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All types of percussion instruments

A percussion instrument is a musical instrument that is sounded by being struck or scraped or rubbed by hand; or struck against another similar instruments, following the human voice. The percussion family is believed to include the oldest musical instrument, following the human voice. percussion section of an orchestra most commonly contains instruments, such as timpani, snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, triangle and tambourine. However, the section can also contain non-percussive instruments, such as the celesta, are not normally part of the percussion section, but keyboard percussion instruments such as the glockenspiel and xylophone (which do not have piano keyboards) are included. Percussion instruments, which produce notes with an identifiable pitch, and unpitched percussion instruments, which produce notes with an identifiable pitch, and unpitched percussion instruments, which produce notes with an identifiable pitch, and unpitched percussion instruments, which produce notes with an identifiable pitch, and unpitched percussion instruments. which produce notes or sounds without an identifiable pitch. Percussion is commonly referred to as "the backbone" or "the heartbeat" of a musical ensembles, the pianist, bassist, drummer and sometimes the guitarist are referred to as the rhythm section. Most classical pieces written for full orchestra since the time of Haydn and Mozart are orchestrated to place emphasis on the strings, woodwinds, and brass. However, often at least one pair of timpani is included, though they rarely play continuously. Rather, they serve to provide additional accents when needed. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, other percussion instruments (like the triangle or cymbals) have been used, again generally sparingly. The use of percussion instruments in the percussion family. A type of drum, they consist of a skin called a head stretched over a large bowl traditionally made of copper. They are played by striking the head with a specialized drum stick or timpani evolved from military drums to become a staple of the classical orchestra by the last third of the eighteenth century. Today, they are used in many types of musical ensembles, including concert bands, marching bands, orchestras, and even in some rock. The basic timpani drum consists of a drumhead stretched across the opening of a bowl typically made of copper or, in less expensive models, fiberglass and sometimes aluminum. In the Sachs-Hornbostel classification, the timpani are thus considered membranophones. The drumhead is affixed to a hoop (also called a fleshhoop), which in turn is held onto the bowl by a counterhoop, which is then held by means of a number of tuning screws called tension rods placed regularly around the circumference. The head's tension can be adjusted by loosening or tightening the rods. Most timpani have six to eight tension rods. The shape of the bowl contributes to the quality of the drum. For example, hemispheric bowls produce brighter tones while parabolic bowls may have a smooth, machined surface or a rough surface with many small dents hammered into it. Timpani come in a variety of sizes from about 84 centimeters (33 inches) in diameter down to piccoli timpani of 30 centimeters (12 inches) or less. A 33-inch drum can produce the C below the bass clef, and specialty piccoli timpani can play up into the treble clef. In Darius Milhaud's 1923 ballet score La création du monde, the timpanist must play the F sharp at the bottom of the treble clef. Each individual drum typically has a range of a perfect fifth. Please listen to the timpani's role in Carmina Burana, Part 1, as played by the Raleigh Symphony Orchestra. Bass Drum Bass drums are percussion instruments which vary in size and are used in several musical genres. Three major types of bass drums are as follows: The type usually seen or heard in orchestral, ensemble or concert bass drum (in Italian: gran cassa, gran tamburo). It is the largest drum of the orchestral, ensemble or concert bass drum (in Italian: gran cassa, gran tamburo). It is the largest drum of the orchestral, or concert bass drum (in Italian: gran cassa, gran tamburo). It is the largest drum of the orchestral, or concert bass drum (in Italian: gran cassa, gran tamburo). drum, generally used in marching bands and drum corps. This is tuned to a specific pitch and is usually played in a set of three to six drums. A bass drum is typically cylindrical with the diameter much greater than the height. There is normally a struck head at both ends of the cylinder. The heads may be made of calf skin or plastic. There is normally a means of adjusting the tension either by threaded taps or by strings. Bass drums are built in a variety of sizes, but size has little to do with the volume produced by the drum. The size chosen being based on convenience and aesthetics. In the following video, Kristen Shiner McGuire gives an introduction to the concert bass drum. Snare Drum The snare drum or side drum is a ubiquitous percussion instrument known for its cylindrical shape and powerful, staccato sound. Snare drums are often used in orchestras, concert bands, marching bands, parades, drum lines, drum corps, and more. The snare is also one of the central pieces in a trap set, a collection of percussion instruments designed to be played by a seated drummer, which is used in many popular genres of music. Snare drum originated from the Tabor drum, which was originally used to accompany the flute. It has evolved into more modern versions including the kit snare, marching snare, and the piccolo snare. Each type presents a different dimension and style of percussion. The snare drum that someone might see in a concert is typically used for a front beat. In comparison with the marching snare, the kit snare is typically smaller in length between the two heads, while the piccolo is the smallest of the three. The snare drum is known for its loud crack when a person strikes it with a drum stick or mallet. The depth of the sound varies from snare to snare because of the different techniques and construction qualities of the drum. Some of these qualities include tightness of the head, dimensions, and brand. The snare drum is constructed of two heads—both typically made of plastic—along with a rattle of metal wires on the bottom head called the snares. The wires can also be placed on the top, just like on the Tarol Snare. The top head is typically called the batter head because that is where the drummer strikes it, while the bottom head is called the snares are located. Tension of the drum heads is held constant through the tension rods. The ability to tighten them provides an opportunity to differ the sound of the hit. The strainer is a lever that releases and tightens the snare. If the strainer is relaxed, the sound of the snare is more like that of a tom because the snares are not present. The rim is the metal ring around the batter head, which can be used for a variety of things, although it is notably used to sound a piercing rimshot with the drumstick. The following video gives an overview of playing the snare drum. Cymbals Cymbals consist of thin, normally round plates of various alloys. The majority of cymbals are of indefinite note. Cymbals are used in many ensembles ranging from the orchestra, percussion ensembles, jazz bands, heavy metal bands, and marching groups. Drum kits usually incorporate at least a crash, ride or crash/ride, and a pair of hi-hat cymbal and it is used to either mount the cymbal on a stand or straps (for hand playing). The bell, dome, or cup is the raised section immediately surrounding the hole. The bell produces a higher "pinging" pitch than the rest of the cymbal. The bow is sometimes described in two areas: the ride and crash area is the thicker section closer to the bell while the crash area is the thinner tapering section near the edge. The edge or rim is the immediate circumference of the cymbal sere measured by their diameter often in inches or centimeters. The size of the cymbal serious how thick the cymbal is. Cymbal weights are important to the sound they produce and how they play Heavier cymbals have a louder volume, more cut, and better stick articulation (when using drum sticks). Thin cymbals have a fuller sound, lower pitch, and faster response. The profile of the cymbal is the vertical distance of the bow from the bottom of the bell to the cymbal edge (higher profile cymbals are more bowl shaped). The profile affects the pitch of the cymbal: higher profile cymbals in Mozart's Overture from The Abduction from the Seraglio as played by Wiener Symphoniker. Collection of percussion instruments This is a wide-ranging, inclusive list of percussion instruments. It includes: Instruments classified by Hornbostel-Sachs as struck or friction idiophones, struck or friction membranophones or struck chordophones. Where an instrument meets this definition but is often or traditionally excluded from the term percussion this is noted. Instruments commonly used as unpitched and/or untuned percussion. Instruments commonly part of the percussion section of a band or orchestra. These three groups overlap heavily, but inclusion in any one is sufficient for an instrument, only that subtype is listed here. For example, a samba whistle (or apito) is an unpitched percussion instrument, [contradictory] but a whistle in general is not. For brevity, synonyms represented in Wikipedia by redirects to a main article names are listed in these cases. For example, apito is listed but samba whistle is merely noted as an alternate name. A distinct instrument or type represented only by a redirect to an article section should however be shown. Instruments by type for some shorter, more focused lists. Use the sorting arrows on the common usage column to group instruments as pitched, unpitched or both. Use the sorting arrows on the Classification column to group instruments according to their Hornbostel-Sachs classification. Percussion instruments Name(s) Picture Origin Common usage Pitched /Unpitched /Both Hornbostel-Sachs classification. Membranophone Acme siren England Unpitched Aerophone Afoxé Brazil Unpitched 112.122 Idiophone Agong Yoruba Unpitched 111.241.2 Idiophone Agung a tamlang Philippines 111.24 Idiophone Alarm device Both May be electronic or mechanical Alfaia Brazil Unpitched 211.212.1 Membranophone Alligator drum [2] China Unpitched 211.2 Membranophone Asimilar-sounding alternative is often used due to the weight of the blacksmith's anvil[2] Apito Brazil Unpitched 421.221.11 Aerophone Also known as samba whistle. Some apitos produce up to three different tones, but none of these is normally used as a pitched note.[3][failed verification] Ashiko Yoruba Unpitched 211.221.1 Membranophone Babendil Philippines Unpitched 111.242.1 Idiophone Bak Korea Unpitched 111.12 Idiophone Balafon Mali Pitched 111.212 Idiophone Bamboula [3] Unpitched 211.212.1 Membranophone Bara [4] West Africa Unpitched 211.11 Membranophone Bass drum Unpitched 211.242.12 Membranophone Beatboxing Both 4 Aerophone Bedug Indonesia Unpitched 211.212.1 Membranophone Bell China Both 111.242 Idiophone Bell plate Asia Pitched 111.222 Idiophone Bell tree Unpitched 111.242.221 Idiophone Boundary Often confused with mark tree Bendir North Africa Unpitched Idiophone Binzasara Japan Unpitched Idiophone Boundary Unpitched Idiophone Bock-a-da-bock [5] Unpitched 111.1 Idiophone Bodhrán Ireland Unpitched Membranophone Body percussion Unpi Idiophone Bones (instrument) Unpitched 111.11 Idiophone Bongo drum Cuba Unpitched 211.251.2 Membranophone Boobam United States Pitched Idiophone Plastic percussion tubes Bougarabou West Africa Unpitched 211.261.2 Membranophone Bubon [6] Ukraine Unpitched 232.311 Membranophone Type of skinned Tambourine Buk Korea Unpitched 111.22 Idiophone Cajón Peru Unpitched 111.24 Idiophone Cajón Peru Unpitched 111.22 Idiophone Cajón Peru Unpitched 111.24 Idiophone Cajón Peru Unpitched Idiophone Ca drums Uruguay Unpitched Membranophone Cannon Unpitched Pyrophone Used in 1812 Overture Cantaro Mexico Carillon Belgium Pitched 111.141 Idiophone Caxirola Brazil Unpitched Idiophone Idiop Pitched 111.222 Idiophone As a keyboard instrument, not part of the percussion section of the orchestra[4] Chácaras Canary Islands Unpitched 111.242.2 Idiophone Chime bar Pitched 111.2 Cimbalom Hungary Pitched Chordophone Clapper Unpitched Idiophone Clapper Unpitched Idiophone Clapper Unpitched 111.11 Idiophone Clapper Unpitched 111.11 Idiophone Clapper Unpitched 111.14 Idiophone Clapper Unpitched 111.11 Idiophone Clapper Unpitched 111.14 Idiophone Clapper Unpitched Idiophone Idiophone Clapper Unpitched Idiophone Idiophone Idiophone Idiophone Idiophone Idiophone Idiophone but played as a keyboard instrument Clay drum Cocktail drum Unpitched Membranophone Cowbell Both 111.242 Idiophone Cuíca Disputed Pitched 231.11 Friction Membranophone Cup chime Pitched 111.24 Idiophone The only pitched 211 Membranophone, although shape is variously described as goblet, hourglass, conical, or tubular. Daf Iran Unpitched 211.311 Membranophone Also known as Dafli, Dap, Def, Tef, Defi, Gaval, Duf, and larger ones defi or daire Damaru South Asia Unpitched 212 Membranophone Type of Pellet drum. Damphu Nepal Unpitched 211.212 Membranophone Daxophone Germany Pitched 132.1 Friction Idiophone Bowed percussion invented by Hans Reichel Dayereh Iran Unpitched 211.311 Membranophone Type of Pellet drum. Derkach Ukraine Unpitched 112.24 Idiophone Type of ratchett Dhaa Nepal Unpitched 211.212 Membranophone Type of Pellet drum. Dhimay Nepal Unpitched 211.212 Membranophone Dholak South Asia Both 211.222.1 Membranophone Also known as dholki, similar to dohl Dhol India Both 211.212.1 Membranophone The bass head is pitched, the treble often unpitched, see pitched percussion instruments easily mistaken for unpitched Dimdi India Unpitched 211.311 Membranophone Djembe Mandinka Unpitched 211.261.1 Membranophone Dohol Middle East Both 211.212.1 Membranophone Dohol Mi playing, a repeating melody is played on three pitched drums Egg shaker Unpitched 112.13 Idiophone Ekwe Nigeria Unitched [clarification needed] 111.24 Idiophone Ferrinho Cape Verde Unpitched Idiophone Fiddlesticks Chordophone Fingeria Unitched [clarification needed] 111.24 Idiophone Fiddlesticks Chordophone Fingeria Unitched Idiophone Idiophone Fingeria Unitched snapping Play media Unpitched Idiophone Flexatone Pitched 112.12 Idiophone Flower drum Unpitched Idiophone Found object Frame drum Unpitched 211.3 Membranophone Found object Frame drum Unpitched 211.1 Membranophone Found object Frame drum Unpitched 211.1 Membranophone Found object Frame drum Unpitched Idiophone Flower drum Unpitched Idiophone Found object Frame drum Unpitched Idiophone Flower drum Unpitched Idiophone Flower drum Unpitched Idiophone Found object Frame drum Unpitched Idiophone Flower drum Unpitched Idiophone Idiop Galgo Korea Unpitched 211.242.1 Membranophone Gandingan Philippines Unpitched 111.241.2 Idiophone Geophone France Unpitched Membranophone Geophone France Unpitched Membranophone Ganzá Brazil Unpitched 111.222 Idiophone Ganzá Brazil Unpitched 111.222 Idiophone Ganzá Brazil Unpitched 111.241.2 Idiophone Ganzá Brazil Unpitched 111.241.2 Idiophone Ganzá Brazil Unpitched 111.242.1 Membranophone Ganzá Brazil Unpitched 111.241.2 Idiophone Ganzá Brazil Unpitched 111.241.2 Idiophone Ganzá Brazil Unpitched 111.242.1 Membranophone Ganzá Brazil Unpitched 111.241.2 Idiophone Ganzá Brazil Unpitched Idiophone Ganzá Br States Pitched 133.2 Idiophone Specifically a friction Idiophone Glass harp Ireland Pitched 133.2 Idiophone Goblet drum Unpitched 211.261 Membranophone Generic type by construction, see also individual instrument names Goema South Africa Unpitched Membranophone Generic type by construction, see also individual instrument names Goema South Africa Unpitched Membranophone Generic type by construction, see also individual instrument names Goema South Africa Unpitched Membranophone Generic type by construction, see also individual instrument names Goema South Africa Unpitched Membranophone Generic type by construction, see also individual instrument names Goema South Africa Unpitched Membranophone Generic type by construction, see also individual instrument names Goema South Africa Unpitched Membranophone Generic type by construction, see also individual instrument names Goema South Africa Unpitched Membranophone Generic type by construction, see also individual instrument names Goema South Africa Unpitched Membranophone Generic type by construction, see also individual instrument names Goema South Africa Unpitched Membranophone Generic type by construction, see also individual instrument names Goema South Africa Unpitched Membranophone Generic type by construction, see also individual instrument names Goema South Africa Unpitched Membranophone Generic type by construction of the second name of the se Gong Brunei, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Tibet Pitched 111.241.1 Idiophone Gudugudu Yoruba Pitched 211.11 Membranophone Güira Dominican Republic Unpitched 112.23 Idiophone Güiro Cuba, Panama Unpitched 211.11 Membranophone G 112.23 Idiophone Also known as scraper Hammered dulcimer Pitched Chordophone Handchime Pitched 111.24 Idiophone Handchime Pitched 111.24 Idiophone Handchime Pitched 111.24 Idiophone Handchime Pitched 111.24 Idiophone Handchime Pitched 111.25 Idiophone Handchime Pitched 111.26 Idiophone Handchime Pitched 111.26 Idiophone Handchime Pitched 111.27 Idiophone Handchime Pitched 111.28 Idiophone Handchime Pitched 111.29 Idiophone Handchime Pitched I11.29 Idiophone Handchime III. 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Saron Indonesia Pitched 111.222 Idiophone Size from smallest to largest is Saron panerus, Saron barung, Saron demung. Scabellum Ancient Rome Unpitched Often used by the aulos players Semantron Both Idiophone Used to summon monastics to prayer Shekere Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Gambia, Guinea, Pitched 111.242.11 Idiophone Siren (alarm) Scotland Both Electrophone Skrabalai Lithuania Pitched 111.242.22 Idiophone Sleigh bells Unpitched 111.24 Idiophone Siren (alarm) Scotland Both Electrophone Skrabalai Lithuania Pitched 111.242.22 Idiophone Sleigh bells Unpitched 111.24 Idiophone Sleigh Bells Unpitched I Idiophone Sounding stone China Idiophone Spoon Greece, Russia, Turkey Unpitched 111.14 Idiophone Stone marimba Pitched Idiophone Stone Marimba Pitched I11.241.12 and 111.241.12 Idiophone Spoon Greece, Russia, Turkey Unpitched 111.14 Idiophone Stone Marimba Pitched I11.241.12 Idiophone Spoon Greece, Russia, Turkey Unpitched 111.14 Idiophone Spoon Greece, Russia, Turkey Unpitched I11.241.12 Idiophone Spoon Greece, Russia, Tu Membranophone Suspended cymbal Unpitched 111.24 Idiophone Taal India Unpitched 111.24 Idiophone Taiko Japan Unpitched 211 Membranophone Refers to traditional Japanese drums in general. 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Vibraphone United States Unpitched Idiophone Whipe Idiophone United States Unpitched Idiophone Unpitched Idiophone United States Unpitched Idiophone United States Unpitche Unpitched 111.11 Idiophone Also known as slapstick Whistle Unpitched Aerophone Wood block Unpitched 111.24 Idiophone Wood block Unpitched Idiophone Wood block Unpitched Idiophone Wood [5][8] Xylophone Ghana, Uganda, Zambia Pitched 111.212 Idiophone The xylophone is a musical instrument in the percussion family that consists of wooden bars struck by mallets Xylorimba Pitched 111.212 Idiophone The xylophone The xylophone Yangqin China Pitched 111.212 Idiophone The xylophone The avocado trunk with a leather membrane. Zabumba Brazil Unpitched 211.212.1 Membranophone Zatula Ukraine Unpitched 111.142 Idiophone Also known as finger cymbal See also Top-level articles Percussion instruments by type Classification of percussion instruments Subgroups of percussion instruments Membranophone Idiophone Melodic percussion instruments Category: Percussion instrume percussion Category:Percussion instruments by means of sound production Category:Percussion instruments by usage References ^ "Archived copy". Archived from the original on 2014-09-28. Retrieved 2014-10-02.CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) retrieved March 13, 2012: The tubes are carefully whittled and cut by a master craftsperson to produce certain notes when the bamboo frame is shaken or tapped. A Blades, James; Holland, James (2001). "Anvil: Grove Music Online - oi". doi:10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.01068. Cite journal requires | journal = (help) A "Brazilian Samba". prezi.com. Retrieved 2015-09-07. ^ retrieved March 13, 2012: Although treated as a member of the percussion section in orchestral terms, the celesta is played by a pianist, the part being normally written on two bracketed staves. ^ a b Archived 2014-09-08 at the Wayback Machine retrieved 13 March 2012 There are lots of tuned percussion instruments. Among the most common are the xylophone, marimba, the glockenspiel, the cowbells and the temple blocks. Other suthorities cited here however say that temple blocks are not considered pitched instruments. ^ retrieved 16 March 2012 ^ Revision of the Hornbostel-Sachs Classification of Musical Instruments by the MIMO Consortium ^ retrieved 13 March 2012: Although temple blocks are not considered pitched instruments, they can produce discernable pitches, and some temple blocks are actually tuned to the pentatonic scale. Other authorities cited here however say that temple blocks are tuned percussion. Retrieved from "

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