

This image shows a page of a musical score for a large orchestra. The score is written in 2/4 time and features 15 staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed on the left are:

- Clarinete in Mi<sup>b</sup>
- 1<sup>o</sup> Clarinetto in Si<sup>b</sup>
- 2<sup>o</sup> Clarinetto in Si<sup>b</sup>
- Sax soprano
- Sax contralto
- Sax tenore
- Sax baritono
- Tronba in Si<sup>b</sup>
- Tromboni 1<sup>o</sup>/2<sup>o</sup>/3<sup>o</sup>
- Flicorno soprano 1<sup>o</sup>
- Flicorno soprano 2<sup>o</sup>
- Cori in mi<sup>b</sup> 1<sup>o</sup>/2<sup>o</sup>/3<sup>o</sup>
- Flicorno tenore
- Baritono 1<sup>o</sup>/2<sup>o</sup>
- Tuba
- Basso Tuba
- Tamburo
- Cassa e Piatti

The score includes various dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). There are also blue vertical lines and symbols (possibly indicating rehearsal marks or section changes) running down the page. The notation includes notes, rests, and articulation marks.

9

This page of musical notation, numbered 9, contains 18 staves of music. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and includes a variety of musical notations. The upper staves (1-10) are primarily in the treble clef, featuring melodic lines with eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs and ornaments. The lower staves (11-18) include bass clef parts, with some staves showing block chords and others showing more active bass lines. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a classical piano score.

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