

Extra Tricky Head Joint Exercises A Great Daily Warm-up for all Players!

Play with the end of the head joint uncovered.

When practicing with the Pneumo Pro spin the lowest fan for the low note.
Use a smaller lip opening and forward lip movement to reach the upper note.
(This should make the air move up to the 2nd or third fan of the Pneumo Pro.)

Do not over blow to get the upper note!!

The image shows four musical staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are as follows:

- Staff 1: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- Staff 2: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- Staff 3: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- Staff 4: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.

This picture shows the embouchure for the high notes with a small lip opening and the lips reaching forward to spin the second or third fan of the Pneumo Pro.



direction should also be used when playing softly to keep the pitch from going flat.

4) The goal is to achieve a flexible embouchure as quickly as possible. If students wait to begin working in the upper register, it will be much more difficult to master. Many students will find this exercise quite easy. Those who find it more difficult will benefit immensely by working to form a small lip opening. The flexibility to play in the upper octave will greatly increase the beauty and focus of tone in all registers.

These **Extra Tricky Head Joint Exercises** make a great warm-up. Play with the end of the head joint uncovered.

1) To practicing with the Pneumo Pro spin the lowest fan for the low note. Use a smaller lip opening and forward lip movement to reach the upper note. (This should make the air move up to the second or third fan of the Pneumo Pro.)

2) Do not over blow to get the upper note.

3) The picture to the left shows the correct embouchure for the high notes with a small lip opening and the lips reaching forward to spin the second or third fan of the Pneumo Pro. This embouchure and air

Harmonic Flute Exercises for Embouchure Flexibility

Finger the first note of each slur and keep that same fingering throughout the slur. Do not overblow for the upper notes, instead gradually make the lip opening smaller as the pitch rises and is played as softly as possible. Form the embouchure with the inner wet part of the lips firmly together. Practice the embouchure changes in front of a mirror. Next play the exercise with the Pneumo Pro to make sure the

lips are moving forward for the high piano notes. The numbers above the exercise indicates which fan should be spin while playing the pitch and dynamic changes. The number one represents the lowest fan. In this exercise the lowest fan should always spin as fast as possible for the forte, while the 3rd fan should spin as slowly as possible for the piano.

The image displays four staves of musical notation, each representing a different exercise. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercises are numbered 1, 3, 5, and 7, with the numbers placed above the first note of each slur. Each exercise consists of a slur over a series of notes, with a dynamic marking (piano or forte) and a fan speed indicator (a circle with a dot) above the slur. The notes are quarter notes, and the slurs are half-note in duration. The exercises are arranged in a descending order of pitch, with exercise 7 being the highest and exercise 1 being the lowest. The notes in each exercise are: Exercise 1: G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Exercise 3: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4; Exercise 5: B4, C5, D5, C5, B4; Exercise 7: C5, D5, E5, D5, C5.

Woodwind Techniques

5/5

Quiz #1

Name Peter Hirschhorn Date 1/27/15

1. What type of clarinet do beginner students learn?

Bb Clarinet

2. Name the parts of the clarinet from top to bottom.

Reed, Ligature, mouthpiece, barrel, top joint, bottom joint, bell

3. Which direction should the ligature screws be facing when the player is looking at the reed on the mouthpiece?

To the right

4. What concert pitch does playing the reed/mouthpiece/barrel combination create?

F#

5. Please complete the attached worksheet.

Peter Ussellon

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Introduction to Double Reeds

Read "Woodwind Fingering Systems" and "Bassoon and Oboe Brands" both available on the course website

Answer the following questions:

1. Name 2 dominant brands of bassoon.
Fox, Hechel
2. Name 2 dominant brands of oboes.
Lorée, Chauvet
3. What is the fingering system that is used for bassoons played in the U.S. called?
Hechel system
4. What is the fingering system that is used for oboes played in the U.S. called?
Conservatory
5. Give the names of the 4 joints of the bassoon.
Bell, wing joint, long joint, boot (barrel?)
6. Give the names for the 3 joints on the oboe.
Upper joint, Lower joint, Bell
7. What is the significance of the number on the bocal?
It determines the length of the bocal, which affects the pitch

Visit the website for the International Double Reed Society (IDRS) at <http://www.idrs.org>

1. What is the name of the IDRS Journal?
"The Double Reed"
2. When and where is their 2016 conference?
June 26-30 in Columbus, Georgia
3. On the IDRS homepage, follow Multimedia/Midi Accompaniments and describe what is available on that page.
MIDI files for interacting, practice tracks, and accompaniments
4. On the IDRS homepage, follow Resources. Which item there do you think you would find most useful for your teaching?
The Bassoon Fingering, so I can make sure I know what I am teaching

Assembly:

Pressure on flange joints

Holes not rods

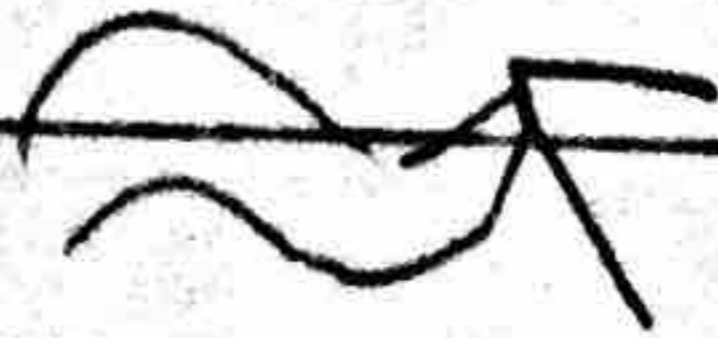
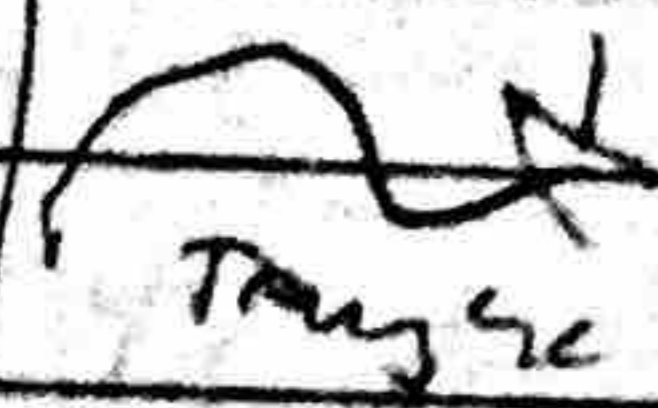
Near on Bell

Near Puds (can't moisture)

Plastic tooth good

Cold air always

Warm air is bright



Obasire

mouth of the
river

Succubs are caused by leaks

F major down rock & roll, first of Nya

Teaching Cycle

the objective

- 1) Engage & Anticipates Set
- 2) Framing
- 3) Acquire
- 4) Elaborating
- 5) Mem.

Three Registers

Chalumeau Throat Tones (as rap)
Clarinet C (D) - B \flat
Altissimo

Rhad vs. Lhad

Correct altitudes

Pay ~~attention~~ to $A\flat$ clarinet
 $E\flat$ clarinet

work backwards

Clar. Equipment

Best: 5. or lyre mouthpiece

Vandoren Leggine needs 2.5s or 2s

Bonade reverse ligature

Barrels - 60 mm is standard maybe conical bore
Surrell, rare

Plastic Buffer clarinets B-10 (plastic)

wooden clarinets E-11

Nicest ones R-13

5/4 snub

orange pencils to keep maintained

Clarinet Family

$E\flat$ Soprano clarinet \rightarrow really high

$B\flat$ Soprano clarinet \rightarrow standard

$E\flat$ Alto clarinet \rightarrow almost none (like bassoon)

$B\flat$ Bass clarinet • keep on soprano as well

$E\flat$ Contra Alto clarinet \rightarrow Paperclip

$B\flat$ Contra Bass clarinet \rightarrow Big

A clarinet \rightarrow Played in Orchestras

Flute

Observable marks

- high up

- Flared

- 4r wheel down

- Aperture adjustment

- Space between gear teeth

- Embouchure

Warm Air

Lesson plan 2/24

1) Create sound

2) Make sound clear and strong

3) Learn Notes G - E

4) Play exercises 1 - 11

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

Start Head joint
roll, adjust etc

Flute Concept

- Register placement
- Flexibility

- Jaw


- Aperture

- embouchure

- Vibe 

- doesn't need to be out down

- comes down

Jaw forward 

Exercises

Back and forth

try - (drawing)

use ears

Just head yaw

Flute Masterclasses

Edges from Grammy
Tougher Schumann & contemporary music
2 pieces by Brin Christen
Mantovani by Ligeti

Extended Techniques

• Key Clicks

- Creaks a pitch through, forces the keys down
- don't need air
- for a low click (like C), finger up & end click at G
- Splits the resonance
- "closed hole" covering the mouthpiece w/ your mouth

• Multiphonics (Sing and Play)

- Jethro Tull (aggressive)
- Blow air on your hand then add the flute
- releases more air
- Note then sing, then both
- Octaves
- can be done w/ normal playing

• Whistle tones

Start a Behavior on Flats

- Sp. & rice
- Speak w/o mouth lips
— End with an "oh" sound
- Little Pi
- Demonstrate on a Preump Pro
- Vapor Trails
- Hold hand, more dr
- Bottle
- Flyer to dr direction

SET YOUR DOPS

Oboe extended Techniques

- Double fingering
- + Circled Breaths
- Pizzicato - Bassoon → C-B, B-A, E-D, F-E, Peak Tr
Oboe →

• Multiple Basses - Low F w/ B^b Flg

• Harmonics

97 Forked F and Alternate E-flat Worksheet

To avoid sliding the third finger of the right hand, F should be fingered with the forked fingering whenever it appears before or after a note that used the third finger of the right hand (E-flat, D, C-sharp and middle C). B

For each F below, indicate whether it should be Regular (R) or Forked (F).

To avoid sliding the fourth finger of the right hand, E-flat should be fingered using the left hand alternate E-flat key whenever the note before or after it requires the fourth finger of the right hand. (low C, D-flat)

For each E-flat, mark with an "R" if played with the right hand E-flat key, and "L" if played with the left.

The image shows four musical staves, each containing a sequence of notes. Handwritten annotations are placed below the notes to indicate fingering or key choices:

- Staff 1:** Notes are marked with 'R' and 'F'. The 'F' annotations are placed under the notes that are F (F4, F5).
- Staff 2:** Notes are marked with 'R' and 'F'. The 'F' annotations are placed under the notes that are F (F4, F5).
- Staff 3:** Notes are marked with 'R' and 'F'. The 'F' annotations are placed under the notes that are F (F4, F5).
- Staff 4:** Notes are marked with 'R' and 'F'. The 'F' annotations are placed under the notes that are F (F4, F5).

Additionally, some notes are marked with 'R' or 'L' to indicate which E-flat key should be used:

- Staff 1:** E-flat notes are marked with 'R'.
- Staff 2:** E-flat notes are marked with 'R'.
- Staff 3:** E-flat notes are marked with 'R'.
- Staff 4:** E-flat notes are marked with 'R' and 'L'.