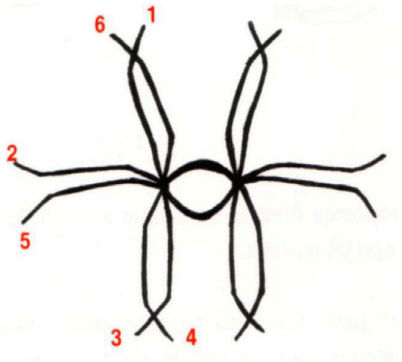
The flying of a bird, insect

BASIC PRINCIPLES

-How each bird flies depends on its anatomy (wing size - body weight).
-Birds with large wing openings slowly open their wings and plan into the warm air masses, e.g. Robbers or sea-gulls.
-Small birds have fast and nervous flaps of the wings and can not plan, e.g. Sparrows.
-Birds with a high body weight and small feathers do not fly, e.g. chickens or ostriches.

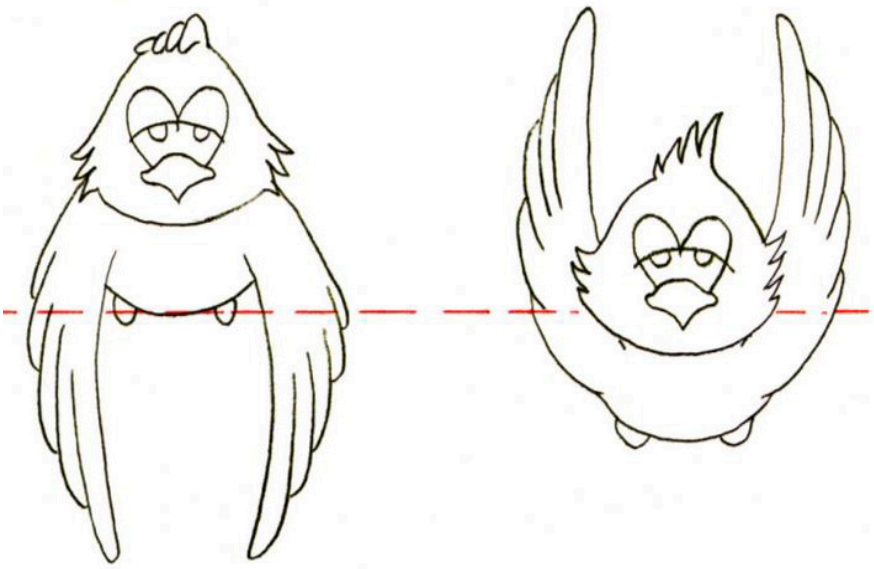
movement of the wings

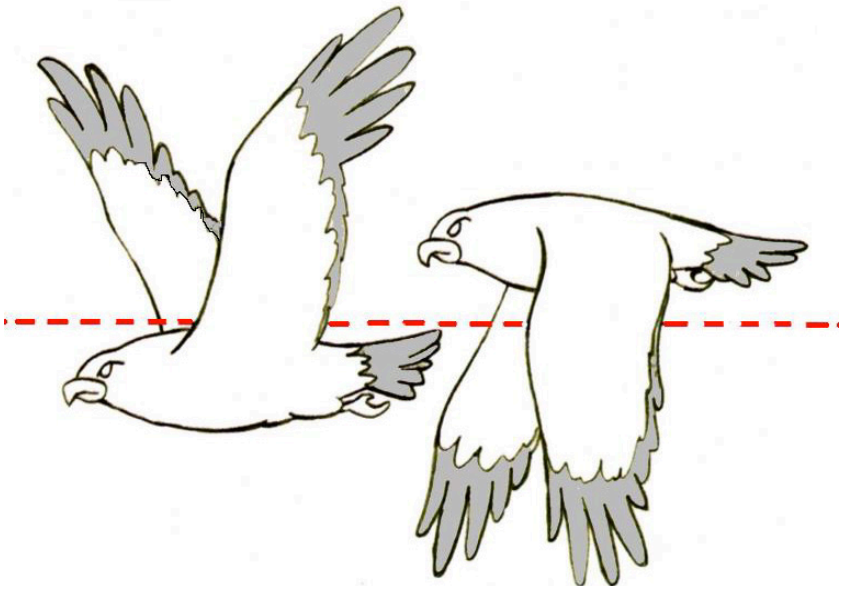


The relationship of the human hand to the shoulder and the wing of the bird from its base to the body.
The wreaths work like human fingers.
The wing point corresponds to the human elbow, tipping point as well.
The base of the wing corresponds to the human shouder.
The wings on the descent hold the rafts up to have the least resistance in the air.
For the same reason, and when they go up, the wreaths are depressed.
The wings bang loudly up and down, catching the air and squeezing the flight

The movement of the body

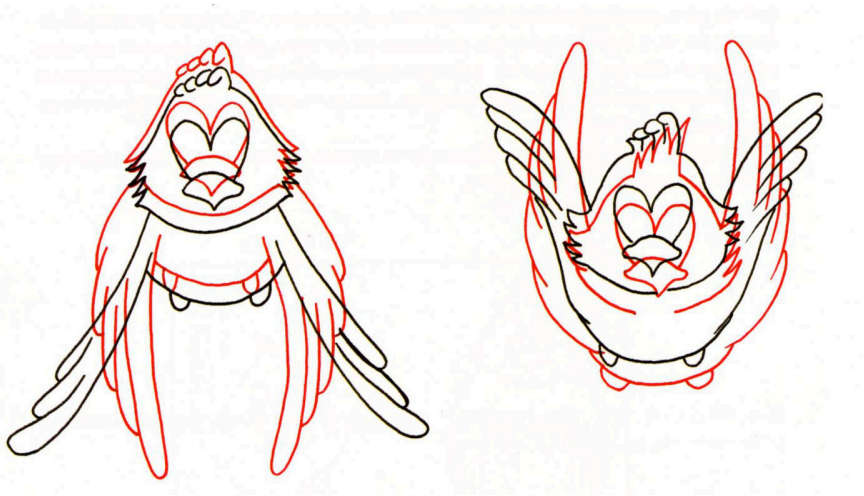
At the bottom of the wings, the bird's body is in the highest position, trapping and compressing the air as the wings go down and the body is raised.
At the top of the feathers, the body of the bird is in the lowest position, as it decompresses the air, while the wings go up and the body descends.



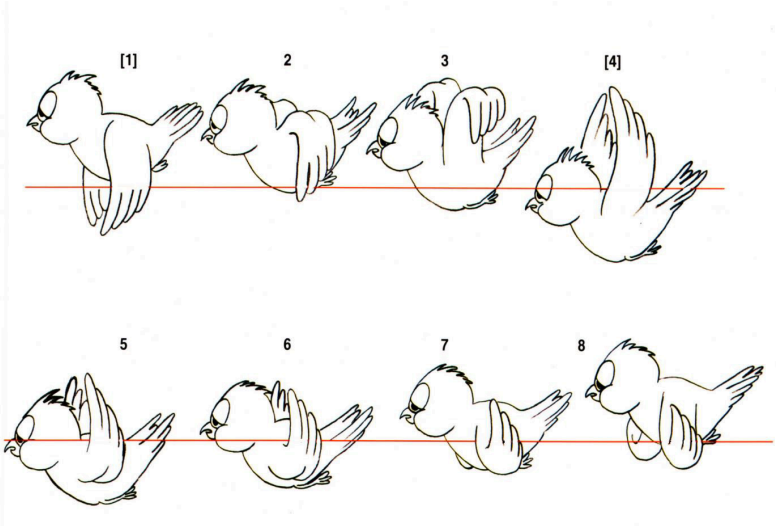


Breaking

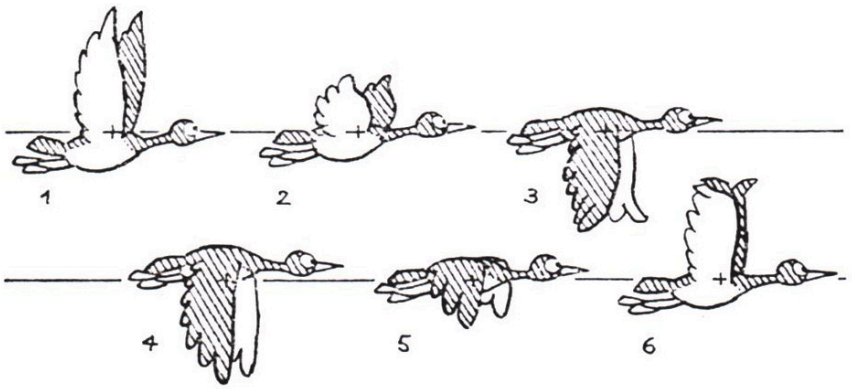
The depression of these points is more pronounced, the same moves for the following moves



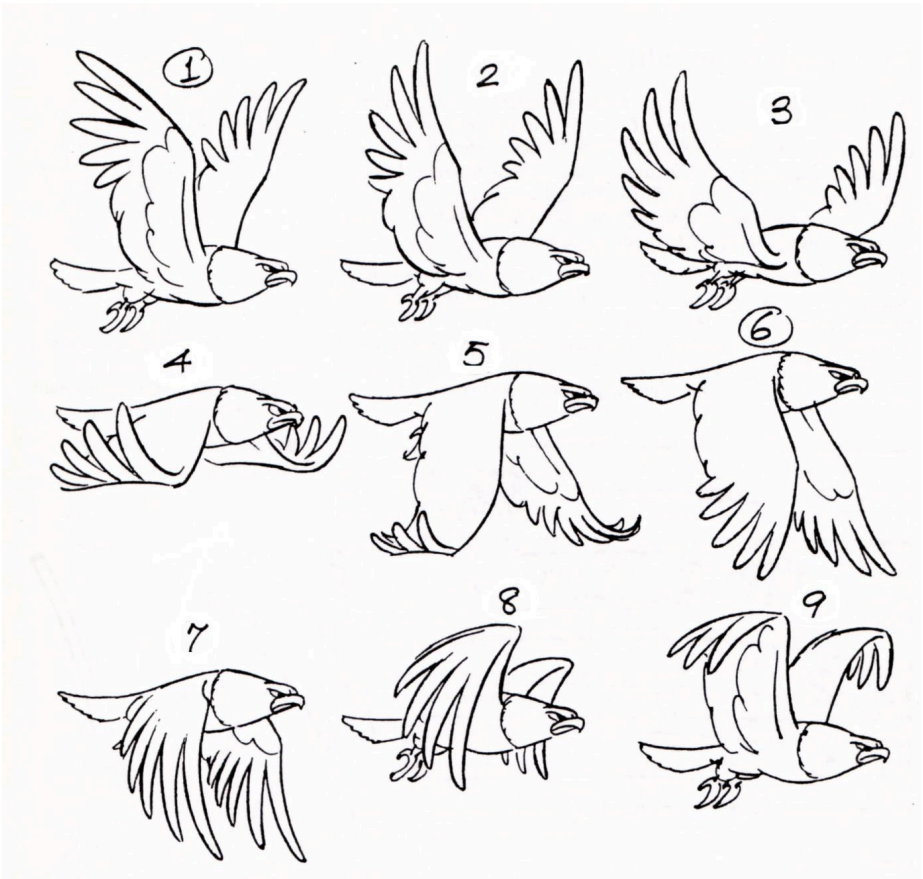
Completed flying



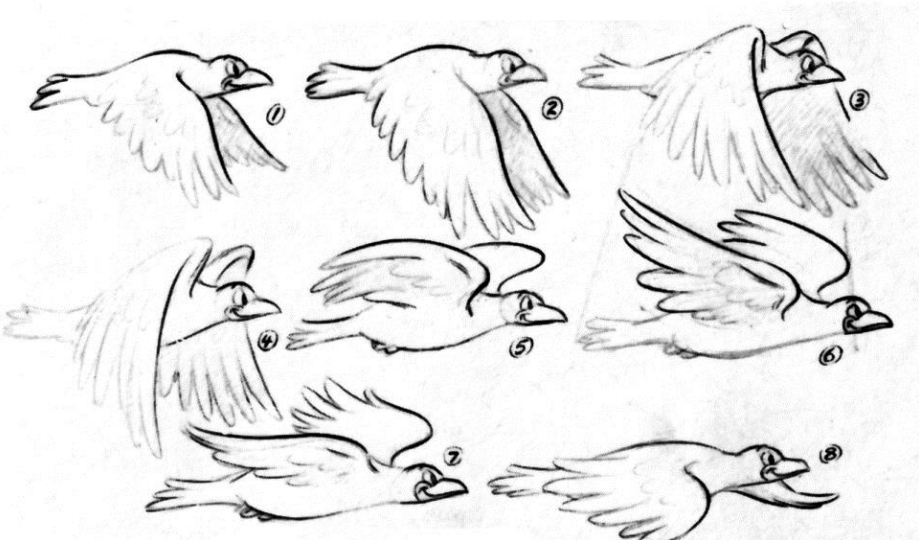
flying goose

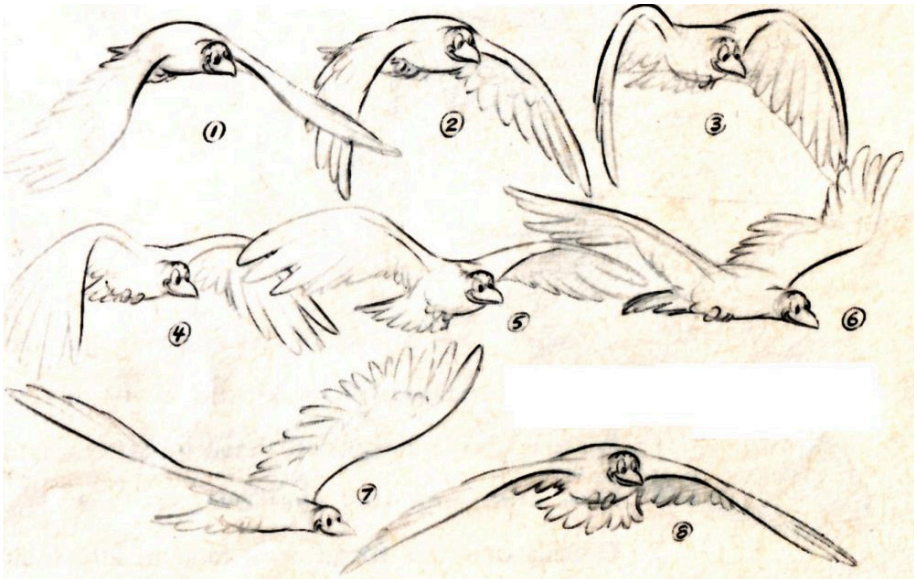


flying eagle



flying mid sized bird





Insect and butterfly

-Insects move their wings at excessive speed
-To evaluate the wings of an insect, we often use a single frame.
-T Drive brass helps to reduce this wobble to single-frame wings.
-The insect follows one direction, the air pulls it and moves in random curves. The more varied these curves are, the more interesting is the movement.
-“As drawing one with the wings upwards and one with the wings downwards is sufficient.
-The insect is placed in random positions above and below the curves. Feathers down and wings up - under the curve.

flying butterfly