## Notation Key



The section and timing for that section. Performers should use "stopwatches" to perform this piece.

123

The score frequently divides into parts. Performers choose parts or join parts based on the state of lighting system.



Three line staff denotes low, middle, and high registers. Precise pitch within registers is left open.



Highest note possible. Reed bites are encouraged.



"Dead" unpitched air sound.

Slap tongue or tongue ram (up to the player's discretion. Feel free to mix it up).

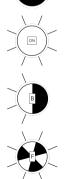


Multiphonic. All multiphonics are notated by fingerings, not by sounding pitches.



Sometimes a part divides into multiple staves. Performers can choose which of the staves to play but must continue to move left to right. Players may change staves at the beginning of a measure, but not in the middle of a measure.





Light is on.

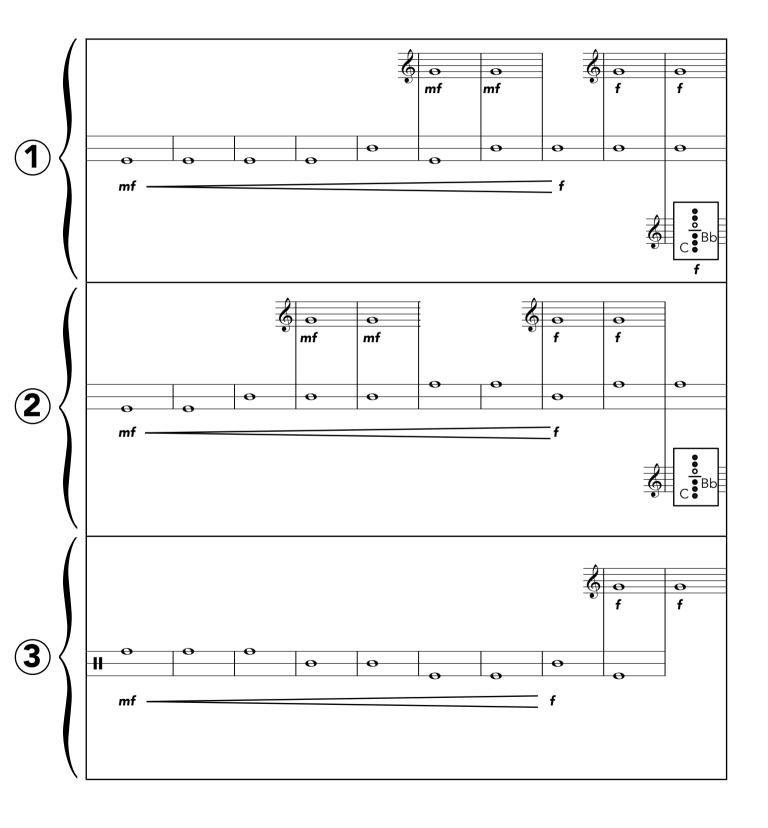
Light is blinking. "Blinking" means a regular alternation between on and off.

Light is flickering. "Flickering" means an irregular alternation between on and off. The period of "on" is usually much shorter for a flicker than for a blink.



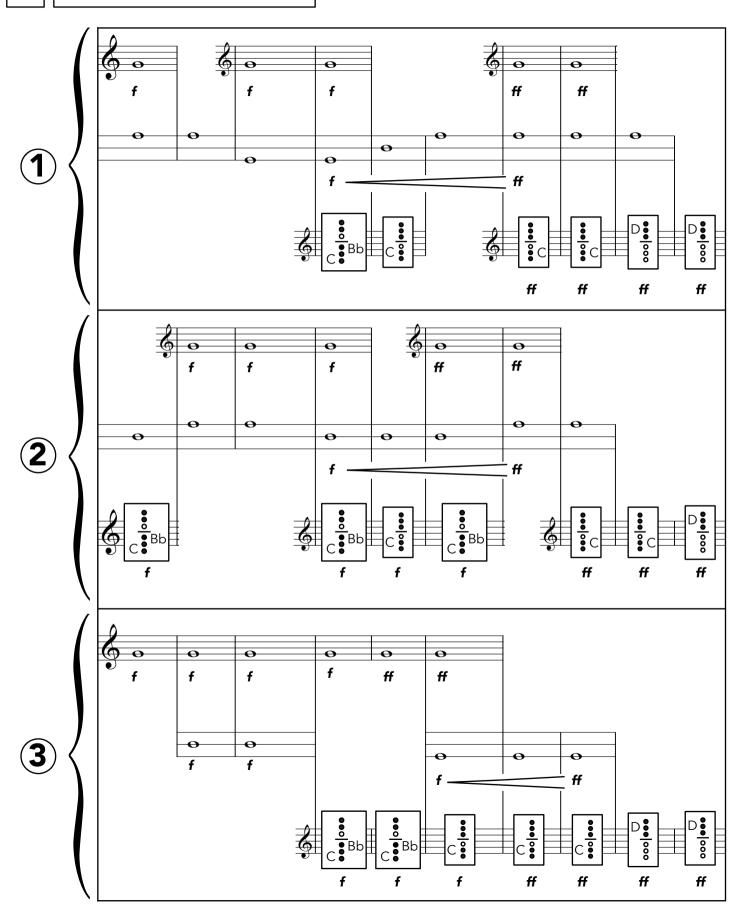
Choose a part (1, 2, or 3) and remain on that part for all of **A**. Move freely between staves within the part you have chosen. Proceed to next measure whenever your light turns on.





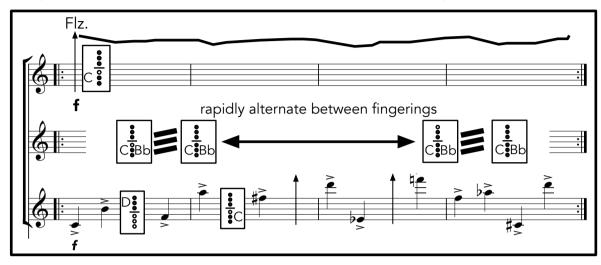
## 0:00-1:40 (cont.)

Δ

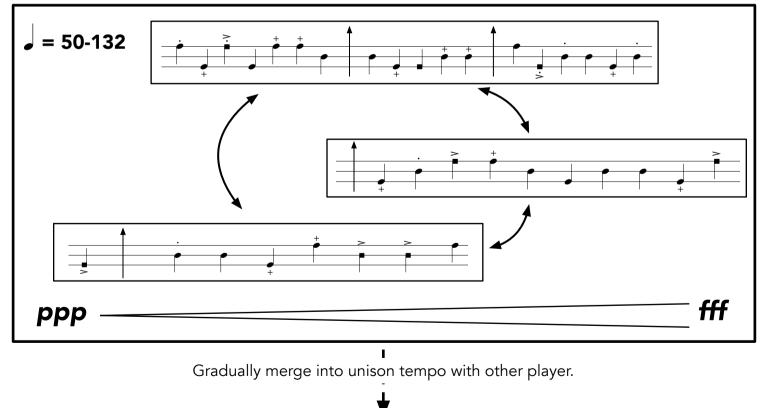


## 1:40-2:40

If your light starts blinking, you join ①. Choose **one line** in the set. Play aggressively. If the other player in ① is performing different material, convince them to join you. If you are performing the same material ensure your own leadership.



If your light starts flickering, you join ②. Start on any note in any phrase. Choose a tempo within the range. Move freely between phrases. Crescendo. Gradually merge into unison tempo with other player in ③.





B