

RECORDER/FLAUTO DOLCE/BLOCKFLÖTE FOR COMPOSERS

Recorders are normally in C/Do or in F/Fa, but the Ganassi style recorders, which are very appropriate for the subject of the competition, are mainly in G/Sol. The Ganassi recorder has 2 ½ octaves from g' to c''' and is notated one octave lower, starting from small g. The Medieval/Renaissance-Tenor has a range of 1 ½ octaves from c' up to a". These types of recorders are suitable for tonalities more or less up to two sharps or flats, have a wide range of dynamics and timbres and also a perfect micro- and macro-glissando.



Ganassi recorder

The C/Do- recorders baroque/modern type are: soprano, tenor and great bass. They have the following range and are all notated like this (the soprano sounding one octave higher, the tenor as written and the Great Bass one octave lower):



The baroque/modern F/Fa- recorders are: sopranino, alto, bass and double bass. Sopranino and alto have the following range and are notated like this (the sopranino sounding one octave higher, the alto as written):



Bass and double bass are notated like this (the bass sounding one octave higher, the double bass as written):



Modern techniques may very generally be described as similar to the traverse flute with the following differences:

- no traverse flageolets (there are only a few natural flag. with ppp-dynamics at the end of the first octave)
- glissando on the higher flutes with no keys from tenor upwards has almost no limits
- singing/humming and playing has no limits
- quarter tones are easily possible on the higher instruments without keys.
- as on traverse flutes sputato/slap tonguing works very well, especially on the lower flutes
- "airy" notes with a big timbre-variety
- multiphonics are generally possible with forked fingerings



Great (right) and double bass (left), square Paetzold model