

## Mambo (also Guaracha, Son Montuno, Salsa styles)

Here are two percussion scores for the mambo. The first is for the low dynamic sections and the second is for the high dynamic sections, like choruses or solos.

You can work this like I suggested in the blog post. Determine in which position the clave feels right in with your tracks, then get the sample loop parts that and layer them in the corresponding position under the clave. Alternately you can use samples and play the patterns, or your own versions of the patterns in. Then get some loops with variations to add interest and flavor.

Here is a notation key for each stroke/sound type:

Accented and non-accented notes can be done with paying dynamics or different level samples.

In the congas:

H = heel of hand stroke

T = tips of fingers (entire underside of fingers) stroke

B = bass tone

P = palm tone

O - open tone

S = slap tone

C = closed tone

(find the corresponding sample of each tone and lay it in)

Best of luck. Ed

The image displays a musical score for Mambo percussion, consisting of six staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The parts are as follows:

- Bongos:** A rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents (>) and open tones (O) on the final note of each measure.
- Congas:** A rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents (>) and open tones (O) on the final note of each measure.
- Timbales:** A complex rhythmic pattern featuring eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, with accents (>) and open tones (O) on the final note of each measure.
- Guiro:** A rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents (>) and open tones (O) on the final note of each measure.
- Maracas:** A rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents (>) and open tones (O) on the final note of each measure.
- Clave:** A rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents (>) and open tones (O) on the final note of each measure.

**Mambo (also Guaracha, Son Montuno, Salsa styles) (continued)**

The image displays a musical score for six percussion instruments: Bongos/Bell, Congas, Timbales, Guiro, Maracas, and Clave. The score is written in 2/4 time and consists of 16 measures. Each instrument part is represented by a staff with a clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Bongos/Bell part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, accented with > marks. The Congas part consists of a steady eighth-note pattern with some rests and accents. The Timbales part includes a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth notes, rests, and accents, plus some plus (+) and circle (o) symbols. The Guiro part is a simple eighth-note pattern with accents. The Maracas part is a steady eighth-note pattern. The Clave part features a characteristic clave rhythm with eighth notes and rests.