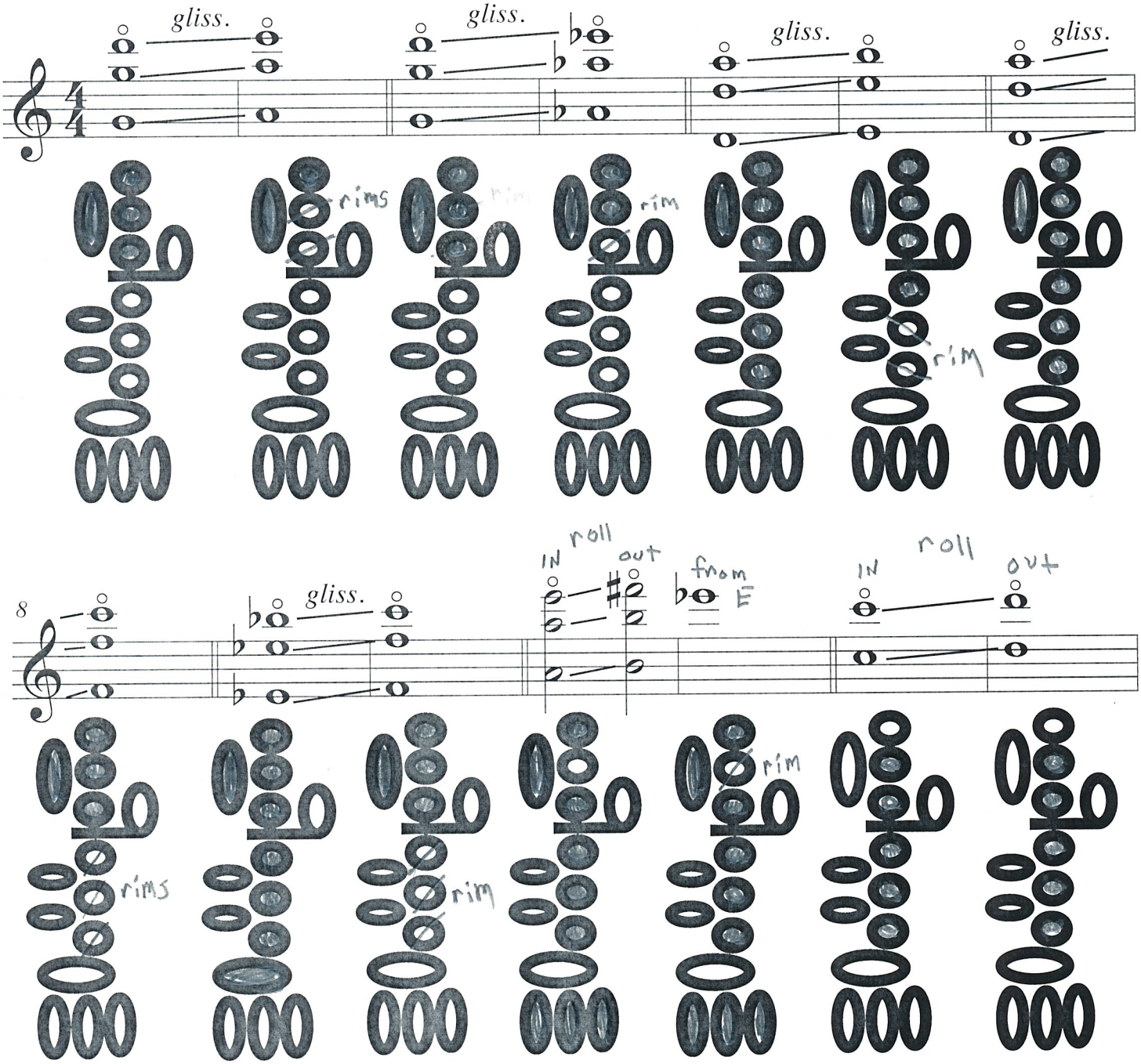
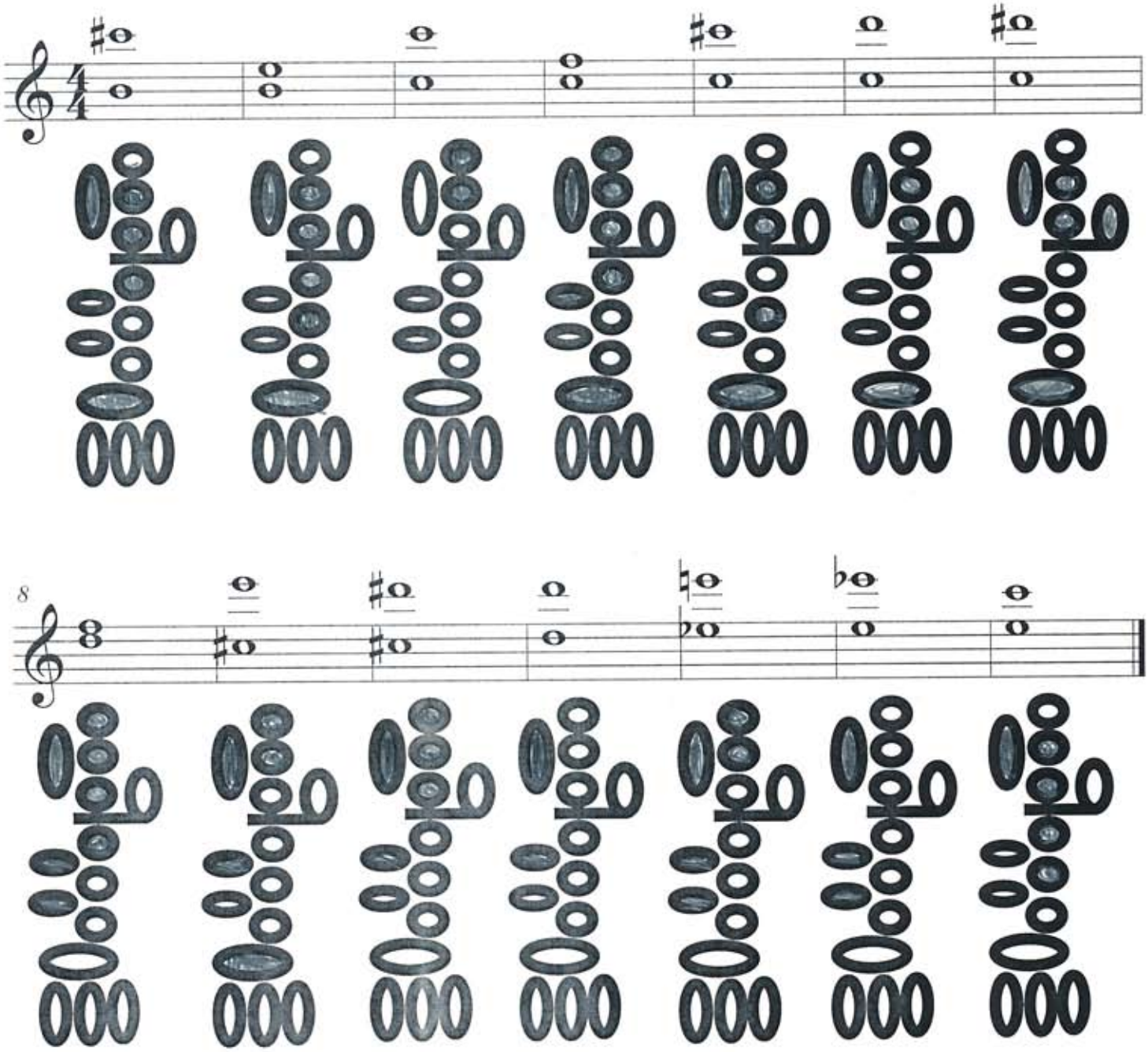
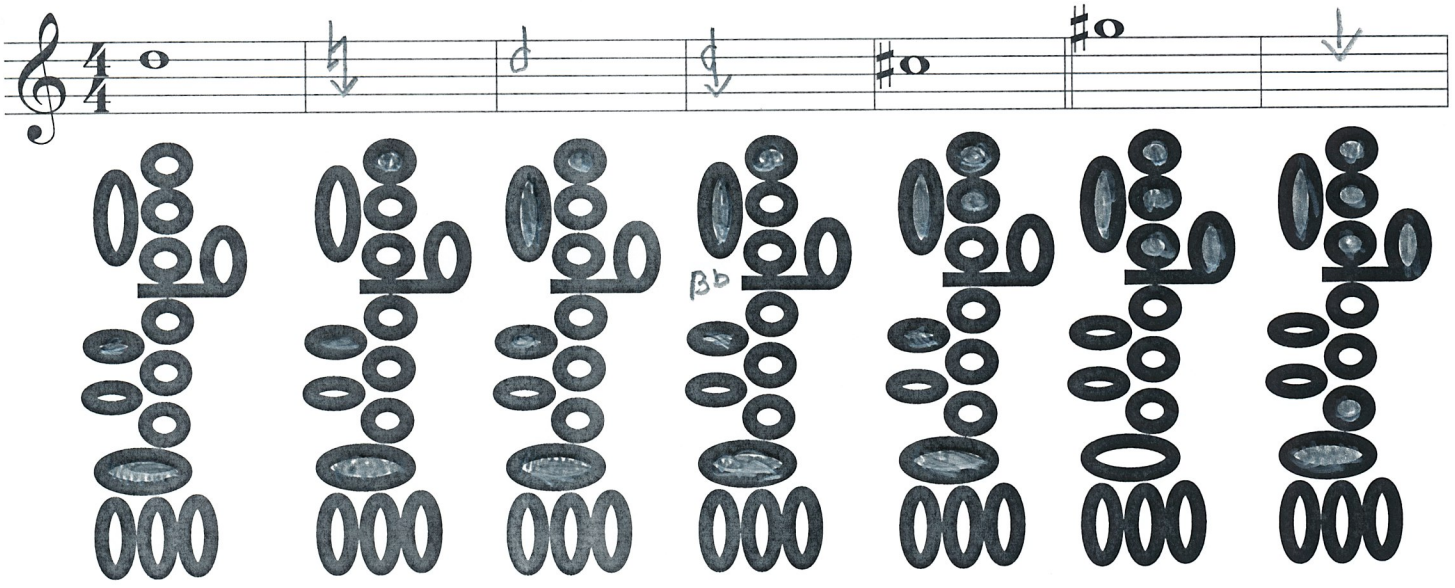
Useful Reasonable Glisses

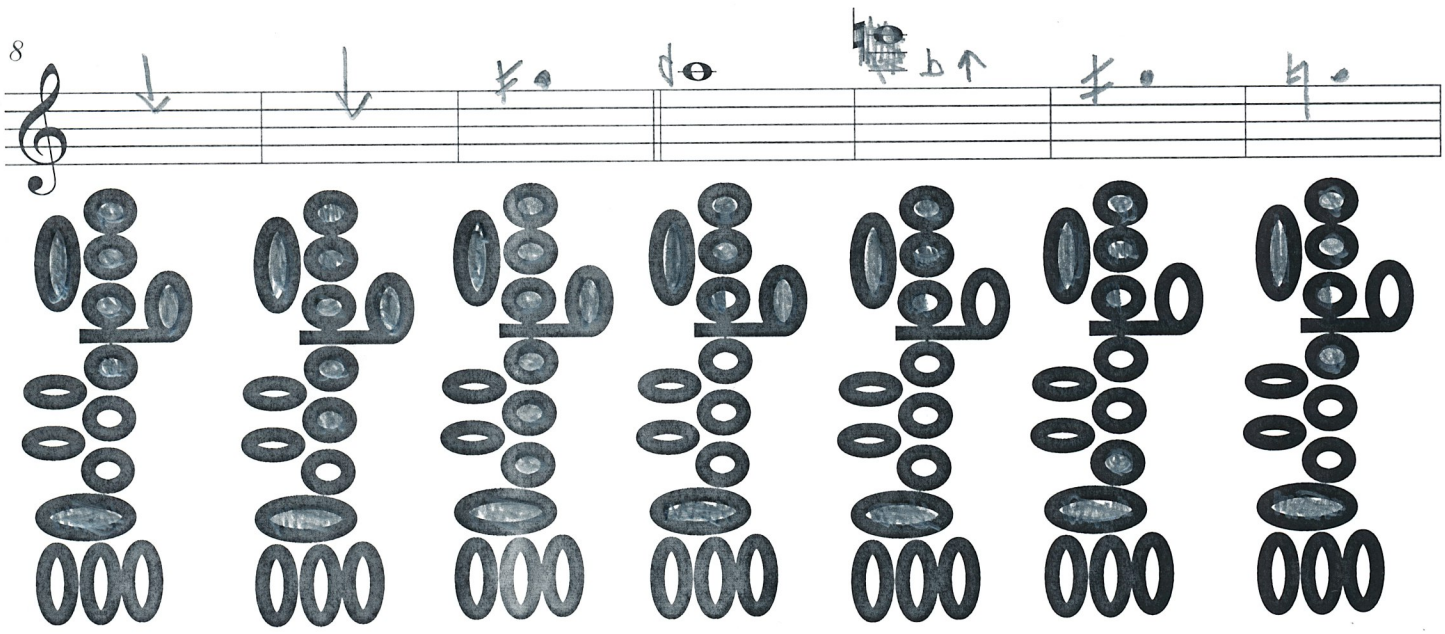


Reasonable Flute Multiphonics

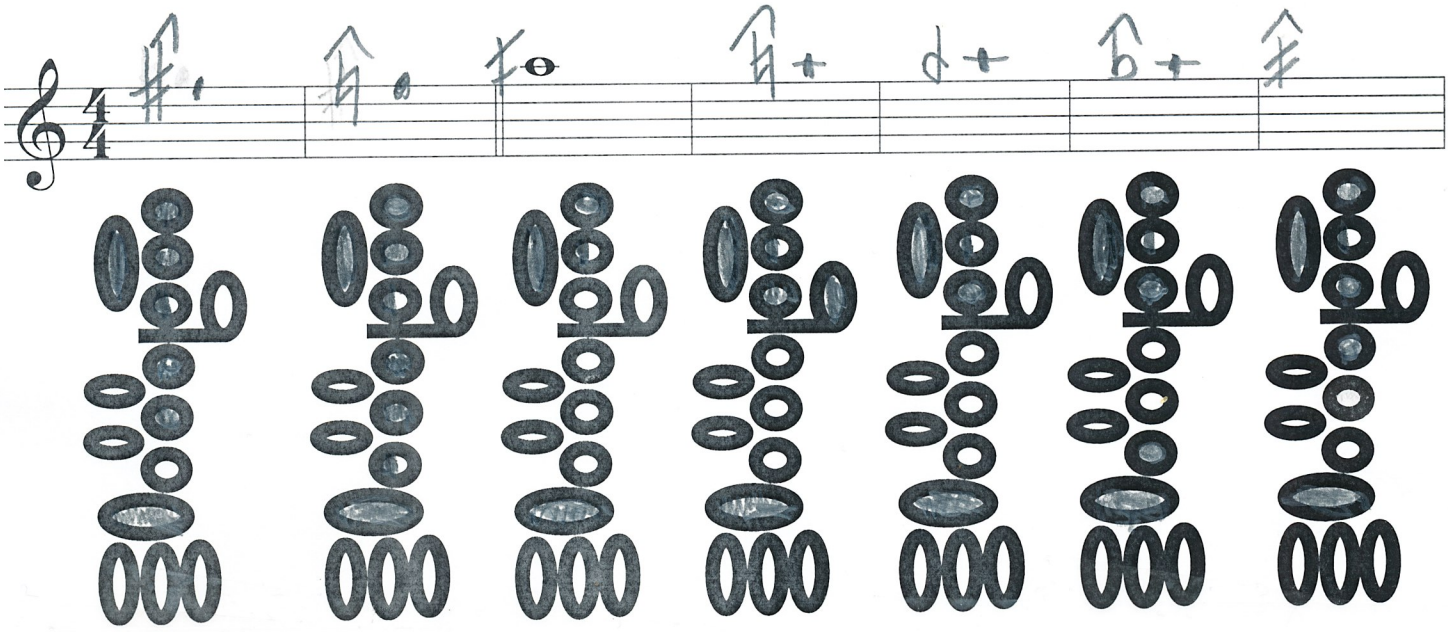


MicroTonal Scales





MicroTonal Scales



Useful patterns: Virtuosic writing often depends on patterns that can be played especially quickly. These are often the result of quirks in the mechanism of the flute, Useful patterns appear below:

D4 F4 A4 FA and harmonics: D5 F5 A5 F5; A5 C6 E6 C6; D6 F6, A6, F6; leave off the "Eb" key, keep the "F" key down.

D4 F#4 A4 F#A and harmonics: D5 F#5 A5 F#5; A5 C#6 E6 C#6; D6 F#6, A6, F#6; move only "F" key (for the "F#") and "G" key (for the "A"). Keep "D" key and "E" key down throughout.

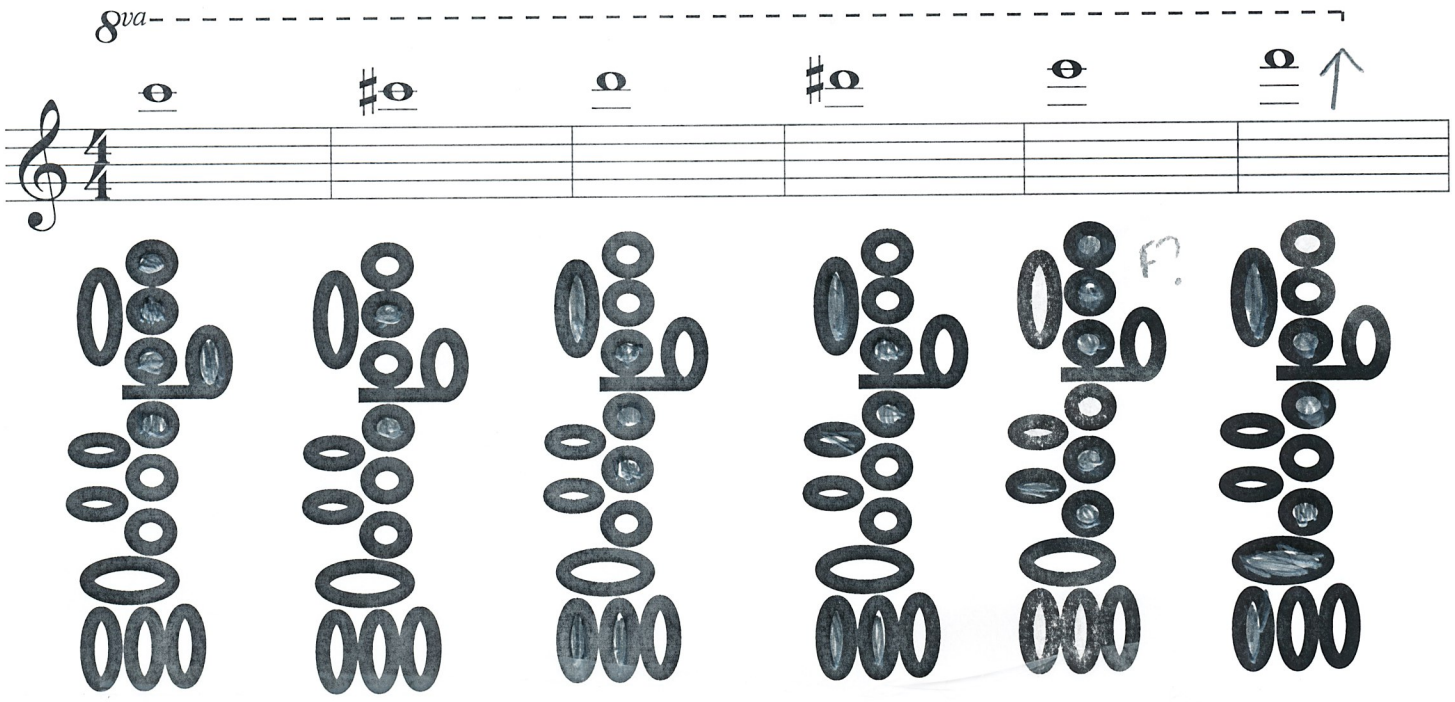
E4 F#4 A4 F#A and harmonics: E5 F#5 A5 F#5; B5 C#6 E6 C#6; E6 F#6, A6, F#6; same as above, but finger "F#" with the right hand middle finger. Keep that key down throughout.

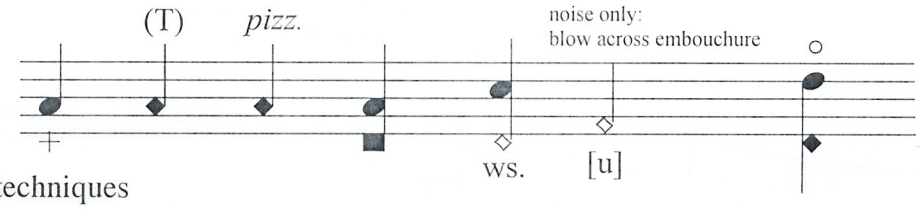
Tremolos: Very fast, very even tremolos between "G" (and it's harmonics) and the pitches "D", "Eb", "E", "F", "F#" are possible. This is because the left hand can anchor the flute while holding the "G" as the right hand moves.

Accented single pitches can be added to these tremolos. "Ab" and "A" work very well, "B" less well. "C" is difficult to play cleanly.

Additional techniques can be found in Robert Dick's book, *The Other Flute* (Kent library). Beware: many of the techniques described in the book are VERY difficult and may not be playable by every flutist.

Reasonable Extreme High Pitches





Other extended techniques

Key clicks: Mark with a plus sign by the notehead. Tip: try slapping the "G" key while fingering the lower pitches. This gives a more consistent and resonant sound. Key clicks work best on the lower pitches.

Tongue Ram: Cover the embouchure hole and violently slap the tongue against the lips. It makes a popping sound down a minor seventh from the fingered pitch.

Singing and Playing: Notate the played pitch normally. Notate the sung pitch with a square notehead.

Whistle Tones: Notate the fingered pitch with a diamond notehead. These can be difficult.

Breath Noise: Various kinds of noises can be produced. Notate fingered pitch (with a diamond notehead?) how the breath is aimed (into the flute or across the embouchure hole). Indicate the shape of the mouth cavity with a vowel sound in brackets.

Harmonics: Notate the sounding pitch normally with a circle over it. Notate the fingered pitch with a diamond notehead.