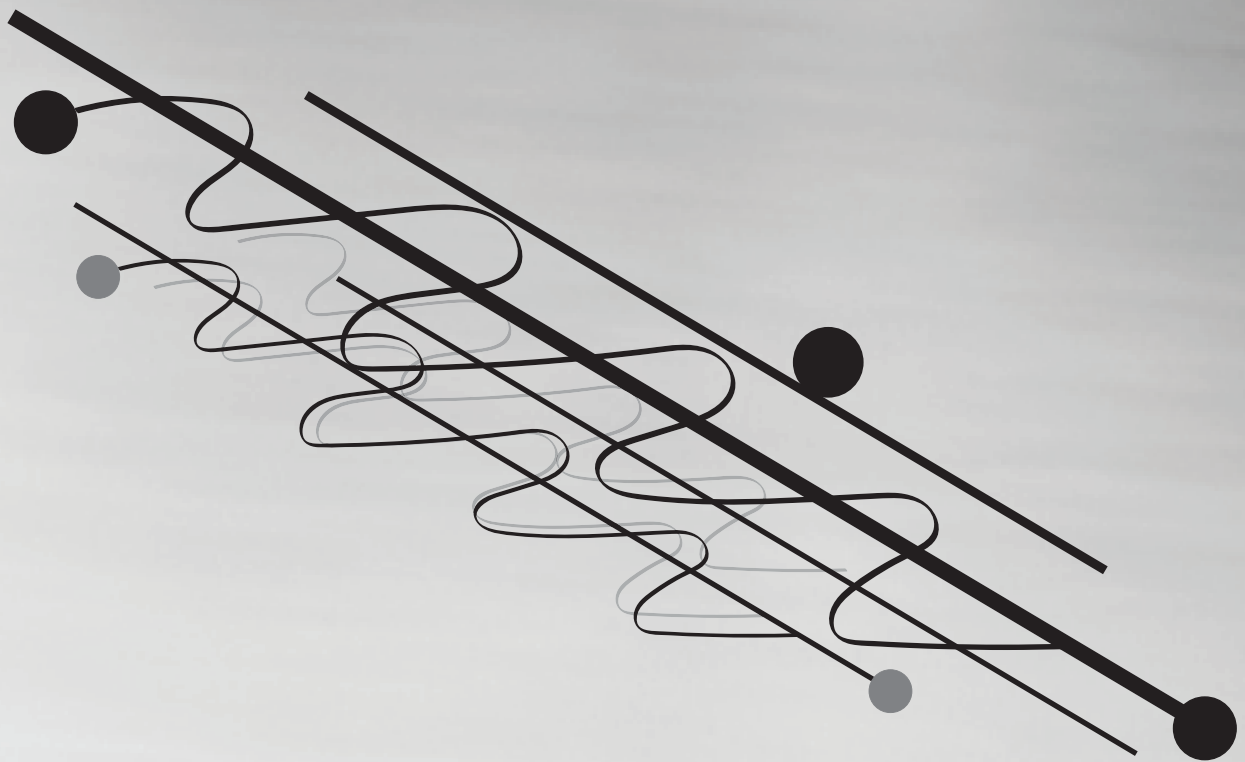


~ Weaving Waves ~

for saxophone quartet and a set of foot bells

Kalle Vainio

2026



Number Sequence

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233

♩ = 60

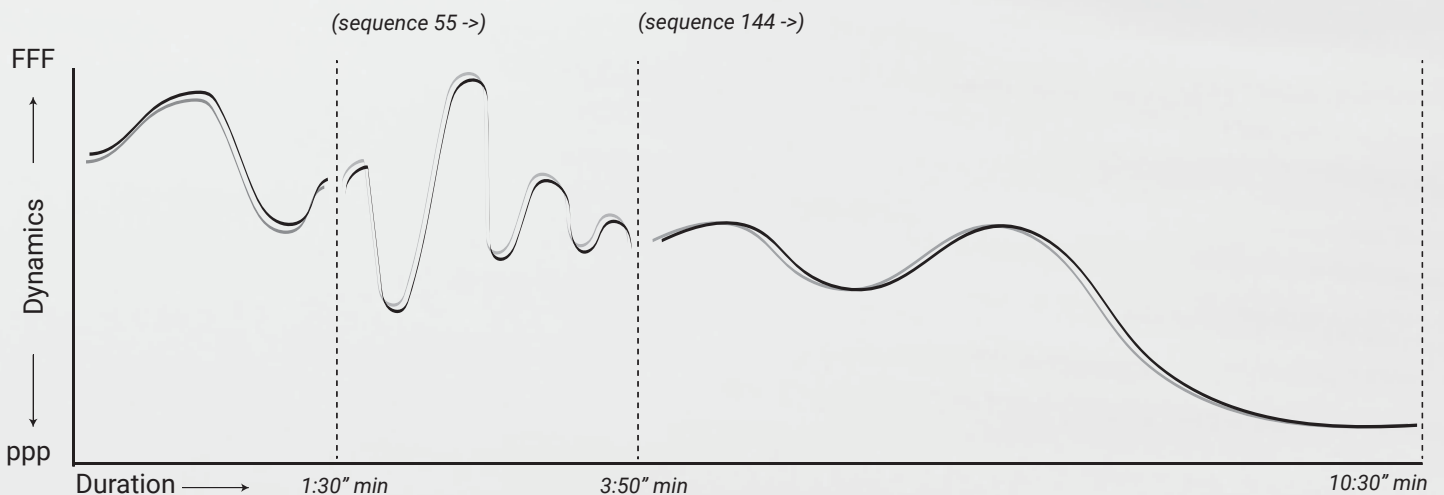
Soprano Sax

Alto Sax

Tenor Sax

Baritone Sax

Visual Guide to Dynamics



Performance Instructions

~ Structure and Pitch Alternation: ~

The composition is strictly governed by the Fibonacci sequence. Each instrument alternates between two designated pitches. The progression through the Fibonacci sequence dictates the exact number of consecutive repetitions for a pitch before changing to the other (e.g., 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8... up to 233). The frequency of pitch changes decreases as the piece progresses. The final section consists of a single pitch repeated 233 times.

~ Articulation and Execution Repetitions: ~

Each repeated pitch must be played as a separate, articulated note to create a continuous, driving rhythmic texture. Grace Notes: The notated grace note must be executed on every single articulated repetition throughout the sequence, not just at the point of pitch change.

~ Tempo and Entrances ~

Tempo = 60 BPM.

Staggered Entrances: The instruments enter sequentially.
Each entering instrument starts the sequence from the very beginning.

Soprano Saxophone begins.

Tenor Saxophone enters exactly 7 beats after the Soprano.

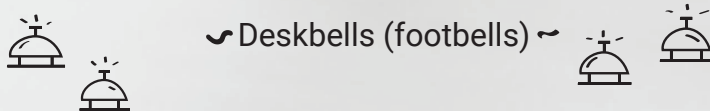
Alto Saxophone enters exactly 7 beats after the Tenor.

Baritone Saxophone enters exactly 7 beats after the Alto.

~ Dynamics ~

The macroscopic dynamic trajectory of the piece is a gradual decrescendo, ultimately resolving to ppp.

Musicians are to interpret and execute dynamic waves freely within this trajectory, guided by the visual curve provided in the graphic score. Each musician interpret dynamic changes individually by creating waves (small and large).



Each player operates a designated deskbell.

As the performers hands are occupied with their instruments, the bells must be struck using the foot.

Assigned pitches: Soprano (A5), Tenor (G5), Alto (F5), Baritone (E5).

All pitches can be one octave lower as well.

Execution: The bell is struck exactly on every 10th count within a specific Fibonacci repetition block.

The bell strike is strictly simultaneous with the saxophone articulation;
it does not add an extra beat to the measure.

The counter resets to zero immediately upon every pitch change.

Dynamic balance between the deskbells and the saxophones is flexible:
the bells may be louder than the saxophones, or vice versa.

Examples:

Sequence block of 13: Strike the bell on count 10.

Sequence block of 21: Strike the bell simultaneously with the saxophone on counts 10 and 20.

Counting Strategy: For larger Fibonacci numbers, musicians are advised to count in grouped blocks of 10. For example, a sequence of 89 should be conceptualized as eight blocks of 10, plus a remainder of 9. This results in exactly 8 bell strikes for that block.

Example of how composition is unpacked with traditional notation:

Each musician triggers bells in different time creating new musical layer to the piece.

Ending and Duration

Total duration is approximately 11 minutes.

During the end footbells can be more louder than saxophones.

The piece concludes when the Baritone Saxophone executes the final repetition of the sequence number 233 at a ppp dynamic.

