)

® **Tytonidae** (bam owls)

This is the order of the owls, the nocturnal raptors. We have grouped them in the larger Homeopathic Raptor category along with the Accipitriformes and Falconiformes. The other raptors are diurnal and this is the main difference.

These birds are characterised by an upright stance, broad head, binocular vision and binaural (asymmetrical) hearing, sharp talons and feathers adapted for an extremely silent flight in the night. There are about 200 species of owl.

Strigiformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L	4		
3	6L	6L			

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 13.5 - 72 cm

Avg. weight: 31 g - 4 kg

Avg. wingspan: 27- 153 cm

Distribution: they are found worldwide

Animal Characteristics - Strigiformes:

» Owls range from small sparrow-sized to eagle-sized. The Eurasian eagle owl (Bubo Bubo) and Blakiston’s fish owl are the largest (71 cm) while the smallest is the elf-owl (13.5 cm).

® The wingspan of the eagle owl is about 131-188 cm, which is about 4 ft. 4 in.

• Owls have a characteristic facial disk, which is circular among Strigid owls and heart-shaped in Tytonid owls.

* The feathers of this facial disc can be adjusted to focus sounds from varying distances onto the owl’s ears. These ear cavities are asymmetrically placed and this asymmetry allows exact determination of location of prey especially because owls hunt at night and hardly use vision for hunting. Due to this binaural hearing they can even hunt rodents running underground as in the case of snow owls.

® Owls have forward-facing eyes and binocular vision just like humans. This allows for better depth perception during crepuscular or night hunting.

* They also have large eyes, which are fixed in sockets, hence owls need to rotate their

head for a complete view of their surroundings.

- ® The eyes are tubular in shape each with a relatively large cornea for gathering light. The retina is specialized for dim-light and for this reason has a greater proportion of rod cells to cone cells.
- » It is a myth that owls are blinded by daylight. In fact, their pupils can be greatly, and independently, reduced to protect the rod cells so owls can see well even in daylight. However, they are unable to see things clearly within a few centimetres of their eyes. For this reason, owls possess filoplumes - hair-like feathers on their beak and feet, which facilitate them to feel their prey at short distances.
- * The facial ruff and the disk are larger in the highly nocturnal species and species found in snowy regions for better location of prey and all owls hear low frequencies much better than other birds and their hearing across a range of frequencies is much better than all birds.
- ® Sound and hearing are much more important than vision to the owl for hunting. Hence communication through sounds is an important theme.
- * Owls are well-known for their ability to rotate their heads by 270 degrees due to 14 vertebrae and a special blood-pooling system that collects blood to power the brain and eyes, when the movement of the neck completely cuts off circulation to the brain.
- * Owls possess a nictitating membrane, or 'a third eyelid', which is common in many other birds.
- Just like other raptors, owls possess large talons and their crushing power varies depending on the species. One large owl, the great-horned owl, exerts a pressure of 130 N (Newton) through its talons.
- The toes of Tytonid owls are of equal length while for Strigid owls the inner toe is smaller than the rest.
- The beak is short and downward facing and hooked at the tip. It is razor sharp for cutting and tearing prey.
- ♀ Females are larger than males, as is the case in all raptors. Owl plumage is cryptic but in some species, ear tufts and face-masks can be brightly coloured.
- Their cryptic coloration makes it difficult to spot them. This is necessary as they need to blend with the environment to make them invisible from prey, as well as to protect them from other predators when they are resting during the day. The ability of owls to sit still adds to the camouflage as they can blend with the bark of trees appearing to be part of the bark itself.
- Owls are mobbed, harassed or troubled by other birds more than diurnal raptors like hawks, buzzards, eagles etc. This is because owls generally appear tame, quiet and defenceless with their attitude of camouflage and their nature to hide and blend rather than to respond aggressively.
- Rather than fighting back, when mobbed owls freeze or become motionless and avoid any further attention or confrontation.
- The ear tufts work as behavioural signaling devices as they stand up when the owl is frightened or alert.

- » Owls have feathers down to their talons keeping them warm and protected. Owl feathers are specialized for silent flight. In a regular bird-feather, the air hitting the wings will cause turbulence. Owl feathers on the wing surface have an additional velvety structure of hair-like fimbriae, which cause any turbulence to be broken up, muffling the sound of the air hitting the feathers. This silent flight technique is unique to owls amongst all the birds. However, this adaptation for silent flight renders the wings vulnerable to drenching as they are not waterproof and hence it is difficult for owls to hunt in wet weather.
- © Owls also have a large wingspan to body ratio and the airfoil (cross-sectional area of the wing) is more curved as compared to hawks and hence they can cover long distance with a slower wing beat meaning that the owl flight is slower than that of a hawk.
 - © Owls make several different sounds to communicate with each other and males are noisier than females. The auditory faculty is most important for owls as they rely on sounds for communication, hunting and mating.
 - © Owls are essentially carnivorous and their main diet consists of various invertebrates as well as rodents, and fish.
 - © Hunting is done from a perch, which only requires short bursts of flight rather than soaring or extensive flying.
 - © Prey is swallowed whole, including fur, bones and feathers, which are eventually excreted by regurgitation in the form of pellets.
 - © Several owl species cache food, storing it to eat later. These intelligent birds may thaw out prey if it is frozen in a cold climate, by sitting on it.
 - © Owls play a waiting game when hunting. They sit perched and listen and then swoop down on prey while swinging their legs forward to catch them with spread talons.
 - © Most burst down on prey from a perch; elf owls hover over flowers to scare insects into flight then catching them; barn owls fly over grassland and drop to the ground to catch rodents, while bay owls wait outside caves to catch bats as they leave the cave.
 - © Owls will fight for their territory. The frequency of these fights increases during the mating season or when food is scarce.
 - © Since these birds are mainly sedentary, they will occupy a territory year-round and pairs are likely to remain together even outside the breeding season. But mostly, they hunt and roost alone.
 - © There are a few exceptions like the short-eared and long eared owls, which are migratory, and some owls shift habitat seasonally. A few species are nomadic within a certain region.
 - © Owls have a defensive behaviour, which can be misleading, as it gives the impression that they are tame. It can seem as if they are allowing humans to approach them, when in reality they are remaining still to avoid being detected.
 - © Owls are feared by several birds, and driven away or mobbed by several species,

including small Passerines.

- Owls are generally monogamous but there are a few exceptions in which females will mate with different partners in different seasons. Female burrowing owls will travel every season to find a new mate while the males will remain in their territory.
- » Bonding between mates commences by the birds preening each other's feathers. The male will use vocalisations to attract a female and then offer her food as a gift. The little owl species is very tactile so they share body contact while sleeping or roosting, which is unusual for birds.
- During the breeding season pairs are very territorial and fight for nesting sites.
- Owls breed once a year. They do not build their own nests but occupy the nests of crows, smaller birds (wood peckers), or other raptors, They will also use tree holes, caves, badger or ground squirrel burrows (burrowing owl).
- Females neither gather nesting material nor line nests, so eggs are laid on the bare nest ground or in the cavity, except in the case of open nests where they may use soft material for lining.
- Eggs are white, spherical in shape, and up to a dozen in number, with 3-4 being common.
- While the female incubates, the male hunts to provide food for the female and the nesting young.
- In the colder regions, snowy owls, and several other species, start breeding before the spring, hence as they are incubating eggs in winter, covering them with snow serves as camouflage as well as protection for both female and eggs.
- As with other raptors, the female starts incubating eggs as they are laid, causing hatchlings to slightly differ in age and size from each other. Often, larger hatchlings will grab more food and survive better than the smaller, weaker younger ones.
- Owls are smart survivors so their population densities are even greater than those of hawks. These birds also survive in human environment due to their nocturnal habits as well as their silent, inconspicuous behaviour.
- Owls are considered to be wise in some cultures, especially Greek, while in some cultures they are symbols of trickery and evil. Their nocturnal habits, their large eyes and their spooky sounding calls have made humans look at them skeptically and associate them with demons, death and bad omens.

Homeopathic Themes - Strigiformes: • Owl individuals are similar to other raptors but there are some special features, which set them apart. The first is the hidden or subtle nature of the people needing these remedies. Like the bird itself, these people are quiet and not very vocal or obvious about their power and talent. They like to tone down the aggressive or ambitious nature that is within them. Their moves may be subtle and their agenda hidden. This can look a bit like a reptile picture but the difference is that owl individuals are not scheming and manipulative, just strategic and silent. Other

issues that set them apart from snake types are strong themes of home, children, responsibilities and productivity.

- ® What sets the owl individuals apart from the other similar raptor individuals like hawks, especially, is this silent and low-profile attitude. In a way, they appear like they are withdrawing or protecting themselves from any attention, confrontation or harm.
- ® Hence, though they have the predominant level 6L, they may give a faint impression of streak 4, sporadically.
- ® Also, owl individuals are slower in speed than hawk and other raptor individuals. While all other raptor individuals may like speed or may be fast in pace themselves, owl individuals believe in calmness and a slow pace which may again attract less attention and get things done without much drama.
- ® Owl individuals are always well-organised, purposeful, with calculation in their moves and actions. They prefer calm and composure with a minimum of drama in their moods, emotions or behaviour. Yet, though they are calm externally, their minds may be working continuously. In various situations they will be the ones behind the scenes, planning, strategizing, directing, and manoeuvring things. Not that they have any secret motives, rather they are genuinely wise people making a big change, or influencing the bigger picture, from a background position.
- » Often they choose a job where their actions can influence, help or affect a large number of people, but does not require leading from the front. We had the case of a woman who seemed to keep her whole household calm, and ensured the chemistry of relationships remained in harmony. Yet she would do it quietly without letting the rest of the family become aware that she was responsible for this. The family respected her, coming to her with all their problems yet never feeling her to be interfering or imposing. Rather they felt that her advice was empowering and subtle, and that she gave everyone the freedom to make their own decisions.
- ® In owl patients, I have often seen strategy, sharpness, intelligence, diplomacy, and wisdom, all in one. It is this silence, strategic planning, observation, and farsightedness that gives the owl individual an image of wisdom.
- ® Night aggravation is another important theme seen in the owl picture.
- ® Their power is silent and subtle. They are extremely quiet, just like the owl's predatory attacks are in nature. They have a good sense of logic, even in their hobbies or interests we see an attraction for numbers and calculations.
- ® In a group, they are always the quiet one who blends in, rather than the predominant talkative one. You will hardly ever see an owl individual take the limelight. Because of their silent nature they can feel that people can take them for granted or consider them to be weak. However, they are also tolerant so they will not react or respond aggressively, immediately. Sometimes they can feel neglected or considered to be weird or eerie in any group.
- They can be attracted to the occult or past-life regression and various other mystical things.

- They are reserved people, who are secretive and spend a lot of time alone, or just with their partners and children.
- » They can be very physically expressive with love and support towards their partners.
- They are extremely responsible, loving and caring parents and will support, advise, and nurture their children, or people dependent on them, over a long period of time.
- » They are also very protective parents.
- Being well-organised and possessing good foresight, they are good at saving, or generally making provisions for the future.
- Though silent and tolerant, there is a limit to this behaviour. When they feel threatened or insecure they can reveal an aggressive and strong side to them.
- 9 Physically they may have problems with the neck, or spondylitis.
- 9 They may be good at sensing or hearing things. They may also like music much more than other raptor individuals. Or one could see aggravation or amelioration from music.
- ® They may like dark, closed and cosy places.
- While other raptor types are attached to their homes, or need to have their own home, owl individuals do not share these desires.
- ® However, they are quite attached to their surroundings and like to stay put, rather than move to new or different places.
- They may be lazy during the day and prefer to be active or productive in the evening and at night.

There are two major families - Strigidae and Tytonidae:

Strigidae - These are some of the largest owls in the group. They have circular facial discs and eyes that are yellow or orange giving them a very scary or eerie appearance. These owls are strong yet silent and aggressive only when necessary.

Tytonidae - The heart shaped facial disc of these owls gives them a comical or friendly expression. However though smaller than the Strigidae, this group will make a threat display when approached by strangers, predators or other birds.

Homeopathically this is how we have differentiated the two groups:

- Strigidae individuals are calmer, quieter and not as expressive with their irritation or anger unless needed, but they are quite strong and aggressive when they need to be. Tytonidae individuals on the other hand appear friendly and are weaker, but will express their irritation or anger immediately and not hold it in calmly, like Strigidae individuals.

Some Individual Owls - Tytonidae:

Barn Owl

Tyto alba



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L	4		4

Animal Characteristics - Barn Owl:

- ® The barn owl is one of the most common and widely-distributed species of owl. It is fairly large measuring 25 - 45 cm (9.8-18 in) in overall length, with a wingspan of 75 - 110 cm. Females weigh about half a kilogram and are heavier and larger than the males.
- ® They are also known as monkey-faced owls because of their appearance.
- ® It is nocturnal as well as crepuscular. It hunts from a perch, by flying low over the ground, or hovering over the area where there is maximum prey density.
- ® It has a ravenous appetite; a nesting pair along with their young can consume more than 1,000 rodents per year. This bird has a high metabolic rate compared to other owls and hence requires more food.
- Nests are usually situated at a height of 20 m or more in tree cavities, tree hollows, or cavities in buildings and caves.
- ® A clutch consists of 3 - 6 eggs, which are incubated by the female alone, whereas the male performs the duty of providing food for the female and chicks. Chicks are dependent on parents for 35 - 40 further days even after fledging.
- » Sexual maturity is attained at the age of 10 - 12 months and they only manage to breed once in their lifetime.
- ® Survival rates are low, where most young owls fall prey to predators or accidents and the remainder only survive 10-12 years in the wild.

Homeopathic Themes - Barn Owl:

As well as the general owl themes, you will also see the following:

- ® These individuals are friendly or at least appear quite friendly.
- ® They have a voracious appetite.
- ® They can be easily threatened, intimidated by people in authority or people stronger than them at work or at home and though they may initially give a warning, they cave in or feel victimized easily.

Some Individual Owls - Strigidae:

Little Owl

Athene noctua



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L	4		7 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Little Owl:

- * The little owl, as its name indicates, measures only 22 cm in length, and has a wingspan of 56 cm with a weight of approximately 180 gm.
- ® Their body is plump and compact with a short tail. The facial disc is flattened above the eyes giving this bird a frowning expression. Their plumage is greyish-brown and is spotted, streaked and barred with white. Both their iris and bill are coloured a bright yellow and their eyelids are dark.
- ® They are found in the temperate and warm parts of Europe, Asia east to Korea, and in North Africa. This owl is adapted to dry climates. It is found at elevations ranging from sea level to 2600 m.
- 9> It is a sedentary species found in a wide range of habitats in open countryside.
- » They have excellent eyesight, as their retinal cells are similar to those of diurnal raptors, unlike other owls. But in the day their visual acuity is not as good as that of diurnal raptors.
- * These birds are monogamous, though there is a tendency towards extra pair copulation when owl densities are high and food is plentiful.
- ® Courtship begins with the male defending its territory using calls. This is followed by pair calling and duetting.
- ® Calling is also used to warn of danger. When other little owls hear a defense call, they will hide.
- * These birds nest in the cavities of trees, rocks and man-made structures. They will also use nests and burrows made by other animals.
- ® They are crepuscular, partly diurnal and are seen perching boldly during the day.
- ® They hunt from a perch, swooping down to grab the prey when detected. They have been seen running actively to capture prey on foot.
- * A couple can separate as the aggression between partners can increase after the young have fledged. To reduce this aggression they may scratch or preen each other and even copulate outside the breeding season.
- ® These owls are seen sleeping close together with their bodies touching. They are often seen preening each other. Mutual preening has been observed between mates and even siblings that have fledged the nest.
- ® The female lays a clutch of 4 eggs and incubates it while the male brings food for her and the newly-hatched young. As the chicks grow, both parents hunt and bring them food. Chicks leave the nest at about seven weeks. This owl is known to lay a replacement clutch just in case the first brood is lost.

- ® The young fledge at 28 - 35 days but are still dependent for food and protection for another month.
- ® Little owls are territorial, aggressively defending their territory against any strange male as opposed to a neighboring male. They have the ability to recognize familiar birds by voice.
 - » They show site fidelity and will occupy the same territory throughout their lifetime, however territorial boundaries are flexible. The average distance between little owl nests is 560 m.
 - » The young seldom travel more than about 20 km away from their natal site after leaving their parent's territory.
- ® While living close to human habitations, little owls may grow used to humans and will remain on their perch even while people are around. This shows that they do not hide from humans and have become brave and used to humans. However, they will still be silent and will not unnecessarily attract attention towards themselves which is a typical owl behaviour .
- & This owl has been seen flying at heights of 20 to 30 m and even higher, but they usually fly close to the ground.
 - While sleeping the bird will hide all its feathers in a way that makes it blend completely with its surroundings. The V-shaped marking on the back of the head mimics eyes providing protection in the sense that any predator will have the impression that the bird is watching.
 - Little owls living within the territories of barn owls will prefer to be hidden and silent.
 - Their diet consists of mammals, birds and insects. They are also known to take plant materials such as grasses, fruits, berries and maize. Like other owls, these birds cache surplus food in holes or other hiding places. Some caches contain as many as 30 items for later consumption.
 - In Greek mythology, the little owl is linked to Pallas Athene, the goddess of wisdom.

Homeopathic Themes - Little Owl:

- » These individuals have the feeling of being small and silent and are therefore very tactical in their approach to situations of conflict.
- Though they have strong views and opinions, they will judge any situation and then make their moves accordingly.
- ® They need to keep themselves well-provided for every situation and engage in planning, studying future prospects, and thinking of the future to a large extent.
- * Where they feel on a par amongst peers or family members, their aggression and strength may be clearly visible.
- ® Their liking and need for physical contact is high. They can be most physically expressive with their partners as well as using physical contact to calm down a situation.
- ® Physically, dryness or dry weather may aggravate or ameliorate them.

Eurasian Scops Owl

Otus scops

Animal Characteristics - Eurasian Scops Owl:

- The Eurasian scops owl is small with length that varies from 19-21 cm and with a wingspan of 47 - 54 cm. Their average body mass is about 100 gm.
- They have heavily streaked cryptic plumage, which helps them in camouflage and makes them invisible when roosting on a tree branch.
They have ear tufts on the head and when threatened the owl will sit motionless, slim its feathers and raise the tufts, blending well with its surroundings.
- The bird is migratory with a strong and direct flight. They migrate in small groups.
- They breed in Southern Europe and Western and Central Asia and they travel to Sub-Saharan African and Southern Europe for the winter.
- They are nocturnal birds but are seen singing and roosting actively during the day.
- Their diet mostly consists of insects.
- » They nest in the cavities of trees, rocks and walls and also utilize woodpecker nests. They have also been seen using nest boxes.
- They are monogamous but polygyny also occurs. The pair performs duets during courtship displays. Preening between the pair occurs before and after copulation.
- The female lays 3 to 6 white eggs, which are incubated for a period of a month mainly by the female. Both parents feed the young. The young fledge when they are a month old but still rely on parents for food for at least 5 more weeks.
- » They produce one brood per year.
- They are very agile while catching insects in flight and are usually seen roosting around street lamps where insects are abundant.
- When migrating, the birds travel in small groups and they are also seen near human habitation, as they are quite comfortable around humans.
- » The bird disguises itself excellently in the presence of a predator by stretching its body and moving back and forth imitating a branch.



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			3 + 15

Homeopathic Themes - Eurasian Scops Owl:

- These individuals are the weakest of all Strigidae individuals.
- They prefer to blend or not to commit in situations of conflict.
- However, with their partner and family, they are expressive.
- In fact, they may be very close, expressive physically and emotionally with their partners and they may also be flirtatious.
- They love to travel in groups and with people.
- They may be physically very fit, agile and quick in their movements.



Eurasian Pygmy Owl

Glaucidium passerinum

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			5

Animal Characteristics - Eurasian Pygmy Owl:

- ®> This is the smallest owl found in Europe measuring between 17.4 and 19 cm in length and with a wingspan of 34 to 36 cm, weighing around 50 - 60 gm.
- ®> The bird has disproportionately large feet to catch prey.
- ® It is sedentary and usually lives along the edges of clearings surrounded by moist or swampy land, generally with a water source nearby.
- » They are monogamous and territorial and the pair occupies the same territory for many years.
- ® During the breeding season the male sings from different places within the territory and the female joins him after listening to the calls, if the pair has already been formed in a previous season. New pairs usually perform duets during the breeding season to strengthen their bond.
- ® They nest in tree cavities and mostly occupy the nests of great spotted woodpeckers. They are seen clearing the nest cavity before egg laying.
- » The female lays a clutch of 3 - 8 white eggs and they are the only species of owl, which starts incubation after the entire clutch is laid.
- ® The eggs are incubated by the female for a month. After 3 weeks of intensive care the female only visits the nest to feed the young or to clean up. The males are territorial and defend their territory aggressively against unknown owls as compared to neighbouring owls.
- & The bird is crepuscular and will hunt using the technique of wait and watch. They sit quietly on a perch and then glide down rapidly to ambush and catch prey.
- ®> They store surplus food items in the tree holes, which will be used during the winter.
- ® They are expressive birds and will showcase their mood and behaviour using different gestures of the head and body postures, as well as flicking their tails or fluffing their feathers.
- » The female will often enlarge the nest cavity using her bill to tear small chips from the inner wall.

Homeopathic Themes - Eurasian Pygmy Owl:

® These individuals are readily and easily expressive about everything they feel which is unusual for owl individuals generally. Hence think of this owl when you are looking for an owl remedy, which has a feeling of being small, not that strong or efficient in every situation, but readily expressive. These individuals like to store and hoard.

Long - eared Owl

Asio otus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			6 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Long - eared Owl:

- The long-eared owl is also known as the northern long-eared owl. It is medium-sized and is found in Europe, Asia and North America.
- The bird is slender, 31-40 cm in length, with a wingspan of 86-100 cm and weighs about 178 - 435 gm.
- They have long blackish ear tufts in the centre of the head, which breaks the outline of this roosting owl and enables it to blend with its surroundings. Apart from camouflage, the tufts serve as signaling-device and they stand up when the owl is alert or frightened.
- They are largely migratory birds: northern populations migrate towards the south during the autumn or they can make local seasonal movements as per prey availability. Some populations, which breed in Europe, have been noted to be migrating south towards Egypt during the winter.
- These birds require a combination of open grasslands for foraging and dense tall shrubs or trees for roosting and nesting.
- The owl has been seen roosting in groups. They roost communally during the winter and the group may contain between 2 to 20 owls and sometimes groups as large as 100 birds have also been noticed. The long-eared owl has also been seen to be roosting with short-eared owls too.
- Despite being found roosting in a group, overall, it is a secretive bird and it is hardly seen.
- They are generally monogamous.
- They show site fidelity, with pairs occupying the same nest site every year and sometimes nesting in loose colonies.
- During the courtship display males must perform an elaborate dance and sing, to woo the females, which are difficult to impress.
- They occupy nests of other birds or may also nest in tree cavities, or cliffs, or even build a nest on the ground.
- The average clutch size is 4 - 6 eggs, and only the female incubates for up to a month. The adult male brings food for her as well as the growing young, continuing to do so until the chicks are 10 - 11 weeks old.
- The young leave the nest before being able to fly and roost separately in the surrounding area to avoid predation. However, they are dependent on their parents for food for several weeks after fledging.
- Parents defend the nests and lure intruders away by performing defense displays,

spreading their wings and appearing 2 to 3 times larger. They also perform distraction displays, or feign injury to drive any predators away. The bird will only viciously attack an intruder in certain situations.

- © They are nocturnal hunters, which roost in dense foliage where their camouflage makes them hard to find, and enables them to forage over grasslands for small mammals.
- © They are proficient and skilled hunters, who rely on their hearing capacity and can catch the prey in complete darkness. They are able to pinpoint the location of the prey even under deep snow.
- © They are highly manoeuvrable and can glide easily through dense bushes. They look like a moth when they are hovering and fluttering in search of prey. They are buoyant fliers, appearing to glide noiselessly even when their wings are flapping.
- © Their diet mainly consists of mammals and in most areas voles and deer mice form the most important part of their diet.

Homeopathic Themes - Long - eared Owl:

- » These individuals may be very friendly, expressive and chatty among a close group of friends or family, but they become quiet and inconspicuous in a larger group.
- & They may have a great love of music and dance. They can either participate or be the audience in these arts.
- © They have sharp hearing.
- © These individuals can have, or desire to have agile, flexible physical bodies, or they may indulge in sports, which require great manoeuvrability and flexibility.

Ural Owl

Strix uralensis



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			7 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Ural Owl:

- © The ural owl is a medium-sized owl. Length can range between 50 and 61 cm, and wingspan from 110 to 134 cm. Weight in males is 500 - 730 gm and in females is 720-1,300 gm.
- © There are 15 subspecies of this owl found in Europe and northern Asia. The name ural is derived from the Ural Mountains, which is part of their natural range.
- © They are nocturnal birds, with maximum activity at dawn and dusk and they roost during the day under the cover of trees. They have direct flight similar to that of the common buzzard.
- These birds can be approached quite closely during the non-breeding season but they become quite aggressive during the nesting period.
- ® They are monogamous and breed in the same territory for many years.
- ® The male calls or sings from different perches in order to attract the mate, or claim and defend their territory from other male owls. The male call is then followed by

the female and they are often heard singing in duet.

- The nests are usually located in hollow tree trunks; they may occasionally nest in other raptor's nests or in nesting boxes.
- The female lays two to four eggs, which hatch after a month.
- They are very aggressive during the breeding season and will chase away other birds of prey and attack humans if they come too close to their nests.
- They look gentle but are very aggressive and fearless when protecting their young and defending their territory.
- Their main prey are voles, shrews, mice and rats. They are seen hunting from a perch and will store excess food in their nests.

Homeopathic Themes - Ural Owl:

- These individuals are very tolerant and friendly until things are going smoothly but once they feel threatened they can get very aggressive and fight for what they feel is right.
- Their partner is very important for them.

Short - eared Owl

Asio flammeus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			8 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Short - eared Owl:

- The short-eared owl is a medium-sized owl measuring 34 - 43 cm in length and weighing 206 - 475 gm.
- They are an exception in the owl family because they are diurnal as well as crepuscular, especially active in the evening. They prefer open spaces and terrain such as prairies and marshes and are easily seen when roosting unlike most other owls.
- This bird appears like a giant moth when it flies over the fields with buoyant and rapid wing beats. They are chase-predators and hunt by flying low over an open area.
- It has large yellow-orange eyes with black rings around them, looking as if it is wearing mascara. The large white facial disk around the eyes looks like a mask.
- The short-eared owl is the most widely distributed as it is found on all continents except Antarctica and Australia.
- They are partially migratory and can travel long distances over the ocean. They move south of their range in winter to areas of higher rodent populations.

it These owls are monogamous.

- Their nest is located on the ground, in a grass mound or under a grass tuft or cover. The female constructs the nest by scrapping a spot on the ground. She then lines it

with grass stems, herb stalks, and feathers plucked from her breast.

- ® The female will lay a clutch of 4 to 7 white eggs and incubate them on her own for 21-37 days. Clutch size can vary according to the availability of prey. It can reach to dozen when voles are abundant.
- ® They are strongly territorial defending their nest and young ferociously. They can attack and drive away predators such as dogs and humans, from their breeding territory. They can even feign a crippled wing in order to distract a predator's attention away from the eggs and nestlings. The female may also defecate on their eggs when predators arrive in an attempt to drive them away. The putrid smell may repel predators or mask the scent of the nest.
- ® These birds are nomadic so site fidelity is very low in this owl.
- ® They feed mostly on rodents, especially voles but also mice, ground squirrels, shrews, rats, as well as other small mammals such as bats, muskrats and moles. They can also hunt seabirds near the coast and adjacent wetlands.
- ® Short-eared owls and northern harriers often harass each other when hunting in the same area - harriers often steal food from this owl.



Galapagos Short - eared Owl

Asio flammeus galapagoensis

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			8 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Galapagos Short-eared Owl:

- » Endemic to the Galapagos Islands, these owls are smaller in size and their plumage is darker compared to their mainland relatives. They are silent fliers, known to hunt in the daytime to avoid competition with the Galapagos hawk.
- ® They have a wingspan of 85-100 cm.
- ® They are able to hunt birds much larger than themselves, such as boobies, by striking the back of the neck, taking the bird by surprise.

Homeopathic Themes - Galapagos and Short-eared Owl: • These individuals are the most expressive of all owl individuals.

- ® They also physically prefer to always be in houses that have several windows or are open, as they prefer sitting in an open environment like a garden etc. when working or at leisure.
- ® Daytime or evening aggravations are a characteristic feature here.
- ® They are quite vehement and strong in their expressions or when they have to defend something.
- » They are avid and tough travellers who like to experience novelty, for example, in food or in location.

® They will not give in easily and will always put up a tough fight in any situation.

- » They are friendly, expressive and social in their behaviour.
- They may resort to lying or feigning if a situation demands it.

Great Grey Owl

Strix nebulosa



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			9

Animal Characteristics - Great Grey Owl:

- & The great grey owl is the world's largest owl; its total length is 61 - 84 cm with an average of 72 cm for females and 67 cm for males, and a wingspan of 152 cm (just above 5 ft.).
- ® The bird is also known by the following names: the Phantom of the North, Cinereous owl, Spectral owl, Lapland owl, Spruce owl, Bearded owl and Sooty owl.
- ® They have a large round head, grey face, yellow eyes with darker circles around them. Ear tufts are absent for this owl and it has the largest facial disc among these raptors. Despite being the largest owls, their body is much lighter because of the presence of fluffy feathers.
 - They are found in the Northern Hemisphere and it is the only owl, which is found in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. The birds are sedentary but may move south of their range to warmer climates during a situation of food scarcity.
 - The bird is elusive and difficult to find despite its huge size. They are powerful birds capable of breaking through hard snow to catch prey.
- e They nest in trees with broken flat tops or cavities or sometimes on the forest floor. They usually use nests built by raptors such as hawks, crows and ravens. They line these nests with conifer needles, deer hair and moss, which is very unusual of owls.
 - They do not use the same nest sites every year. After mating, the female lays a clutch of 4 eggs, which are incubated for a period of 30 days. The chicks are brooded for 2 to 3 weeks, after which the female starts roosting on a nearby tree.
 - The birds will lay a large clutch of eggs when food is abundant and will not nest at all in years of drought or they may migrate a fair distance to areas where prey is abundant.
 - During the nesting period the male hunts and provides food for the entire family and will continue to do so even after the young ones fledge.
 - The female will withdraw from her duties once the young have begun to fly, whereas the male will still continue feeding the young until they learn to hunt on their own.
- They are not as aggressive or territorial as other owls (great-homed owl) and do not defend a large nesting area or the hunting areas, which widely overlap. Hence the population density of these birds in any one area is much greater than for other

raptors in the region since solitary raptors are more territorial and sparsely populated across territories.

- ® However, females are very aggressive and protect their chicks vigorously especially during the fledging stage, when they cannot fly and are extremely vulnerable. The offspring remain near their natal sites for many months after fledging.
 - » Both partners defend their nests and can even drive away predators as large as black bears.
 - This owl is difficult to locate and may go unnoticed due to its tame and docile nature. Like many owls, due to their defensive camouflage posture they will not fly away even when approached by a human. These birds do not draw attention to themselves and perch quietly. They will not respond to calls of their own species, if played back, in a nesting territory.
 - ® When hunting, the birds wait and watch for prey from a post, and then will swoop down to catch it. They may also fly over open areas in search of prey. They are known to snow plunge and can crash to a depth roughly equal to their own body size to catch prey.
 - ®> Their hearing is the most accurate of all the owl species, so much that they can locate and capture rodents moving beneath 60 cm (2 ft.) of snow in a series of tunnels.
 - » Rodents and moles are their most important sources of food. They are not scavengers, nor do they steal food from other birds or predators.
 - ® The adult grey owl has a few natural predators, however the eggs and nestlings are preyed upon by some small carnivores, black bears and great horned owl.
- Homeopathic Themes - Great Grey Owl:** ® These people are very strong and determined just like great-homed owl individuals.
- ® However, they are the most silent of all owl types. They are reserved to the point of preferring to be as inconspicuous as possible.
 - * They are most fastidious about keeping things in their place.
 - ® A distinctive feature of this owl picture, which is different from other owl pictures, is that they are creative and like to decorate or beautify their homes, desk space, workspace etc.
 - These patients have their own strong identity of being silent and avoiding unnecessary conflict, yet when their views or opinions are challenged, they will not shy away from defending them aggressively.
 - ®> Their senses are extremely sharp to the point that they can understand, foresee or palpate a situation very well.

Snowy Owl

Bubo scandiacus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			9

Animal Characteristics - Snowy Owl:

- This owl is native to the Arctic regions of North America and Eurasia.
 - They are one of the largest species of owl found in North America and are the heaviest of the owl species.
 - Their body is bulky with dense feathers on the legs. The plumage is almost white in males while females have some flecks of black in their plumage.
 - They have a dense layer of down and thick feathers on their body, which insulate them to maintain higher temperatures in cold climates.
 - Their hearing is acute locating prey deep under layers of snow, which aids them in hunting.
 - They prefer open areas such as coastal dunes, prairies and open tundra.
 - They are nomadic and may migrate south when the prey availability decreases in a particular area. They also spend a fair amount of time on large bodies of water such as the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. The owl disperses very far from its birthplace.
 - They are diurnal and will hunt during the day as well as night.
 - Snowy owls are rather shy and usually silent, unless nesting.
- » Their diet consists of rodents and waterfowl and they also feed on carrion.
- They roost in small groups during winter. A group consists of 20 owls or more.
 - They are monogamous and they start breeding even when the entire tundra is still covered with snow as this also gives them protection and camouflage as they blend in with the snow. Males may mate with two females and these two nests of females may be just a kilometre or two apart from each other. After the breeding season, some males (especially young males) migrate while others may remain on the same territory or breeding ground. Females are found further north in winter while immature males are found further south.
 - The size of the clutch varies according to availability of lemmings, and huge clutches of 11 - 12 eggs are laid when the lemming population is on the rise.
 - They nest on the ground by building a scrape on the top of a mound or boulder, with good visibility.
 - The females lay a clutch of eggs and start incubation immediately after the first egg is laid, which results in asynchronous hatching.
 - In spite of the asynchronous hatching and the difference in the size of the owlets there is hardly any evidence of sibling rivalry or conflict.
 - Both the parents take care of the young and defend them and the nest from predators by performing distraction displays.
 - The females incubate the egg for a month while the male provides food for the

female and the young. The young leave the nest after 2 to 3 weeks but are not able to fly and are dependent on the parents for at least another 2-3 months.

- ® They are territorial and will fiercely defend their breeding areas as well as wintering areas. They tend to return back to the same wintering grounds every year.
- They can even attack humans and arctic wolves when they come close to their nest.
- » They are opportunistic and their diet of prey species may vary considerably.
- They have a voracious appetite and an adult can eat more than 1600 lemmings per year.
- > The adults have few natural predators while the eggs and nestlings can be preyed upon by gulls, jaegers and arctic foxes.

Homeopathic Themes - Snowy Owl:

- These individuals may be extremely hot in their thermal modality and prefer cool or cold climates.
- ® They are well organised.
- » They have a voracious appetite.
- They are tolerant of rivals unlike great grey owl or great homed owl individuals.
- » However, they also need to succeed, strategize and do their best in every situation and are competitive though not territorial.
- Though tolerant, if they feel threatened regarding their position, their strength and aggression is revealed.
- » On the whole, they are reserved people who keep to themselves and are silent and inconspicuous in a group.
- » As adults, when they look for houses or to settle, they may do so far away from their parental home as they like new experiences and places.

Great Horned Owl

Bubo virginianus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			10

Animal Characteristics - Great Homed Owl:

- » This owl is also known as the tiger owl or hoot owl, and is native to America.
- » It is a highly adaptable bird, inhabiting a vast and diverse range of habitats.
- These are the largest of the owls with broad, rounded wings, thick-bodies and two prominent feathered tufts on the head.
- » They have feathered legs and feet and are the second longest among the owls.
- » Their plumage is naturally coloured to provide excellent camouflage at night and while roosting during the day.
- Great-homed owls are sedentary with their hunting area limited to 8-10 km² within a vast terrain or territory.

- Great-homed owls are fierce predators that prey upon mammals larger than them in size as well as upon raptors such as osprey, peregrine falcons, other large owls, frogs and scorpions.
- The bird crushes the spine of its prey using its fatal grip with strong and powerful talons that require 12.7 kg of force to be opened. These birds can be seriously injured when attacking large-sized prey.
- They make use of nests built by Accipitrids. This can lead to localized conflicts, resulting in the death of an Accipitrid (usually a hawk) rather than the owl.
- It has the most diverse prey profile of any raptor on the American continent.
- They hunt from a perch surveying the entire area and then dive down to the ground often with wings folded to ambush the prey. A single owl consumes 50 to 100 gm of food per day and caches food especially when they are nesting.
- ® These birds are nocturnal but in some areas they are active in the early morning or late afternoon. Like other owls while roosting, it sits erect and slims itself down (also known as the tall thin position) in order to blend with the surrounding.
- They get mobbed and harassed by American crows for long hours as this owl is their most dangerous predator. When the owl tries to fly away to avoid harassment these corvids follow and continue to mob it. Great-homed owls are frequently mobbed by other birds. Most Accipitrids as well as corvids will readily mob them, as will falcons.
- ® They are highly sedentary utilizing a single territory throughout their lives. The mated pair occupies and re-uses the same territory all year round defending it through hooting and calling. During egg-laying, and again when the juveniles are about to disperse, they become aggressive and defend the territory more vigorously. Males are the main defenders but females do assist with it.
- Cannibalism has been observed, although the owl may have been killed during a territorial fight.
- They are monogamous and will mate for life, although this partnership becomes weaker after the young fledge and become independent.
- They are strongly territorial and active nests are evenly spaced within suitable habitats. They perform a mild courtship to strengthen pair bonds in winter before breeding.
- The great-homed owl is one of the earliest nesting birds and lays eggs even before the snow disappears.
- These birds prefer to have nests with an open access and often use the nests of other raptors that have this feature. Sometimes they use the burrow entrances of badgers and coyote despite the risk of sharing a nest with these dangerous mammals.
- Their clutch varies from 1 to 6 eggs depending upon prey availability and environmental conditions. The female incubates alone while the male captures and brings food for her. Owls are very protective parents and will attack intruders.
- The nestlings still depend on the parents for food for up to 5 months after leaving the nest. Most do not leave their parent's territory until the next breeding season.
- » They are sexually mature after approximately 2 years but do not breed for another year or two. During this time, they are more like vagrants looking for a good territory.
- ®> Great-homed owls live the longest amongst the wild owls.

- ® The only time when they are vulnerable is in the early stages of life. But parents are very defensive and vigilant.
- ® Adults have no natural predators except for the eagles and other great-homed owls.
- ®> In general, great-homed owls rarely engage in siblicide, which is exceptional in raptors.

Homeopathic Themes - Great Horned Owl:

- ® These people are the strongest of the owl types and also expressive about their strength when needed.
- » They do not fear taking up any challenge at work or in life, and yet they do it silently and discreetly.
- & Like all owl individuals, they prefer to be silent yet they will not tolerate being threatened, subdued, or taken advantage of.
- * They express their anger more openly than other owl personalities (such as grey owl or snowy owl), as well as disagreement in a conflict.
- ® They are very sedentary, emotionally and physically, and do not like to move from their comfort zone or comfort space.
- ® They can be brutal or quite aggressive with rivals or competitors.
- ® As parents, these people are extremely devoted to taking care of their children over a long time. Conversely as children, these individuals may have been attached to their parents for a long time.
- 9 Amongst all owl types, these individuals plan way in advance.

All Eagle Owls

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			11

Eurasian Eagle Owl

Bubo bubo



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			11

Animal Characteristics - Eurasian Eagle Owl:

- This bird is one of the largest species among the owls having a total length of 75 cm and has a wingspan of 188 cm. Females are slightly larger than males.
- They have distinctive ear tufts, which are more upright and erect in males

compared to females.

- They inhabit mountainous regions, coniferous forests and other relatively remote places and can survive well in almost every climatic and environmental conditions.
- » These birds are sedentary and will occupy a single territory throughout their lives. They do not travel from their native range even when winters are harsh with scarcity of food.
- They are silent hunters using their keen eyesight and hearing to locate and capture prey. They hunt by flying or gliding from a perch or by flying low over the ground.
- » These birds are strong and aggressive and can hunt large prey such as fully-grown foxes, or young deer. They may even attack and defeat other raptors such as peregrine falcons. They catch prey by using the element of surprise.
- Their flight is strong and direct. This owl is territorial and will defend its large territory. It advertises and claims its territory by singing from the highest point within it. This allows their song to be heard over long distances decreasing the chances of any potential physical confrontation or fights.
- The species is monogamous and performs courtship displays every year to strengthen their bond. They often sing duets during the breeding season.
- They nest in rocks, on steep slopes and cliff ledges, as well as crevices or caves. The female lays and incubates 2 white eggs and the male performs the duty of providing for the female and growing young.
- ® The female resumes hunting after a period of 4 to 5 weeks.
- ® Siblingicide is seen widely in this species and the young depend on their parents for period of about 20 to 24 weeks.
- ® The young grow rapidly and may reach adult size within seven weeks after hatching.
- ® The young become sexually mature within a year but may not breed for 2 to 3 years until they establish their own territory.
- The young birds are nomadic during those years and are known as floaters.
- » Eagle owls are top predators and can survive for 20 years or more in the wild as they have few natural predators.
- When approached by humans the reaction of the eagle owl is quite variable and is often less aggressive when compared to other owls.

Verreaux's Eagle Owl

Bubo lacteus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			11

Animal Characteristics - Verreaux's Eagle Owl:

- This owl is also known by the names: milky eagle owl, or giant eagle owl. This bird is the longest owl in Africa measuring up to 66 cm in length. They are found in

sub-Saharan Africa and inhabit the dry wooded savanna.

- They have pink eyelids.
- ® Sexual dimorphism means that the females are 35% heavier than males as is the case in most raptors as well as the owls.
- » They are nocturnal and will roost in family groups on horizontal branches of tall old trees. They sleep lightly and wake frequently in the daytime to defend themselves against any attack.
- ® The family group consists of a breeding pair and their offspring from current and previous breeding seasons. Offspring, which hatched 3 years before, are also seen roosting in the group.
- ® They are territorial and will defend a large territory.
- ® They are monogamous and mate for life.
- They utilize a wide variety of bird's nests. But generally large sturdy stick nests on sturdy trees are used. These sturdy nests are built by the large Accipitrids.
- ® The host of desirable nest will try to defend it from the owl but they are usually driven away and the invading eagle owl may sometimes even feed on the resident birds and nestlings within.
- ® The clutch consists of 2 eggs, which are laid seven days apart. This means that the older owlet is considerably larger than the second one and may die due to competition for food.
- This bird will not breed if there is any food shortage or scarcity.
- The female incubates the egg alone and will not move at all from the nest during the incubation or brooding stages.
- ® Both parents defend and protect the young however the male has the important role of defending the territory against intruders. They primarily engage in distraction display and will rarely attack intruders.
- They are mobbed and harassed by corvids and other small birds.
- ® They are fearless and will stand their ground and defend their territory against large animals such as rhinos or lions, though they can be easily killed if an actual fight or confrontation takes place.
- However, when these birds are young and immature, some can fall off the tree because of mobbing corvids or other birds. When they fall, they feign death for a long period and remain in that position even when approached. Slowly, once the disturbance passes away, they may start to return to normal.
- ® As with other large owls, the young attain maturity late and start hunting only at 5 months.

Turkmenian Eagle Owl

Bubo bubo turcomanus



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			11

Animal Characteristics - Turkmenian Eagle Owl:

- The Turkmenian eagle owl is a sub-species of the Eurasian eagle owl, which originated from Turkmenistan, although they are now extinct in their native land, they are found instead throughout parts of Russia, Kazakhstan, and Mongolia.
 - They have ear tufts, which can be used to gauge or predict the mood of the owl.
 - They are raised when the owl is feeling aggressive or threatened, and flattened when the owl is cool and passive.
 - These usually hunt from an open branch or perch, and then swoop down in fast-powerful flight to catch the prey. They use their strong feet and talons to kill the prey, exerting a force that can even crush the skull of a moderately-sized mammal like a fox with one foot.
 - Their diet consists of mammals, from small rodents to large hares, very small deer and foxes.
 - Eagle owls are monogamous, and they exhibit site and mate fidelity.
 - They usually nest on cliff faces, in cave entrances, or crevices or may utilize the nest of a large bird such as a raven or golden eagle.
- » The clutch size varies from 1 to 5 eggs, which are incubated by the female for a period of 34 to 36 days. The young will fledge when they are about 6-7 weeks old but will still rely on their parents for food. They will disperse and leave the nest when they are 6 months old.

Indian Eagle Owl

Bubo bengalensis



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			11

Animal Characteristics - Indian Eagle Owl:

- The Indian eagle owl, also called the rock eagle owl or Bengal eagle owl (*Bubo Bengalensis*), is a species of large homed owl found in the Indian subcontinent.
- They are large owls with tufts on their heads. Their plumage is brown and grey in colour with a white throat patch.
- They are found in hilly and rocky scrub forests, and are usually seen in pairs.
- Their diet mainly comprises rodents but they may also take birds during the winter season, even large birds like peacocks.

- They use the same nest site every year. The nest is usually located on the ground, under a bush or on the ledge of the cliff. Females lay a clutch of 3 to 4 eggs, which are incubated for a month. The chicks are dependent on their parents for a period of 6 months.

Homeopathic Themes - All Eagle Owl:

- These individuals are very strong, powerful, not afraid of taking up many challenges, and extremely confident.
- ® They avoid change or travel.
- ® They love mountains and heights.
- When things get difficult they take up the challenge.
- However, their competitive nature can get the better of them so they can get aggressive and destructive in a power struggle. Yet a power struggle is what they like and can even invite.

Tawny Owl

Strix aluco



Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			13 - 14

Animal Characteristics - Tawny Owl:

- The nocturnal habits and eerie call of the tawny owl, have led to a mythical association of it to bad omens and death.
- The tawny owl is a robust bird, 37 - 46 cm in length, with a wingspan of 81 - 105 cm.
- This species is sexually dimorphic; the female is 5% longer and more than 25% heavier than the male.
- ® Their hearing, which helps them to hunt in the dark, is ten times more acute than that of a human. However, the sound of raindrops can create a hindrance in wet weather, which can lead to starvation, as the owl cannot hunt effectively under these conditions.
- The tawny owl is distributed between Great Britain and the Iberian Peninsula eastwards, across temperate Eurasia, as far as Western Siberia.
- ® It usually avoids open landscapes including upland areas.
- This owl is non-migratory and highly territorial. Many young birds can starve if they don't manage to find a vacant territory after parental care ceases, as parent birds will not allow their own young on their territory once they become independent.
- The young normally move only a few kilometres away and are reluctant to cross any large bodies of water.
- Adult birds can nest in a range of different places as follows: a natural hole,, a nest box in a tree, on ledges of old buildings, in chimneys, the old nests of crows, magpies, sparrowhawks or buzzards, and sometimes even in a squirrel's drey.

- They are monogamous and mate for life. They make a duet together during courtship.
 - The clutch size varies from 2 to 3 eggs, and is incubated exclusively by the female for a month. The young fledge after 35 - 39 days but are still dependent on the parent birds for food for as much as 3 months after leaving the nest.
 - They are known to fiercely defend their territory year-round without any boundary change from year to year, against predatory mammals such as cats, foxes and dogs. They won't even allow a neighboring owl to enter it.
 - They are more aggressive when nesting in areas close to human habitation, but are more docile in remote areas. The pair will defend their young from any potential threats; occasionally a tawny owl has even been known to attack any human approaching the nest, causing injuries.
 - When they are threatened, they will attack silently, using their sharp talons. Any intruder will be unable to detect and avoid them because of their silent flight.
 - When the owl is roosting it can be mobbed and harassed by other small birds but they usually ignore them by not reacting much.
 - These birds have excellent spatial memories compared to most other birds that have been tested. This ability, combined with their territorial and sedentary nature helps them to find and remember the areas with prey abundance, as well as any roosting area within their territory.
- » These birds mainly hunt rodents by flying down from a perch. It can also prey upon other small owls, such as the little owl, which cannot usually co-exist with the tawny owl. The latter has also replaced the barn owl from their traditional nesting sites in buildings.
- Predators of the tawny owl include large birds such as ural owls, eagle owls, northern goshawks, golden eagles, and common buzzards. Pine martens raid tawny owl nests preying on their eggs and chicks.
 - Several instances have been recorded of Eurasian jackdaws building nests on top of a brooding female tawny owl leading to her death as well as her chicks.

Homeopathic Themes - Tawny Owl:

- These individuals are extremely territorial and reserved individuals.
 - They like their own space and even as parents these individuals may love their children when smaller but once they reach adolescence, they will give them space as they need their space too.
 - These individuals do not like open spaces preferring to be hidden or in small spaces on their own or in their own world.
 - When angry or protecting their viewpoint or their space, they can get very aggressive and will fight to win.
 - They do not do this out of fear but out of the need to have their own space and their own me time.
- t They dislike travel or any change from their place of comfort.

- They have a very sharp memory and a keen sense of hearing.

Remedies of Strigiformes:

Tytonidae

- 1) *Tyto alba* (Tyto-a) - Barn owl

Strigidae

- 1) *Bubo virginianus* (Bubo -v) - Great horned owl
- 2) *Bubo scandiacus* (Bubo-sc) - Snowy owl
- 3) *Bubo bubo omissus* (Bubo-b-o) - Turkmenian eagle owl
- 4) *Bubo bubo* (Bubo -b) - Eagle owl
- 5) *Bubo bubo/ Secretum uropygialis bubonis* - uropygial oil from an eagle owl
- 6) *Athene noctua* (Athen -n) - Little owl
- 7) *Asio otus* (Asio - o) - Long-eared owl
- 8) *Asio flammeus* (Asio - f) - Short-eared owl
- 9) *Glaucidium passerinum* (Glaud -p) - Eurasian pygmy owl
- 10) *Otus scops* (Otus-s) - Eurasian scops owl
- 11) *Strix aluco* (Strix -a) - Tawny owl
- 12) *Strix nebulosa* (Strix-n) - Great grey owl
- 13) *Strix uralensis* (Strix -u) - Ural owl

Accipitriformes has 259 species approx, in 4 families.

4 Families:

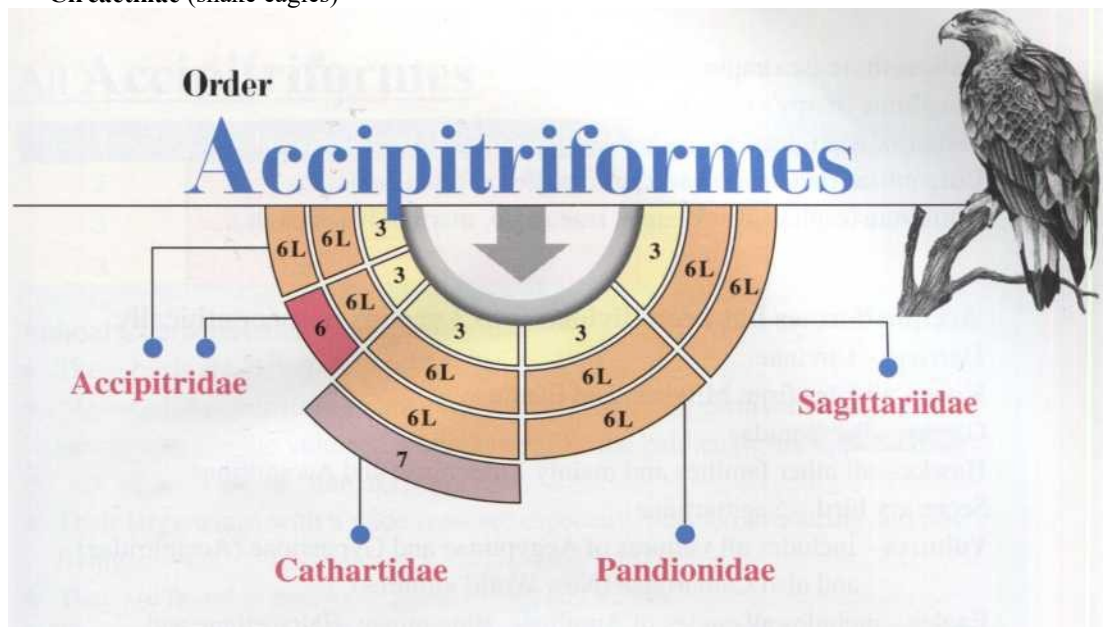
- **Accipitridae** (buzzards, eagles, hawks, harriers, kites, old world vultures - 250 species)
- **Cathartidae** (new world vultures - 7 species)
- **Pandionidae** (osprey - 1 species)
- **Sagittariidae** (secretary bird - 1 species)

The order Accipitriformes was previously part of the Falconiformes and included the vultures and condors along with the extinct teratons. Today however, these taxa are now split into two orders - Falconiformes and Accipitriformes.

Given below are various zoological groups under Accipitridae.

Accipitridae zoological classification

- **Elaninae** (kites) • **Perninae** (buzzards)
- **Aegyptiinae** (old world vulture)
- **Gypaetinae** (old vulture)
- **Circinae** (harriers)
- **Polyboroidinae** (harrier hawks)
- **Milvinae** (milvine kites and one species called black - breasted buzzard)
- **Accipitrinae** (true hawks - sparrowhawks, goshawks)
- **Circaetinae** (snake eagles)



Buzzards, Eagles, Hawks, Harriers, Kites, Old world vultures
New world vultures, Condors

Osprey
Secretary bird

- ®> **Haliaeetinae** (sea eagles)
- ® **Harpiinae** (harpy's eagles)
- & **Melieraxinae** (chanting goshawks)
- **Buteoninae** (buteonine hawk, true eagles and sea eagles)

- **Aquilinae** (eagles - hawk eagle, true eagle, martial, black eagle)

Accipitriformes has been divided into 7 groups homeopathically.

Harriers - Circinae

Kites - all kites from Milvinae and Elaninae

Osprey - Pandionidae

Hawks - all other families and mainly Buteoninae and Accipitrinae

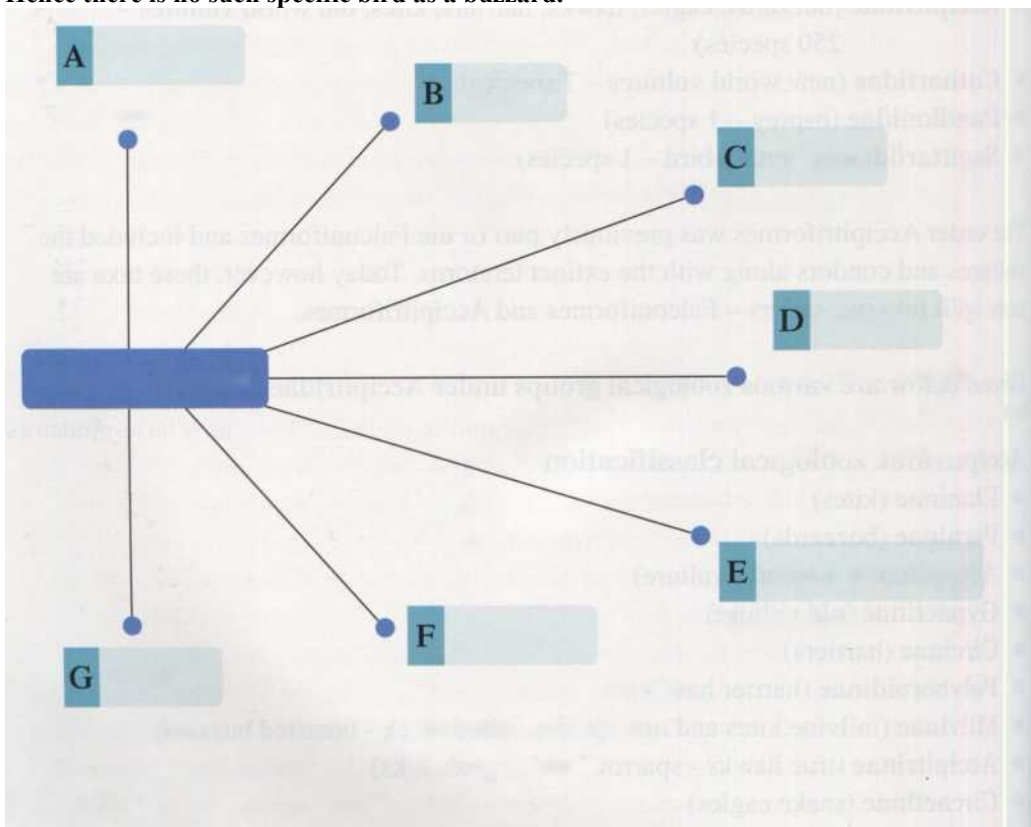
Secretary bird - Sagittariidae

Vultures - includes all vultures of Aegyptiinae and Gypaetinae (Accipitridae) and also Cathartidae (New World vultures)

Eagles - includes all eagles of Aquilinae, Buteoninae, Haliaeetinae and Circaetinae

Buzzards are a common name in some regions for hawks and in some for vultures.

Hence there is no such specific bird as a buzzard.



Harriers

Circinae

Kites

All Kites from
Milvinae and Elaninae

Vultures

All others families
and mainly
Buteoninae and
Accipitrinae

Sagittariidae

Pandionidae

Accipitriformes

Hawks

Eagles from

Aquilinae, Buteoninae, Haliaeetinae and Circaetinae

Vultures in Aegypiinae and Gypaetinae and also

Cathartidae

Osprey

Secretary bird

Eagles

Accipitriformes

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			
3	6L	6L	7		
3	6L	6			

Animal Characteristics - Accipitriformes:

- ® These birds are called 'Raptors' or 'Birds of Prey.'
- » Almost all Accipitriformes are carnivorous. Those not carnivorous are obligate scavengers like the vultures, while a few, like the bald eagle are opportunistic scavengers. They all hunt at twilight.
- » Their large wings with a wide span are especially adapted to soaring and fast flying.
- They are found in every continent except Antarctica.
- ® They are medium to large-sized birds with sharp-hooked beaks and long, curved, sharp talons for hunting.
- ® They have a long life span, compared to most other birds, like that of the seabirds.
- » Apart from the vultures, their feet are exceptionally strong and equipped with long, curved talons, used for piercing, grasping, and killing prey.
- ®> Their hooked beaks are used to tear flesh from prey, which they hold with their feet.
- » Their vision is the most astute within the animal kingdom.
- » Their hearing is well-developed but their sense of smell is poor.
- » Their wings, are long and broad for high soaring yet these birds neither fly for long periods of time nor over great distances.
- ® When they are not hunting, they perch high up on trees or cliffs, or they soar to a great height. When circling they use warm air currents, called thermals, to fly even higher or to change direction.
- ® In several Accipitrids, hunting occurs in pairs (a breeding pair). This is called Tandem hunting and involves one bird distracting the prey while the other swoops in from behind to ambush it.
- ® These birds preen themselves and defecate as part of preparing themselves for the hunt before they set out on their task.
- Females are twice the size of males except in the vultures.
- ® On average, their talons exert about 100 - 300 kg of pressure on a victim.
- ® They are generally solitary, but they can live in pairs during and outside the breeding season. There are a few exceptions like the kites and vultures, which are extremely social. Some tandem hunt and, though rarely, they can gather together to hunt large prey, or they will migrate during a food shortage or bad weather.
- Their calls are shrill and high-pitched, yet weak for a bird of this size and strength.
- ® All birds in this group are generally monogamous for life unless one of the pair

dies. Most of these birds have low reproductive rates.

- Courtship displays can be spectacular, while at other times they may be inconspicuous. They can perform feats such as diving, swooping, cartwheeling, and descending together in a whirling flight with locked claws.
- ® Most of these species build their nests high in the trees, on ledges of cliffs, but rarely, on the ground. The eggs hatch in the order in which they were laid. By the time the last egg has hatched, the first-hatched chick may have tripled its weight and is likely to kill its sibling, either directly, or in the process of competing for food.
- » When they hatch, the young are extremely helpless and are fed in the nest. They have a long nestling stage and a fast-growing fledgling stage. Female chicks are bigger than male chicks.
- ® Adult females may be more than twice as heavy as their mate.
- ® During the early fledging stage, the male kills for the entire family but once fledglings develop feathers and can tear prey, the female will leave the nest to join in the hunt. After their first flight, the young will remain near the nest for a few months. Although the young can kill for themselves, they continue to be fed by the parents.
- Parental attention commences with continuous brooding, but as soon as the young gain feathers, the parents leave them to their own devices, only returning to feed them. Thus they are left to make their first flights on their own.
- ® This group of birds is not gregarious, with the exception of the vultures and kites. They tend to stick with their own family.
- ® They are territorial and do not usually tolerate others of the same species in their domain. Each species maintains a dominant hierarchy with the use of aggressive movements. Once fully grown, they do not experience any threat, as they are at the top of the chain of predators in the air.
- The only time Accipitriformes are vulnerable is during the chick and the moulting phase. They undergo about 4 to 5 moultings before reaching adulthood. After that they may moult once a year.

Homeopathic Themes - Accipitriformes:

- These individuals compare with the Lanthanides - they are powerful from within, or searching for their inner power.
- ® They are strong, responsible, calm and focused individuals.
- They have a great vision for the future, which is well-planned with good foresight.
- Though they prefer to fill their day, they are not overtly restless like other bird individuals.
- They are very close to their partner and family and unlikely to reveal their deeper emotions to others.
- They have a particularly strong bond with their partner, considering them to be their soul-mate.

- ® They can be quite friendly and popular amongst friends because of their desire to be famous, popular or influential.
- » They are very spiritual.
- »» They experience a division or conflict between their spirituality and their inner aggression.
- ® They want to provide the best for their family and those dependent on them.
- ® They feel responsible for everyone 'under their wing'.
- ® They can feel caught and trapped by this burden of responsibility.
- ® They can be short-tempered or angry if things do not go their way.
- ® They cannot tolerate any guidance from others or being 'dictated to' in any way. They need to think and act for themselves. This lanthanide quality is very important.
- ® They can be aggressive and violent when they need to defend or protect their views and ideas.
- ® They can be aggressive and physically violent when angry.
- ® They have good judgment with the power to make a decision rapidly.
- » They may be quite attached to their home with a desire to build a big impressive one that signifies power and safety.
- » They prefer to be silent in a group, and may talk only when they have some pressing issue or when they are with their partner. However, this is not out of shyness but just a desire to be quiet. They will only put forward their views, opinions or ideas clearly, when they have something worthwhile to say.
- ® They may report issues of sibling rivalry during their childhood, or reveal that their own siblings or close ones perceive them to be very influential or powerful, whilst this is not the impression, they have of themselves. They may also describe their siblings as being jealous of them.
- » They may also dress elegantly: understated yet with class.
 - They may like dancing.
- ® Often, we have seen them in top positions of society or aspiring for such positions or showing the capacity for this.
 - They may therefore be subtly competitive with a high sense of responsibility.

Individual Homeopathic groups of Accipitriformes:

A Accipitriformes - Harriers

Montagu's harrier



Circus pygargus

Swamp harrier



Circus approximans

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			3

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 40 - 50 cm

Avg. wingspan: 1 - 1.2 m

Avg. weight: 300 - 750 g

Distribution: All continents except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Harriers:

- * Harriers belong to the Circinae, a sub-family of the Accipitridae family of birds of prey. Their subfamily is called Circinae as they fly in circles.
- * Harriers are raptors that hunt by flying very low over open ground looking for small rodents, reptiles, or birds. The young of this species are sometimes referred to as ring-tail harriers. They have long wings, and a long, narrow tail, which helps them fly low over grasslands.
- The most common harrier is the hen harrier (British), called the northern harrier or marsh hawk in the United States (Circus cyaneus).
- Harriers rely on sound to track prey. The face of the northern harrier resembles that of an owl.

Unlike other raptors, harrier males have either one mate or two mates at a time, but some have up to five mates when food is abundant.

Their nests, which are large, are re-decorated annually with materials like paper and other waste, thrown away by humans.

Homeopathic Themes - Harriers: * Harrier personalities have the common raptor themes such as the need for freedom, the desire for, or dreams of flying etc.

® What is peculiar to these individuals is that they belong to column 3. They are not so strong-willed and sometimes, even weak, if or when confronting a stronger person or

authority.

- ® However, they have their own particular strengths in that they love travel, can be charming and attract the opposite sex easily.
- ® These individuals may have hearing problems, or on the contrary they may have excellent hearing.
- They may be artistic or have a flair or liking for art.

B Accipitriformes - Kites



These birds belong to three sub-families Elaninae: ‘Hovering kite’, which are small in size, Milvinae kites, which are larger and called ‘soaring kite’ and Perninae, which are mainly insect eating kites.

- **Elaninae** - black-winged kites and black-shoulder kites, white-tailed kites etc.
- **Milvinae** - black-kites, red kites, yellow-billed kites etc.
- **Perninae** - honey buzzards and cuckoo hawks etc.

As a matter of interest kites that are made from paper or cloth are named after this type of bird.

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 30 - 60 cm

Avg. wingspan: 1.7 - 1.8 m

Avg. weight: 800 g - 1.3 kg

Distribution: Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, USA

Animal Characteristics - Kites:

- » A kite is lightly-built, with a small head, partly bare face, short beak, and long narrow, pointed wings. They have a square tail and a few have a forked tail like the swallow. Milvinae, have rather narrow beaks.
- The snail kites, found only in the New World, also belong to the subfamily Milvinae. They have sickle-shaped beaks adapted to feeding on snails - their only food.
- Kites occur worldwide in warm regions.
- They are buoyant in flight, slowly flapping and gliding with wings angled back, very graceful. Several species are as graceful as Terns.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			

- ®> Some kites (Perninae) live on insects; others are primarily scavengers but also eat rodents and reptiles; and a few are strictly snail eaters.
- They often communicate with each other using shrill calls. Kites gather in extremely large groups when migrating.
- Kites are monogamous but extra pair copulations happen very frequently. However, their nuptial displays are not as elaborate as those of other raptors.
- The nest is built by both sexes and used year after year, growing bigger every year due to annual additions of material during renovation. They may occupy an old buzzard nest on rare occasions.
- ® Both parents equally care for the young but the female incubates the eggs, while the male brings her food.

Homeopathic Themes - Kites:

Kite individuals have all the same themes as other Accipitriformes individuals in the Lanthanide group.

There are certain specific themes for kite individuals:

- ®> They are extremely friendly and also quite talkative and chatty in a group.
- They need the group and try to help others, keep in touch with friends as well as with extended family too.
- ®> They love to travel (travel is most frequent in kite individuals compared to all other individuals needing raptor remedies).
- ® Since they have the quality of level 6 and the love for groups, the row 6 Lanthanide quality allows them to be in situations where they help groups to fight injustice, and provide a source of strength for others. Yet, they are not 'all powerful' as eagle individuals are, and they do not crave for that kind of power. They love to be in groups and they are quite prominent in groups where they help people to fight for their cause.
- ® Though they definitely feel special about themselves, as does anyone on the Lanthanide line, they do not consider themselves to be powerful and are not at all dictatorial.
- ®> They believe in 'group strength' such that they may need that group as well. They may have fear or aggravation from being alone. They may feel that if they are alone, they can be hurt or defeated or troubled, while in a group they can achieve a lot, as well as defend themselves in times of danger.
- ® They may also be a bit opportunistic, always looking for an easy way out in any situation. Often, they will try to make good contacts with people and use these contacts or acquaintances to their advantage.
- ®> Their partner is very important to them and yet they may enjoy light flirtation.
- ® They may be possessive and slightly territorial or competitive in groups.
- ® They may show a mild trait of jealousy in their relationships.
- ® As parents they may be indulgent and responsible, especially when the kids are young and dependent and may want to be around them physically.

**Some Individual Kites:
Black Kite**



Milvus migrans

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			5 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Black Kite:

- The world's most abundant species of Accipitridae, they are opportunistic hunters so they are more likely to scavenge. They are quite vociferous with a shrill whinnying call. They are totally migratory.
- They are attracted to smoke and fires, where they seek escaping prey. Sometimes they are observed picking up burning sticks and dropping them on dry grass to increase the fire so that they can catch escaping prey. They are also daring and will not hesitate to steal food or prey from markets, stalls etc.
- In these kites, extra pair copulations of males with unpaired and unguarded females are frequent, though they are monogamous and mate for life. Hence males mate often and every time they are back from a foraging trip to ensure their progeny.

Homeopathic Themes - Black Kite:

- These individuals have something to do with fire or smoke on a physical level.
- They are extremely friendly and not as quarrelsome as red kite individuals.
- They may manipulate and create situations to their advantage and at these times they may also be quite bold and strong.

Red Kite



Milvus milvus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			6 + 16

Animal Characteristics - Red Kite:

- Gregarious, these kites are often seen 'chasing' each other, and flying in unison.
- This often takes place between pairs bonding, although sometimes, there seems to be no particular reason for this, except for 'play', which may improve flying skills.
- They are partially migratory.
- They may even try to steal food from one another when in a group causing social interaction and minor fights.

Homeopathic Themes - Red Kite:

- They can be quarrelsome in a group, easily getting into small verbal fights and tiffs.
 - They love to party with friends, go for team sports, and spend a lot of time having fun with friends.
- ® However, they may be jealous and competitive in certain situations, especially in relationships with their partner or in business partnerships.

C Accipitriformes - Osprey



Pandion haliaetus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			6

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 50 - 65 cm

Avg. wingspan: 1.2 - 1.8 m

Avg. weight: 1 - 2 kg

Distribution: All continents except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Osprey:

- The osprey belongs to the family Pandionidae. They share a common ancestor with the eagle several million years ago.
- There are about 4 subspecies and they are found on all continents.
- Also known as sea hawk, fish hawk, this is primarily a fish-eating raptor. It is brown on the upper parts and predominantly greyish on the head and under parts.
- They are found around bodies of water as they only prey on fish and occasionally rodents and small reptiles.
- About half to two kilograms in weight and 50 - 60 cm in length, these birds have a wingspan of 120 - 180 cm (4-6 feet). They have a black bill and white feet with black talons.
- Their body is well-adapted, exclusively to hunt prey in water.
- The following are adaptations in the osprey in contrast to the eagles and other raptors.
 - ® Round talons instead of curved as seen in other Accipiters.
 - Reversible outer toes.
 - Sharp spicules on the underside of the toes to grasp fish.

- Closable nostrils to keep out water during dives.
 - Backward-facing scales on the talons which act as barbs to help hold its catch.
 - Dense plumage, which is oily and prevents feathers from getting waterlogged.
 - Hunting method: The bird catches sight of its prey (small to moderate fish) whilst it is about 30-40 m above water. It hovers momentarily and then plunges into the water feet first. The osprey has a peculiar way of hunting where it brings its beak closer to its talons. It keeps its wings together when it dives in. Its body shapes up like an arrow while entering the water. Other raptors hunt with either their talons or beaks.
- & The osprey will immerse entirely in water when hunting, which is peculiar to this bird alone. While fish eagles catch the fish from the water surface, the osprey dives completely into the water. The disadvantage is that it has to take off from the water with a heavy catch. Often, in young inexperienced ospreys, this is a difficult decision and a task, to be able to take off from the water with the catch. In such cases, the osprey must decide whether to leave the catch and take off and go hungry, or to try taking off with the catch from the water, which may result in drowning.
- » They may sometimes look like gulls while flying due to the drooping ends of their wings.
 - Ospreys choose multiple sites for nesting and make 5-7 nests and use them throughout the year. They may also use the same nest for several years; some nests are known to have been used for 70 years by several generations.
 - » Though they mate for a lifetime, mates separate in the autumn and meet again for the next season to breed.
 - Ospreys migrate but they do so alone and not in pairs, groups or flocks. They migrate from North America to South America or from the European continent to Africa or South Asia. On the whole Australian ospreys do not migrate. Females begin their migrations earlier than males.
 - » Ospreys make sharp eerie calls.
 - ® The nests are built by both sexes - a bulky pile of sticks, about 2 m in diameter.
 - ® These nests are built on tall trees or on adapted poles near water, open to the sky.
 - ® The courtship display involves males holding sticks or fish in their mouth and circling around the nest. Then the pair circle together with the male flying higher than female.
 - ® Bald eagles may often steal catch from ospreys. Racoons may also take hatchlings or eggs when nests are built too low or on the ground.
 - Ospreys can live for up to 25 years but this is rare, more often it is around 10 years.
 - ® The female cares for the young while the male fetches food for the family. The young fledge and fly at about 2 months.

Homeopathic Themes - Osprey:

- Osprey individuals are similar to eagle in that they may like power but not as

obviously and intensely as eagle individuals do.

- ® They need to be in positions of strength and love to explore new territories by themselves. For instance, in the sphere of work, while studying as young adults or children, they like to be in a position where they can make decisions. They love exploring new things like reading a new book, taking up a new part-time job, learning or doing a new course. They also love to travel as it gives them a feeling of freedom but also the power and the feeling of being autonomous and not under anyone else's influence.
- * In fact, their love for power has more to do with their own freedom and the experience of it, of realising that freedom and exhibiting it. Sometimes, therefore, they like a challenge, or they like to enter into situations or decisions impulsively. Then they will stick to them as it is a matter of their own choice and their power.
- * They often get themselves into difficult situations and they experience the fear or the effort involved in having 'to swim' successfully in this situation and come out of it victorious.
- * They may be bubbly and enthusiastic in that aspect and will plunge into a task and then the fight, or the effort involved is to actually carry it through.
- ® They may have a great love of water, or aggravation or amelioration from it.
- » They may have a fear of drowning, fear of water, dreams of drowning or fear of making deep dives.
- * Also, they can crave for or aggravate from fish.
- * They love change such as travel or changing homes for instance. But unlike kite individuals, they travel alone.

D Accipitriformes - Hawks

These can be divided into two major groups

» **Accipiter group** or true hawks

® **Buteo group** or buteos, or buzzards - as they are also called buzzards in some parts of the world.

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			4 - 8

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 40 - 70 cm

Avg. wingspan: 0.7 - 1.5 m

Avg. weight: 0.5 - 1.5 kg

Distribution: All continents except Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Hawks (True hawks and Buteos):

- In the buteo group, the hawks are larger in size, stockier and have broad wings.
 - » They fly for longer distances in open spaces. Buteo hawks soar and generally pounce down on their prey from this soaring position; they may also gradually circle down on their prey.
- ® In the Accipiter group, the birds are smaller and more agile, as well as faster in flight as well as quick and intelligent, in their reactions and during the hunt. Often they only eat birds. These true hawks hunt differently from the buteos. They move fast, with a sudden dash in horizontal pursuit of their prey, rather than swooping down like the buteos.
 - » Both types are migratory but the Accipiter more so than the buteo group. Both groups make their nests every year and are monogamous for life, or at the very least they make stable pairs for several seasons.
 - » Both groups have excellent vision (nearly 8 times that of a human) and they can even see beyond the human range in the ultraviolet spectrum.
- ® All hawks are capable hunters, violent at times, dashing, they can ably navigate and catch prey in open areas as well as dense forests. They have the capacity to detect polarized light or magnetic fields as well.
- ® Females are larger than males, as is the case in all raptors.
 - » Hawks are migratory and they do so in groups in the autumn and spring. When migrating they avoid any large bodies of water by detouring around any lake or flying along a border.
- ®> Hawks prefer an open habitat but they have the capability to adapt and hunt in any

given habitat.

- Accipiter or true hawks hunt at nightfall while buteo hawks tend to hunt in the daytime.

Homeopathic Themes - Hawks (True hawks and Buteos):

Hawk individuals have Lanthanide qualities just like other raptors, and they are extremely possessive and protective of their freedom, their autonomy and their space. They cannot be told, or do not like to be told what to do, ordered around or instructed. However, we have seen several cases of different hawk remedy prescriptions where the patient will take necessary instruction from a boss or authority (for example, taking instructions from a boss at work or a strong dominating member like a father in a large family) yet they will still decide what to do and how to execute those orders, or, they will be only be happy when they have themselves accepted the situation and intellectually analysed what is best and consequently make a choice to accept those instructions or order. Yet their tolerance is limited and the moment they feel their freedom getting constricted or challenged in any way, they can immediately get angry or even sick.

♀ Their anger is not as strong as that of the eagle individual but it can often be sudden and quick. Similarly, they can make quick retorts.

- As individuals they can appear quick to anger or irritation, or to have a short temper compared to eagle individuals and between the two groups (Buteo and Accipiter) buteos are more tolerant than accipiter or true hawk individuals.
- At work they like to be quick, immediate and sudden in their movements. However, this may also be a problem because, if they do not get quick results, they may soon give up.
- They love to travel, tend to avoid large bodies of water, or they may even have a fear of water.
- As with other raptor individuals they are quite close to their partner and can share everything with them, though they may be secretive with others.
- They like to make a good home, and it is important for them to own it. They may also like to change homes, build a new one, or renovate often to have a new and fresh look.

Differences between True hawk and Buteo individuals:

- Once you come to the general hawk themes - the column numbers will help easily to differentiate between hawk and buteo individuals.
- Another important distinction is that hawk individuals have a fiery temper. This is not as much the case in buteos.
- The sudden speed and enthusiasm is more a feature of hawk than buteo.
- Buteos are more tolerant in company and hawks are more solitary though they may all need to be in groups from time to time.

Some Individual Hawks: Sparrowhawk



Accipiter nisus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			4

Animal Characteristics - Sparrowhawk:

- This is a small bird of prey, with long, slim legs. There is a maximum casualty in the young just at the point of becoming independent. This is due to their small size and inexperience, which results in them not being very successful at hunting.
- They are not built for stamina and long chases, yet they have the ability to manoeuvre in pursuit better than any other raptor. In order to be successful they have to be able to get close to their prey undetected.
- When hunting, sparrowhawks can be so focussed on their task that they put themselves at risk of harm from collision. Sparrowhawks are solitary birds and only come together to breed during the spring and early summer.

Homeopathic Themes - Sparrowhawk:

- These individuals have the Lanthanide qualities of wanting their freedom, doing things themselves and shunning any restriction or orders.
- They lack grit in that, being initially enthusiastic in their endeavour, they do not have the strength to follow through or complete their tasks, or to stand their ground firmly. This can make them feel weak, helpless and frustrated so they often give up easily despite their quick and enthusiastic start.

Goshawk

Animal Characteristics - Goshawk:

This is a medium-large raptor, it's the only species of the group that is seen all over the world, except for some regions in Asia.

It migrates from the Northern Hemisphere during the colder days.

The Northern Goshawk



Accipiter gentilis

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			8

Animal Characteristics - The Northern Goshawk:

- This hawk is always solitary or in pairs.
- ® It is a powerful hunter of birds and mammals, which uses speed, as well as the cover of trees, to ambush its victim. They are considered reckless, fearless and target-oriented, as they will pursue their prey in any conditions.
- They often leave the site of the kill strewn with feathers and remnants of uneaten prey. This is how their kill can be easily distinguished and identified.
- This species is also observed and noted to be an aggressive defender of its territory, causing wounds and injuries to any intruder that comes close to their nest. Females have been known to injure individual humans, while protecting their nest.

Homeopathic Themes - The Northern Goshawk:

- These individuals appear to have a sharp intellect as well as a sharp temper.
- They are quite persistent and strong-willed once they decide on something.
- They are also very focused and need to put things into action immediately.
- When working they may be quite strong-willed and aggressive in their temperament as they are intent on finishing what they have started.
- They insist on doing everything themselves.

Buteos



Animal Characteristics - Buteos:

These belong to the sub-family Buteoninae and they are often called buzzards but also hawks in North America. There are about 30 species belonging to the genus buteo. They frequently soar on thermals at midday over open spaces where they are frequently spotted. The difference between the buteo (Buteonine hawks) and the hawks (Accipitrinae) is that the buteos have long, broad wings, while the hawks have smaller wings. The buteos are sturdier while true hawks are smaller.

- All buteo species are to some extent opportunistic when it comes to hunting. They prey on almost any type of small animal as it becomes available to them. They prefer small mammals, especially rodents.
- Most buteo species seem to prefer to ambush prey by pouncing down towards the ground directly from a perch. A secondary approach for many is for the prey to be spotted from a great distance while the bird is soaring. It then swoops down upon the prey at the point of circling down to the ground.
- Most buteos breed in stable pairs. These may mate for life, or at least for several years. This is the case even in migratory species in which pairs part ways during the winter.
- Buteo hawks include many of the most widely distributed, most common, and best-known raptors in the world, like the red-tailed hawk.

Red-tailed Hawk



Buteo jamaicensis

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			7

Animal Characteristics - Red-tailed Hawk:

- The Red-tailed hawk is one of the largest birds of North America.
- Red-tailed hawks have been seen hunting as a pair, both sexes guarding opposite sides of the same tree, to catch tree squirrels, rabbits and other rodents.
- ® Red-tailed hawks are large and can be aggressive when defending their nests or territory. They are mobbed by crows and other corvids and if the hawk is solitary, he may actually be harassed and seriously injured by such corvids.
- They hardly flap their wings thus conserving energy. They soar most of the time and active flight is slow and deliberate with deep wing-beats. Hovering and hunting during flight is very rare. As with other Buteos, they hunt from a perch.
- The nest made by a pair is large but untidy. Buteos can come close to humans, inhabitation making their nests on man-made structures such as towers, power-line poles and skyscrapers. They tend to make their nest where there is a good view of the surrounding environment and close to a body of water. Buteos like to make new nests every year unlike eagles. Though both sexes participate, the female does most of the nest building during the morning hours. The male does all the hunting while the female stays in the nest and incubates, rarely going out to stretch her wings. But when she does, the male substitutes for that short time. Stretching wings is a common behaviour seen in these hawks. They are very vocal birds despite being solitary and it is believed that it is not so much a means of communication as a response to predators and rival hawks.
- They are partially migratory as opposed to true hawks, which are completely migratory.

Homeopathic Themes - Red-tailed Hawk:

- These individuals have all the themes of the Lanthanides and are extremely protective of their own identity, freedom and their choices. They are slow in pace but hardworking compared to *Accipiter gentilis* individuals. They are extremely devoted to their home, children, and work, and do their best in every sphere of life.

e They can feel like they carry a big burden or that they have a lot of things that they need to do. Thus they can feel restricted by these very expectations, which they have set for themselves.

» They can get very upset, angry and defensive when they feel too restricted by the various duties they are committed to, or when they are surrounded by a lot of dictatorial or authoritarian behaviour.

®> They express their disapproval on matters or decisions taken by others, or when they have to put forward a point. They may not be chatty or friendly yet they can be extremely eloquent and will express their displeasure or thoughts openly in a group even though it may not match with that of others.

» They are strongly opinionated and will not shy away from expressing them.

® They are indulgent parents and partners and so they seem to spend a lot of time overdoing it for others.

Common Buzzard



Buteo buteo

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			7

Animal Characteristics - Common Buzzard:

® This is a medium-sized Buteonine hawk - the most common raptor in Europe. It may be a year-round resident, or migratory in the Northern Hemisphere during the winter. It feeds on rodents, ambushing prey on the ground from a perched position.

® Other features are similar to the Red-tailed hawk. They make new nests every year and are devoted parents raising a small brood.

Homeopathic Themes - Common Buzzard:

The homeopathic themes are similar to *Buteo jamaicensis*.

Long-legged Buzzard



Buteo rufinus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			7

The homeopathic themes are similar to *buteo jamaicensis* and the numbers allotted to this hawk are the same as *buteo buteo* or the common buzzard.

Harris Hawk



Parabuteo unicinctus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			7 + 15

Animal Characteristics - Harris Hawk:

- This is a hawk smaller in size than *Buteo jamaicensis* but bigger than the falcon. ® This hawk is peculiar in that it is a social species living in groups of 7 to 8 birds.
- There is a clear and strict hierarchy as is needed for a group to exist without any conflicts and to maintain the peace. The adult male follows the dominant female and the rest are offspring from various seasons.
- These hawks are very intelligent and they hunt together. They even assist each other in nesting and breeding.

* This intelligence and capacity to work in a group, and capacity to obey or submit to hierarchy, was exploited by the art of falconry, making them extremely good pets for this art and trade.

» These birds though are not vocal when in groups. Their vocalisation occurs mainly during territorial disputes, when defending the nest, or when they are locating food.

® The male usually tires the prey but the female (dominant) makes the final fatal blow.

She is also the one to feed first followed by the male and then the rest of the group.

® They have a peculiar way of perching called back-stacking, where (in the case of lack of space) the dominant female will perch on a branch and the others (maximum 4) will stack up on her back vertically.

® These hawks do not migrate.

Homeopathic Themes - Harris Hawk:

Apart from the common buteo and raptor-personality traits, the following are specific to Harris hawk individuals:

® They love to be in a group and believe in team-work.

They are loud if something goes against their wishes or if they feel threatened in any way due to competition or rivalry.

®> They are extremely friendly and love their group but they are also quite strong and protective of their own choices.

®> They believe in hierarchy and abide by it.

E Accipitriformes - Secretary Bird
Secretary Bird



Sagittarius serpentarius

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L			8 + 17

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 1.3 - 1.5 m

Avg. height: 0.9 -1.3m

Avg. wingspan: 1.2 - 1.4 m Avg. weight: 2.5 - 4.5 kg Distribution: Africa

Animal Characteristics - Secretary Bird:

- It is a terrestrial bird of prey found only in Africa. Its common name is thought to be derived from either the appearance of the quills like a secretary who usually tucked pencils behind their ears or the word Sagittariidae comes from the Latin word Archer, as the quills on the crest of this bird give the appearance of a quiver of arrows of the archer.
- It has a hooked bill like the eagle but has rounded wings as opposed to the sharp wings of the eagle. Their tarsus is about 30 cm long and tail is 50-85 cm, which makes the bird both quite tall and long.
- Unlike most birds of prey, the secretary bird is largely terrestrial, hunting its prey on foot. Adults hunt in pairs and sometimes as loose familial flocks, stalking through the tall grass with their long legs.
- These birds are non-migratory. They spend much of the day stalking and strolling on the ground and only return to the nest at twilight. Secretary birds specialize in stomping their prey - generally snakes such as a cobra or an adder- until it is killed or immobilized by being stunned due to the continuous stomping. In Africa, they are kept by farmers as pets to deal with snakes. The bird is known to wait close to fires to catch smaller animals trying to escape.
- They catch their prey by striking it with their bill or stomping on it until it is

stunned, or it becomes unconscious, or it becomes easy to swallow. Their feet are adapted for stomping and walking but not for gripping. The impact resulting from the stomping is very forceful. They stomp on snakes until the point when the neck or back snaps. The wings actually help in protecting it from being bitten. At times they even fly with the prey and drop it to its death by impact with the ground. They swallow food whole instead of tearing it apart, although they may also tear it occasionally.

® The secretary bird has very acute vision as it can make contact (within a very short contact period of 10 - 15 milliseconds) once it has spotted the prey and stomp it in the exact place.

®> The young are fed liquefied insects regurgitated by the parent.

e Their foregut is specialized to digest large amount of meat in a short time.

- The courtship season occurs at any time of the year depending on the abundance of available food. Mating happens on the ground. The male chases the female or the two chase each other in a way similar to chasing the prey on the ground. They may sometimes soar high with an undulating flying pattern while croaking and calling each other. They are monogamous for a season and males and females may even continue to stay close after the chicks fledge and leave the nest. The nest is built on the higher acacia trees, about 5 - 7 m in height. They visit the nest for half a year before laying eggs. The nest is large - 8 ft. or 2 m wide, 30 cm deep made of sticks.
- Though there is no sibling aggression, the third chick almost always dies of starvation.
- Females primarily incubate the eggs and males bring the food. Parental care lasts for about 2 months after which chicks are ready to leave the nest. The young are quickly taught how to hunt by accompanying their parents. The pair keeps track of what is happening in their territory, which can be up to 50 square km. They can cover this territory by foot within a day or two. Unlike other raptors, secretary birds can actually raise more than one chick successfully per season.

Homeopathic Themes - Secretary Bird:

® These individuals can be very sporty. They love to run or do team sports involving running and agility. They can be quite angry and nasty with it. They may love walking and can feel relieved or ameliorated after a walk.

e They are generally quite reserved and prefer solitude, or to be with their partner, or that one person that they have strongly bonded with. Even with a partner, though, the bond is close they may not physically want to be with or around them all the time. These individuals need a lot of physical space.

- They can, however, be friendly or they can work well in a team if the situation demands it.
- They can take on a goodly amount of work and finish it well without feeling hassled with the burden of it. They will check and re-check thoroughly, before entering into a new deal or buying a house, or committing themselves to anything.
- They may get aggressive with people and stomp around, or beat a punching bag vigorously in anger, when dealing with competition, or during rivalry.
- Often, they may have pains as if severely beaten; bruising, stunning or numbing pains e.g. headaches, muscle aches etc.

F

Accipitriformes - Vultures

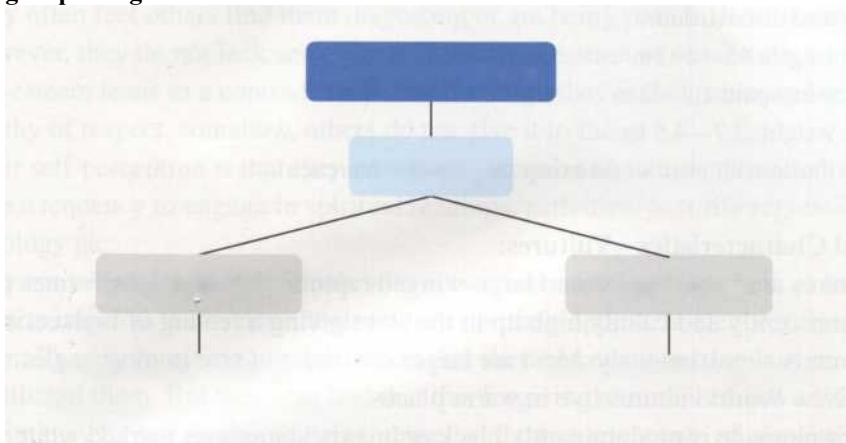
Cathartidae: New World vultures of the American continent (black vulture, turkey vulture, lesser yellow headed vulture, greater yellow headed vulture, California condor, andean condor, king vulture)

Accipitridae: Old World vultures of Europe, Asia and Africa (bearded vulture, griffon vulture, Himalayan griffon vulture, Egyptian vulture, palm - nut vulture, cinereous vulture, white rumped vulture, ruppell's vulture, Indian vulture, slender billed vulture, white backed vulture, cape vulture, hooded vulture, red headed vulture, lappet faced vulture, white headed vulture)

There are New and Old-World vultures both of which belong to the order Accipitriformes. New World vultures and condors belong to the family Cathartidae under the order Accipitriformes.

Old World vultures belong to the family Accipitridae (Gypaetinae and Aegyptiinae) under Accipitriformes.

For homeopathic understanding the vultures of Accipitridae and Cathartidae are grouped together.



Accipitriformes

Vultures

Cathartidae

New world vultures

Old world vultures

Gypaetinae + Aegyptiinae

Accipitridae

Accipitriformes - All Vultures

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L	7		12-17 (hint of column 18)

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 65 - 80 cm

Avg. wingspan: 1.2 - 2 m

Avg. weight: 2.7 - 4.5 kg

Distribution: all over world except Australia, Antarctica

Animal Characteristics - Vultures:

- ®> Vultures are large-bodied and large-winged raptors of the Accipitriformes that soar magnificently and calmly high up in the skies giving a feeling of both eeriness and calmness simultaneously. Most are larger or similar in size to most eagles.
- ® All New World vultures live in warm places.
- ®> Their plumage is predominantly black or brown, sometimes marked white. The skin is brightly coloured. They have long broad wings and a stiff tail for soaring.
- e Their feet are clawed but weak, and not adapted for grasping. Their nostrils do not have a septum hence one can see through the beak. They do not possess a syrinx or voice organ so the sounds that they make are limited to grunts or hisses.
- » Almost all vultures have bald heads and necks, and large hooked beaks. The bare parts, were originally thought to be for hygiene and avoiding infections, but now, in addition, they are considered to be a cooling aid. The hooked beaks help to get into the flesh and tear out pieces of carrion. Their strong neck enables them to go deep into the carcass.
- » All vultures have stomach acid strong enough to digest even rotten meat from a diseased animal.
- ® Their beaks are large and heavy yet weak compared to those of other raptors, as they have adapted to tearing soft, rotten flesh as opposed to fresh healthy meat.
- * The eyes are prominent but not shaded by a brow bone. They also lack eyelashes.
- ® Old World vultures can spot carrion by sight while New World vultures spot them by smell. Some New World vultures use both senses - the gas ethyl mercaptan, emitting from dead decaying animals, has a smell that attracts New World vultures.
- * New World vultures use urohydrolysis (urinating and defecating on their own feet) to cool themselves down while Old World vultures do not. New World vultures do not have a voice box.
- * New World vultures do not build nests.
- ® New World vultures have weaker feet in contrast to Old World vultures, which have stronger gripping feet and talons.

- Old World vultures are unable to run, hop or flap even for short distances, but New World vultures will run a distance similar to a chicken's despite their weak feet.

Homeopathic Themes - Vultures:

- ® Based on retrospective clinical observation of successful cases, these individuals have a sensitive ego. Hence, they talk very mildly and politely. They do not ask for anything lest they should be denied it and feel humiliated.
- They often feel others find them disgusting or are being rude towards them.
- However, they do not lack self-esteem. This combination of sensitive ego and high self-esteem leads to a contradictory state - though they feel capable, strong and worthy of respect, somehow, others do not give it to them.
- Their self-perception is that they are wise, spiritual, and intuitive therefore they have a tendency to engage in spiritual readings, activities, past-life regressions, astrology etc.
- They are very tolerant individuals who notice and own their mistakes, or look for ways to improve themselves, their attitudes or their approach. Hence, they are generally very forgiving towards others that they perceived to have hurt or humiliated them. But they also feel that this forgiving attitude is taken advantage of. So, they have a feeling of being abused and taken advantage of, despite their wisdom and tolerance.
- They are calm, wise in a way, and that is their strength.
- They feel that they are special, with the capacity, strength and intelligence of high self-esteem and yet their feeling is that people do not understand this; people humiliate them and they are too dignified to even fight.
- These individuals are social and love to be in groups, meet up with friends and family and be with people most of the times. Communication is important to them and they are friendly and talkative in a group, yet not too loud or prominent, neither seeking nor attracting attention.
- These patients tend to gorge when hungry, but they can also ignore their hunger or lose appetite when engrossed in something. They may have extremes of voracious appetite or no hunger at all.
- They may like bright yellows, oranges or a flash of bright colour in their dress.
- They may develop, or have problems like acidity, digestion problems, food poisoning, bloating etc.

Old World Vultures

Animal Characteristics - Old World Vultures:

This group has 2 major subfamilies Gypaetinae and Aegypiinae • These are scavengers and hunters.

- They have long bald necks, bald heads and large heavy beaks, similar to the New World vultures, but their large feet are more eagle-like and more suited to gripping.

- In size, they range from large to very large. They are found throughout the Old World, i.e. Europe, Africa and Asia.
- ® They have a less-developed sense of smell and rely more on their sight to find food both directly and by seeing other vultures heading down towards a carcass.
- Diclofenac poisoning has caused the vulture population to decline as it causes kidney failure. These vultures have eaten carcasses injected with this painkiller.

Some Individual species of Old World Vultures:

Griffon Vulture



Gyps fulvus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L	7		2 + 15 (hint of column 18)

Animal Characteristics - Griffon Vulture:

This is also an Old World vulture belonging to the family Accipitridae and Genus Gyps.

- It is a large bird with a wingspan of 3 m (7 - 9 ft.). Its weight is 6 - 10 kg. It has a white head, broad wings and a short tail.
- ® It's a scavenger, which often moves about in a flock.
- & It is very efficient in using flying methods like soaring without increasing its metabolic rate.
- » It can tolerate increasing body temperatures as it can easily thermo-regulate without taking a break. By allowing its internal body temperature to change independently of the metabolic rate, the Griffon vulture minimizes any loss of water and energy by thermo-regulation.
- Adult birds mainly feed on the softer parts of bone as well as muscles and viscera.
- They have a strong neck and can reach deep into the carcass without snagging.
- During courtship, the pair sleeps where the future nest will be built.
- The pair flies in a circle at a great height with spread stiff wings almost touching each other or as if joined by an invisible wire. This is called tandem flying.
- Pairs nest in colonies as large as a hundred. Nests, made with medium-sized sticks,

are built at height in a rock cavity. From one vulture to another, and even from one year to another for the same pair, the nests differ. The interior may be a depression well-lined with grass or other vultures' feathers.

- The female lays only one egg and both sexes incubate.
- The chicks cannot tolerate hunger. So while, in other birds, movement and development slows down with hunger, in these birds, the chicks can die suddenly without warning.

Homeopathic Themes - Griffon Vulture:

® These individuals are very chatty, friendly, and social, needing to be with large groups of people the whole time.

» Despite this dependence on a group, these people maintain their own individuality, thoughts and expressions as well as sticking to them.

- They may also be artistic and creative.
- As children they may be dependent on a parent for too long. These individuals often refer to a lack of support, or immense parental support, as a child.
- Home is very important for them. It is their sacred space and they may be very possessive about it.

Himalayan Griffon



Gyps himalayensis

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L	7		15 (hint of column 18)

Animal Characteristics - Himalayan Griffon Vulture:

This vulture is similar to the Griffon vulture but it is found in the Himalayan range. . This vulture is sedentary with limited movements at very high altitudes (1500 - 4000 m). They are found in large numbers but not as large as the Griffon Vulture.

Homeopathic Themes - Himalayan Griffon Vulture:

- 9 The homeopathic picture of these individuals resembles the griffon vulture themes.
- 9 In addition, they have a great love for, or aggravation from, heights, mountains, and snow.
- 9 They are very communicative and talkative.
- Physically, they can complain of suffocation, breathlessness and low oxygen saturation.

Lammergeier Vulture or Bearded Vulture



Gypaetus barbatus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L	7		12 (hint of column 18)

Animal Characteristics - Lammergeier Vulture:

- ® Found in the mountains of Europe, Asia and Africa, this is a very large bird with a wingspan of 2.3 to 2.8 m (7 - 9 ft.), and a height of 90 cm (3 ft.).
- 9 As the name suggests the bearded vulture is not bald, having feathers around the neck and head. It has a smaller head with a thick, powerful neck. It has a hunched back. The gait as for every other Old-World vulture is waddling with large powerful feet.
- Feathers around the breast, neck, head and legs are orange. This is cosmetic, mainly to attract a mate. It often results from dust bathing, rubbing mud on its own body or from drinking water loaded with minerals. Juveniles are black or brown.
- 9 These birds are often silent.
- Their main diet is approx. 90% bone marrow but they kill fresh prey sometimes. They have a unique capacity to drop bones from a height to break them apart so that they can consume the marrow. They fly high with bones weighing about 4 kg, or even more, and drop them, repeating this procedure until the bone is broken enough to be able to get to the marrow. This skill takes 7 years to master.

- Bearded vultures do not regurgitate food for the young but carry live food to them. Among the live animals in their diet, bearded vultures eat hares, marmots and even tortoises. But tortoises have to be dropped repeatedly to break their hard shells.
- » These birds have huge territories within which they do not tolerate other mature vultures.
- They are generally solitary.
- A monogamous mating pair shares a close bond during the breeding season only (some polyandry has been observed). During courtship display they show off their talons in a spiraling, tumbling flight. Sometimes, they may lock talons with each other.
- Two eggs are laid but often only the larger, older one survives. The second egg is a biological option and this chick is often killed or starved by its older sibling. A young bird spends 3-4 months in the nest and then fledges but remains dependent for a further 2 years. Hence parents can only breed every alternate year.
- The nest is massive - about 2.5 ft. deep and 8 ft. across. These nests are massive but not as large or deep as the nests of the large eagles such as the bald or true eagle.

Homeopathic Themes - Lammergeier Vulture:

- These individuals are very solitary and love their own space. They can be friendly and helpful, being strong lathanides, but they need their own space and do not depend on anyone.
- They are quiet in company - silent individuals who do not need to talk often.
- » They share a close bond with their partners as well as their children, but they still need their space even from them. They can feel claustrophobic very easily, emotionally and physically, by people and in small spaces, or elevators etc.
- This remedy may be very good for bone marrow complaints. (Hemopoiesis, deficiencies and dysplasias.)

Egyptian Vulture



Neophron percnopterus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L	7		16 (hint of column 18)

Animal Characteristics - Egyptian Vulture:

- » Found in Southern Europe, Africa and West Asia in the lower hills and dry plains.
- » They are found at much lower altitudes than the griffon in the Himalayas. This bird has white plumage predominantly. Its length is 60 - 70 cm (2.5 ft.) and it has a broad wingspan of 1.7 m (5.6 ft.). It weighs about 2 kg. The bill is slender. The wings are long and pointed.
 - They are often seen in singles or pairs but also with other birds of prey or scavenging birds. They roost communally around human dump-sites and other areas suitable for foraging. They often roost on large dead pines.
- & They are not choosy like the Lammergeier or the Griffon vultures and will eat a varied diet as available.
- ® Breeding adults are not solitary preferring to follow other scavenging birds or groups of their own species. Breeding and non-breeding birds may roost together too.
- ® The beak is long and narrow and catches small pieces of left-over flesh and also small stones, which the bird may drop over eggs to break and consume them. They fly as far as 80 km to forage for food and must wait for other larger birds or scavengers to finish before they can get their beaks into the carrion. Hence, they are often on the periphery, always eating the left-overs.
- ® They may also feed on human and other mammal excreta. It is believed that the beautiful yellow- orange skin of the birds is due to carotenoid pigments obtained from the waste of ungulates - the brighter the skin the healthier the bird.
 - Like other vultures and Accipiters these birds are silent most of time except for making shrieking sharp sounds at the nest.
- » Breeding occurs in the spring when they soar high together and one or both of the pair may make spiraling or swooping dives.
 - These birds are not monogamous for a lifetime, but can pair for more than one season and will use the same nest in this case. On rare occasions, extra pair copulations of females are observed where females associate with two males and then all three will help in raising the brood. Hence males may often stay very close to the female before and during the egg-laying period to ensure that his progeny is produced.
 - They look for old abandoned nests or the nest platforms of eagles and will build their own nests, or repair and re-use an abandoned eagle nest. However, they are not too finicky about these nests and an untidy collection of twigs serves their purpose.
 - The clutch consists of 2 eggs, which are incubated by both parents. The second

chick, as in most raptors, is a back-up that hatches later due to asynchronous incubation, and most often will die of starvation.

* Fledged birds can continue to visit the parents for a further month before they become totally independent.

Homeopathic Themes - Egyptian Vulture:

- ® In these individuals, as well as having the common vulture themes, disgust about themselves occurs to an extreme such that their self esteem is much lower than other vulture cases.
- Physically this disgust may also show up in the form of offensiveness of discharges, sweat etc.
- They feel incapable and dependent on others in many ways, but they also do not do much about it being more accepting of the situation as it is.
- ® They can either appear to be philosophical or will not stand up for themselves as much, being the last to frankly speak their mind. The feeling is that they are not so capable and therefore must be grateful for what they already have.
- This individual does not feel like he has the capacity to strive for more or that he deserves more.
- He may like to be in company not just for a chat or talk but because he is dependent and needy.
- They may often feel as if they have settled for less, settled for left-overs or hand-me-downs etc.
- These individuals resemble ragged philosophers like Sulphur.

Some Individual species of New World Vultures:

Andean Condor



Vultur gryphus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L	7		12 + 15 (hint of column 18)

Animal Characteristics - Andean Condor:

- These are large birds, which are very heavy compared to other raptors. Males can weigh up to 11 kg. Females are smaller and lighter (unlike other raptors) weighing up to 8 kg. The bird is 3 - 4 ft. long with a wingspan of 8 - 10 ft. It is the largest and heaviest living bird capable of flight.
- The plumage is predominantly black with some white feathers around the neck, appearing as a lovely frill. The males have white bands of feathers seen in flight. These white bands do not appear until the first moulting.
- The bird diligently and meticulously keeps the neck and head clean. The neck can flush depending on emotions thus allowing the birds to communicate with each other.
- ® It is a habitual soarer, which can fly for more than half an hour without flapping its wings.
- It prefers to roost in high places so that it can launch itself from this height without much flapping.
- It exhibits urohydrolysis.
- It is social and gregarious with a well-developed social structure. Play behaviour has been observed and there is competitiveness to determine the pecking order through body language, competitive play behaviour and vocalizations. Generally mature males are at the top of this pecking order and immature males are to the bottom.
- This bird lives up to 50 years or more and mates for life. Sexual maturity is delayed, the birds only become mature after 5-6 years.
- ® During courtship display, the male's neck changes from dull red to a bright yellow and swells up or inflates. He approaches the female, standing erect with outstretched neck and extended wings showing off these bright colours while hissing and clucking with his tongue. He may also hop and dance with wings partially spread while hissing. They breed and roost at elevations of 3000 - 5000 m.
- » The nest is always in a cave or in scraped-out boulders on slopes, and these are lined with a few sticks and leaves, for 2 bluish white eggs are deposited every second year and incubated by both parents.
- » The parents, who cover a large territory, avoid predation of their eggs by being aggressive, vigorously defensive and alert. In case a chick is lost, they will lay a second egg. The young birds are able to fly by the age of 6 months but continue to roost with parents until they are 2 years old when they are replaced by the new clutch.
- ® They fly 100 - 200 km per day. So, these birds need large carcasses to feed their large bodies and fuel such distances. Similar to the Egyptian vulture the bright colour of the neck is due to the carotenoids from mammal flesh and mammalian excreta. Condors living by the coast will prefer the carrion of Cetaceans.
- Healthy adults have no predators but chicks may be prey to mammals such as wolves and foxes. These birds will often follow the Cathartus or Turkey Vulture,

which can smell the carrion efficiently. However, the Turkey Vulture is a smaller vulture that may not be able to tear into the flesh of larger carrion and hence the Andean Condor takes over and rips the flesh apart first. Thus, the Andean Condor exhibits mutual dependence for survival. And yet, it is a majestic bird, which dominates the other vultures and mammalian scavengers.

» These birds can go without eating for a few days and then gorge several pounds of flesh at once. Hence they are called intermittent eaters in the wild. Due to weak feet and talons, they cannot grab and grasp carrion so they must feed while they are on the ground. Hence they eat a lot when food is available but at times, they can become so heavy that they are unable to lift themselves off the ground.

Homeopathic Themes - Andean Condor:

- These individuals are very social. They love to talk and yet they can also be competitive with rivals. However, they are respectful of hierarchy and know how to maintain it in a group.
- They are playful and love to engage in sport and celebrations, to meet people, and attend get-togethers.
- They may really take to flying as a hobby or as a profession. Similarly they can love sports or activities involved with flying or heights etc.
- They are very clean and fastidious. Dignity is a big theme here.
- They like to be in a group but they can also dominate in a group, as they do not like to be taken for granted.
- A voracious appetite and eating large amounts at a time could be a physical symptom.
- They make friendships and relationships with people, which are mutually beneficial.
- They may like open spaces and also crave for cozy spaces when wanting to rest.

Black Vulture



Coragyps atratus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L	7		12 + 17 (hint of column 18)

Animal Characteristics - Black Vulture:

- ® These vultures are similar to the turkey vulture in most ways, but they are smaller in size. They are often found roosting with, or following them.
- They make strong wing beats giving them a bat-like appearance. They also roost in groups. They have a stance like the turkey vulture for the same reasons. They forage in groups and can easily drive away a rival turkey vulture if it is flying solitary while foraging.

Homeopathic Themes - Black Vulture:

- Here the feeling is of being small but aggressive compared to turkey vulture individuals.
- ® Also, these individuals like to feel strength in numbers, part of a group. They may often feel strong and can use it to their advantage when they are with others in a group. They fear that if they are alone, they may be prone to being victimized.

Turkey Vulture



Cathartes aura

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6L	7		14 (hint of column 18)

Animal Characteristics - Turkey Vulture:

- These are abundantly found in both American continents. While the Southern birds are sedentary the Northern turkey vultures migrate to the South.
 - They inhabit woodland, grassland, shrubland and even subtropical forest, deserts and foothills. But they like open areas and avoid heavily forested areas.
 - They are gregarious and also dwell together with other species like the lesser yellow-headed vulture and the black vulture. These are smaller birds, compared to the larger vultures, with a wingspan of 4 - 5 ft. and weighing about 1 - 2 kg. They roost communally in large groups of hundreds and even along with black vultures on dead leafless trees.
 - Though they nest in caves they do not enter them until the breeding season when it is time to lay the eggs.
 - They are often seen with outspread wings while sun basking. This helps to warm the body, as well as baking any bacteria.
- » During the nights the vulture becomes slightly hypothermic as do other New World vultures and they reduce their body temperatures by 6 degrees.
- This vulture does have natural predators such as the golden eagle and great-homed owl. Mammals such as the raccoon can prey upon their eggs.
 - The turkey vulture only has a lifespan of 16 years.
 - During courtship, pairs gather in a circle and hop on the ground with partially- spread wings, and when in the air, one bird follows another while flapping and diving. Nests are hardly constructed or not at all, in caves.
 - They lay one egg in general but on very rare occasions 3 eggs have been laid in one clutch by a single pair. Adults care for the chicks for 10 - 12 weeks.
- ® When adults are threatened during nesting, they may feign death or regurgitate upon the intruder. Chicks can also defend themselves by regurgitating or hissing. Though the chicks fledge by 10 weeks, family groups remain together until the autumn.

- Vocalisation is limited to grunts and hisses.
- They prefer fresh carrion to older putrefying material. Being New World vultures they forage through detecting the smell of ethyl mercaptan emanating from carrion.
- ® Due to this ability they can even smell carrion under dense canopy so these are always the first birds to arrive on the scene. But King vultures and Andean condors, following them, may make the initial cuts into the carrion and feed before them.
- Often, they can be driven off by smaller Black vultures. These processes show mutual dependence.
- Their flight is graceful, elegant and slow.

Homeopathic Themes - Turkey Vulture:

- Individuals needing this remedy have a heightened sensitivity to smells.
- They have a need to do work and be the first to finish, yet they feel they don't get what they deserve. They feel weaker or pushed aside by more authoritative or dominating people, e.g. a boss or colleagues, but they also feel dependent on hierarchy or they can feel weak enough to feel the need for a stronger person.
- They are social people who depend on their friendships and relationships, and they can often feel taken advantage of due to this need. They often feel that they were once powerful or in a good position but that the world, or others, have gone ahead and overtaken them and now they are weak.
- They may like dark, narrow or shady places for resting or when feeling vulnerable but they can also like open spaces when they are comfortable.
- Alternately dark small spaces can aggravate them.



G Accipitriformes - Eagles

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6			5 - 12

Size and distribution:

Avg. length: 60 - 100 cm

Avg. wingspan: 1.8 - 2.3 m

Avg. weight: 3 - 7 kg

Distribution: North and South America, Europe, Asia

Animal Characteristics - Eagles:

- These are the topmost predators amongst the birds - 'the lions' of the sky. In cultures all over the world they have been associated with kings, gods, and royalty over the centuries.
- Eagles' eyes are extremely powerful. It is estimated that the martial eagle has a visual acuity 3.0 to 3.6 times that of humans. Some eagles, can spot prey about

3-4 miles (5-6 km) away.

- They have extremely large pupils that ensure minimum diffraction of light.
 - These are large powerful birds with heavy heads, the strongest and heaviest of beaks and large, sharp talons, the longest of the raptor group.
 - Eagles kill prey with these sharp, long talons especially the hind-toe claw called the hallux claw, which can be as long as 2 - 3 inches.
 - Its strong beak is important for tearing off the prey's flesh.
 - The eagles can be further divided into various groups, depending on the region in which they are found, their hunting habit and hence their anatomy.
 - Of all the raptors, they have the largest and broadest wings.
- ® Their flight is strong, and involves soaring and flying high though not very far.
- They are not long distance fliers and they do not fly unnecessarily.
 - They have the most direct and fastest flight of all the Accipitridae despite not having such aerodynamic feathers as others in this order.
 - Most eagles grab prey whilst in flight and it is carried to a perch to be tom apart.
 - These birds are known to kill and carry prey that is between 7-8 times their body weight.
 - As with all birds in the Accipitriformes, these mate for life.
 - Most of them have elaborate mating rituals and both parents take part in nursing the young.
 - They return to the same nest each year, on tall trees or high cliffs. They rebuild and repair this nest from year to year. The nests are very large - some nests (bald eagle and golden eagle) are as large as 5 - 10 feet wide.
 - Nests are lined with softer material.
 - Older chicks are known to kill the younger ones. Generally, the female chick will kill the male as she is the larger in size. The parents do nothing to protect these younger chicks.
 - The young are slow to reach maturity compared to other raptors.
 - Naturalists are amazed by the delicateness and gentleness with which an eagle will treat its eaglet.
 - The bird is known to land gently and quietly on the nest in order not to disturb the eaglets.
 - Hence the bird is a unique combination of strength and sensitivity.
 - Eagles go through 4 major moults - juvenile, white bellied-1, white bellied-2 and adult.
 - Once they become adult they moult once a year or in some rare cases twice.
 - Moulting is usually during the spring and summer and is completed before winter sets in, so that the bird is fully prepared to face the harsh winter.
 - Moulting always starts with the innermost feathers and proceeds outwards and from above downwards.
 - During moulting the bird is more vulnerable than usual. It may be weak, unable to eat, fly or protect itself. It can almost appear to be dying in some cases. However

this is just a vulnerable phase and it has been observed that other, stronger, more mature eagles will come to help them by giving food and merely being present. To human perception it appears as if they are encouraging and assuring the moulting eagle.

®> Eagles are kleptoparasites in that they steal from other birds from time to time.

® Most birds belonging to the Accipitriformes, with the exception of the eagles, look back to ensure they aren't being hunted before they swoop down on their prey. The eagles are the only ones who don't, demonstrating their confidence and dominance in the sky.

& Even though the eagle is a bird of prey and it needs to eat small animals to survive, it often prefers to feed on carrion if any can be found.

® As a rule, females are larger than males but both sexes have the same plumage.

According to their behavior and food habits eagles have been broadly divided into 4 groups as follows

The Sea Eagles:

The bald eagle and white-tailed sea eagle are examples of these. They mainly prefer fish in their diet but will also hunt mammals, though rarely, and often scavenge dead animals. They will also steal kills of other birds. As the name suggests, they nest around large or small bodies of water.

The Serpent Eagles:

These eagles prey on snakes and are mainly found in the tropics of Africa and Asia. These birds are medium in size. The Indian-crested serpent eagle and the bateleur eagle are examples of these. The bateleur (French for rope walker) has this name as it rocks in mid-air, appearing to balance itself like a man walking on a tight rope.

The True Eagles:

Golden eagles and Harpy's eagle are examples of true eagles. They catch mammals and large vertebrates. They have the largest of wings amongst eagles. They are also very territorial.

Other Eagles:

Other species including the Spizaetus genus (hawk eagle), live predominantly in woodland and forest. These eagles target various arboreal or ground-dwelling mammals and birds, which are often unsuspectingly ambushed in such dense, knotty environments.

Homeopathic Themes - Eagles:

® They have the Lanthanide element as their second number (principle issue) but they also have the pure sixth row as the third number.

- Eagle remedies are the only raptors that we have put in the sixth row due to their immense strength and power.
- These individuals have great foresight, they like to have a 'bird's eye view' just as in other raptor types. But associated with it here, there is a feeling of patience, control and strength.
- They have keen eyesight, great foresight and a perception of problems or situations from afar.
- They are usually very tolerant but if something bothers them, they can get angry and violent.
- They are responsible, capable leaders.
- They will lead people, or take them 'under their wing'. They are authoritative, as opposed to authoritarian, or dictatorial like some mammals of predominant level 6.
- They are very responsible parents or elders and often care for their extended family as much as their own.
- Their freedom is extremely sacred for them, so they allow for others freedom too.
- Though they are responsible for people dependent on them, they may be violent or aggressive with rivals and competitors if they feel threatened. Most of the time they will give others a fair chance, as they are very secure about their strength, capacity and power.
- However powerful, or strong they feel about themselves, they are very gentle and loving to their children, friends, subordinates or people dependent upon them.
- They never hesitate about, or look back with fear upon a decision they have made.
- These individuals have a unique combination of leadership, power, strength and sensitivity.
- The energy used to keep this position brings about their particular pathology.
- These individuals are very spiritual.
- They may like to detach themselves from negative emotions, too much attachment can cause pain or longing.
- Physically, they may like to do a sport, activity, or gym workout, and they may stretch themselves beyond their limits. They like to be physically strong and powerful and like to build muscle strength, flexibility of body etc.
- They are very close to their partner, and though they may be reserved, they will share everything with their partner.
- They desire a soul-mate.
- They may be quite extrovert - charming and impressive when in company yet they will not share their inner thoughts and feelings with everyone.
- They need a house that is big, spacious, strongly built and sometimes elaborate.
- For them, a house is a home, which provides stability, and is a status symbol.
- As children, they may have felt very vulnerable and powerless such that they would have wanted to become strong and powerful.
- They do not like loud sound.
- Though powerful in terms of strength, activity and capability, they may not

necessarily be good at speaking out in relation to what they want, or in expressing themselves through words.

- Their body language and gestures clearly depict their strength with the notion that nobody can take them for granted, but they are not among those who will speak about their strength.
- They are grand, chic with the impression of class.
- Their demeanour, posture and mannerisms are impressive without being overpowering.

Some Individual Eagles:

Indian Spotted Eagle



Source: orientalmagimages.org

Clanga hastata

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6			5

Animal Characteristics - Indian Spotted Eagle:

- ® This bird is a large eagle belonging to the true eagle group. It is large, though not as large as the golden, bald or harpy’s eagles.
- It has a wingspan of 150 cm (5 ft.). Its plumage is lighter brown with spots. It has dark eyes.
- Most of their diet consists of mammals caught on the ground and, occasionally but rarely, birds and frogs.
- » The breeding display consists of wind winnowing and spiraling down, making 2-3 heart shaped loops or dives.
- The female makes the nest, in contrast to other eagles where both sexes make the nest together.
- The Indian spotted eagle is sedentary, while greater and lesser-spotted eagles are highly migratory.

Homeopathic Themes - Indian Spotted Eagle:

- These individuals have all the characteristics of eagle but they are around column 5, hence they will be definitely weaker than bald or golden eagle personalities in relation to confrontation, capacity, and strength.

Black - chested Buzzard Eagle



Geranoaetus melanoleucus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6			6

Animal Characteristics - Black - chested Buzzard Eagle:

- This eagle as the name suggests, has a black chest and white plumage on the rest of its body.
- » They belong to the group - 'Other Eagles'!
- » They eat birds, reptiles, rabbits, fish and invertebrates.
- & They are sedentary and solitary and perform aerial displays.
- » They prefer to hunt more so than most eagles, who prefer to scavenge or eat carrion as a first option.
- Both sexes actively guard the nest and are equally aggressive towards invaders, with the female being more aggressive than the male.
- They are aggressive towards other species and can also be aggressive towards humans.
- Both sexes equally participate in nest building, brooding, caring for chicks, and hunting food.

Homeopathic Themes - Black - chested Buzzard Eagle: • These individuals are more solitary and quite territorial.

- They can get angry quickly and also express that anger impulsively.
- However, they may not be very persistent and powerful in their confrontations.
- Though they may have a strong bond with their partner they may not want that partner all the time.

- They can come across as very enthusiastic people who will take up a challenge easily.
They may not necessarily persist if there are too many obstacles, or may get tired, but they will always give it a shot.

Harpy's Eagle



Harpia harpyja

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6			8

Animal Characteristics - Harpy's Eagle:

- ® These belong to the group of true eagles.
- ® They are found in central and south America.
- ® The major prey is the sloth and the monkey but they also eat possums, iguanas, snakes, porcupines and young deer.
- ® The female is twice the size of the male.
- & A pair reproduces every two to three years rather than annually.
- » The female takes greater responsibility for incubation than the male but the rest of their duties are shared equally.
- ® The first egg hatches weeks ahead of any others and gets all the attention while the other eggs may not be incubated at all. Yet these same eggs can provide a back-up for the pair in case the first hatchling is weak and unable to survive.
- ® These birds are strong and silent.
- ® Harpy's unlike other eagles do not soar very high in the skies but rather fly lower in the canopy, which works as an energy saver because the bird needs to be picking up a heavy monkey or sloth weighing around 7-8 kg. Diving from an already low position, instead of from a height, saves energy.
- Their wings are broad and short so they can attack the prey from below just as well, in the dense canopy.
- The Harpy is very patient and can sit perched in a tree for as long as 20 - 22 hours waiting calmly for their prey. Their vision is so sharp that they can see an object about an inch in size from a distance of 200 m.

- * The talons exert approx. 50 kg of pressure.
- * The male is smaller and agile carrying small amounts of food in more trips, while the female is heavier, lesser agile but can carry a larger quantity of prey. While the male can carry only 1 kg of food the female can carry 4 kg.
- The breeding pair does not make pre-copulation displays or at least they have not been observed to have any mating rituals or displays.
- The territory of the harpy is smaller than those of other eagles such as the bald or golden eagle.

Homeopathic Themes - Harpy's Eagle:

- These individuals are very strong and persevering.
- They have the capacity and desire to take on challenges bigger than their capacity.
- They also like to conserve their energy and use it at the right moment when needed.
- They are patient individuals and do not believe in haste when working or completing a task.
- These individuals are strong in their opinion but may be silent and not express their opinion unless needed.
- They are also relatively tolerant individuals compared to bald or white-tailed eagle personalities.

Golden Eagle



Aquila chrysaetos

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6			10

Animal Characteristics - Golden Eagle:

- Golden eagles are true eagles, the largest amongst all eagles and also amongst all flying birds.
- ∩ Their wingspan is 5 - 7ft. long, which is a bit longer than the bald eagle and just one cm shorter than the harpy's eagle.
- They weigh about 3-6 kilos and the female is 30 percent larger than the male.
- Golden eagles are sometimes considered the best fliers of all the eagles and perhaps among all raptors.
- ∩ Their wings have indentations that look like fingers and their flight is unique in

that it is dihedral, i.e. the wings are held in a slight upturned V-shape.

- ® They do not fly without a purpose, i.e. all flights have a clear purpose (E.g., territorial, hunting, or nuptial displays).
- ® When hunting they can fly as fast as 320 km/hr.
- Territorial flights are often seen during morning hours and in the evenings.
- During the non-breeding season, the rest of the time is spent resting or perching or preening.
- Golden eagles are not very communicative, quite the loners when it comes to social behaviour, and they are silent even when breeding.
- Some vocalisations are recorded and the sounds are weak and shrill like that of a puppy.
- ® During the winter when prey is scarce, golden eagles may be seen soaring to great heights looking for carrion but they prefer to hunt rather than to scavenge as does the bald eagle.
- & Most populations of golden eagles are sedentary, but they can be partially- migratory during the breeding season. These are short migrations, not involving much distance at all. They can tolerate winter and cold weather much more than bald eagles, which migrate to warmer regions because of food scarcity.
- ® Golden eagles have extensive territories and home ranges, some of the largest known among any animals.
- ® Home ranges can extend from between 20 and 200 km². Where there is an abundance of food the territory is smaller.
- Juveniles are allowed to trespass on their parents' territory for a while after they leave their nest.
- Each eagle pair makes several nests, also called Eyries, which are used for breeding and rearing chicks, but some are used only as eyries (a fortress on a high point or a hill from where one can keep a watch on the enemy or any intruder) from where they can inspect their territory.
- ® The golden eagle uses several cliffs for these eyries, and makes several regular trips between them as part of an inspection of their territory. These are visited throughout the lifetime of the bird (30-40 years) and also by their successors.
- ® These nests or eyries are well-spaced within the overall territory. Some may be as large and deep as 4 m and 5-9 ft. across, and may weigh more than a ton, having been made and added-to over several years.
- ® Golden eagles express their aggression through body language, keeping the head and body upright, with slightly spread wings, appearing erect with an open beak.
- ® The only time an adult's power appears to be weakened is when a person or helicopter approaches. It has been observed that in this situation they lower their head.
- ® A breeding pair is formed through courtship display only.
- ® Though golden eagles do not lock talons mid-air and spiral down exotically like the bald eagles, the male drops a stick and swoops down in mid-air to catch it,

repeating this process several times. The female does the same.

- The male does the hunting and outdoor duties and brings food for the female and the chicks, while the female has the job of brooding the eggs until they hatch, and feeding the chicks with what is brought to the nest. She remains in the nest until the chicks are 20 days old to keep them warm (thermo-regulated) by brooding.
- ® The young chicks are capable of preening from the second day of hatching but they are thermo-regulated by the mother and, occasionally, the father in the first 20 days.
- They are ready to fledge and hunt within 2 months.
- Though golden eagles are very solitary and have no bonds outside the breeding pair, harsh winters may persuade them to let down their guard and perch together.
- They compete with wolverines, brown bears, white-tailed eagles and snow leopard for prey.

Homeopathic Themes - Golden Eagle:

- Great self-esteem is characteristic of these individuals.
- » The feeling of grandeur and power is at a maximum for the bald eagle type.
- Their activities are always with a purpose. They are not restless or extremely active compared to other bird types.
- They are clear and focused in their tasks.
- » Though they like to be productive, they are economic in their movement or activities. This focussed quality makes them very efficient.
- As individuals they are quite territorial.
- They would love to have a number of houses, security structures or at the very least one large house.
- ® They may love to dance, and can be romantic towards their soul-mates.
- They like to make friends and party and can be popular in their social group, not because they are talkative, but because they are the strong or affluent one who is more capable of providing things for the group, individually or even collectively.
- Though quiet, their presence is always felt and they command respect.
- ® They have a deep bond with their partner.

Bald Eagle



Haliaeetus leucocephalus

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6			11

Animal Characteristics - Bald Eagle:

- ® Bald eagles are the large sea eagles of North America, just a little smaller in size and wingspan compared to the golden eagle.
- ® They have white heads and tails while the rest of the plumage is brown to black giving them a bald appearance, hence the name.
 - Immature bald eagles and juveniles have a darker plumage all over.
 - Bald eagles are found near lakes, reservoirs, rivers, marshes, and coasts.
 - It has been estimated that the gripping power (pounds by square inch) of the bald eagle is ten times greater than that of a human.
 - When food is abundant, an eagle can gorge itself by storing up to 1 kg of food in a pouch in the throat called a crop.
 - Unlike other eagle species, bald eagles will rarely take large prey by themselves, and sometimes in the case of bigger prey, a pair may hunt co-operatively - one may distract the prey while the other grabs the prey from behind. Equally they rarely take on evasive or dangerous prey on their own. They often follow bears, wolves and foxes in order to prey on the remains left by these mammals after they have finished with their kill.
- ® Though almost similar in size and weight, aggression and physical strength to the Golden eagle, these birds are less courageous and less active. They are not very speedy so they stay put and do not fly if there are no winds, preferring to grab prey or eat carrion opportunistically. They take the easy way out in every situation.
 - Hence they are opportunistic carnivores. They go for any carrion and are not selective regarding the type of prey or how it has been killed. They may even get it from a garbage dump.
- ® They do not plunge into water but pick up fish from the surface very deftly. Often they pick dead floating catfish, or dead, half-eaten salmon left behind by bears.
 - They can sometimes succumb to hypothermia if dragged into water as a result of

being unable to pull their catch of heavy fish out the water.

- » Bald eagles do not migrate from Alaska unless the waters freeze but when they do so, they migrate to the south of the North American continent.
- ®> The Bald eagle's nest is the largest of all North American birds and is used year after year.
 - They are powerful fliers and use sun thermals hence they are diurnal in every way.
- ® However, they always need wind to soar as they cannot soar unless they are supported by favourable wind conditions.
- » They reach maturity at around the age of 4 - 5 years.
 - Courtship rituals are elaborate and males may make a show of their flying skills and also make calls.
- ® Though they are known to mate for a life, if the couple cannot reproduce they may divorce and if one partner dies or disappears then they may look for another partner.
- ® Often the courting couple will lock talons in the air and fly together making several dips, wheeling down and then part before landing on the ground.
 - The nest is always in large trees, and old trees with hard bark near large, open bodies of water. It is very rarely on the ground only if no such tree is available.
 - The calls of the eagle are very shrill and chirpy and they do not match the powerful aura and strength of the bird.
- ® The average lifespan is 25 years in the wild.
 - They bear 1-3 chicks per year and both parents share duties of incubation, searching for food or nest-making.
 - Bald eagles are revered and considered holy and divine amongst Native Americans.
 - Bald eagles are very social in the non-breeding season but territorial and aggressive in the breeding season. Even when they are being social, there are aggressive encounters within the group as well as with other birds or mammals. When migrating, during shortages of food in winter, they migrate alone.
 - Bald eagle nests are the largest in North America, being on an average about 4 metres deep, 5-6 ft. across and weighing a ton or even more as these nests are used repeatedly every year and built and added upon.

Homeopathic Themes - Bald Eagle:

- ® These individuals are similar to Golden eagle types in terms of aura, strength and power.
 - They can show their aggression easily or lose their temper easily compared to golden eagle individuals who will be generally calmer.
 - They are very sociable and friendly but will not tolerate competition or confrontation and can get aggressive in such situations.
 - Compared to all eagle individuals, bald eagle types rank second after golden eagle in strength and power. They are weaker in that they prefer to give in when they are too burdened or too threatened.
 - They are opportunistic in that they will take the easy way out if that option is

available to them.

® These individuals may store or hoard more than required.

» Wind aggravation or amelioration is a strong physical characteristic.

- They also like to have large impressive houses or structures like golden eagle personalities.

White - tailed Eagle



Haliaeetus albicilla

Base Level	Predominant Level	Capacity Level	Streak 2	Streak 3	Columns
3	6L	6			12 + 15

Animal Characteristics - White - tailed Eagle:

e These birds belong to the category of sea eagles, like the bald eagles do. They are called white-tailed sea eagles.

- They are the national bird of Germany.
 - Norway has the largest population of white-tailed eagles.
 - They are large eagles with a wingspan of 2.5 m. They are the 4th largest eagles in the world.
 - They have a territorial range of 70 km.
- «• The white-tailed eagles of Europe are sedentary while those of Russia and N. Asia are migratory.

® These are the only eagles that are communicative using several different calls (other eagles are mainly silent). Their calls may even be heard outside the breeding season. They make calls during courtship when they mainly have nuptial fights and displays. However the calls of this eagle are the same weak puppy-like calls of every other eagle. Even the young chicks make calls when they are bored or hungry and keep calling until the parents come to appease them.

- They are highly territorial and males may even end up killing a rival in a territorial fight. During a fight they may end up causing damage to the nest.

Homeopathic Themes - White - tailed Eagle:

These individuals are similar to bald eagle with a kind of a friendliness and eagerness to talk and communicate with people, unlike other eagle cases. They are also quite territorial and competitive individuals who can get aggressive in a dispute or

confrontation.

Remedies of Accipitriformes:

Kites

- 1) *Milvus migrans* (Milv-mi) - Black kite
- 2) *Milvus milvus* (Milv-m) - Red kite

Osprey

- 1) *Pandion haliaetus* (Pand-h) - Osprey

Hawks

- 1) *Buteo buteo* (Bute-b) - Common buzzard
- 2) *Accipiter gentilis* (Acci-g) - Goshawk
- 3) *Accipiter nisus* (Acci-n) - Sparrowhawk
- 4) *Buteo jamaicensis* (Bute-j) - Common red tailed hawk
- 5) *Buteonis sanguis* (Bute-j-s) - Common red tailed hawk blood
- 6) *Parabuteo unicinctus* (Pbute-u) - Harris hawk
- 7) *Pemis apivorus* (Pemi-a) - Honey buzzard

Vultures

- 1) *Gypaetus barbatus* (Gypaet-p) - Bearded vulture
- 2) *Gyps fulvus* (Gyps-f) - Griffon vulture
- 3) *Gyps himalayensis* (Gyps-h) - Himalayan griffon vulture
- 4) *Neophron percnopterus* (Neoph-p) - Egyptian vulture
- 5) *Cathartes aura* (Catha-a) - Turkey vulture
- 6) *Coragyps atratus* (Corag-a) - Black vulture
- 7) *Vultur gryphus* (Vult-g) - Andean condor

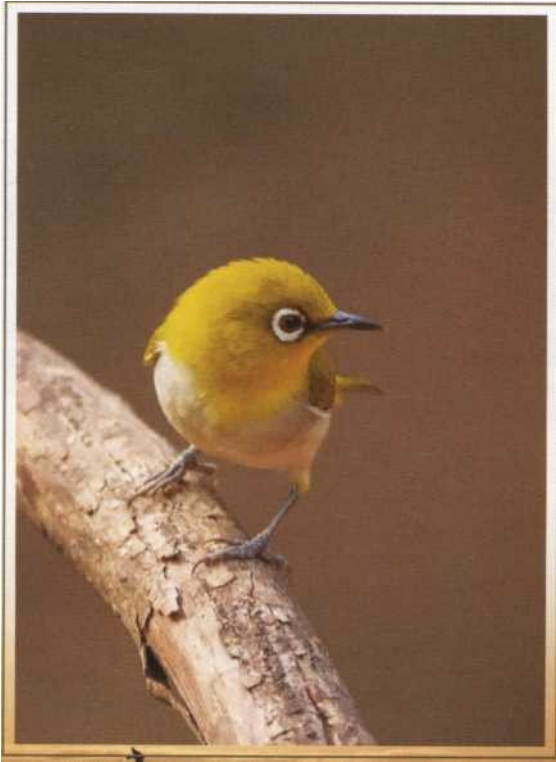
Eagles

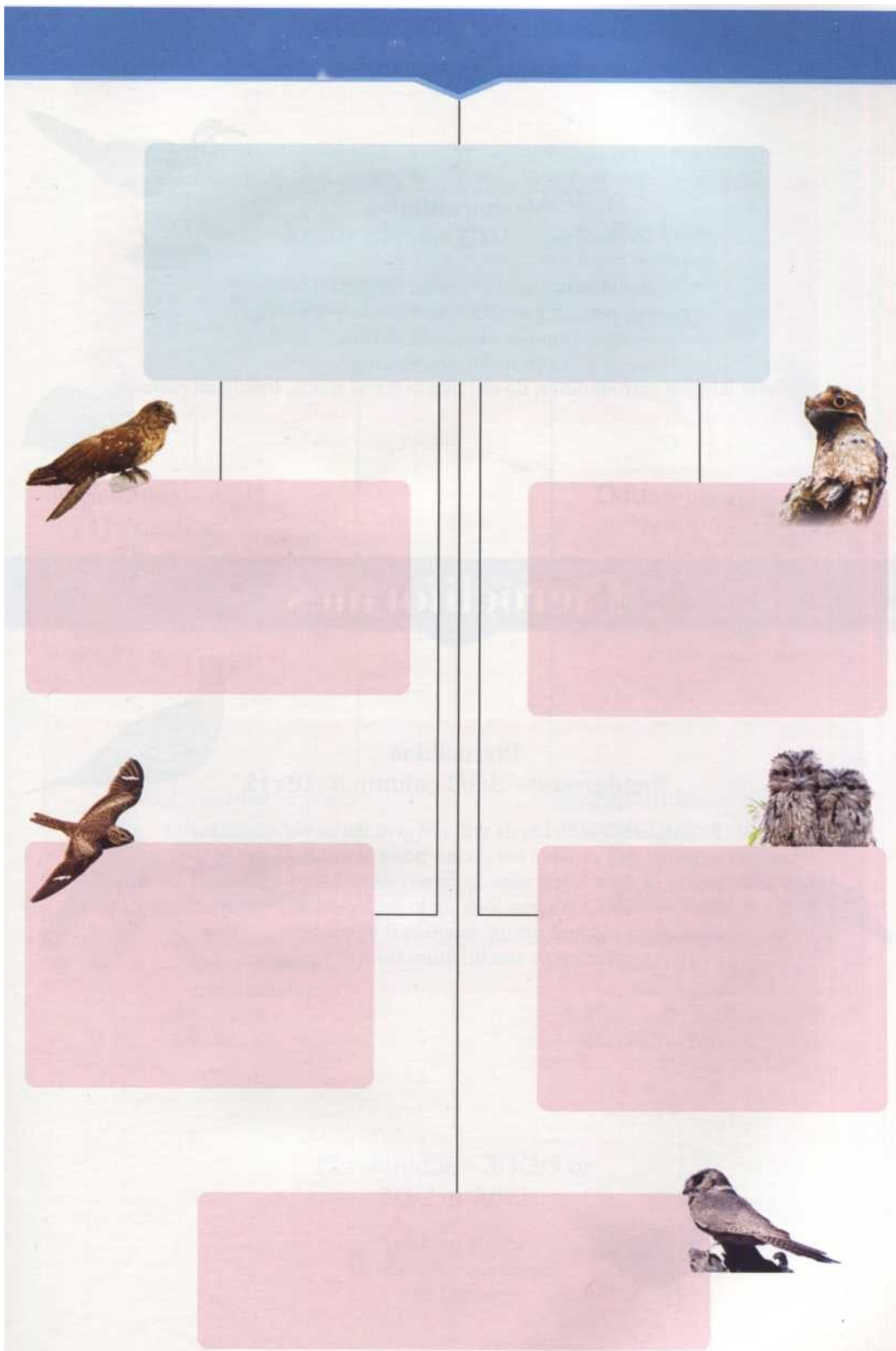
- 1) *Aquila chrysaetos* (Aqui-c) - Golden eagle
- 2) *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Haliae-l) - American bald eagle
- 3) *Aquila heliaca* - Eastern imperial eagle
- 4) *Aquila hastata* (Aqui-h) - Indian spotted eagle
- 5) *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* (Gera-m) - Black-chested buzzard eagle
- 6) *Harpia harpyja* (Harpy) - Harpy eagle
- 7) *Haliaeetus albicilla* (Haliae-a) - White-tailed eagle

Table of comparison - All Raptors

Characteristics	Peculiar feature	Levels	Personality type
Falcons	Focus on held back feeling with a strong desire for freedom. Speed, anger, always find themselves in a restrictive environment.	3/5/6L	Energetic, active, short tempered.
Owls	Need their own space and autonomy. Strategic, silent, patient, wise. Work and control behind the scene, keep a low profile.	3/6L/6L	Very observant, calm and wise.
Harriers	Need their own space and autonomy. But are indecisive in their goals, yet charming and attractive individuals.	3/6L/6L	Soft, charming.
Kites	Need their own space and autonomy. But are friendly and good at networking.	3/6L/6L	Helpful, friendly and well connected/social.
Osprey	Need their own space and autonomy. They are impulsive and plunge into things without any thought.	3/6L/6L	Energetic, impulsive.
Hawks	Need their own space and autonomy. Short tempered, quick, agile, active and maneuver themselves around tricky situations.	3/6L/6L	Quick immediate actions, impatient, edgy.
Vultures	Need their own space and autonomy. Tolerant, wise and calm individuals. Disgust.	3/6L/6L/7	Calm and wise. Outcasted or humiliated bit. forgiving
Eagles	Need their own space and autonomy. Good leaders, powerful, responsible, regal.	3/6L/6	Strong, determined, subtle show of power.

All Birds in Quick Chart form





Caprimulgi formes

Caprimulgiformes - 3/3/3

Night aggravation, affinity to dark places. Individuals with simple needs and desires and aim for struggle free life. Quick in their work, acrobatic. Silent, likes to work in background, prefers not to be noticed and remain insignificant in the group. Love for music and their taste in music and other things can be whacky and strange.

Steatornithidae

Oilbirds - 3/3/3 column 2+15

Nyctibiidae

Potoos - 3/3/3 column 3+16

Gregarious, loud, night aggravation. Love fruits.

Themes of dark and small spaces. As children they are quite dependent.

Social, needs group for safety and protection.

Can be strong, in a way when they have to face any challenge or confront people.

Caprimulgidae New world nightjars, typical and eared nightjars - 3/3/3 column 6

Appear calm but firm and achieve what they decide for themselves.

Podargidae Frogmouths - 3/3/3

column 7+15

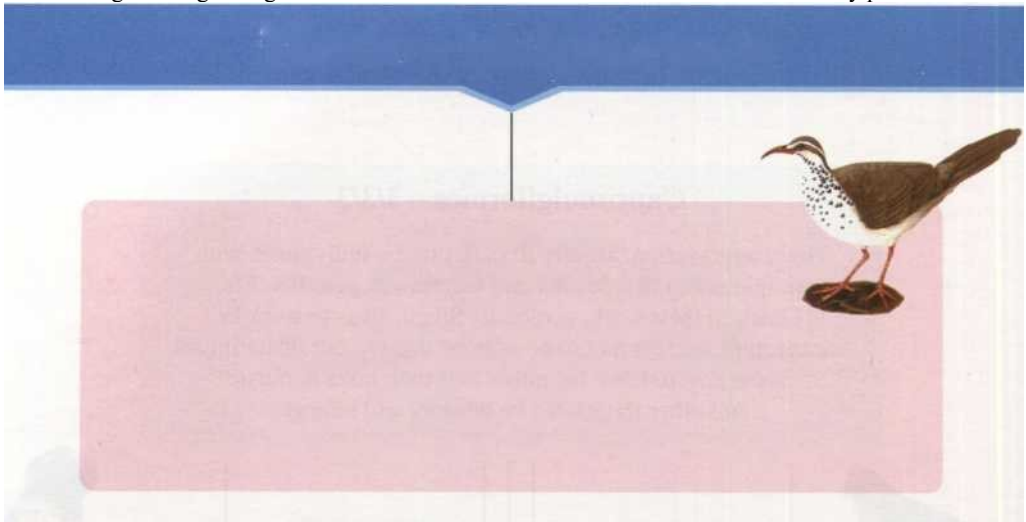
Strong bond with their partners and like to have physical and emotional connect with them.

Protective of their loved ones and those dependent on them.

Aegothelidae

Owlet - nightjars - 3/3/3 column 14

Feeling of being wronged or victimized. Love to be covered and like small and cozy places.



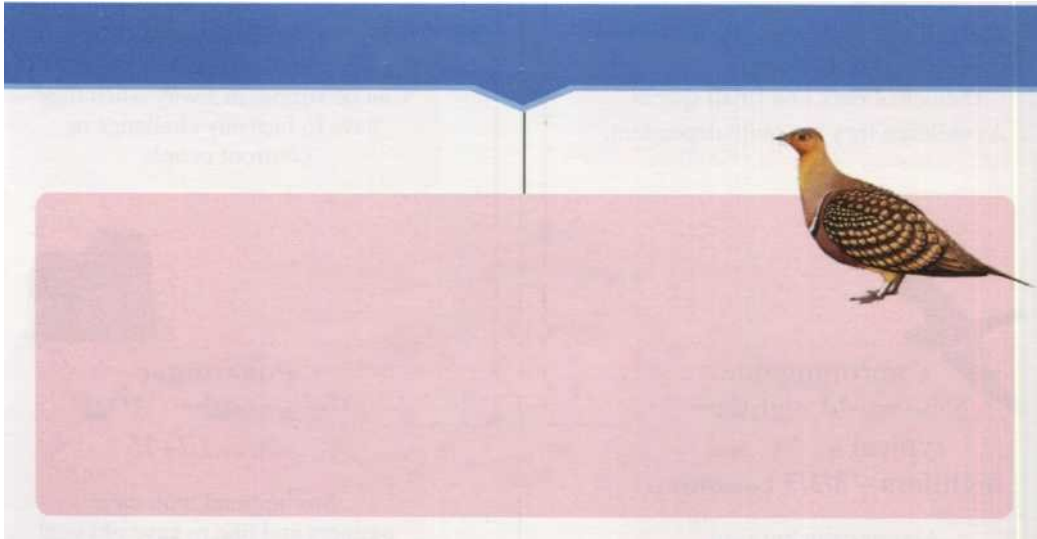
Mesitornilhiiformes

Mesitornithidae

Mesites - 3/3/3 column 10+16

Social, talkative can appear loud and chatty. Strong, will stick to their opinions and defend their point of view vehemently. Love music and singing.

Prefer familiar surroundings, do not like to travel much. Indulgent parents.



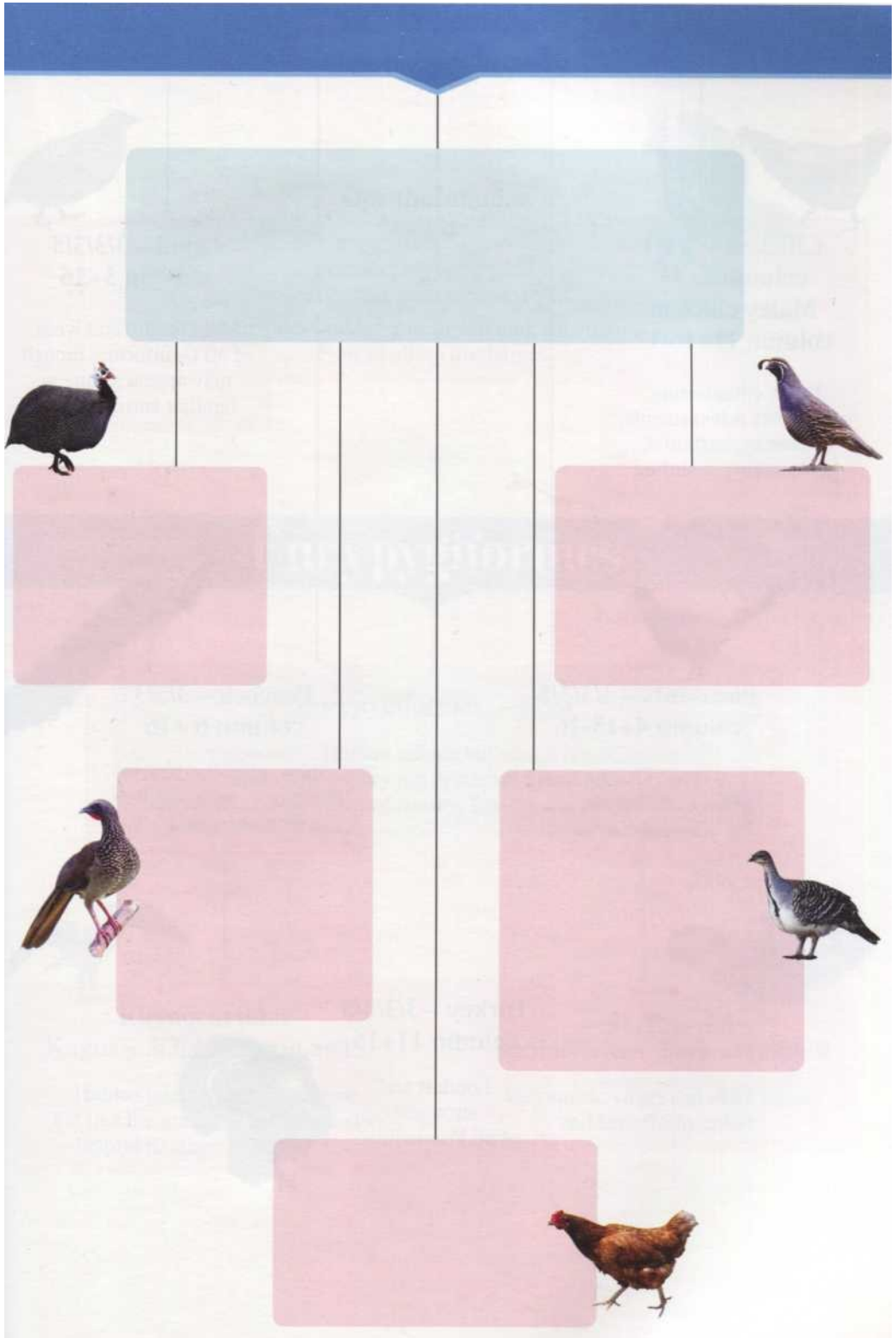
Pterocliiformes

Pteroclididae Sandgrouse - 3/3/3 column 8-10+15

Social, tough individuals will not give in case of obstacles.

Go getter. Strong and capable but do not boast about it. Quick in their work. Safety and security of their loved ones is important and they work hard towards that. Strong connection to water. Children look up to their parents for advice and guidance even when old and strong emotional bonds between them.

Aggravation or amelioration from dry weather.



Galliformes

Galliformes - 3/3/3, 3/3/3Z5, 3/5/3

Level 3, food, communication, bright colours, loud, chatty, noisy and interfering, gossip, appear strong but weak and fearful within, bad temper and easy fights, early independence, hoarding, love to warn others or advice.

Numididae - 3/3/3 Guineafowl column 2

Partner dependent, need the group and attached to their parents.

Cracidae - 3/3/3 Chachalacas and Curassows column 4+15

Similar to Galliformes, love for heights, trees, climbing.

Odontophoridae - 3/3/3 New World quails column 3

Quieter and more silent than phasianidae. Partner dependent.

Megapodidae - 3/3/3 Brush-turkey and Malleefowl column 7

Hardworking, sensitive to temperature, super precocity of individuals.

Solitary individuals but attached to partner.

Phasianidae - 3/3/3Z5 or 3/3/3 or 3/5/3

Loud but fearful in unknown situations, bad temper.



Chicken – 3/3/3



Quail – 3/3/3/5
column 3+16



Phasianidae

column 6+16 Malay chicken column 11+16-17

Loud, complaining, announces achievements, hierarchy, territorial, hardworking, hoarding.
Most fearful and weak of all Galliformes though may appear strong in familiar surroundings.

Pheasants - 3/3/3/S column 4+15-16

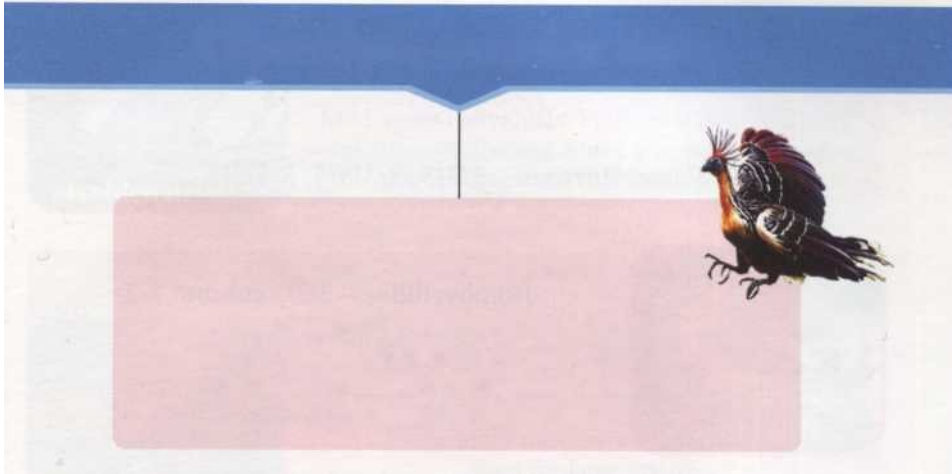
Love show, love to dress up but extremely fearful like quail individuals.

Peacock - 3/5/3 column 6+16

Show, glamour, beauty, attention seeking, jealous, sensitive individuals.

Turkey - 3/3/3Z5 column 11+16

Loudest and strongest of all Phasianidae.

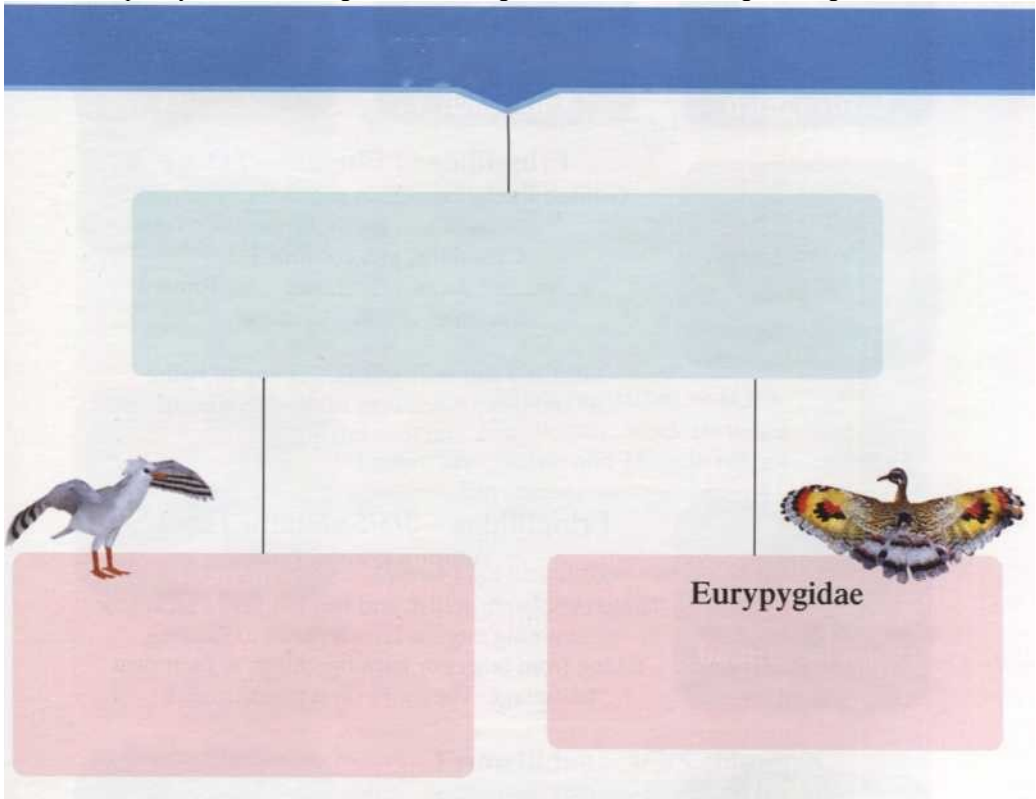


Opisthocomiformes

Opisthocomidae

Hoatzin - 3/3/374 column 3+16

Loud, need to be with the group all the time. Appear bold but they are indecisive and will retreat quickly in times of danger or threatening situations. Foul smelling discharges.



Eurypygiformes

Eurypygiformes - 3/3/4

Strength and talent are hidden but seen when required.

Shy, silent and solitary but desire small group at times. Smart and efficient when necessary, few but strong family bonds.

Rhynochetidae Kagus-3/3/4 column 5+15

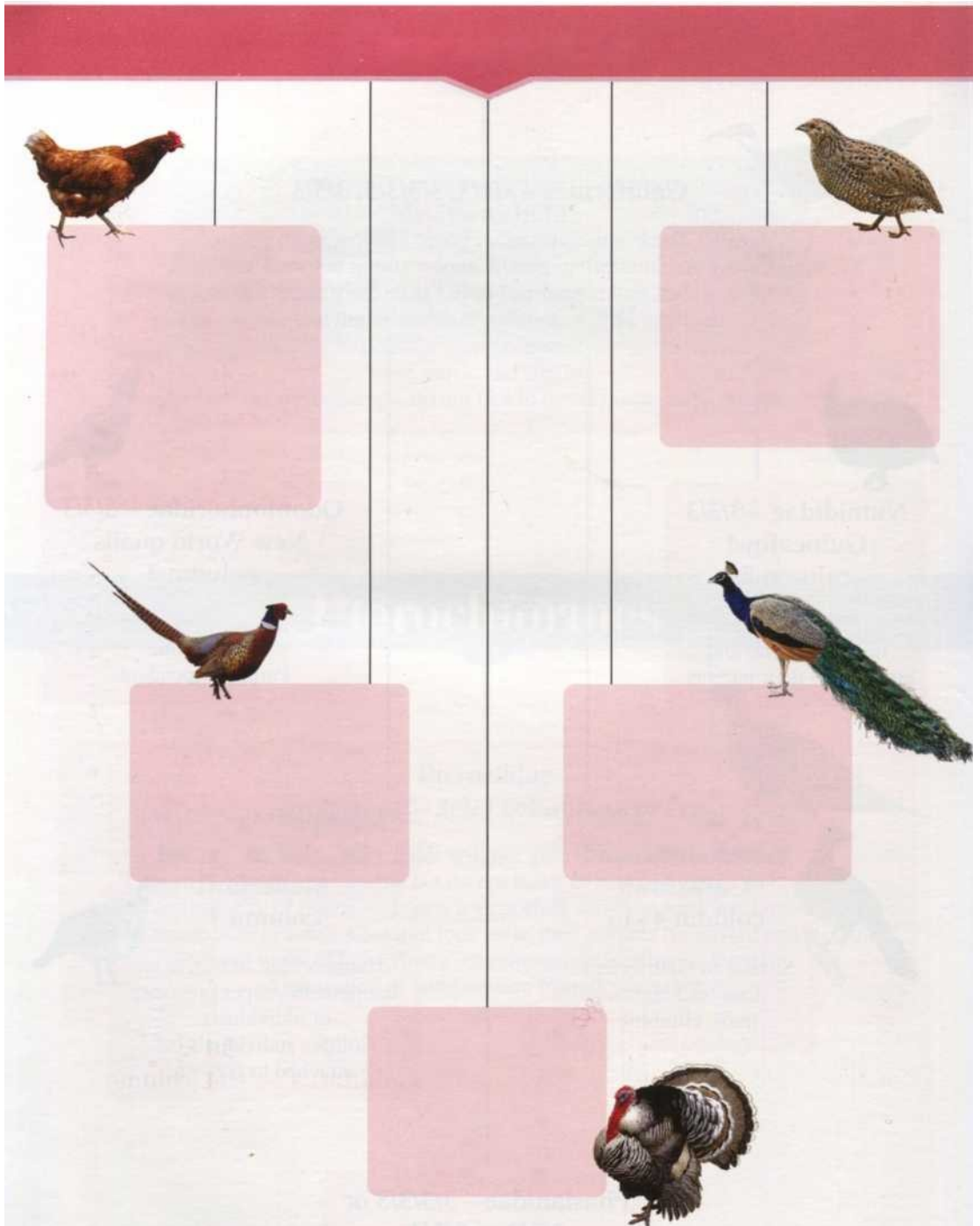
Hidden talents, shy, need space but like the group presence and also helpful to others when needed.

Sunbitterns - 3/3/4 column 7

Very quick, smart and sharp moves and love flashy colors.

Kagt

Hie but lil hel



Phasianidae

Chicken - 3/3/3 column 6+16 Malay chicken column 11+16-17

Loud, complaining, announces achievements, hierarchy, territorial, hardworking, hoarding.

Quail - 3/3/375 column 3+16

Most fearful and weak of all Galliformes though may appear strong in familiar surroundings.

Pheasants - 3/3/375 column 4+15-16

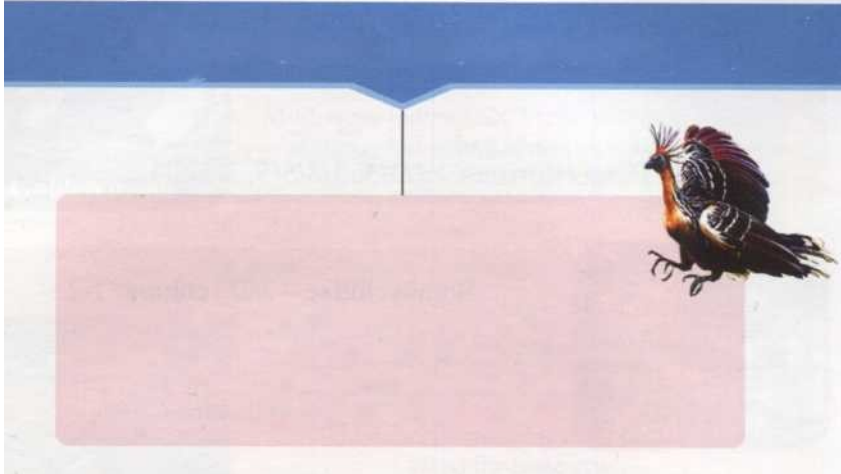
Love show, love to dress up but extremely fearful like quail individuals.

Peacock - 3/5/3 column 6+16

Show, glamour, beauty, attention seeking, jealous, sensitive individuals.

Turkey - 3/3/375 column 11+16

Loudest and strongest of all Phasianidae.



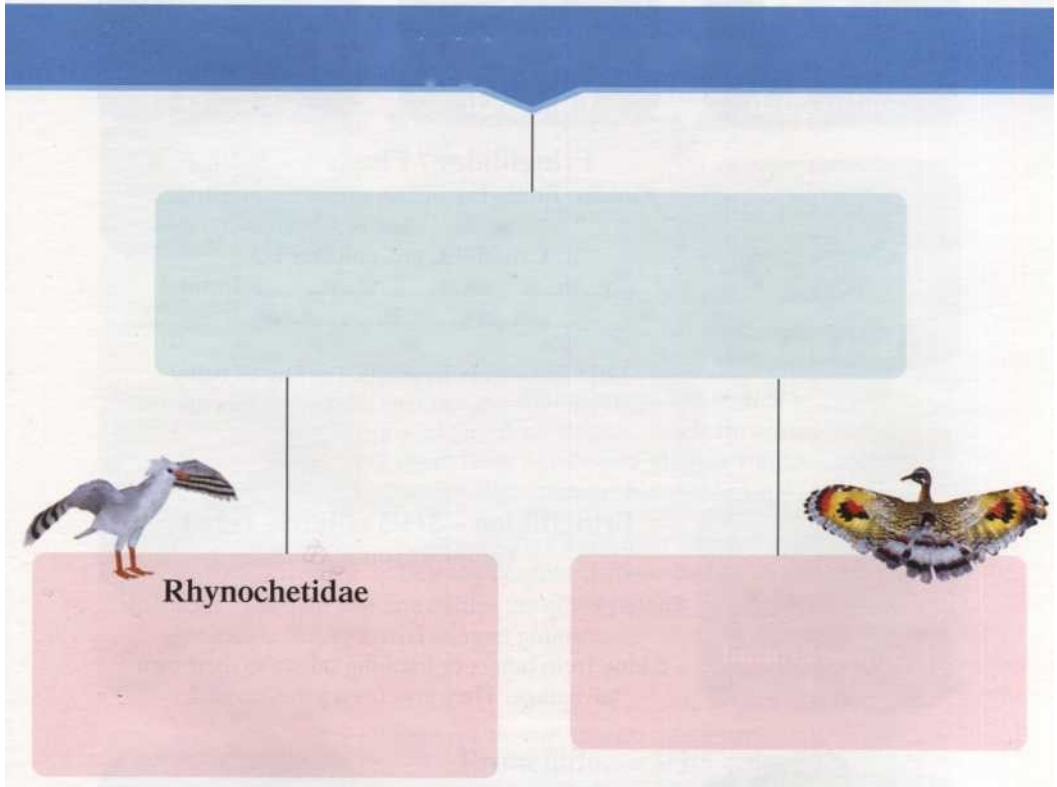
Opisthocomiformes

Opisthocomidae

Hoatzin - 3/373/4 column 3+16

Loud, need to be with the group all the time. Appear bold but they are indecisive and will retreat quickly in times of danger or threatening situations.

Foul smelling discharges.



E ury pygiformes

Eurypygiformes - 3/3/4

Strength and talent are hidden but seen when required.

Shy, silent and solitary but desire small group at times. Smart and efficient when necessary, few but strong family bonds.

Kagus - 3/3/4 column 5+15

Eurypygidae

Sunbitterns - 3/3/4 column 7

Hidden talents, shy, need space but like the group presence and also helpful to others when needed.

Very quick, smart and sharp moves and love flashy colors.



Waxwings



Golden finch



Chaffinch



Canary



Rose finch



Vampire ground finch



Long tailed tit

Passeriformes

Passeriformes - 3/3/5, 3/3/5Z5, 315/513

Bombycilidae - 3/3/5 column 1-2 Wax wings

Friendly and mild individuals. Easy going, lazy and opportunistic individuals.

Fringillidae / Finches - 3/3/5 Golden finch, European green finch, Linnet, Common Rose finch, Grosbeaks, Crossbills, etc. column 1-3 Chaffinch - column 1, Canary - column 2 Eurasian siskin - column 3

Mild and soft individuals. Feeling of being small and taken advantage of. Social, like groups and love talking.

Fringillidae - 3/3/5 column 1-2+17 Vampire ground finch

These people are selfish and feel helpless - incapable of attaining targets. Hence resort to stealing, taking from others or harming others to their own advantage. They give off a parasitic feel.

Aegithalidae - 3/3/5 column 2-3 Long-tailed tits

Friendly, always need a group. Chatty and easily adaptable to and accept other's demands and wishes.



Oriolidae - 3/3/5 column 2-3

Orioles and Figbirds

Mild, quiet individuals. Prefer to stay in company of strong individual which give them sense of protection. Quiet and inconspicuous in group.



Sturnidae - 3/3/5 column 2+16

Common mynah, Mynah bird, Starlings

Tremendous need for communication. Need for large groups. Complaining and constant talking.



Troglodytidae - 3/3/5 column 3+16

Winter wren, Marsh wren, Eurasian wren, etc.

Feeling of being small and weak, yet loud.

Feeling of tremendous vulnerability.



Muscicapidae - 3/3/5 Nightingale, Rock thrushes, Flycatchers, Scrub and Magpie robins

- column 4 European robin - column 4+16

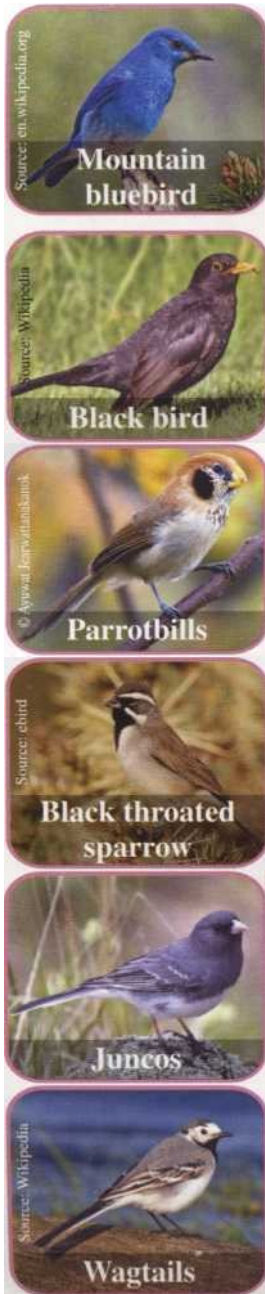
Quiet, solitary need their space. Strong willed, talented but hide it from the fear of being taken advantage of.



Prunellidae - 3/3/5 column 5

Accentors, Dunnocks (fat sparrows)

Love for high altitudes, colder and mountainous regions. Absence of a desire for a deep bond with their partner. Can be quite adaptable to any situation. Shy, secretive people. Like to stay hidden, not in focus.



Turdidae - 3/3/5 column 6 Blue rock - thrush, Song thrush, American Robin, Black bird.

Mountain bluebird - column 5

Quiet, solitary, need their space. Strong and can stand their ground. Can stay with a group but enjoy solitude.

Sylviidae - 3/3/5 column 6

Warblers, Babblers and Parrotbills

Loud and expressive and assertive. They are vigilant, intelligent and smart. May appear naive and friendly.

Emberizidae - 3/3/5 column 6 Buntings, American sparrows Juncos, Towhees

They are similar to the thrushes and hierarchy is an important issue in these individuals.

Motacillidae - 3/3/5 column 6+15

Wagtails, Long claws and Pipits

Same as thrush individuals with a strong desire to travel.



Paridae - 3/3/5 column 7

Blue tit, Great tit, Chickadees, Titmice

Intelligent, sharp. Good at finding solution to things, solving problems and puzzles. Vocal and expressive.



Sittidae - 3/3/5 column 7

Nuthatches

Social individuals who strongly defend their views and opinion. They like to plan and save for the future.

Home is very important for them, love decorating it and making it secure.



Passeridae - 3/3/5 column 8

Sparrows

I am small but I am tough. Tough and resilient. Overdoing for the family.



Ploceidae - 3/3/5 column 9 or 9+15

Buffalo, Typical and Widow weavers

Chatty, friendly love to be with people all the time. Active always on their toes. Hobby of knitting and weaving. Love decorating their homes.



Sylviidae - 3/3/5 column 9 Black cap

Loud and expressive and assertive. They are vigilant, intelligent and smart. May appear naive and friendly. They have a good sight for picking faults or discrepancies.



Hirundinidae - 3/3/5 column 10

All Swallows, Martins

Overdoing for the family.

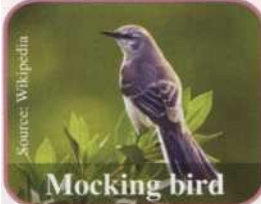
Balancing and juggling a lot of tasks, acrobatic.



Northern cardinal



Larks



Mocking bird



Wilson's Bird

Cardinalidae - 3/3/5 column 11+16

Cardinals

Likes to dress up, social and friendly people but can get aggressive and loud when they are threatened. Focused in work, as well as love partying.

Alaudidae - 3/3/5 column 13

Larks

Reserved prefers their space. Strongly opinionated individuals who always stand their ground.

Mimidae - 3/3/5 column 14+15

Mockingbirds, Thrashers, Tremblers

Loud and vivacious individuals. They are quick learners and good at imitating others. Opportunistic and have strong need for communication.

Paradisaeidae - 3/3/5/5 column 11

Social and love groups.

Hierarchy in group.

Great aesthetic sense, love art and colors.

Love to show off but it is only in their small group or little world.

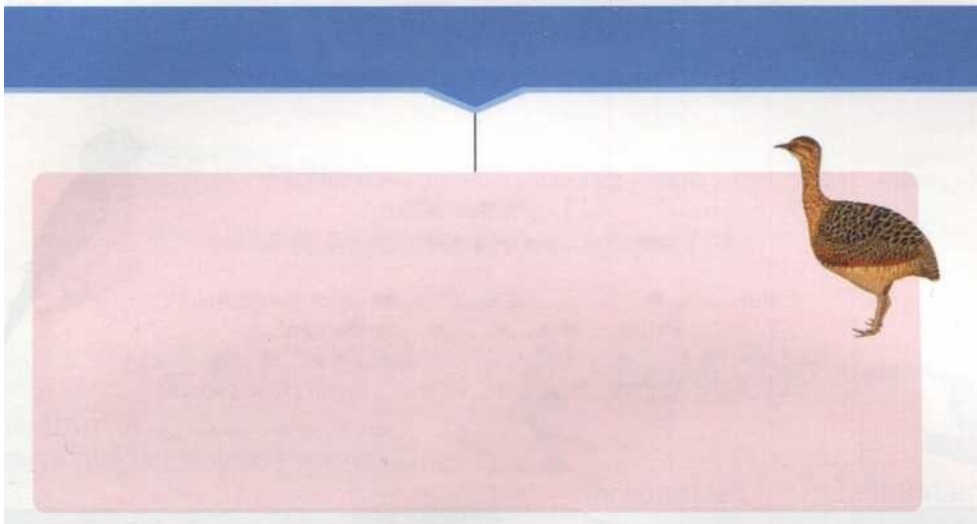
Show and glamour, they can be extravagant or loud.

They do not like to travel or explore and are happy in their small group and have simple desires.



Corvidae - 3/5/513 Crows - column 11-17 American crow, North western crow, Hooded crow, Carrion crow, Rook, Eurasian jackdaw, House crow Jay - column 6+15-17, Magpie - column 7+15-17 Raven-column 13+15-17

Intelligent and aggressive individuals, feeling of disgust and being ugly. Feeling of being thrown out of the group. Like collecting and hoarding things. Loud and demanding individuals and can get their way out of situation.



Tinamiformes

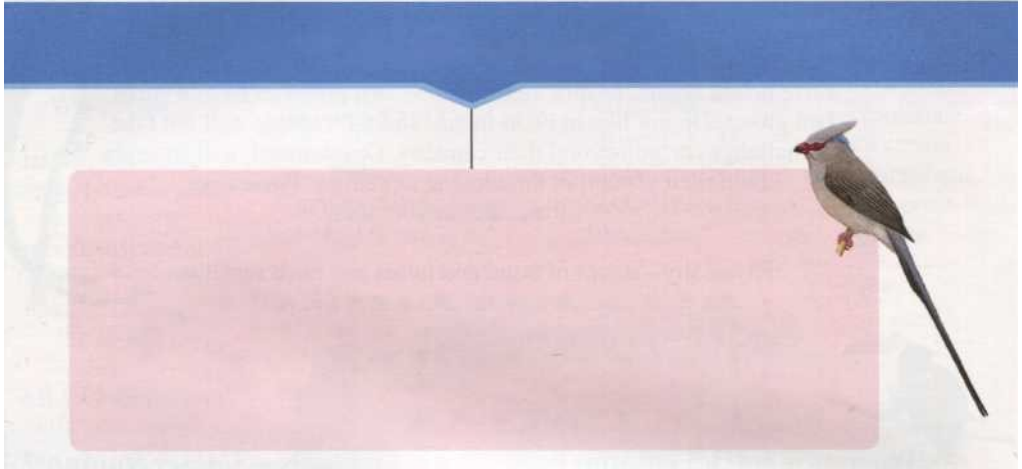
Tinamidae Tinamous - 3/4/3 column 1-2 (Hint of 16)

Will avoid confronting and threatening situations, will prefer to escape from it. Shy and secretive, love to be in small intimate groups. Clumsy, prone to injuries.

Feels exhausted and weak easily on slightest exertion. Love water.

Home oriented male and protective father. Fastidious. Love music.

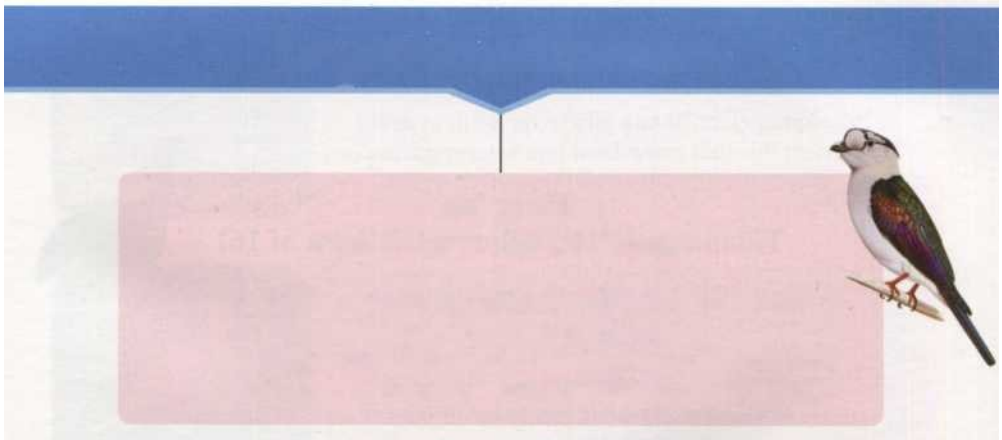
Cautious, timid, fearful of dark, issues of insecurity like calcarea individuals.



Coliifonnes

Coliidae Mouse birds - 3/4/3 column 2-3+15

Gregarious, love to be in a small group, helping each other and dependent on the group, security issues, acrobatic - multitasking. Curious and playful individuals who loves to show physical affection. Loves the comfort and security of their house. Overtly cautious and overindulgent parents.
Hurried individuals who love to rest when free.

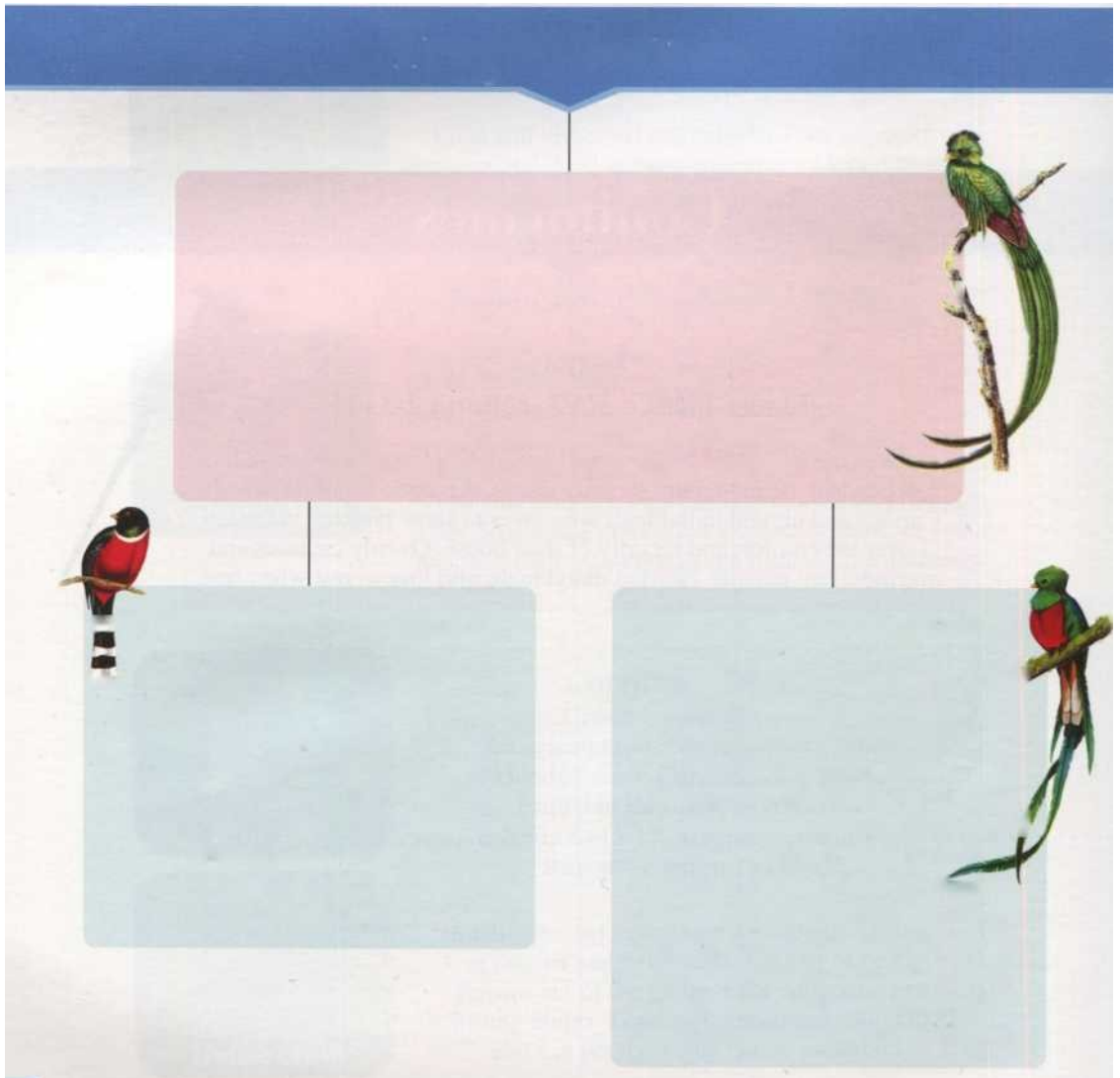


Leptosomiformes

Leptosomidae

Cuckoo roller - 3/4/3 column 7

Calm and quiet individuals, precise and quick in their work. Patient and wait for the right moment. Determined when they set a task for themselves. Conscious about their look. Aggravation or desire for small and closed spaces.



Trogoniformes

Trogonidae - 3/4/3/S

Love bright colors, beauty, reserved and shy, prefer to be in a small .1 knit group. Do not like to be in focus. Though capable will not take] up challenges or go beyond their capacity. Opinionated, will strongly hold their ground in threatening situations. Possessive.

Yet, efforts are not too many.

Physically - issues of bone and joints and have sensitive and delicate skin. Partner dependent and faithful.

r Trogons - 3/4/3/S column 6

— Reserved, shy but express their opinions. Hold their ground. Yet, lazy and do not make much efforts.

Like to dress in bright colors and elegantly yet doesn't like when there is too much attention on them.

Prefer to be at home or familiar places, do not travel much.

Quetzals - 3/4/3/S column 7

Love bright and iridescent colors ¹ especially green. Love heights and cold places. Shy, do not like

too much focus on them.
Cannot bear restrictions at all, high self esteem and feeling of being / regal and special.
Privacy is important for them. Feeling of vulnerability and always trying to protect themselves in every way possible. As children too much dependent on their parents, and over caring and supportive as fathers.

Piciformes

Piciformes - 3/4/3, 3Z4/3/5, 3/4/4

Home, duty, job. Hammering and nagging pains, home is most important, love for cozy small spaces, strong individuals.

Pici - 3/4/4

Galbuli - 3/4/3, 3/4/4

Small but strong, social but need 'me time', hammering or drilling sensation.

Woodpeckers, Piculets, Flickers, Sapsuckers, Wrynecks.

- 3/4/4 Honeyguides — column 12+15

Bucconidae -3/4/3 Puff bird

Galbulidae

- 3/4/4

Extremely home loving, home is safe haven, strong individuals, social, building together,

Smart, opportunistic, mutual benefit.

and monklets - column 5

Silent, calm, reserved, smaller groups, good physical balance.

Nunbirds

- column 2+16 Very social, irritating at times, always active, vociferous.

Jacamars column 7+15

Show, bright iridescent, show and performance of a strong metal, acrobatic, small cozy places. mutual helping the group.

All Woodpeckers

- 3/4/4 column 5-8 Acorn woodpecker

- 3/4/4 column 8+15

Great spotted woodpecker

- 3/4/4 column 6 Green woodpecker - 3/4/4 column 5 Piculets - 3/4/4 column 4+15

Ramphastides - 3/4/3Z5

Wrynecks - 3/4/4

column 12+15 Sapsuckers - 3/4/4 column 14 Flickers - 3/4/4 column 15-16

Megalaimidae, Lybiidae, Capitonidae - 3/4/3/S column 3-4

All barbets (Asian, African and new world)

Social and chatty but needs 'me time', weaker individuals.

Ramphastidae

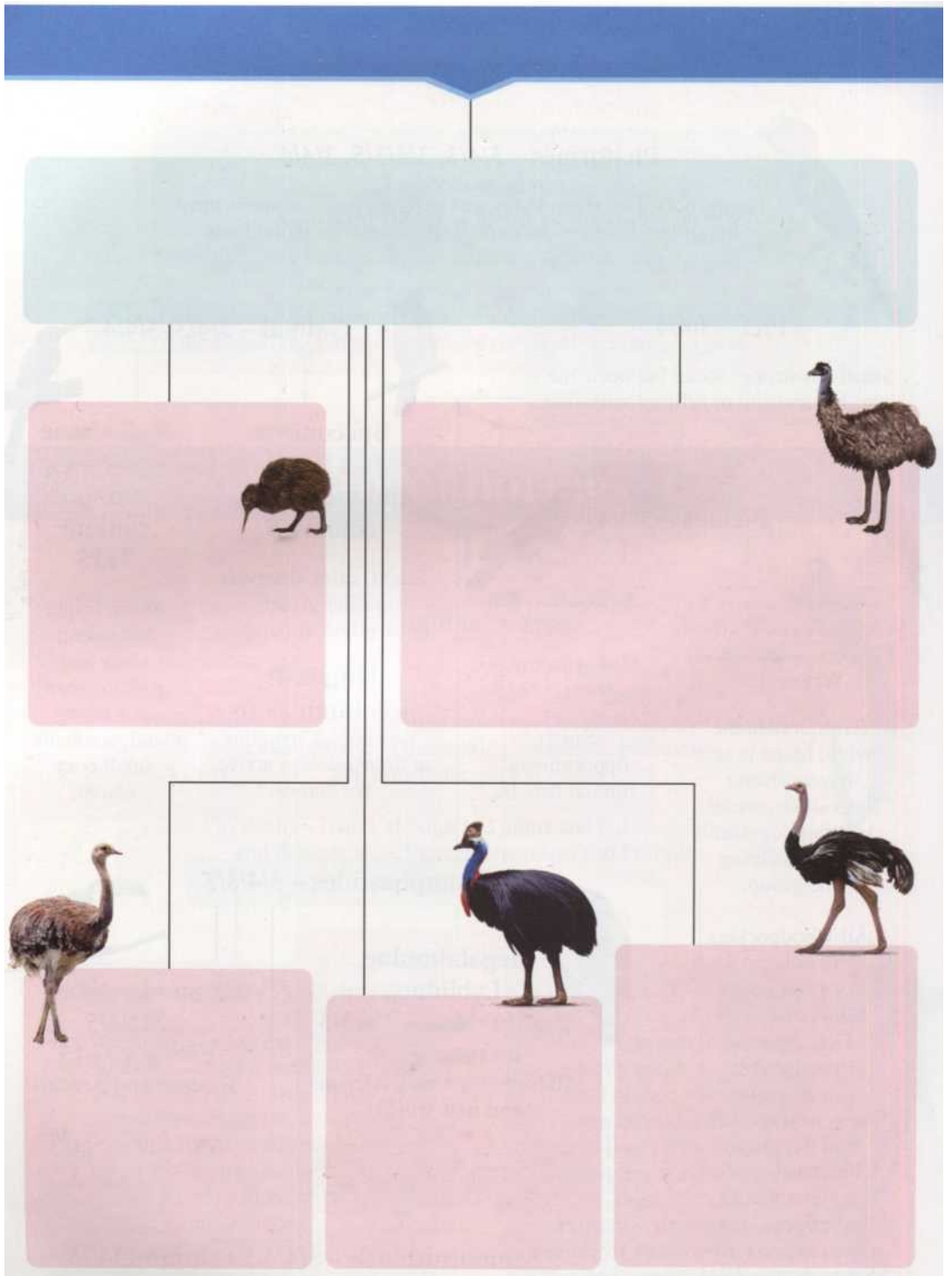
- 3/4/3Z5 column 7+15

Toucans and
Aracari

Bright colors, social, love to help their group members.

Semnornithidae - 3/4/3/S column 11+15 Toucan barbets

Bright colors, solitary individuals but connected to family even when older.



Struthioniformes

Struthioniformes - 3/4/3, 3/4/4/3, 3/4/4

Agility, speed and quick and powerful movements. Themes of flying will be absent, however need of freedom is there. Independent and strong from young age, social, themes of group and dependence.

Females are strong, aggressive and outgoing. High libido.

Apterygidae - 3/4/3 column 15 Kiwi

Feeling of being small yet' they are fast.

Night aggravation of symptoms.

Exhaustion during pregnancy and menses. Get exhausted in parenting.

Dromaiidae - 3/4/4/13 column 8+15 Emus

Aggressive and violent when protecting themselves and their loved ones. Overindulgent and protective parents, over-caring. Love to travel and walk long distances. While engrossed in work, can stay hungry and thirsty for long.

Extreme behavior with relation to food.

Rheidae - 3/4/4 column 7 Rheas

Silent and quiet but can hit back in vengeance when provoked.

Practical, prefer to lose a few things in the bargain to something important.

Casuariidae - 3/4/4 column 8+17 Cassowary

Solitary and reserved, though can appear calm, but can be very aggressive when threatened.

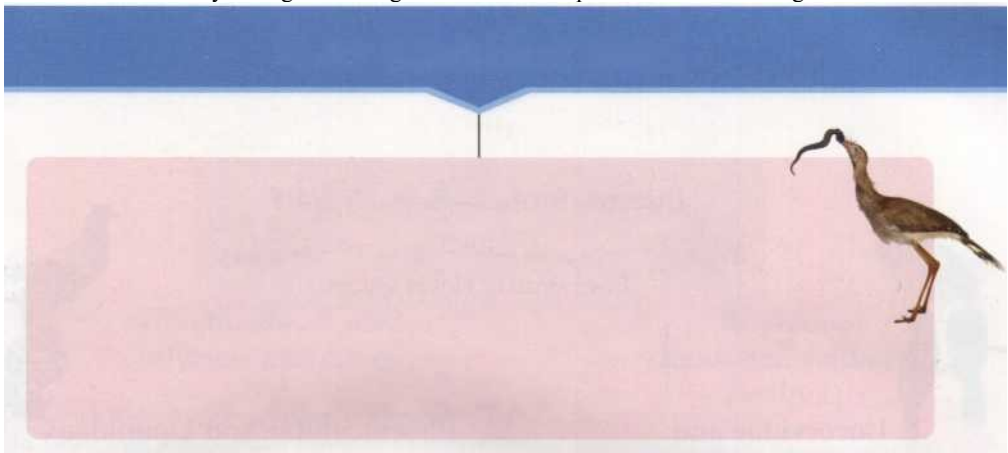
Love water and fruits.

Struthionidae - 3/4/4 column 10 Ostriches

Large and aggressive individuals who can hit back when provoked.

Love speed, social.

They have good foresight and can be competitive and dominating.



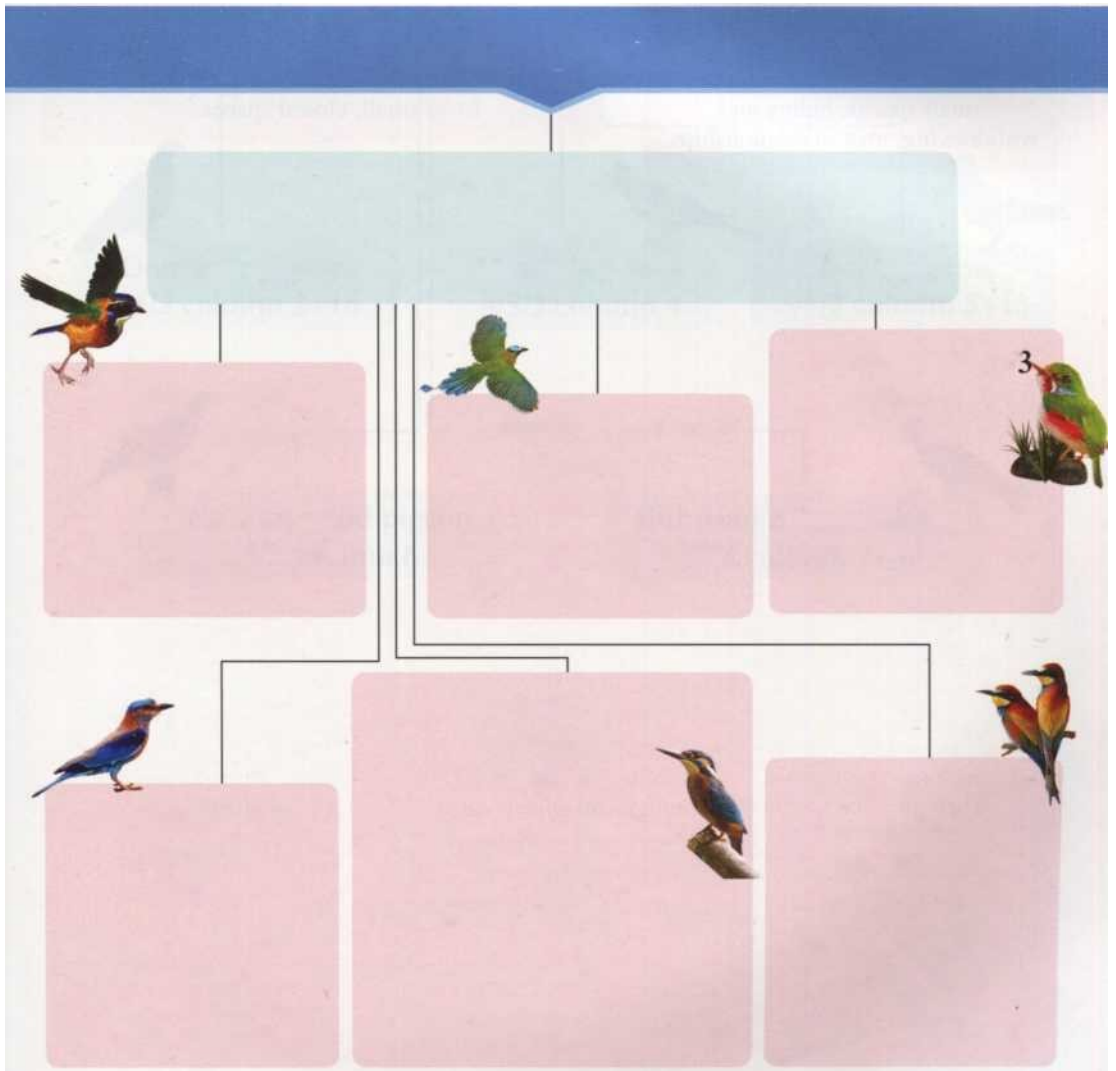
Cariamiformes

Cariamidae - 3/4/4 Black-legged sereimas - 3/4/4 column 11 Red-legged sereimas - 3/4/4 column 12

Social but need their space, like to dress up and showcase their talents. Angry, can be destructive and cruel in anger. Will defend their opinion strongly.

Alert, always on guard.

Responsible and caring towards those dependent on them.



Coraciiformes

Coraciiformes - 3/4/5Z3, 3/4/5

Love security and sometimes adventurous. Patient and perfectionists, bright metallic colors. Like small spaces to retire into. Love for water.

Brachypteraciidae

- 3/4/5Z3 column 3 Ground rollers

Individuals who are quiet, shy, hardworking and like to be independent.

Momotidae - 3/4/5/3 column 7 Motmots

Very similar to kingfisher but social individuals.

Todidae - 3/4/5/' column 8 Todies

Tough, hard working, indulgent parents, bright colors, safe warm cosy places, very social.

Coraciidae - 3/4/5 column 6 Rollers

Individuals who will try new things, challenges, bright and attractive colors, loud individuals.

Alcedinidae - 3/4/5 column 8 Kingfishers

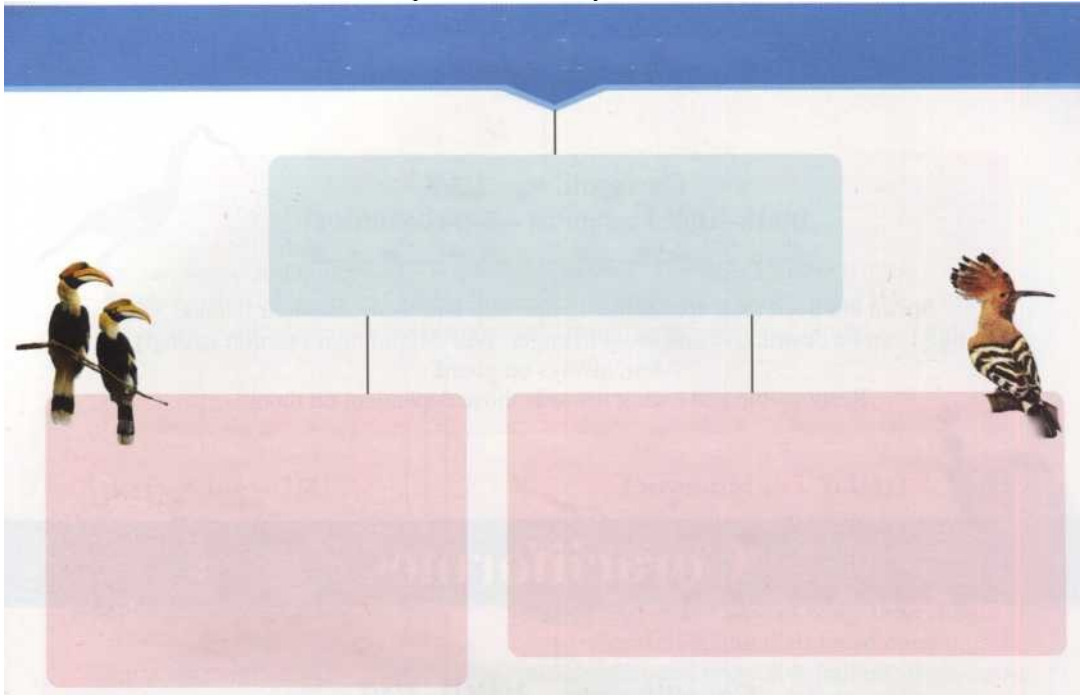
Common kingfisher and White throated - kingfisher - 3/4/5, column 8 Kookaburra - 3/4/5 column

Very patient, intelligent, calm, good judgement, good eyesight and foresight, bright blue colours.

Meropidae - 3/4/5 column 12+15-17 European Bee-eater

Very social, large groups and politics and hierarchy within the group.

Deep bonds with family.



Buceroli formes

Bucerotiformes - 3Z4/5/3, 3/4/5

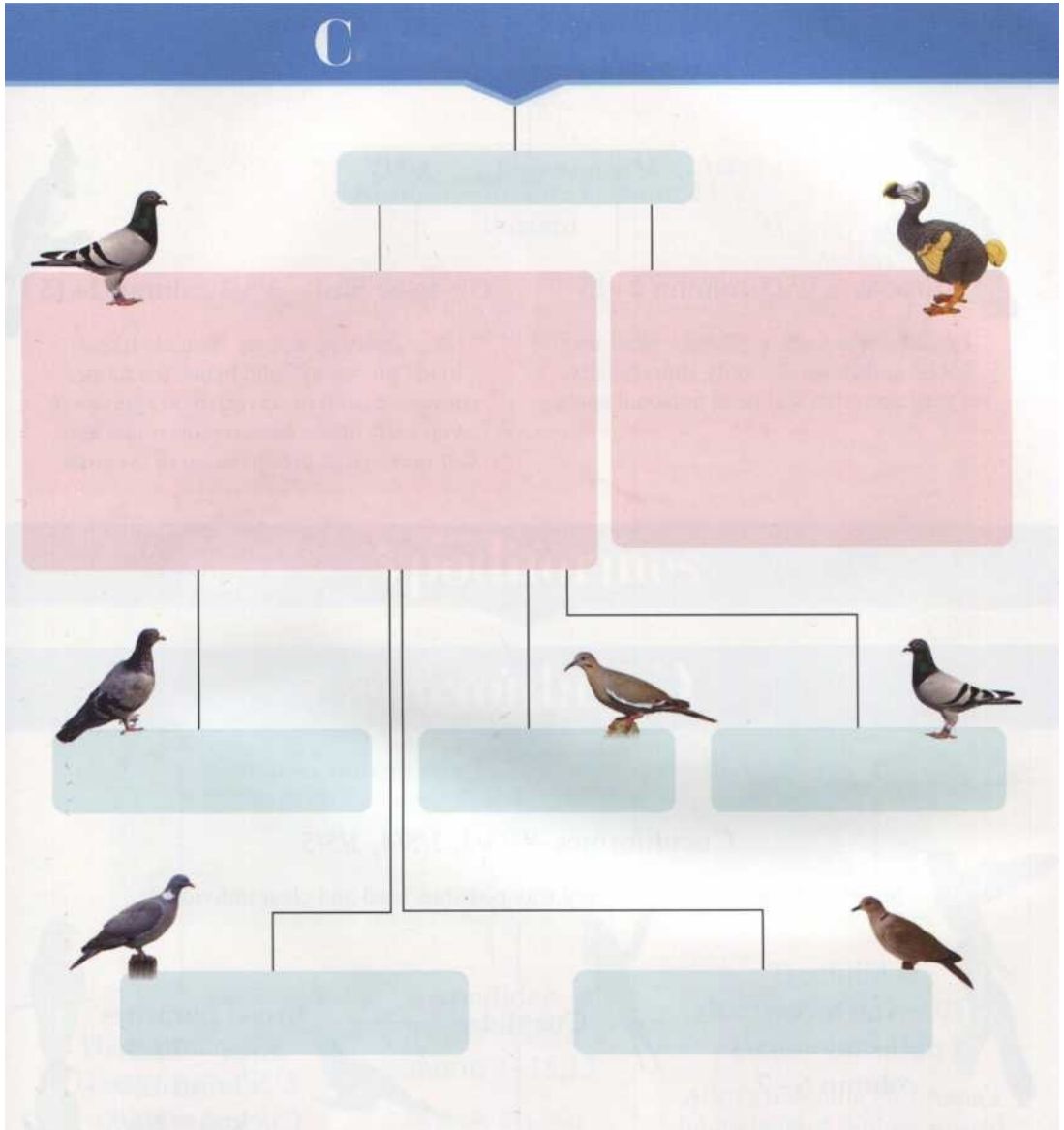
Trust and security in relationships. Fear invaders. Love small or closed spaces.

Bucorvidae and Bucerotidae - 3/4/5Z3 column 7+15 Hornbills

Phoeniculidae and Upupidae - 1 African hoopoes - 3/4/5 column 6+15 Green wood hoopoes - 3/4/5 column 12+15

Love rituals, bright colors, small spaces, hiding and withdrawing, trust in relationships.

Feisty and territorial, like to travel. Love small, closed spaces.



olumbiformes

Columbiformes - 3/5/3

Columbidae - 3/5/3 Pigeons and doves

Social, hierarchy is important, suppressed anger. Practical, well planned and responsible individuals.

Homesickness and have a great sense of direction.

When work is concerned they do only bare minimum and won't go overboard to do things. High libido and fertility issues.

Domestic pigeon 3/5/3 column 2+16

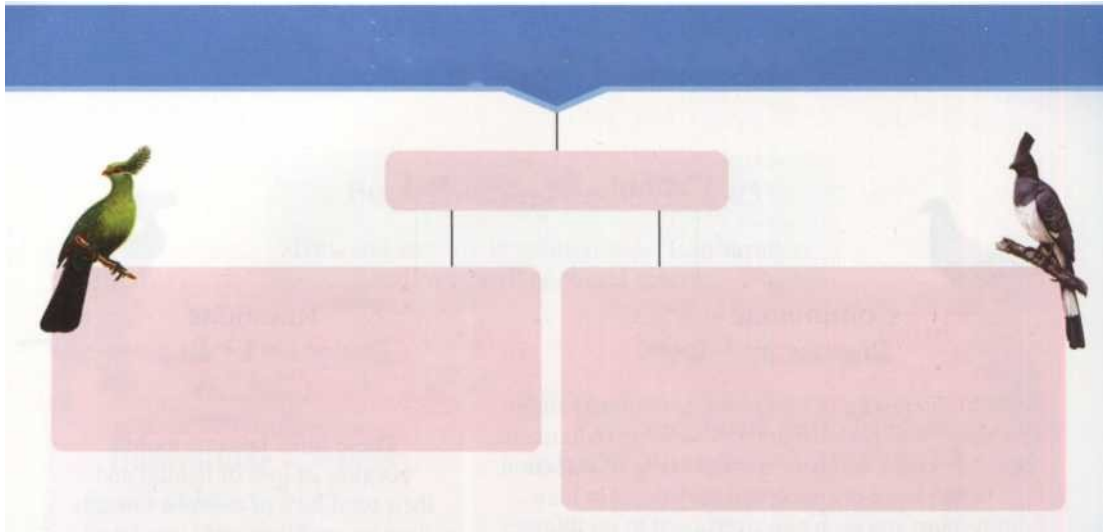
Raphidae Dodos and solitaires (extinct)

These birds became extinct because of loss of habitat and their total lack of defense towards humans and their pets (predator).

Mourning dove 3/5/3 column 4

Rock pigeon 3/5/3 column 5+15

Common wood pigeon 3/5/3 column 6
Eurasian collared dove 3/5/3 column 7-8



Musophagifonnes

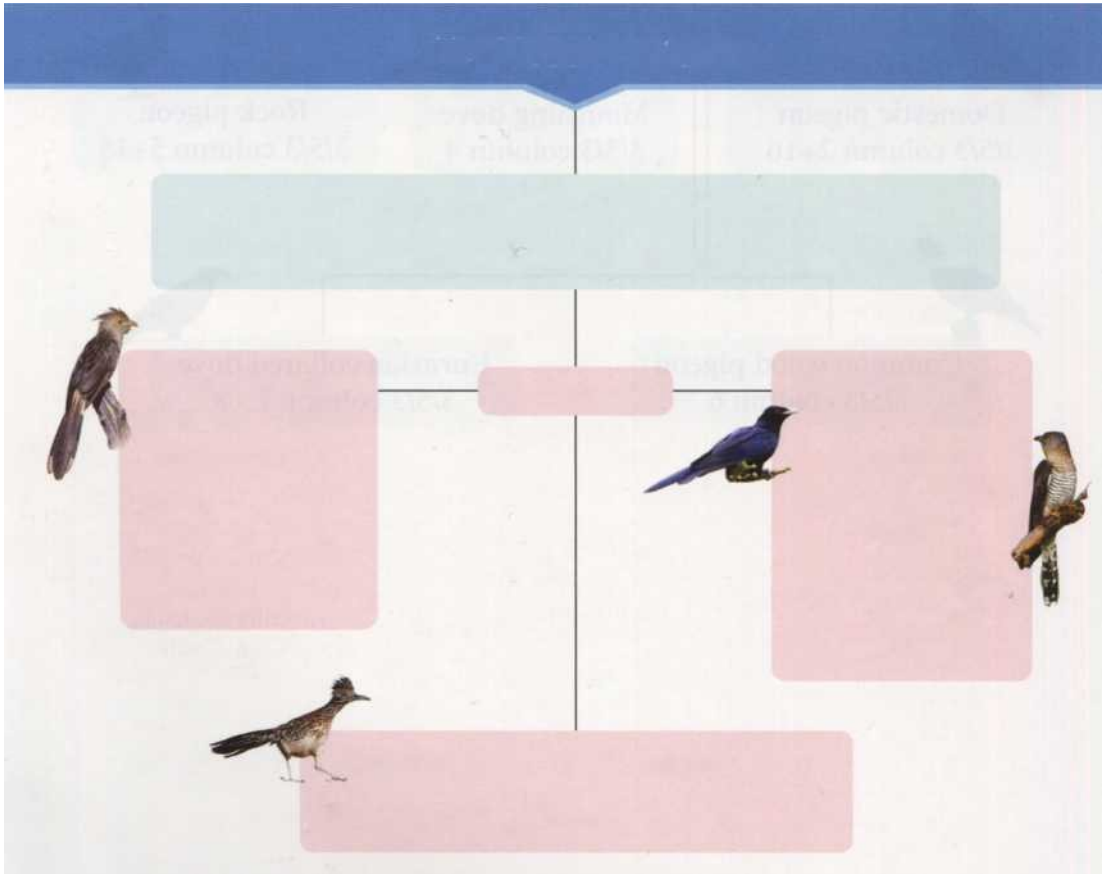
Turacos - 3/5/3 column 2+15

**Go away bird - 3/5/3 column
2+15**

The go-away bird call sounds like a loud “go -away” and hence the name. They have been observed to be aggressive with their mates but they are social and can make large groups of 20 or 30 birds.

Musophagidae - 3/5/3

Love for fruits and especially bananas, Social and chatty but only superficially, yet very secretive and need personal space.



Cuculiformes

Cuculiformes - 3/5/3, 3/5/4, 3/5/5

Smart and opportunistic in every way possible, loud and clear individuals.

Non brood parasites - 3/5/3 column 6-7

Cuculidae

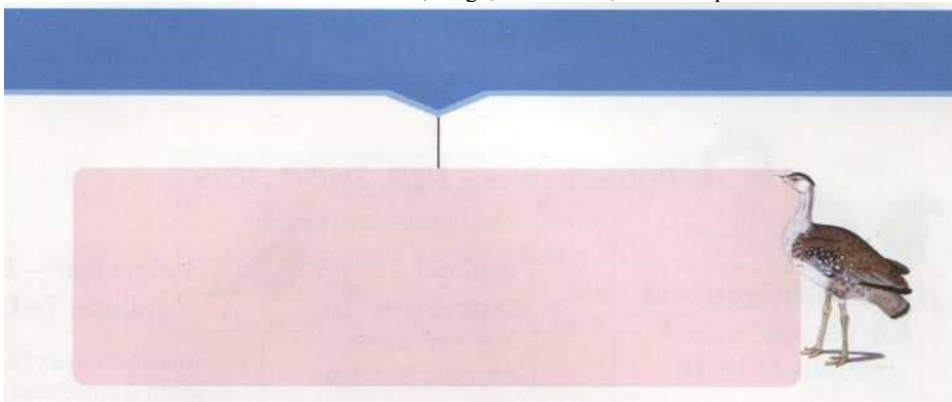
Being smart, finding their way out, mutual give and take, groupies.

Brood parasites Koel - 3/5/5 column 12 Cuckoo - 3/5/5 column 17

Being smart, selfish, cruel, mimicry, intelligent.

Roadrunners - 3/5/4 column 8+17

Endurance, tough, extroverted, short-tempered.

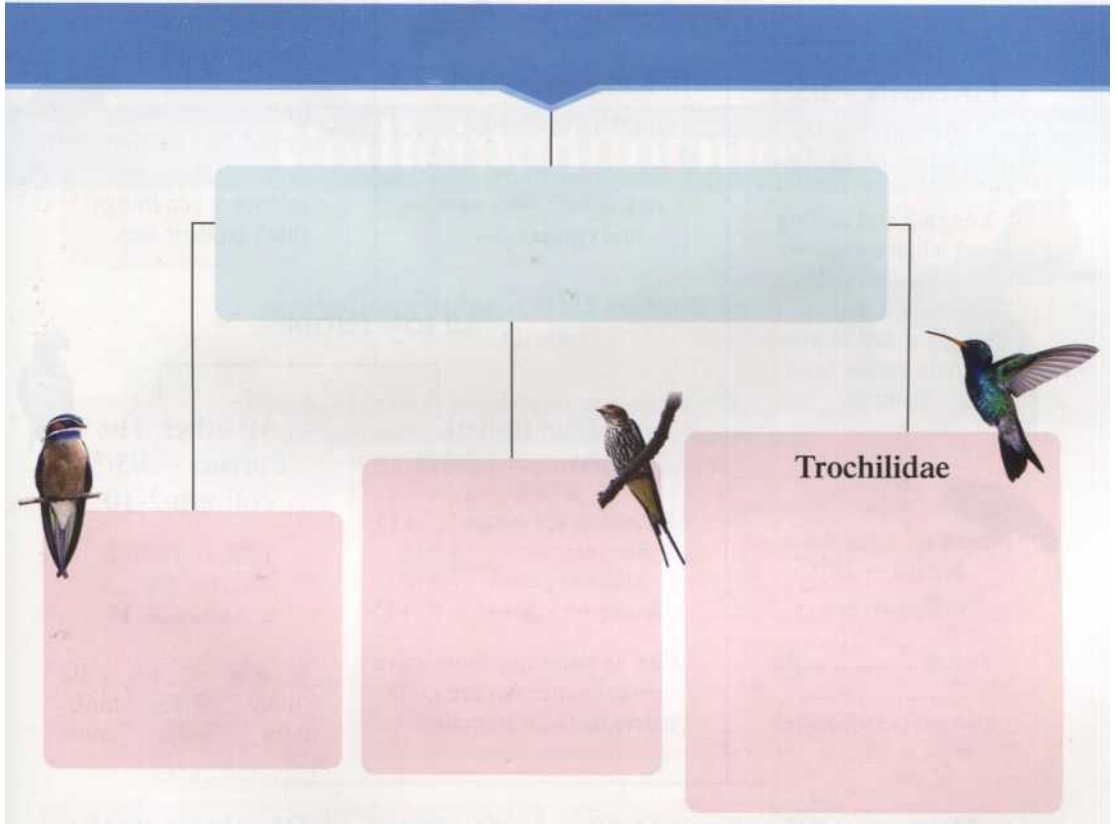


Otidiformes

Otididae - 3151'513 column 11 Bustard

Show and glamour are very important.

Friendly and social but they are arrogant at the same time hence they are not so approachable.



Apodiformes

Apodiformes - 3/5/3, 3/5/5

Restless, extreme need for movement, desire for travel or to be on the move, acrobatic and agile, responsibility.

Hemiprocnidae Treeswifts - 3/5/3 column 6+17

Apodidae Swifts - 3/5/5 column 7+15,17

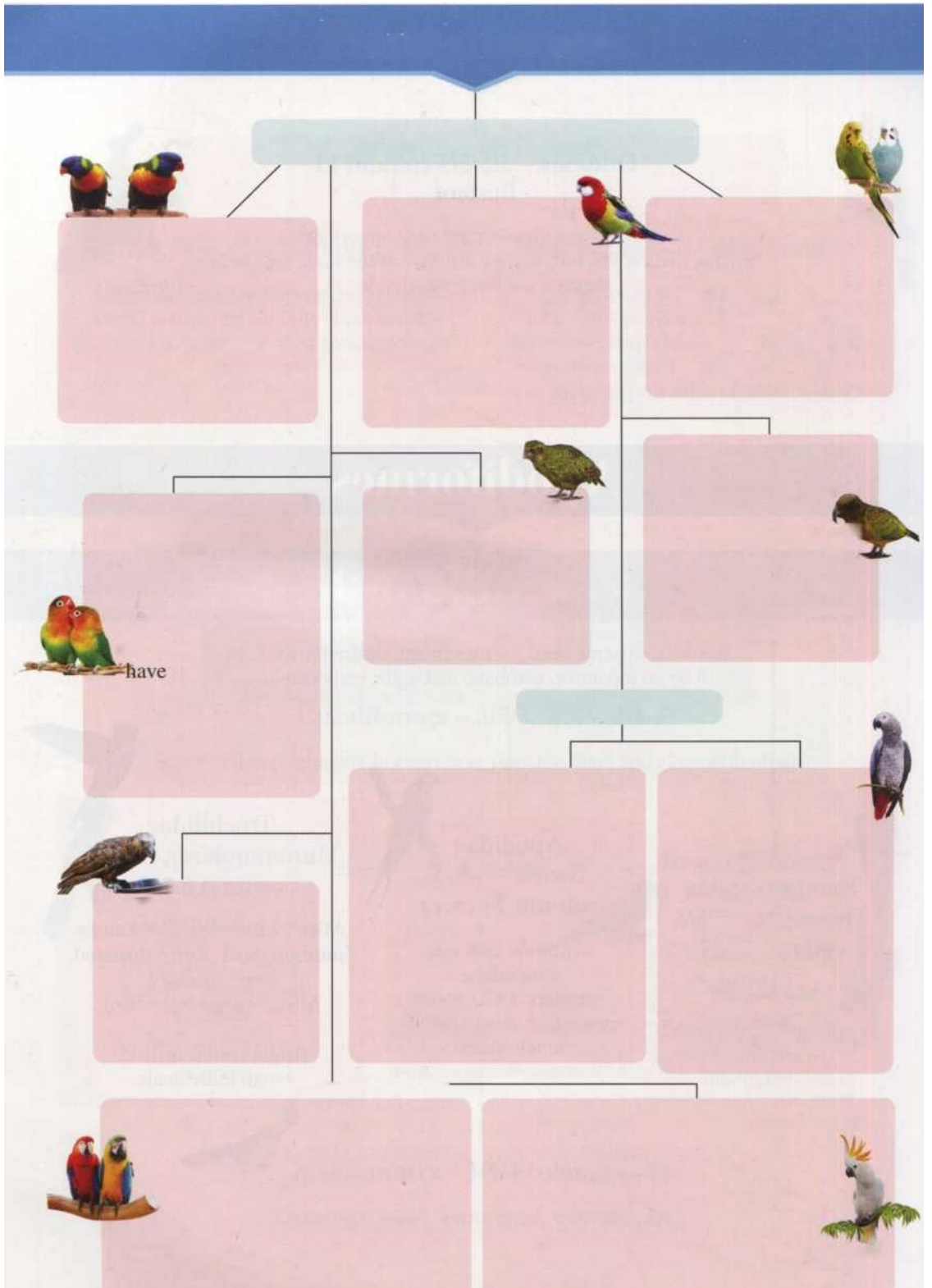
**Hummingbirds -
3/5/5**

column 8+17

Quick and agile but not restless, desire routine.

Swallow like, but compulsive travelers, OCD about movement, erect position ameliorates.
Allen's hummingbird Anna's hummingbird Ruby-throated hummingbird Amazilia hummingbird

Bright colors, artistic, tough individuals.



Psittaciformes

Psittaciformes - 3/5/3, 3/S/5/3, 3/5/5

Lories, Lorikeets and Fig parrots - 3/5/3 column 3+15-16

ADHD, affectionate and friendly individuals, mischievous and naughty.

Parakeet - 3/5/3 column 3-4+16 All parakeets, Conures, Rosellas

Social but also defensive and territorial, feel taken advantage of.

Budgerigar - 3/5/3 column 7+15

Small and weak feeling about themselves, need to gather people all the time. Love rituals.

Lovebirds - 3/5/3 column 7+16 Rosy-faced lovebird

Kakapo - 3/5/3 column 6+17

Kea - 3/5/3 column 13-14

Longing and feeling sad when they don't a soul mate, suicidal due to disappointed in love, amelioration from bathing.

No desire for flying or heights, territorial and competitive.

Dull colours, easily^ trusting, feel taken for granted, anger and violence when things don't go their way.

Kaka - 3/5/5 column 4-5

All true Parrots

True tamed Parrots - 3/5/5Z3

Raquet tailed parrot -2+15 Senegal parrot - 4+15 Amazon parrot -7+16 African grey parrot -10+15

All other true Parrots - 3/5/5 column 2-10

Yellow-crowned amazon - 3/5/5, column 4-5+15

Peaceful, calm night aggravation and tolerant personalities.

Can be tame and submissive personalities but are quite individualistic and talkative.

Mention colors specific to the individual bird, individualistic, talkative.

Scarlet macaw and Green winged macaw

I-----

Macaw - 3/5/5 column 11-12

Cockatoo - 3/5/5 column 8+16

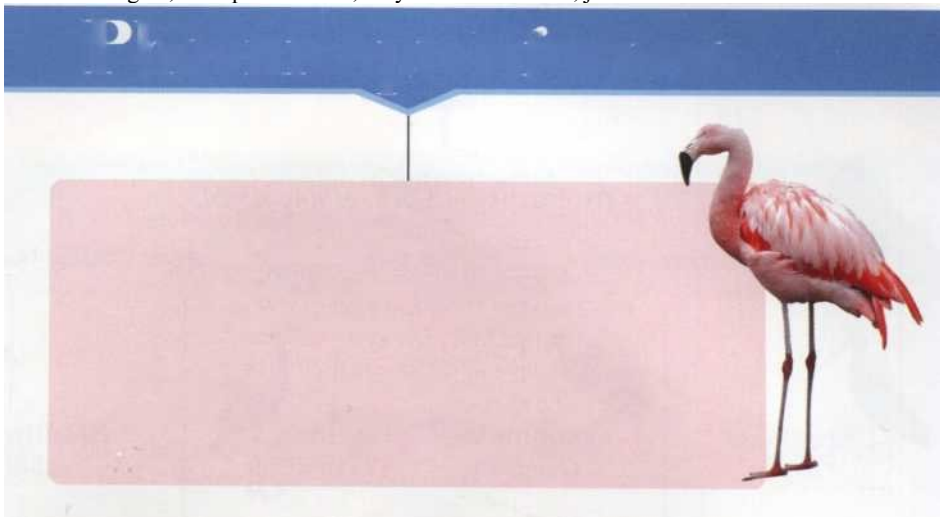
Sulphur-crested cockatoo

Salmon-crested cockatoo

Yellow-crested cockatoo

Excessively loud and vivid and friendly, need tremendous appreciation and feedback.

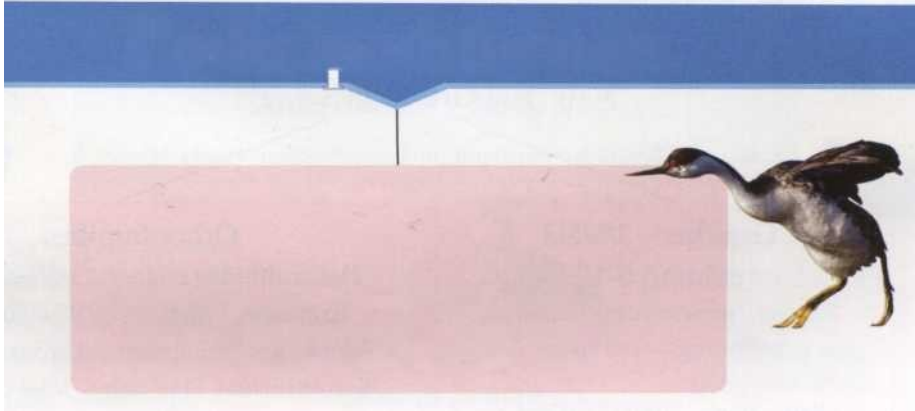
Intelligent, need pastel colors, very loud and curious, jealous and need a lot of attention.



I lion i co pteri tonnes

Phoenicopteridae - 3/5/3 Lesser flamingo - 3/5/3 column 7+15 American flamingo - 3/5/3 column 8 Greater flamingo - 3/5/3 column 8

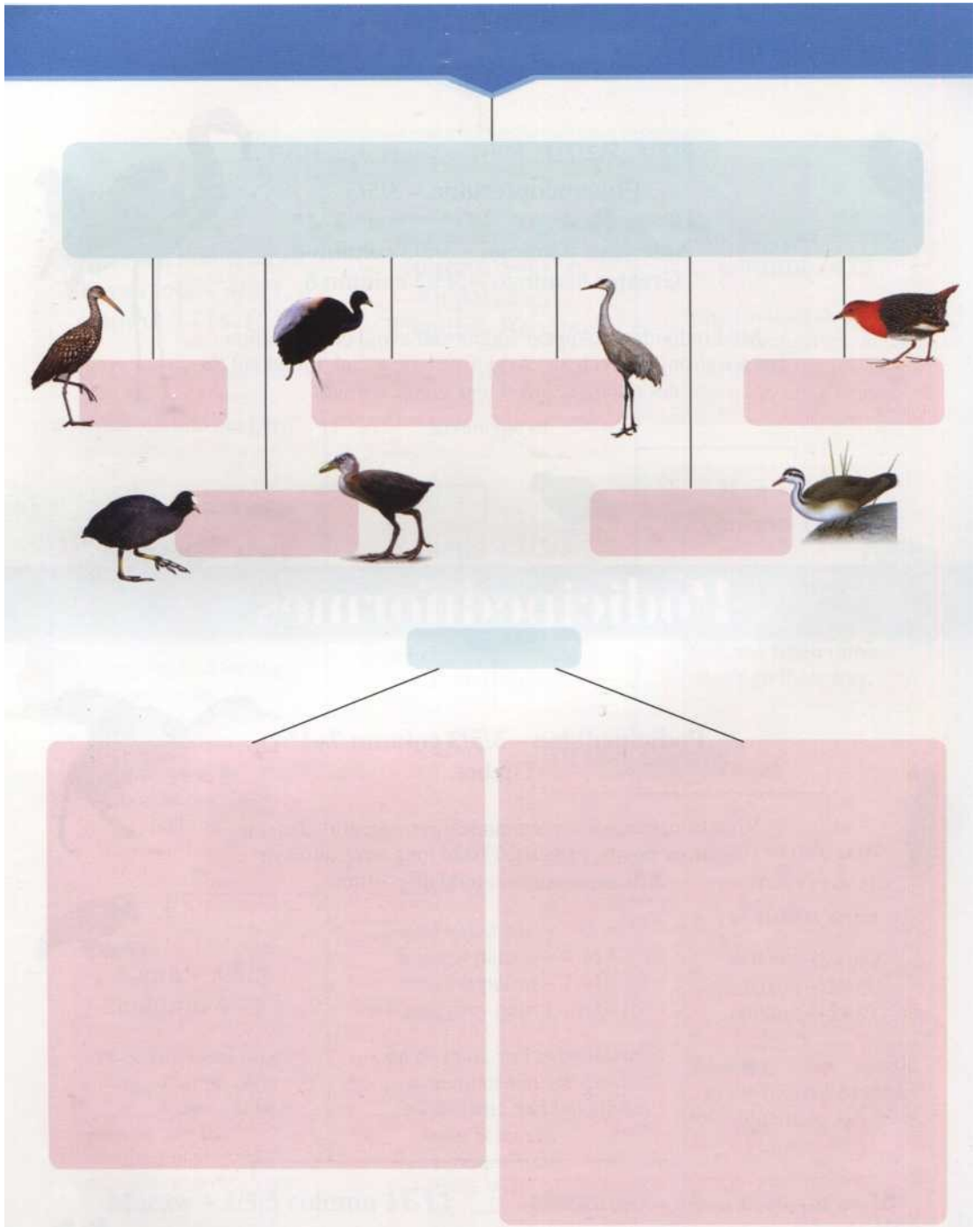
Mild individuals. Appear fragile and avoid confrontation but are strong individuals. Avid travelers, social, brood but do not retaliate. Silent and subtle strength.



Podicinediformes

Podicipedidae - 3/5/3 column 7+15 Grebes

Rituals, ceremonies, communication, graceful, dancing, partner bonds, exhausted from long adventures or difficult deadlines, mild disposition.



Gruiformes

Gruiformes - 3/5/3, 3/5/4, 3/5/5Z3

Love for dancing, dancing releases stress, performers, supple flexible bodies.

Gruiformes

Gruidae - 3/5/573 column 6-10 Elegant, impressive personalities, performers, need space.

Sarus crane - 3/575/3 column 6

Brolga crane - 3/5/573 column 6 White-naped crane - 3/5/573 column 7 Sandhill crane - 3/5/573 column 7+15 Wattled crane - 3/5/573 column 7+15 Common crane - 3/5/573 column 8 Demoiselle crane - 375/5/3 column 8+15 Red-crowned crane - 3/5/5Z3 column 10

Other families

Heliornithidae Finfoot - 3/5/3 column 6 Aramididae Limpkin - 3/5/3 column 13
 Psophiidae Trumpeters - 3/5/3 column 15 Sarothruridae Fluff tails - 3/5/4 column 5 Prefer safety, security and prepare before a new venture.

Rallidae Rails - 3/5/3 column 7 Reserved and cryptic individuals.

Rallidae Coot - 3/5/3 column 6 +16 - 17 Loud, chatty individuals, opportunistic and smart to find their way.

Aramididae

Limpkin

Psophiidae

Trumpeters

Gruidae

Cranes

Sarothruridae

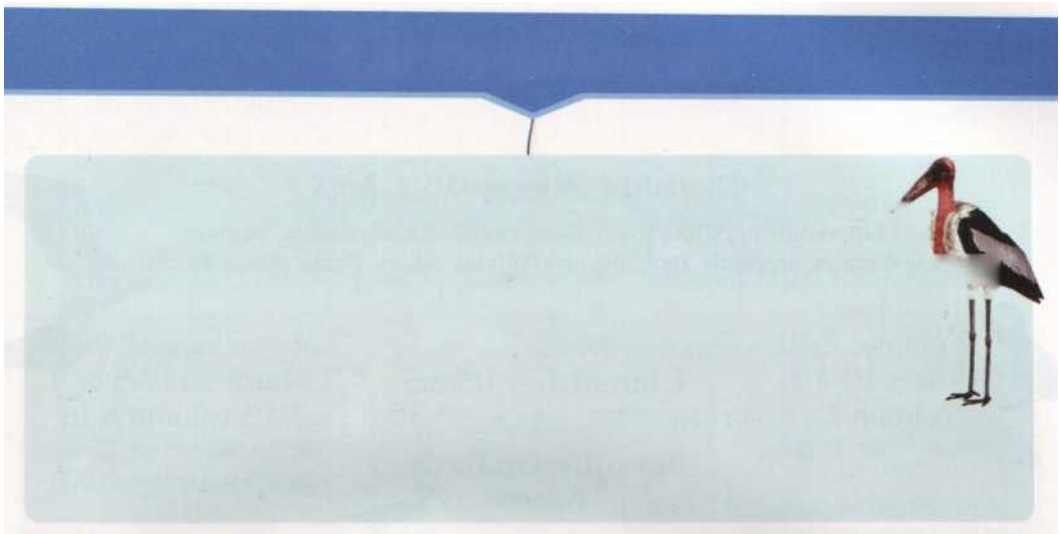
Fluff tail

Heliornithidae

Fin feet

Rallidae

Coots and Rails



Ciconiformes

Ciconiidae

Storks and Adjutants - 3/5/5Z3 column 9-15+18

Black stork - 375/5/3 column 9+18

White stork - 3/575/3 column 9+18

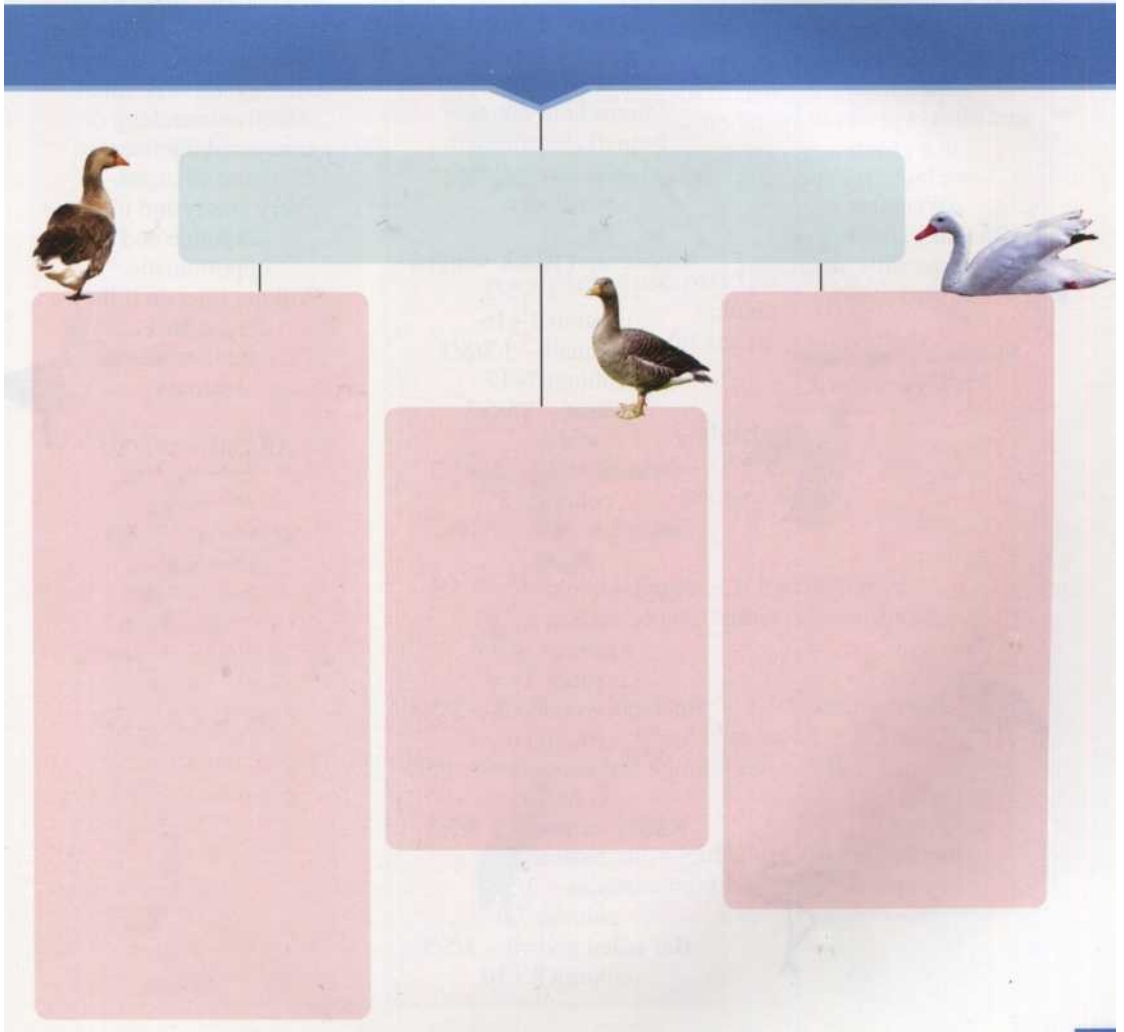
Marabou Stork - 3/5/573 column 13+18

Jabiru Stork - 3/5/573 column 15+18

Calm, patient individuals.

Helping and giving selflessly but quietly in relationships but practical at the same time.

Sturdy physically and speaks only when necessary.



Anseriformes

Anseriformes - 3/5/3, 3/5/5

Social, chatty, noisy, dependent, impressionable and love sick.

Ducks - 3/5/3 or 3/5/5 column 2-7+15-17

Violence, abuse, independent children, noisy individuals.

Indian runner duck -3/5/3 column 2+17 Common shelduck

- 3/5/3 column 3+15 Black bellied whistling duck

- 3/5/3 column 4 Red crested pochard duck

- 3/5/3 column 6+15

Mallard duck -3/5/3 column 7+17 Ferruginous duck 3/5/5 column 5+15 Wood duck - 3/5/5 column 6

Ruddy shelduck - 3/5/5 column 6+17

Magpie goose and Screamers

- 3/5/3 column 13

Geese - 3/5/5 column 2+6-10

Noisy, social loud, love for partner and dependent.

Greylag goose

- 3/5/5 column 2+6

Canada goose

- 3/5/5 column 2+8

Barnacle goose

- 3/5/5 column 2+9 Bar-headed goose

- 3/5/5 column 2+10

Swans - 3/5/5 column 2+7-13

Love sick, desires soul mate, strong individuals.

Coscoroba swan

- 3/5/5 column 2+7 Bewick's swan /

Tundra swan

- 3/5/5 column 2+8 Trumpeter swan

- 3/5/5 column 2+10

Whooper swan

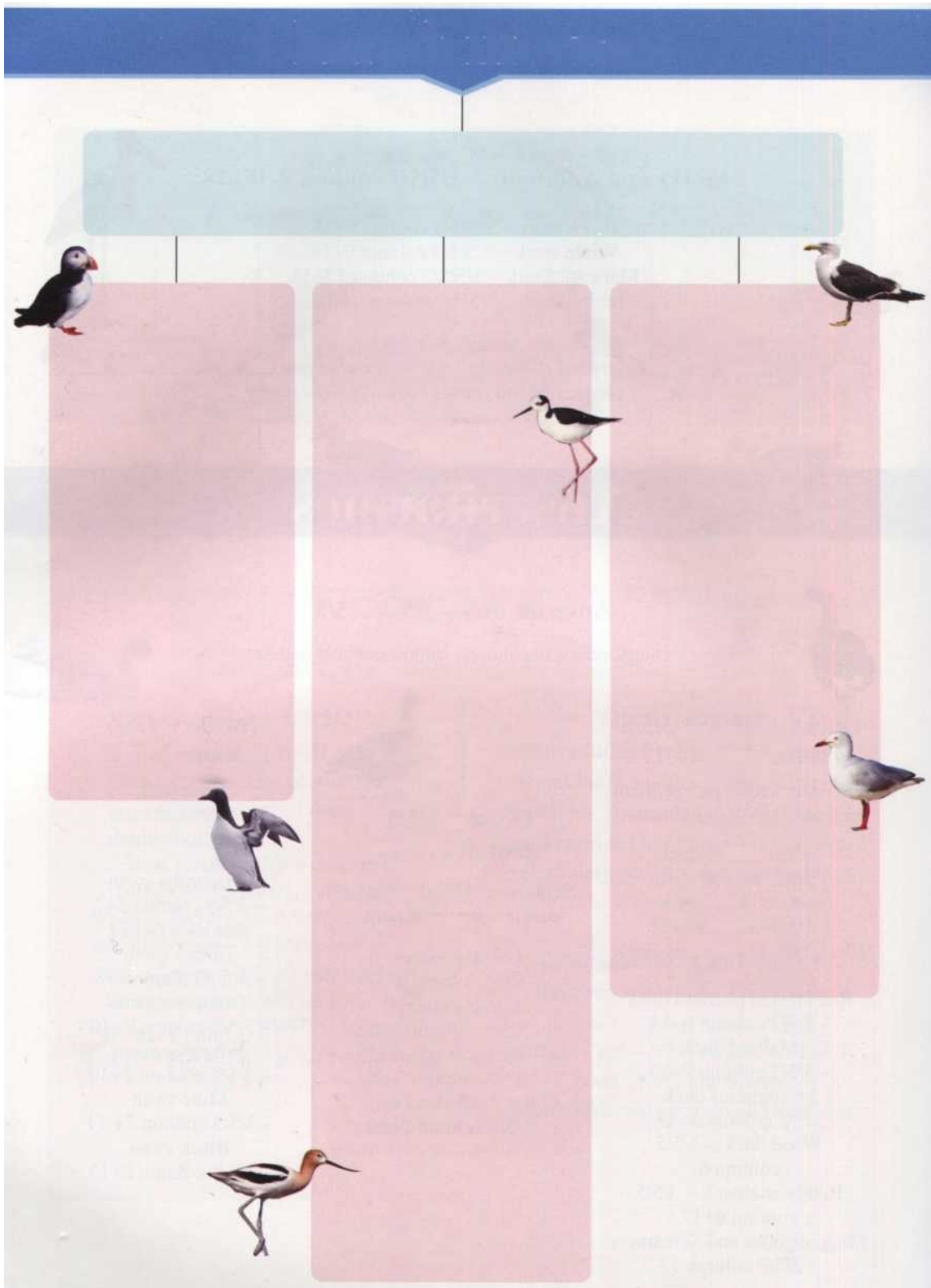
- 3/5/5 column 2+10

Mute swan

- 3/5/5 column 2+ 11

Black swan

- 3/5/5 column 2+13



Charadriiformes

Charadriiformes - 3/5/5Z3, 3/5/5

Opportunistic, street smart, loud, talkative, quarrelsome, stealing, strong females, precocity, mobbing and bullying others. Prefer shores and islands.

► Alcae - 3/5Z5/3 column 2

Murres, Auks, Puffins

Very faithful and have long lasting bonds. Like to live on the edge in life. Very tolerant, social and loud individuals and always prefer to be in a group. Love heights and adventures. Can take challenges but not worldly smart. Bullied easily.

Charadrii - 3/5Z5/3 or 3/5/5 column 2-17 for different birds Waders

Lari - 3/5/5/3 or 3/5/5 column 6-16 Gulls, Skimmers, Skuas and Terns (column 6-7)

Murres, Auks, Puffins 3/575/3 column 2

Strong females, do not like travel.

Females with infidelity '•' and aversion to household duties.

Remarkable strength and self esteem despite small size.

Avocets and Black-winged stilt - 3/5/573 column 2+16 Buttonquail - 375/5/3 column 7+17 Jacanas -

3/575/3 column 8 Oystercatcher - 3/5/573 column 16 Eurasian curlew - 3/5/5 column 4 Egyptian

plover - 3/5/5 column 5-6 Killdeer- 3/5/5 column 5-6

Eurasian woodcock - 3/5/5 column 6

Snipe and Sandpiper - 3/5/5 column 7

Ruddy turnstone - 3/5/5 column 7 Knots - 3/5/5 column 7-8

Bar tailed godwit - 3/5/5 column 8-10

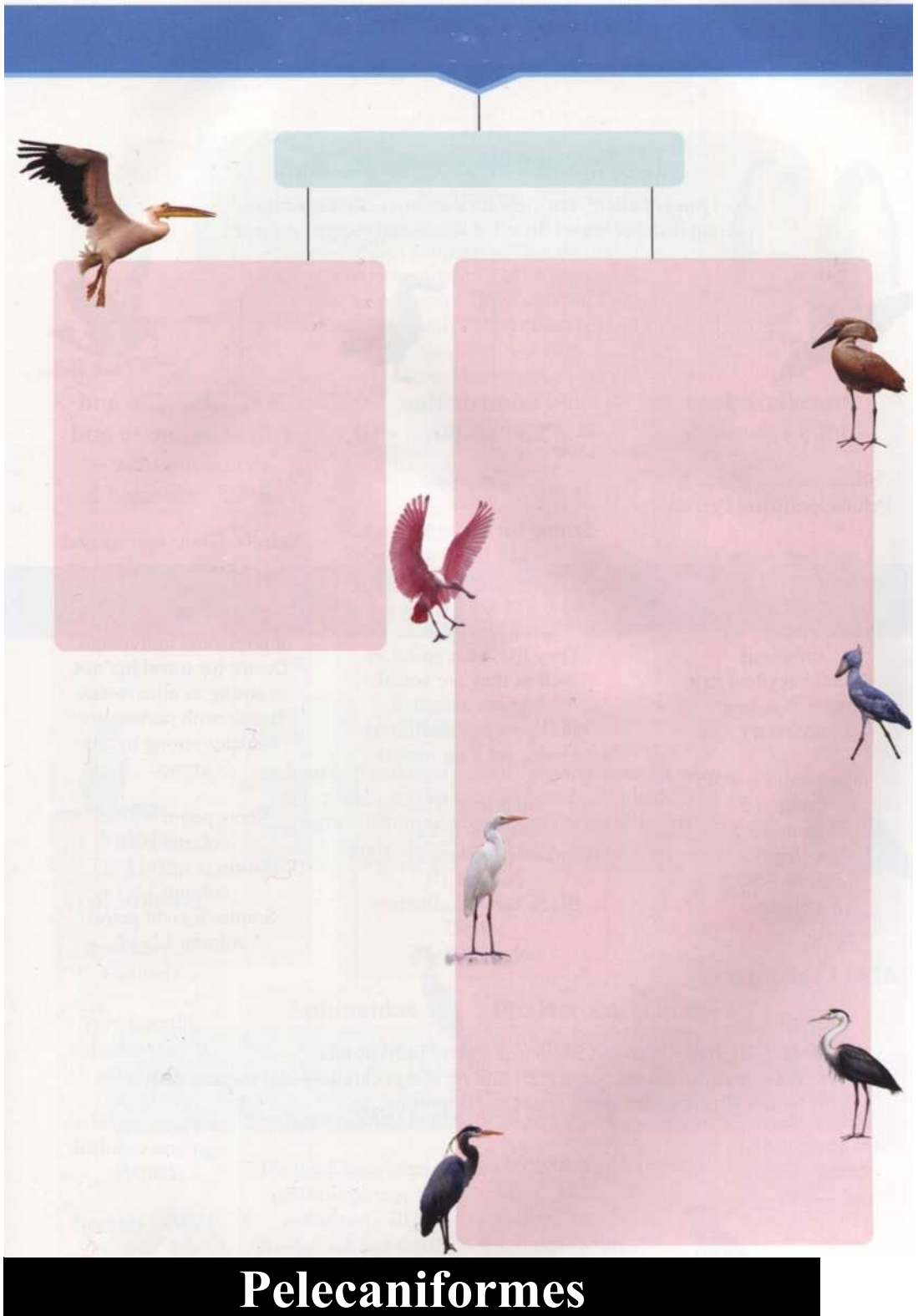
Intelligent and tough - will not give up in tough situations. May not be very skilled or born talented but they are very smart.

Good at snatching or always asking they are never ashamed.

Very chatty and loud adaptable and opportunistic.

Will not tolerate if they are insulted or threatened. Jealousy.

All gulls - 3/5/573 column 12 Terns and skimmers - 3/5/5 column 6-7 Skuas - 3/5/5 column 12+16



Pelecaniformes

Pelecaniformes - 3/5/5, 315/514

Pelecanidae - 3/5/5 column 7-12+15

Other Families - 3/5/5 column 9

Calm and patient strategy.

Space, privacy, need to stretch, ambitious, stretching gestures and stretching their boundaries.

Scopidae - Hamerkop - 3/5/5Z4 column 7

Silent workers and attached to their homes.

American white pelican - 3/5/5 column 7+15 Brown pelican - 3/5/5 column 7+15

Great white pelican - 3/5/5 column 12+15

Threskiornithidae - Spoonbills - 3/5/5 column 4 Ibis - 3/5/5 column 5

Beauty, friendliness, chatty.

Balaenicipitidae - Shoe bill - 3/5/5 column 5+16

Peaceful and calm individuals.

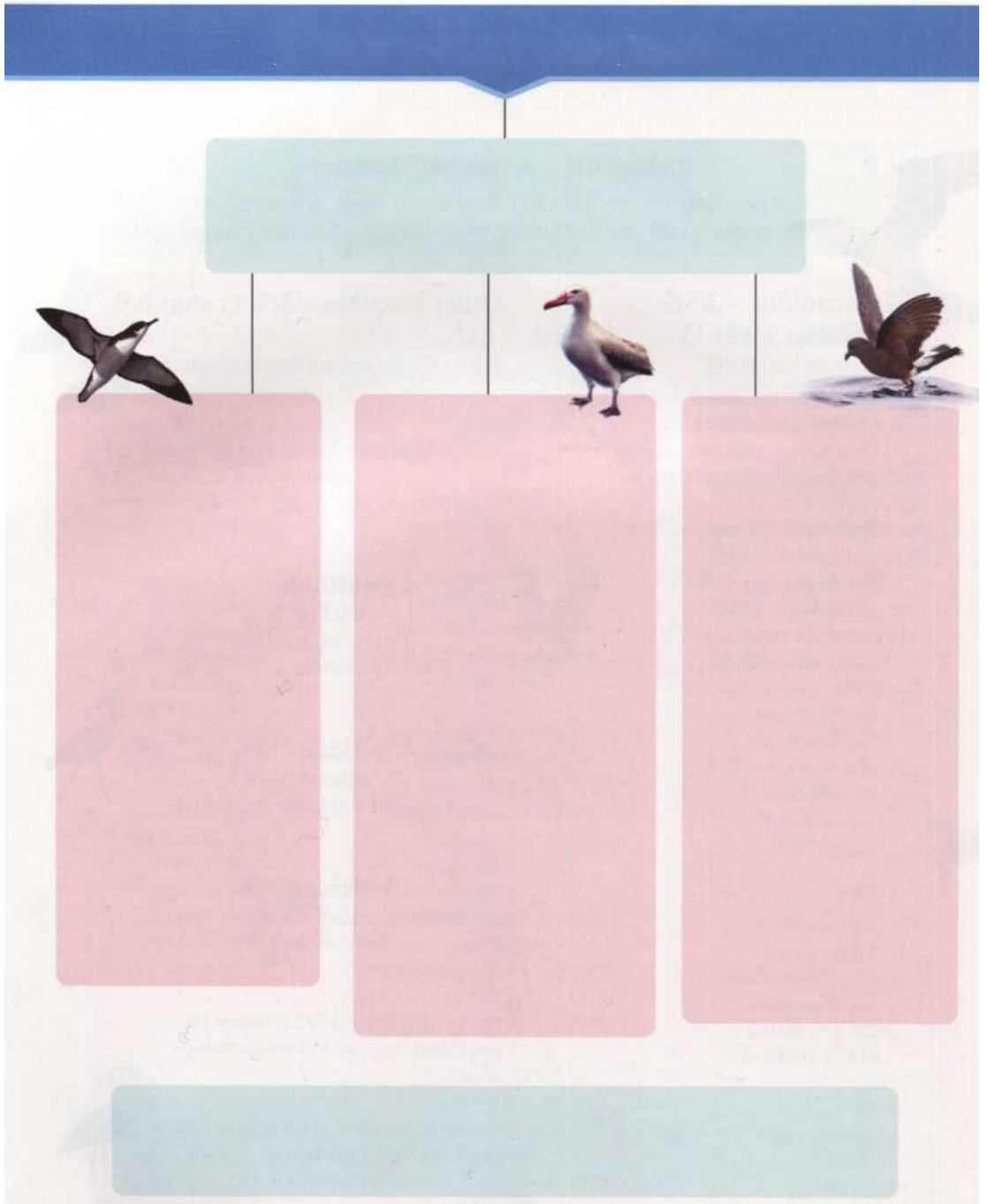
Ardeidae - 3/5/5

Bitterns - 3/5/5 column 3-4+17 Solitary and shy.

Egrets - 3/5/5 column 16 Jealousy within relationships.

Grey heron - 3/5/5 column 9+15 Great blue heron - 3/5/5 column 9+16

Tolerant, silent, quiet, patient and make the right moves but slowly.



Procellariiformes

Procellariiformes - 3/5/5

Quiet or silent, but clear and assertive. Perfectionists. Long distance travel, love for winds and storms, deep sea.

Procellariidae

- 3/5/5 column 5

Shearwater, Fulmars, Prions, omitting Petrels

Least aggressive and least strong of the three procellaris.

Intelligent but not very ambitious.

Social but silent in a group unless necessary.

Shearwater - 3/5/5 column 5 Fulmars - 3/5/5 column 5 Prions - 3/5/5 column 5

Diomedidae

- 3/5/5 column 8-10

Albatross

Strong but not aggressive. Very strong life long bonds.

Works very hard in personal and professional life. They like their space as well as they are social.

Silent but assertive. Intelligent and ambitious. Desire for long travels.

Albatross 3/5/5 column 8-10 Wandering albatross - 3/5/5 column 10 Black-browed albatross - 3/5/5 column 10+16

Hydrobatidae and Pelecanoididae and Procellariidae - 3/5/5 column 12

Petrels, Giant petrels and Storm petrels

Bullish, aggressive, quarrelsome individuals. Desire for travel but not as strong as albatrosses. Bonds with partner are the least strong in this group.

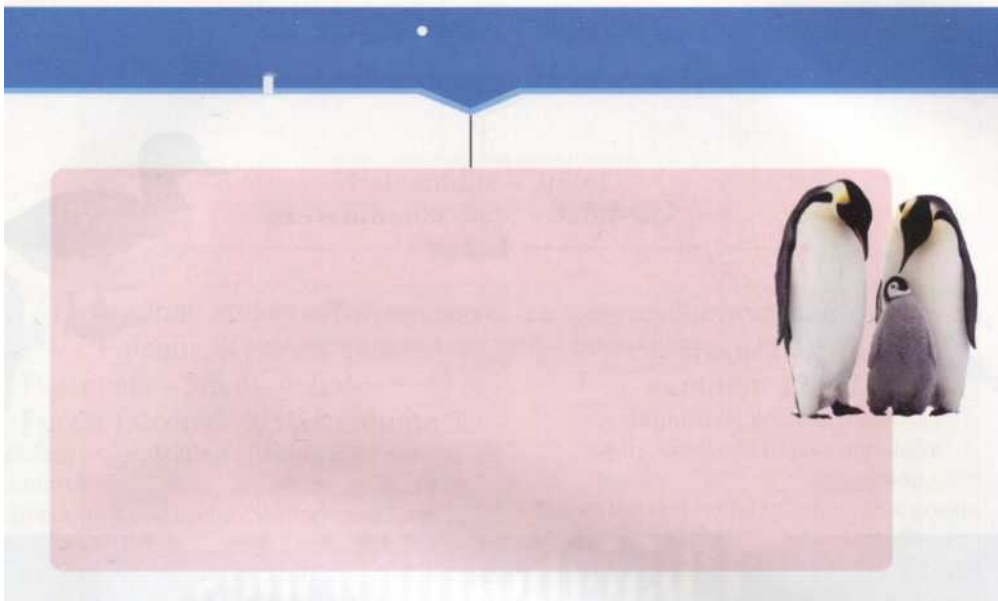
Snow petrel - 3/5/5 column 12

Storm petrel - 3/5/5 column 12

Southern giant petrel column 12+17

Note: Difference between Skua and Petrel individuals

- Petrel individuals are performers and do things carefully and meticulously.
- Skua individuals are street smart and opportunistic.



Sohemsciformes

Spheniscidae - 3/5/5 column 6-11 Penguins

Chinstrap penguin - 3/5/5 column 6

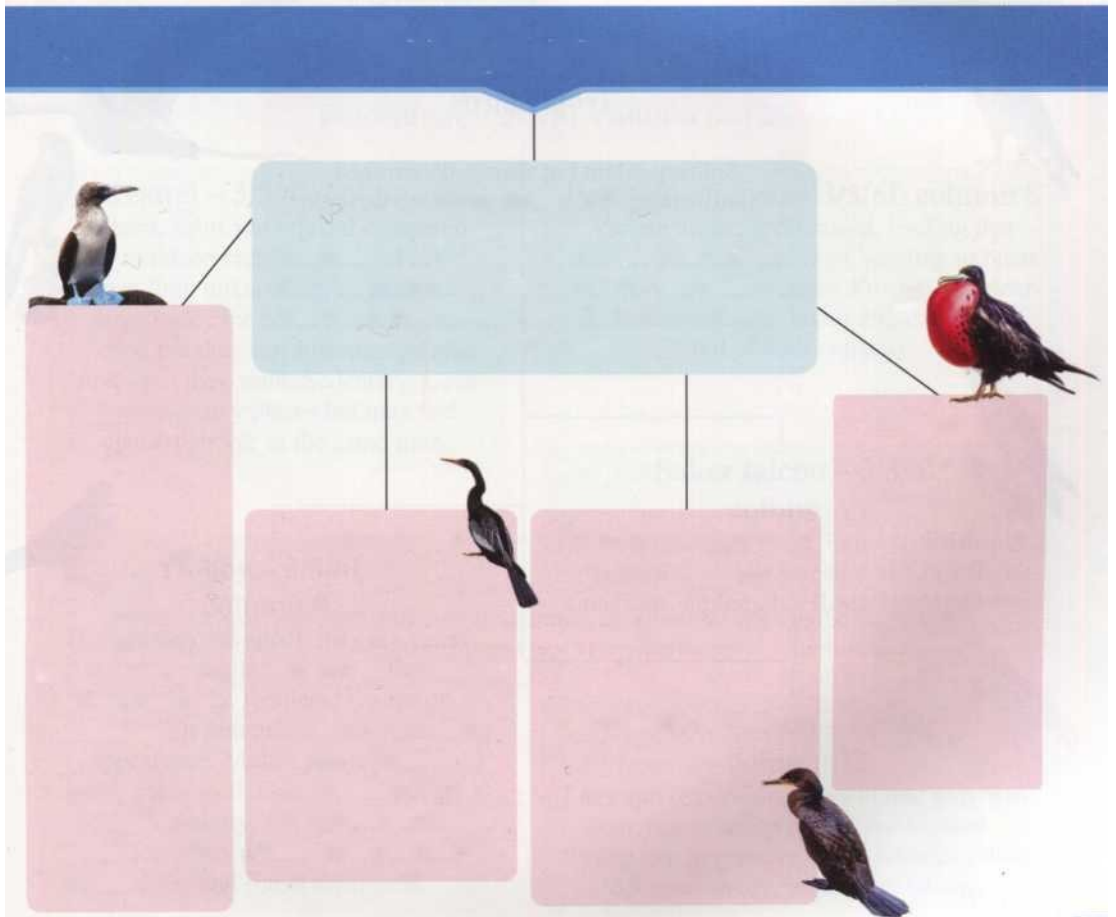
Humboldt penguin - 3/5/5 column 7

Emperor penguin - 3/5/5 column 8 Adelie penguin - 3/5/5 column 8+17

Gentoo penguin - 3/5/5 column 11 + 17

Love challenges. Extremely responsible and goes through hardships for their responsibility. Love communication.

Romantic individuals and love play and fun and challenges.



Suliformes

Suliformes - 3/5/5

Sulidae

- 3/5/5 column 4-5

Determined and focused but for short term goals. Need space from the partner. Show and glamour.

Can fight when needed and also attract attention. Love stretching.

Boobies and Gannets

Very friendly, exploited due to simplicity.

Faithful, naive appearance. Jealousy among siblings

Boobies - 3/5/5 column 4-5 Gannets - 3/5/5 column 5+16

Anhingidae

- 3/5/5 column 6+16

Darters and Anhingas

Focused individuals, delve or plunge in enthusiastically. Ambitious and finish things that are started.

Phalacrocoracidae

- 3/5/5 column 7

Fregatidae

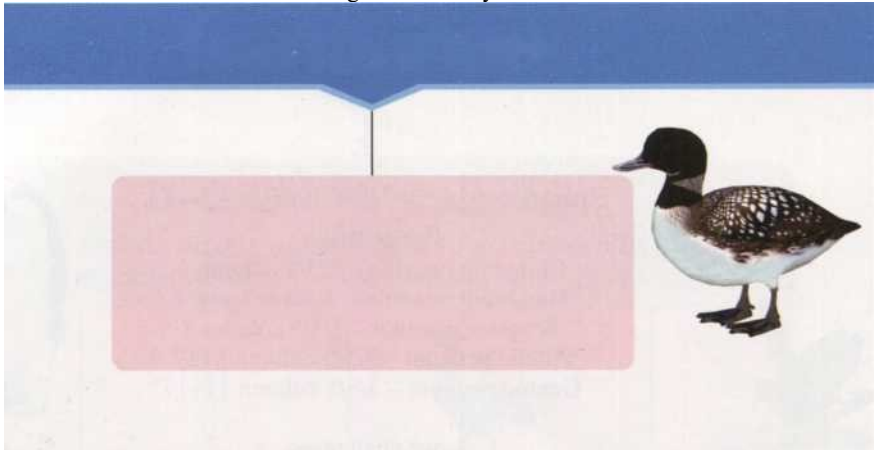
- 3/5/5 column 11+16

Frigates

Cormorants

Focused individuals, delve or plunge in enthusiastically.- Ambitious and finish things that are started.

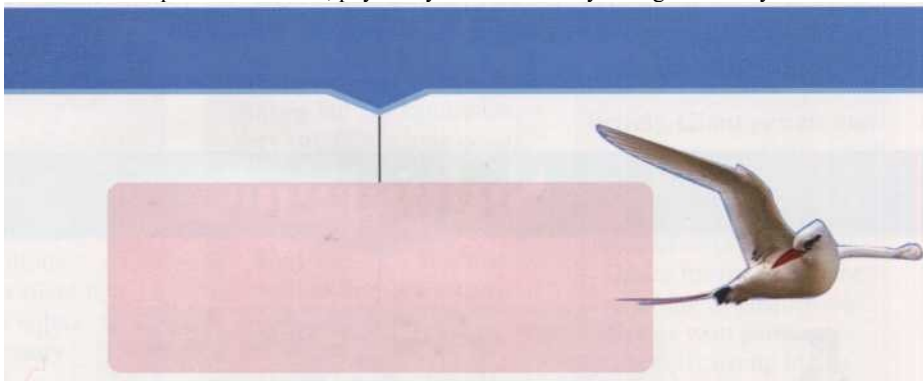
Showy, flashy and glamorous individuals.
Strong and can bully others. Not faithful.



Gaviiformes

Gaviidae - 3/5/5 column 8+16 Loons

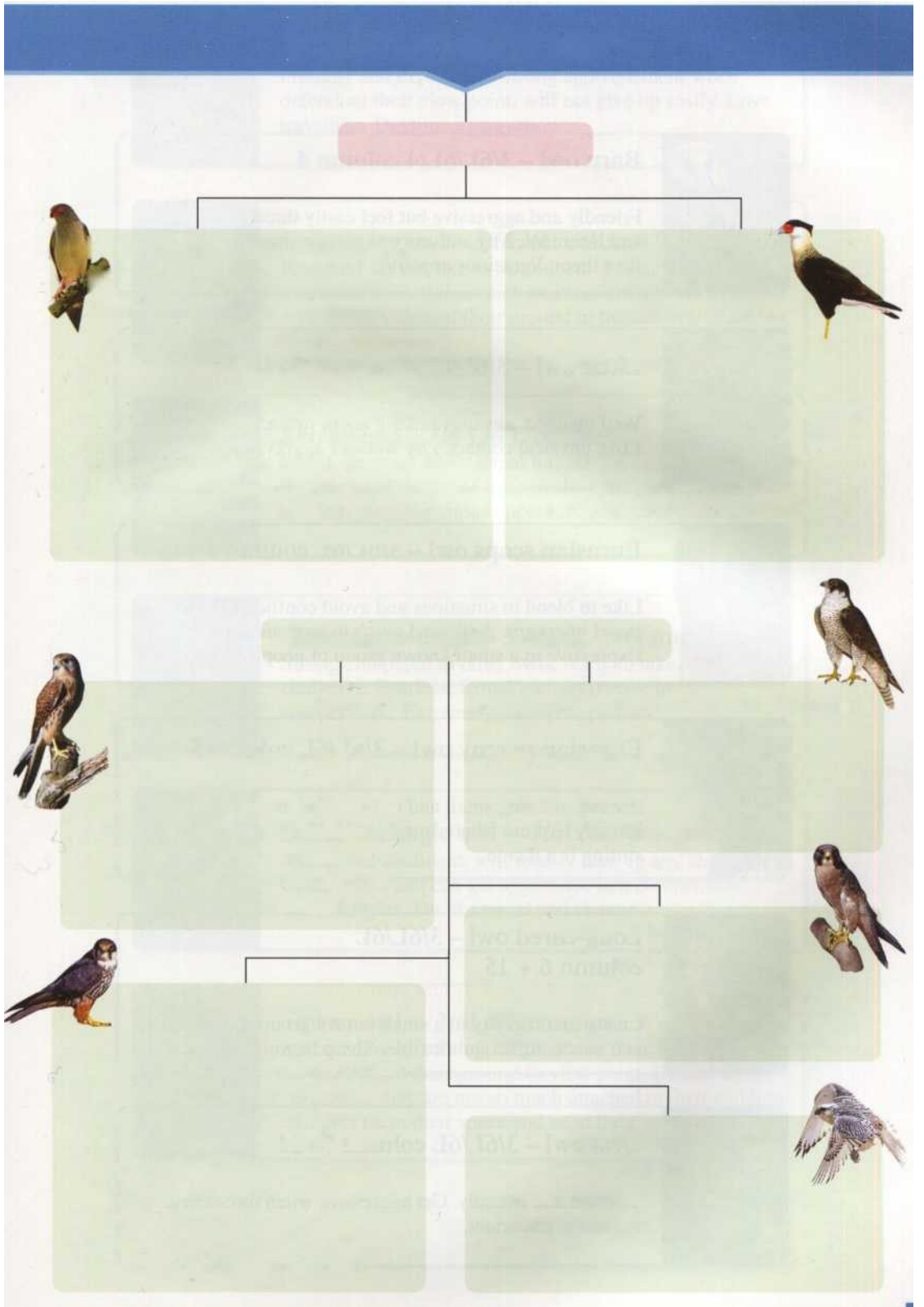
Need space and solitude, physically and emotionally strong and sturdy individuals.



Phaethontiformes

Phaethontidae - 3/5/5 column 8-10 Tropic birds

Solitary, silent but strong, determined. Hardworking and enduring. Loves warmth.



Falconiformes

Falconidae - 3/5/6L

I Falconinae and Polyborinae |F Falcons, Kestrels and Falconets - 3/5/6L column 6-12 Forest falcons - 3/5/6L column 7

Violent anger, feeling of being held back or in control of someone with a strong desire for freedom. Love speed. Solitary and focused, prefers doing things alone. Alert, sharp and quick, can catch the opponent off guard. Desire to take big challenges. Sharp shooting pains. Responsible parents but will not provide once children are independent.

Caracarinae - Caracara 3/5/6L column 12+17

Impulsive, get into fights JL easily, compulsive and impulsive fighters. Love to be in a group, mocking and bullying others in a group. Desire open and large spaces. Slow and easy when it comes to work.

Strong connection with partner, needs their support during difficult times.

Falconinae - 3/5/6L column 6-12

Kestrel - 3/5/6L column 6

Patient, calm and relaxed compared to falcon individuals, bold in handling unknown or unfamiliar situations. Not quick and smart as falcon but they can still manage and find what they want.

Sedentary. Love dark and cozy places but may feel claustrophobic at the same time.

Hobby - 3/5/6L column 9

Though they are small, they are smart and sharp. Agile, impatient, finish things quickly. Restless, always on move. Elegant and sleek in their appearance. Multitasking, juggle many tasks well. Good at balancing.

Desire activity. Though they are impatient, they do not leave the task midway and finish them well.

Peregrine falcon - 3/5/6L column 8

Violent anger, loves speed. Feeling that there is potential and rage, wanting to burst out. Revengeful in anger. Precise and clear in their work. Like taking big challenges, out of their capacity.

Saker falcon - 3/5/6L column 11

Strong and aggressive. Behave selfish and opportunistic when insecure and in difficult situations, diplomatic. Responsible parents.

Gyr Falcon - 3/5/6L column 12

Lazy and opportunistic - will find easy way out, not so hardworking and focused.

Strong and aggressive when defending their opinion. Strong bonds with sibling.

Strigi formes



Barn owl - 3/6L/6L/4 column 4

Friendly and aggressive but feel easily threatened and intimidated by authority or people stronger than them. Voracious appetite.

Little owl - 3/6L/6L/4 column 7+16

Well planned, always thinking about future.

Love physical contact. Dry weather aggravates.

Eurasian scops owl - 3/6L/6L column 3+15

Like to blend in situations and avoid conflict. Like to travel in groups. Agile and quick in movements. Expressive in a small known group of people.

Eurasian pygmy owl - 3/6L/6L column 5

Feeling of being small and not so efficient.

Readily express whatever they feel. Hoarding and storing is a theme.

Long-eared owl - 3/6L/6L column 6+15

Chatty and friendly in a small known group. Loves music and dance. Agile and flexible. Sharp hearing

Ural owl - 3/6L/6L column 7 + 16

Tolerant and friendly. Get aggressive when threatened. Partner is important.





Short-eared owl - 3/6L/6L column 8 + 15

Friendly and expressive. Strong and vehement when defending their view point, will not give up easily. Love travelling. Daytime aggravation.



Great grey owl - 3/6L/6L column 9

Reserved, do not like to be noticed. Strong and determined. Fastidious and creative. Though silent but will strongly defend their ground in threatening situations.



Snowy owl - 3/6 L/6 L column 9

Silent, reserved and tolerant but can get aggressive when threatened. Tolerant of their rivals. Well planned and love to strategize. Voracious appetite. Prefer cold places.



Great horned owl - 3/6L/6L column 10

Strong compared to other owls, ready to take any challenge. Fearless. Brutal and aggressive in competition. Extremely indulgent parents.



Eurasian Eagle owl - 3/6L/6L column 11

Strong and confident, will readily take up any challenge. Competitive and can get aggressive in a competition. Loves heights. Dislike travel and change.



Tawny owl - 3/6L/6L column 13-14

Reserved, need a lot of 'me time' and their space. Aggressively defend their ground or view point. Dislike travel. As parents they are not so much attached to their children, will give them their space and need their space too.



[Blank light blue rectangular box]

[Blank light green rectangular box]

[Blank light green rectangular box]

[Blank light green rectangular box]



[Blank light green rectangular box]

[Blank light green rectangular box]

[Blank light green rectangular box]



[Blank light green rectangular box]

[Blank light green rectangular box]

Accipitriformes

----- **Accipitriformes - 3/6L/6L, 3/6L/6L/7, 3/6L/6**

Harriers - 3/6L/6L column 3

Indecisive, do not take great risks, circle

Kites - 3/6L/6L column 5+15-16

and catch the prey

Friendly and

Impatient, want quick results. Violence. Need their space.

Hawks - 3/6L/6L column 4-8

close to the ground.

opportunistic, like to
travel long distances.

Themes of fire, fears mob,

Sibling rivalry.

Zig zag,
hurdles

comfortable in crowds and dense

places. Agile and quick.

Osprey - 3/6L/6L column 6

Can jump to decisions and take up challenges quickly and impulsively and then feel overwhelmed,
themes of water, fear of drowning.

Secretary bird

- 3/6L/6L column 8+17

Persistent, anger, violence, cruelty, themes of fire stomping, have great energy and can manage
things easily. Persistent.

Old world Vultures - 3/6L/6L/7 column 12-18

Leprous feeling, spiritual, feeling of disgust despite high self esteem. Tolerant and social. Wise.

Eagles - 3/6L/6 column 5-12

Rise above others,

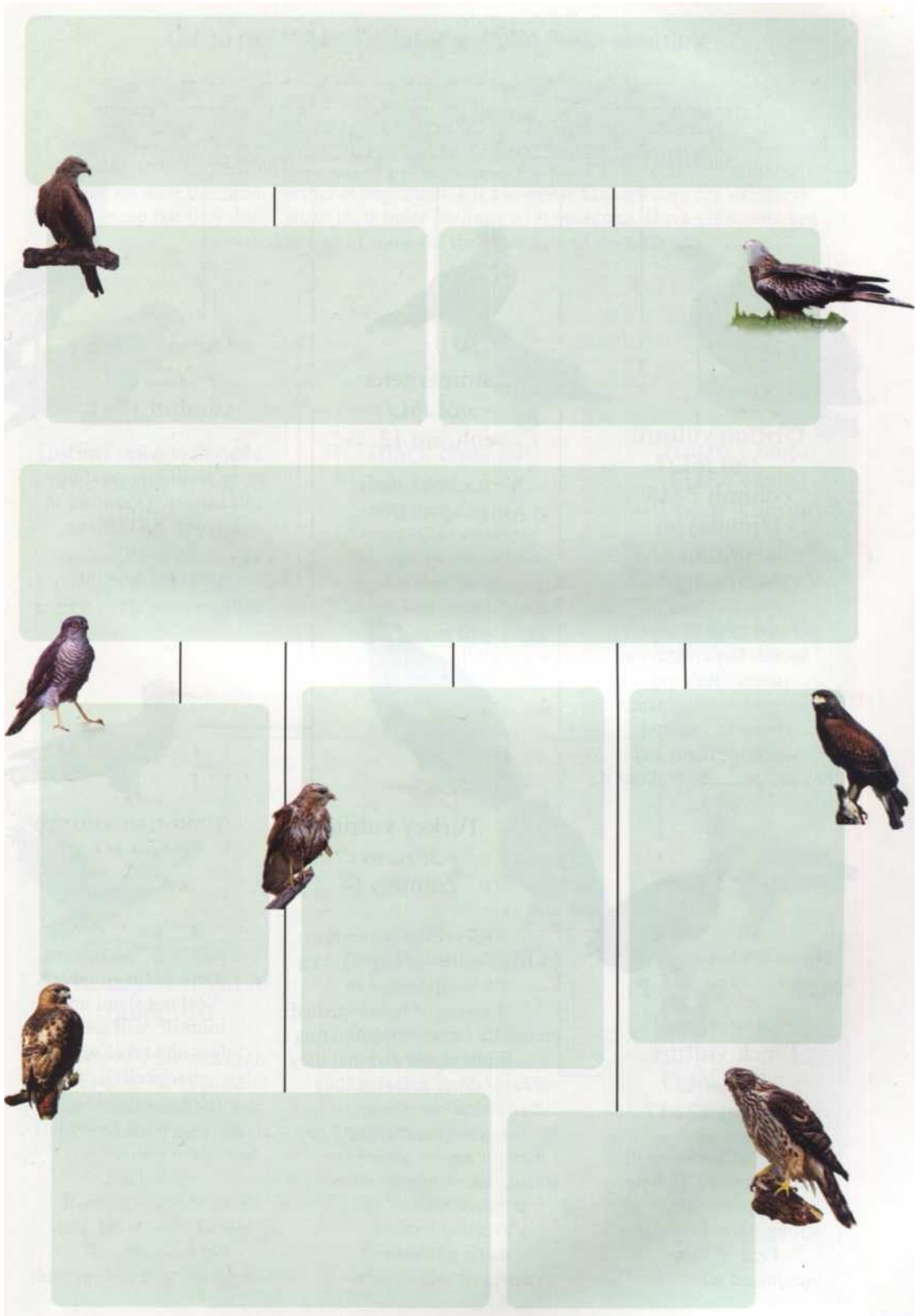
detach, large and grand. Powerful and patient. Love soaring and heights. Pedestal.

Over caring, sensitive and emotional.

New world vultures - 3/6L/6L/7 column 12-18

Leprous feeling, spiritual, feeling of
disgust despite high

self esteem. Tolerant
and social. Wise.



Kites - 3/6L/6L column 5 - 6+15 -16

Friendly talkative individuals, helping and fighting for others in a group. Love to travel. Believe in group strength and team work. Fear of being left alone. Opportunistic, like making new contacts and use them to their advantage. Flirtatious. Indulgent and responsible parents.

Black kite - 3/6L/6L column 5+16

Red kite - 3/6L/6L < column 6+16

Extremely friendly. They are bold and strong and can manipulate situations to their advantage.

Relation with fire or smoke at physical level.

Quarrelsome, can easily get into verbal fights and tiffs. Love to party and have fun with friends.

Jealous and competitive in relationships.

Hawks - 3/6L/6L column 4-8

Need for freedom and space, they cannot be told what to do or instructed however in certain cases they can take instructions from the authority but they execute them according to their own will and way. Short tempered, quick in their action and movements. Secretive but share everything with their partner. Fear of water.

Sparrowhawk

- 3/6L/6L column 4

Lack the grit and strength to sustain and complete the tasks. Enthusiastic in the beginning but will give up easily and feel frustrated.

Common buzzard - 3/6L/6L column 7 Long-legged buzzard ' - 3/6L/6L column 7

Harris hawk - 3/6L/6L column 7+15

Extremely devoted to their work and family but can feel restricted and burdened because of these duties and expectations. Freedom is very important, will get upset and angry when being dominated and restricted. Hardworking individuals.

Red-tailed hawk - 3/6L/6L column 7

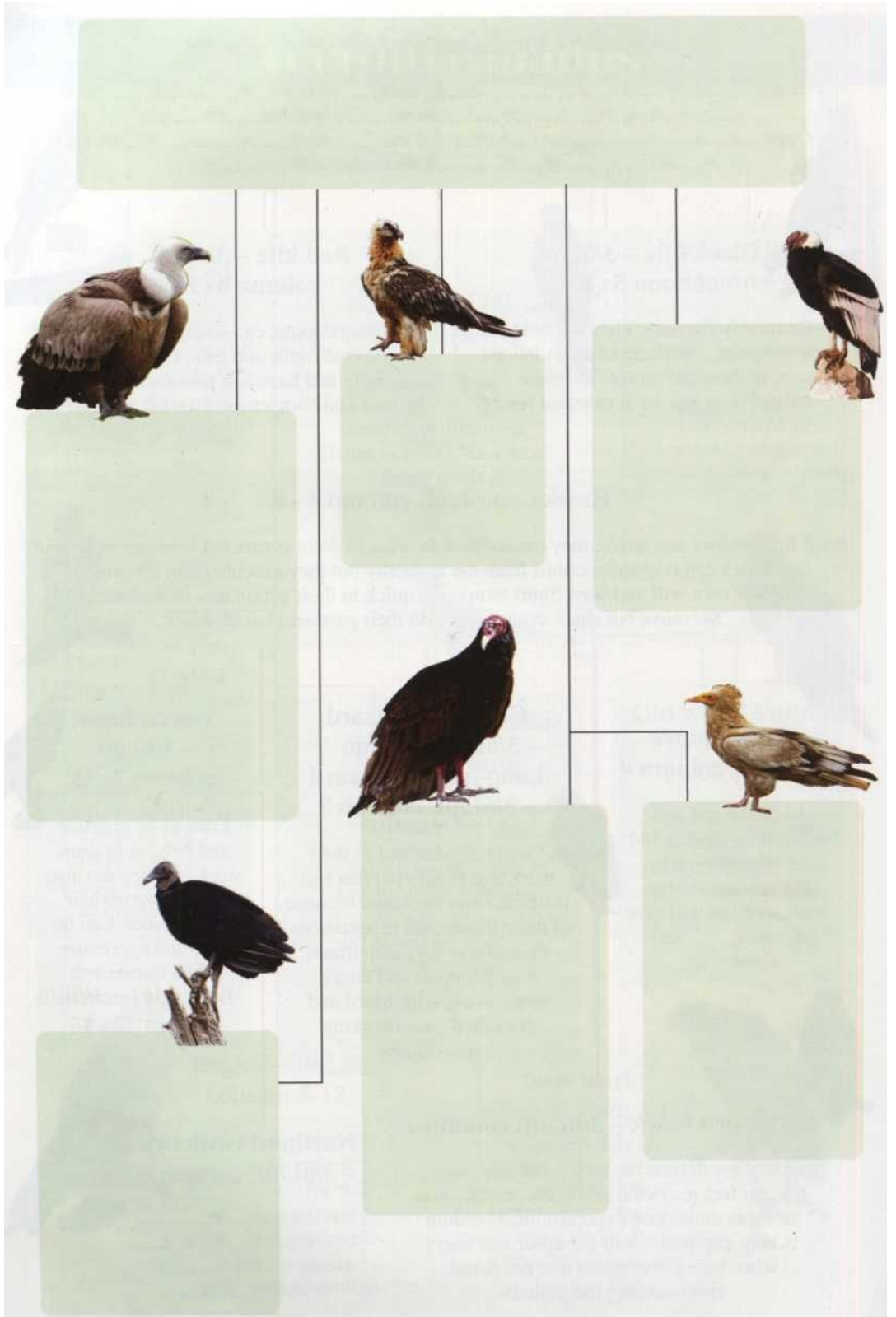
Extremely devoted to their work and family but can feel restricted and burdened because of these duties and expectations. Freedom is very important, will get upset and angry when being dominated and restricted. Hardworking individuals.

Love to be in group and believe in team work but they are also protective of their own choices. Can be loud and aggressive when threatened. Believe in hierarchy and abide by it.

Northern Goshawk

- 3/6L/6L column 8

Intellectual, sharp, short tempered. Persistent and strong willed once they decide something.



Vultures - 3/6L/6L/7 column 12 - 17 (Hint of 18)

Sensitive to humiliation. Disgust. High self-esteem but they feel that others do not give them respect. Forgive easily those who have hurt them but at the same time feel being taken advantage of. Social, love to communicate. Wise and spiritual. Physically-acidity problems and discharges are offensive.

Griffon vulture

- 3/6L/6L/7 column 2+15

Himalayan

- 3/6L/6L/7 column 15

Lammergeier

- 3/6L/6L/7 column 12

Very asocial, needs lot of space Bone marrow affections.

Andean condor

- 3/6L/6L/7 column 12+15

Social, playful, love to party. Fastidious and high self esteem. Dominate in a group but observe hierarchy. Voracious appetite.

Need large groups, social. Dependent on parents for long, support is important. Home is a sacred space for them and they are possessive about it.

Black vulture

- 3/6L/6L/7 column 12+17

Feeling of being small but aggressive. Believe in group strength, feel strong when in groups.

Fear of being victimized when alone.

Turkey vulture - 3/6L/6L/7 column 14

Egyptian vulture - 3/6L/6L/7 column 16

Social and dependent. Feeling of being taken advantage of.

Feeling of being pushed by stronger dominating individuals and that they don't get what they deserve. Sensitive to smell and affinity or aggravation from dark narrow places.

Disgust about one self and low esteem. Dependent on others. Will not stand up for himself, will settle for less and takes what he gets. Feeling of not being capable and deserving enough.



Harpy's eagle



Bald eagle



Immense strength and power. Responsible and good leaders. They do not like to dominate or dictate people. Desire freedom and give others freedom as well. Can get angry and violent when threatened and when faced with competition. Gentle and loving towards their family and people dependent on them. Confident, never looks back on their decision. Partner is important. Like activity. Though they are extrovert in a group but they donot share their inner feelings with everyone. Have great aura but they do not like to show off their power and strength.

Indian spotted eagle (True eagle) - 3/6L/6 column 5

Sedentary, and weaker as compared to bald and golden eagle personalities.

Black chested buzzard eagle - 3/6L/6 column 6

(True eagle)

- 3/6L/6 column 8

Solitary and territorial, though they have high libido and strong bond with partner they don't want partner all the time.

Strong and persevering, take challenges beyond their capacity. Conserve energy for the right moment and task.

Golden eagle (True eagle) - 3/6L/6 column 10

(Sea eagle) - 3/6L/6 column 11

Feeling of grandeur, high self esteem. Always stand their ground and opinion. Highly focused individuals.

Love to have many and big houses. Romantic and have a deep bond with partner. Though quiet but their presence is always felt.

Opportunistic, cautious, plan things and won't take a daring and reckless decision. Smart and prefers easy way out in situations. Aura and power similar to golden eagle, but weaker than them, in case of a threatening situation, they prefer to give in.

White-tailed eagle (Sea eagle) - 3/6L/6 column 12+15

Similar to bald eagle, love to talk and communicate unlike other eagles.

Appendix of Birds: Common names, zoological names

■ A

- Accipitriformes - 486, 489, 490, 491, 502,529, 531, 532, 534,535, 536, 539, 542, 551, 553, 554, 566, 568, 569, 579, 614
- Acanthis cannabina - 256
- Accentors - 220, 235, 589
- Accipiter gentilis - 545, 547, 579
- Accipiter nisus - 544, 579
- Accipitridae - 486, 529, 530, 534, 537, 553,556, 567
- Accipitrinae - 529, 530, 546
- Acorn woodpecker - 276, 277, 287, 595
- Acridotheres tristis - 256
- Adelie penguin - 461, 465, 466, 609
- Adeps struthionis - 609
- Adjutant - 386
- Aegithalidae - 219, 224, 256, 588
- Aegithalos caudatus - 256
- Aegithinidae - 219
- Aegothelidae - 185, 190, 583
- Aegyptiinae - 529, 530, 533, 555
- African barbets - 270, 271, 280
- African finfoot - 374
- African grey parrot - 346, 359, 363, 602
- African sacred ibis - 431, 446
- African wood hoopoe - 314, 319
- Agapomis roseicollis - 363
- Aix sponsa - 401, 410
- Alauda arvensis - 256
- Alaudidae- 219, 224, 256, 592
- Albatross - 28, 94, 365, 366, 448, 449, 450, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 459, 460, 608
- Albumen ovi galli - 210
- Alcae - 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 419, 429, 606
- Alcedinidae - 302, 308, 309, 310, 313, 597
- Alcedo atthis - 313
- All other true parrots - 350, 358, 359, 602
- Alien's hummingbird - 339, 345, 601
- Amazilia hummingbird / spec - 345, 601
- Amazona ochrocephala - 363
- American avocet - 413
- American bald eagle - 579
- American crow - 226, 246, 252, 254, 256,592

- American flamingo - 368, 370, 371, 603
- American robin - 238, 590
- American sparrow - 228
- American white pelican 432, 444, 446, 607
- *Anas clypeata* - 410
- *Anas formosa*-410
- *Anas penelope* - 410
- *Anas platyrhynchos* - 398, 400, 410
- *Anas platyrhynchos domesticus* - 398
- *Anas platyrhynchos europaea* - 410
- *Anas platyrhynchos indica ex ovo* - 410
- *Anas strepera* - 410
- Anatidae - 392, 393, 394, 396, 397,402, 409, 410
- Ancient murrelet-412
- Andean condor - 553, 561, 562, 563,
579,616
- Anhimidae - 392, 393, 394, 409, 410
- Anhinga - 467, 472, 474, 477
- Anhingidae - 467, 468, 472, 474, 477, 609
- Anna's hummingbird - 339, 345, 601
- *Anser anser* - 404, 410
- *Anser anser adipis* - 410
- *Anser anseris calcarea ovis* - 410
- *Anser indicus* - 406

- *Anseranas semipalmata* - 410
- Anseranatidae - 392, 393, 394, 409, 410
- Anseriformes - 201,364, 393, 394, 396, 410, 468, 484, 605
- *Anthropoides virgo* - 385
- Apodidae - 339, 341, 342, 343, 345, 601
- Apodiformes - 95, 339, 340, 341, 343, 345, 484, 601
- Apostlebird - 219
- *Aptenodytes forsteri* - 465
- Apterygidae - 288, 596
- *Apus apus* - 345
- *Aquila chrysaetos* - 573, 579
- *Aquila hastata* - 579
- *Aquila heliaca* - 579
- Aquilinae - 530
- *Ara chloroptera* - 363
- *Ara macao* - 363
- *Aracaris* - 271, 280, 281, 282, 283, 595
- Aramidae - 374, 376, 380, 604
- *Aramides saracura* - 385
- *Archilochus colubris* - 345
- *Ardea cinerea* - 440, 446
- *Ardea herodias* - 441, 446
- Ardeidae - 431, 432, 433, 436, 438, 446, 484, 607
- *Arenaria interpres* - 424, 429
- Artamidae - 219
- Asian barbet - 270, 271, 280
- *Asio flammeus* - 515, 516, 528
- *Asio flammeus galapagoensis* - 516
- *Asio otus* - 513, 528
- *Athene noctua* - 509, 528
- Atlantic canary - 219, 229
- Atlantic puffin - 412
- Atrichomithidae - 219
- Auk-415
- Auklets-413, 417, 418
- Australian owl-nightjar - 185
- Australian robins - 220
- Australian treecreepers - 219
- Avocets - 413, 420, 606
- *Aythya nyroca* - 400, 410

■ B

- Babblers - 220, 236, 590
- Baikal teal - 410

- Balaenicipitidae - 431, 432, 433, 437, 438 607
- Bald eagle - 13, 71, 78, 500, 531, 540, 567, 568, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579,617
- Bar-headed goose - 392, 406, 605
- Bam owl - 501, 502, 504, 508, 510, 527, 528,612
- Barnacle goose - 392, 405, 605
- Baya weavers - 234
- Bearded vulture - 553, 558, 559, 579
- Becards-219
- Bee-eaters - 96, 302, 303, 311, 312
- Bellbirds-219
- Berrypeckers - 219
- Bewick's swan - 392, 410, 605
- Birds of paradise - 220, 240, 242
- Bittern-431, 432, 438, 439, 447, 607
- Black-breasted buzzard - 529 • Black-chested buzzard eagle - 571, 579, 617 • Black-browed albatross - 448, 456, 459, 608
- Black capped chickadee - 233
- Black eagle - 530
- Black grouse - 211
- Black guillemot - 412, 429
- Black-headed gull - 412, 429
- Black kite - 537, 579, 615
- Black-legged seriema - 299, 301, 597
- Black-necked grebe - 372
- Black sickle bill - 242
- Black skimmer - 412 • Black stork - 386, 387, 389, 390, 391, 605

- Black swan - 392, 408, 410, 605
- Black tern - 412
- Black vulture - 553, 564, 565, 566, 579, 616
- Black-winged stilt - 413, 606
- Black-bellied whistling duck - 399,605
- Blackbird - 256, 590
- Blackcaps - 236, 256
- Blue bird of paradise - 243
- Blue-footed booby 467, 470
- Bluejay - 146, 172, 219, 227, 248, 249, 256,592
- Blue-naped mouse bird - 261
- Blue rock thrush - 232
- Bluethroat - 231
- Blue tit-233, 256, 591
- Bohemian waxwing - 256
- Bombycillidae - 219, 225, 256, 588
- Bombycilla garrulous - 256
- Bonasa umbellus - 211
- Boobies - 230, 467, 468, 469, 470, 475, 483,516, 609
- Bowerbirds - 220
- Brachypteraciidae - 302, 304, 597
- Brambling - 228, 256
- Branta canadensis - 404, 410
- Branta leucopsis - 405
- Broad billed tody - 302, 375, 384, 604
- Brolga crane - 375, 384, 604
- Brood parasite - 222, 236, 279, 332, 333,334, 600
- Brown pelican - 432, 445, 446, 607
- Brush-turkey - 196, 197, 201, 585
- Bubo bengalensis - 525
- Bubo bubo - 502, 522, 525, 528
- Bubo bubo omissus - 528
- Bubo bubo turcomanus - 525
- Bubo lacteus - 523
- Bubo scandiacus - 519, 528
- Bubo virginianus - 520, 528
- Bucconidae - 270, 271, 272, 285, 595
- Buceros bicomis - 320
- Buceros rhinoceros - 314
- Bucerotidae - 314, 316, 598
- Bucerotiformes - 314, 315, 316, 320, 321,598

- Bucorvidae - 314, 316, 598
- Budgerigar feather - 363
- Budgerigars - 346, 347, 350, 353, 363, 602
- Buff breasted sandpiper - 413
- Buffalo sparrow - 234
- Bugeranus carunculatus - 384, 385
- Bulbul - 219, 220
- Buntings - 219, 228, 590
- Bustard - 96, 299, 337, 601
- Buteo buteo - 548, 549, 579
- Buteo jamaicensis - 547, 548, 549, 579
- Buteo rufinus - 549
- Buteoninae - 530, 546
- Buteonine hawk - 530, 546, 548
- Buteonis sanguis - 579
- Buteos - 486, 498, 542, 543, 546, 547
- Buttonquails - 413, 420, 606
- Buzzard - 486, 503, 514, 526, 527, 529, 530, 535, 536, 542, 546, 548, 549, 579, 615

■ C

- Cacatua galerita - 363
- Cacatua moluccensis - 363
- Cacatua sulphurea - 363
- Cacatuoidea - 346, 347, 350, 362, 363
- Cairina moschata - 410
- Calypte anna - 345
- Campephagidae - 219
- Canada goose - 392, 404, 405, 410, 605
- Canary - 219, 228, 229, 256, 588
- Canary egg - 256
- Cape gannet - 467
- Capitonidae - 595
- Caprimulgidae - 185, 189, 583

- Caprimulgiformes - 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 257,583
- Caprimulginae - 185
- Caracara - 486, 488, 489, 490, 493, 499, 500,611
- Caracarinae - 611
- Cardeulis chloris - 256
- Cardeulis spinus - 256
- Cardinalidae - 219, 224, 592
- Cardinal - 125, 219, 225, 592
- Carduelis carduelis - 256
- Cariam cristata - 301
- Cariamidae - 299, 597
- Cariamiformes - 299, 300, 301, 321 597
- Carolina wren - 237
- Carpodacus erythrinus - 256
- Carrion crow - 226, 245, 255, 256, 592
- Cassin's auklet - 412
- Cassowary - 288, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294,295, 297, 298, 596
- Casuariidae - 288, 293, 294, 596
- Cathartes aura - 565, 579
- Cathartidae - 220, 486, 529, 530, 553
- Cave swiftlet's nest - 345
- Cedar waxwing -225
- Cepphus grylle - 429
- Certhiidae -219
- Chachalacas- 196, 197, 200, 585
- Chaffinch - 228, 256, 588
- Chanting goshawks - 530
- Charadrii - 412, 413, 414, 419, 423, 424, 429, 484, 606
- Charadriiformes - 364, 413, 414, 415, 418, 419, 425, 427, 429, 433, 468, 484, 606
- Charadrius vociferus - 429
- Chickadees - 220, 235, 591
- Chicken - 190, 196, 197, 202, 203, 204, 205,210, 381,555,586
- Chinstrap penguin - 461, 464, 466, 609
- Chloropseidae - 219
 - Chordeilinae - 185
 - Chrysolophus amherstiae - 211
 - Chrysolophus pictus - 211
 - Chunga burmeisteri - 301
 - Cicinnurus respublica - 243
 - Ciconia ciconia - 84, 388, 391
 - Ciconia nigra - 389, 391
 - Ciconiidae - 386 605

Ciconiiformes - 386, 387, 391, 484, 605
Cinclidae - 219
Cinclosomatidae - 219
Circaetinae - 529, 530
Circinae - 529, 530, 534
Ciri bunting - 228
Cisticolas - 219
Cisticolidae - 219
Clanga hastate - 570
C limaeteridae - 219
Cockatiel - 96, 346, 347, 350
Cockatoo- 94, 96, 346, 347, 348, 350,
362,363, 602
Coliidae - 261 593
Coliiformes - 261, 262, 263, 563
Collared falconet - 488
Collared forest falcon - 488
Colluricinclidae - 219
Columba livia - 322, 324, 326, 327, 329
Columba livia domestica - 322, 326, 329
Columba palumbus - 329
Columbidae - 322, 599
Columbiformes - 322, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329, 484, 599
Columbimorphae - 191, 193
Columbinae - 322, 323
Common swift - 339, 342, 345
Common buzzard - 514, 527, 548, 549, 615
Common chaffinch - 228
Common crane - 375, 385, 604
Common cuckoo - 332, 334, 336

- Common diving petrel - 448
- Common greenshank - 413
- Common gull - 429
- Common kestrel - 488, 492, 493, 500
- Common kingfisher - 302, 313, 597
- Common linnet - 228
- Common loon - 478, 480
- Common murre - 412, 418, 429
- Common mynah - 236, 256, 589
- Common ostrich - 288, 295, 296
- Common quail - 202, 204, 211
- Common raven - 245, 253, 254, 256, 498, 499
- Common red-tailed hawk blood - 579
- Common redstart - 231, 256
- Common rose finch - 256
- Common shelduck - 392, 398, 399, 410, 605
- Common wood pigeon - 322, 328, 599
- Condor - 486, 529, 553, 562
- Conure - 346, 347, 350, 352, 602
- Coot - 376, 377, 378, 604
- Coraciidae - 302, 306, 307, 597
- Coraciiformes - 265, 302, 265, 597
- Coragyps atratus - 564, 579
- Corcoracidae - 219
- Corella - 346, 347, 350
- Cormorant - 377, 387, 443, 444, 467, 468, 473, 474, 476, 477, 483, 609
- Corvidae - 219, 220, 221, 226, 227, 244, 246, 247, 256, 484, 592
- Corvus brachyrhynchos - 254, 256
- Corvus caurinus - 252, 256
- Corvus corax - 253, 256
- Corvus comix - 251
- Corvus corone - 255
- Corvus corone comix - 256
- Corvus corone corone - 256
- Corvus frugilegus - 251, 256
- Corvus monedula - 251, 256
- Corvus splendens - 250, 256
- Coscoroba coscoroba - 407, 410
- Coscoroba swan - 392, 407, 410, 605
- Cotingas-219
- Cotingidae - 219
- Coturnix coturnix - 211
- Cracidae - 196, 197, 200, 585

- Crakes - 376
- Craveri's murrelet - 412
- Crested treeswift - 339
- Crowned pigeon - 322, 323
- Crows - 78, 79, 83, 84, 125, 219, 226, 227, 241, 244, 245, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 254, 255, 340, 414, 505, 517, 521, 526, 547, 592
- Cuban tody - 302, 306
- Cuckoo - 95, 219, 222, 236, 251, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 397, 600
- Cuckoo egg - 336
- Cuckoo roller - 264, 594
- Cuckoo-shrikes - 219
- Cuculidae - 332, 334, 336, 600
- Cuculiformes - 330, 332, 333, 336, 484, 600
- Cuculus canorus - 336
- Curassows - 196, 197, 200, 585
- Curlews - 413, 422, 429, 606
- Cyanocitta cristata - 248, 256
- Cygnus atratus - 408, 410
- Cygnus bewickii - 407, 410
- Cygnus buccinator - 408, 410
- Cygnus columbianus - 407, 410
- Cygnus cygnus - 408, 410
- Cygnus olor - 408, 410

■ D

- Darters - 467, 468, 472, 473, 474, 477, 609
- Demoiselle crane - 385, 604
- Dendrocopos major - 276, 287
- Dendrocygna autumnalis - 399
- Dicaeidae - 219

- Dicruridae - 219
- Didunculinae - 322
- Dinomithidae - 288
- Diomedea melanophris - 459
- Diomedea exulans - 455, 459
- Diomedeidae - 448, 449, 453, 454, 459, 608
- Dippers - 219
- Diving petrel - 448, 449, 450, 457
- Dodos - 333, 599
- Domestic chicken - 202, 203
- Domestic hen - 210
- Domestic pigeon - 322, 326, 327, 329, 599
- Domestic pigeon bloom - 329
- Dromaiidae - 288, 291, 298, 596
- Dromaius novaehollandiae - 298
- Drongos- 192, 219
- Duck - 378, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 410, 411, 479, 489, 495, 605
- Dunnocks - 235, 589
- Dwarf cassowary - 289

■ E

- Eagle owl - 501, 502, 522, 526, 527, 528
- Eagles - 13, 71, 76, 77, 78, 357, 434, 472, 486, 487, 489, 529, 530, 531, 536, 539, 540, 541, 543, 547, 551, 554, 555, 559, 560, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 579, 580, 614, 617
- Eared nightjars - 185, 583
- Eastern imperial eagle - 579
- Egg of Indian runner duck - 410
- Egg of the budgerigar - 363
- Egret - 59, 69, 72, 369, 387, 431, 432, 434, 436, 438, 439, 442, 447, 607
- Egyptian plover - 413, 422, 429, 606
- Egyptian vulture - 553, 559, 560, 561, 562, 579, 616
- Elaninae - 529, 530, 535
- Elegant crested tinamou - 258
- Elegant trogan - 266
- Emberiza citronella - 256
- Emberizidae - 219, 228, 256, 590
- Embryo gallinae - 210
- Emperor penguin - 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 609
- Emus - 96, 288, 289, 291, 292, 295, 297, 298, 596
- Epimachus fastosus - 242
- Erithacus rubecula - 256

- Estrildid finches - 219
- Estrildidae - 219
- Eurasian black cap - 236
- Eurasian blue tit - 233
- Eurasian collared dove - 322, 328, 329, 599
- Eurasian coot - 374
- Eurasian curlew - 413, 422, 429, 606
- Eurasian eagle owl - 502, 522, 525, 613
- Eurasian hobby - 488, 500
- Eurasian jackdaw - 226, 256, 527, 592
- Eurasian jay - 227, 248, 249, 256
- Eurasian nuthatch - 235
- Eurasian oystercatcher - 413, 429
- Eurasian pygmy owl - 501, 512, 528, 612
- Eurasian scops owl - 501, 511, 528, 612
- Eurasian siskin - 228, 229, 256, 588
- Eurasian skylark - 224
- Eurasian spoonbill - 431
- Eurasian wigeon - 410
- Eurasian woodcock - 413, 423, 429, 607
- Eurasian wren - 237, 589
- European barn swallow - 230
- European bee-eater - 313
- European goldfinch - 228
- European green woodpecker - 276
- European greenfinch - 228
- European nightjars - 185, 186

- European robin - 231, 232, 238, 256, 589
- European shag - 467
- Eurostopodinae - 185
- Eurypyga helias - 217
- Eurypygidae - 215, 217, 218, 587
- Eurypygiformes - 215, 217, 218, 587

■ F

- Fairy bird - 219
- Fairy prion - 448, 452
- Fairy-bluebirds - 219
- Fairy-wrens - 219
- Falco cherrug - 497, 500
- Falco peregrinus - 495, 500
- Falco rusticolus - 498, 500
- Falco subbuteo - 500
- Falco tinnunculus - 493, 500
- Falconets - 486, 488, 489, 490, 611
- Falconidae - 486, 488, 489, 500, 611
- Falconiformes - 265, 486, 487, 489, 490, 492, 497, 499, 500, 502, 529, 611
- Falconinae - 486, 488, 489, 494, 611
- Falcons - 299, 486, 488, 489, 490, 492, 494, 521, 580, 611
- Falcunculidae - 219
- Fat sparrow - 235, 589
- Ferruginous duck - 392, 400, 410, 605
- Ferrum albuminatum - 210
- Fig parrots - 350, 351, 352, 602
- Figbird - 220, 233, 589
- Finch of Galapagos - 230
- Finches - 125, 219, 228, 229, 230, 238, 256, 588
- Finfoot - 374, 376, 604
- Flamingo - 29, 176, 324, 368, 369, 370, 371, 373, 382, 420, 444, 484, 603
- Flickers - 271, 274, 278, 595
- Flowerpeckers - 219
- Flycatcher - 188, 220, 231, 232, 589
- Forest falcons - 486, 488, 489, 492, 493, 494, 611
- Fregatidae - 467, 468, 474, 476, 477, 609
- Frigates - 467, 468, 474, 475, 476, 477, 483, 609
- Fringilla coelebs - 256
- Fringilla montifringilla - 256

- Fringillidae - 219, 228, 256, 588
- Frogmouths - 185, 189, 190, 583
- Fruit-eating pigeon - 322
- Fulmars - 448, 449, 450, 453, 457, 608

■ G

- Gadwall - 410
- Galapagos short-eared owl - 516
- Galbuli - 270, 271, 272, 285, 286, 595
- Galbulidae - 270, 271, 272, 286, 287, 595
- Galliformes - 192, 197, 198, 199, 202, 204, 206, 210, 214, 241, 257, 381, 585, 586
- Gallus gallus domesticus - 203, 210
- Gallus gallus domesticus masculinus - 210
- Gallus gallus ovum - 210
- Gannet - 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 477, 609
- Garden warbler - 236
- Garrulus glandarius - 248, 256
- Gavia immer - 480
- Gaviidae - 478, 480, 610
- Gaviiformes - 364, 478, 479, 485, 610
- Geese - 392, 393, 395, 396, 402, 403, 404, 407, 410, 454, 605
- Gentoo penguin - 461, 466, 609
- Geococcyx californianus - 336
- Geranoaetus melanoleucus - 571, 579
- Giant petrel - 429, 448, 450, 457, 458, 459, 608
- Glaucidium passerinum - 512, 528
- Gnatcatchers - 220

- Go away bird - 330, 331, 600
- Godwits - 413, 425
- Golden eagle - 76, 77, 78, 496, 498, 525, 527, 565, 567, 568, 571, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 617
- Golden finch - 228, 588
- Golden headed quetzal - 269
- Golden oriole - 256, 589
- Golden pheasant - 211
- Goose - 366, 392, 393, 396, 402, 403, 410, 411, 605
- Goose's egg's shell - 410
- Goose's fat - 410
- Goshawks - 74, 494, 527, 529, 530, 545, 579, 615
- Gourinae - 322
- Gracula religiosa - 256
- Grasswrens - 219
- Great black backed gull - 429
- Great blue heron - 432, 439, 441, 446, 607
- Great cormorant - 467, 476
- Great egret - 432
- Great grey owl - 501, 517, 518, 520, 528, 613
- Great hornbill - 314, 316, 320
- Great horned owl - 501, 518, 520, 522, 528, 613
- Great Indian bustard - 337
- Great shearwater - 448, 452
- Great spotted woodpecker - 276, 277, 287, 512, 595
- Grebe - 29, 372, 373, 377, 479, 603
- Greater flamingo - 368, 370, 371, 603
- Greater road runner - 332
- Grebe - 29, 372, 373, 377, 479, 603
- Green wood hoopoe - 314, 319, 320, 598
- Green-winged macaw - 363
- Grey heron - 429, 432, 440, 441, 446, 607
- Grey winged trumpeter - 374
- Greylag goose - 392, 410, 605
- Griffon vulture - 553, 556, 557, 558, 560, 579, 616
- Grosbeaks - 19, 588
- Ground rollers - 302, 597
- Grouse - 196, 197, 584
- Gruidae - 374, 375, 376, 382, 383, 385, 604
- Gruiformes - 215, 216, 299, 364, 376, 377, 379, 380, 382, 385, 484, 604

- *Grus antigone* - 384, 385
- *Grus canadensis* - 384, 385
- *Grus grus* - 385
- *Grus japonensis* - 385
- *Grus rubicunda* - 384, 385
- *Grus vipio* - 384, 385
- Guillemots - 413, 415, 429
- Guineafowl - 196, 199, 210, 585
- Guira cuckoo - 332
- Gulls - 78, 412, 413, 414, 415, 417, 421, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 443, 445, 453, 475, 496, 520, 540, 606
- Gypaetinae - 529, 530, 553, 555
- *Gypaetus barbatus* - 558, 579
- *Gyps fulvus* - 556, 579
- *Gyps himalayensis* - 557, 579
- Gyr falcon - 488, 490, 498, 499, 500, 611

■ H

- *Haematopus ostralegus* - 429
- *Halcyon smymensis* - 313
- Haliaeetinae - 530
- *Haliaeetus albicilla* - 578, 579
- *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* - 576, 579
- Hamerkop - 431, 432, 434, 447, 607
- Hammerhead 434
- *Harpia harpyja* - 572, 579
- Harpiinae - 530

- Harpy's eagle - 530, 568, 570, 572, 573, 617
- Harrier hawk - 529
- Harriers - 486, 516, 529, 530, 534, 580, 614
- Hawk eagle - 530,568
- Hawks - 208, 340, 486, 503, 504, 505, 506, 517, 529, 530, 542, 543, 546, 579, 580,614,615
- Heliornithidae - 374, 376, 377, 378, 604
- Helmeted guineafowl - 196, 210
- Hemiprocnidae - 339, 341, 601
- Heron - 74, 382, 387, 388, 429, 431, 432, 434, 435, 436, 438, 439, 440, 447, 472, 607
- Herring gull-412, 429
- Himalayan griffon - 553, 557, 558, 579
- Himantopus himantopus - 429
- Hirundinidae - 219, 230, 256, 591
- Hirundo rustica - 256
- Hoatzin - 212, 213, 587
- Hobbies - 486, 488, 489, 492, 494, 495
- Honey buzzard - 535, 579
- Honey guides - 222, 270, 271, 272, 273, 279, 320, 595
- Honeyeaters - 219
- Hooded crow - 226, 251, 256, 592
- Hoopoes - 274, 279, 314, 317, 318, 320, 494, 598
- House crow - 219, 226, 250, 256, 592
- House finch - 229
- House sparrow - 219, 234, 256, 591
- Humboldt penguin - 461, 462, 464, 466, 609
- Hummingbird - 83, 339, 343, 345, 601
- Hydrobatidae - 448, 449, 457, 608
- Hypocoliidae - 219
- Hypocolius - 219

■ I

- Ibis -431,432, 436, 437, 446, 447, 472, 607
- Icteridae - 219
- Indian eagle owl - 501, 525
- Indian peafowl - 202, 207, 211
- Indian runner duck - 392, 398, 410, 605
- Indian spotted eagle - 570, 571, 579, 617
- Indicatoridae - 270, 271, 272, 279, 595
- Ioras - 219

- Irenidae - 219
- Ivory gull - 412, 429

■ J

- Jabiru-386, 390, 391,605
- Jabiru mycteria - 390
- Jacamars - 270, 271, 272, 273, 286, 287, 595
- Jacanas - 413, 414, 419, 421, 606
- Jackdaw - 226, 244,246,251,252,256, 527, 592
- Japanese cormorant - 467, 476
- Jays - 219, 227, 244, 245, 248, 249, 592
- Juncos - 228, 590

■ K

- Kagu-215, 216, 217, 587
- Kaka - 346, 347, 350, 360, 362, 602
- Kakapos - 346, 347, 350, 360, 361, 602
- Kea - 346, 347, 350, 360, 361, 363, 602
- Kestrels - 486, 488, 489, 492, 493, 500, 611
- Killdeer-413, 422, 423, 429, 606
- Kingfisher - 96, 279, 302, 303, 305, 307, 308,310,311,313,597
- Kinglets - 220
- Kites - 486, 529, 530, 531, 532, 535, 536, 537, 538, 541, 579, 580, 614, 615,
- Kiwi - 259, 288, 289, 290, 291, 297,

298,596

- Knots-413, 419, 424, 606
- Koel - 250, 332, 333, 334, 335, 600 Kookaburra - 310, 597,

■ L

- Lagopus mutus - 211
- Lammergeier vulture - 558, 559
- Lanceolated monklet - 270, 285,
- Laniidae - 219
- Lapwings - 413, 422,
- Large petrel - 448, 449
- Lari - 412, 413, 414, 419, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 606,
- Larks - 125, 219, 224, 494, 592
- Larus (Chroicocephalus) ridibundus - 429
- Larus argentatus - 429
- Larus canus - 429
- Larus marinus - 429
- Leafbirds - 219
- Leptoptilos crumenifer - 390, 391
- Leptosomidae - 264, 594
- Leptosomiformes - 264, 265, 594
- Lesser adjutant - 386
- Lesser flamingo - 368, 370, 371, 603
- Lilac breasted roller - 302
- Limpkin - 374, 376, 380, 604
- Lined forest falcon - 488
- Linnet - 228, 256, 588
- Little bittern - 432
- Little corella - 347
- Little owl - 501, 505, 509, 510, 527, 528,612
- Little stint - 413
- Logrunners - 220
- Long eared owl - 501, 504, 513, 514, 528,612
- Long tailed jaeger - 412
- Longclaws - 231
- Long-legged buzzard - 549, 615
- Long-tailed tits - 219, 224, 256, 588
- Loons - 94, 478, 479, 480, 610
- Lophorina superba - 243
- Lorikeet - 346, 347, 350, 351, 352, 602
- Lories - 346, 347, 350, 351, 352, 602

Lovebirds - 346, 347, 357, 358, 350, 363, 602

- *Luscinia megarhynchos* - 256
- Lybiidae - 270, 271, 272, 280, 287, 595
- Lyrebirds - 219
- *Lyrurus tetricus* - 211

■ M

- Macaws - 346, 347, 350, 359, 360, 602
- Macgregor's bird of paradise - 242
- *Macgregoria pulchra* - 242
- *Macronectes giganteus* - 459
- Madagascar cuckoo roller - 264
- Magnificent frigatebird - 467
- Magpie - 227, 244, 245, 249, 250, 256, 500, 526, 592,
- Magpie goose - 392, 393, 410, 605
- Magpie robin - 232, 589
- Malay chicken - 204, 586
- Mallard duck - 392, 400, 410, 605
- Malleefowl - 196, 197, 201, 585
- Maluridae - 219
- Manakins - 220
- Marabou stork - 386, 390, 391, 605
- Marbled godwit - 413
- Marsh wren - 237, 589
- Martial eagle - 530, 566
- Martins - 219, 230, 494, 591
- Megalaimidae - 270, 271, 272, 280, 595
- Megapodidae - 196, 197, 201, 585
- *Melanerpes formicivorus* - 277, 287
- Melanocharitidae - 219
- *Meleagris gallopavo* - 211
- Melieraxinae - 530
- Meliphagidae - 219
- *Melopsittacus undulatus* - 353, 363

- Menuridae - 219
- Meropidae - 302, 311, 312, 313, 597
- Merops apiaster - 313
- Mesites - 191, 192, 584
- Mesitomithidae - 191, 584
- Mesitornithiformes - 191, 192, 584
- Milvinae - 529, 530, 535
 - Milvine kite 529
- Milvus migrans - 537, 579
- Milvus milvus - 538, 579
- Mimidae - 219, 230, 256, 592
- Mimus polyglotto - 256
- Moas - 288
- Mockingbirds - 219, 230, 592
- Momotidae - 302, 305, 597
- Monklets - 270, 271, 272, 285, 286, 595
- Montagu's harrier - 534
- Monticola solitarius - 256
- Motacilla alba - 256
- Motacillidae - 219, 231, 256, 590,
- Motmot - 302, 305, 597
- Mountain bluebird - 239, 256, 590
- Mountain caracara - 489
- Mourning dove - 322, 326, 327, 329, 599
- Mouse bird - 261, 262, 593
- Murre-412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 418, 429, 606
- Murrelets - 413, 415
- Muscicapidae - 220, 231, 232, 256, 589
- Musophagidae - 330, 600
- Musophagiformes - 330, 331, 600
- Mute swan - 392, 407, 408, 410, 605
- Mynah bird - 236, 256, 589

■ N

- Namaqua sandgrouse-193, 195
- Nandu greater rhea - 298
- Nectariniidae - 220
- Neophron percnopterus - 559, 579
- Neosittidae - 220
- Nestor notabilis - 363
- Netta rutina - 399, 410

- New World barbets-271, 280
- New World nighthawks - 185
- New World nightjars - 185,583
- New World quail - 196, 197, 200, 211, 585
- New World vulture - 96, 486, 529, 530, 553,554, 555, 561, 565, 566, 614
- New World warblers - 220
- New Zealand kaka - 347
- Nidus edulis - 345
- Nightingale - 125, 231, 232, 236, 256, 589
- Nocturnal currasow - 196
- Non brood parasite - 332, 334, 600
- Northern bobwhite - 196
- Northern cardinal - 219, 225, 592
- Northern fulmar - 448, 453
- Northern goshawk - 74, 527, 545, 615
- Northern jacana - 413
- Northern lapwing - 413
- Northern mockingbird - 231, 256
- Northern shoveler - 410
- Northwestern crow - 226, 252
- Numenius arquata - 422, 429
- Numida meleagris - 210
- Numididae - 196 197 199, 210, 211, 585
- Nunbirds - 270, 271, 272, 285, 286, 595
- Nuthatch - 219, 220, 235, 256, 591
- Nyctibiidae - 185, 188, 583

■ O

- Odontophoridae - 196, 197, 200, 211, 585,
- Oilbirds - 185, 187,583
- Old World flycatchers - 220, 231
- Old World orioles - 220
- Old World quail - 202, 204, 205, 211
- Old World vultures - 486, 529, 553, 554, 555, 556,614

- Old World warblers - 220
- Olive sided flycatcher - 232
- Olive warbler - 220
- Ophisthocomus hoazin - 212
- Opisthocomidae 212, 587
- Opisthocomiformes - 212, 213 214, 587
- Oriental darter - 467, 474
- Orioles-219, 233, 589
- Oriolidae - 220 233 256 589,
- Oriolus oriolus - 256
- Orthonychidae - 220
- Osprey - 71, 95, 475, 486, 521, 529, 530, 539, 540, 579, 580, 614
- Ostrich - 96, 288, 289, 291, 293, 295, 296, 297, 298, 596
- Otididae - 337, 601
- Otidiformes - 337, 338, 601
- Otus scops -511,528
- Ovum brantae - 410
- Ovum cuculi - 336
- Ovum melopsittaci - 363
- Ovum of Canada goose - 410
- Owlet-nightjars-185, 190, 583
- Owls - 186, 187, 190, 208, 327, 434, 486, 496, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 534, 565, 580, 613
- Oystercatchers - 413, 421, 422, 606

■ P

- Pachycephalidae - 220
- Pagodroma nivea - 458, 459
- Pagophila ebumean - 429
- Pandion haliaetus - 539, 579
- Pandionidae - 486, 529, 530, 539
- Parabuteo unicinctus - 549, 579
- Paradisaea rubra - 243
- Paradisacidae - 220, 221, 240, 241, 242, 592
- Paradisornis rudolphi - 243
- Parakeets - 350, 352, 602
- Pardalotes - 220
- Pardalotidae - 220
- Paridae - 220, 233, 256, 591
- Parrot - 94, 95, 96, 233, 299, 347, 348, 349, 350, 357, 358, 359, 362, 363, 417, 489, 496, 602
- Parrotbills - 236, 590

- Partridges - 196, 202
- Parulidae - 220
- Parus caeruleus - 256
- Pams major - 256
- Passer domesticus - 256
- Passer montanus - 256
- Passeri/ Passerines - 192, 220, 221, 224, 226, 230, 244, 249, 250, 253, 299, 333, 505
- Passeridae 220, 234, 256, 591
- Passeriformes/ Passeriform - 95, 125, 126, 175, 176, 192, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 228, 230, 233, 240, 241, 244, 256, 257, 262, 303, 387, 588
- Pavo cristatus - 211
- Peacock - 202, 206, 207, 208, 210, 316, 525, 586
- Peafowl - 196, 197, 202, 206, 207, 208
- Pelecanidae - 431, 432, 433, 434, 442, 443, 446, 484, 607
- Pelecaniformes - 364, 387, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 442, 446, 447, 607
- Pelecanoididae - 448, 449, 450, 457, 608
- Pelecanus erythrorhynchos - 444, 446
- Pelecanus occidentalis - 445, 446
- Pelecanus onocrotalus - 445, 446
- Pelican - 366, 387, 431, 432, 442, 443, 444, 445, 447, 607
- Peregrine falcon - 488, 495, 496, 497, 499, 500, 521, 523, 611
- Perninae - 529, 535, 536

- *Pernis apivorus* - 579
- Petroicidae - 220
- Peucedramidae - 220
- Phaethontidae - 481, 610
- Phaethontiformes - 364, 481, 482, 483, 485,610
- Phalacrocoracidae - 467, 468, 472, 473, 474,476, 477, 609
- *Phalacrocorax capillatus* - 476
- *Phalacrocorax carbo* - 476
- Phalaropes - 413
- *Pharomachrus auriceps* - 269 *Pharomachrus mocinno* - 269
- Phasianidae - 196, 197, 199, 202, 203, 210,211,585,586
- *Phasianus colchicus* - 211
- Pheasants - 196, 197, 202, 205, 211, 213,586
- *Phoeniconaias minor* - 370
- Phoenicopteridae - 368, 603
- Phoenicopteriformes - 29, 364, 368, 369, 370, 371,484, 603
- *Phoenicopus roseus* - 371
- *Phoenicopus ruber* - 370, 371
- Phoeniculidae - 314, 317, 598
- *Phoeniculus purpureus* - 320
- *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* - 256
- *Pica pica* - 256
- Picathartidae - 220
- Pici - 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 279, 280, 281,282, 284,319, 595
- Picidae - 270, 271, 272, 274, 275, 278, 279, 287, 595
- Picides - 270, 271, 272, 274, 279, 595
- Piciformes - 270, 271, 272, 274, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 319, 321,595
- Piculet - 270, 271, 274, 275, 278, 595
- *Picus viridis* - 276, 287
- Pileated woodpecker - 270, 274
- Pin-tailed snipe - 413
- Pipits-219, 231,590
- Pipridae - 220
- Pitohuis - 219
- Ploceidae - 234, 591
- Plovers-413, 419, 422, 423
- *Pluma columbae* - 329
- *Pluma galli feminae* - 210
- *Pluvianus aegyptius* - 429
- Podargidae - 185, 189, 190, 583

- Podicipedidae - 372, 603
- Podicipediformes - 29, 364, 372, 373, 484,603
- Polioptilidae - 220
- Polyborinae - 486, 488, 489, 493, 494, 611
- Polyboroidinae - 529
- Pomatostomidae - 220
- Potoos - 185, 188,583
- Prions - 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 460, 608
- Procellariidae - 448, 449, 451, 452, 457, 459,608
- Procellariiformes - 28, 364, 387, 433, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 457, 459, 460, 468, 474, 484, 608
- Prunella modularis - 256
- Prunellidae - 220 235 256 589
- Psittaciformes - 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 84, 602
- Psittacoidea - 346, 347, 350, 351, 352, 353, 357, 358, 359, 363
- Psittacula krameri - 363
- Psittacus erithacus - 363
- Psophiidae - 374, 376, 381, 604
- Ptarmigans -196, 197, 211
- Pterocles namaqua-193, 195
- Pteroclididae -193, 584
- Pterocliiformes-193, 194, 195,584
- Ptilonorhynchidae - 220
- Puff birds - 270, 271, 272, 285, 595

- Puffin-412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 418, 606
- Pycnonotidae - 220
- Pygoscelis adeliae - 465, 466
- Pygoscelis antarcticus - 464, 466
- Pygoscelis papua - 466

■ Q

- Quail - 96, 196 197, 202, 204, 205, 420, 494, 586
- Quail-thrushes - 219
- Quetzals - 266, 268, 269, 594

■ R

- Rails - 374, 376, 378, 379, 380, 382, 604
- Rallidae - 374, 376, 378, 379, 385, 604
- Ramphastidae - 270, 271, 272, 287, 595
- Ramphastides - 270, 271, 272, 280, 595
- Ramphastos toco - 270, 287
- Raphidae - 323, 599
- Raquet tails - 346, 347
- Ravens - 186, 219, 221, 227, 244, 245, 253, 254, 303, 348, 498, 499, 500,517, 525,592
- Red and yellow barbet - 270, 280, 287
- Red billed tropicbird - 481
- Red bird of paradise - 243
- Red chested flufftail - 374, 375
- Red crested pochard - 392, 410, 605
- Red-crowned crane - 385, 604
- Red footed booby - 467
- Red kite - 535, 537, 538, 579, 615
- Red knot - 413, 424
- Red-legged seriema - 299, 301, 597
- Red phalarope - 413
- Red-tailed tropicbird - 481
- Red-tailed hawk - 546, 547, 548, 615
- Reeve's pheasant - 211
- Regulidae - 220
- Resplendent quetzal - 266, 268, 269
- Rhea - 288, 289, 292, 293, 297, 298, 596
- Rhea Americana - 298
- Rheidae - 288, 292, 293, 298, 596
- Rhynochetidae - 215, 216, 217, 587
- Rhynochetos jubatus - 216
- Ring necked pheasant - 202, 205, 211
- Roadrunner - 332, 333, 335, 336, 600
- Rock pigeon - 322, 325, 326, 327, 329, 599

- Rock thrushes - 231, 589
- Rockfowl - 220
- Roller - 302, 303, 306, 307, 597
- Rook - 226, 244, 246, 251, 256, 592
- Roseate spoonbill - 431, 435 Rosellas - 350, 352, 602
- Rose-ringed parakeet - 346, 363
- Rosy-faced lovebird - 346, 363, 602
- Royal spoonbill - 431
- Ruby-throated hummingbird - 339, 345
- Ruddy turnstone - 413, 424, 429, 606
- Ruffed grouse - 211
- Rufous vented chachalaca - 196
- Russet crowned motmot - 302
- Sagittariidae - 486, 529, 530, 551
- Sagittarius serpentarius - 551
- Saker falcon - 488, 497, 498, 500, 611
- Salmon crested cockatoo - 347, 363, 602
- Sandgrouse - 193, 194, 584
- Sandhill crane - 375, 384, 385, 604
- Sandpiper-413, 422, 423, 424, 606
- Sanguis columbae - 329
- Sapsuckers - 271, 274, 275, 278, 595
- Sarothruridae - 374, 375, 376, 381, 382, 604
- Sarus crane - 375, 384, 385, 604
- Scarlet macaw - 346, 363, 602
- Scolopax rusticola - 423, 429
- Scopidae - 431, 432, 433, 434, 607
- Screamers - 392, 393, 409, 410, 605

- Scrub birds - 219, 589
- Sea eagles - 530, 568, 576, 578
- Seagulls - 78, 414, 426
- Secretary bird - 529, 530, 551, 552, 614
- Secretum uropygialis bubonis - 528
- Selasphorus sasin - 345
- Semnornithidae - 270, 271, 272, 280, 284, 595
- Seriemas - 299, 301
- Serin - 256
- Serinus canaria - 256
- Serini ovum - 256
- Serinus serinus - 256
- Serpent eagle - 568
- Shag-467, 468
- Shanks - 413
- Shearwaters - 361, 417, 448, 449, 450, 451,452, 453,460, 475,608
- Sheathbills-413
- Shoebill-431, 432, 437, 447
- Short eared owl-501, 513, 515, 516, 528,613
- Short legged ground roller - 302
- Shrikes - 219
- Shrike-thrushes - 219
- Shrike-tits - 219
- Sialia currucoides - 256
- Sitta europaea - 256
- Sittellas - 220
- Sittidae - 220, 235, 256, 591
- Skimmer - 412, 413, 425, 426, 427, 428, 430,606
- Skuas-412, 413, 414, 417, 425, 426, 428, 429, 430, 606
- Skylark - 224, 256
- Slaty breasted wood rail - 374
- Snake eagle - 529
- Snipes - 413, 422, 423, 424, 606
- Snow petrel - 450, 448, 458, 459, 608
- Snowy owl - 501 505, 519, 520, 522, 528,613
- Solitaires - 323, 599
- Song thrush - 238,256, 590
- South polar skua - 412
- Southern giant petrel - 448, 459, 608
- Southern screamer - 393
- Sparrow - 95, 121, 125, 186, 219, 220, 228, 234, 235, 256, 323, 387, 502, 589, 590, 591

- Sparrow hawk - 526, 529, 544, 579, 615
- Speckled mouse bird - 261
- Spheniscidae - 461, 609
- Sphenisciformes - 364, 461, 462, 463, 464, 466, 484, 609
- Spheniscus humboldti - 464, 466
- Spoonbills - 431, 432, 435, 436, 447, 607
- Spot breasted parrotbill - 236
- Spotted honey guide - 270
- Starlings - 125, 220, 236, 387, 589
- Steatornis caripensis - 187
- Steatornithidae - 185 187, 188, 583
- Stilts-413, 420
- Stints - 413
- Storks - 84, 96, 382, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 409, 440, 605
- Storm petrels - 448, 449, 458, 608
- Streptopelia decaocto - 322, 328, 329
- Strigidae - 486, 501, 502, 507, 509, 511, 528
- Strigiformes - 186, 486, 502, 505, 528, 612
- Strigopoidea - 346, 347, 350, 360, 363
- Striolated puff bird - 285
- Strix aluco - 526, 528
- Strix nebulosa - 517, 528
- Strix uralensis - 514, 528
- Struthio camelus - 298
- Struthionidae - 298
- Struthioniformes - 298
- Sturnidae-125, 220,236, 256, 589
- Subdesert mesite - 191

- Sulidae - 467, 468, 469, 477, 609
- Suliformes - 364, 467, 468, 469, 472, 473, 474, 476, 477, 483, 484, 485, 609
- Sulphur crested cockatoo - 347, 363
- Sunbirds - 220
- Sunbittern - 215, 216, 217, 218, 587
- Sungrebe - 374, 376
- Superb bird of paradise - 243
- Swallows - 125, 219 230 279 342 494

591

- Swamp harrier - 534
- Swan - 392, 393, 395, 396, 402, 403, 404, 406, 407, 408, 410, 411, 605
- Swift - 95, 176, 194, 308, 339, 340, 341, 342, 479, 494, 601
- Sylvia atricapilla - 256
- Sylviidae - 220, 236, 256, 590, 591
- Syrmaetus reevesii - 211

■ T

- Tachycineta bicolor - 256
- Tadoma tadoma - 398, 410
- Tanagers - 220
- Tawny frogmouth - 185, 189, 190
- Tawny owl - 501, 526, 527, 528, 613
- Terns - 412, 413, 414, 425, 426, 427, 428, 430, 475, 535, 606
- Thalassarche melanophris - 456, 459
- Thrashers - 219, 230, 592
- Thraupidae - 220
- Threskiornis aethiopica - 446
- Threskiornithidae - 431, 432, 433, 435, 436, 446, 607
- Thrushes - 125, 219, 220, 228, 231, 589, 590
- Timaliidae - 220
- Tinamidae - 258, 593
- Tinamiformes - 258, 259, 260, 321, 593
- Tinamous - 258, 593
- Titmice - 220, 223
- Tits - 125, 219, 220, 224, 233, 256, 588,

591

- Toco toucan - 270, 287
- Todidae - 302, 305, 306, 597
- Todies/Tody - 302, 305, 306, 597
- Tooth-billed pigeon - 322
- Toucan - 270, 271, 272, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 595
- Toucan barbet - 270, 271, 272, 280, 284, 595

- Towhees - 228, 590
- Trachyphonus erythrocephalus - 270, 287
- Treecreepers - 219
- Treeswifts - 339, 341, 601
- Tremblers - 230, 592
- Treroninae - 322
- Trinidad motmot - 302
- Trochilidae - 339, 343, 344, 345, 601
- Troglodytes troglodytes - 256
- Troglodytidae - 220 237 256 589
- Trogonidae - 266, 594
- Trogoniformes - 266, 267, 268, 269, 321,594
- Trogons - 96, 266, 268, 269, 594
- True tamed parrots - 350, 358, 359, 602
- Trumpeter - 374, 376, 381, 407, 604
- Trumpeter swan - 392, 408, 410, 605
- Tufted titmouse - 233
- Tundra swan - 392, 407, 410, 605
- Turacos - 330, 334, 600
- Turdidae 220, 238, 239, 256, 590
- Turdus merula - 256
- Turdus philomelos - 256
- Turkey vulture - 553, 562, 563, 564, 565,566, 579, 616
- Turkeys - 196, 197, 201, 202, 204 206,
210,323, 586
- Turkmenian eagle owl - 525, 528
- Typical nightjars -185
- Tyranni - 220, 221
- Tyrannidae - 220

- Tyrant flycatchers - 220
- Tyto alba - 501, 502, 507, 528
- Tytonidae-501,502,507,508, 528

■ U

- Upupa Africana - 319
- Upupa epops - 320
- Upupidae - 314, 317, 320, 598
- Ural owl - 501, 514, 515, 527, 528 612
- Uria aalgae - 429
- Uropygial oil from an eagle owl - 528

■ V

- Vampire-ground finch - 230, 588
- Vampire finch - 230
- Verreaux's eagle owl - 523
- Vireonidae - 220
- Vireos - 220
- Vitellus ovi galli - 210
- Vultur gryphus - 561, 579

■ W

- Wader - 412, 413, 414, 419, 420, 425, 429, 489, 606
- Wagtails-219, 231,590
- Wandering albatross - 365, 448, 449, 453,454, 455, 456, 459, 608
- Warblers - 219, 236, 590
- Wattled crane - 375, 384, 385, 604
- Waxwings-219, 225, 588
- Western grebe - 372
- Whistlers - 220, 352
- White-tailed eagle - 573, 575, 578, 579, 617
- White breasted mesite - 191, 192
- White fronted nunbird - 285
- White naped crane - 375, 384, 385, 604
- White spotted flufftail - 375
- White stork - 84, 386, 388, 389, 390, 391,605
- White-tailed tropicbird - 48, 482
- White throated kingfisher - 302, 313
- White wagtail - 231, 256
- White-eyes - 220
- Whooper swan - 392, 408, 410, 605
- Widow weavers - 234, 591

- Wild turkey - 196, 202, 211
- Wilson's Bird of Paradise - 243
- Wilson's storm petrel - 448
- Winter wrens - 237, 256, 589
- Wood duck - 392, 401, 410, 605
- Wood hoopoe - 314
- Wood pigeon - 324, 329
- Wood swallows - 219
- Woodpeckers - 95, 235, 267, 271, 272, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 281, 284, 511, 512, 595
- Wrens - 220, 237, 589
- Wrynecks - 270, 271, 274, 278, 595
- Yellow crested cockatoo - 347, 363, 602
- Yellow crowned amazon - 346, 363
- Yellowhammer - 256

■ Z

- Zenaida macroura - 322, 326, 329
- Zosteropidae - 220