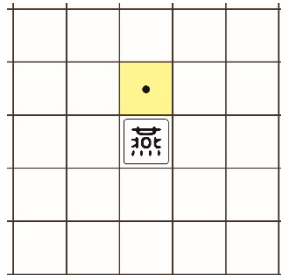


# Pieces in Tori-Shogi

## 燕 (Tsubame, En / Swallow)

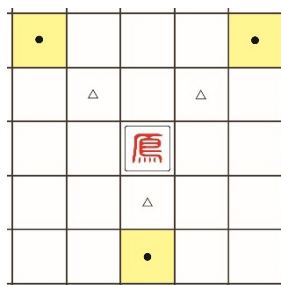
The equivalent of the pawns (歩) in the orthodox Shogi. It advances only one step straight forward, and is promoted to goose when it enters the enemy's territory.



**TIPS:** The swallow is a summer bird in Japan. They fly in from the south in spring, raises its young, and leaves in autumn (although it is a seasonal word for spring). They are familiarly seen nesting under the eaves of houses.

## 鳧 (Kari, Gan / Goose)

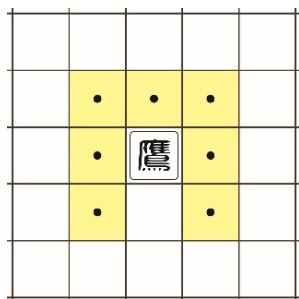
The promotional piece for Swallow. It jumps diagonally forward or straight backward with one square in between. The intervening piece is jumped over.



**TIPS:** Geese fly to Japan in autumn and leave for the north in spring. It has been often used in wa-ka and haiku (traditional Japanese poems) as the seasonal word for autumn.

## 鷹 (Taka, Ou / Hawk)

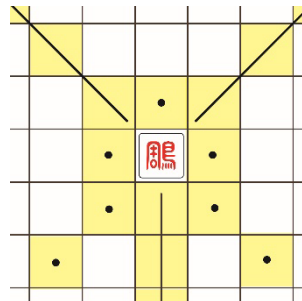
It moves in the direction of 7 adjacent squares except the straight backward. Promoted to mountain hawk-eagle in enemy territory.



**TIPS:** A medium-sized bird of prey representative of Japan. Most of them are resident birds, but it is a seasonal word for winter. In the old days, used for hunting as hawk-hunting (Taka-gari).

## 鷲 (Kumataka, Syū / Mountain Hawk-Eagle)

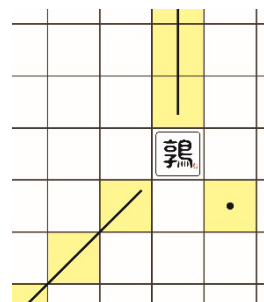
The promotional piece for the hawk. It can move straight forward or to the left or right one step, or diagonally backward one or two steps, or diagonally forward or straight backward unrestricted. It cannot jump over other pieces.



**TIPS:** Kumataka literally means "bear-hawk", because it is relatively large bird among Japanese hawks. It reigns at the top of the forest ecosystem and is called the king of the forest.

## 鶉 (Uzura, Jun / Quail)

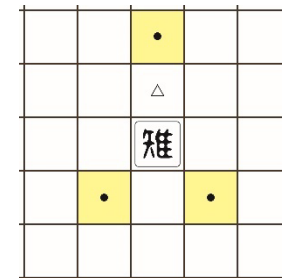
The only type of pieces that moves differently between the left piece and the right piece. The left quail takes one step left backward and moves forward and right backward unrestricted (it cannot jump over other pieces). The right quail does the opposite.



**TIPS:** A small bird found in the autumn fields in Japan, it has been raised for food and appreciation since ancient times. Its eggs, in particular, are familiar as a food source.

## 雉 (Kiji, Chi / Pheasant)

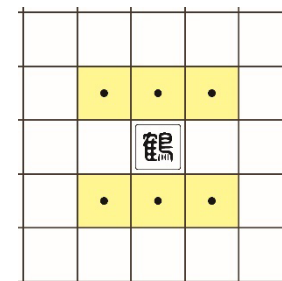
It takes one step diagonally backward or jumps over one square straight forward. The intervening piece is jumped over.



**TIPS:** A resident bird of Japan found in the mountains and fields and is a seasonal word for autumn. It is a familiar bird in Japan because of its appearance in the folk tale "Momo-taro".

## 鶴 (Tsuru, Kaku / Crane)

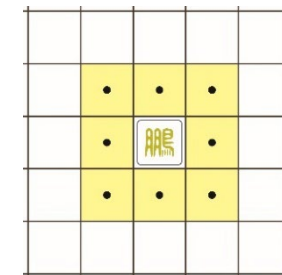
Moves to any of the six adjacent squares except left and right.



**TIPS:** The large bird flies to Japan in the autumn and spends the winter near the water. In Japan, it is well known in the folk tale "The Crane's Return" and as a traditional subject for paintings. A seasonal word for winter.

## 鵬 (Hou, Ōtori / Peng)

The piece equivalent to the king (王将) in the orthodox Shogi, moves to adjacent squares in eight directions. If your Peng cannot escape capture from the opponent, it means checkmate and you loses the game.



**TIPS:** The peng is a gigantic bird from Chinese myth. Its exact appearance is not known, so I represent it here as a silhouette with a large wing. It is best known for being used in the names of the Sumo Champions Taihou (大鵬) and Hakuho (白鵬).