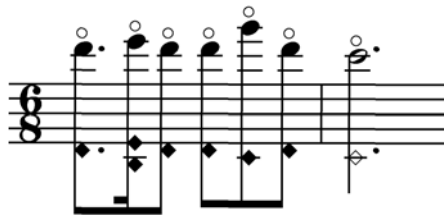
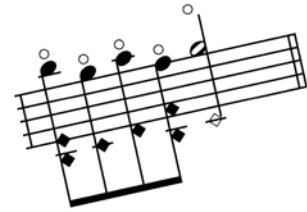
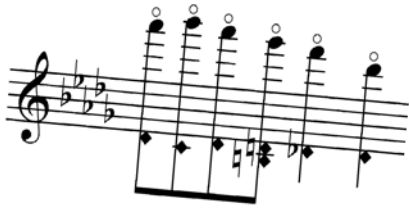
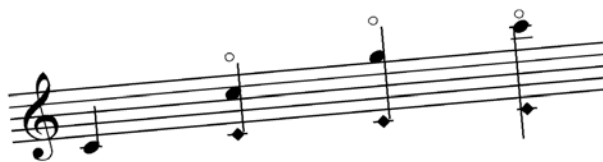


Fun With Flute Harmonics



By
Eric Ruyle



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Preface

I first encountered harmonics in the typical fashion, going straight up the overtone series. To vary it up, my teacher would have me alternate the notes in an "every other one" manner. But becoming bored with just this, I stopped doing harmonics.

In graduate school I began to delve more into tone and revisited harmonics. One day I realized that by combining the different harmonic series together I could play a chromatic scale. Up to that point I had worked the harmonics individually, staying on one fingering at a time.

This change in perspective opened a whole new world. I started doing scales and thirds on harmonics. After seeing this workout, my instructor, Dr. Nancy Andrew, encouraged me to write an article about it. "Practicing Scales with Harmonics," appeared in the April 1996, issue of Flute Talk.

My fascination with harmonics did not stop there. Having made the personal discovery about chromatic harmonics, I realized that the possibilities were limitless. Thus began my journey into playing melodies using harmonics.

Hopefully this book will make playing harmonics as exciting for you as it is for me! Do not feel that this is all that can be done with harmonics - the ideas within should inspire you to find new ways of your own to practice harmonics. The whole point is to enjoy harmonics; they do not have to be boring.

Enjoy and have fun!

Introduction

Harmonics are a great way of improving tone and flexibility. Unfortunately, there is not a lot written on harmonics. Trevor Wye does use them in Volumes 1 (Tone) and 4 (Intonation & Vibrato) of his Practice Book series, but even then it is brief. This book presents the player with more options.

The first inclination when trying harmonics is to pinch the lips together to force the air and note out. This only creates tension, which reduces the flexibility needed to produce harmonics.

Increasing the speed of the air, keeping the lips relaxed, making the aperture smaller, and slightly raising the direction of the air stream create harmonics. The higher harmonics require faster air AND relaxed lips. If the lips are pinched, the notes will not come out.

How To Use This Book

When you see a harmonic note without a bottom (fundamental) note that means you are to use the same fingering as the previous note. All change of fingerings (fundamentals) is notated.

The exercises are without articulation. Play them through first by tonguing all the notes. This will help produce the harmonics when getting started. Once comfortable with that and all the notes speak easily, slur everything.

Slurring forces you to pay particular attention to the subtle changes in the direction & speed of the air, and the size & pressure of the aperture.

Do not be in a hurry to rush through the exercises. The purpose is not technique but tone quality. Strive for a full, even sound on every note. This is the secret to flexibility - quality of sound. The better the harmonics sound, the more flexibility you will have in your playing.

Mixed in with the harmonics are a few "regular" notes. Match the tone quality of the harmonics to the "regular" notes. Also, for those that do not have a low 'B' flute, I have included alternate fingerings. Use the lowest fingering whenever possible.

This should be only a starting point for working with harmonics. Use these as a guide to create your own exercises. With harmonics, the more you experiment, the better off you will be.

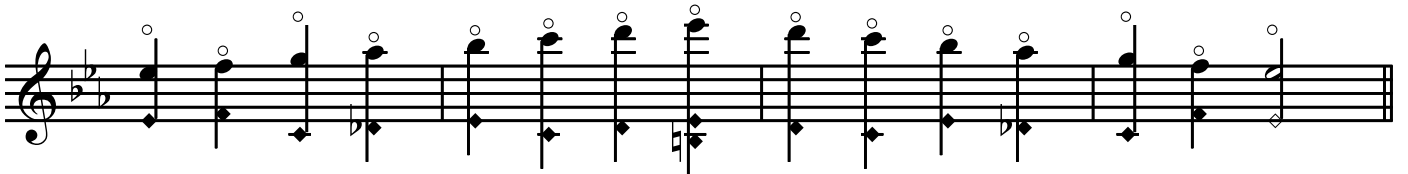
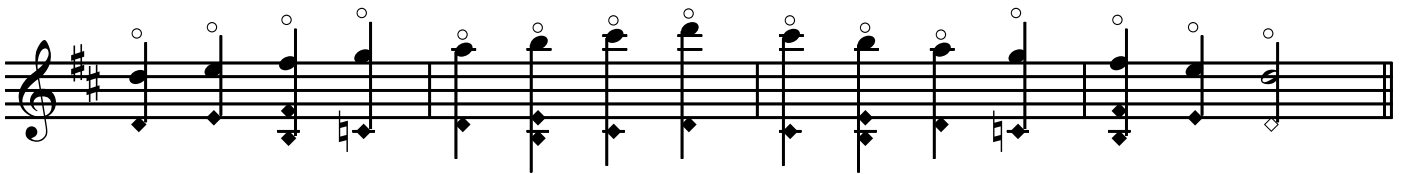
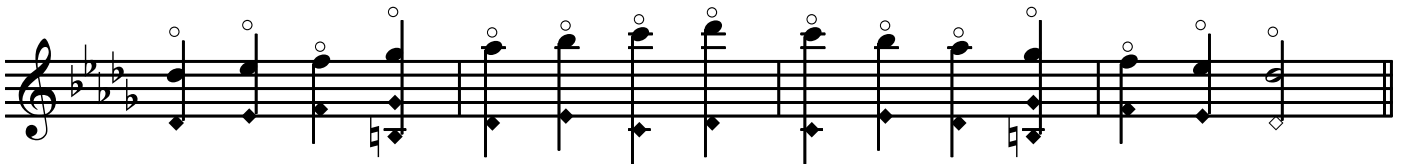
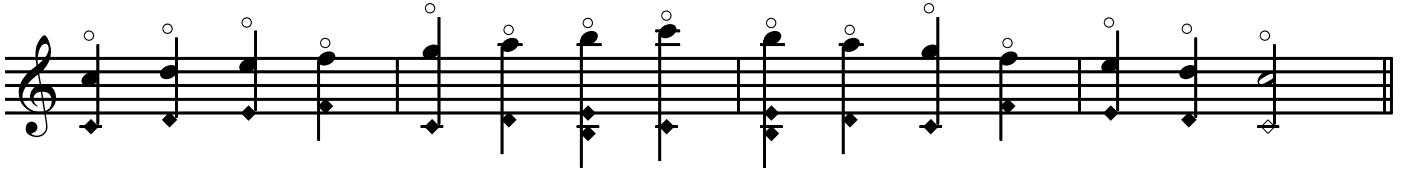
Practicing the Same Partial on Different Fundamentals

This musical score consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system shows a sequence of notes in the upper register, with a bracket indicating a specific partial. The second system continues this sequence, showing the same partial on different fundamentals. The third system includes an *8va* marking above a dashed line, indicating an octave shift. The notes are primarily quarter and eighth notes, with some beamed eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

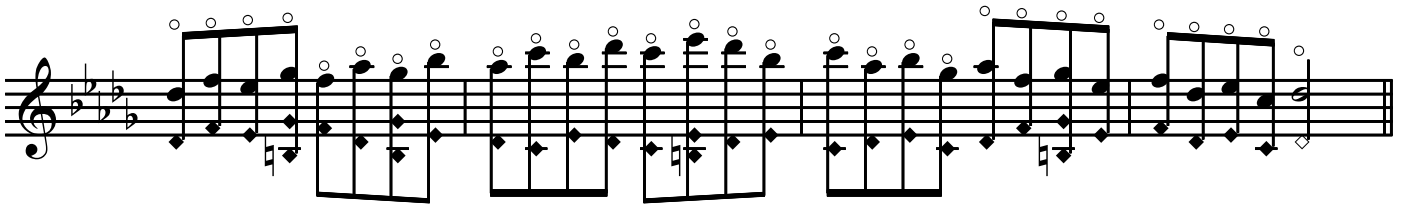
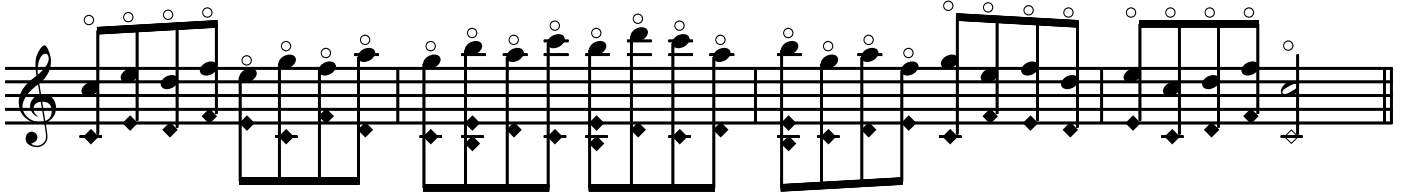
Chromatic Scale Using Harmonics

This musical score consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system shows a chromatic scale in the upper register, with notes marked with a circled 'o' above them, indicating they are harmonics. The second system continues the chromatic scale, also with notes marked with a circled 'o'. The notes are primarily quarter and eighth notes, with some beamed eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Scales

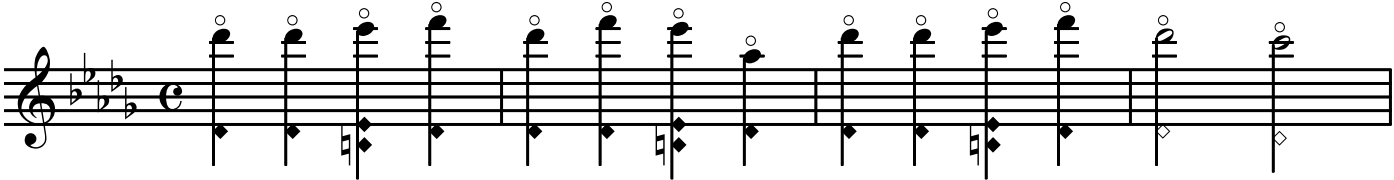
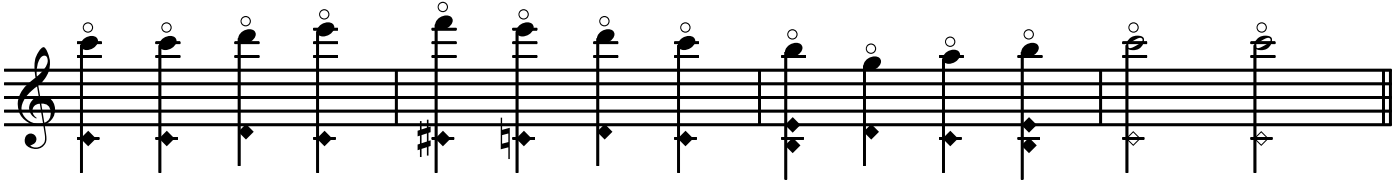
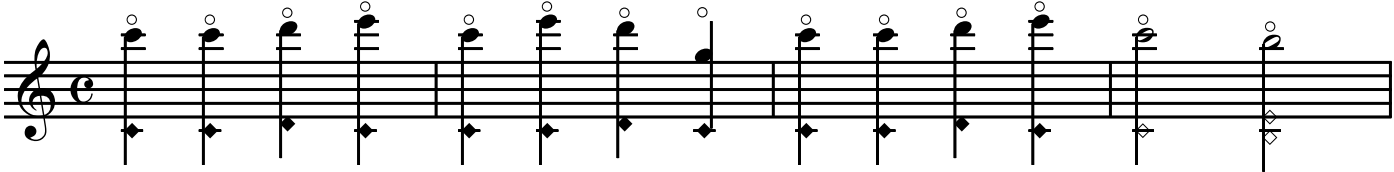


Thirds



Folk Songs

Yankee Doodle



Classical Melodies

It can be fun to use familiar classical melodies as well as folk songs. Visualizing the melody can be hard with the notes in the high tessitura of the instrument, so the melody is given first (an octave lower where necessary), then the upper octave with the harmonic fingerings. The pieces are presented in order of difficulty.

Longing for Spring - Mozart

The musical score for "Longing for Spring" by Mozart is presented in two systems. The first system shows the melody in two octaves: the upper line is the melody in the upper octave with fingering numbers (1-5) and the lower line is the melody in the lower octave. The second system shows the harmonic accompaniment, with the upper line containing the melody in the lower octave and the lower line containing the accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8.

Sonatina (Based on Trio V) - Haydn

The musical score for "Sonatina (Based on Trio V)" by Haydn is presented in two systems. The first system shows the melody in two octaves: the upper line is the melody in the upper octave with fingering numbers (1-5) and the lower line is the melody in the lower octave. The second system shows the harmonic accompaniment, with the upper line containing the melody in the lower octave and the lower line containing the accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4.

MUSICAL

SOUND

IDEAS

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