

Galactic Nature

By Victor López

INSTRUMENTATION

- 1 Conductor
- 10 Flute
- 2 Oboe
- 10 B♭ Clarinet
- 2 Bb Bass Clarinet
- 6 E♭ Alto Saxophone
- 4 Bb Tenor Saxophone
- 2 Eb Baritone Saxophone
- 8 B Trumpet
- 4 F Horn

- 6 Trombone/Baritone/Bassoon
- 2 Baritone Treble Clef (World Part Trombone in By Treble Clef)
- 4 Tuba
- 2 Mallet Percussion (Xylophone, Opt. Marimba)
- 3 Percussion 1 (Snare Drum/Triangle, Bass Drum)
- 2 Percussion 2 (Tambourine/Woodblocks [High & Low])
- 2 Optional Timpani (Tune: G, B)

WORLD PARTS

Available for download from www.alfred.com/worldparts

Alto Clarinet
Horn in E

Trombone/Baritone in Bb Bass Clef

Tuba in **►** Bass Clef

Tuba in E Treble Clef

Tuba in B_b Bass Clef

Tuba in B_b Treble Clef

PROGRAM NOTES

Inspired by the systems of stars and interstellar matter that make up the universe, Victor López's original composition, *Galactic Nature*, is certainly a captivating work. Hop on board this galactic tour and connect with people from across the globe for a fun musical adventure.



NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

This composition was written with young musicians in mind and strictly follows the guidelines of the Belwin Beginning Band Series.

Written in Concert G minor, this piece uses minor and modal harmonies along with a tempo change at m. 27 to create a shade of 'bright to dark' and then, on the D.S. al Coda, 'dark to bright.'

There is rhythmic ostinato from m. 5 to m. 16 and m. 17 to m. 21 that helps maintain the rhythmic intensity of the piece. Work on the interaction between the percussion, flute, low brass, and woodwinds, and then, at measure 9, the tenor sax and trumpet. This should be practiced separately before rehearsing with the entire ensemble.

Please note that based on the unique needs of the ensemble, you are encouraged to adjust the indicated dynamic levels in order to ensure appropriate balance with your instrumentation. This piece has several repetitive sections throughout and that should make the piece easier to teach and learn.

At measures 17–21, students who have the staccato quarter notes should play them short with space between the notes. Using the same syllable ("dit") while tonguing will help to produce a tight sound.

Pay attention to the forte piano (fp) at m. 4. Here's another opportunity to teach expression. Everyone should start and end all crescendos and decrescendos at the same dynamic level. Work on the rallentando at m. 25 and m. 26 to establish the new tempo, as well as the D.S. al Coda at m. 41 to the sign at m. 9, and the To Coda at m. 21 to m. 44, which is played faster. The key is to ensure smooth transitions.

At measure 27 the tempo is slower, and the notes should be played full length. Again, check the ensemble balance and make the proper adjustments. Note that in m. 27 through m. 35, the students playing the 'stagger breathe' indication in the tuba, bass clarinet, and baritone sax part should alternate breathing. This can be done ad libitum or indicated to ensure that not everyone will take a breath at the same time.

Please note that in the percussion 2 part, the woodblock is written for a two-pitch woodblock, however, in the absence of said instrument, the part may be play on one woodblock.

I know that that Galactic Nature will be well received by your audience and will be one of your students' favorites.

Galactic Nature





















