

Gullett Bass Warm-up

G Tuning

Derek Gullett

Long Tones

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

Long Tones exercise for G Tuning. The exercise consists of three staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains ten half notes: Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2. The second staff contains ten half notes: C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2. The third staff contains ten half notes: C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2. The notes are written on a bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat (Bb).

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.

Alternate Position Slurs exercise for G Tuning. The exercise consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains ten eighth notes: Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3. The second staff contains ten eighth notes: C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2. The third staff contains ten eighth notes: C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2. The fourth staff contains ten eighth notes: C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2. The fifth staff contains ten eighth notes: C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2. The sixth staff contains ten eighth notes: C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2. The seventh staff contains ten eighth notes: C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2. The eighth staff contains ten eighth notes: C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2, C3, Bb2. The notes are written on a bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat (Bb).

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 (e.g., f1, gb3, fb4, fb7, fb3, 5, 6, fb6, gb4, fb2). The exercises are grouped into measures, with some measures containing multiple glissandi or specific notes.

F-attachment Slurs

[illegible]

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

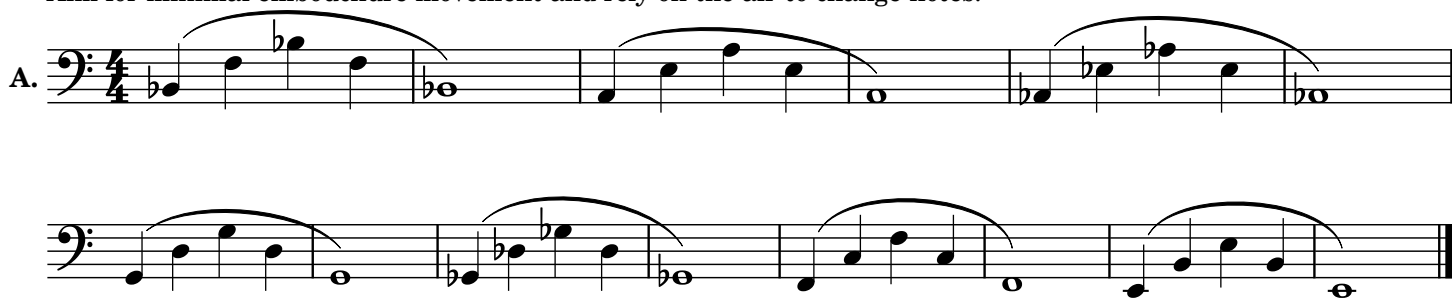
gb3 gb3 4 gb4 gb4

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)

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It is divided into two parts, E and F, each with a melody and a bass line. The time signature is 4/4.

Part E (E Major):

- Melody:** E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half).
- Bass:** E3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C#4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (half).

Part F (F Major):

- Melody:** F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (half).
- Bass:** F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F3 (half).

Basic Slurs (continued)

G.

Exercise G consists of seven slurs, each spanning two measures. The notes within the slurs are as follows:

- Slur 1: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 (ascending)
- Slur 2: F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4 (ascending)
- Slur 3: E4, F4, G4, A4, G4, F4, E4 (ascending)
- Slur 4: D4, E4, F4, G4, F4, E4, D4 (ascending)
- Slur 5: C4, D4, E4, F4, E4, D4, C4 (ascending)
- Slur 6: B3, C4, D4, E4, D4, C4, B3 (ascending)
- Slur 7: A3, B3, C4, D4, C4, B3, A3 (ascending)

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 intervallic slurs, each spanning two measures. The notes within the slurs are as follows:

- Slur 1: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 (ascending)
- Slur 2: F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4 (ascending)
- Slur 3: E4, F4, G4, A4, G4, F4, E4 (ascending)

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 four staves show whole-note slurs. The first staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The third staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Section B consists of three staves of eighth-note slurs in 4/4 time. The first staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The second staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Section C consists of three staves of eighth-note slurs in 4/4 time. The first staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The second staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The third staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#).

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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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.

12
Flexibility (continued)

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 in bass clef. 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).

Five staves of musical notation for articulation exercises in bass clef. Each staff shows a melodic line with a slur and a fermata at the end, labeled '8vb', '8vb', '8vb (e3)', '8vb (e4)', and '8vb (e5)' respectively.

B.

8vb (e3)

8vb

8vb

8vb

8vb

8vb

8vb

8vb

8vb

Articulation (continued)

Ten staves of musical notation, each featuring a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The exercises consist of various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines, often involving slurs and ties, designed to improve articulation. The notation includes eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests and accidentals (sharps and flats).

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.

A.

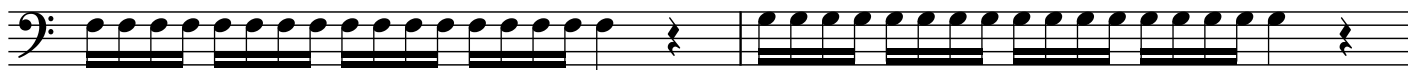
Multiple Tonguing (continued)

Multiple Tonguing exercise, measures 1-12. The exercise is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of 12 measures, each containing a triplet of eighth notes. The notes are: G2, F2, E2 (measures 1-4); D2, C2, B1 (measures 5-8); A1, G1, F1 (measures 9-12). The first measure of each group has a B-flat key signature. The exercise is divided into four groups of three measures each, with a repeat sign at the end of the fourth group.

B.

Multiple Tonguing exercise, measures 13-16. The exercise is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of 4 measures, each containing a triplet of eighth notes. The notes are: G2, F2, E2 (measures 13-14); D2, C2, B1 (measures 15-16). The first measure of each group has a B-flat key signature. The exercise is divided into two groups of two measures each, with a repeat sign at the end of the second group.

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 third position with both valves, A0 is marked to be played in fourth position with both valves, and A $\flat$ 0 is marked to be played in fifth position with both valves. These notes are false tones and do not exist on the instrument naturally. In turn, the marked positions are where those notes resonate best for me. Experiment on your own to find where those notes resonate best for you. It very well may not be where they work for me.

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.