

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.

Long Tones exercise for G $\flat$ Tuning. The exercise consists of three staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains ten half notes: B $\flat$ 1, C2, B $\flat$ 1, C2, B $\flat$ 1, C2, D2, C2, B $\flat$ 1, and C2. The second staff contains ten half notes: C2, D2, C2, D2, B $\flat$ 1, C2, B $\flat$ 1, C2, B $\flat$ 1, and C2. The third staff contains ten half notes: D2, C2, B $\flat$ 1, C2, B $\flat$ 1, C2, B $\flat$ 1, C2, B $\flat$ 1, and C2. The notes are written on a bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$).

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 $\flat$ Tuning. The exercise consists of seven staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains eight measures of eighth notes with fingerings: 1 5 1, 1 6 1, 1 7 1, 1 6 1, 1 7 1, g1 5 g1, g1 6 g1, and 5 g $\flat$ 2 5. The second staff contains four measures of eighth notes with fingerings: f1 g $\flat$ 2 6 g $\flat$ 2 f1, f1 g $\flat$ 3 6 f $\flat$ 2 g $\flat$ 2 7 f1, 1 f $\flat$ 3 g $\flat$ 4 f $\flat$ 3 1, and 1 f $\flat$ 4 g $\flat$ 4 2 f $\flat$ 3. The third staff contains four measures of eighth notes with fingerings: g1 6 g1, 5 g $\flat$ 2 5, f1 g $\flat$ 2 6 g $\flat$ 2 f1, f1 g $\flat$ 3 6 f $\flat$ 2 g $\flat$ 2 7 f1, and d1 f $\flat$ 4 g $\flat$ 6 f $\flat$ 4 d1. The fourth staff contains four measures of eighth notes with fingerings: 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, 1 d7 1, d7 2 d7, g1 5 g1, and g1 6 g1. The fifth staff contains four measures of eighth notes with fingerings: 5 g $\flat$ 2 5, f1 g $\flat$ 2 6 g $\flat$ 2 f1, f1 g $\flat$ 3 6 f $\flat$ 2 g $\flat$ 2 7 f1, and 8vb d1 f $\flat$ 4 g6 f $\flat$ 4 d1. The sixth staff contains four measures of eighth notes with fingerings: 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, and f $\flat$ 7 d $\flat\flat$ 5 f $\flat$ 7. The notes are written on a bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$).

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Glissandi

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

A.

B.

Glissandi (continued)

Musical score for Glissandi (continued) in bass clef. The score consists of 10 staves. The first three staves show continuous glissandi with various accidentals. The fourth staff is marked with a 'c.' and a 4/4 time signature. The remaining staves contain complex glissandi with various fingerings and accidentals indicated above the notes.

c. 4/4

Fingerings and accidentals indicated in the score include: 6, f1, g^b2, 6, 6, f^b4, f^b7, 6, 5, f^b3, 5, 6, 6, f^b3, 5, 5, 6, f^b6, 5, g^b3, 1, 1, g^b3, f^b2.

Glissandi (continued)

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

- Staff 1: Starts with a slur over a descending sequence of notes, labeled $g\flat 2$. Continues with a slur over an ascending sequence, labeled 2 and $b\flat$. Ends with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled 4 .
- Staff 2: Starts with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $g\flat 2$. Continues with a slur over an ascending sequence, labeled 6 $f\flat 3$ $f\flat 7$. Ends with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $b\flat$.
- Staff 3: Starts with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $f\flat 2$ and 5 . Continues with a slur over an ascending sequence, labeled 5 . Ends with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled 5 $f\flat 2$ $f\flat 6$.
- Staff 4: Starts with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $f\flat 1$. Continues with a slur over an ascending sequence, labeled $b\flat$. Ends with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $b\flat$.
- Staff 5: Starts with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $f\flat 1$. Continues with a slur over an ascending sequence, labeled $f\flat 1$ $f\flat 4$. Ends with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $b\flat$.

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 accidentals and numbers.

- Staff 1: Starts with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $f\flat 1$ $f\flat 1$. Continues with a slur over an ascending sequence, labeled $f\flat 2$ $f\flat 2$. Ends with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $f\flat 3$ $f\flat 3$.
- Staff 2: Starts with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $f\flat 3$ $f\flat 3$. Continues with a slur over an ascending sequence, labeled $f\flat 4$ $f\flat 4$. Ends with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $f\flat 6$ $f\flat 6$.
- Staff 3: Starts with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $f\flat 6$ $f\flat 6$. Continues with a slur over an ascending sequence, labeled 6 $f\flat 7$ $f\flat 7$. Ends with a slur over a descending sequence, labeled $f\flat 7$ $f\flat 7$.

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

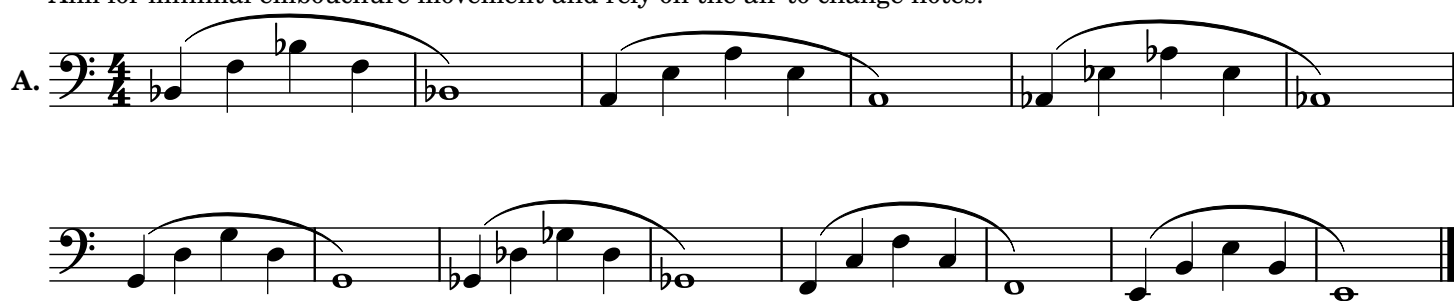
gb3 gb3 gb4 gb4

5 g6 g6 6 gb7 gb7

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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 musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. Each staff contains two measures of music, each measure spanning two beats. The exercises involve ascending and descending scales with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and slurs. The first staff starts with a G4 and ends with a G4. The second staff starts with a G4 and ends with a G4. The third staff starts with a G4 and ends with a G4. The fourth staff starts with a G4 and ends with a G4. The fifth staff starts with a G4 and ends with a G4. The sixth staff starts with a G4 and ends with a G4. The seventh staff starts with a G4 and ends with a G4.

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 musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. Each staff contains two measures of music, each measure spanning two beats. The exercises involve ascending and descending scales with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and slurs. The first staff starts with a G4 and ends with a G4. The second staff starts with a G4 and ends with a G4. The third staff starts with a G4 and ends with a G4.

Intervallic Slurs (continued)

The image displays musical notation for Intervallic Slurs (continued) on page 9. It features four systems of music, each with a single staff in bass clef. The first system consists of four staves, each with a single melodic line. The second system, labeled 'B.', consists of three staves, each with a single melodic line. The third system, labeled 'C.', consists of three staves, each with a single melodic line. The notation includes various intervals, slurs, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) for all systems. The time signature is 4/4 for all systems. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, stems, and accidentals clearly visible. The slurs are used to indicate intervals between notes. The notation is presented in a clear and professional manner, suitable for a music textbook or practice book.

B.

C.

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 slurs are placed over groups of notes, indicating the specific intervals being practiced. The notes are written in a sequence that allows for the identification of the intervals between them. The slurs are drawn in a way that connects the notes across the measures, showing the continuity of the intervallic exercise.

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

fb2

Flexibility (continued)

Three staves of musical notation for flexibility exercises. The first staff has a slur over a series of notes, with 'fb2' above the final note. The second staff has a slur over a series of notes, with 'f1' above the first note. The third staff has a slur over a series of notes, with 'f1' above the first note and 'f1' above the final note.

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 has a slur over a series of notes. The staves are labeled 8vb, 8vb, 8vb, 8vb (d3), 8vb (d4), and 8vb (d5) on the right side.

B.

The musical score for Bassoon (B.) in 4/4 time consists of 10 systems, each with a single staff. The exercises involve various rhythmic patterns and articulation techniques, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like '8vb' (8va) and '1' (first). The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp across the systems.

Articulation (continued)

Articulation exercises for the bass clef, consisting of 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 natural (C). The exercises are designed to improve articulation and phrasing skills.

Staff 1: Bass clef, one flat. Measures 1-4 show various eighth and sixteenth note patterns with slurs and accents.

Staff 2: Bass clef, one flat. Measures 1-4 show various eighth and sixteenth note patterns with slurs and accents.

Staff 3: Bass clef, one sharp. Measures 1-4 show various eighth and sixteenth note patterns with slurs and accents.

Staff 4: Bass clef, one sharp. Measures 1-4 show various eighth and sixteenth note patterns with slurs and accents.

Staff 5: Bass clef, one flat. Measures 1-4 show various eighth and sixteenth note patterns with slurs and accents.

Staff 6: Bass clef, one flat. Measures 1-4 show various eighth and sixteenth note patterns with slurs and accents.

Staff 7: Bass clef, one flat. Measures 1-4 show various eighth and sixteenth note patterns with slurs and accents.

Staff 8: Bass clef, one flat. Measures 1-4 show various eighth and sixteenth note patterns with slurs and accents.

Staff 9: Bass clef, one sharp. Measures 1-4 show various eighth and sixteenth note patterns with slurs and accents.

Staff 10: Bass clef, one flat. Measures 1-4 show various eighth and sixteenth note patterns with slurs and accents.

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 and third staves have a key signature of two flats. The fourth and fifth staves have a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff has a key signature of two flats. The exercises involve various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

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, marked with a 6/4 time signature. Each staff contains three measures of eighth-note triplets, with a '3' written above each group of notes.

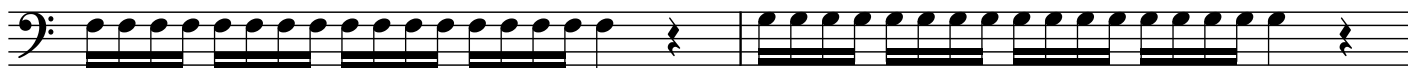
Multiple Tonguing (continued)

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, grouped into six pairs of three measures each. Each measure contains a triplet of eighth notes. The notes in the triplets are: G2, F2, E2 (measures 1-2); G2, F2, E2 (measures 3-4); G2, F2, E2 (measures 5-6); G2, F2, E2 (measures 7-8); G2, F2, E2 (measures 9-10); and G2, F2, E2 (measures 11-12). The exercise ends with a double bar line.

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 8 measures, grouped into four pairs of two measures each. Each measure contains a triplet of eighth notes. The notes in the triplets are: G2, F2, E2 (measures 13-14); G2, F2, E2 (measures 15-16); G2, F2, E2 (measures 17-18); and G2, F2, E2 (measures 19-20). The exercise ends with a double bar line.

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 A0 is marked to be played in third position with both valves, A $\flat$ 0 is marked to be played in fourth position with both valves, and G0 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.