

# *~The Performers of the Flute Family~ Flute Wild! Camp 2013*

## *~Piccolo ~*



French: *petite flûte (pte. fl.)*  
German: *kleine flöte (kl. fl)* (*nimmt* means “pick up”)  
Italian: *flauto piccolo, ottavino*

Range: d2 to c5

Music written an octave lower

Wooden piccolos are usually conical and silver ones are usually cylindrical

Embouchure needs to be more formed, instrument is placed higher up on the lower lip, and usually alternate fingerings are used to help intonation

The piccolo has a wide variety of tone color in its range

Beethoven's 5<sup>th</sup> *Symphony* is the first major symphony to feature the piccolo

## *~Alto Flute~*



English: *flute in G*  
French: *flûte alto, flute en sol, flûte contralto en sol*  
German: *Altflöte*  
Italian: *flauto contralto (fl. c'alto), flauto en sol, flautone (fltne)*  
Spanish: *flauto bajo*

*(alto flute, continued on next page)*

*(alto flute, cont.)*

Range: g3-e5

Pitched in G, or a fourth below the C flute

Difficult to play technical pieces, best for lyrical music

A more relaxed embouchure and slower air speed is needed

The tone lacks upper harmonics, which gives the alto its mellow sound

Holst's *The Planets* has an alto flute in its score

### ~Bass Flute~



Range: sounds c3-a4

Pitched in C and sounds an octave lower than written

Very heavy to hold

A very relaxed embouchure and slow air speed is required

### ~Flûte d'amour~



Pitched in A, a minor third below a C flute

Considered a close relative of the alto flute

Used often in the orchestra's of Bach's time

Now they are very rare and not made often

Verdi's opera *Aida* has three *flûtes d'amour* in 'Sacred Egyptian Dance'

*~These are the wonderful cast members of the flute family~*