

# Essay on Peacock

10 Lines, 100, 200, 300 & 500 Words

For Class 1 to 12, Matric, FSc & Board Exams

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# 10 Lines on Peacock

*For Class 1 to 3*

The peacock is one of the most beautiful birds in the world known for its colorful feathers.

It is the national bird of India and holds cultural significance in South Asian countries.

Male peacocks have stunning blue and green plumage with long tail feathers.

The peacock's tail feathers have eye shaped patterns called ocelli that shimmer in light.

During mating season, male peacocks spread their tail feathers in a magnificent display.

Female peahens are less colorful, having brown and gray feathers for camouflage.

Peacocks eat seeds, insects, small reptiles, and fruits found in their habitat.

They are found in forests and agricultural areas of India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Peacocks have a loud, distinctive call that can be heard from far distances.

These beautiful birds are protected by law in many countries due to their cultural importance.

# Essay on Peacock in 100 Words

*For Class 3 to 5*

The peacock is one of nature's most magnificent creations, famous for its spectacular appearance and graceful presence. The male peacock displays stunning blue and green feathers with a long, ornate tail that features eye shaped patterns. During courtship, the peacock spreads its tail feathers in a breathtaking fan shaped display to attract females. The peahen, or female, has duller brown coloring that helps her blend with surroundings while nesting. Peacocks are native to South Asia, found in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. They inhabit forests, farmlands, and areas near human settlements. These omnivorous birds eat grains, insects, and small animals. The peacock is India's national bird and appears in art, literature, and religious symbolism throughout South Asian culture.

# Essay on Peacock in 200 Words

*For Class 5 to 8*

The peacock, scientifically known as *Pavo cristatus*, is one of the world's most beautiful and recognizable birds. Native to the Indian subcontinent, this magnificent bird is celebrated for its stunning appearance and has been admired by humans for thousands of years. It holds the honor of being India's national bird and features prominently in South Asian culture and mythology. The male peacock is famous for its iridescent blue and green plumage and especially for its long tail feathers called a train. This train consists of elongated upper tail coverts featuring eye shaped patterns known as ocelli. Each ocellus displays brilliant colors including blue, green, gold, and bronze that shimmer when light strikes them. During breeding season, the male raises and spreads these feathers in a spectacular fan shaped display, rattling them to attract the attention of females. This courtship dance is one of nature's most beautiful sights. Female peacocks, called peahens, look quite different from males. They have brown and gray plumage with less brilliant coloring. This duller appearance provides camouflage while sitting on nests and caring for young. Peacocks inhabit deciduous forests, agricultural lands, and areas near villages where they find food including grains, insects, seeds, and small reptiles. Their loud, harsh call is distinctive and often heard at dawn and dusk. Despite their beauty, peacocks are hardy birds that adapt well to various environments across South Asia.

# Essay on Peacock in 300 Words

*For Class 8 to 10*

The peacock is undoubtedly one of the most spectacular birds on Earth, renowned for its extraordinary beauty and elegant bearing. This large, colorful bird belongs to the pheasant family and is native to South Asia, particularly India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The peacock has captivated human imagination for millennia, appearing in art, literature, religious texts, and cultural traditions across civilizations. The most striking feature of the peacock is the male's magnificent plumage. The body feathers display brilliant metallic blue and green colors that shimmer in sunlight. However, the real glory lies in the train, the elongated upper tail coverts that can extend up to six feet in length. These feathers feature the famous eye spots or ocelli, each displaying concentric circles of blue, green, bronze, and gold. When the peacock spreads these feathers in a fan shaped display, raising them high and shaking them, the effect is mesmerizing. This elaborate display serves the purpose of attracting females during mating season. The peacock struts and dances, showing off his plumage from different angles while making rattling sounds with his feathers. Female peahens present a sharp contrast to the flamboyant males. They have subdued brown, gray, and cream colored plumage that provides excellent camouflage. This dull coloring is essential for protection while nesting and raising chicks. Peahens lack the long decorative train, having only short tail feathers. This difference between male and female appearance is called sexual dimorphism. Peacocks inhabit various environments including deciduous forests, grasslands, and cultivated areas. They are often found near human settlements where they scavenge for food. Their diet is omnivorous, consisting of grains, seeds, insects, small snakes, lizards, frogs, and plant matter. Peacocks are ground dwelling birds that roost in trees at night for safety from predators. They are strong fliers despite their size and can fly to escape danger or reach roosting branches. The peacock holds deep cultural and religious significance in South Asia. In Hinduism, the peacock is associated with various deities. In 1963, India declared the peacock its national bird, recognizing its beauty and cultural importance. The bird appears in countless artworks, poems, and folk tales. Despite their cultural value, peacock populations face threats from habitat loss and hunting, though they are legally protected in most countries where they live. Their adaptability and association with humans have helped peacock populations remain relatively stable compared to many other wildlife species.

# Essay on Peacock in 500 Words

*For Class 9 to 12 & FSc*

## Introduction

The peacock stands as one of nature's most magnificent creations, a bird whose beauty has inspired artists, poets, and nature lovers for thousands of years. Known scientifically as *Pavo cristatus*, the Indian peacock is native to the South Asian subcontinent and has become one of the most recognized birds worldwide. Its stunning appearance, elaborate courtship displays, and cultural significance make the peacock a fascinating subject worthy of detailed exploration.

## Physical Appearance and Features

The peacock displays one of the most striking examples of sexual dimorphism in the bird world, with males and females looking dramatically different. The male peacock is the more spectacular of the pair, featuring a body covered in brilliant metallic blue and green feathers that shimmer with iridescent beauty. The head is crowned with a distinctive crest of fan shaped feathers. The neck and chest display rich blue coloring, while the back shows bronze and green hues. However, the peacock's most famous feature is undoubtedly the train, often mistakenly called the tail. This train consists of elongated upper tail covert feathers that can measure up to six feet in length, far exceeding the bird's body size. Each train feather culminates in an elaborate eye spot or ocellus featuring concentric circles of blue, bronze, green, and gold. The actual tail feathers are short and hidden beneath the train, serving mainly to support the decorative display feathers when raised. When the peacock spreads his train in full display, he creates a spectacular fan spanning up to seven feet wide. The bird raises the train vertically, spreads it wide, and vibrates the feathers rapidly, creating a rustling sound and making the eye spots shimmer hypnotically. This display is accompanied by strutting movements and loud calls. The entire performance is designed to attract female attention during breeding season and to intimidate rival males. Female peahens are far less ostentatious in appearance. They have predominantly brown and gray plumage with subtle patterns that provide excellent camouflage when nesting. Their coloring includes shades of brown, cream, and gray with some green on the neck. Peahens lack the long decorative train, having only short, practical tail feathers. This drab coloring protects them and their nests from predators, demonstrating how natural selection balances the needs of reproduction and survival differently for males and females.

## Habitat and Distribution

The Indian peacock is native to the Indian subcontinent, with wild populations found in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. They inhabit a variety of environments including deciduous forests, grasslands with scattered trees, agricultural areas, and regions near human settlements. Peacocks show remarkable adaptability, thriving in both wild forests and cultivated landscapes. These birds prefer areas with a mix of trees for roosting and open ground for foraging. They are often found near water sources as they need to drink regularly. Peacocks have successfully adapted to living near humans and are commonly seen in villages, temple grounds, parks, and even cities across South Asia. This proximity to humans provides both advantages like protection from predators and disadvantages like habitat disturbance.

## **Diet and Behavior**

Peacocks are omnivorous, consuming a varied diet that includes grains, seeds, fruits, insects, small reptiles like lizards and snakes, and occasionally small mammals. They forage on the ground, using their strong feet to scratch soil and leaf litter in search of food. Their diet helps control pest populations, making them beneficial to farmers despite occasionally damaging crops. These birds are primarily ground dwelling but roost in trees at night for safety from predators like leopards, jackals, and dogs. They are strong fliers despite their size and can fly to tree branches or escape danger, though they prefer walking and running. Peacocks are social birds, often found in small groups consisting of one male with several females or groups of females and young birds. Males are territorial during breeding season and perform elaborate displays to attract females and ward off competing males. The loud, harsh call of the peacock is distinctive, often heard at dawn and dusk and sometimes before rain.

## **Cultural and Religious Significance**

The peacock holds profound cultural and religious importance across South Asian civilizations. In Hinduism, the peacock is associated with several deities, most notably Lord Krishna, who wears peacock feathers in his crown. The bird is also connected to Kartikeya, the god of war, who rides a peacock. In Buddhist tradition, the peacock symbolizes wisdom and the ability to transform poison into beauty, as peacocks are believed to eat poisonous plants without harm. Recognizing its cultural importance and natural beauty, India declared the peacock its national bird in 1963. The bird appears in classical Indian art, architecture, poetry, and folk traditions. Peacock motifs decorate textiles, jewelry, and religious objects throughout South Asia.

## **Conservation Status**

Despite facing threats from habitat loss and hunting for their beautiful feathers, peacock populations remain relatively stable. They are legally protected in India, Pakistan, and other countries. Their adaptability to human altered landscapes and their cultural protection have helped maintain their numbers. However, continued habitat destruction and illegal trade in peacock products remain concerns that require ongoing conservation efforts.

## **Conclusion**

The peacock stands as a symbol of natural beauty, grace, and the wonders of evolution. Its spectacular appearance results from millions of years of sexual selection, where female preferences shaped male display traits into the magnificent form we admire today. Beyond its biological interest, the peacock enriches human culture, inspiring art and symbolism across civilizations. This remarkable bird reminds us of nature's capacity for creating beauty and the importance of preserving the diverse species that share our planet. The peacock's successful adaptation to changing environments offers hope that with proper protection and respect, wildlife and humans can coexist, each enriching the other's existence.

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