



Bassoon Calibration Scales

Performance Instructions

- Play all scales very evenly and smoothly, without any accents; do not get quieter or louder at the ends of notes
- Especially when the note is followed by a rest, play the full value of every note, right up until the next beat
- Do not use vibrato
- To clarify the dynamic markings in the score ('p' and 'f'), please test what is the absolute softest and the absolute loudest you are able to sustain on your instrument. If those two extreme dynamics are 'pp' and 'ff' respectively, then between those two dynamics you will be able to establish what for you and your instrument constitutes four more dynamics: 'p mp mf f'.

Notated in the music, the scales are each to be played 'p' and 'f', and based on the 6-step dynamic range you established using the guidelines given above

Recording Instructions

- Produce (record) each scale separately
- Ensure you record .wav files at 48kHz and 24bit (or 32bit)
- Label each scale clearly

♩ = 60

Legato non-vibrato

First system of music, marked *p* (piano). It consists of four staves. The first staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The second staff is in bass clef. The third staff is in treble clef. The fourth staff is in bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 60. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music is marked "Legato non-vibrato".

Legato non-vibrato

Second system of music, marked *f* (forte). It consists of four staves. The first staff is in bass clef. The second staff is in bass clef. The third staff is in bass clef. The fourth staff is in bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The music is marked "Legato non-vibrato".