

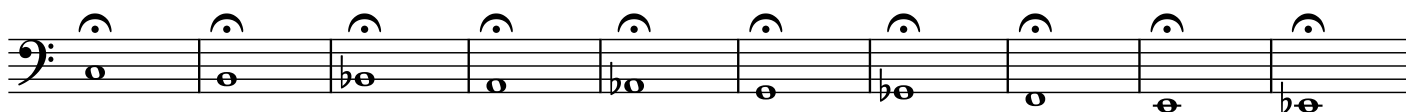
Gullett Bass Warm-up

G Tuning

Derek Gullett

Long Tones

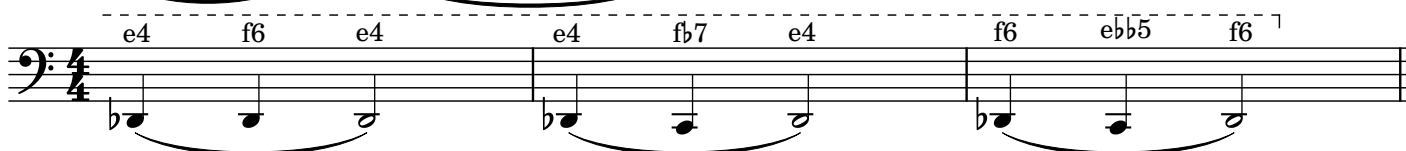
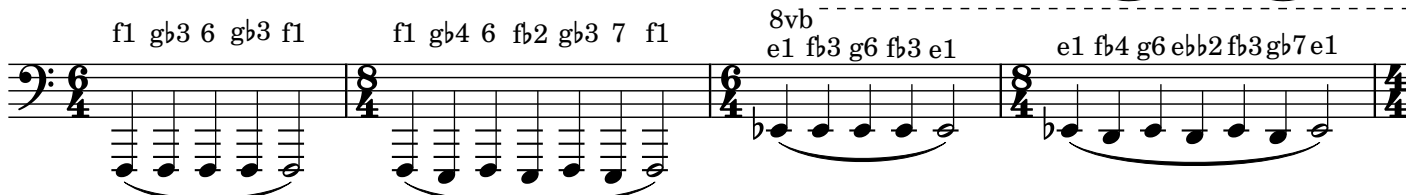
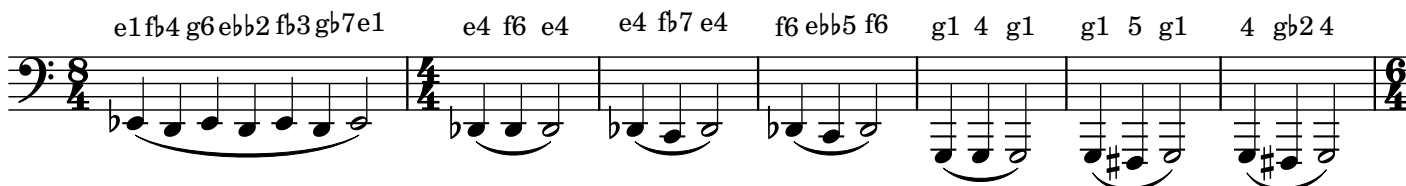
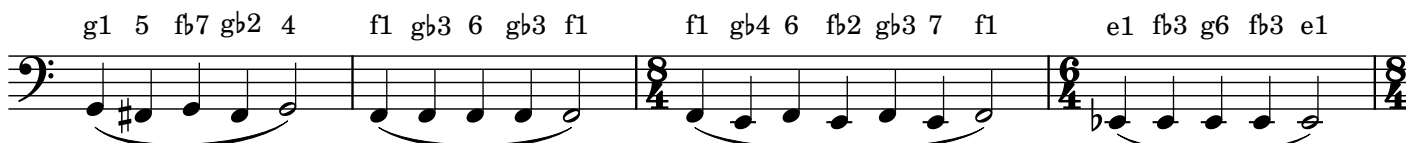
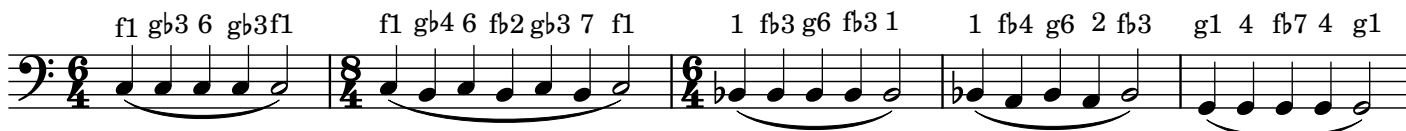
Make sure these are LONG. Use these to find your ideal sound.



Alternate Position Slurs

Strive for smoothness in both the air and embouchure. Make these sound like a slow, same-partial slur.

Be sure to have intonation match on same notes in different positions.



2

Glissandi

Play at a moderate tempo. Go for a totally smooth and seamless airstream.

A.

B.

Glissandi (continued)

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in bass clef. The first three staves are continuous glissandi, each spanning three measures. The fourth staff begins with a 'C.' and a 4/4 time signature. The remaining staves contain various musical exercises with glissandi, often marked with fingerings (1-6) and specific notes like 'f1', 'gb3', 'fb3', 'fb4', 'fb7', 'fb6', 'gb4', and 'fb2'. Some staves end with a double bar line.

Glissandi (continued)

Seven staves of musical notation in bass clef, showing various glissandi exercises. The notation includes slurs, fingerings, and specific notes marked with flats and naturals.

- Staff 1: Slur from G $\flat$ 3 to B $\flat$ 4, then a slur from B $\flat$ 4 to G $\flat$ 3, and a slur from G $\flat$ 3 to B $\flat$ 4.
- Staff 2: Slur from G $\flat$ 3 to B $\flat$ 4, then a slur from B $\flat$ 4 to G $\flat$ 3, and a slur from G $\flat$ 3 to B $\flat$ 4.
- Staff 3: Slur from F $\flat$ 2 to G $\sharp$ 3, then a slur from G $\sharp$ 3 to F $\flat$ 2, and a slur from F $\flat$ 2 to G $\sharp$ 3.
- Staff 4: Slur from F $\flat$ 2 to G $\sharp$ 3, then a slur from G $\sharp$ 3 to F $\flat$ 2, and a slur from F $\flat$ 2 to G $\sharp$ 3.
- Staff 5: Slur from F $\flat$ 1 to G $\sharp$ 2, then a slur from G $\sharp$ 2 to F $\flat$ 1, and a slur from F $\flat$ 1 to G $\sharp$ 2.
- Staff 6: Slur from F $\flat$ 1 to G $\sharp$ 2, then a slur from G $\sharp$ 2 to F $\flat$ 1, and a slur from F $\flat$ 1 to G $\sharp$ 2.
- Staff 7: Slur from F $\flat$ 1 to G $\sharp$ 2, then a slur from G $\sharp$ 2 to F $\flat$ 1, and a slur from F $\flat$ 1 to G $\sharp$ 2.

F-attachment Slurs

Play at a moderately fast tempo. Keep in mind a smooth transition in and out of the valve.
Make the valve slurs sound the same as the lip slurs.

A.

Three staves of musical notation in bass clef, showing F-attachment slurs. The notation includes slurs, fingerings, and specific notes marked with flats and naturals.

- Staff 1: Slur from F $\flat$ 1 to G $\sharp$ 2, then a slur from G $\sharp$ 2 to F $\flat$ 1, and a slur from F $\flat$ 1 to G $\sharp$ 2.
- Staff 2: Slur from F $\flat$ 3 to G $\sharp$ 4, then a slur from G $\sharp$ 4 to F $\flat$ 3, and a slur from F $\flat$ 3 to G $\sharp$ 4.
- Staff 3: Slur from F $\flat$ 6 to G $\sharp$ 7, then a slur from G $\sharp$ 7 to F $\flat$ 6, and a slur from F $\flat$ 6 to G $\sharp$ 7.

F-attachment Slurs (continued)

B.

f1 f1 fb2 fb2

fb3 fb3 fb4 fb4

5 f6 f6 6 fb7 fb7

G-attachment Slurs

Same rules apply as with the F-attachment slurs. Keep everything smooth.

A.

g1 g1 gb2 gb2

gb3 gb3 4 gb4 gb4

5 g6 g6 6 gb7 gb7

B.

g1 g1 gb2 gb2

gb3 gb3 4 gb4 gb4

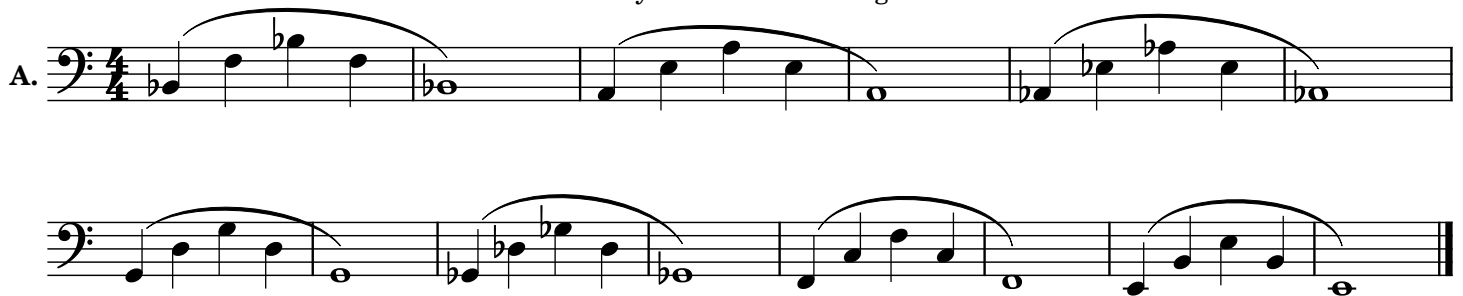
5 g6 g6 6 gb7 gb7

6

Basic Slurs

Play at a slow tempo (exercises E and G can be quicker). Ride the airstream into immediate sound.

Aim for minimal embouchure movement and rely on the air to change notes.

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Basic Slurs (continued)

Basic Slurs (continued)

Exercise E (E-flat major, 4/4 time) consists of two staves. The first staff contains a continuous eighth-note scale from B-flat up to G, with a slur over the first six notes and a fermata over the last note. The second staff contains a continuous eighth-note scale from G up to B-flat, with a slur over the first six notes and a fermata over the last note.

Exercise F (F major, 4/4 time) consists of two staves. The first staff contains a continuous eighth-note scale from F up to D, with a slur over the first six notes and a fermata over the last note. The second staff contains a continuous eighth-note scale from D up to F, with a slur over the first six notes and a fermata over the last note.

Basic Slurs (continued)

G.

Intervallic Slurs

Also play at a slow tempo (exercise C can be quicker). Same rules apply as in the basic slurs.
For larger intervals, use the lower note as a point to bounce off of.

A.

Intervallic Slurs (continued)

The image displays musical notation for Intervallic Slurs (continued) on page 9. It features three main sections: four staves of whole-note slurs, and two sections labeled B and C, each containing three staves of eighth-note slurs. All notation is in bass clef.

The first section consists of four staves, each containing a single slur over a series of whole notes. The notes and their accidentals are as follows:

- Staff 1: C2, D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4.
- Staff 2: Bb1, Ab1, Gb1, Fb1, Eb1, Db1, Cb1, Bb2, Ab2, Gb2, Fb2, Eb2, Db2, Cb2, Bb3.
- Staff 3: C2, D2, E2, F2, G2, Ab2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, Ab3, Bb3, C4.
- Staff 4: C2, D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, Bb3, C4.

Section B is marked with a 'B.' and a 4/4 time signature. It contains three staves of eighth-note slurs:

- Staff B1: C2, D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4.
- Staff B2: Bb1, Ab1, Gb1, Fb1, Eb1, Db1, Cb1, Bb2, Ab2, Gb2, Fb2, Eb2, Db2, Cb2, Bb3.
- Staff B3: C2, D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, Ab3, Bb3, C4.

Section C is marked with a 'C.' and a 4/4 time signature. It contains three staves of eighth-note slurs:

- Staff C1: C2, D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4.
- Staff C2: Bb1, Ab1, Gb1, Fb1, Eb1, Db1, Cb1, Bb2, Ab2, Gb2, Fb2, Eb2, Db2, Cb2, Bb3.
- Staff C3: C2, D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, Ab3, Bb3, C4.

Intervallic Slurs (continued)

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each containing two measures of music. The notation is in bass clef and includes various intervallic slurs. The first staff shows a slur over a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a slur over a sequence of notes in the second measure. The second staff shows a slur over a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a slur over a sequence of notes in the second measure. The third staff shows a slur over a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a slur over a sequence of notes in the second measure. The fourth staff shows a slur over a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a slur over a sequence of notes in the second measure. The fifth staff shows a slur over a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a slur over a sequence of notes in the second measure. The sixth staff shows a slur over a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a slur over a sequence of notes in the second measure. The seventh staff shows a slur over a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a slur over a sequence of notes in the second measure. The eighth staff shows a slur over a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a slur over a sequence of notes in the second measure. The ninth staff shows a slur over a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a slur over a sequence of notes in the second measure. The tenth staff shows a slur over a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a slur over a sequence of notes in the second measure.

Intervallic Slurs (continued)

**Flexibility**

Play only as fast as the exercises remain clean and comfortable.

Maintain minimal embouchure movement and continue to ride the airstream.

A.

B.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

C.

3 fb3

fb3

fb3

2 fb2

Flexibility (continued)

Three staves of musical notation for flexibility exercises. The first staff shows a melodic line with a slur and a fermata at the end, labeled 'fb2'. The second staff shows a melodic line with a slur and a fermata at the end, labeled 'f1'. The third staff shows a melodic line with a slur and a fermata at the end, labeled 'f1'.

Articulation

Play at a moderately slow tempo. Same rules with air still apply. Strive for an even note start in all registers. When starting notes, only let the tongue momentarily interrupt the airstream (the tongue does not start notes, air does).

Six staves of musical notation for articulation exercises. Each staff shows a melodic line with a slur and a fermata at the end, labeled with an 8vb (octave below) and a specific interval or chord symbol:

- Staff 1: 8vb
- Staff 2: 8vb
- Staff 3: 8vb (gb7/fb4/ebb2)
- Staff 4: 8vb (fb6/e4)
- Staff 5: 8vb (fb7/ebb5)
- Staff 6: 8vb (e7)

[illegible]

Articulation (continued)

Articulation exercises for bass clef instruments, consisting of ten staves. Each staff contains four measures of music. The exercises involve various articulation techniques, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The exercises are designed to improve articulation and phrasing skills.

Staff 1: Exercise 1, measures 1-4. Key signature: one flat (B-flat).
Staff 2: Exercise 2, measures 1-4. Key signature: one flat (B-flat).
Staff 3: Exercise 3, measures 1-4. Key signature: one sharp (F-sharp).
Staff 4: Exercise 4, measures 1-4. Key signature: one sharp (F-sharp).
Staff 5: Exercise 5, measures 1-4. Key signature: one flat (B-flat).
Staff 6: Exercise 6, measures 1-4. Key signature: one flat (B-flat).
Staff 7: Exercise 7, measures 1-4. Key signature: one flat (B-flat).
Staff 8: Exercise 8, measures 1-4. Key signature: one flat (B-flat).
Staff 9: Exercise 9, measures 1-4. Key signature: one sharp (F-sharp).
Staff 10: Exercise 10, measures 1-4. Key signature: one flat (B-flat).



Articulation (continued)



Multiple Tonguing

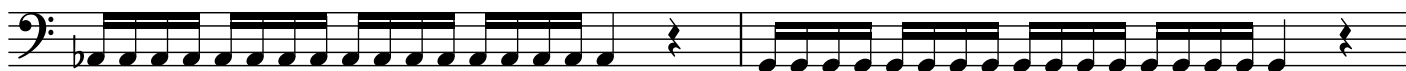
Make sure both syllables match on the note fronts. The faster the tempo, the lighter the syllables need to be. Allow the airstream to let the notes speak.



Multiple Tonguing (continued)



Multiple Tonguing (continued)

**Notes:**

Notice that none of the exercises have a printed dynamic marking. This is because all exercises can and should be played at all volumes within a full, healthy dynamic range (especially long tones). Experiment with new dynamics on different exercises each day.

Also notice that the note B $\flat$ 0 is marked to be played in a lowered seventh position with the G-attachment, a lowered fourth position with the F-attachment, or a very lowered second position with both valves, A0 is marked to be played in sixth position with the F-attachment or fourth position with both valves, A $\flat$ 0 is marked to be played in a very lowered fifth position with both valves, and G0 is marked to be played in seventh position with both valves (all in parentheses). These notes are false tones and do not exist on the instrument naturally. Instead, they are based on a weaker harmonic series built off of G $\flat$ (E $\flat$ in the G-attachment, D $\flat$ in the F-attachment, and B in both valves). This weaker harmonic series exists due to the acoustic properties of the trombone. Other brass instruments will have a different weaker harmonic series. All notes are positioned a major third below the notes they are being lipped down from. No extra slide adjustments should be necessary.

These exercises double as both a warm-up and basic practice routine for fundamentals. This, however, does not replace the value found in actual method and etude books such as those by Arban, Schlossberg, Marsteller, etc. If short on time, choose one or two exercises to play from each major section. I also do this before performances, auditions, and rehearsals in order to remain unfatigued for any heavier playing that may follow.