

Snare Parts	1	e	+	a	2	e	+	a	3	e	+	a	4	e	+	a	
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Mocidade	R			R			R		r		R			R			
Mocidade count	3			3			4				3			3			
M. straight	R		r	L	r		R		r		R		r	L	r		
Viradouro Chalo	R			R	R		R		R		R		R			R	
Tone (low/high)	L			H	L		H		L		H		L			L	
Samba Reggae	r		R	L	r		R	L	r		R	L	r		R	L	
Afoxê	r	L	r	L	r		R		R		r		R		R		
Afoxê bell	H	H		L		L	L		H		H		L		L		
Maracatu basic	R	R		R	R		R		R	R		R	R		R		

If you're left handed switch all the rights and lefts.

"Right hand lead" means the right hand plays all the accented notes.

"Straight sticking" a.k.a. "hand over hand" means you always alternate left/right/left/right, so some accents are in the right and some in the left.

"Caixa" means snare drum in Brazilian Portuguese.

These parts are:

- 1) The Mocidade caixa pattern. Mocidade de Padre Miguel is one of the top samba schools in Rio de Janeiro. The pattern they use has an accent pattern that's called "bossa clave" or "samba clave".
- 2) The Viradouro caixa pattern. Viradouro is another top Rio samba school, with a different distinctive caixa part. This is the simplified version Chalo taught for Solstice parade 09.
- 3) The basic part we use for Samba Reggae, straight sticking, with every other pair of notes (the "and-a" part of each beat) accented.
- 4) The basic caixa part we use for Afoxê, and its comparison to the bell part we use so you can see how it lines up.
- 5) A basic snare part for Maracatu