

Saltarello

17th century

This piece contains:

Wind tones

Tongue stop / ram

Flutter tongue

Key clicks

PURPOSE:

- ✓ Having fun!
- ✓ Relaxing tongue and throat
- ✓ Activate abdomen
- ✓ Flexible and controlled embouchure
- ✓ Improving sound
- ✓ Co-ordination tongue and abdomen
- ✓ Co-operation, listening, ensemble playing

Suggestions:

1. First play the original version to get to know the melody.
2. You can play this piece with four players. See explanation below.
3. Play the flutter tongue softly.
4. Open your mouth a little bit while performing the wind sound with "Cha".
5. You can use one finger to play the key clicks or all the fingers of the fingering.
6. Practise very slowly!

How to perform:

On www.flutecolors.com you can find instructive videos on how to perform each technique

Variation I

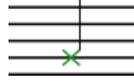
In this variation choose one technique, for example *flutter tongue*, *wind sound*, *key clicks*, *sing and play*, *pizzicato/slap tongue* or *tongue stops*. The notation in this variation doesn't refer to a technique but to a player.

One player can also play two parts.

Player 1: blue note with this note head



Player 2: green note with this note head



Player 3: red note with this note head



Player 4: black note with this note head



Variation II

In this variation the notation does matter. Each player chooses a technique. Player 1 plays *tongue stops*, player 2 plays *wind sound*, player 3 plays *flutter tongue* and player 4 plays *key clicks*.

Player 1: *tongue stops*



Cover the embouchure hole with your mouth and propel the tongue with a strong thrust of air into the embouchure hole.

Player 2: *wind sound*



Move your lower lip forward and say 'Cha'. Aim into the flute. Make sure there is no actual sound, only air.

Player 3: *flutter tongue*



Use 'frrr' while playing.

Player 4: *key clicks*



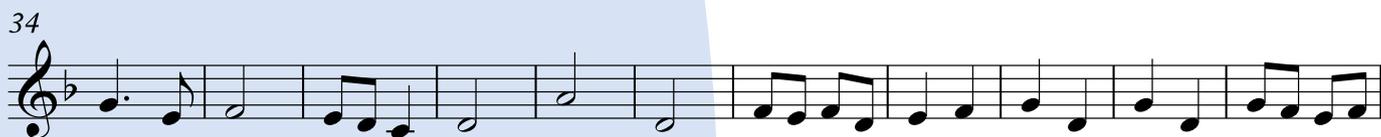
Cover the embouchure hole with your mouth and propel the tongue with a strong thrust of air into the embouchure hole.

Saltarello

The Flute Colors way!

17th century

Play the melody unisono without extended techniques to get to know the melody



Variation I - choose one technique for all players

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature, key of B-flat. Measures 1-11. Notes are marked with blue diamonds, red diamonds, and green crosses.

12

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature, key of B-flat. Measures 12-22. Notes are marked with blue diamonds, red diamonds, and green crosses.

23

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature, key of B-flat. Measures 23-33. Notes are marked with blue diamonds, red diamonds, and green crosses.

34

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature, key of B-flat. Measures 34-44. Notes are marked with blue diamonds, red diamonds, and green crosses.

45

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature, key of B-flat. Measures 45-54. Notes are marked with blue diamonds, red diamonds, and green crosses. A red slur is over measures 48-50.

55

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature, key of B-flat. Measures 55-65. Notes are marked with blue diamonds, red diamonds, and green crosses.

66

Musical staff 7: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature, key of B-flat. Measures 66-75. Notes are marked with blue diamonds, red diamonds, and green crosses.

76

Musical staff 8: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature, key of B-flat. Measures 76-84. Notes are marked with blue diamonds, red diamonds, and green crosses.

85

Musical staff 9: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature, key of B-flat. Measures 85-94. Notes are marked with blue diamonds, red diamonds, and green crosses.

Variation II - each player plays a different technique

The musical score consists of nine staves, each representing a different technique. The music is written in a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature signature. The notes are often beamed together in groups, and there are various rests and accidentals throughout. The lyrics "Cha" are placed above the notes, indicating the vocalization for each note. The staves are numbered 12, 23, 34, 45, 55, 66, 76, and 85, indicating the starting measure for each technique. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and dotted notes, along with rests and accidentals.