

# Burro

(Focus: Tone color changes/swing rhythm)

## Exciting New Sounds:

Like dynamics, changes in tone color can help make music more expressive. On the guitar you can change tone color by moving your right hand closer to the bridge (*ponticello*) or closer to the neck/fret board (*tasto*). When you see 'natural' written in the score move back to your normal right hand position.

## Practice Tips:

Wearing a long sleeve shirt makes it easier to move your right fore-arm along the top edge of the guitar while making a change in tone color. If it is too warm for long sleeves, cut off the toe end of an old sock and pull the sock over your right fore-arm.

Practice the top voice (notes with stems going up) and bottom voice (notes with stems going down) separately to better hear and feel how to shape the two melodies.

76 (ponticello on repeat) Brad Richter

mf 3 2 1 4 m mp

5 mf 4

9 natural (on repeat)

f decrescendo poco a poco

13 p 1

The musical score consists of four staves of guitar notation in 8/8 time. The first staff starts at measure 76 with a 'ponticello on repeat' instruction. It features a melody with stems going up and down, with dynamics ranging from *mf* to *mp*. The second staff continues the melody with a *mf* dynamic. The third staff is marked 'natural (on repeat)' and features a *f* dynamic with a 'decrescendo poco a poco' instruction. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and ends with a first ending bracket. The score includes various articulations such as accents and slurs.

## Amazing Animal Facts:

\*A burro's (donkey's) voice can carry up to three kilometers.

\*Burro's milk was once used as medicine.

\*Burros were first domesticated 4,500 years ago and were an important status symbol.