

Gullett Bass Warm-up

G $\flat$ Tuning

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Long Tones

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

Alternate Position Slurs

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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.

f1 g♭2 6 g♭2 f1 f1 g♭3 6 f♭2 g♭2 7 f1 1 f♭3 g♭4 f♭3 1 1 f♭4 g♭4 2 f♭3 g1 5 g1

g1 6 g1 5 gb2 5 f1 gb2 6 gb2 f1 f1 gb3 6 fb2 gb2 7 f1 d1 fb4 g6 fb4 d1

d1 f6 g6 dbb2fb4gb7d1 d4 fb7d4 fb7dbb5fb7 1 d7 1 d7 2 d7 g1 5 g1 g1 6 g1

The image shows the bass line of the song 'The Sound of Silence' by Simon & Garfunkel. It is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 8/4. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, some beamed together. The notes are: D1, F#6, G6, Dbb2, Fb4, Gb7, D1, D4, Fb7, D4, Fb7, Dbb5, Fb7, 1, D7, 1, D7, 2, D7, G1, 5, G1, G1, 6, G1. The notes are written on a five-line staff, with some notes below the staff and some above it.

5 g♭2 5 f1 g♭2 6 g♭2 f1 f1 g♭3 6 f♭2 g♭2 7 f1 8vb d1 f♭4 g6 f♭4 d1

d1 f6 g6 d $\flat\flat$ 2 f $\flat$ 4 g $\flat$ 7 d1 | d4 f $\flat$ 7 d4 | f $\flat$ 7 d $\flat\flat$ 5 f $\flat$ 7

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Glissandi

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

A.

B.

Glissandi (continued)

The musical score consists of nine staves of music in bass clef. The first three staves are continuous glissandi, each spanning three measures. The fourth staff begins with a 'c.' (crescendo) marking and a 4/4 time signature. The remaining staves contain various musical exercises with glissandi, often marked with fingerings (1-6) and specific notes (e.g., f1, gb2, fb3, f6, gb3, fb2). The exercises are grouped into measures, with some measures containing multiple glissandi or specific notes.

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: Starts with a slur over notes, marked $g\flat 2$. Ends with a slur over notes, marked 2 and $b\flat$.
- Staff 2: Starts with a slur over notes, marked $g\flat 2$. Ends with a slur over notes, marked 6 , $f\flat 3$, and $f\flat 7$.
- Staff 3: Starts with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 2$ and 5 . Ends with a slur over notes, marked 5 and $f\flat 2$.
- Staff 4: Starts with a slur over notes, marked 5 . Ends with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 2$ and 5 .
- Staff 5: Starts with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 1$. Ends with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 1$ and $f\flat 4$.
- Staff 6: Starts with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 1$. Ends with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 1$ and $f\flat 4$.
- Staff 7: Starts with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 1$. Ends with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 1$ and $f\flat 4$.

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: Starts with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 1$ and $f\flat 1$. Ends with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 2$ and $f\flat 2$.
- Staff 2: Starts with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 3$ and $f\flat 3$. Ends with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 4$ and $f\flat 4$.
- Staff 3: Starts with a slur over notes, marked $f\flat 6$ and $f\flat 6$. Ends with a slur over notes, marked 6 , $f\flat 7$, and $f\flat 7$.

F-attachment Slurs (continued)

B.

f1 f1 fb2 fb2

fb3 fb3 fb4 fb4

5 f6 f6 6 fb7 fb7

Gb-attachment Slurs

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

A.

g1 g1 gb2 gb2

gb3 gb3 gb4 gb4

5 g6 g6 6 gb7 gb7

B.

g1 g1 gb2 gb2

gb3 gb3 gb4 gb4

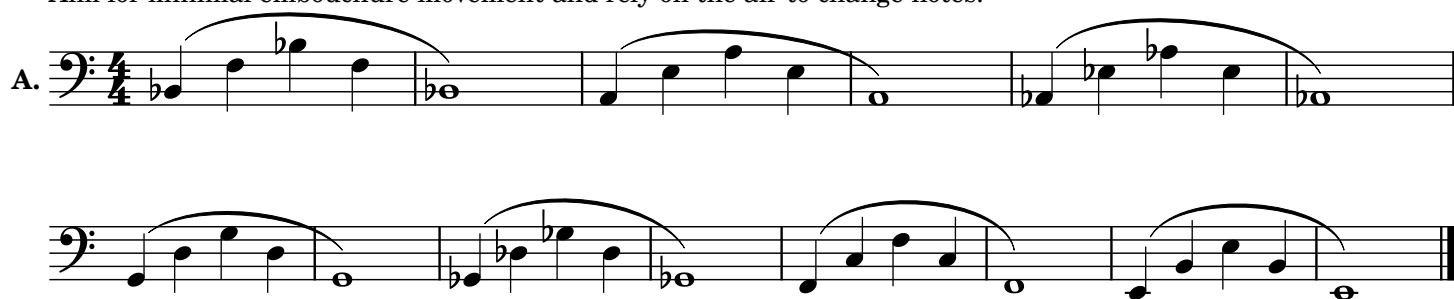
5 g6 g6 6 gb7 gb7

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)

G.

Exercise G consists of seven staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. Each staff contains two measures of music, each measure featuring a slur over a sequence of eighth notes. The exercises involve various chromatic and diatonic patterns across different keys.

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.

Exercise A consists of three staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. Each staff contains two measures of music, each measure featuring a slur over a sequence of eighth notes. The exercises involve various chromatic and diatonic patterns across different keys.

Intervallic Slurs (continued)

The image displays musical notation for intervallic slurs, organized into three sections: A, B, and C. Each section contains three staves of music in bass clef.

Section A: The first three staves show continuous eighth-note patterns. The first staff starts on C4 and ascends to G4. The second staff starts on B3 and descends to F3. The third staff starts on E4 and descends to A3. Each staff concludes with a fermata.

Section B: Labeled 'B.', this section is in 4/4 time. It consists of three staves, each containing two measures of eighth-note patterns. The first staff starts on C4 and descends to F3. The second staff starts on G4 and descends to B3. The third staff starts on A4 and descends to D4. Each staff concludes with a fermata.

Section C: Labeled 'C.', this section is in 4/4 time. It consists of three staves, each containing two measures of eighth-note patterns. The first staff starts on C4 and descends to F3. The second staff starts on G4 and descends to B3. The third staff starts on A4 and descends to D4. Each staff concludes with a fermata.

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.

Flexibility (continued)

B.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

C.

3 $\text{fb}3$

$\text{fb}3$

$\text{fb}3$

$\text{fb}2$

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, marked 'fb2'. The second staff shows a similar line with a slur and a fermata, marked 'f1'. The third staff shows a similar line with a slur and a fermata, marked '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).

Five staves of musical notation for articulation exercises, labeled A. Each staff shows a melodic line with a slur and a fermata at the end, marked '8vb' or '8vb (gb7/f6/dbb2)' or '8vb (fb7/d4)'.

Articulation (continued)

Two staves of music in bass clef. The first staff has a slur over a sequence of notes, with an 8vb (dbb5) marking above the final note. The second staff also has a slur, with an 8vb (d7) marking above the final note.

B.

A series of seven staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff is a continuous eighth-note pattern. The subsequent staves show various articulation exercises, including slurs, 8vb markings, and specific note values.

Articulation (continued)

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each featuring a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation is organized into two groups of five staves each. The first group (staves 1-5) includes a measure with an 8vb (octave below) marking and a dashed line indicating an octave shift. The second group (staves 6-10) also includes a measure with an 8vb marking and a dashed line. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests, illustrating various articulation techniques.

Articulation (continued)

The page contains nine staves of musical notation for a bass clef instrument. Each staff contains four measures of music. The exercises focus on articulation, with various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes slurs, ties, and various articulation marks such as accents and staccato marks. The exercises are designed to improve the player's ability to articulate notes clearly and with control.

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.

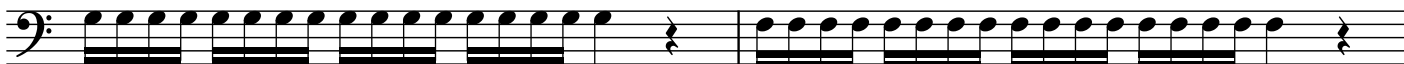
A.

The exercise consists of 10 staves of music, each containing three measures of eighth-note triplets. The key signature changes from one flat to two flats at the start of the first measure of each staff. The exercise is designed to be played with a light airstream to allow the notes to 'speak'.

B.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation for multiple tonguing exercises. Each staff begins with a bass clef and a 6/4 time signature. The exercises are organized into five pairs, each consisting of two staves. The first pair (staves 1-2) starts with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and features eighth-note patterns. The second pair (staves 3-4) is in the key of C major and features sixteenth-note patterns. The third pair (staves 5-6) is in the key of Bb major and features eighth-note patterns. The fourth pair (staves 7-8) is in the key of C major and features sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth pair (staves 9-10) is in the key of Bb major and features eighth-note patterns. Each staff contains two measures of music, with a repeat sign at the end of the second measure. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulation marks to indicate the multiple tonguing technique.

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 A0 is marked to be played in a lowered seventh position with the G $\flat$ -attachment, sixth position with the F-attachment, or a very lowered second position with both valves, A $\flat$ 0 is marked to be played in a lowered seventh position with the F-attachment or fourth position with both valves, G0 is marked to be played in a very lowered fifth position with both valves, and G $\flat$ 0 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 $\flat$ (D in the G $\flat$ -attachment, D $\flat$ in the F-attachment, and B $\flat$ 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 of these notes are positioned a major third below the note 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.