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Flutes

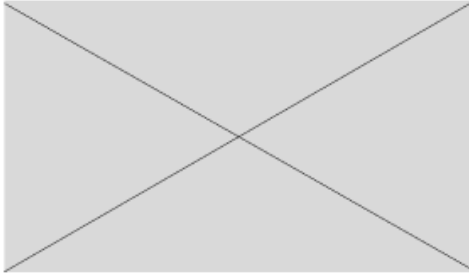
FINGERINGS

AUXILIARY INSTRUMENTS

HISTORY

EXTENDED TECHNIQUES

CONTACT US

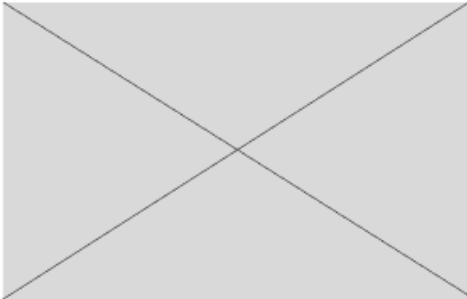


What is a flute


The western concert flute is one of the most well known instruments in the band. It is a transverse wind instrument with a range of around 3 octaves with a graceful sound that floats above other instruments. As a part of the woodwind family, the flute is quite unusual in that it does not require a reed to make sound. Instead, sound is produced as air is blown across the hole causing vibrations and a beautiful tone. In the wind ensemble, it is not only one of the highest pitched and smallest instruments but also often considered as one of the instruments that require the largest amount of air (often compared to a tuba).

What are flutes made of


The most common flutes nowadays are usually made of a combination of metals. Most beginner or student flutes are made of nickel-silver - an alloy containing copper, zinc, and silver. These flutes generally work alright and are relatively inexpensive for people just starting on the instrument. As flutists get better, many choose to upgrade to intermediate flutes that are often silver plated for better sound. Higher end flutes can be made of silver or even gold and cost tens of thousands of dollars. There are also wooden flutes with more mellow sound as well as plastic beginner flutes designed for young children.




Other flute info



Types of Flutes



Famous flutists



Flute Fingering Charts

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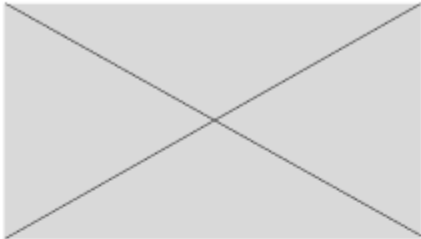
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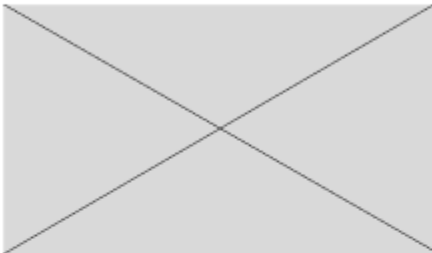


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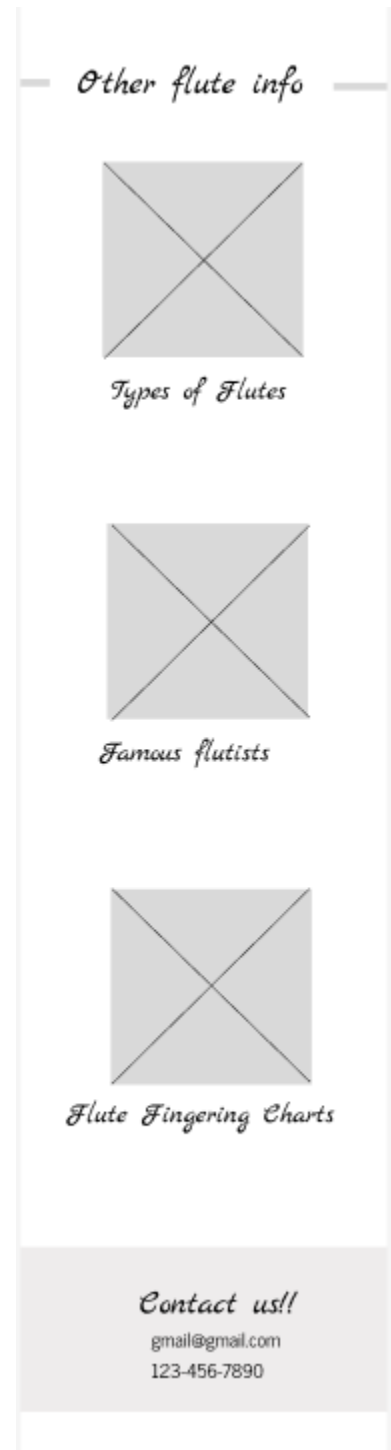
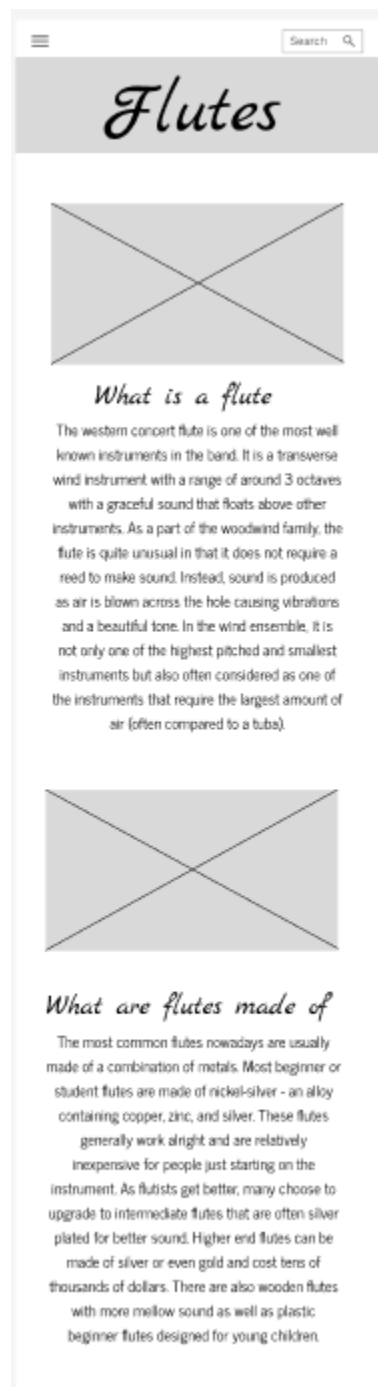
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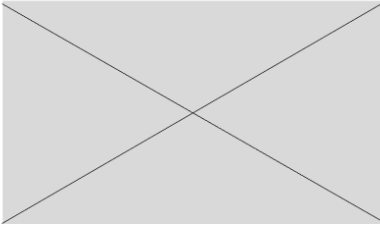
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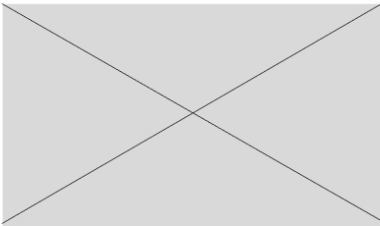
The Flute Family

FINGERINGS	AUXILIARY INSTRUMENTS	HISTORY	EXTENDED TECHNIQUES	ABOUT ME
the flute family	piccolo	alto flute	bass flute	contrabass flute



The concert flute (in c)

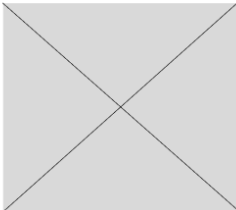
The concert flute (aka the flute in c) is what most people think of when you say flute. As it's name suggests, it is in the key of c, so flutists almost never have to transpose music. In a wind ensemble, flute is generally one of the higher pitched instruments, and flutists usually sit in the front row(s) depending on the number of people in the band. Flutist often start learning the instrument in later elementary school or middle school in the school band programs, though many end up simply playing as a hobby and many quit as they get busier throughout high school, and very few actually make it as professional musicians.



piccolo (in c)

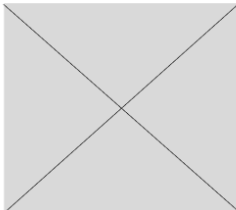
The piccolo is a smaller flute, also in c, that sounds an octave higher than the concert flute. It is the most common auxiliary instrument for the flute, and in ensemble settings, usually one of the flutists will also double as the piccolo player. The piccolo is not only the highest pitches and smallest instrument in the band but also very loud and ear piercing for the size. Often, piccolo players will use earplugs (sometimes only in one ear) to protect their ears when practicing or when playing very loud passages.

Less common flutes



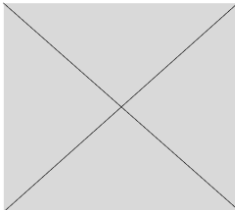
Alto flute

The alto flute is slightly larger than the concert flute and is in the key of G (a fourth below the C). There are straight alto flutes as well as some with curved headjoints



Bass flute

The bass flute is even larger than the alto and is in the key of C an octave below the concert flute. This usually has a curved headjoint, but there are also some in other shapes.



Contrabass

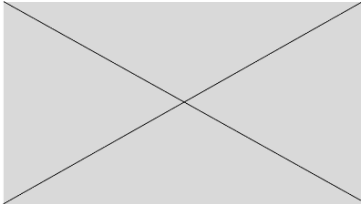
The contrabass flute is a significantly larger flute in C often shaped somewhat like a 4. It is very uncommon it is large and expensive, and it uses a lot of air to play.

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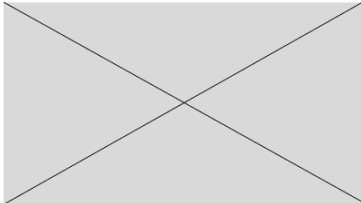
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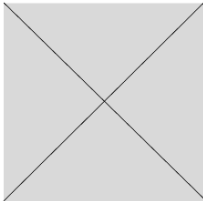
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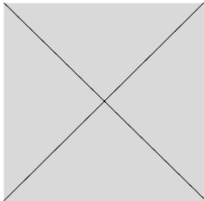
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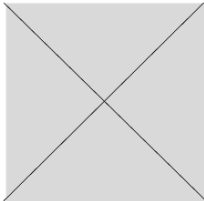
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Page 2 - mobile


- This one is really long so I cut it in half to fit on this pdf
The actual website is not chopped in half





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