

Gianluca Scipioni

Intermediate

Study for Low Brass

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BIOGRAFIA

Gianluca Scipioni dal 2002 è **Primo Trombone presso l'orchestra del Teatro Regio di Torino**, ruolo ricoperto precedentemente in numerose orchestre tra le quali l'orchestra Nazionale della Rai, l'orchestra Nazionale dell' Accademia di S. Cecilia e quella del Teatro alla Scala. Svolge un'intensa attività didattica tenendo numerosi masterclass ed è **docente del biennio di specializzazione presso l'istituto pareggiato "A. Peri" di Reggio Emilia e della cattedra di Trombone al Conservatorio "L. Marenzio" di Darfo**. E' membro del "Gomalan Brass Quintet" con il quale ha vinto il **primo premio al Concorso Internazionale "Città di Passau" nel 2001**. Con questa formazione ha all'attivo più di 400 concerti ed è regolarmente presente nelle più importanti sale da concerto e Festival Italiani ed Europei.

Con il Gomalan Brass Quintet si è esibito anche negli Stati Uniti, Canada, Taiwan e Giappone, tenendo anche Masterclass al Tanglewood Institute of Music, alla Toronto University of Music, al Royal Northern College of Music di Manchester, alla Royal Scottish Academy for Music and Drama di Glasgow e per il MusicaRiva Festival. Con il quintetto ha all'attivo 5 lavori discografici due dei quali pubblicati dalla **Summit Records**, da molti considerata come la più autorevole etichetta al mondo per quanto riguarda gli ottoni ed uno dalla prestigiosa casa editrice Naxos.

Gianluca è una artista Edwards e Wedge.

BIOGRAPHY

Gianluca Scipioni is a **Principal Trombone in the Orchestra of the 'Teatro Regio' of Turin**.

He has worked as Principal Trombone with the 'RAI' National Radio Orchestra, the 'Santa Cecilia' Symphony Orchestra in Rome and with the Orchestra of the 'Teatro alla Scala', in Milan.

He gives masterclass in all Europe and he teaches specialization in Trombone at "A. Peri" institute of Reggio Emilia and in the Conservatorio "L. Marenzio" in Darfo.

He is a member of Gomalan Brass Quintet with whom he won the first prize in International competition in 2001 "City of Passau". With the Gomalan Brass Quintet has done more than 400 concerts and was constantly presented in major concert halls of Italian and European Festivals.

With Gomalan Brass Quintet has performed in the United States, Canada, Japan and Taiwan, giving Master Class at the Tanglewood Institute of Music, the University of Toronto Music, Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester, the Royal Scottish Academy for Music and Drama Glasgow, and the MusicaRiva Festival. The quintet has recorded some CD, two of them were published by **Summit Records**, considered by many as the most influential label in the world with regard to the brass and one by the prestigious publishing house Naxos.

He is Edwards and Wedge Artist.

Edwards

The Wedge



COLLABORAZIONI

Esercizi ed impaginazione a cura di Damiano Drei e Matteo Ricci.

Copertina e quarta di copertina a cura di Andrea Bologna.

Basi a cura di Luigi De Gasperi.

Audio e masterizzazione a cura di N' Sound di Alessandro Nardoni, via A. Bosio 22, Roma.

Traduzioni a cura di Angela Ricci e Vera Domarkova.

COLLABORATIONS

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Cover and back cover by Andrea Bologna.

Backing tracks by Luigi De Gasperi.

Audio and mastering by N' Sound - Alessandro Nardoni, via A. Bosio 22, Roma.

Translated by Angela Ricci and Vera Domarkova.

RINGRAZIAMENTI

La realizzazione di questo volume è stata resa possibile grazie all'aiuto di molte persone.

Un ringraziamento particolare va a Gigi De Gasperi per la composizione delle basi e per l'attenzione che ha avuto nel seguire le mie indicazioni così da poter creare degli accompagnamenti agli esercizi piacevoli all'ascolto e al tempo stesso utili didatticamente.

Un notevole riconoscimento va a Matteo Ricci e Damiano Drei per aver curato tutta la parte grafica del testo: dagli esercizi, ai testi e alle traduzioni, e per avermi supportato nelle correzioni che alla stesura sono state apportate.

Un grazie va a Mario Pilati e Stefano Tincani per avermi permesso di pubblicare i loro esercizi.

Ed infine un grazie di cuore al mio editore Corrado Lambona, che crede nei miei progetti e mi sostiene sotto ogni punto di vista ed ai tecnici del suono Alessandro Nardoni ed Alberto Barduagni.

ACKNOWLEDGES

The realisation of this book has been possible thanks to the help of many people.

I would like to thank Gigi De Gasperi for backing tracks composition and for his attention in following my suggestions, his accompaniments are nice to hear and didactically useful.

I am grateful to Matteo Ricci and Damiano Drei for the realisation of the book layout (exercises, text and translations) and for their support during the text correction.

I want to thank Mario Pilati and Stefano Tincani for allowing me to publish their exercises.

Finally, my special thanks to the editor Corrado Lambona, who believed in my projects and supported me totally, and to the sound technicians Alessandro Nardoni and Alberto Barduagni.

INTRODUZIONE

Questo libro con i suoi 90 approfonditi esercizi è rivolto a studenti e professionisti di trombone, trombone basso, eufonio e congeneri che vogliono padroneggiare tutti gli aspetti del suonare un ottone.

Il testo è ricco di studi sull'emissione, il suono, gli armonici, la flessibilità, il legato, il legato naturale, lo staccato, le scale, gli intervalli, gli arpeggi, l'estensione, il bending e le note gravi.

Ognuno degli esercizi è provvisto di una base musicale che trovate nel CD allegato così che possiate divertirvi a suonarli e rendere contemporaneamente migliore la vostra intonazione e il vostro ritmo.

Suonare con l'accompagnamento di uno strumento ad intonazione fissa non solo aiuta a sviluppare un'intonazione precisa ma è alla base di una grande carriera professionistica.

D'accordo con l'editore, si è scelto il formato mp3 per i files audio riuscendo in questo modo a produrre un cd allegato al libro con ben 90 basi musicali. In questo modo tutti possono trovare gli esercizi a loro più congeniali e inoltre avere una ampia scelta degli stessi così da poterne suonare ogni giorno di diversi.

Le basi sono state sviluppate con l'intonazione a 442, quella che di solito si usa in Italia. Gran parte degli esercizi si estende nel registro grave, esplorando l'uso della ritorta o del 4° pistone.

Sviluppare un buon registro grave ci permette di poter suonare rilassati in tutti gli altri registri.

Ho sempre cercato un warm-up e uno studio giornaliero musicali, divertenti, completi e che dessero risultati immediati. Ebbene questo libro risponde a tutti questi requisiti: migliorerà il vostro approccio al suonare, la vostra tecnica di base, il fraseggio e la musicalità facendovi divertire.

Il warm-up e lo studio tecnico dovrebbero impiegare solo il 40% del vostro tempo di studio, il rimanente dovrebbe essere dedicato alla musica; spero che gli esercizi fatti in questa maniera possano aiutarvi ad imparare la tecnica con la piacevolezza con cui imparereste delle canzoni.

Per una più approfondita spiegazione tecnica dei vari aspetti del suonare vi rimando al mio testo *"La Magia degli Ottoni"* e al DVD dvd didattico per lo studio del trombone della stessa case editrice.

L'autore

INTRODUCTION

This book with its 90 detailed exercises is for students and professionals of trombone, bass trombone, euphonium and congeners who want to master all aspects of playing a brass instrument.

The text is rich in studies of air flow, sound, harmonics, flexibility, legato, the natural legato, staccato, scales, intervals, arpeggios, extension, bending and low notes.

Together with the book, you find a CD with backing tracks accompaniments for the exercises so you can enjoy and at the same time improve your intonation and rhythm.

Playing with the accompaniment of an instrument with a fixed intonation, like the piano, helps in developing an accurate intonation and it is essential for a professional.

As agreed with the editor, the format for audio files is mp3. This choice allowed us to produce CD attached to the book with these 90 backing tracks. In this way everyone can find the most congenial exercises and also has a wide selection of them so that you can play the different ones every day.

Backing tracks intonation is 442, as used in Italy.

Most of the exercises go down to lower register, exploring the use of valve or 4° piston.

If we develop a good lower register, we can play relaxed in all other registers.

I always looked for a warm-up and a daily study of music, fun, inclusive and gave immediate results. Well, this book answers all these requirements and it will enhance your approach to playing, your basic technique, phrasing, musicality and you enjoy them.

Warm-up and technical study should only take 40% of your studying time, the rest of the time should be dedicated to the music. I really hope that these exercises could help you in learning the technique with the same pleasure as you would learn songs.

For more details and technical explanation of different playing aspects I would address you to my book "*La Magia degli Ottoni*" and to the didactical DVD about trombone study of the same editor.

The author

Tavola degli armonici

Harmonics table

Gli armonici non sono tutti intonati nella stessa posizione, ecco come correggerli:
 - = crescente, correggere tirando fuori la coulisse.
 + = calante, correggere tirando dentro la coulisse.

The harmonics are not tuned in the same position, here is how to correct them:
 - = sharp, pull out the slide.
 + = flat, pull in slide.

1

- ++ - ++

2

++ - ++ - ++

3

++ - ++ - ++

4

++ - ++ - ++

5

++ - ++ - ++

6

++ - ++ - ++

7

++ - ++ - ++

Posizioni per le note gravi

Low register positions

Nel libro vengono usate le seguenti indicazioni:

In the book you'll find these indication:

FA - F = v / SOLb - Gb = v2 / RE - D = vv

	o	ø	ø	o	ø	ø	ø	ø
Fa-F	1	2-	3--	5+	6	7-	/	/
Solb-Gb	2-	3--	5+	6	7-	/	/	/
Re-D	/	/	/	1	2--	4	5--	7

Buzz

Questi esercizi vanno eseguiti col bocchino. Fate un glissato tra le note in modo tale che gli intervalli di ottava siano sempre eseguiti senza buchi di suono e con grande omogeneità dello stesso, pensate ai semitonni che compongono l'ottava e glissate guidati da essi. Suonate sempre in modo musicale producendo il miglior suono possibile e facendo attenzione a non usare troppa forza muscolare o pressione dell'aria. Nell'eseguire gli esercizi cercate di non sforzarvi mai e andate nell'acuto solo fino a dove siete a vostro agio.

Ricordate: il canto motiva le labbra, l'aria è il supporto.

Buzz

These exercises are performed with the mouthpiece.

Take a glissando between notes so that the octave intervals are always executed without sound interruptions, and with a great homogeneity of it, think of half steps that make up the octave and glissate guided by them. Always play in a musical way, producing the best sound possible and being careful not to use too much muscle strength or pressure. In performing of the exercises, try not to exert and go in hight register only where you feel comfortable.

Remember: the song motivates the lips, the air is the support.

Buzz

$\text{♩} = 60$ Clicks: 4 ♩

Track n°1

Musical score for Track n°1, measures 1-2. The score consists of two staves in bass clef and common time. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 2 continues with eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 60$ and there are 4 Clicks per measure.

simile

Musical score for Track n°1, measures 3-4. The score continues with two staves in bass clef and common time. Measures 3 and 4 show eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns, similar to the previous measures. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 60$ and there are 4 Clicks per measure.

$\text{♩} = 75$ Clicks: 4 ♩

Musical score for Track n°1, measures 5-6. The score continues with two staves in bass clef and common time. Measures 5 and 6 show eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns, similar to the previous measures. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 75$ and there are 4 Clicks per measure.

simile

Musical score for Track n°1, measures 7-8. The score continues with two staves in bass clef and common time. Measures 7 and 8 show eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns, similar to the previous measures. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 75$ and there are 4 Clicks per measure.

Musical score for Track n°1, measures 9-10. The score continues with two staves in bass clef and common time. Measures 9 and 10 show eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns, similar to the previous measures. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 75$ and there are 4 Clicks per measure.

$\text{♩} = 55$ Clicks: 4 ♩

Musical score for Track n°1, measures 11-12. The score continues with two staves in bass clef and common time. Measures 11 and 12 show eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns, similar to the previous measures. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 55$ and there are 4 Clicks per measure.

simile

Musical score for Track n°1, measures 13-14. The score continues with two staves in bass clef and common time. Measures 13 and 14 show eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns, similar to the previous measures. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 55$ and there are 4 Clicks per measure.

Musical score for Track n°1, measures 15-16. The score continues with two staves in bass clef and common time. Measures 15 and 16 show eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns, similar to the previous measures. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 55$ and there are 4 Clicks per measure.

Esercizi sull'emissione

Questi due esercizi sono stati sviluppati per rafforzare la vostra emissione e fluidità del suono. Vanno eseguiti senza l'ausilio della lingua se non per l'attacco, va da sé che per i trombonisti alcune note suoneranno glissate.

Non date botte e non create tensioni ma continuate a soffiare liberamente mentre muovete la coulisse o schiacciate i pistoni a tempo.

Suonate sempre in modo musicale con un suono morbido e libero e state precisi col ritmo. L'aria non dev'essere influenzata dal movimento della coulisse o dei pistoni ma le due attività devono essere indipendenti.

Suona tutte le tonalità in modo discendente.

Air flow exercises

These two exercises have been developed to enhance your air flow and fluidity of sound. It should be performed without the use of the tongue if not for the attack, it goes without saying that the trombonists play some notes glissate.

Do not give blows and do not create tension, continue to breathe freely while moving the slides or pushing the pistons in time.

Always play music with a soft and clear sound and be precise with the rhythm. The air must not be influenced by the movement of the slide or pistons but the two activities must be independent.

Play all the tones in descending order.

Esercizio sull'emissione 1

Air flow exercise 1

$\text{♩} = 105$ Clicks: 4 ♩

Track n° 2

Musical score for the first exercise. The score consists of eight staves of music for bassoon, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a clef (Bass Clef), a key signature, and a tempo marking ($\text{♩} = 105$). The first staff includes a dynamic instruction "glissato". The music features various note patterns, primarily eighth-note groups, with some sixteenth-note figures and grace notes. The score concludes with a final note on each staff.

Continuation of the musical score, consisting of four staves of music for bassoon. The staves begin with a clef (Bass Clef) and a key signature of one flat. The music continues the pattern of eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note figures established in the previous section.

Continuation of the musical score, consisting of four staves of music for bassoon. The staves begin with a clef (Bass Clef) and a key signature of one sharp. The music continues the pattern of eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note figures established in the previous sections.

Continuation of the musical score, consisting of four staves of music for bassoon. The staves begin with a clef (Bass Clef) and a key signature of one sharp. The music continues the pattern of eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note figures established in the previous sections.

Continuation of the musical score, consisting of four staves of music for bassoon. The staves begin with a clef (Bass Clef) and a key signature of one sharp. The music continues the pattern of eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note figures established in the previous sections.

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Continuation of the musical score, consisting of four staves of music for bassoon. The staves begin with a clef (Bass Clef) and a key signature of one flat. The music continues the pattern of eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note figures established in the previous sections.

Continuation of the musical score, consisting of four staves of music for bassoon. The staves begin with a clef (Bass Clef) and a key signature of one flat. The music concludes with a final note on each staff.



$\text{♩} = 80$ Clicks: 4 ♩



Flessibilità 7

Flexibility 7

$\text{♩} = 180$

Clicks: 5 ♩

Track n° 13

Musical staff 1: Bass clef, 5/4 time, key signature of one flat. The staff shows a descending melodic line starting from a low note, with various eighth and sixteenth note patterns. A curved line above the staff indicates a downward trend.

Musical staff 2: Continuation of the bass line from staff 1, showing a further descent with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. A curved line above the staff indicates a downward trend.

Continua scendendo di semitono fino a:
Down by half steps till:

Musical staff 3: Continuation of the bass line, showing a further descent with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. A curved line above the staff indicates a downward trend.

Clicks: 5 ♩

Musical staff 4: Continuation of the bass line, showing a further descent with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. A curved line above the staff indicates a downward trend.

Musical staff 5: Continuation of the bass line, showing a further descent with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. A curved line above the staff indicates a downward trend.

Continua scendendo di semitono fino a:
Down by half steps till:

Musical staff 6: Continuation of the bass line, showing a further descent with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. A curved line above the staff indicates a downward trend.

Flessibilità intervalli 7

Interval flexibility 7

$\text{♩} = 80$ Clicks: 3 ♩

Track n° 23

The first staff starts with a bass note followed by a eighth note and a sixteenth-note pair. This pattern repeats five times. The second staff starts with a bass note followed by a eighth note and a sixteenth-note pair. This pattern repeats five times.

Continua scendendo di semitono fino a:
Down by half steps till:

This staff continues the pattern from the previous staves, descending by half steps until a specific note is reached.

Flessibilità intervalli 8

Interval flexibility 8

$\text{♩} = 85$ Clicks: 4 ♩

Track n° 24

The first two staves show a descending pattern of eighth notes and sixteenth-note pairs. The third and fourth staves continue this pattern, maintaining the key signature of one flat.

Continua scendendo di semitono fino a:
Down by half steps till:

This block shows the continuation of the descending sequence from the previous staves, now in a key signature of one sharp.

Flessibilità trilli 4

Trill flexibility 4

$\text{♩} = 100$ Clicks: 4 ♩

Track n° 33

Musical score for Trill flexibility 4, Track 33, in bass clef, 4/4 time, key signature of one flat. The score consists of two staves of sixteenth-note patterns connected by a curved line.

Continuation of the musical score for Trill flexibility 4, Track 33, in bass clef, 4/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The score consists of two staves of sixteenth-note patterns connected by a curved line.

Continua scendendo di semitono fino a:
Down by half steps till:

Continuation of the musical score for Trill flexibility 4, Track 33, in bass clef, 4/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The score consists of two staves of sixteenth-note patterns connected by a curved line.

Flessibilità trilli 5

Trill flexibility 5

$\text{♩} = 100$ Clicks: 4 ♩

Track n° 34

Musical score for Trill flexibility 5, Track 34, in bass clef, 4/4 time, key signature of one flat. The score consists of two staves of sixteenth-note patterns connected by a curved line.

Continuation of the musical score for Trill flexibility 5, Track 34, in bass clef, 4/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The score consists of two staves of sixteenth-note patterns connected by a curved line.

Continua scendendo di semitono fino a:
Down by half steps till:

Continuation of the musical score for Trill flexibility 5, Track 34, in bass clef, 4/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The score consists of two staves of sixteenth-note patterns connected by a curved line.

Flessibilità registro grave 10

Low register flexibility 10

$\text{♩} = 100$ Clicks: 4 ♩

Track n° 48

The musical exercise consists of ten staves of bass clef notes. The first staff starts with a bass note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Subsequent staves show variations in note patterns, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note groups. The music is set in common time (indicated by '4') and includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are primarily on the A, C, E, G, and B strings of a bassoon. The exercise is designed to demonstrate low register flexibility.

Vocalizzo glissato Glissando vocalize

$\text{♩} = 105$ Clicks: 6 ♩

Track n° 53

The image displays a sequence of eight staves of musical notation for bassoon, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a bass clef and a specific key signature: B-flat major (two flats), G major (one sharp), D major (one sharp), A minor (no sharps or flats), E major (no sharps or flats), B major (two sharps), F-sharp major (one sharp), and C major (no sharps or flats). The time signature for all staves is common time (indicated by a '4'). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 105. The notation consists of eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs, separated by vertical bar lines. The first two staves begin with a bass clef and a B-flat major key signature. The third staff begins with a bass clef and a G major key signature. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and a D major key signature. The fifth staff begins with a bass clef and an A minor key signature. The sixth staff begins with a bass clef and an E major key signature. The seventh staff begins with a bass clef and a B major key signature. The eighth staff begins with a bass clef and a F-sharp major key signature.

Intervalli sulle scale

Questi esercizi sono stati sviluppati per farvi padroneggiare gli intervalli e rafforzare la vostra emissione. Mantenete sempre un flusso costante dell'aria producendo un suono omogeneo e pulito. La nota grave, soprattutto quando gli intervalli diventano grandi, dovrebbe essere suonata in modo tale che diventi il "trampolino" per l'intervallo successivo. Suonatela bella e risonante e poi continuare a soffiare in maniera libera quando producete l'intervallo. L'uso delle varie articolazioni da inserire nell'esercizio, non deve influenzare la qualità del suono e dell'emissione.

Durante lo svolgimento dell'esercizio, prestate attenzione all'intonazione dei vari gradi della scala.

Suonate in modo musicale e cantabile.

Intervals on scales

The aim of this exercise is to let you master intervals and strengthen your emission. Always keep the air flow constant and produce a homogeneous and clean sound.

The low note, especially when the intervals become large, should be played in the way to become the "trampoline" for the next interval. Play it beautiful, resonant and continue to blow in a free way when you produce the interval.

The quality of sound and emission should not be affected by the use of articulations requested in this exercise.

When play this exercise, pay attention to the intonation of every scale degree and final arpeggio: listen to the backing track and duet with it.

Every day use a different articulation as suggested in the exercise. Play in a musical and cantabile manner.

The image shows six staves of musical notation for bassoon, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a bass clef, or a combination of them. The time signature is 3/4 throughout. Articulations include slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings such as '3' under groups of notes and a sharp sign at the end of the first staff.

Eseguire l'esercizio anche con le seguenti articolazioni.
Play the exercise with these different articulations.

The image shows three staves of musical notation for bassoon, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a bass clef, or a combination of them. The time signature is 3/4 throughout. Articulations include slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings such as '3' under groups of notes.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for bassoon. The notation is written on a bass clef staff. The music consists of six measures per staff, with some measures containing multiple notes and others containing single notes or rests. Measure numbers (e.g., '2') are present in the first and second staves. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some measures containing multiple notes and others containing single notes or rests. The staves are separated by vertical bar lines, and some measure numbers (e.g., '2') are present.

Estensione

Per sviluppare i registri estremi bisogna portare il suono bello, facile e libero del registro centrale verso l'acuto e verso il grave.

Uno dei migliori modi di farlo è tramite il glissato.

Suonate la prima nota con il suono più bello che potete e mentre cambiate registro state attenti che esso non cambi qualità! La nota di arrivo e quella di partenza successiva devono avere la stessa qualità di suono.

Seguite il movimento ascendente o discendente anche con le labbra: fate un glissato con esse mentre soffiate con facilità.

State attenti a non creare tensioni e pressioni nel corpo e soffiate sempre in maniera libera: fermatevi appena sentite che vi state sforzando. Con lo studio arriveranno le abilità e potrete suonarlo senza fatica; abbiate pazienza ed imparate a farlo senza tensioni.

Gli eufonisti useranno i semitonni invece del glissato.

Extension

To develop the extreme registers must carry a nice, easy and free sound of central register in high and low register.

One of the best way to do it is with the glissato. Play the first note with the most beautiful sound that you can and when during the changing of register be careful not to change the quality! The starting and arrival note must have the same quality of sound.

Follow the movement up or down with lips : make a glossando with them while you blow with facility.

Be careful not to create tensions and pressures in the body and blow constantly and freely: just stop when you feel the sense of struggling. Thanks to this studying you will develop the skills to play it without efforts. Be patient and learn to do it without tension.

The euphonium players will use the semitones instead of glissando.

A musical score for bassoon, consisting of six staves of music. The music is written in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 3, 5, 6, and 7 are explicitly marked at the beginning of their respective staves. Measures 3 and 5 begin with a bass clef, while measures 6 and 7 begin with an alto clef. Measures 3 and 5 are in F major, while measures 6 and 7 are in G major. The music features various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings. Measure 3 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measures 5, 6, and 7 end with a repeat sign and a double bar line, indicating a section of the piece.

3

5

6

7

Registro grave 6

Low register 6

$\text{♩} = 80$ Clicks: 6 ♩

Track n° 87

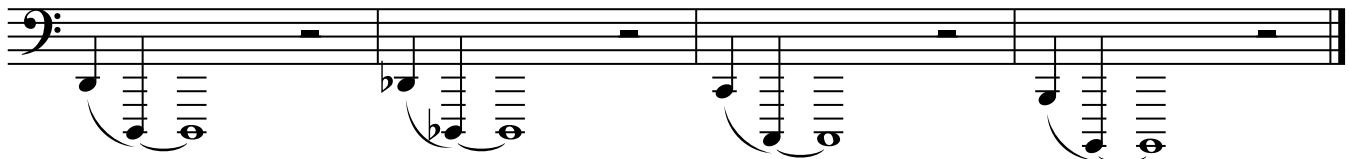
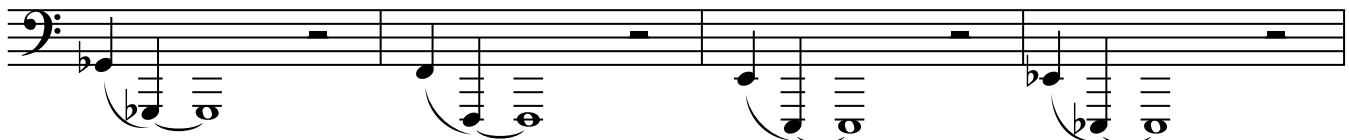
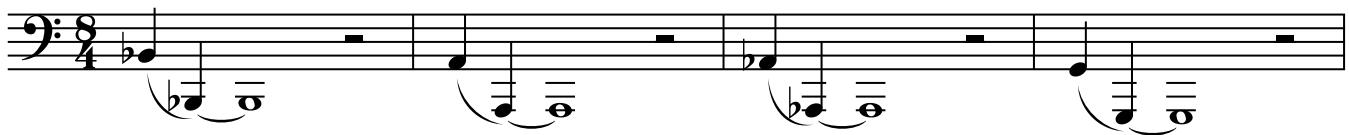
The musical score consists of eight staves of bass clef music. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 80$ and the click setting as "Clicks: 6 ♩". The track number is 87. The music is organized into four pairs of measures, separated by large, curved horizontal brackets. The first two staves begin with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The third and fourth staves begin with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The fifth and sixth staves begin with a key signature of three sharps (D-sharp, A-sharp, E-sharp). The seventh and eighth staves begin with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, F-flat, C-flat). The music features eighth-note patterns, with occasional sixteenth-note figures and rests.

Registro grave 7

Low register 7

$\text{♩} = 80$ Clicks: 4 ♩

Track n° 88



Registro grave 8

Low register 8

$\text{♩} = 80$ Clicks: 7 ♩

Track n° 89

