Katharina Roth

Snake charmer

for bass flute, bass clarinet, percussion, violin and violoncello (2013)

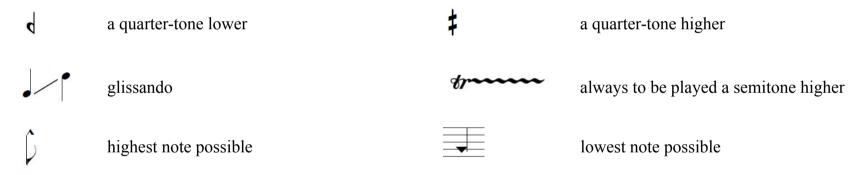
Notes for performance

In General

The score is written in C. Bass-flute sounds one octave lower than written.

Accidentals apply only to the notes they precede. Natural signs are supposed to be « reminders ».

Five <u>slide whistles</u> are needed and one <u>nose whistle</u> (for percussion). The slide whistles should be tuned equally from g# ' - d#" [for example, the wooden one made by Stagg]. The nose whistle [preference for the wooden one] is indicated to be played from h" – e". If it is absolutly not possible (which can happen depending on the mouth size of the player), the nearest solution should be found.



The whole piece works with lines. These are represented as melodies and glissandos or with the following graphic: which indicates the vibrato's amplitude above a precise written note.



Only in the last part (m. 168 ff.), such a graphic depicts the contour to be played. It represents then the speed as well as the approximated movements of the key sounds or finger tappings.

Phrasing, not the same as legato which is indicated normally.

Wind Instruments



flutter tongue



Slap (just for the clarinet)

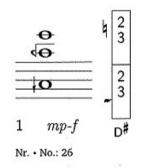


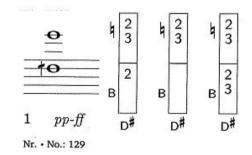
Airy sound (half tone, half air)

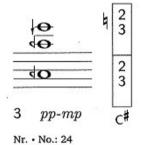


Tongue Ram (just for the flute)

Multiphonics







All the multiphonics are taken from: Carin Levine/Christina Mitropoulos-Bott: The Techniques of Flute Playing II, Kassel, Bärenreiter 2004.

String instruments

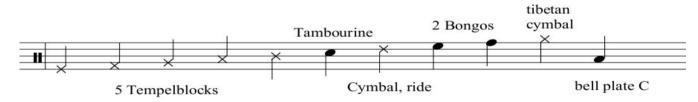
o natural harmonic

Bartók pizzicato

s.t. sul tasto m.s.t. molto sul tasto s.p. sul ponticello m.s.p. molto sul ponticello

col legno tratto bowed with the wood side of the bow col legno battuto beaten with the wood side of the bow

Percussion



Used drumsticks:



+ dead shot

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