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Article Title: Teaching flute to the blind and visually impaired

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Summary (Outline form):

* If students are virtually or completely blind, they can begin to learn pieces with Braille music.
  + - * This means reading, memorizing and then playing.
      * Singers can read and sing at the same time, but only if its really slow music.
      * Teach scales and other important songs and techniques by rote with recordings or playing
    - Unless students have enough vision, there is not point in writing about fingerings or hand positions, so record those things so students can refer to them later.
    - If students can see somewhat, enlarge music and staff paper and if they see better in one color, use a large marker of that color to write on music or write music out
    - Etudes are not really worthwhile, it is more important to spend time on scales and arpeggio patterns
    - In Braille music, bar lines are hard to feel, accidentals all feel the same and courtesy accidentals are actually detrimental. Measure numbers are too small also.
    - Description is important because body language is useless
    - It is also more important to physically position a student to help them have proper technique
    - It is much more difficult to instruct on putting the flute away and putting it together
    - Stand needs to be at eyelevel and stand lights can help with students with some eye-sight
    - Braille music is also hard for students who already read Braille words because it is different
    - Good teaching is good teaching-adapt your lessons to your student’s strengths and weaknesses.