Zoom

For Flute, Tuba in F, Grand Piano and Cello

By Mia Windsor (2020)

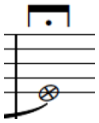
Performance Instructions

The pianist may pre-thread horse hair around each single string for the notes G#2 and C4.

The pianist may pre-thread a pipe cleaner around each single string for the notes C1 and C6.

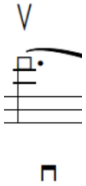
The pianist will also need a couple of guitar plectrums.

The cellist must detune their lowest string as low is as safe and comfortable for them.



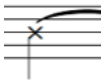
A long fermata should be interpreted as until the sound has faded entirely.

Flute



Whistle while inhaling.

Exhale (when inhale is not instructed prior).

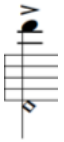


White Noise.

Whistle tone.

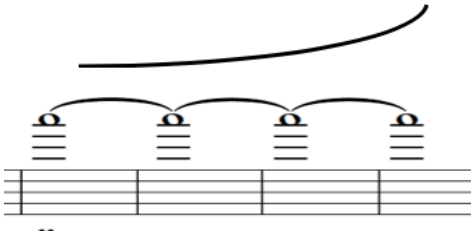
Make instructed formant when creating the sound (international phonetic alphabet).

Tongue ram.

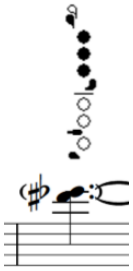


Sung multiphonic (sing the diamond note head).

Move into a scream (at any pitch) while playing the note indicated.

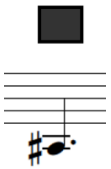


Turn the flute outwards at a fixed rate while playing a note.

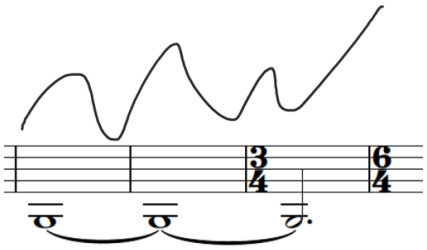


Timbral trill with alternative fingering indicated.

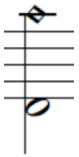
Tuba



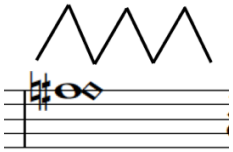
Overtightened embouchure.



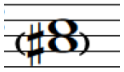
Overly relaxed embouchure to create a fragmented buzz and split tones.



Sung multiphonic (sing the diamond notehead).

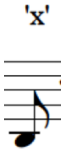


Sung multiphonic where sung pitch is brought in and out.



Buzzed multiphonic or ‘split tone’.

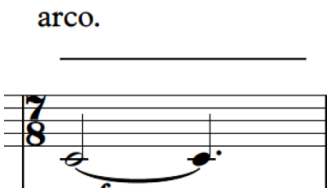
Timbral trill.



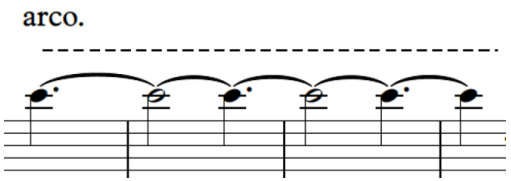
Make instructed formant when creating the sound (international phonetic alphabet).

Attempt to play a note with the top valve slide removed.

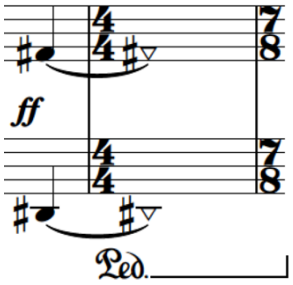
Piano



Bow the note with horse hair.



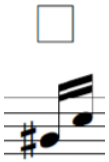
Bow the note with a pipe cleaner (to create granulation).



Push pedal down after the note has ‘finished’ sounding to capture remaining resonances.

Pluck the note with a guitar plectrum.

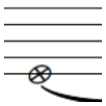
Tap the top of the string with finger.



Play the note with the key while muting the strings with hand.

Play a three note chromatic cluster with written note as the root.

Play a four note chromatic cluster with written note as the root.

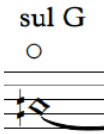


Hit approximately around the note indicated with the heel of your hand.

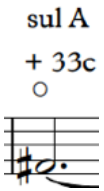
Cello

Natural harmonic: top instruction specifies string, diamond note head indicates finger position, bracketed note indicates sounding note.

Artificial Harmonic: top instruction specifies string, normal note head indicates position of held down finger, diamond note head indicates position of finger holding the harmonic and bracketed note head indicates sounding pitch.



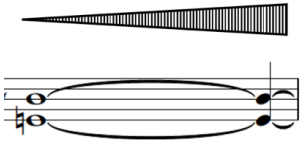
Multiphonic, string specified above, approximate position specified by the note.



More precise position specified in cents when the position is not close to a quarter tone.

sul A.

Heavy bow pressure (in this case on a natural harmonic, to allow the fundamental and harmonic to sound).

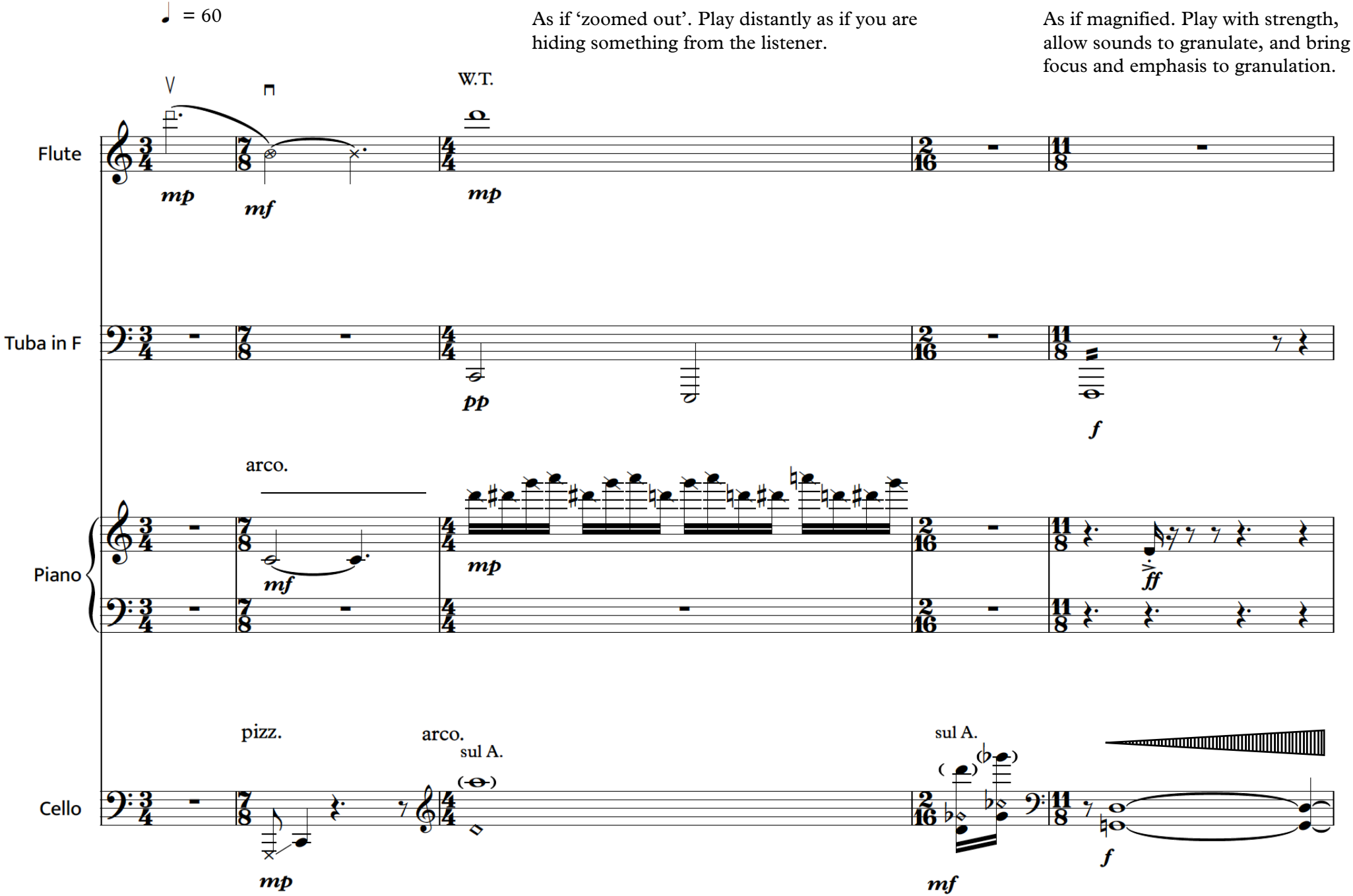


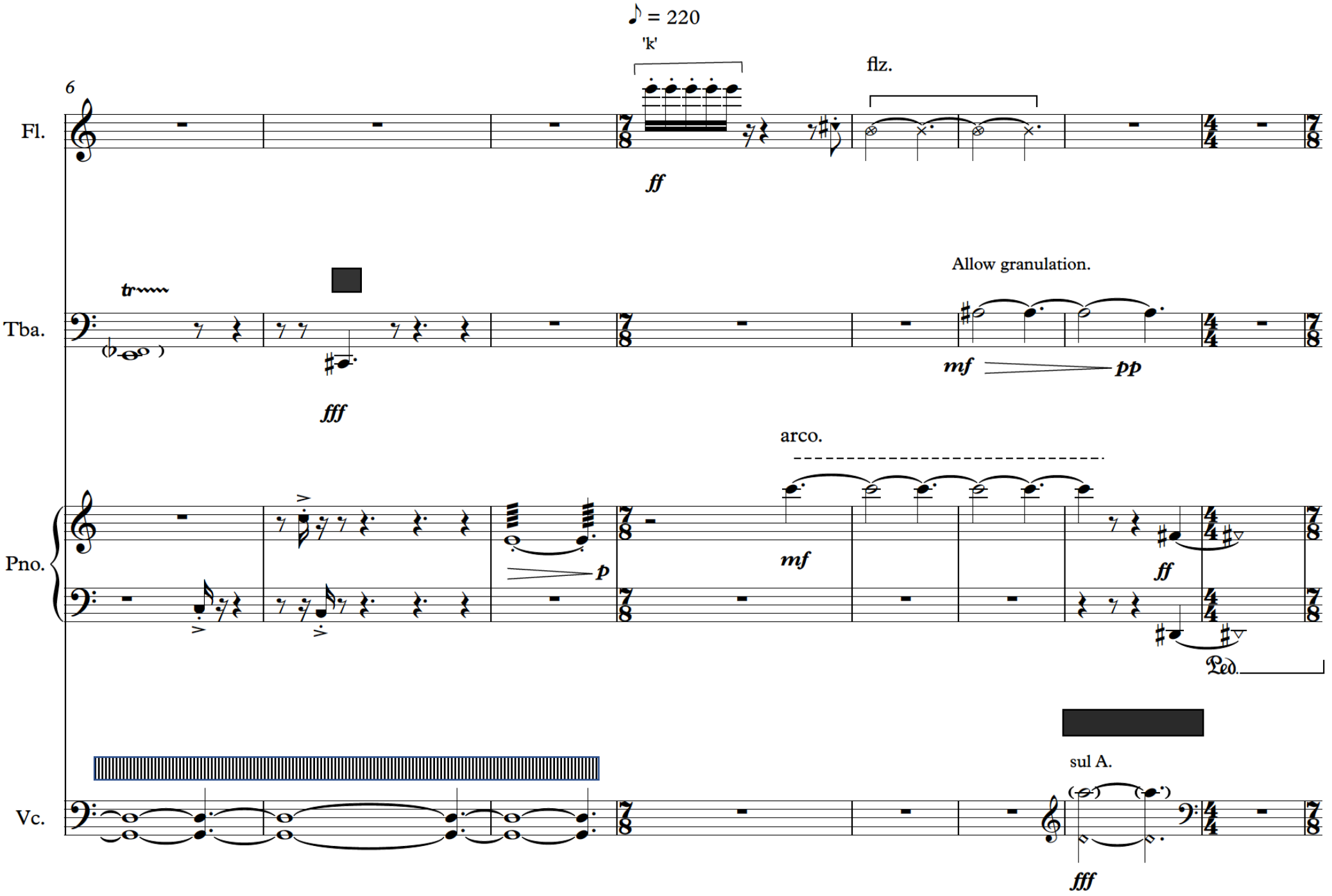
Heavy bow pressure with slow bow speed to create granulation (in this case the bow pressure gradually increases).

Wide circular bowing (with fluctuations in speed).

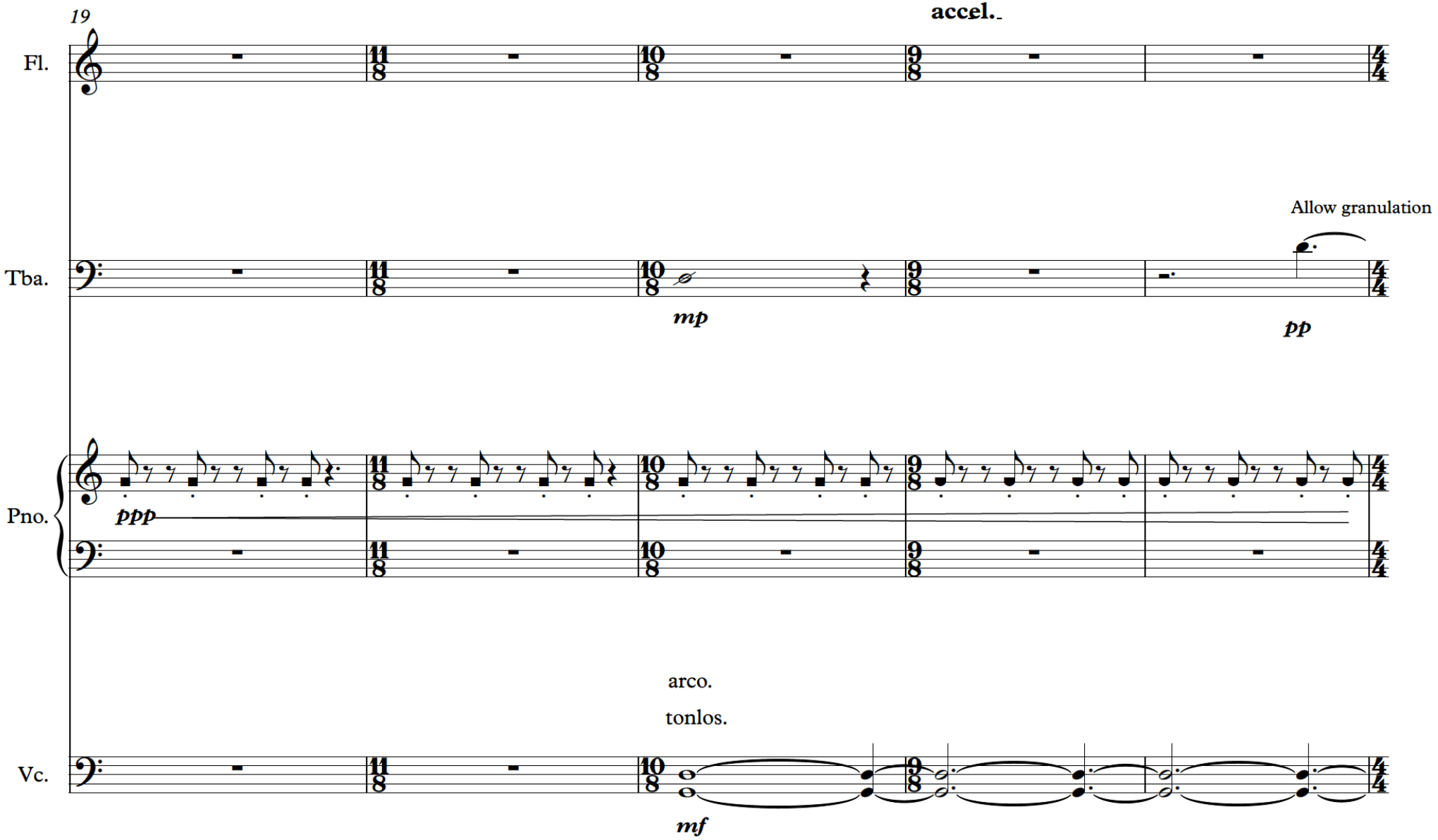
pizz.

Twist the tuning peg from the slack detuned string position to allow resonance to enter fully.


♩ = 60
As if 'zoomed out'. Play distantly as if you are hiding something from the listener.
As if magnified. Play with strength, allow sounds to granulate, and bring focus and emphasis to granulation.
Flute
W.T.
mp
mf
mp
Tuba in F
pp
f
Piano
arco.
mf
mp
ff
Cello
pizz.
arco.
sul A.
mp
sul A.
mf
f

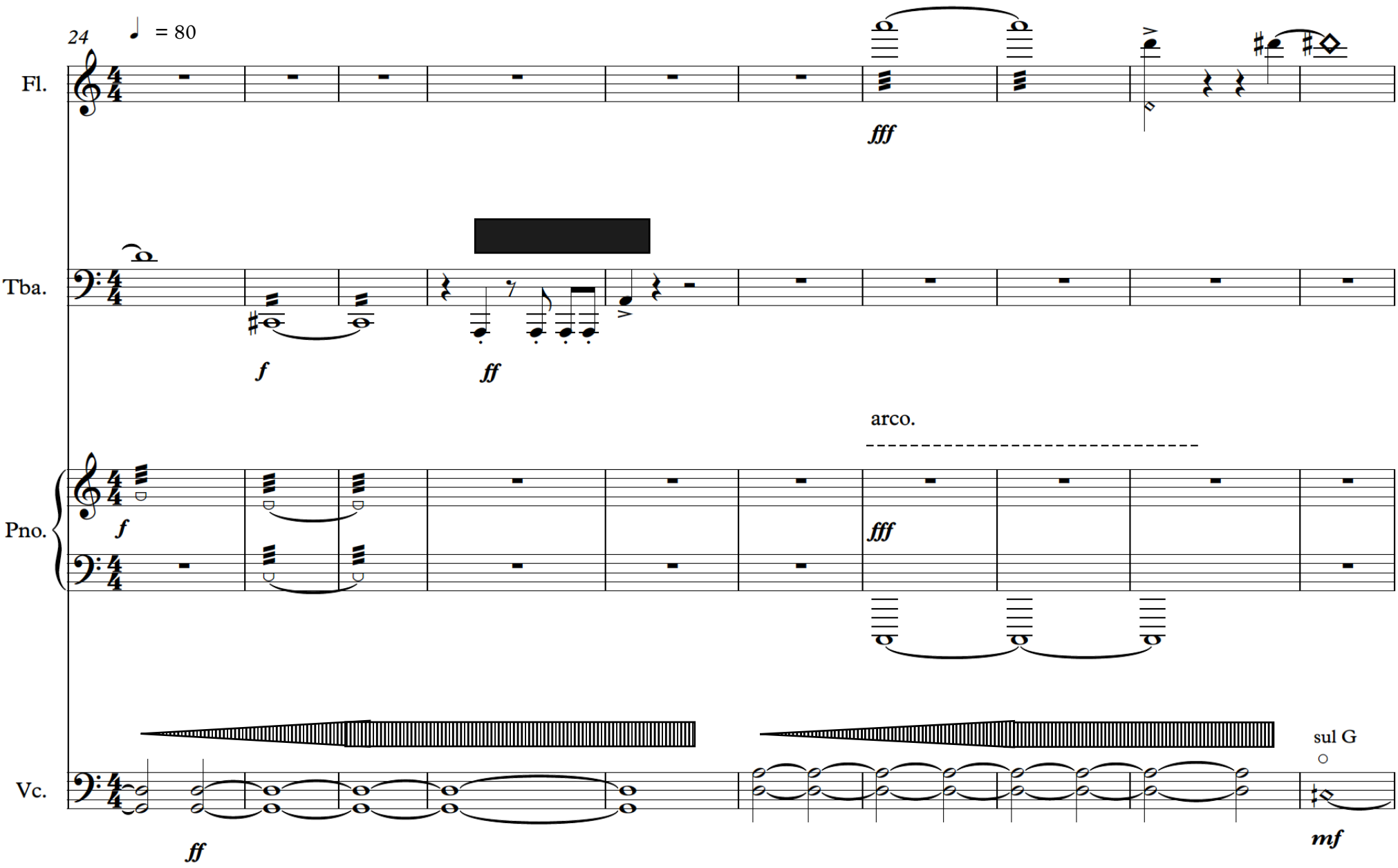

♪ = 220
'k'
flz.
6
Fl.
ff
tr
Tba.
fff
Allow granulation.
mf
pp
arco.
Pno.
p
mf
ff
Ped.
sul A.
Vc.
fff

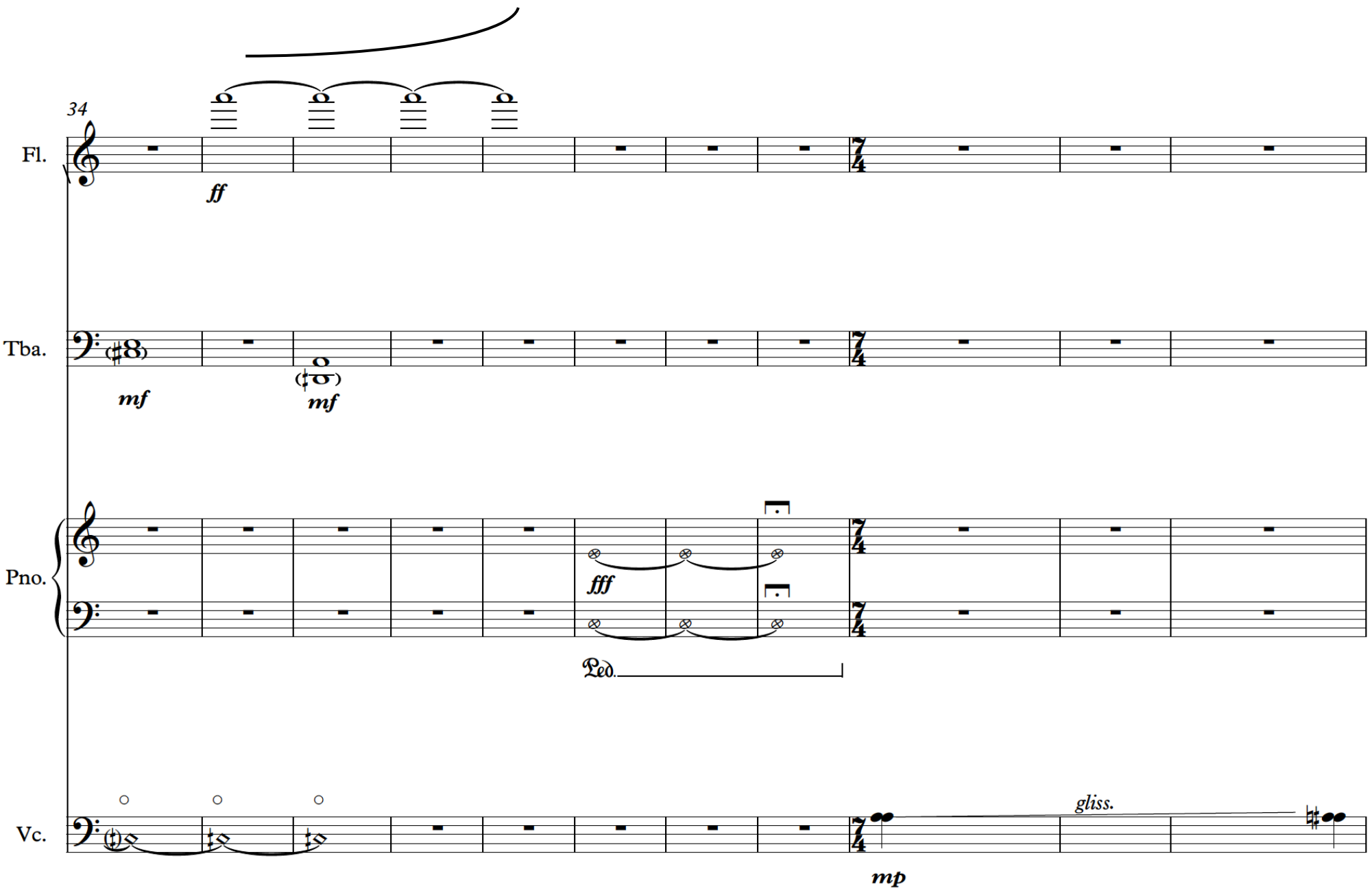
As if ‘zoomed out’.

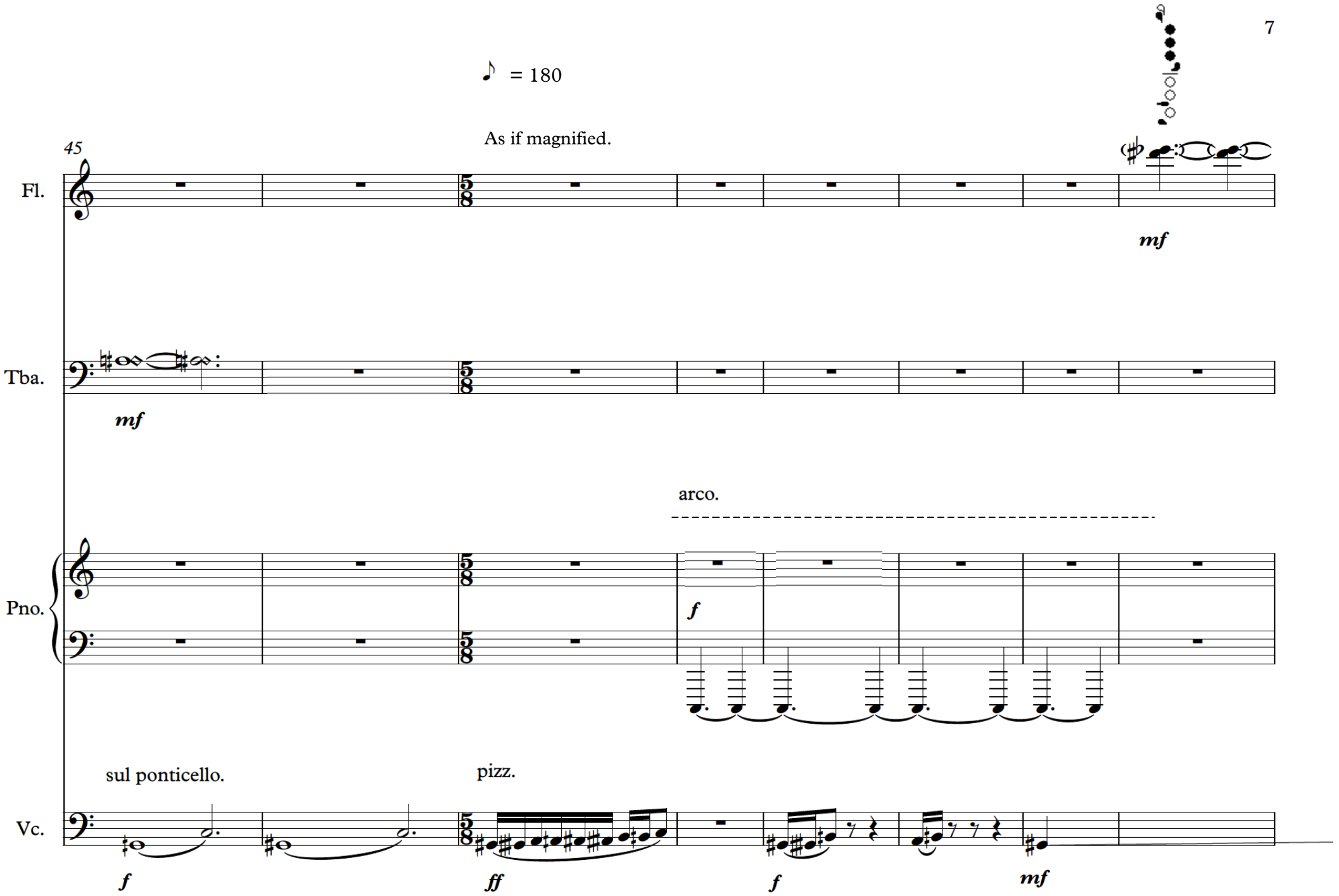

19
accel.
Fl.
Tba.
Allow granulation
mp
pp
Pno.
ppp
arco.
tonlos.
Vc.
mf

As if magnified.

Loosen control and allow any unstable sounds to take over your instrument.

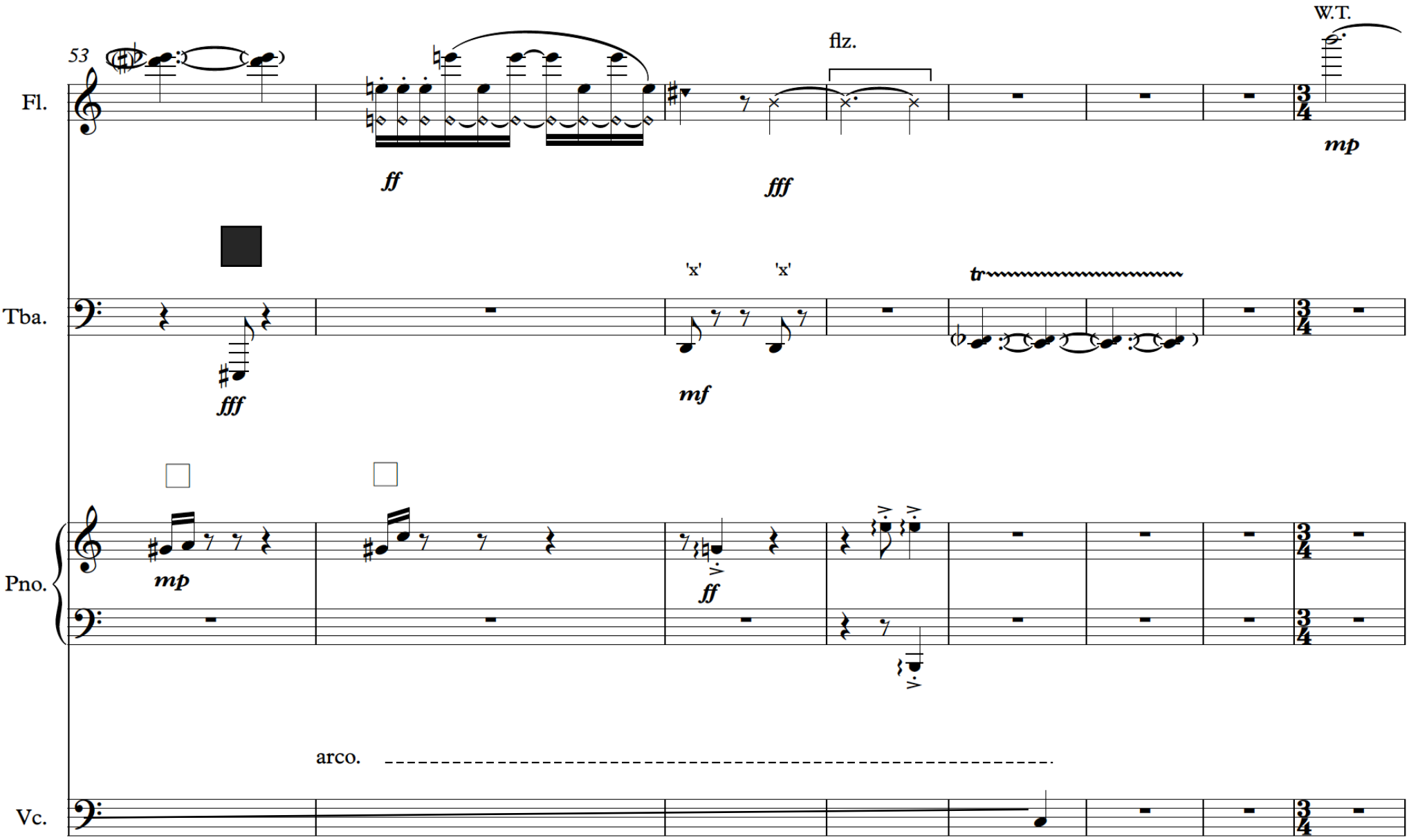


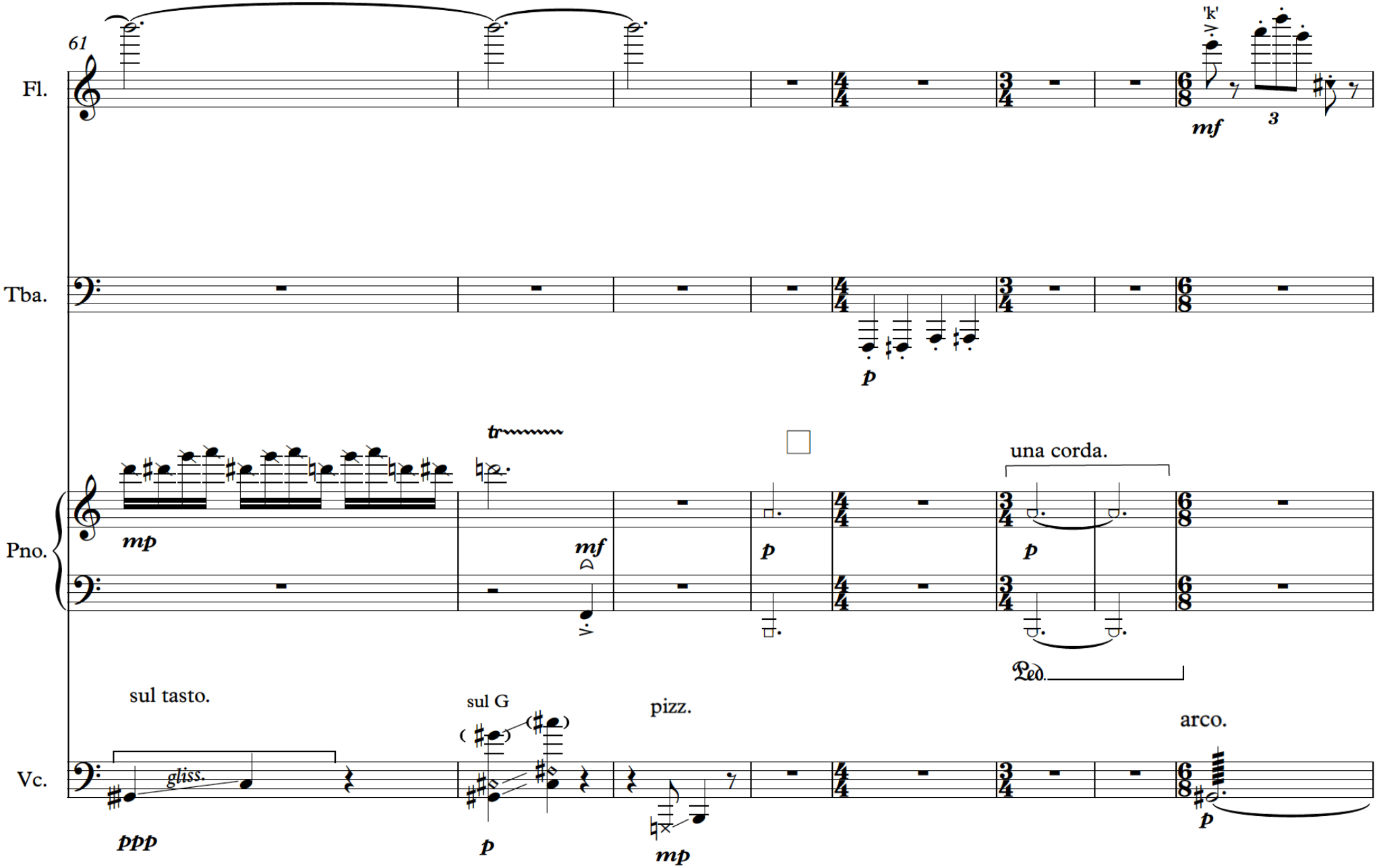

34
Fl.
ff
Tba.
mf
mf
Pno.
fff
Ped.
Vc.
gliss.
mp

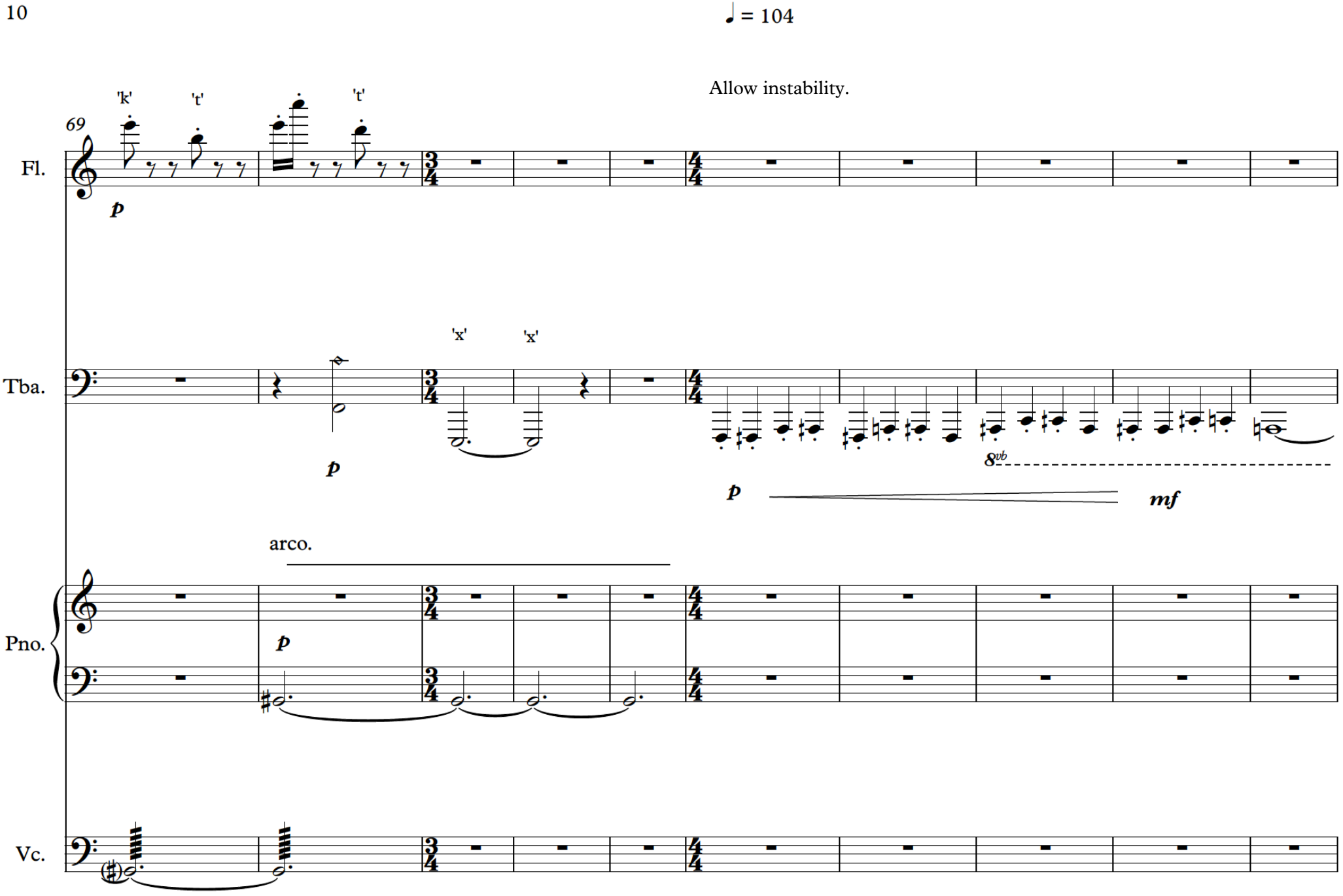

♪ = 180
As if magnified.
45
Fl.
mf
Tba.
mf
arco.
Pno.
f
sul ponticello.
pizz.
Vc.
f
ff
f
mf

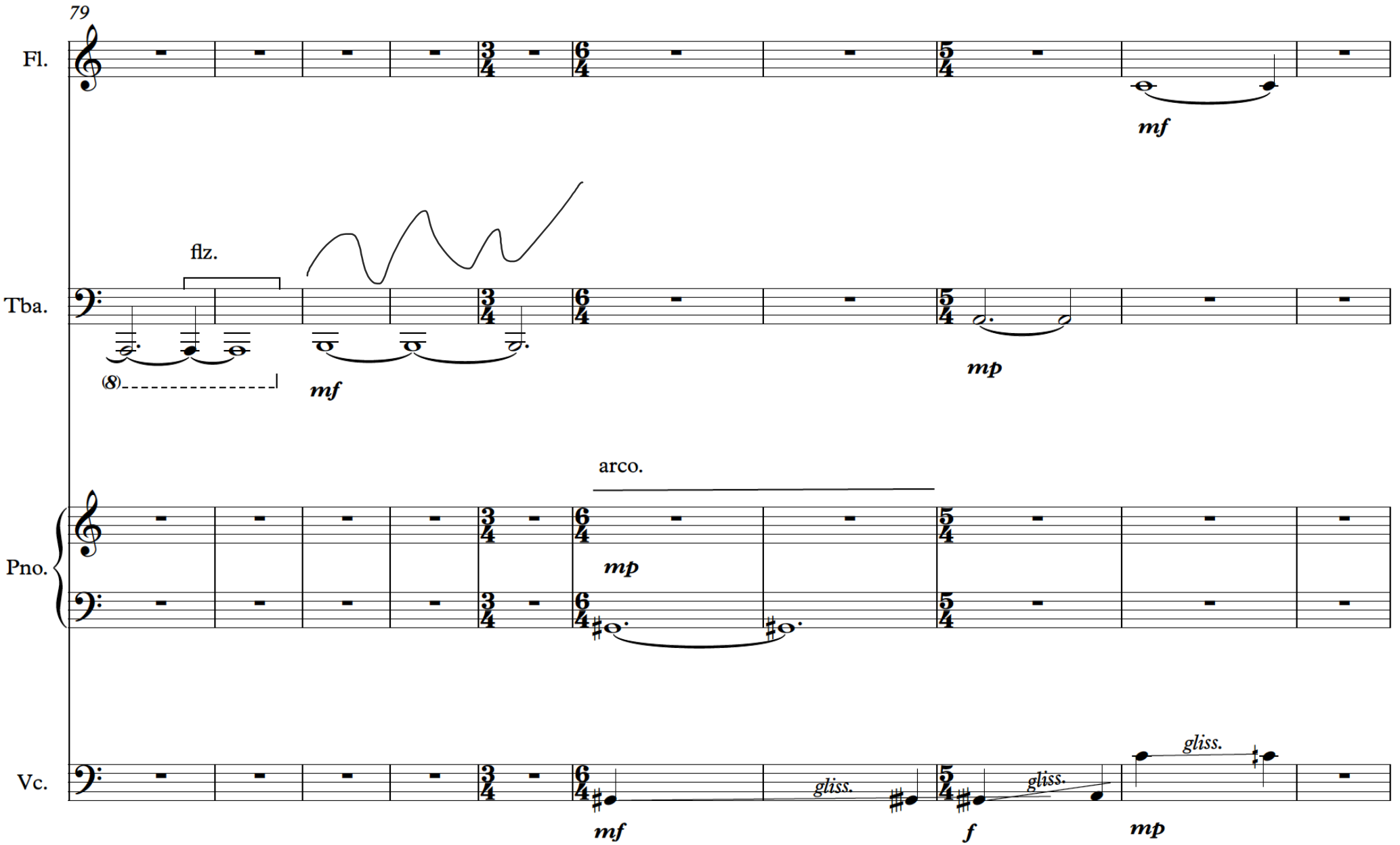
♩ = 110

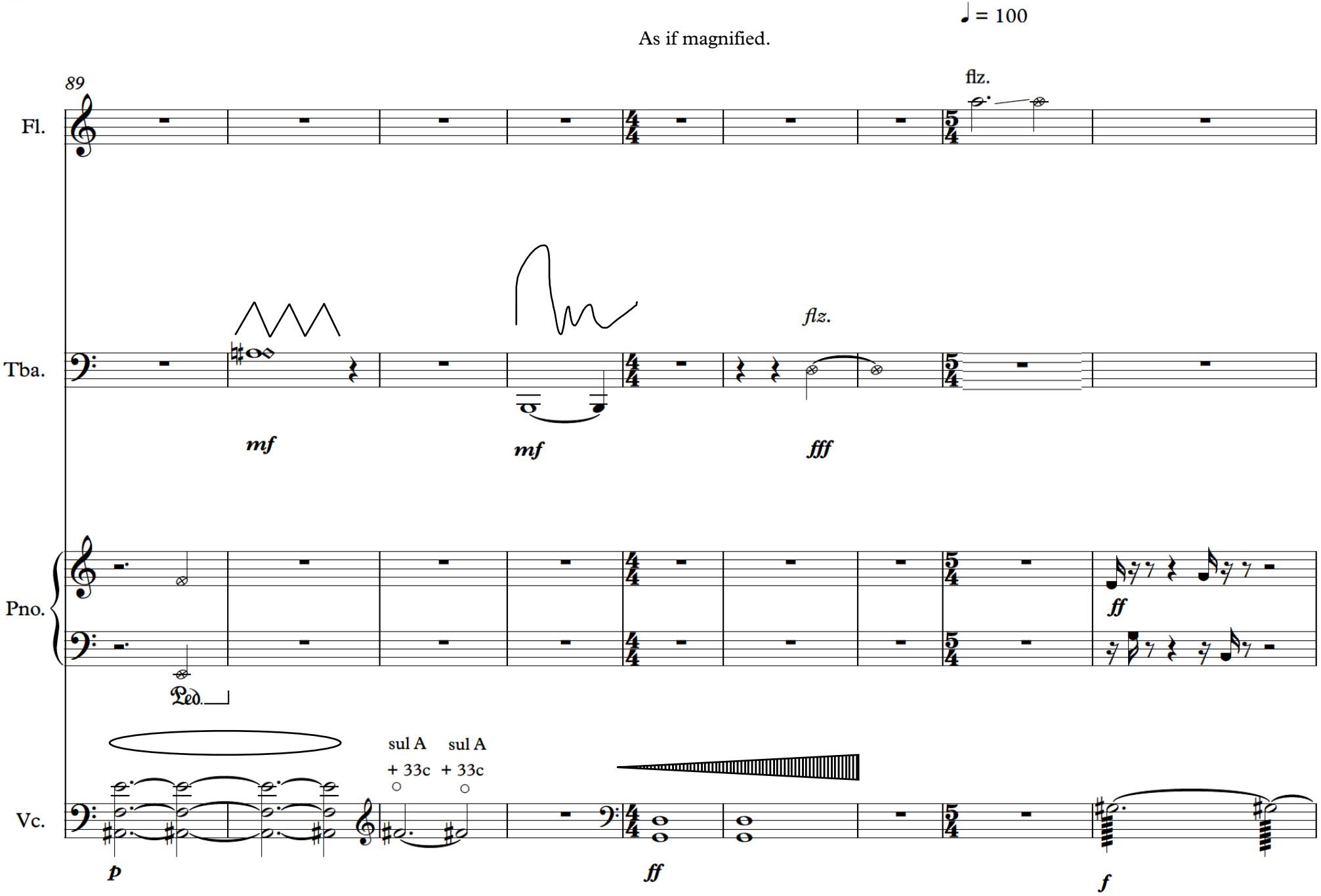
As if 'zoomed out'.




61
Fl.
'k'
mf
3
Tba.
p
Pno.
mp
tr
mf
p
una corda.
p
Ped.
Vc.
sul tasto.
gliss.
ppp
sul G
p
pizz.
mp
arco.
p


♩ = 104
Allow instability.
69
'k'
't'
't'
Fl.
p
'x'
'x'
Tba.
p
p
8vb
mf
arco.
Pno.
p
Vc.


79
Fl.
mf
flz.
Tba.
(8)
mf
mp
arco.
Pno.
mp
Vc.
mf
gliss.
f
gliss.
gliss.
mp


♩ = 100
As if magnified.
89
Fl.
flz.
Tba.
mf
mf
flz.
fff
Pno.
ff
Ped.
Vc.
sul A
+ 33c
sul A
+ 33c
p
ff
f

♩ = 120
'k'
98
Fl.
f
Tba.
8vb
pp
fff
Pno.
fff
Vc.
pp
fff