

Animal Communication: The Science Behind the “Woo”

“Direct to brain communication” is commonly known as telepathy. The exact way this non-verbal communication is possible is still a mystery, yet there are a few theories researchers have been studying that suggests that all animals, including humans, have the ability to communicate in this manner via specialized neurons, called *mirror neurons*. This class of neurons are thought to be the mechanisms that are responsible for human empathy, understanding of non-verbal thoughts and intentions. They fire when we see or perform an action that often results



in subconscious imitation of the action observed in other animals. This mechanism could then contribute to the way the brain of the “receiver” can feel or understand what the brain of the “sender” is feeling or thinking through mimicking the firing patterns of the mirror neurons.

Another theory is that photosensitive chemicals called *cryptochromes* create chemical based reactions in the eye and pineal gland the make an animal sensitive to the same magnetic fields, transferring energy patterns through light.

A final idea is that the subconscious mind plays an integrative role in communication, including telepathy. Through the subconscious, we process information not perceived by the conscious mind. Mirror neurons operate on the subconscious level, and we remember that they are responsible for empathy, which is closely related to telepathy.

It should not be a far stretch to say that the mechanisms discussed in this short review could unwaveringly put a scientific spin on what is considered by general society as “woo woo”, or esoteric in nature. Perhaps one day communication between species won’t be considered so strange and unusual. After all, people are coming out of the woodwork left and right proclaiming that they have had the ability to talk to animals since birth.