

# Elk

(Focus: free stroke arpeggios with p-i-m-i and p-m-a-m/emphasizing bass melody)

1  $\text{♩} = 116$  m a m  
i m i

8  $\bar{p}$  *mf*  $\bar{p}_2$   $\bar{p}_3$   $\bar{p}$

5  $\bar{p}_3$  *f* *decrescendo*  $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$

9 *ponticello*  $\bar{p}$  *p*  $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$

13  $\bar{p}_1$  *crescendo*  $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$

17  $\bar{p}$  *natural*  $\bar{p}_3$  *f*  $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$

21  $\bar{p}_3$   $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$

25  $\bar{p}$  *tasto* *p*  $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$

29  $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$   $\bar{p}$  *poco rit.*

33 *a tempo*  
8 *mf*

37

41 *crescendo* *f*

45 *rit.*

### ***Amazing Animal Facts:***

Elk antlers fall off in March and re-grow every year.

Thousands of years ago elk grew tusks like elephants. The tusks gradually shrunk to become the only two teeth in the front of the elk's top jaw.

Elk make cracking noises when they walk. The noises help them keep in contact with each other if they become separated.