

What Trees May Speak

Jonathan Sokol

Instrumentation

2 Flutes (2nd doubles Piccolo)

2 Oboes

2 B \flat Clarinets

B \flat Bass Clarinet

2 Bassoons

4 F Horns – Mute needed

2 C Trumpets – Harmon Mute needed

2 Trombones – Straight Mute needed

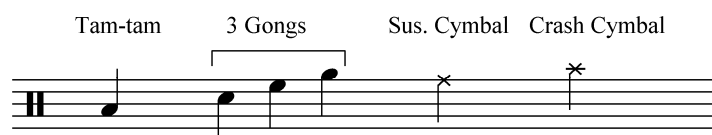
Bass Trombone – Straight Mute needed

Tuba

Timpani

1 Percussion:

Crotales (1-octave, C4 – C5), Tam-tam, 3 Gongs (H, M, L), Suspended Cymbal, Crash Cymbal



Harp

Strings

Pre-recorded Electronics in 3 Tracks (birdsong)

Performance Notes

Duration: 8 minutes 30 seconds

Transposed Score

Figures and patterns within boxes:

- Are meant to be played through the duration of the thick bar following the figure.
- Are meant to be played as fast as possible.
- Are **not** intended to be performed as a section (strings only).
- Are not affected by tempo fluctuations that apply to the overall meter (accelerandos, ritards, fermatas, etc.).

Regarding the gongs: preferable tuning from low to high is F, B \flat , D. If these tunings are unavailable, any combination of low, medium, and high will work. If gongs are unavailable entirely, replace with up to three suspended cymbals.

Program Note

Birdlife population rapidly decreases every year, not only in migratory species but in common, endemic species. According to American Bird Conservancy President George Fenwick, "...some studies suggest that perhaps as many as half of all migrating birds do not make it back home, succumbing to various threats along the way." Additionally, average population of the common birds has declined 68% since 1967, due to factors such as habitat loss from urban development, deforestation, land conversion, and climate change.

What Trees May Speak embraces certain characteristics and behaviors of birdlife—especially the early morning songs of their daily *Dawn Chorus*, and the extraordinary feats of Spring and Fall Migrations—ultimately emphasizing a certain grandeur and broadness that joins both human and bird in a sort of spiritual connection. The central section of the piece, labeled *Guam*, is a representation of that island's lack of native birdlife, all wiped out due to predatory alien invasion. Musically, this section is exceptionally quiet, sparse, and viscerally empty, a microcosm of the very real possibility of global bird silence, if conservation efforts were to slacken.

What Trees May Speak is written in memory of my former mentor, Lee Hyla, whose unequivocal support and encouragement influenced so many of his students.

What Trees May Speak

I. Dawn Chorus

$\text{♩} = 72$

In Memoriam, Lee Hyla

The score is divided into two main sections. The upper section covers measures 1 through 8, featuring a full orchestra. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute 1, Flute 2/Piccolo, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, B♭ Bass Clarinet, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, F Horn 1, F Horn 2, F Horn 3, F Horn 4, C Trumpet 1, C Trumpet 2, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Bass Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion, and Harp. The lower section, starting at measure 9, is for the Birds (Electronic CD) and includes staves for Violin 1 div., Violin 2 div., Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (pp, mf, f), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions like 'Harmon Mute stem out' and 'Crotales bowed, lv.'. The Birds section features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes and rests.

N.B. all tremolos in Dawn Chorus *punta d'arco*

What Trees May Speak

A

Fl. 1

Fl. 2/
Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

F Hn. 4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.
(Crotales)

Hp.

Birds

A

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

What Trees May Speak

B

Fl. 1 *f* > *pp* *pp* < *f* > *pp* *p* < *mf* > *p*

Fl. 2/Picc. *f* > *pp* *pp* < *f* > *pp* *p* < *mf* >

Ob. 1 solo *p* *mf espr.* 3

B♭ Cl. 1 *pp* *pp* *mf* *pp*

B♭ Cl. 2 *pp* *pp* *mf* *pp*

B♭ B. Cl. *pp* *pp* *mf* *pp*

Bsn. 1 *pp* *pp* *mf* *pp*

Bsn. 2 *pp* *pp* *mf* *pp*

F Hn. 1 *pp* *pp* *mf* *pp*

F Hn. 2 *pp* *pp* *mf* *pp*

F Hn. 3 *pp* *pp* *mf* *pp*

F Hn. 4 *pp* *pp* *mf* *pp*

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2 *p* *mf*

B. Tbn. *p* *mf*

Tba. *p* *mf*

Timp.

Perc. *mf* *mf* *f* > *mf*

Hp. *f*

Birds

B

Vln. 1 *mf* > *pp* *gliss.* *mf* > *pp* *sub.* *gliss.* *mf* > *pp* *sub.* *gliss.* *mf* > *pp* *sub.* *gliss.* *mf* > *pp* *sub.*

Vln. 2 *mf* > *pp* *gliss.* *mf* > *pp* *sub.* *gliss.* *mf* > *pp* *sub.* *gliss.* *mf* > *pp* *sub.* *gliss.* *mf* > *pp* *sub.*

Vla. *mf* > *pp* *mf* > *pp* *mf* > *pp*

Vc. *pp* *arco, non-div.* *p* *mf*

Db. *p* *arco* *p* *mf*

Fl. 1

Fl. 2/
Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

F Hn. 4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Hp.

TRACK 1: YEAR-ROUND BIRDS

Birds

C A Tempo, ♩ = 72

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

What Trees May Speak

poco rit. A Tempo, ♩ = 72

Musical score for woodwinds, brass, and strings. The score includes parts for Flute 1 and 2/Piccolo, Oboe 1 and 2, Bass Clarinet 1 and 2, Bassoon 1 and 2, French Horn 1, 2, 3, and 4, Trumpet 1 and 2, Trombone 1, 2, and Bass Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion (Crotales), and Harp. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line with various dynamics (pp, p, mf) and articulations (trills, glissandos). The brass instruments provide harmonic support with sustained notes. The harp plays a chordal accompaniment.

Musical score for strings (Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass). The strings play a melodic line with various dynamics (mf, p) and articulations (trills, glissandos, arco). The Violoncello and Double Bass parts include triplet patterns. The score is marked with "poco rit." and "A Tempo, ♩ = 72".

poco rit. A Tempo, ♩ = 72

Musical score for woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The score includes parts for Flute 1 and 2/Piccolo, Oboe 1 and 2, Bass Clarinet 1 and 2, Bassoon 1 and 2, French Horn 1, 2, 3, and 4, Trumpet 1 and 2, Trombone 1, 2, and Bass Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, and Percussion. The woodwinds and brass sections feature complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *f*, *pp*, *p*, *mf*, and *f*. The French Horn 4 part includes an "open" marking. The Trombone parts include "St. Mute" and "gliss." markings. The Tuba part includes a "gliss." marking. The Percussion part includes a "gliss." marking. The score is divided into measures 46 through 51.

Musical score for strings, including Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Db.). The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, *f*, *mf sub.*, and *p sub.*. The Violin and Viola parts feature trills and glissandos. The Violoncello and Double Bass parts feature a steady rhythmic pattern. The score is divided into measures 46 through 51.

What Trees May Speak

molto rall.

Musical score for woodwinds and percussion. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2/Piccolo, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Bass Clarinet 1, Bass Clarinet 2, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, French Horn 1, French Horn 2, French Horn 3, French Horn 4, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Baritone Trombone, Tuba, and Timpani. Percussion includes Crotales and a bowed instrument. The score features dynamic markings such as *f*, *mf*, *mf sub.*, *f*, *p*, and *pp*, along with articulation marks like accents and trills. The tempo is marked *molto rall.*

molto rall.

Musical score for strings. The score includes parts for Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Db.). The score features dynamic markings such as *f*, *mf*, *mf sub.*, *f*, *p*, and *p sub.*, along with articulation marks like accents and trills. The tempo is marked *molto rall.*

D ♩ = 60, Broad, Expansive, and Delicate

Fl. 1 *f espr.*

Fl. 2/
Picc. *f*

Ob. 1 *f espr.*

Ob. 2 *f*

B♭ Cl. 1 *f espr.*

B♭ Cl. 2 *f*

B♭ B. Cl. *mf* *p*

Bsn. 1 *mf* *p*

Bsn. 2 *mf* *p*

F Hn. 1 *mf*

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3 *mf*

F Hn. 4 *ff*

C Tpt. 1 *open* *mf*

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1 *ff* *mf* beneath winds and strings

Tbn. 2 *ff* *mf* beneath winds and strings *f* *mf sub.*

B. Tbn. *ff* *mf* beneath winds and strings *f* *mf sub.*

Tba. *ff* *mf* beneath winds and strings *f* *mf sub.*

Timp. *mf* *p*

Perc. *w/mallets* *f* *6* *l.v.*

Hp. *slow* *l.v.*

Birds

D ♩ = 60, Broad, Expansive, and Delicate

Vln. 1 *f* *molto espr.* *3* *div.* *unis.*

Vln. 2 *3* *div.* *unis.*

Vla. *3* *div.* *unis.*

Vc. *mf* *f* *mf sub.* *f* *mf sub.*

Db. *mf* *f* *mf sub.* *f* *mf sub.*

What Trees May Speak

Fl. 1
Fl. 2/
Picc.
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
Bb B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2
F Hn. 3
F Hn. 4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
B. Tbn.
Tba.
Timp.
Perc. (Crotales)
Hp.
Birds
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla.
Vc.
Db.

3 6 p mf 3 3 f
3 6 p f p mf
3 6 p mf 3 3 f
f 3 p f mf espr. f
mf f mf sub. f p mf f
mf f p mf espr. f
f p f 3 p f 3
open p f mf espr. f
mf f p mf espr. f
mf f p f
mf C - D mf
mf Lv. to Crash Cymbals
ff (ossia: octave below) f
ff div. unis. f
ff div. unis. f
ff f
f mf sub. f ff molto espr. f
f mf sub. f mf

molto rall.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section includes woodwinds (Flutes 1 & 2/Picc., Oboes 1 & 2, Clarinets in Bb 1 & 2, Bass Clarinet, Bassoons 1 & 2), brass (French Horns 1-4, Trumpets 1 & 2, Trombones 1 & 2, Baritone, Tuba), and percussion (Timpani, Percussion). The bottom section includes Harp, Birds (represented by a wavy line), and strings (Violins 1 & 2, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass). The score is divided into measures 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4. Dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff). The tempo marking 'molto rall.' is present at the beginning and end of the section.

II. Spring Migration *What Trees May Speak*

E ♩ = 132 *subito*

Musical score for woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The score is in 4/4 time and includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2/Piccolo, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, Horns 1-4, Trumpets 1-2, Trombones 1-2, Baritone Trombone, and Tuba. The percussion part includes Crash Cymbals. The score features various dynamics such as *ff*, *mf*, *f*, *fp*, *p*, *mf*, and *ff*, along with articulation marks like accents and slurs. The woodwinds and brass parts include complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines, often with slurs and accents. The percussion part provides a steady accompaniment with cymbal crashes.

II. Spring Migration

E ♩ = 132 *subito*

Musical score for strings, including Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Db.). The score is in 4/4 time and features various dynamics such as *ff*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*, and *p*. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents, providing a steady foundation for the other instruments.

What Trees May Speak

This musical score is for the piece "What Trees May Speak". It is a multi-staff score for a symphony orchestra and woodwind section. The score is divided into five systems, each containing five measures. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flutes:** Fl. 1 and Fl. 2/Picc. Both play a melodic line starting in measure 4, marked *mf*.
- Oboes:** Ob. 1 and Ob. 2. Ob. 1 plays a melodic line starting in measure 3, marked *mf*. Ob. 2 plays a similar line starting in measure 2, marked *mf*.
- Clarinets:** B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2. B♭ Cl. 1 plays a melodic line starting in measure 1, marked *mf*. B♭ Cl. 2 plays a similar line starting in measure 1, marked *mf*.
- Bassoon:** B♭ B. Cl. plays a melodic line starting in measure 1, marked *mf*. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a melodic line starting in measure 2, marked *mf*.
- Horns:** F Hn. 1 plays a melodic line starting in measure 1, marked *mf* and *f*. F Hn. 2, 3, and 4 are silent.
- Trumpets:** C Tpt. 1 and 2 play a melodic line starting in measure 4, marked *fp* and *f*.
- Trombones:** Tbn. 1 plays a melodic line starting in measure 1, marked *mf* and *f*. Tbn. 2 and B. Tbn. are silent.
- Timpani:** Timp. plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *mf* and *f*.
- Percussion:** Perc. (to Crash Cymbals) is silent.
- Harps:** Hp. is silent.
- Birds:** Birds play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *mf* and *f*.
- Strings:** Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Vc., and Db. are silent.

What Trees May Speak

This page of a musical score, titled "What Trees May Speak", contains the following parts and measures:

- Fl. 1**: Flute 1, measures 87-92.
- Fl. 2/ Picc.**: Flute 2/Piccolo, measures 87-92.
- Ob. 1**: Oboe 1, measures 87-92.
- Ob. 2**: Oboe 2, measures 87-92.
- B♭ Cl. 1**: Bass Clarinet 1, measures 87-92.
- B♭ Cl. 2**: Bass Clarinet 2, measures 87-92.
- B♭ B. Cl.**: Bass Bass Clarinet, measures 87-92.
- Bsn. 1**: Bassoon 1, measures 87-92.
- Bsn. 2**: Bassoon 2, measures 87-92.
- F Hn. 1**: First Flute Horn, measures 87-92.
- F Hn. 2**: Second Flute Horn, measures 87-92.
- F Hn. 3**: Third Flute Horn, measures 87-92.
- F Hn. 4**: Fourth Flute Horn, measures 87-92.
- C Tpt. 1**: First Trumpet, measures 87-92.
- C Tpt. 2**: Second Trumpet, measures 87-92.
- Tbn. 1**: First Trombone, measures 87-92.
- Tbn. 2**: Second Trombone, measures 87-92.
- B. Tbn.**: Bass Trombone, measures 87-92.
- Tba.**: Tuba, measures 87-92.
- Timp.**: Timpani, measures 87-92.
- Perc.**: Percussion, measures 87-92.
- Hp.**: Harp, measures 87-92.
- Birds**: Bird sounds, measures 87-92.
- Vln. 1**: Violin 1, measures 87-92.
- Vln. 2**: Violin 2, measures 87-92.
- Vla.**: Viola, measures 87-92.
- Vc.**: Violoncello, measures 87-92.
- Db.**: Double Bass, measures 87-92.

Measures 87-92 are fully notated with musical notation, including dynamics such as *mf*, *f*, *p*, *fp*, and *fz*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs. The woodwind and horn parts feature complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs.

What Trees May Speak

Fl. 1

Fl. 2/ Picc. *to Piccolo*

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

F Hn. 4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp. \oplus D - C

Perc. *Crash Cymbals* \oplus *to Suspended Cymbal*

Hp. D, C, B | E, F#, G#, A

Birds

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Db. *pizz.* \circ *arco*

What Trees May Speak

This musical score is for the piece "What Trees May Speak". It is a full orchestral score with the following parts:

- Fl. 1 (Flute 1)
- Fl. 2/Picc. (Flute 2/Piccolo)
- Ob. 1 (Oboe 1)
- Ob. 2 (Oboe 2)
- B♭ Cl. 1 (B-flat Clarinet 1)
- B♭ Cl. 2 (B-flat Clarinet 2)
- B♭ B. Cl. (B-flat Bass Clarinet)
- Bsn. 1 (Bassoon 1)
- Bsn. 2 (Bassoon 2)
- F Hn. 1 (First Flute Horn)
- F Hn. 2 (Second Flute Horn)
- F Hn. 3 (Third Flute Horn)
- F Hn. 4 (Fourth Flute Horn)
- C Tpt. 1 (First Trumpet)
- C Tpt. 2 (Second Trumpet)
- Tbn. 1 (First Trombone)
- Tbn. 2 (Second Trombone)
- B. Tbn. (Baritone Trombone)
- Tba. (Tuba)
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Perc. (Percussion)
- Hp. (Harp)
- Birds (Birds)
- Vln. 1 (Violin 1)
- Vln. 2 (Violin 2)
- Vla. (Viola)
- Vc. (Violoncello)
- Db. (Double Bass)

The score spans measures 98 to 102. Key performance markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *fp* (forzando piano), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *pizz.* (pizzicato), and *arco* (arco). The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines with various articulations and dynamics. The percussion section features timpani rolls and other rhythmic patterns. The harp and birds provide atmospheric accompaniment.

What Trees May Speak

This musical score is for the piece "What Trees May Speak". It is a full orchestral score with the following parts:

- Fl. 1
- Fl. 2/ Picc.
- Ob. 1
- Ob. 2
- B♭ Cl. 1
- B♭ Cl. 2
- B♭ B. Cl.
- Bsn. 1
- Bsn. 2
- F Hn. 1
- F Hn. 2
- F Hn. 3
- F Hn. 4
- C Tpt. 1
- C Tpt. 2
- Tbn. 1
- Tbn. 2
- B. Tbn.
- Tba.
- Timp.
- Perc. (to Suspended Cymbal)
- Hp.
- Birds
- Vln. 1
- Vln. 2
- Vla.
- Vc.
- Db.

The score spans measures 103 to 107. The woodwind and brass sections feature complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment, with the double bass (Db.) part including a pizzicato section. The percussion part includes a suspended cymbal. The Birds part is represented by a continuous tremolo line. The dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *pizz.* (pizzicato).

Fl. 1 *p*

Fl. 2/
Picc. *p* *mf espr.*

Ob. 1 *p*

Ob. 2 *p*

B \flat Cl. 1 *p*

B \flat Cl. 2 *p*

B \flat B. Cl. *p*

Bsn. 1 *p*

Bsn. 2 *p*

F Hn. 1 *f* *ff* *p*

F Hn. 2 *f* *p*

F Hn. 3 *f* *p* solo *f*

F Hn. 4 *ff* *p* *f* *p*

C Tpt. 1 *f* (*ossia: omit*) *f* *p* *f*

C Tpt. 2 *f* *f* *p* *f*

Tbn. 1 *f* *p* *f* *mf*

Tbn. 2 *f* *p* *f* *mf*

B. Tbn. *f* *p* *f* *mf*

Tba. *fp* *f* *p* *f* *mf*

Timp. *f* *pp* F - G

Perc. *pp* *f* to Tam-tam

Hp. *ff* *f* *lv.*

Vln. 1 *ff* *mf*

Vln. 2 *ff* *p* *sul pont., secco*

Vla. *ff* *p* *sul pont., secco*

Vc. *ff* *pp* *p* *sul pont., secco*

Db. *arco* *ff* *p* *f* *pp* *sul pont., secco*

What Trees May Speak

This musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes Fl. 1, Fl. 2/Picc., Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, B♭ B. Cl., Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The second system includes F Hn. 1, F Hn. 2, F Hn. 3, F Hn. 4, C Tpt. 1, C Tpt. 2, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn., and Tba. The third system includes Timp., Perc. (with a note '(to Tam-tam)'), and Hp. The fourth system includes Birds, Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Vc., and Db. Dynamics such as *p* and *mf* are indicated throughout the score.

What Trees May Speak

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section includes Flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2/Picc.), Oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2), Clarinets (Bb Cl. 1, Bb Cl. 2, Bb B. Cl.), Bassoons (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2), Horns (F Hn. 1-4), Trumpets (C Tpt. 1, C Tpt. 2), Trombones (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn.), Tuba (Tba.), Timpani (Timp.), and Percussion (Perc.). The middle section features Harp (Hp.) and a Birds part. The bottom section includes Violins (Vln. 1, Vln. 2), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Db.).

Key musical details include:

- Fl. 2/Picc.:** Starts with a *piu p* dynamic marking. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 122.
- Hp.:** Starts with an *mf* dynamic marking. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 122.
- Vln. 2, Vla., Vc., Db.:** All four instruments play a triplet of eighth notes in measure 122, marked *pp* and *n*. The Db. part is also marked *solo*.
- Birds:** A continuous, rhythmic pattern of short notes across the entire score.

(2 + 3)
rit.

G ♩ = 72

III. Big Woods

Fl. 1

Fl. 2/
Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

F Hn. 4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Hp.

Birds

(2 + 3)
rit.

G ♩ = 72

III. Big Woods

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2/
Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

F Hn. 4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Hp.

Birds

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

pp < *f* > *pp*

pp < *f* > *pp*

fl. tg.

p

mf > *pp*

3 Gongs L, M, H

p

Quietly and slowly randomize the order in which gongs are played. Provide an atmospheric ambience, like temple bells or a death knell.

mf *ppp delicate* *mf*

D, C♯, B♭ | E, F, G, A♭

TRACK 3: NEAR-THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND EXTINCT BIRDS

pp < *p* > *pp*

solo, sul pont. punta d'arco

solo, IV punta d'arco

gliss. *IV harm. gliss.* *mf*

131 132 133 134 135 136

What Trees May Speak

FL. 1

Fl. 2/
Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

F Hn. 4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Hp.

Birds

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

(beneath strings) *mf* *f*

non-vib. *p* *mf* *p* *to Flute*

mf *f*

mf *f*

mf *f*

E to G *gliss.*

(3 Gongs and Tam-tam) *Tam-tam* *mf*

ppp delicate *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *bisb. tr.* *mf* *G# to G* *pp* *mf*

p *pp static* *pp static* *pp static* *pp static* *tutti* *f* *ff* *tutti, ord.* *f* *ff* *tutti, ord.* *f* *ff*

(solo) *gliss.* *IV* *harm. gliss.* *gliss.* *pp* *mf* *pp* *p*

rit.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2/
Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

F Hn. 4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Hp.

Birds

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

mf *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *ppp*

mf *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *ppp*

mf *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *ppp*

mf *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *ppp*

pp *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *pp*

f *ff* *f* *ff* *mf* *pp* *p* (echo)

f *ff* *f* *ff* *mf* *pp* *p* (echo)

f *ff* *f* *ff* *mf* *pp*

If necessary, manually fade out track.

rit.

tutti
sul tasto

p (echo)

p (echo)

p (echo)

H IV. Guam

♩ = 60

Fl. 1

Fl. 2/
Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

F Hn. 4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. ϕ to Tam-tam (Gongs immediately following)

Hp. D, C, B \flat | E, F \sharp , G, A \sharp *ppp* Eb, F \sharp , G \sharp *ppp* E \sharp , F \sharp , G \sharp

H IV. Guam

♩ = 60

Vln. 1 *ppp* solo, pizz. *ppp*

Vln. 2 *ppp* solo, pizz. *ppp*

Vla. *ppp* solo, pizz. *ppp*

Vc. solo, pizz. *ppp* *ppp*

Db. solo, pizz. *ppp* *ppp*

rit.

The score is arranged in systems. The first system includes Fl. 1, Fl. 2/Picc., Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, B♭ B. Cl., Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The second system includes F Hn. 1, F Hn. 2, F Hn. 3, F Hn. 4, C Tpt. 1, C Tpt. 2, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn., and Tba. The third system includes Timp., Perc., and Hp. The fourth system includes Birds. The fifth system includes Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Vc., and Db. The Hp. part includes notes with circled 'φ' symbols and dynamic markings: *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, and *pp* delicately. The Perc. part includes a 'Tam-tam' box and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The Vln. 1 and Vla. parts start with *ppp*. The Vc. and Db. parts have *ppp* markings and end with *fp* markings and the instruction 'tutti, arco'. The Birds part has a *mf* marking. The strings (Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Vc., Db.) have a *rit.* marking.

What Trees May Speak

♩ = 80 subito

Fl. 1 *poco to no vib.*
ppp distant
p *pp*

Fl. 2/
Picc. *poco to no vib.*
ppp distant
p *pp*

Ob. 1 *pp* *mf*

Ob. 2 *pp* *mf*

B♭ Cl. 1 *ppp distant*
p *pp*

B♭ Cl. 2 *ppp distant*
p *pp*

B♭ B. Cl. *pp espr.* *p*

Bsn. 1 *p* *3*

Bsn. 2 *p* *3*

F Hn. 1 *pp*

F Hn. 2 *pp*

F Hn. 3 *pp*

F Hn. 4 *pp*

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn. *pp*

Tba. *pp*

Timp.

Perc. *3 Gongs*
p Again, randomize the order, but with more urgency now.

Hp. *lv.*
mf

Birds

♩ = 80 subito

Vln. 1

Vln. 2 *tutti, arco poco sul pont.*
pp *ord.* *p*

Vla. *tutti, arco, div. poco sul pont.*
pp *ord.* *p*

Vc. *3* *div.* *unis.* *3*
più p espr. *mf* *3*

Db. *mf* *p* *mf*

rit.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2/
Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

F Hn. 4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Hp.

Birds

rit.

tutti, arco
div.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

accel.

This musical score is for the piece "What Trees May Speak". It is a full orchestral score with the following parts:

- Woodwinds:** Flute 1 & 2/Piccolo, Oboe 1 & 2, Bassoon 1 & 2, Clarinet in Bb 1 & 2, Bass Clarinet, Saxophone in Bb 1 & 2, Cor Anglais, and Trumpet in C 1 & 2.
- Brass:** Trombone 1 & 2, Baritone Trombone, and Tuba.
- Strings:** Violin 1 & 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass.
- Percussion:** Timpani and Percussion (to Tam-tam).
- Other:** Harp and Birds.

The score spans measures 174 to 180. Key performance instructions include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *fp* (fortissimo piano). A tempo change to *accel.* (accelerando) is indicated at the end of measure 178. The score features various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

What Trees May Speak

(♩ = 168) **J** ♩ = 84

Fl. 1
Fl. 2/
Picc.
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
B♭ Cl. 1
B♭ Cl. 2
B♭ B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2
F Hn. 3
F Hn. 4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
B. Tbn.
Tba.
Timp.
Perc.
Hp.
Birds

Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla.
Vc.
Db.

What Trees May Speak

This musical score page contains the following parts and markings:

- Flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2/Picc.):** Dynamics *(mp)* and *(mf)*.
- Oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2):** Dynamics *(mp)* and *(mf)*.
- Bassoons (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2):** Dynamics *(mp)* and *(mf)*.
- Clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, B♭ B. Cl.):** Dynamics *(mp)* and *(mf)*.
- French Horns (F Hn. 1-4):** Features triplets with dynamics *f* and *f*.
- Cornets (C Tpt. 1, C Tpt. 2):** Features triplets with dynamics *f* and *f*.
- Trombones (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn., Tba.):** Dynamic markings *p* and *f*.
- Timpani (Timp.):** Dynamic markings *f* and *p*.
- Drum (Perc.):** Labeled "(Tam-tam)", dynamic *mf*, and *p*.
- Harpsichord (Hp.):** No notation.
- Birds:** No notation.
- Violins (Vln. 1, Vln. 2):** Dynamic marking *ff* and *ff*.
- Viola (Vla.):** Dynamic marking *ff*.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** Dynamic marking *ff*.
- Double Bass (Db.):** Dynamic markings *f* and *p*.

What Trees May Speak

This musical score is for the piece "What Trees May Speak". It is a full orchestral score with the following parts:

- Fl. 1
- Fl. 2/ Picc.
- Ob. 1
- Ob. 2
- B♭ Cl. 1
- B♭ Cl. 2
- B♭ B. Cl.
- Bsn. 1
- Bsn. 2
- F Hn. 1
- F Hn. 2
- F Hn. 3
- F Hn. 4
- C Tpt. 1
- C Tpt. 2
- Tbn. 1
- Tbn. 2
- B. Tbn.
- Tba.
- Timp.
- Perc.
- Hp.
- Birds
- Vln. 1
- Vln. 2
- Vla.
- Vc.
- Db.

The score spans measures 196 to 200. The woodwind and brass sections have rests in measures 196-197 and play a melodic line in measures 198-200. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment with triplets. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *sfz*. The percussion part features a steady pulse.

rit.

This musical score is for the piece "What Trees May Speak". It is arranged for a large orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Woodwinds:** Flute 1, Flute 2/Piccolo, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Bass Clarinet 1, Bass Clarinet 2, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, French Horn 1-4, Cor Anglais 1-2, Trumpet 1-2, Trombone 1-2, Baritone Trombone, and Tuba.
- Brass:** Trombone 1-2, Baritone Trombone, and Tuba.
- Strings:** Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass.
- Percussion:** Timpani, Tam-tam, and Birds.
- Keyboard:** Harp.

The score is written in 4/4 time and features a dynamic range from *p* (piano) to *ff* (fortissimo). It includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and accents. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present at the end of the piece. The page number 34 is centered at the bottom, with measure numbers 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, and 206 indicated along the bottom edge.