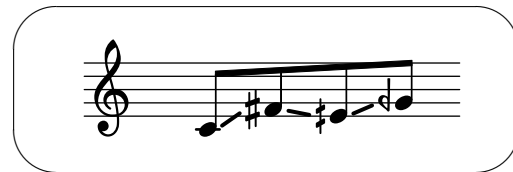


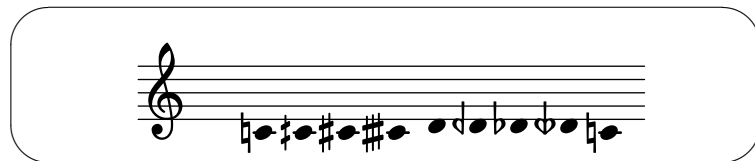
Performance notes

All instruments

- Glissandi should **never** be re-attacked:



- All trills, tremoli and grace-notes as fast as possible. The intervals for trills and mordents are normally indicated by the notated auxiliary pitches, or by fingerings (in the wind instruments); if neither of these is present, trills and mordents are to the nearest semitone(s).
- Ascending and descending quarter-tones:

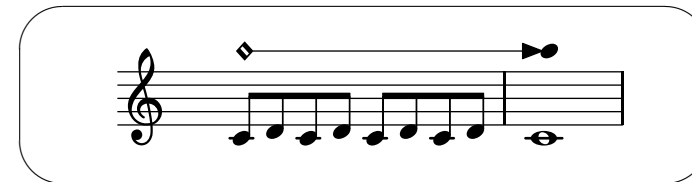


- Smaller intervals are notated using an arrow pointing up or down from one of these accidentals, precise intonation of such pitches may be inferred from the notated fingering. Sometimes, fingering diagrams show only the right-hand fingers, in cases where the left-hand fingering will be obvious.

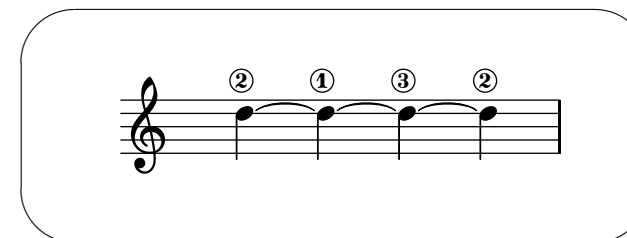
Bass Clarinet

- The score is at playing pitch. The bass clarinet in B \flat is transposed and its part is identical to the score, sounding a major ninth lower.

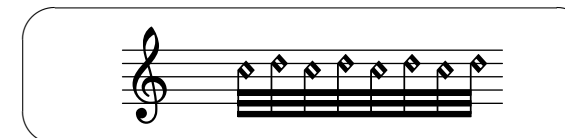
- No vibrato unless indicated.
- All transitions including glissandi as smooth as possible. Smooth transitions usually are indicated using arrows:



- Fingering bisbiliando, whereby 1 = main fingering, 2 etc. = secondary fingerings:

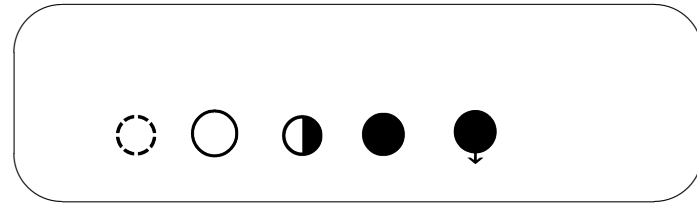


- Breathy sound are represented with a diamond notehead:



Cello

- Those symbols are used to indicate bow pressure. From very low bow pressure (1), low bow pressure (2), normal(3), high bow pressure (4, mixture of noise and pitch) and extremily high bow pressure (5, no pitch)



Trombone

- Those symbols indicate the position of the mute. Open (1), half-open (2) and closed (3).

