**ABSTRACT**

Peafowls are non-passerine birds having the most gorgeous plumage pattern of multiple vibrant colours. This is said to be the most beautiful and attractive bird on earth. The familiar and universally known peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), a native to the Indian subcontinent , is commonly kept as a pet and bred in captivity across many countries of North America, Asia and Europe, although some peafowl live in wild or semi-wild environments. There are three species of peafowl namely blue peafowl, green peafowl and Congo peafowl. The present study is aimed to detail the management procedure of Blue or Indian peafowl in captivity based on observation in Sheikh Rasel Aviary Park, Chittagong. The average bodyweight is two to six kg and have a wingspan of 1.4-1.6m making peafowl one of the largest flying birds of the world. Their necks and breasts are a bright blue, golden feath­ers line their sides and backs, and their trains are an iri­des­cent arrange­ment of mul­ti­ple col­ors fea­tur­ing ocelli (eye-spots). When dis­played, the male’s train spreads out in a wide fan, show­ing off gold, brown, green, and black feath­ers, attracts female for mating. Females are brown, dull and black. The breeding of the peafowls are regular in the aviary park having 12 to 15 eggs per clutch. Incubation period lasts up to 28 days and the fe­males are in­volved in the in­cu­bat­ing of the eggs Poultry feeds such as maize, wheat bran, rice polish, commercial feed as well as vegetables are used as feed ingredients here. Vaccination is not done. The common diseases of peafowl in study area are salmonellosis, ND, pox, nutritional deficiency and parasitic infestation. Though Indian peafowls are listed as least concern by IUCN, we should be conscious enough to conserve this beautiful bird in nature as well as in captivity.

**Key words:** Peafowl, plumage, eye spot, captivity