

1: Indian peafowl - Wikipedia

I am an English speaker and I find this dictionary makes learning Amharic simple because the Amharic / English (the first half of the dictionary) section has the Amharic word in Amharic script and language, and then that word also in English letters in the Amharic language, and then the definition in English letters and language.

The earliest usage of the word in written English is from around 1500 and spelling variants include pecok, pekok, pecokk, peacocke, peacock, pyckock, poucock, pocok, pokok, pokokke, and pocok among others. The current spelling was established in the late 17th century. Chaucer " used the word to refer to a proud and ostentatious person in his simile "proud a pekok" in Troilus and Criseyde Book I, line 1070. The Ancient Hebrew word tuki plural tukkiyim has been said to have been derived from the Tamil tokei but sometimes traced to the Egyptian tek. Indian peafowl are among the largest and heaviest representatives of the Phasianidae. Their size, colour and shape of crest make them unmistakable within their native distribution range. 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 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 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. The frequency of calling increases before the Monsoon season and may be delivered in alarm or when disturbed by loud noises. In forests, their calls often indicate the presence of a predators such as the tiger. Mutations and hybrids[edit] A white peafowl that is maintained by selective breeding in many parks such as this one at the Jardin des Plantes , Paris. This leucistic mutation is commonly mistaken for an albino. There are several colour mutations of Indian peafowl. These very rarely occur in the wild, but selective breeding has made them common in captivity. The black-shouldered or Japanned mutation was initially considered as a subspecies P. It is however only a case of genetic variation within the population. In this mutation, the adult male is melanistic with black wings. The gene produces melanism in the male and in the peahen it produces a dilution of colour with creamy white and brown markings. Other variations include the pied and white forms all of which are the result of allelic variation at specific loci. Keith Spalding, a bird fancier in California. The Indian peafowl is a resident breeder across the Indian subcontinent and is found in the drier lowland areas of Sri Lanka. In South Asia, it is found mainly below an altitude of 1, metres 1. 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 , [19] while others say the bird had reached Athens by BCE and may have been introduced even earlier. The peacock genome was found to have less repetitive DNA 8. PSMC analysis suggested that the peacock suffered at least two bottlenecks around four million years ago and again , years ago , which resulted in a severe reduction in its effective population size. The "train" is in reality made up of the enormously elongated upper tail coverts. The tail itself is brown and short as in the peahen. The colours result not from any green or blue pigments but from the micro-structure of the feathers and the resulting optical phenomena. Fully developed trains are found in birds older than four years. In northern India, these begin to develop each February and are moulted at the end of August. 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. They may call at night when alarmed and neighbouring birds may call in a relay like series. Nearly seven different call variants have been identified in the peacocks apart from six alarm calls that are commonly produced by both sexes. In the Gir forest, they chose tall trees in steep river banks. The population structure is not well understood. In a study in northern India Jodhpur , the number of males was 1 for females but a study involving evening counts at the roost site in southern India Injar suggested a ratio of 47 males for females. Darwin developed a second principle of sexual selection to resolve the problem, though in the prevailing intellectual trends of Victorian Britain, the theory failed to gain widespread attention. Amotz Zahavi argued that peacocks honestly signalled the handicap of having a large and costly train. However, the mechanism may be less straightforward than it seems – the cost could arise from depression of the immune system by the hormones that enhance feather development. Males use their ornate trains in a courtship display: However, recent studies have failed to find a relation between the number of displayed eyespots and mating success. It is likely that females mistake these males for sub-adults, or perceive that the males are physically damaged. Moreover, in a feral peafowl population, there is little variation in the number of eyespots in adult males. It is rare for adult males to lose a significant number of eyespots. The quality of train is an honest signal of the condition of males; peahens do select males on the basis of their plumage. A recent study on a natural population of Indian peafowls in the Shivalik area of India has proposed a "high maintenance handicap" theory. It states that only the fittest males can afford the time and energy to maintain a long tail. Therefore, the long train is an indicator of good body condition, which results in greater mating success. The second explanation suggests that "the cost of trait expression may vary with environmental conditions," so that a trait that is indicative of a particular quality may not work in another environment. This model assumes that the male train is a relatively recent evolutionary adaptation. However, a molecular phylogeny study on peacock-pheasants shows the opposite; the most recently evolved species is actually the least ornamented one. Mariko Takahashi found no evidence that peahens expressed any preference for peacocks with more elaborate trains such as trains having more ocelli , a more symmetrical arrangement, or a greater length. A study that tracked the eye movements of peahens responding to male displays found that they looked in the direction of the upper train of feathers only when at long distances and that they looked only at the lower feathers when males displayed close to them. The rattling of the tail and the shaking of the wings helped in keeping the attention of females. Peafowls usually reach sexual maturity at the age of 2 to 3 years old. Females do not appear to favour specific males. 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. When a male is displaying, females do not appear to show any interest and usually continue their foraging. The nest is a shallow scrape in the ground lined with leaves, sticks and other debris. Nests are sometimes placed on buildings [49] 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 are nidifugous and follow the mother around after hatching. They feed on small snakes but keep their distance from larger ones. Mortality factors[edit] 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. Adults living near human habitations are sometimes hunted by domestic dogs or by humans in some areas southern Tamil Nadu for folk remedies involving the use of "peacock oil". Conservative estimates of the population put them at more than , 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. Poaching of peacocks for their meat and feathers and accidental poisoning by feeding on pesticide treated seeds are known threats to wild birds. They can also be a problem in gardens and homes where they damage plants, attack their reflections breaking glass and mirrors, perch and scratch cars or leave their droppings. Many cities where they have been introduced and

gone feral have peafowl management programmes. These include educating citizens on how to prevent the birds from causing damage while treating the birds humanely.

AMHARIC-ENGLISH/ENGLISH-AMHARIC DICTIONARY (PEACOCK SERIES) pdf

2: Warplanes of the Second World War www.enganchecubano.com www.enganchecubano.com - www.en

The second half of the dictionary is English / Amharic, it has an English word then the definition in Amharic script. The translation of the Amharic script word to English letters is a huge plus for me for this dictionary, one of my favorite dictionaries, The Comparative Dictionary of Geez by Wolf Leslau does the same.

Now we look at the peacock. Adesso andiamo a vedere il pavone. To see the peacock in his house. A vedere il pavone nella sua casetta. Ever fished for peacock bass in the Amazon? Mai pescato il peacock bass in Amazzonia? It walks towards the peacock, so it was interested. The peacock has a truly gorgeous tail. Il pavone ha una coda veramente magnifica. The male peacock has colorful tail feathers. Il pavone maschio ha le piume della coda colorate. And I had a nice conversation with the peacock guy. E ho avuto una bella conversazione col tipo con le piume di pavone. They broke the beak clean off of Zucker, our peacock. Hanno rotto il becco nuovo di zecca di Zucker, il nostro pavone. E sembro fiero come un pavone. You never prepared me for that, you Spanish peacock. Non mi avevate preparato a questo, pavone spagnolo. The red peacock is a moth which only lives two days. Sta facendo la ruota come un pavone. Or, My, my physician says And into feathered peacock. E adesso tra le piume di pavone Now droops the milk-white peacock like a ghost Ora languisce il latteo pavone come un fantasma, Forget the peacock, Baa is calling you downstairs Lascia perdere il pavone , la Madre ti vuole di sotto Prouder than when I was a peacock. Register to see more examples No results found for this meaning. Suggest an example Results:

3: Dictionary Amharic-English English-Amharic | Adlibris

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4: peacock - Translation into Italian - examples English | Reverso Context

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5: What is Wounded Peacock Pose? - Definition from Yogapedia

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6: Amharic: Books | eBay

series translation in English-Amharic dictionary. a group of postage stamps having a common theme or a group of coins or currency selected as a group for study or collection; "the Post Office issued a series commemorating famous American entertainers"; "his coin collection included the complete series of Indian-head pennies".

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9: A. Zekaria | Open Library

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