

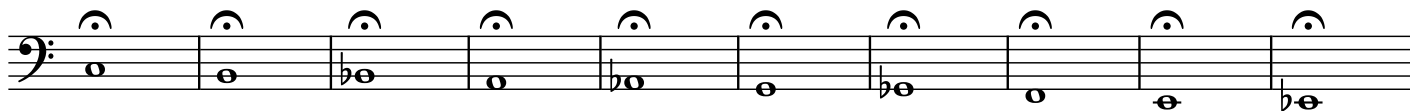
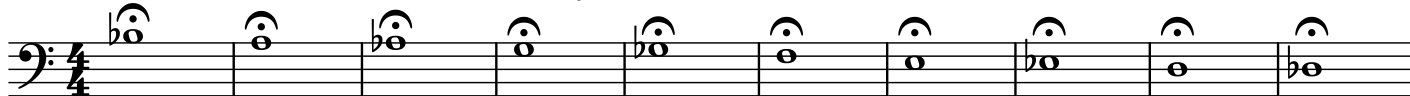
Gullett Bass Warm-up

Bollinger Tuning

Derek Gullett

Long Tones

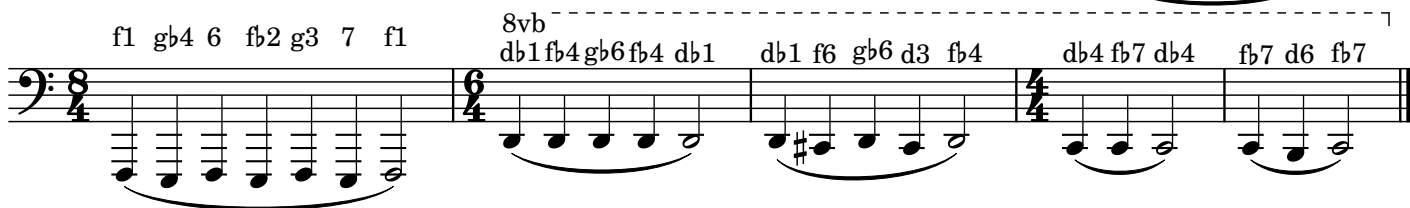
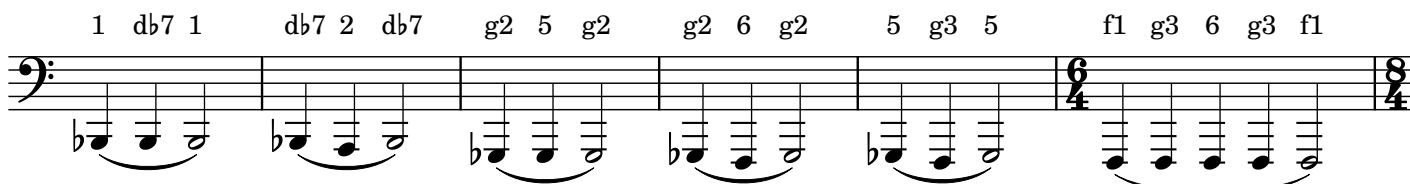
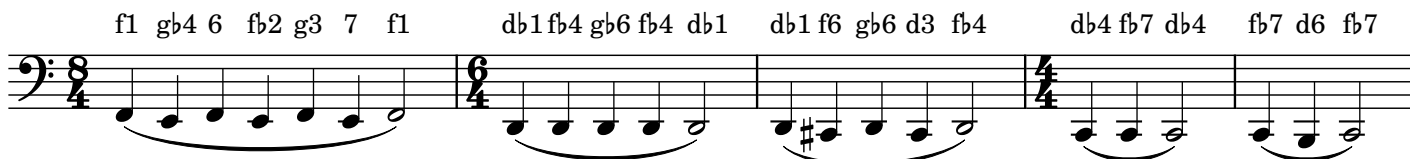
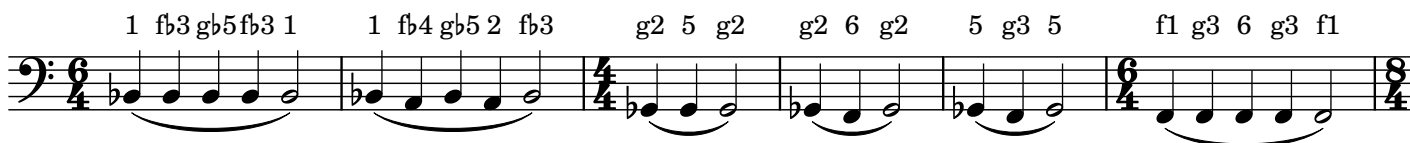
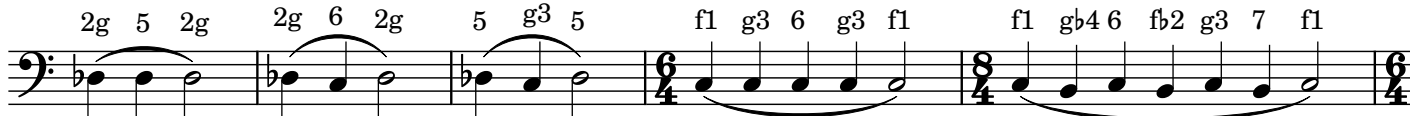
Make sure these are LONG. Use these to find your ideal sound.



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.



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Glissandi

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

A.

B.

The image displays two sets of musical exercises, A and B, for glissandi. Exercise A consists of six staves, each containing a single measure of music in bass clef with a 12/8 time signature. The notes are eighth notes, and a glissando line (a curved line with a downward-pointing arrow) is placed over the notes, indicating a smooth, continuous slide between them. The exercises are arranged in two groups of three staves each. Exercise B consists of three staves, each containing a single measure of music in bass clef with a 6/8 time signature. The notes are eighth notes, and a glissando line is placed over the notes, indicating a smooth, continuous slide between them. The exercises are arranged in a single group of three staves.

Glissandi (continued)

Glissandi (continued)

The musical score consists of nine staves of music in bass clef. The first three staves are continuous glissandi. The fourth staff is marked 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, g3, fb4, fb7, fb3, 5, 6, fb3, 5, 6, fb6, 5, gb4, 1, fb2, g4). The exercises are written in a style that suggests a focus on glissandi and specific fingering techniques.

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.

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F-attachment Slurs (continued)

B.

First staff: $f1$ $f1$ $fb2$ $fb2$

Second staff: $fb3$ $fb3$ $fb4$ $fb4$

Third staff: 5 $f6$ $f6$ 6 $fb7$ $fb7$

Flat G-attachment Slurs

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

A.

First staff: $g2$ $g2$ $g3$ $g3$ $gb4$ $gb4$

Second staff: 5 $gb5$ $gb5$ 6 $gb6$ $gb6$

Third staff: $g2$ $g2$ $g3$ $g3$ $gb4$ $gb4$

Fourth staff: 5 $gb5$ $gb5$ 6 $gb6$ $gb6$

B.

First staff: $g2$ $g2$ $g3$ $g3$

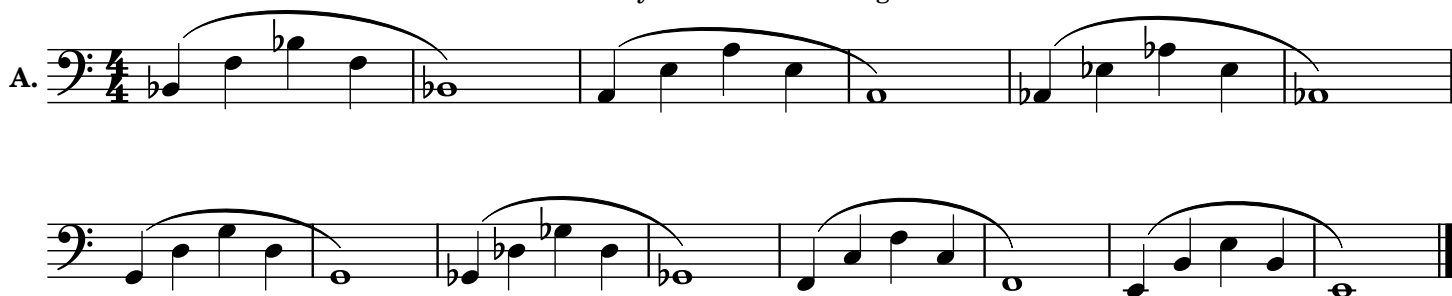
Second staff: $gb4$ $gb4$

Third staff: 5 $gb5$ $gb5$ 6 $gb6$ $gb6$

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)

E.
 F.

Basic Slurs (continued)

G.

Exercise G consists of seven slurred eighth-note patterns in bass clef, 4/4 time. Each pattern consists of two measures. The patterns explore various chromatic and diatonic intervals, including major, minor, and diminished seconds, and major, minor, and diminished thirds. The notes are mostly eighth notes, with some half notes at the end of the slurs.

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 slurred eighth-note patterns in bass clef, 4/4 time. Each pattern consists of two measures. The patterns explore various intervals, including major, minor, and diminished seconds, and major, minor, and diminished thirds. The notes are mostly eighth notes, with some half notes at the end of the slurs.

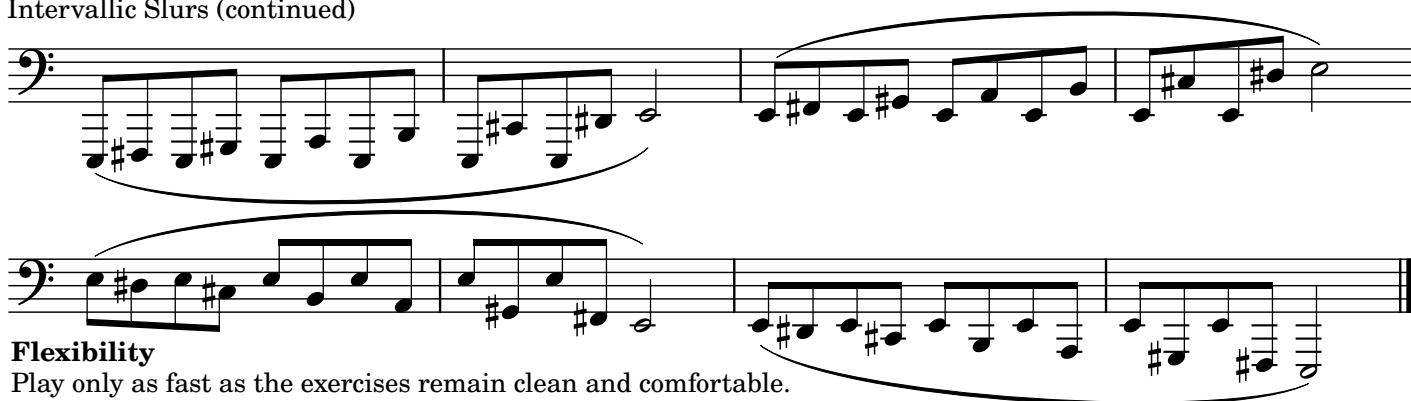
Intervallic Slurs (continued)

The image displays musical notation for Intervallic Slurs (continued) on a page numbered 9. The notation is organized into three main sections: four staves at the top, and two groups of three staves each, labeled 'B.' and 'C.' on the left. All staves are in bass clef. The first four staves at the top feature long, continuous intervallic slurs spanning multiple measures. The 'B.' section consists of three staves, each containing two measures of music with slurs. The 'C.' section also consists of three staves, each containing two measures of music with slurs. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) and note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes). The page concludes with the website address 'derekgullett.com' at the bottom center.

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 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, marked $fb2$. The second staff shows a melodic line with a slur and a fermata at the end, marked $f1$. The third staff shows a melodic line with a slur and a fermata at the end, 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).

A. Six staves of musical notation for articulation exercises. Each staff shows a melodic line with a slur and a fermata at the end, marked $8vb$ or $8vb (db3)$, $8vb (db4)$, or $8vb (db5)$.

14
Articulation (continued)

B.

The musical score for Bassoon (B.) in 4/4 time consists of 14 measures of articulation exercises, organized into four systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a B. and a 4/4 time signature. The exercises involve various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Some measures include articulation markings like '8vb' and '1'.

Articulation (continued)

Articulation exercises in bass clef, organized into ten staves. Each staff contains four measures of music. The exercises involve various rhythmic patterns and articulation techniques, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The key signature is mostly one flat (B-flat), with some exercises in one sharp (F-sharp) and one flat (B-flat) key signatures.

Staff 1: Exercise 1, measures 1-4. Key: B-flat. Rhythmic pattern: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

Staff 2: Exercise 2, measures 1-4. Key: B-flat. Rhythmic pattern: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

Staff 3: Exercise 3, measures 1-4. Key: B-flat. Rhythmic pattern: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

Staff 4: Exercise 4, measures 1-4. Key: B-flat. Rhythmic pattern: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

Staff 5: Exercise 5, measures 1-4. Key: B-flat. Rhythmic pattern: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

Staff 6: Exercise 6, measures 1-4. Key: B-flat. Rhythmic pattern: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

Staff 7: Exercise 7, measures 1-4. Key: B-flat. Rhythmic pattern: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

Staff 8: Exercise 8, measures 1-4. Key: B-flat. Rhythmic pattern: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

Staff 9: Exercise 9, measures 1-4. Key: B-flat. Rhythmic pattern: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

Staff 10: Exercise 10, measures 1-4. Key: B-flat. Rhythmic pattern: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

Articulation (continued)

Six staves of musical notation for articulation exercises in bass clef. The first staff has a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a key signature of two flats. The third and fourth staves have a key signature of one sharp. The fifth and sixth staves have a key signature of two flats. The exercises involve various rhythmic patterns and slurs.

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.

Four staves of musical notation for multiple tonguing exercises in bass clef, 6/4 time. Each staff contains three measures of eighth-note triplets, with a '3' written above each group of notes.

Multiple Tonguing (continued)

This section contains six staves of musical notation for a multiple tonguing exercise. Each staff consists of three measures. The first five staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are grouped in sets of four, with a '3' written below each group, indicating a triplet. The sixth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), also featuring groups of four notes with a '3' below each group. The exercise concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth staff.

B.

This section contains four staves of musical notation for exercise B. The first staff is in bass clef with a 6/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are grouped in sets of four, with a '3' written below each group, indicating a triplet. The subsequent three staves are in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), also featuring groups of four notes with a '3' below each group. The exercise concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth staff.



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 third position with both valves, A $\flat$ 0 is marked to be played in a lowered fourth position with both valves, and G0 is marked to be played in a lowered 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.

Additionally, take note of the marked positions for the notes in the flat G valve. With regards to Bollinger tuning, I have noticed slight variation with the intonation of these particular notes between different instrument makers. These marked positions are where they lie most in tune on my instrument. Please take care to learn exactly where these notes are most in tune on yours. The standard positions for useable notes in the flat G valve are F $\sharp$ /G $\flat$ and C $\sharp$ /D $\flat$ in second, F and C in third, E and B in fourth, D $\sharp$ /E $\flat$ and A $\sharp$ /B $\flat$ in fifth, and D and A in sixth.

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.