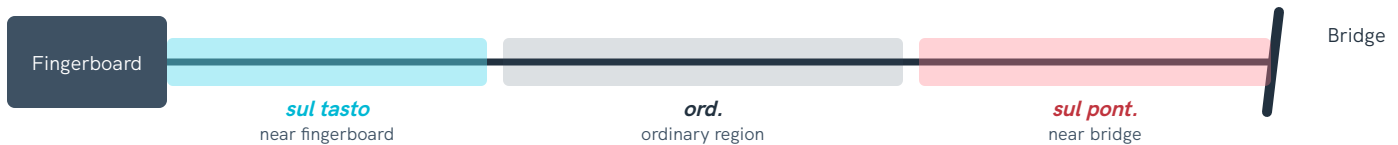


Same String, Different Color

Move your bow between three contact regions on one string. The pitch stays the same — the tone color changes.

1 · THE THREE CONTACT REGIONS

The bow can cross the string anywhere between the fingerboard and the bridge. Three named regions produce three distinct colors on the same pitch.



2 · SAME NOTE, THREE COLORS

All four bars use the same open D string (D4). Only the contact region changes each time the label appears.



Listen to the D4 reference track; it plays the same half note at the same pitch and rhythm in each bar. Your teacher will play the same passage and demonstrate the three sounds at each label. The written pitch and the written rhythm do not change.

3 · WHAT EACH REGION SOUNDS LIKE

Label	Where the bow crosses	Tone character
<i>ord.</i>	Middle of the string — the ordinary position	Balanced, full tone; the expected sound
<i>sul tasto</i>	Near or over the fingerboard	Softer, flute-like, less bright
<i>sul pont.</i>	Near the bridge	Bright, glassy, more overtones

Try it Bow a long open D. While the note sounds, slowly move the bow toward the fingerboard: listen for the color to soften. Return to the ordinary position, then slowly move toward the bridge: listen for brightness. Keep the bow speed and pressure steady; only the contact position changes.

Note: *Sul pont.* means *bridge-side* — toward the bridge, not toward the frog of the bow. *Ord.* cancels both *sul tasto* and *sul pont.* and returns to the ordinary contact region. Your teacher selects a safe working area within each region for your instrument size and string tension.