



Coastal Storm

By Victor López (ASCAP)

INSTRUMENTATION

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Conductor | 6 Trombone/Baritone/Bassoon |
| 10 Flute | 2 Baritone Treble Clef
(World Part Trombone in B \flat Treble Clef) |
| 2 Oboe | 4 Tuba |
| 10 B \flat Clarinet | 2 Mallet Percussion
(Xylophone or Optional Bells) |
| 2 B \flat Bass Clarinet | 1 Optional Timpani |
| 6 E \flat Alto Saxophone | 3 Percussion 1
(Snare Drum/Triangle, Bass Drum) |
| 4 B \flat Tenor Saxophone | 2 Percussion 2
(Concert Toms [2], Suspended Cymbal) |
| 2 E \flat Baritone Saxophone | |
| 8 B \flat Trumpet | |
| 4 F Horn | |

WORLD PARTS

Available for download from
www.alfred.com/worldparts

- Horn in E \flat
- Trombone/Baritone in B \flat Bass Clef
- Tuba in E \flat Bass Clef
- Tuba in E \flat Treble Clef
- Tuba in B \flat Bass Clef
- Tuba in B \flat Treble Clef

This original composition is a high energy piece that captures the essence of a coastal storm. Feel the intensity throughout this fun and exciting work that is easy to learn and teach. Guaranteed to be a winner at the first beginning band concert.

PROGRAM NOTES

The composer's South Florida home was the inspiration for this composition. Storms are frequent during hurricane season beginning June 1st and extending through November 30th annually. During the past century, climate change has threatened coastal communities. As a result, coastal storms have caused significant erosion, transport, and deposition of sediments. Contributing factors include increased population and development of the pristine coastal areas.

NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

The introduction begins with a powerful statement, followed by a calm and expressive section, which is played over a concert C pedal note starting at measure 3.

Make certain that the melody is always heard, and don't allow the percussion instruments to overpower the ensemble. The ensemble balance is important in all crescendos and diminuendos. Work to start and stop at the marked dynamic levels, balancing each voice.

The ostinato motif in the mallet part is doubled in the clarinet starting at measures 23 and 45, and the flute part at measure 37. Although it is very repetitious, focus on building intensity. In measures 31 through 40, before the percussion feature at measure 41, and at measure 51 through the end, work on the shifting dynamic effects.

It is recommended that Percussion 1 place the triangle on a stand close to the snare drum for quick accessibility. For the best musical effect, Percussion 2 should tune the concert toms to a major third.

I hope that your beginning band students and audience will enjoy this dynamic and exciting concert piece.

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Coastal Storm

FULL SCORE
Duration - 1:40

By Victor López (ASCAP)

With intensity ♩ = 138 3

Flute
f *ff*

Oboe
f *ff*

B♭ Clarinet
f *ff*

B♭ Bass Clarinet
f *ff* *mp*

E♭ Alto Saxophone
f *ff*

B♭ Tenor Saxophone
f *ff*

E♭ Baritone Saxophone
f *ff* *mp*

With intensity ♩ = 138 3

B♭ Trumpet
f *ff*

F Horn
f *ff*

Trombone/Baritone/Bassoon
f *ff* *mp*

Tuba
f *ff* *mp*

Mallet Percussion
(Xylophone or Optional Bells)
f *ff*

Percussion 1
(Snare Drum/Triangle, Bass Drum)
Snare Drum
Bass Drum
f *ff* *p*

Percussion 2
(Concert Toms [2], Suspended Cymbal)
Concert Toms
f *ff*

Timpani
(Optional)
Tune: G, C
f *ff* *p*

1 2 3 4

Fl. *mp* *mf*

Ob. *mp* *mf*

Cl. *mp* *mf*

B. Cl. *mf*

A. Sax. *mf*

T. Sax. *mp* *mf*

Bar. Sax. *mf*

Tpt. *mp* *mf*

Hn. *mp* *mf*

Tbn./Bar./Bsn. *mf*

Tuba *mf*

Mlt. Perc.

Perc. 1 *mp*

Perc. 2

Timp. *mp*

mp *mf*

5 6 7 8

9

Fl. *mp* *mf*

Ob. *mp* *mf*

Cl. *mp* *mf*

B. Cl. *mp* *mf*

A. Sax. *mf*

T. Sax. *mp* *mf*

Bar. Sax. *mp* *mf*

9

Tpt. *mp* *mf*

Hn. *mp* *mf*

Tbn./Bar./Bsn. *mp* *mf*

Tuba *mp* *mf*

Mlt. Perc.

Perc. 1 *p* *mp*

Perc. 2

Timp. *p* *mp*

9 10 11 12

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Timp.

Fl. *mp* *mf* *mp*

Ob. *mp* *mf* *mp*

Cl. *mp* *mf* *mp*

B. Cl. *mf* *mp*

A. Sax. *mp* *mf* *mp*

T. Sax. *mp* *mf* *mp*

Bar. Sax. *mf* *mp*

Tpt. *mp* *mf* *mp*

Hn. *mp* *mf* *mp*

Tbn./Bar./Bsn. *mf* *mp*

Tuba *mf* *mp*

Mlt. Perc. *mf* *mp*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Timp.

37

Fl. *mf* *f*

Ob. *mf* *f*

Cl. *mf* *f*

B. Cl. *mf* *f*

A. Sax. *mf* *f*

T. Sax. *mf* *f*

Bar. Sax. *mf* *f*

37

Tpt. *mf* *f*

Hn. *mf* *f*

Tbn./Bar./Bsn. *mf* *f*

Tuba *mf* *f*

Mlt. Perc. *mf* *f*

Perc. 1 *mf* *f*

Perc. 2 *mf* *f*

Timp. *f*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Timp.

mf

mf

mf

mf

41 42 43 44

This musical score is for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It consists of 13 staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Baritone Saxophone (Bar. Sax.), Trumpet (Tpt.), Horn (Hn.), Trombone/Baritone (Tbn./Bar./Bsn.), Tuba, Milt. Perc. (Milt. Perc.), Perc. 1, Perc. 2, and Timpani (Timp.). The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is divided into four measures, numbered 45, 46, 47, and 48. A large red watermark reading 'Preview Only' is overlaid diagonally across the entire score. The percussion parts include dynamics markings such as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Fl. *fp* *fp* *f* *ff*

Ob. *fp* *fp* *f* *ff*

Cl. *fp* *fp* *f* *ff*

B. Cl. *fp* *fp* *f* *ff*

A. Sax. *f* *ff*

T. Sax. *f* *ff*

Bar. Sax. *f* *ff*

Tpt. *f* *ff*

Hn. *f* *ff*

Tbn./Bar./Bsn. *f* *ff*

Tuba *f* *ff*

Mlt. Perc. *f* *ff*

Perc. 1 *f* *ff*

Perc. 2 *f* *ff*

Timp. *f* *ff*