

嶋田 忠

野生の瞬間

華麗なる鳥の世界

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● 所蔵先の記載のない作品は全て嶋田忠の所蔵である。

作 品 リ ス ト

I

ふるさと・武蔵野 思い出の鳥たち

1971-79

- 1
カワセミ
静寂の刻
274×410
- 2
カワセミ
水面につきてた石の上で警戒するオス
367×550
- 3
カワセミ
高麗川の朝
274×410
- 4
カワセミ
羽繕いするメス
410×274
- 5
カワセミ
水中ヘダイビング
274×410
- 6
カワセミ
水中でオイカワを捕らえる
410×274
- 7
カワセミ
水面から舞い上がる
367×550
- 8
キセキレイ
溪流の貴公子
274×410

- 9
サシバ
里山の猛禽
274×410
- 10
オオコノハズク
社に住む
274×410
- 11
オオコノハズク
闇のハンター
410×274
- 12
キジ
警戒するオス
367×550
- 13
オナガ
武蔵野の鳥
367×550
- 14
ジョウビタキ
美しい冬の使者
274×410
- 15
フクロウの親子
ヒナにネズミを運んできた
410×274
- 16
モズ
アマガエルを枝に突き刺す
274×410
- 17
モズ
黄昏の田圃にて
367×550

II

鳥のいる風景・ 北海道

1980-2017

- 18
シジュウカラ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 19
マガモ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 20
コガモ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 21
湿原の朝
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 22
タンチョウ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 23
オオワシ
410×273
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 24
キレンジャク
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 25
キレンジャクとヒレンジャク
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

- 26
ミヤマホウジロ
410×273
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 27
ミヤマカケス
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 28
クマガラ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 29
カワラヒワ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 30
ルリビタキ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 31
コマドリ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 32
キビタキ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 33
コノハズク
410×273
東京都写真美術館蔵
- 34
オオルリ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

35
カルガモの親子
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

36
ノゴマ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

37
シマアオジ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

38
シマアオジ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

39
ハマシギ
410×273
東京都写真美術館蔵

40
トウネン
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

41
シロカモメ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

42
オオセグロカモメ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

43
カワガラス
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

44
メジロ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

45
メジロ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

46
ククイタダキ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

47
アカゲラ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

48
オオハクチョウ
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

49
コミミズク
273×410
東京都写真美術館蔵

III 赤と黒の世界 1981-87

火の鳥 アカショウビン

50
アカショウビン
1200×800
東京都写真美術館蔵

51
アカショウビン
1200×800
東京都写真美術館蔵

52
アカショウビン
ヤチウグイを捕らえる
1200×800
東京都写真美術館蔵

53
アカショウビン
水中でニホンザリガニを捕らえる
1200×1800
東京都写真美術館蔵

54
アカショウビン
食われる側の記憶
1200×1200
東京都写真美術館蔵

55
アカショウビン
ニホンザリガニを捕らえる
1200×1800
東京都写真美術館蔵

56
アカショウビン
エゾアカガエルを捕らえる
1200×1800
東京都写真美術館蔵

カムイの夜 シマフクロウ

57
シマフクロウ
1200×900
東京都写真美術館蔵

58
シマフクロウ
1200×900
東京都写真美術館蔵

59
シマフクロウ
1200×1800
東京都写真美術館蔵

60
シマフクロウ
1200×900
東京都写真美術館蔵

61
シマフクロウ
1200×1800
東京都写真美術館蔵

62
シマフクロウ
1200×1800
東京都写真美術館蔵

63
シマフクロウ
1200×1800
東京都写真美術館蔵

64
シマフクロウ
1200×1800
東京都写真美術館蔵

IV 白の世界

^{くちばし} 凍る嘴 厳冬のハンター ヤマセミ 2009-14

65
ヤマセミ
水浴
408×611

66
ヤマセミ
611×414

67
ヤマセミ
408×611

68
ヤマセミ
瞳に写る川の風景
611×407

69
ヤマセミ
ヤマメを捕らえる
407×611

70
ヤマセミ
ヤマメを捕らえる
405×599

71
ヤマセミ
凍る嘴
407×611

72
ヤマセミ
凍る嘴
611×406

73
ヤマセミ
水中ヘダイビング
611×408

74
ヤマセミ
水中でヤマメを捕らえる
407×611

75
ヤマセミ
水中に突入
407×611

76
ヤマセミ
水中でヤマメを捕らえる
404×599

77
ヤマセミ
捕らえたヤマメをたたきつけて殺す
407×611

78
ヤマセミ
611×407

雪の妖精
シマエナガ 2010-17

79
シマエナガ
367×550

80
シマエナガ
273×410

81
シマエナガ
273×410

82
シマエナガ
367×550

83
シマエナガ
かくれる
273×410

84
シマエナガ
273×410

85
シマエナガ
闘争
273×410

86
シマエナガ
367×550

氷上の闘争
オオワシ 2010-17

87
オオワシ
407×611

88
オオワシ VS オオワシ
611×407

89
オオワシ VS オジロワシ
407×611

90
オオワシ VS オオワシ
407×611

91
オオワシ VS オオワシ
407×611

92
オオワシ VS オジロワシ
611×407

93
オオワシ
611×407

V
緑の世界 熱帯雨林
精霊の舞う森へ
2000-18

94
オウゴンフウチョウモドキ オス
900×600

95
4,000 メートル級の山々がつらなるハイラ
ンド地方
1000×1500

96
熱帯雲霧林
1000×1500

97
熱帯雲霧林
1000×1500

98
チャイロカマハシフウチョウ オス
体長は 96cm (オス)
標高2000m から 3000m の高山の森林に
生息
600×900

99
チャイロカマハシフウチョウ メス(左)に
求愛するオス(右)
600×900

100-102
チャイロカマハシフウチョウ オスの求愛
ダンス
600×450

103
オジロオナガフウチョウ
体長135cm (オス)、尾羽を除いた体長は
35cm
標高2500m から 3500m の高山の森林に
生息
1000×1500

104
オジロオナガフウチョウ オス のどを膨
らませて求愛
1500×1000

105
オジロオナガフウチョウ オス のどを膨
らませて求愛
600×900

106
オジロオナガフウチョウ オス 木の実を
食べる
900×600

107
キンミノフウチョウ オス
体長19cm
平地から標高1500m の森林に生息
600×900

108
キンミノフウチョウ オス
450×600

109
キンミノフウチョウ オス 背中のかざり
羽を広げて求愛ダンス
500×750

110
キンミノフウチョウ オス ムネの羽を
ハート形に広げて求愛ダンス
750×500

111
アオフウチョウ オス メスを呼ぶ
体長29cm
標高1000m から 2000m の森林に生息
750×500

112
アオフウチョウ メスに求愛するオス。踊
り場の地面はきれいに掃除されている
500×750

113
アオフウチョウ 求愛ダンスをするオスと
見つめるメス
600×900

114-118
アオフウチョウ オス 求愛ダンス
500×750

119
ヒヨクドリ
体長16cm。極楽鳥の中で最少
平地から標高500m までの森林に生息
600×900

120-122
ヒヨクドリ 求愛ダンス
450×600

123
タンビカンザシフウチョウ ノドの飾り羽
が光る
体長27cm
標高1000m から 2000m の森林に生息
900×600

124
タンビカンザシフウチョウ 求愛するオス
と見つめるメス
900×600

125-129
タンビカンザシフウチョウ 求愛ダンス
500×600

130
タンビカンザシフウチョウ
600×900

131
タンビカンザシフウチョウ 踊り場に集ま
るオスとメス
600×900

132
ジュウニセンフウチョウ 求愛ダンス
体長34cm
平地から標高500m の川沿いの森林に生
息
900×600

133
ジュウニセンフウチョウ 求愛ダンス
900×600

134
シロジクオナガフウチョウ オス
体長84cm (オス)
標高1500m から 3000m の森林に生息
900×600

135
フキナガシフウチョウ オス
体長22cm
標高1500m から 2800m の森林に生息
900×600

136-151
バプアニューギニア 踊る人々
1500×1000

152-161
野生種のラン
1500×1000

162
オウゴンフウチョウモドキ オス
体長25cm
平地から標高800m の森林に生息
900×600

163
オウゴンフウチョウモドキ オス 求愛ダ
ンス
1500×1000

164
オウゴンフウチョウモドキのオス(左)とメ
ス(右)
600×900

165
オウゴンフウチョウモドキ アズマヤの手
入れ
900×600

166-170
オウゴンフウチョウモドキ 求愛のダンス
750×500

171
オオフウチョウ オス
体長45cm。平地から標高1000m の森林
に生息
900×600

172-176
オオフウチョウ 求愛のダンス
600×900

177
オオフウチョウ(左)とアカカザリフウチ
ョウ(右)の求愛ダンス
600×900

178
アカカザリフウチョウ オス
体長36cm。バプアニューギニアの国鳥
平地から 1500m の森林に生息するが、村
落でもよく見かける
600×900

179
ローランドの夕景
410×273

SHIMADA TADASHI
WILD MOMENTS
The World of Beautiful Birds

List of Works

I
Home: Musashino and
Memories of Birds,
1971-79

I was born in a farming village in the Musashino region and have been utterly fascinated by birds since I was little. As a child, I was also keen on catching and raising wild birds, as was true back then of almost all bird lovers. I continued to raise them until I was sixteen, although I felt the futility of it whenever a bird I loved died. Then, facing the death of my beloved mother when I was a sophomore in high school, I quit capturing and raising birds for good.

It was about then that I acquired a copy of the *Teihon yacho ki (Authoritative guide to the wild birds of Japan)* by Nakanishi Godo, president of the Wild Bird Society of Japan. Through it, I learned about bird watching for the first time and began watching birds outdoors. Back then, however, I had no particular intention to study birds or photograph them. It was just fun to look at birds.

I came to Saku, too, just because I could look carefully at the birds in Shinshu, the wild bird heaven. It was a trip I made very casually. Then I encountered one gemlike bird at the Chikuma River, and my life changed forever.

From *Kawasemi: Seiryu in tobu (Common kingfisher: Plunging into a clear stream)*

1
Common Kingfisher
Carved in Silence
274×410

2
Common Kingfisher
A male on guard atop a rock sticking out from the water
367×550

3
Common Kingfisher
Komagawa River in the morning
274×410

4
Common Kingfisher
Female, preening
410×274

5
Common Kingfisher
Diving into the water
274×410

6
Common Kingfisher
Catching a minnow in the water
410×274

7
Common Kingfisher
Soaring up from the water
367×550

8
Grey Wagtail
Prince of the mountain stream
274×410

9
Gray-Faced Buzzard
Satoyama bird of prey
274×410

10
Collared Scops Owl
Living in a shrine
274×410

11
Collared Scops Owl
Night hunter
410×274

12
Japanese Green Pheasant
Male on guard
367×550

13
Azure-Winged Magpie
A Musashino bird
367×550

14
Daurian Redstart
Beautiful winter messenger
274×410

15
Ural Owl Parent and Child
Bringing a mouse to feed a chick
410×274

16
Bull-Headed Shrike
Impaling a tree frog on a branch
274×410

17
Bull-Headed Shrike
Paddy fields at dusk
367×550

Notes

- Data on works are presented in the following order: catalogue number, title, comment, and size.
- Size is the size of the image (h×w, mm).
- All works on display are inkjet prints.
- All works belong to Shimada Tadashi unless otherwise stated.
- The introductions to each section are, for the most part, quotations from the texts Shimada Tadashi wrote for his published photo books, slightly edited for stylistic consistency. He also contributed new texts for section III and "Steller's Sea Eagle: Strife on the Ice," while Sekiji Kazuko wrote the introduction to section V.

I

Landscapes with Birds: Hokkaido, 1980-2017

Among the works of art that I absorbed, the one with the most powerful influence was a painting by Miyamoto Musashi, who is famous as a swordsman. He left us many magnificent works, but among them, the one I like most is regarded as a masterpiece: *Bull-headed Shrike on a Dead Tree*.

A single line slashes down the tall picture plane, as though to divide it in two. A bull-headed shrike is perched there, all alone. That is all there is to this ink painting, but the life force within it bursts out towards the viewer to overwhelm one . . .

Motion in quietude, a scene full of life, a composition provided by nature, and the acute sensibility to take that in.

Not to see something and photograph it but to sense it, to assimilate it, and to create a work from that process: that is what I have, if dimly, know since I encountered this painting.

From Tori no iru fukei (Landscape with birds)

18
Great Tit
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

19
Mallard
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

20
Green-winged Teals
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

21
Wetlands in the Morning
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

22
Japanese Crane
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

23
Steller's Sea Eagle
410×273
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

24
Bohemian Waxwing
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

25
Bohemian Waxwings and Japanese Waxwing
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

26
Yellow-Throated Bunting
410×273
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

27
Jays
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

28
Black Woodpecker
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

29
Oriental Greenfinches
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

30
Red-Flanked Bluetail
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

31
Japanese Robin
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

32
Narcissus Flycatcher
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

33
Scops Owl
410×273
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

34
Blue-and-White Flycatchers
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

35
Spotted-Bill Duck, Parent and Ducklings
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

36
Siberian Rubythroat
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

37
Yellow-Breasted Bunting
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

38
Yellow-Breasted Bunting
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

39
Dunlin
410×273
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

40
Rufous-Necked Stint
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

41
Glaucous Gulls
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

42
Slaty-Backed Gull
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

43
Brown Dipper
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

44
Japanese White-Eye
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

45
Japanese White-Eyes
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

46
Goldcrest
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

47
Great Spotted Woodpecker
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

48
Whooper Swans
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

49
Short-Eared Owl
273×410
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

III

A World of Red and Black, 1981-87

The "Fire Bird": Ruddy Kingfisher

Kingfishers have an image of being incredibly beautiful, vigorous, skillful hunters, but the ruddy kingfisher is in a class of its own. It lives in the woods instead at the waterside and makes not only insects and fish but also frogs, snakes, field mice, and sometimes small birds' chicks the prey it captures with its huge beak. It will eat anything that is alive.

While the common kingfisher and crested kingfisher are active in the daytime, the ruddy kingfisher is nocturnal. Living quietly in the dusky woods, it at times explodes with a ferocious, flame-like energy.

My impression when I first encountered this bird was a feeling almost of horror: its true nature is perhaps a madness distinctive to this bird. Yet, it is quite fascinating.

If confronting other kingfishers is like a sport, confronting this fellow would be an endless ugly battle.

Facing the ruddy kingfisher, for some reason a ferocious combativeness wells up within me. I felt that by releasing and expressing all of that, I was able to enter an expressive world that transcended memory.

From Hi no tori: Akashobin (Fire bird: Ruddy kingfisher)

50
Ruddy Kingfisher
1200×800
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

51
Ruddy Kingfisher
1200×800
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

52
Ruddy Kingfisher
Catching a lake minnow
1200×800
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

53
Ruddy Kingfisher
Catching a Japanese crayfish in the water
1200×1800
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art Museum

54
Ruddy Kingfisher
A memory, from the side of the prey
being eaten
1200×1200
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art
Museum

55
Ruddy Kingfisher
Capturing a Japanese crayfish
1200×1800
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art
Museum

56
Ruddy Kingfisher
Capturing an Ezo brown frog
1200×1800
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art
Museum

Night of the Gods: Blakiston's Fish Owl

The common kingfisher is a bright cobalt blue. The ruddy kingfisher is the color of a wild blaze, Lake Utanai is a deep gray, and the Blakiston's fish owl's body is wrapped in dark black, while its eyes are a sacred yellow.

I began searching for the Blakiston's fish owl in the fall of the second year after I moved to Hokkaido. From spring to summer, I photographed the ruddy kingfisher; in fall and winter, I often made time for the Blakiston's fish owl.

Initially, I was not too interested in the owl, but when I began trying to discover my kamui, my own spirit, or god, in the ruddy kingfisher, I gradually became strongly intrigued by the Blakiston's fish owl, which the Ainu worship as their supreme deity, Kotan-kor-kamui. Why is the Blakiston's fish owl the Ainu people's most important god? What does it mean to me? That was the starting point for my obsession with the fish owl.

From *Kamui no yoru shimafukuro*
(*Night of the gods: Fish Owl*)

57
Blakiston's Fish Owl
1200×900
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art
Museum

58
Blakiston's Fish Owl
1200×900
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art
Museum

59
Blakiston's Fish Owl
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art
Museum
1200×1800

60
Blakiston's Fish Owl
1200×900
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art
Museum

61
Blakiston's Fish Owl
1200×1800
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art
Museum

62
Blakiston's Fish Owl
1200×1800
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art
Museum

63
Blakiston's Fish Owl
1200×1800
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art
Museum

64
Blakiston's Fish Owl
1200×1800
Collection of Tokyo Photographic Art
Museum

IV A White World

Frozen Bill: Crested Kingfisher, Hunter in the Dead of Winter, 2009-14

In the heart of winter, Hokkaido is a harsh natural environment for all who live there.

Make one wrong decision, and you die.

Yet the Chitose River, whose source is Lake Shikotsu, does not freeze over, even in winter.

The water temperature is one or two degrees centigrade, while the land is 20 degrees below zero. Drops of water freeze in a flash.

Why did the crested kingfisher choose to live in this brutal place?

The life of the crested kingfisher is brave and demanding. The gaze directed this way is powerful and, even in this frozen world, so hot it seems cloaked in blue-white flames. In a world so close to the edge that not the least ambiguity can be tolerated, its beauty is even more striking. It has been thirty-four years since I moved to Chitose. It's because I saw a crested kingfisher in the snow that first winter that I have continued to photograph these birds in snow and ice.

From *Frozen Bill: Koru Kuchibashi*

65
Crested Kingfisher
A dip in the water
408×611

66
Crested Kingfisher
611×414

67
Crested Kingfisher
408×611

68
Crested Kingfisher
River view reflected in its eye
611×407

69
Crested Kingfisher
Catching a freshwater salmon
407×611

70
Crested Kingfisher
Catching a freshwater salmon
405×599

71
Crested Kingfisher
Frozen bill
407×611

72
Crested Kingfisher
Frozen bill
611×406

73
Crested Kingfisher
Diving into the water
611×408

74
Crested Kingfisher
Catching a freshwater salmon underwater
407×611

75
Crested Kingfisher
Diving into the water
407×611

76
Crested Kingfisher
Catching a freshwater salmon underwater
404×599

77
Crested Kingfisher
Pounding a captured freshwater salmon to kill it
407×611

78
Crested Kingfisher
611×407

Snow Fairy: The Long-Tailed Tit, 2010-17

Since moving to Chitose, Hokkaido, in 1980, the long-tailed tit has become a familiar sight. Every December, when the snow cover has been laid for the winter, long-tailed tits appear in my garden . . .

When we see the long-tailed tit, we all beam affectionately—but why? Especially when we look directly at its face, we chirp out “Oh, how cute!” repeatedly. And, no, not just young women: men and women, young and old, all are captives of the long-tailed tit.

When a long-tailed tit faces you, only its little black eyes and its bill stand out against its fluffy white round feathered body. It's a simple form. And because life is lodged within that lovable, doll-like body, the sight goes deep into the human heart and soothes one's soul.

Having a long history with the long-tailed tit, I want people to see it from all sides, not just from the front. Yet when I am photographing one, I find myself unintentionally praying it will face towards me. I too am a captive of the long-tailed tit.

From *Yuki no Yosei: Shimaenaga* (Snow fairy: The long-tailed tit)

79
Long-Tailed Tit
367×550

80
Long-Tailed Tit
273×410

81
Long-Tailed Tit
273×410

82
Long-Tailed Tit
367×550

83
Long-Tailed Tit
Hiding
273×410

84
Long-Tailed Tit
273×410

85
Long-Tailed Tits
Fighting
273×410

86
Long-Tailed Tit
367×550

Steller's Sea Eagle: Strife on the Ice, 2010-17

The Steller's sea eagle breeds on Kamchatka and Sakhalin, Russian territory, and winters on Hokkaido and a part of Honshu. It is an extremely rare eagle, globally speaking.

There is, however, one place where, for just one part of winter, these raptors can be observed up close.

In January through March, scores of eagle-watching tour boats set out from Rausu-cho on the Shiretoko peninsula to observe Steller's sea eagles and white-tailed eagles on the drift ice.

To attract the eagles, the tour operators scatter small fish on the ice. The number of eagles has increased as a result. In the past, these birds would catch fish that had overflow fishermen's nets. Now, because they are provided with plenty of food, their numbers have grown. There is debate over whether feeding them is good or not, but thanks to their having enough food to make it through the winter, the population of sea eagles, once an endangered species, is increasing in their breeding grounds as well. At this point, then, one would not say that the feeding program is a negative for the birds.

The eagles usually rest quietly on

the drifting ice. But when they are scrambling for food, they are burning with combativeness and full of force, violently clashing with each other. That is the moment when their essential nature as wild creatures is manifested.

87
Steller's Sea Eagle
407×611

88
Steller's Sea Eagle vs Steller's Sea Eagle
611×407

89
Steller's Sea Eagle vs White-tailed Eagle
407×611

90
Steller's Sea Eagle vs Steller's Sea Eagle
407×611

91
Steller's Sea Eagle vs Steller's Sea Eagle
407×611

92
Steller's Sea Eagle vs White-tailed Eagle
611×407

93
Steller's Sea Eagle
611×407

V A World of Green: Tropical Rain Forests, Woodlands Where the Spirits Dance, 2000-18

Thus far, 943 species of birds have been recorded as having been sighted in New Guinea and the other islands around it. Moreover, about half that number, 456 species, live only there.

Among them, the bird-of-paradise family is unique. In this area, which offers ample fruit and nuts and is free of carnivorous animals and monkeys, their natural enemies, birds-of-paradise have steadily elaborated their courting rituals. The people of New Guinea have come to worship them as the "spirits of the forest" for their beauty and mystique.

Since their habitat is the undeveloped rain forest, the details of their ecology had been unclear. Shimada Tadashi, however, has been traveling to New Guinea for nearly twenty years, observing and photographing them. He has succeeded in capturing these birds' passionate mating dances with his camera.

In this section, we also introduce the lifestyles of the people of New Guinea who continue to live in harmony with nature and maintain their own traditional cultures and customs in this region, known as the last unexplored region on earth, along with rare videos of living creatures there being made public for the first time.

94
Golden Bird-of-Paradise (male)
900×600

95
The Highlands: A chain of 4,000-meter-high mountain ranges
1000×1500

96
Tropical Cloud Forest
1000×1500

97
Tropical Cloud Forest
1000×1500

98
Brown Sicklebill (male)
Length 96 cm (male).
Lives in alpine forests 2,000 m to 3,000 m above sea level.
600×900

99
Brown Sicklebill: Male (right) courting female (left)
600×900

100-102
Brown Sicklebill: Male performing mating dance
600×450

103
Ribbon-Tailed Astrapia
Length 135 cm (male); 35 cm with the tail feathers excluded.
Lives in alpine forests 2,500 m to 3,500 m above sea level.
1000×1500

104
Ribbon-Tailed Astrapia: Male courting, inflating his throat
1500×1000

105
Ribbon-Tailed Astrapia: Male courting, inflating his throat
600×900

106
Ribbon-Tailed Astrapia: Male eating fruit from a tree
600×900

107
Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise (male)
Length 19 cm.
Lives in forests from lowlands to 1,500 m above sea level.
900×600

108
Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise (male)
450×600

109
Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise: Male spreading its decorative back feathers in a mating dance
500×750

110
Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise: Male spreading breast feathers into a heart shape in a mating dance
750×500

111
Blue Bird-of-Paradise: Male calling to female
Length 29 cm.
Lives in forests 1,000 m to 2,000 m above sea level.
750×500

112
Blue Bird-of-Paradise: Male courting female. The surface of the dance court is kept clean.
500×750

113
Blue Bird-of-Paradise: Male performing mating dance and female watching
600×900

114-118
Blue Bird-of-Paradise: Male performing mating dance
500×750

119 King Bird-of-Paradise Length 16 cm. Rarest of the birds-of-paradise. Lives in forests from lowlands to 500 m above sea level. 600×900	131 Lawes's Parotia: Males and females gather at the dance court 600×900	136–151 Papua New Guinea: People dancing 1500×1000	171 Greater Bird-of-Paradise (male) Length 45 cm. Lives in forests from lowlands to 1,000 m above sea level. 900×600
120–122 King Bird-of-Paradise: Mating dance 450×600	132 Twelve-Wired Bird-of-Paradise: Mating dance Length 34 cm. Lives in forests beside rivers, from lowlands to 500 m above sea level. 900×600	152–161 Varieties of Wild Orchids 1500×1000	172–176 Greater Bird-of-Paradise: Mating dance 600×900
123 Lawes's Parotia: Decorative neck feathers glowing Length 27 cm. Lives in forests 1,000 m to 2,000 m above sea level. 900×600	133 Twelve-Wired Bird-of-Paradise: Mating dance 900×600	162 Golden Bird-of-Paradise (male) Length 25 cm. Lives in forests from lowlands to 500 m above sea level. 900×600	177 Greater Bird-of-Paradise (left) and Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise (right) Mating Dance 600×900
124 Lawes's Parotia: Male courting and female watching 900×600	134 Princess Stephanie's Astrapia (male) Length 84 cm (male). Lives in forests 1,500 m to 3,000 m above sea level. 900×600	163 Golden Bird-of-Paradise: Male performing mating dance 1500×1000	178 Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise (male) Length 36 cm. Papua New Guinea's national bird. Lives in forests from lowlands to 1,500 m above sea level; often seen around human habitation. 600×900
125–129 Lawes's Parotia: Mating dance 500×600	135 King of Saxony Bird-of-Paradise (male) Length 22 cm. Lives in forests 1,500 m to 2,800 m above sea level. 900×600	164 Golden Birds of Paradise: Male (left) and female (right) 600×900	179 Evening in the Lowlands 410×273
130 Lawes's Parotia 600×900		165 Golden Bird-of-Paradise: Maintaining the nest 900×600	
		166–170 Golden Bird-of-Paradise: Mating dance 750×500	

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