

Interesting facts (About Peafowl)

1. How many subspecies of green peafowl are there?

There are three known subspecies of green peafowl: a) **Java Peafowl**, b) **Indo-Chinese peafowl**, and c) **Burmese Peafowl**.

a) **Java Peafowl** (*Pavo muticus muticus*): Males have green and golden feathers on the neck, chest, and back, with eye-like spots, called ocelli, on their long feathers. Females have reddish-brown feathers on their backs and wings. Both sexes have a fan-shaped crown of feathers on their head. They are native to the [island of Java](#) and other parts of [Indonesia](#).

b) **Indo-Chinese Peafowl** (*Pavo muticus imperator*): They are native to Southeast Asia, including [China](#), [Myanmar](#), [Thailand](#), [Laos](#), [Cambodia](#), and [Vietnam](#), and have muted green-bronze feathers on their body, neck, and wings.

c) **Burmese Peafowl** (*Pavo muticus spicifer*): Their crest and neck are green colored, and are duller among the three subspecies. They are native to northwestern Burma, parts of India, and Bangladesh.

2. What is the historical significance of green peafowl?

In ancient Burma, the green peafowl was a symbol of the monarchs. The green peacock was on the flag of the governor at the time of British rule in Burma. It was also on the flag of the state of Burma, from 1943-1945. It was the [coat of arms](#) of Myanmar's last kingdom, called the [Konbaung kingdom](#).

References

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_peafowl