

Sahara Adventure

By Victor López (ASCAP)

INSTRUMENTATION

- 1 Conductor
- 10 Flute
- 2 Oboe
- 10 B♭ Clarinet
- 2 B_b Bass Clarinet
- 6 El Alto Saxophone
- 4 Bb Tenor Saxophone
- 2 E Baritone Saxophone
- 8 B_b Trumpet
- 4 F Horn
- 6 Trombone/Baritone/Bassoon

- 2 Baritone Treble Clef (World Part Trombone in B) Treble Clef)
- 4 Tuba
- 2 Mallet Percussion (Bells, Xylophone)
- 2 Optional Timpani/Tambourine (Tune: C, F)
- 3 Percussion 1

(Snare Drum/Hi-Hat Cymbals, Bass Drum or Optional Drumset)

1 Percussion 2 (Bongos)

WORLD PARTS

Available for download from www.alfred.com/worldparts

Horn in E

Trombone/Baritone in Bb Bass Clef

Tuba in Eb Bass Clef

Tuba in El Treble Clef

Tuba in Bb Bass Clef

Tuba in Bb Treble Clef

PROGRAM NOTES

Sahara Adventure was inspired by the composer's family trip to Morocco and visiting the Sahara Desert. Known as one of the hottest, largest, and driest deserts in the world, the Sahara Desert is almost as large as the continental United States and covers most of northern Africa. The temperature has been known to reached as high as 136° F (57.7° C) and during unreliable rainfall, the Sahara receives less than three inches (7.6 cm) of rain a year.

Riding with a camel caravan in the sandy desert, camping under a million stars, and enjoying the spectacular glimpses of the never ending sand dunes are a few of the many exciting activities experienced by the composer that led to the creation of *Sahara Adventure*.



NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

This piece is all about intensity, and both the dynamics and articulations should be consistently followed.

At measure number 9, keep the volume of the bass line (two-measure rhythmic motive) and percussion beneath the melody, which is being played by the clarinet. At 17, the melody is now introduced using a perfect-fourth harmonic structure. The quartal sonority may sound new to young players, so let those playing the melodic pattern assimilate the distinct harmony by rehearsing it several times without the rest of the ensemble.

The bass line is doubled by the bass clarinet and baritone saxophone throughout. Additionally, it is supported by the trombone, baritone, and bassoon from the beginning until measure 36; then again, starting at measure 46. Note that in measures 16 and 24, the notes on beat three and four are reversed.

The percussion parts are very repetitive and easy to learn and teach. However, all parts must fit together. Percussion 1 has been written for two players: one on snare and hi-hat, and the other one on bass drum. If needed, one player may play the part on drumset. The rim clicks for the snare drum may require additional instruction or the clicks may be played on the head initially. Note that starting at measures 36–46, the bassdrum line has a slight variation in the second measure of the two-measure motive. Percussion 2 is written for a set of bongos. For maximum effect, make certain that both heads are properly tuned. The small drum (high pitch) should be tuned to G above middle C so that it has a distinct and sharp tone, and the large drum (low pitch) should be pitched lower and tuned to middle C. Keep the percussion volume beneath the winds throughout unless otherwise indicated. The effectiveness of this composition will depend on the cohesiveness of the percussion parts. Practice each part separately at first. Then, start with the bass drum, add the tambourine, followed by the snare drum, and finally the bongos. The intent is to make them combine to sound like one player is playing all of the parts. There are two copies of the timpani/tambourine part if the change between instruments is too swift or there are more percussionists available so the part can be split.

Measures 27–35 are to be played calmly, building to measure 36, which is to be played with intensity but not loudly.

Note that in measures 46 and 52, the notes have a *marcato* accent, which should be performed both accented and separated or short. This accent may be new to some students.

Please reinforce the form, including the *D.S. al Coda*. At measure 47, the *dal segno* goes back to the "sign" at measure 9 and jumps to the *Coda* after measure 24. Note that the very first three measures of the introduction are exactly the same as the first three measures of the coda.

Sahara Adventure is both unique and exciting, and will certainly add to your music repertoire of favorite titles.

Dictor Liver

Enjoy your musical journey to the desert!

Sahara Adventure







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