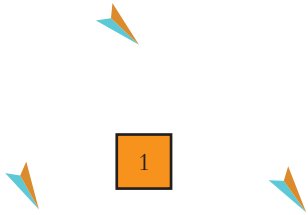


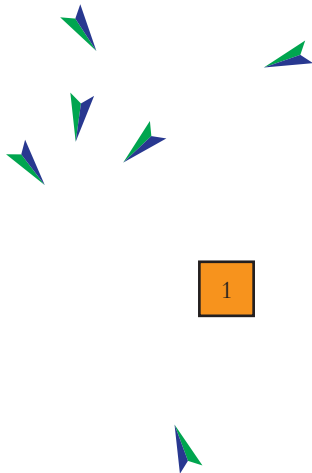
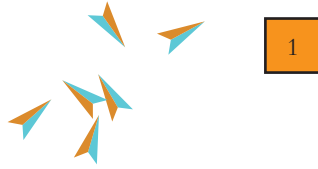


t1. DAYTIME

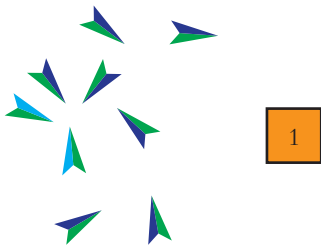
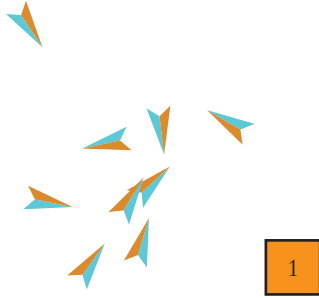


1. Initial flocking to discovered food source.

t2. DAYTIME



1. The (promise of) food attracts more pigeons.



1. Clustering of pigeons. Related to, amongst others, the amount of food.

RULES & PATTERNS

RULES

- 1 Where there is food, there are pigeons.
- 2 Smaller flocks with no continuous food sources perform regular test flights in search for suitable forage sites.
- 3 Pigeons make initial (pigeon density) assessment of the relative profitability of a site in order to assess whether to land and investigate. Initial assessments are later corrected through experience gained with the site: leave, stay or repeatedly come back.
- 4 When a pigeon presumes another bird to have or to have located food, it will investigate.
- 5 When one pigeon presumably spots food, and takes action, it might trigger parts of the flock to instantly follow (this is called: flocking bias).
- 6 The amount of pigeons flocking to food that suddenly appears, increases in the first 15s after the first one that lands. After 15 seconds a decrease can be observed.
- 7 The amount of pigeons flocking to food that suddenly appears, follows a linear decrease per order of arrival, after the first 15 seconds.
- 8 When a spot becomes saturated, a pigeon will choose an area in the vicinity. Ad infinitum, until an even distribution is managed.
- 9 A faster even distribution is seen when the pigeons are more familiar with the scenario (food source and spot).