## Ian Mikyska Forest/Trees

for ensemble and playback

## **Performance Instructions**

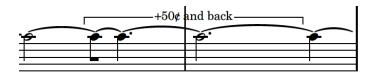
The ensemble should tune to 442 Hz.

Always play without vibrato.

**Microtonal notation**: all microtones are given as standard accidentals (natural, sharp, flat) with upwards arrows indicating an upward detuning (from the pitch in 12TET at A = 442 Hz) and downward arrows indicating a downward detuning. Such an accidental is always accompanied by an indication in cents, above the note, about how much higher or lower the pitch should be.

E.g.: 
$$\frac{+35\cancel{c}}{mp}$$
 – in treble clef, this note is 35 cents higher than F4.

**Tuning brackets**: these brackets indicate a time interval in which you are asked to tune up (or down) the indicated number of cents and then return to the original note:



**Glissandi**: all glissandi should be played legato, without rearticulating. The stems without noteheads are only there for rhythmic orientation – the resulting sound should be smooth, continuous glissandi. Glissandi begin immediately at the beginning of the first note from which the glissando line begins.

**A, B and C sounds** – for the opening section of the piece of the piece, all performers are asked to **find their own techniques** to produce sounds A, B and C when indicated in the score. The descriptions of each sound are given below:

- Sound A: very dry, short, rhythmically precise noise, very little or no pitch content, lower frequencies preferred
- Sound B: very high, brittle sound, as if frozen, you must be able to sustain the pitch and control dynamics somewhat
- Sound C: soft, noisy/hissy sound (no pitch), for which you must be able gradually introduce pitch/transition to a pitched (and controlled) sound
  - In sound C, the percentages refer to the amount of pitch: 0% is no pitch, only noise (the basic form of sound C), 15% is a little pitch, mostly noise, 50% is half pitch, half noise, 80% is mostly pitch, 100% is a standard tone (all pitch)

**PVC overtone flutes:** In addition to their instruments, all players also play a **PVC overtone flute** provided by the composer. The flutes have no fingerholes, and players are only asked to

play overtones and change the pitch by gradually covering the bottom hole of the flute with their finger(s). These changes of pitch (glissandi) are also continues and should be performed without rearticulating.

In this section, rhythmical models of glissandi are given. Take breaks for breathing wherever necessary

The numbers of the flutes assigned to each player are given below:

Flute: 6 Clarinet: 2 Trumpet: 5 Trombone: 4 Violin: 1 Viola: 3 Cello: 7 Double bass: 8

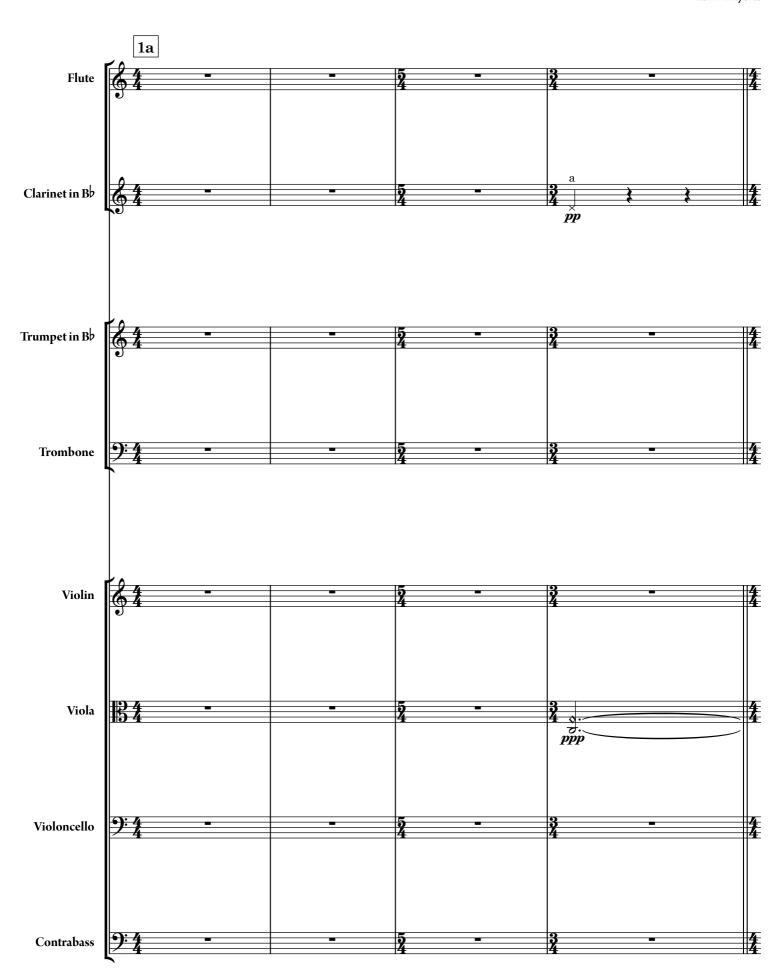
The composition was commissioned by Berg Orchestra as part of the 'Renewable Music. V4 Composers for Sustainability' project co-funded by the European Union under the Creative Europe programme 2021–2027.

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.











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