

# FLOW STUDIES ➔

## Introduction

*Flow Studies for Trumpet* is designed to help you learn how to effectively use your air flow to play trumpet. As you play the studies, consider the following questions:

How fast is my air moving?

How much air am I using?

How much air is left in my tank?

Will I make the phrase?

**and most importantly...**

Am I getting the sound I want?

## Using FLOW STUDIES ➔

- There are no tempo markings in *Flow Studies*. You should choose a tempo which allows you to make the phrase in one breath comfortably. As you play the lower phrases, it is acceptable to speed the tempo up gradually in order to make the phrase more playable.
- Never try to squeeze air out beyond your comfort level. If you cannot make the phrase, insert a breath. Helping you learn how to deal with these phrasing issues is one of the goals of this book.
- There are crescendos and diminuendos in *Flow Studies* but there are no dynamic markings. You should choose an overall dynamic which is comfortable and musically sensible.
- Always strive for a smooth sound and gradual changes in dynamics. *Flow Studies* are studies in phrasing and smoothness.

- If you have trouble making the phrases in the fast flow studies, make sure you are not stumbling through the notes because you are uncomfortable with the key. Practice the etudes until you can play every phrase in one breath comfortably and that the technique in that particular key is not a hindrance.

**FLOW STUDIES** ➔ are divided into three groups:

*Slow*

*Medium*

*Fast*

For maximum benefit, mix two or three different studies from each group every day. A weekly etude rotation has been suggested although players are certainly welcome to mix and match the studies to their liking. If the rotation is followed, players will spend 10 - 15 minutes a day on *Flow Studies* and will play every etude in one week.

## Teachers

An effective way to use **FLOW STUDIES** ➔ with your students is to trade phrases. This allows you to deliver an aural model of smoothness and phrasing that your students can emulate.

# FLOW STUDIES

## Suggested Etude Rotation

### Monday

Slow Flow Studies	1, 2
Medium Flow Studies	15, 16
Fast Flow Studies	29, 30

### Tuesday

Slow Flow Studies	3, 4
Medium Flow Studies	17, 18
Fast Flow Studies	31, 32

### Wednesday

Slow Flow Studies	5, 6
Medium Flow Studies	19, 20
Fast Flow Studies	33, 34

### Thursday

Slow Flow Studies	7, 8
Medium Flow Studies	21, 22
Fast Flow Studies	35, 36

### Friday

Slow Flow Studies	9, 10
Medium Flow Studies	23, 24
Fast Flow Studies	37, 38

### Saturday

Slow Flow Studies	11, 12
Medium Flow Studies	25, 26
Fast Flow Studies	39, 40

### Sunday

Slow Flow Studies	13, 14
Medium Flow Studies	27, 28
Fast Flow Studies	41, 42

## 2. Ascending g minor

2.

This musical score is for a piece titled "2. Ascending g minor". It consists of ten staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff is marked with a "2." at the beginning. The melody is characterized by long, sweeping phrases connected by slurs, often spanning multiple measures. There are several instances of grace notes, which are small notes played quickly before the main note of a measure. The rhythm is primarily composed of quarter and eighth notes, with some measures containing rests. The overall feel is that of a lyrical, flowing melody. The score ends with a double bar line on the final staff.

## 40. A Major

40.

The image displays eight staves of musical notation for exercise 40 in A major, 6/8 time. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 6/8 time signature. The notation consists of a single melodic line on each staff, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes, many of which are beamed together. The exercises are connected by long horizontal slurs. The first staff is labeled with the number '40.' at the beginning. The eighth staff includes a few notes with sharp signs (#) indicating specific alterations or fingerings.

