

**Avian Models for 3D Applications**  
Characters and Procedural Maps by Ken Gilliland

# Songbird ReMix Peafowl

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# Songbird ReMix Peafowl

## Introduction

Peacocks are iconic birds that have long been prized for their beauty and spectacular display. They have been used in Hinduism, Christianity and Judaism as symbols. In Greece, peafowl became the symbol of immortality while the early Eastern Orthodox Church saw the peacocks train feathers as the “Eyes of God”. In the 1950s, NBC adopted the peacock as their network symbol and in 1962, the Indian Peacock became the national bird of India.

There are three species of Peafowl; the Indian (Blue), the Green and the Congo. In addition there are some variants such the “White” peacock. The white plumage is caused by a genetic condition called leucism which causes pigmentation not to transfer to the feathers. There is also a hybridization between the green and blue peafowl which are called “Spaldings”.

Songbird ReMix Peafowl recreates these wondrous birds for use in DAZ Studio and Poser and supports Iray, Superfly, 3Delight and Firefly renderers.

## Overview and Use

The set is located within the **Animals : Songbird ReMix** folder. Here is where you will find a number of folders, such as **Bird Library**, **Manuals** and **Resources**. Let's look at what is contained in these folders:

- **Bird Library:** This folder holds the actual species and poses for the "premade" birds. Birds are placed into a "type" folder (such as "Birds of Prey (Order Falconiformes)" which for example would hold falcons, hawks and eagles). The birds for this set can be found in the following folder(s):
  - **Gamebirds (Order Galliformes)**
- **Manuals:** Contains a link to the online manual for the set.
- **Props:** Contains any props that might be included in the set
- **Resources:** Items in this folder are for creating and customizing your birds
  - **Bird Base Models:** This folder has the blank, untextured model(s) used in this set. These models are primarily for users who wish to experiment with poses or customize their own species of bird. When using physical renderers such as Iray and Superfly, SubD should be turned to at least “3”. For DAZ Studios 3Delight renders, the SubD must be turned from the “High Resolution” setting to the “Base” setting (otherwise some areas will render incorrectly transparent).

## Poser Use

Select **Figures** in the **Runtime** Folder and go to the **Animals : Songbird ReMix** folder. Select the bird from the renderer *Firefly or Superfly* folder you want and simply click it to load. Some birds in the Songbird ReMix series may load with attached parts (*Conformers*) such as tail or crest extensions. Some of these parts have specific morphs. You will need to click on the attached part to access those controls. Associated poses can be found in the same folder- **Bird Library : (Type) : Poses**.

## DAZ Studio Use

Go to the **Animals : Songbird ReMix** folder. Select the bird from the renderer (*3Delight or Iray*) folder you want and simply click it to load. Some birds in the Songbird ReMix series may load with attached parts (*Conformers*) such as tail or crest extensions. Some of these parts have specific morphs. You will need to click on the attached part to access those controls. Associated poses can be found in the same folder- **Bird Library : (Type) : Poses**. **Note:** Using the "Apply this Character to the currently selected Figure(s)" option **will not** properly apply the correct scaling to the bird selected. It is better to delete the existing character first and load the one you want to use.

## Physical-based Rendering

**Iray** and **Superfly** requires more CPU and memory horsepower than the legacy renderers because of ray-trace bounces and higher resolution meshes needed for displacement. Poser's **Superfly** renderer will require that the "Min Transparent Bounces" be set to **at least 16** and that the "Max Transparent Bounces" be set to **at least 32** in render settings. Superfly renders may show artifacts in the head area. This is a known Poser issue and may be addressed in the future. Increasing the SubD may minimize this issue.

## Where to find your birds

Type Folder	Bird Species
<b>Gamebirds (Order Galliformes)</b>	All Peafowl

## Where to find your poses

Type Folder	For what species?
<b>Gamebirds (Order Galliformes)</b>	All Peafowl

## Posing Considerations

This volume has three different species of Peafowl, with both male and female versions, so when using generic poses not every pose will work perfectly with every bird. You may find that some minor alteration on the stock poses may be warranted.

Birds will not be flat on the zero plane for those who use the "Smaller Legs and Feet" control. You will need to YTrans the hip approximately -0.042 to correct this. The Congo Peafowl uses this control.

### Now I'm going to Do My Best to Confuse You...

As you probably know "Peacocks" are male birds and "Peahens" are female birds. Some poses will be labeled "Peacocks" and others "Peahens". I did that to give you a general idea of what goes with what... but now I'm going to break all those rules.

First, all peahens can use "Peacock" poses. Since almost all don't have "Trains", they'll simply ignore the "Train" part of the pose. The Javan Peahen *does have a train* and will pose better using the male poses.

Non-breeding peacocks and the Congo peacock don't have trains and can thus use both Peacock and Peahen poses as well.

So can breeding "Peacocks" (with trains) use "Peahen" poses? Yes, but you'll need to do some additional work. The Peahen poses contain no "Train" information, so you'll have to set that up on your own.

Confused yet?

### Neck Bends and Neck Scaling...

To prevent distortions, when the "Neck Retract" Control is used EZ-Pose Neck and other neck joint bending will be more limited (especially the neck pieces closer to the hip). It is better to use smaller bends on the neck pieces closer to the hip when the neck is retracted and make up for the small bends in the upper neck regions close to the head.

### To Display or Not Display...

Male peafowl "display"; opening their train/tail feathers into a huge, upright fan. Using the "Train" Controllers or fold tail/train controls in coordination with a "Display" **will probably cause issues**. These two options simply don't work together and should never be attempted. Do one or the other. It's like if you could drive your car and turn right and left at the same time-- your car is either going to tear in half or blow-up.

The Peacock base model (with the train) does have some fan train controls that allow a more spread and fanned out version of the folded train.

There is numerous controls for both the folded train and the “Displayed” train. Here’s some detail on exactly what you can expect from these controls.

The Train and Tail controls are divided into three sections; Train Display Controls, Folded Train Controls and Tail Controls.

Let’s take the easiest first, **Tail Controls**. Yes, Peacocks have an actual tail under their trains for flight. This acts just as other Songbird ReMix tails do with two Controls:

- Tail Spread opens and fold the flight tail
- Tail Cup Down bends the outer tail feathers down.

You can also select the tail part and do x-y-z rotate movements.

Since the model is loaded in the train folded position, let’s next look at the **Folded Train Controls**. These controls are best used when the train is in the default position.

- **Folded Train Fan** will fan out the ends of the train.
- **Folded Train Askew** peels some train feathers up and out. In some poses you can use this when the train is displayed.

As with the tail, the train part itself has x-y-z rotate movements. It also has five ghost bone controllers (TrainControllers1-5) that allow the train to be rotated at various points. These controllers should not be used when the train is being displayed.

**Train Display Controls** has several controls that will only be active when Display Train Feathers = 1. Those controls contain the “*when Open*” phrase

- Male Display. This is a combination control that turns on Display Train Feathers, Fill Train Btm2 when Open, and bends the Train and Rump areas upward.
- Display Train Feathers simply unfolds the Train to display.
- Askew Train when Open randomizes the train feathers a little
- Fill Train Btm when Open takes the bottom feathers on the displayed train and pulls them in.
- Fill Train Btm2 when Open takes the bottom feathers on the displayed train and fills the train of the train better.
- Drape the Train does just that, allowing an opened train to rest on the ground. This can be used when the train is folded too.
- Curve in the top of Train curves the entire edge of the train in and can used used in display and folded train positions.
- Raise Saddle... the saddle is the back feathers. They are often raised when the train is displayed.
- Adjust Final Saddle Feathers. This allows additional bending of the last saddle feather so that it won’t intersect with an extreme forward displayed train.

**Songbird ReMix Peafowl**

# Field Guide

## **Peafowl**

Indian Blue Peacock

Java Green Peacock

Congo Peacock

Variants

# General Characteristics of Peafowl

Peafowl is a common name for three species of birds in order *Galliformes*. Male peafowl are referred to as peacocks, and female peafowl as peahens. Two species come from Asia. The blue or Indian peafowl was originally found on the Indian subcontinent, and the green peafowl is found in Southeast Asia. The third type of peafowl, Congo peafowl, is native only to the Congo Basin in Africa.

A group of peafowl is known as a 'muster', a 'pride' or an 'ostentation'.

Peafowl are sexually dimorphic, meaning that females look significantly different than males. The male peafowl are known for their piercing calls and their extravagant plumage ("Train"). The train is especially prominent in the Indian and Javan peacocks, which they display as part of a courtship ritual. The train feathers do molt after the breeding season and regrow as breeding season approaches the following year.

The functions of the elaborate iridescent coloration and large "train" of peacocks have been the subject of extensive scientific debate. Charles Darwin suggested they served to attract females, and the showy features of the males had evolved by sexual selection.

Peacocks are polygamous and maintain a harem of several peahen. Several males may congregate at a lek site and these males are often closely related. Males at lek appear to maintain small territories next to each other and they allow females to visit them and make no attempt to guard harems. Females do not appear to favor specific males.

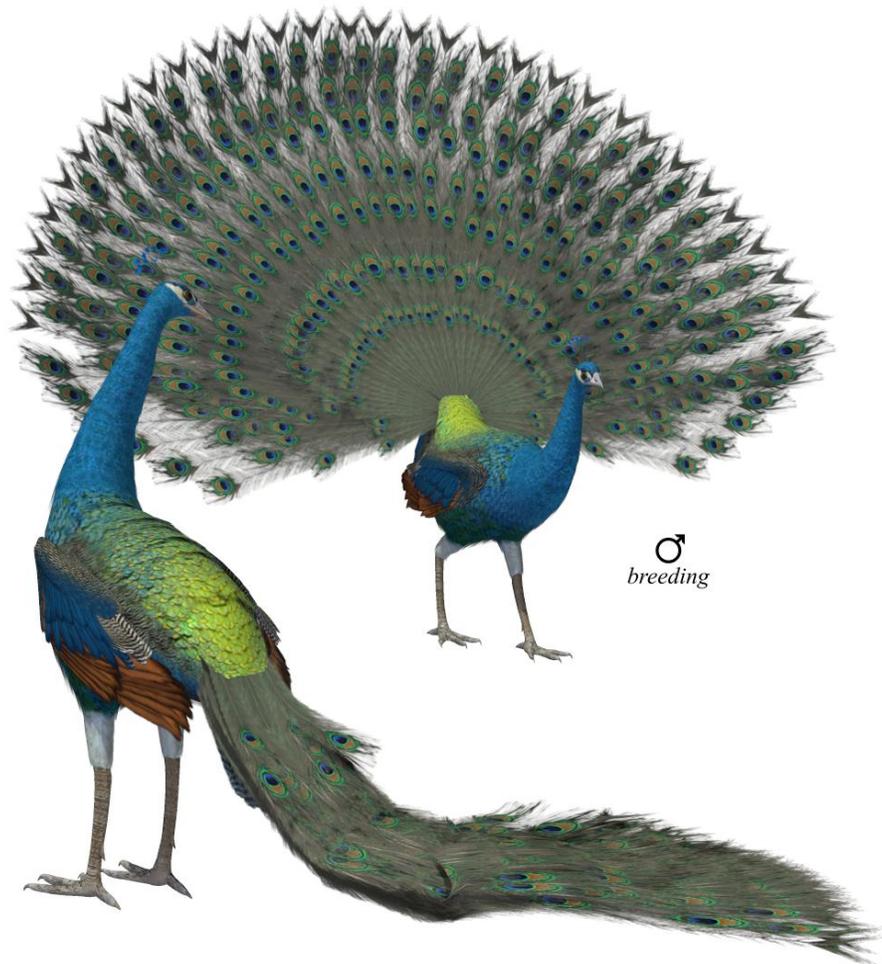
**Common Name:** Indian Blue Peafowl  
**Scientific Name:** *Pavo cristatus*

**Size:** Males; including train 77-89 inches (195-225 cm). Train Alone 38–44 inches (95-110 cm); Wingspan: 40 inches (102 cm). Females; (approximately half the size of males) 37 inches (95 cm).

**Habitat:** Asia; a resident breeder across the Indian subcontinent and is found in the drier lowland areas of Sri Lanka. In the Indian subcontinent, it is found mainly below an altitude of 1,800 m and in rare cases seen at about 2,000 m.

It is found in moist and dry-deciduous forests, but can adapt to live in cultivated regions and around human habitations and is usually found where water is available. In many parts of northern India, they are protected by religious practices and will forage around villages and towns for scraps. Some have suggested that the peacock was introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great, while others say the bird had reached Athens by 450 BCE and may have been introduced even earlier. It has since been introduced in many other parts of the world and has become feral in some areas.

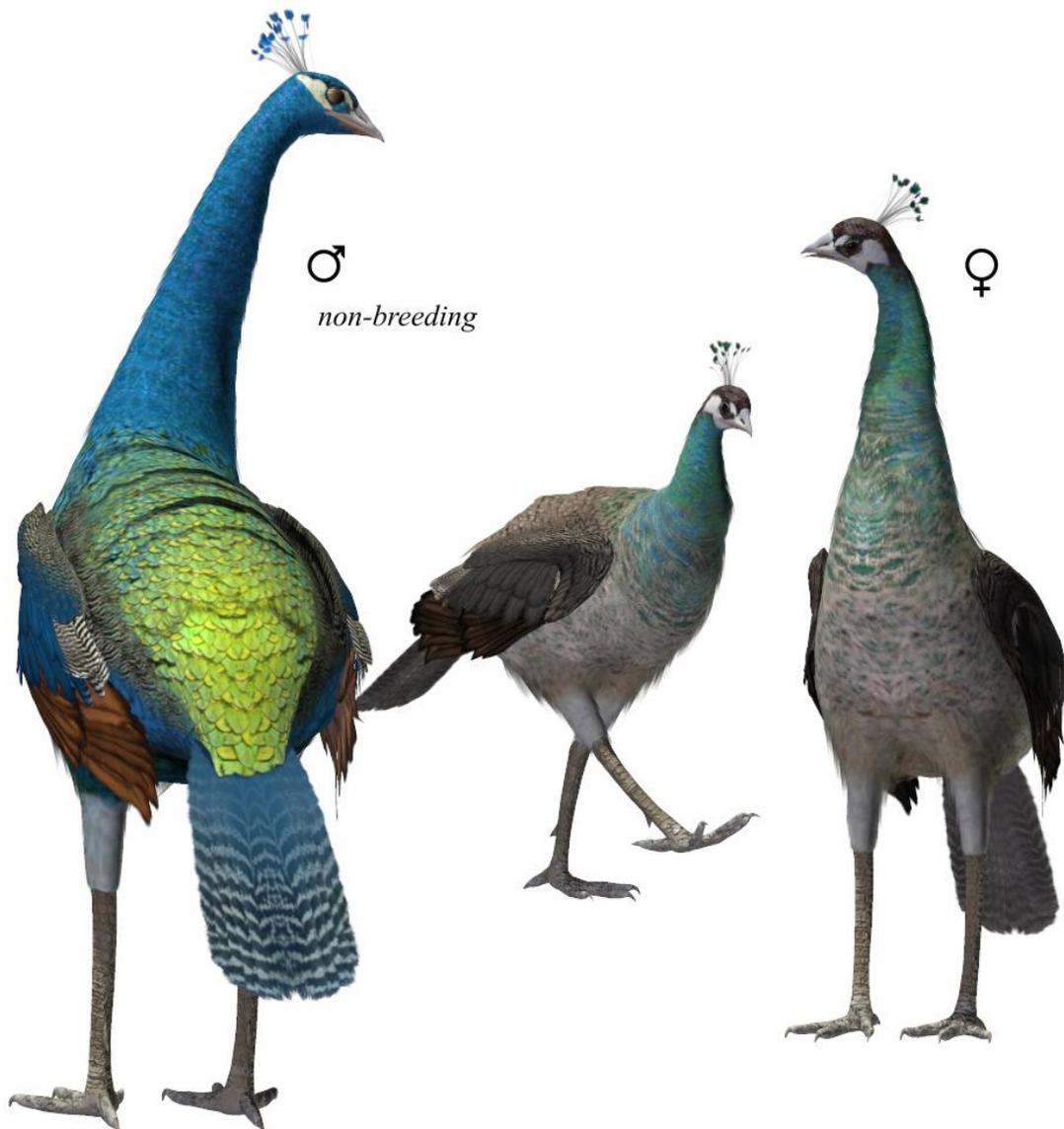
Besides its native habitat, the bird has been introduced by humans to the United States, Mexico, Honduras, Colombia, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, South Africa, Portugal, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Croatia (Split, island of Lokrum), and elsewhere. In isolated cases, the Indian peafowl



has been known to be able to adapt to harsher climates, such as those of northern Canada.

This peafowl has been thriving in Sunland-Tujunga, California (where Ken Gilliland, the creator of Songbird ReMix, lives).

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** More than 100,000 individuals in the wild. Illegal poaching for meat, however, continues and declines have been noted in parts of India. Peafowl breed readily in captivity and as free-ranging, naturalized ornamental fowl around the world. Zoos, parks, bird-fanciers and dealers across the world maintain breeding populations that do not need to be augmented by the capture of wild birds.



**Diet:** Seeds, insects, fruits, small mammals and reptiles. They feed on small snakes but keep their distance from larger ones. Around cultivated areas, peafowl feed on a wide range of crops such as groundnut, tomato, paddy, chili and even bananas. Around human habitations, they feed on a variety of food scraps and even human excreta. In the countryside, it is particularly partial to crops and garden plants.

Peafowl forage on the ground in small groups, known as 'musters', that usually have a cock and 3 to 5 hens. After the breeding season, the flocks tend to be made up only of females and young. They are found in the open early in the mornings and tend to stay in cover during the heat of the day. They are fond of dust-bathing and at dusk, groups walk in single file to a favourite waterhole to drink. When disturbed, they usually escape by running and rarely take to flight.

**Nesting:** The male is metallic blue on the crown, the feathers of the head being short and curled. The fan-shaped crest on the head is made of feathers with bare black shafts and tipped with bluish-green webbing. A white stripe above the eye and a crescent shaped white patch below the eye are formed by bare white skin. The sides of the head have iridescent greenish blue feathers. The back has scaly bronze-green feathers with black and copper markings. The scapular and the wings are buff and barred in black, the primaries are chestnut and the secondaries are black. The tail is dark brown and the "train" is made up of elongated upper tail coverts (more than 200 feathers, the actual tail has only 20 feathers) and nearly all of these feathers end with an elaborate eye-spot. A few of the outer feathers lack the spot and end in a crescent shaped black tip. The underside is dark glossy green shading into blackish under the tail. The thighs are buff coloured. The male has a spur on the leg above the hind toe.

The adult peahen has a rufous-brown head with a crest as in the male but the tips are chestnut edged with green. The upper body is brownish with pale mottling. The primaries, secondaries and tail are dark brown. The lower neck is metallic green and the breast feathers are dark brown glossed with green. The remaining underparts are whitish. Downy young are pale buff with a dark brown mark on the nape that connects with the eyes.

Young males look like the females but the wings are chestnut colored.

Peacocks are polygamous, and the breeding season is spread out but appears to be dependent on the rains. Peafowls usually reach sexual maturity at the age of 2 to 3 years old. Several males may congregate at a lek site and these males are often closely related. Males at lek appear to maintain small territories next to each other and they allow females to visit them and make no attempt to guard harems. Females do not appear to favor specific males. The males display in courtship by raising the upper-tail coverts into an arched fan. The wings are held half open and drooped and it periodically vibrates the long feathers producing a ruffling sound. The cock faces the hen initially and struts and prances around and

sometimes turns around to display the tail. Males may also freeze over food to invite a female in a form of courtship feeding. Males may display even in the absence of females. When a male is displaying, females do not appear to show any interest and usually continue their foraging.

The peak season in southern India is April to May, January to March in Sri Lanka and June in northern India. The nest is a shallow scrape in the ground lined with leaves, sticks and other debris. Nests are sometimes placed on buildings and in earlier times have been recorded using the disused nest platforms of the white-rumped vultures. The clutch consists of 4–8 fawn to buff white eggs which are incubated only by the female. The eggs take about 28 days to hatch. The chicks follow the mother around immediately after hatching. Downy young may sometimes climb on their mothers' back and the female may carry them in flight to a safe tree branch.

**Cool Facts:** Adult peafowl can usually escape ground predators by flying into trees. Large animals such as leopards, dholes and tigers can sometimes ambush them however, and in some areas such as the Gir forest, peafowl are fairly common prey for such formidable predators.

Prominent in many cultures, the peacock has been used in numerous iconic representations, including being designated the national bird of India in 1963. The peacock, known as mayura in Sanskrit, has enjoyed a fabled place in India since and is frequently depicted in temple art, mythology, poetry, folk music and traditions. A Sanskrit derivation of mayura is from the root mi for kill and said to mean "killer of snakes". Many Hindu deities are associated with the bird, Krishna is often depicted with a feather in his headband, while worshipers of Shiva associate the bird as the steed of the God of war, Kartikeya (also known as Skanda or Murugan). A story in the Uttara Ramayana describes the head of the Devas, Indra, who unable to defeat Ravana, sheltered under the wing of peacock and later blessed it with a "thousand eyes" and fearlessness from serpents. Another story has Indra who after being cursed with a thousand ulcers was transformed into a peacock with a thousand eyes

In Buddhist philosophy, the peacock represents wisdom. Peacock feathers are used in many rituals and ornamentation. Peacock motifs are widespread in Indian temple architecture, old coinage, textiles and continue to be used in many modern items of art and utility. A folk belief found in many parts of India is that the peacock does not copulate with the peahen but that she is impregnated by other means. The stories vary and include the idea that the peacock looks at its ugly feet and cries whereupon the tears are fed on by the peahen causing it to be orally impregnated while other variants incorporate sperm transfer from beak to beak.

In Greek mythology the origin of the peacock's plumage is explained in the tale of Hera and Argus. The main figure of the Yazidi religion Yezidism, Melek Taus, is most commonly depicted as a peacock.

These birds were often kept in menageries and as ornaments in large gardens and estates. In medieval times, knights in Europe took a "Vow of the Peacock" and decorated their helmets with its plumes. In several Robin Hood stories, the titular archer uses arrows fletched with peacock feathers. Feathers were buried with Viking warriors and the flesh of the bird was said to cure snake venom and many other maladies. Numerous uses in Ayurveda have been documented. Peafowl were said to keep an area free of snakes.

In 1526, the legal issue as to whether peacocks were wild or domestic fowl was thought sufficiently important for Cardinal Wolsey to summon all the English judges to give their opinion, which was that they are domestic fowl.

In Anglo-Indian usage of the 1850s, to peacock meant making visits to ladies and gentlemen in the morning. In the 1890s, the term "peacocking" in Australia referred to the practice of buying up the best pieces of land ("picking the eyes") so as to render the surrounding lands valueless. The English word "peacock" has come to be used to describe a man who is very proud or gives a lot of attention to his clothing.

A golden peacock (in Yiddish, Di Goldene Pave) is considered by some as a symbol of Ashkenazi Jewish culture, and is the subject of several folktales and songs in Yiddish.

Peacock motifs are widely used even today such as in the logos of the NBC and the PTV television networks as well as Sri Lankan Airlines.

**Common Name:** Java Green Peafowl  
**Scientific Name:** *Pavo muticus*

**Size:** Males; including train 71-118 inches (180–300 cm). Train Alone 55–63 inches (140-160 cm); Wingspan: 47 inches (120 cm). Females; (approximately half the size of males) 39-43 inches (100–110 cm)

**Habitat:** Southeast Asia; the nominate subspecies endemic to the island of Java in Indonesia.

Green peafowl are found in a wide range of habitats, including primary and secondary forest, both tropical and subtropical, as well as evergreen and deciduous. They may also be found in bamboo, on grasslands, savannas, scrub,

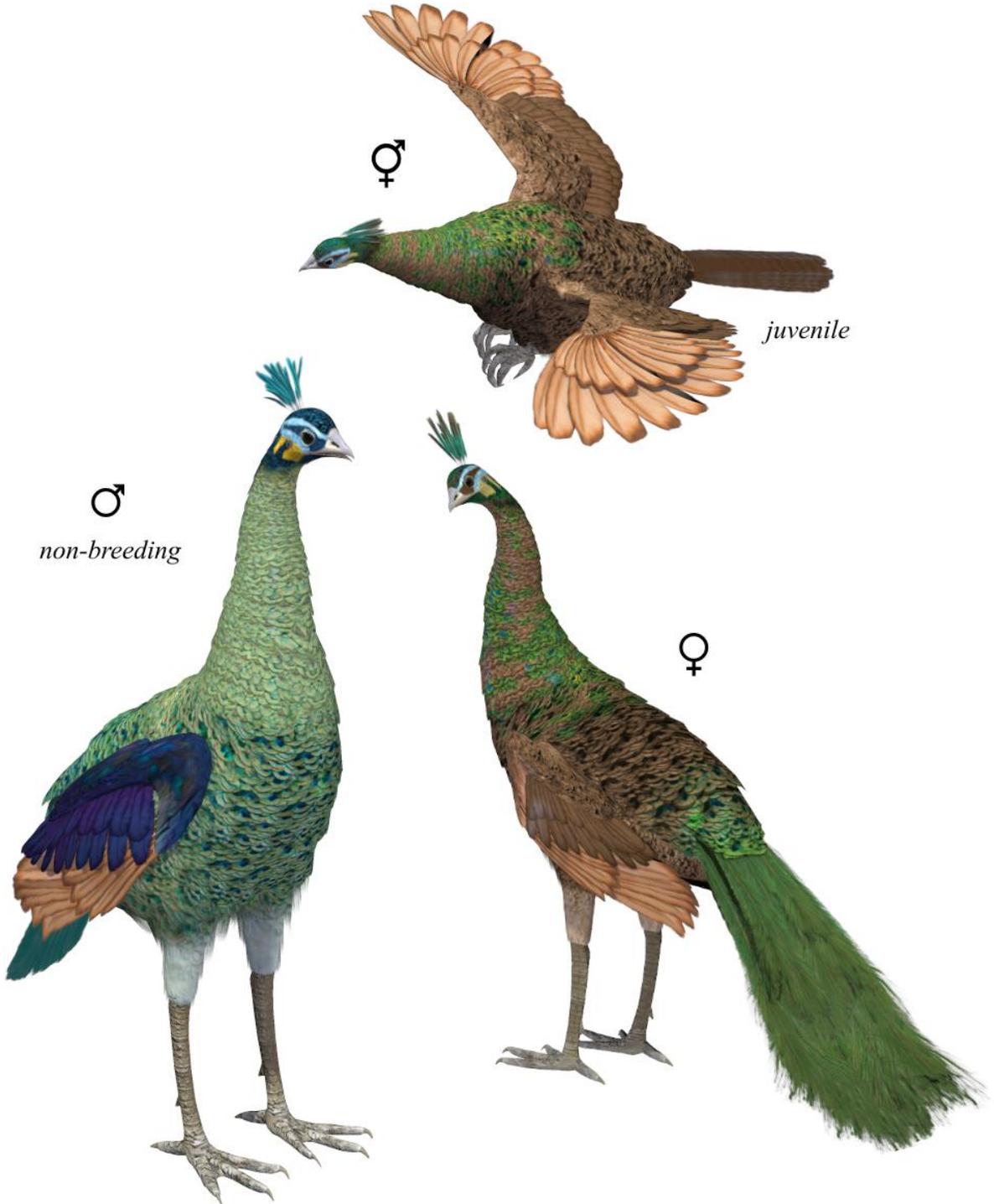
and farmland edges. In Vietnam, the preferred habitat was found to be dry, deciduous forest close to water and away from human disturbance. Proximity to water appears to be an important factor.



**Status:**  
**Endangered.**  
**Global population:** 5,000-10,000 individuals (in 1995). The world population has declined rapidly and the species no longer occurs in many areas of its past

distribution. This is due to hunting and a reduction in extent and quality of habitat, as well as poaching. The last strongholds for the species are in protected areas such as Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary in Thailand, Cat Tien National Park in Vietnam and Baluran National Park, Ujung Kulon National Park in Java, Indonesia.

**Diet:** Fruits and insects.



**Nesting:** The Green Peafowl is the least sexually dimorphic species of the Peafowl family. The sexes are quite similar in appearance, especially in the wild. Both sexes have long upper tail coverts which cover the actual tail underneath. In the male, this extends up to 2 m and is decorated with eye spots or ocelli, while in the female, the coverts are green and much shorter, just covering the tail.

Outside the breeding season, however, the male's train is molted and distinguishing the sexes can be difficult unless they are observed up close. The neck and breast feathers of both sexes are iridescent green and resemble scales. In the male, the scapulars, median, and greater wing coverts are blue, while the lesser coverts are green and form a triangle of scaly feathers on the shoulder when the wing is closed. The secondaries are black and in some subspecies, the tertials are brown and/or barred with a faint pattern. The female has blue lesser coverts, so lacks the triangle at the wing shoulder. Females also have neck scales fringed with copper, as well as more barring on the back and the primaries and alula. Both sexes have shafted crests, and are long-legged, heavy-winged, and long-tailed in silhouette. The crest of the female has slightly wider plumes, while those of the male are thinner and taller. The facial skin is double striped with a white to light blue and beside the ear is a yellow to orange crescent. The dark triangle below the eye towards the eyebrow is bluish-green in the male and brown in the female. Seen from a distance, they are generally dark-coloured birds with pale vermillion- or buff-coloured primaries, which are quite visible in their peculiar flight, which has been described as a true flapping flight with little gliding that one associates with galliformes birds.

**Cool Facts:** Green Peafowl are the largest in the peafowl family. Green peafowl are generally more silent than Indian peafowl. The males of some subspecies, especially *P. imperator*, have a loud call of 'ki-wao', which is often repeated. The female has a loud 'aow-aa' call with an emphasis on the first syllable. The male may also make a similar call. The males call from their roost sites at dawn and dusk.

The green peafowl is capable of sustained flight and is often observed on wing.

There are three subspecies:

- ***Pavo muticus muticus***, the "Java peafowl" (nominate). Extant population endemic to the east and western ends of Java, Indonesia. Extinct populations from the Malay Peninsula from the Kra Isthmus extending south to Kedah have also been described as being synonymous with the Javanese population, but no published studies have confirmed this assumption. Often described as the most colourful of the three subspecies, the neck and breast is a metallic golden-green with cerulean blue wing coverts. Females have prominent barring on the back and tertials.
- ***Pavo muticus imperator***, the "Indo-Chinese peafowl." From east Myanmar to Thailand, Yunnan province in China and Indochina, this subspecies is the

most common and has the widest distribution. In Thailand, it is currently confined to the Nan, Yom, Eng and Ping river basins in Northern Thailand and the Huai Kha Khaeng and Mae Klong basins in Western Thailand. In Vietnam, it has become extinct in the northern part of the country, its last large population being confined to the southeast in Yok Đôn and Cát Tiên National Park. *Imperator* is intermediate in coloration between the other two forms.

- ***Pavo muticus spicifer***, the "Burmese peafowl." Found in Myanmar towards southwestern Thailand. Formerly also in Bangladesh as well as northern Malaysia. Birds in Northeast India are sometimes considered extinct but are still occasionally sighted. However, sightings have sometimes been questioned as feral or escaped birds. Delacour considered the west and east sides of the Irrawaddy river to be the dividing line between *spicifer* and *imperator* respectively. A population of *spicifer* was reintroduced to Hlawga National Park east of the Irrawaddy river. Sometimes described as "duller" than the other forms, it has a matte gun metal-blue to olive-green neck and breast, and more black on the wing-coverts and outer web of secondaries. The crown of the male is violet-blue which often extends further down the nape than other subspecies, demarcating the colors of the crown and neck.

Although there is no natural range overlap with the Indian peafowl, hybridization is still a threat where the Indian Peafowl is introduced as they produce fertile hybrids. In captivity hybrids are called "Spalding" peafowl and are used by breeders to create different breeds. Through backcrossing some hybrids become almost indistinguishable from pure green peafowl.

**Common Name:** Congo Peafowl  
**Scientific Name:** *Afropavo congensis*

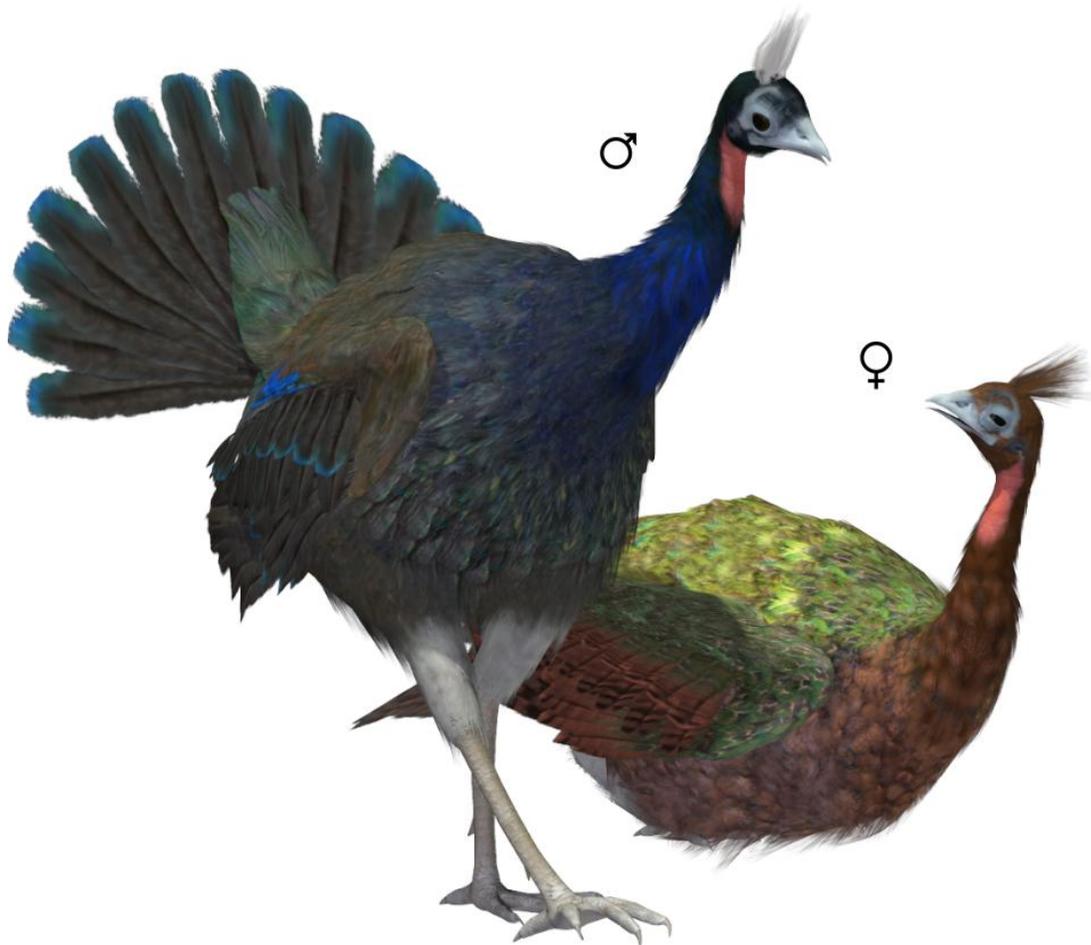
**Size:** 25-28 inches (64-70 cm)

**Habitat:** Africa; endemic to the Congo Basin. It occurs in both primary and secondary forest in Salonga National Park.

**Status:** Vulnerable. **Global population:** Wild population was estimated at between 2,500 and 9,000 adult individuals. The Congo peafowl is threatened by habitat loss caused by mining, shifting cultivation and logging.

**Diet:** Fruits and insects.

**Nesting:** While less impressive than its Asiatic cousins, the male's feathers are deep blue with a metallic green and violet tinge. It has bare red neck skin, gray feet, and a black tail with fourteen tail feathers. Its crown is adorned with vertical white elongated hair-like feathers. The female is slightly smaller and is a chestnut brown colored bird with a black abdomen. It has a metallic green back, and a short chestnut brown crest.



The male has a similar display to that of other species of peafowl, though the Congo peacock actually fans its tail feathers while other peacocks fan their upper tail covert feathers. The Congo peafowl is monogamous, though detailed mating information from the wild is still needed. The peacock of the species has a high-pitched "gowe" calling noise while the peahen emits a low "gowah". They have loud duets consisting of "rro-ho-ho-o-a" from both sexes.

**Cool Facts:** This is the national bird of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Congo peacock has physical characteristics of both the peafowl and the guineafowl, which may indicate that the Congo peacock is a link between the two families.

Both sexes of this peafowl somewhat resemble immature Asian peafowl. Early stuffed birds being erroneously classified as such before they were officially designated as members of a unique species.

## Variants

**Leucism.** The white plumage is caused by a genetic defect which causes pigmentation not to transfer to the feathers. Leucism is not the same as albinism. Albinism is a genetic defect which causes an absence of melanin (but not other pigments); consequently, it is possible for an albino bird to still have some color.



**Spaldings.** This is a hybrid between the Indian and Javan Peafowl. These birds are named after a bird breeder in California, Mrs. Spalding. The natural ranges of the Indian and Javan are far apart so "Spaldings" do not occur naturally.

The male Spalding Peacock is similar in color to the Java Green Peacock. However its body shape is thinner than the Indian Blue Peacock. The Spalding peacock is also much larger in body size than the Indian Blue. The legs of the Spalding Peacock are also slightly longer than Indian Blue Peafowl



The Spalding Peahen is more brightly colored than the Indian Blue Peahen. The Spalding Peahen has much more defined green metallic color around the neck. They also have darker feathers on their body than the Indian Blue Peahen and show the most color of all the peahen varieties with the exception of the java Green.

Breeds such as the Pied, Bronze, Black Shouldered, Cameo, Opal and others have become popular since Mrs. Spaldings' first experiment.

Special Thanks to...

....my beta testers (FlintHawk and Szark) and a huge thank-you to Paul Lessard and Chuck Taylor from their invaluable help on my DAZ Studio and Poser rigging issues.

## Species Accuracy and Reference Materials

Many birds of the same species do vary considerably in color. This package tries to emulate the colors and markings in the most commonly found variants.

The author-artist has tried to make these species as accurate to their real life counterparts as possible. With the use of one generic model to create dozens of unique bird species, some give and take is bound to occur. The texture maps were created in Painter with as much accuracy as possible. Photographic references from photographs from various Internet searches and several field guides were used.

### Field Guide Sources:

- **Wikipedia** (<http://www.wikipedia.com>)
- **Birdlife International** (<http://www.birdlife.org> )
- **Blue Creek Aviaries** (<https://www.bluecreekaviaries.com/peafowl>)

### Other Resources:

- **Songbird ReMix Central** (<http://www.songbirdremix.com> )
- **Songbird ReMix on Facebook**  
(<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Songbird-ReMix/208762869171101> )

**Shirts, jerseys, sweatshirts,  
prints, cards, posters, pillows,  
coffee cups, calendars & more**

