

her pockets full of inertia

For flute solo, low flute choir and a.m. radios.
For Lamorna Nightingale and the NOW Flutes ensemble

[based on a poem of the same name by Claire Gaskin]

Each colour represents a different part. The yellow is for a sub contra or lower flute/s. Otherwise, flute types may mix in each of the different coloured groups. Do not use piccolo. The purple part is the solo flute.

Solo flute: speak words into flute when [in brackets]. A solid/opaque combination means multiphonic.

The opacity describes the volume of the note (there are three shades: *p*, *pp*, *ppp*).

Except for the radio parts - these are represented by a straight opaque dashed line which becomes solid when in flux. The volume here is described in the thickness of the line. The dotted lines means to keep the same, quite volume running 'in the background'. The wedges indicate increasing or decreasing volume.

The radio parts are for hand held a.m. radios with built in speakers. Tune to clean static (no audible speaking or music), and only manipulate the volume. If there is a 'click' when you turn it on or off, that's fine. One radio per group, operated by a flute player (except yellow, who has none). One radio per group.

There are essentially four playing techniques used in the piece:

Headjoint: play the headjoint using your finger inside and flat hand to control the pitch.

Whistle tone: don't sound a note, rather, whistle or otherwise facilitate a glissando.

Keyslaps: these are the dots - combine with embouchure 'tcha' 'tcho' 'tche', tongue clicks, tongue rams etc to make a variety of sounds. The different sizes of dots loosely reflects the level of accent. When many dots are grouped together, play a 'cloud'. When dots are sparse, play exactly as possible.

Lines/lip glissando: some lines are a simple note - to be played WITHOUT vibrato. Some lines head upward or downward, and this indicates a shift in pitch in that direction using lip gliss or finger slide on open holed flutes.

Sometimes, lines overlap, here you should split the group into parts, but don't worry if you all play the same lines by accident. Pitch choice is free, but proportions within your group (ie after you have chosen your starting pitch) are important. Where there are straight lines amongst dots, a group leader should be nominated to play this part.

The score is designed to be read in the Decibel ScorePlayer, where each player's part can be made visible, and the speed can be changed if required. Otherwise, the work can also be performed from a video file.

