

Bassoon

transients / refractions

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5/8 bars are typically subdivided 2+2+1. However, occasionally the part for one instrument or group of instruments may be subdivided 2+1+2 or 3+2, while simultaneously the parts for all other instruments are subdivided in the more typical manner. Such instances will be noted in the score.

$\text{♩} = 60$

1

6

13

18

23

29

34

40

saxophone

vibraphone

53

K **6** **L**

65

M

ppp *mf* *ppp*

2

7/8

71 GP N vibes,
harp

ppp *f* *ppp*

[illegible]

84

Q

saxophone

84

Q

saxophone

84

85

86

87

ppp

mf

The image shows a musical score for a saxophone part, measures 84 through 87. The score is written on a single staff with a bass clef. The time signature changes from 5/8 to 2/4 in measure 84, then to 3/8 in measure 85, and back to 5/8 in measure 86. Measure 87 is in 2/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The saxophone part begins in measure 87 with a quarter note G4, marked *ppp* (pianissimo). The note is tied to the next measure, which is measure 88. The dynamic changes to *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 88. The score is labeled with measure numbers 84, 85, 86, and 87. A box containing the letter 'Q' is positioned above measure 84. The word 'saxophone' is written above the staff in measure 87. The dynamics *ppp* and *mf* are written below the staff in measures 87 and 88 respectively.

90

R

2

ppp