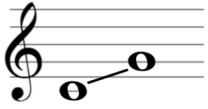


WOODWIND TUNING TIPS – HARLON LAMKIN

Flute



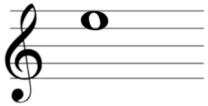
Generally flat - Be careful to keep the head up and the ears open.



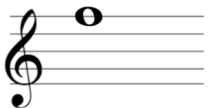
Extremely sharp - This note must be pulled down. Can be helped by adding 2nd and 3rd fingers of each hand.



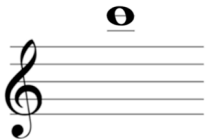
Flat - Both notes tend toward flatness - keep the head up and push hard with the breath pressure. Relax the left hand so undue pressure is not exerted. Add 2nd triller to raise.



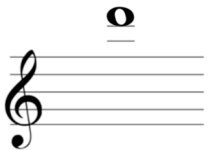
Flat - you can add the 2nd triller in the right hand just below the 2nd finger to raise this note.



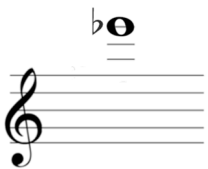
Flat - you can add the 1st triller in the right hand just below the 1st finger to raise this note.



An unstable note that is sometimes flat - Finger a 4th space E natural and raise the left hand thumb for a secure note that will always sound the upper C.



Generally flat - keep the head up.



Very sharp - Best sound is to roll the note down, but it can be fingered the same as the 4th space Eb if the player is very immature and you still want the note in tune. College flute teachers shudder at this fingering.



Sharp - leave off the right hand Eb key to bring this note down.



Sharp - add the 3rd finger of the right hand to lower. (This is only for full ensemble playing since the tone is affected so much). Learn to direct the air into a "pocket" in your shirt for a lower pitch.



Flute, continued



Sharp - add 2nd and 3rd finger of the right hand to help lower



Very Sharp - add 2nd and 3rd finger of the right hand to give the note better response and also to lower.



Flat - Be certain that the fingering is correct. Finger: Left hand thumb (no 1st finger in left hand). Right hand 1st finger and 1st triller in right hand (no Eb key).



Sharp - If you have a French model, Low B Foot-Joint flute, you can add the entire right hand with the fourth finger on the "gizmo" key.

Saxophone



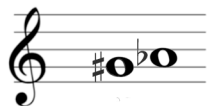
Flat - open the left hand low C# key to raise.



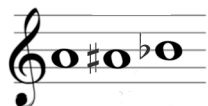
Flat - Open the right hand Eb key to raise.



Flat - finger with the 3rd finger of the right hand instead of the customary 2nd finger (you many have to add the right hand Eb key).



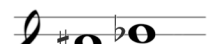
Flat - open the chromatic F# key in the right hand to raise this set of notes. Don't put the right hand first finger down with it though or you'll get an F#.



Flat - open the left hand G# key to raise.



Flat - Open the bottom right hand side key to raise.

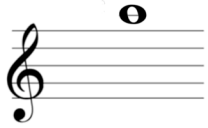


Flat - Raise by (1) fingering the note with Octave key and 3rd finger of the left hand (2) regular fingering plus the middle side key of the right

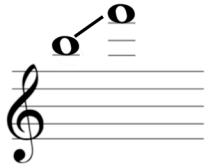
Saxophone, continued



Sharp - add the low B key to lower.

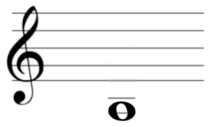


Sharp - may want to add fingers of the right hand.

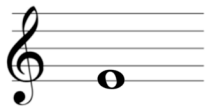


Generally sharp- you have to vocalize a lower vocal sound to pull the pitches down. A throat expansion also helps.

Clarinet



Sharp - "Shadow" the third ring of the right hand to lower.



Sometimes flat - open the right hand bottom side key to raise.



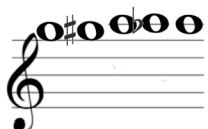
Sharp - experiment with a variety of added fingers in the right AND left hands - many times it takes all the additional fingers of BOTH hands (including the low F key) to lower and resonate these notes.



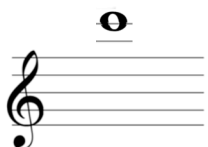
Often flat - you can open the right hand Eb key to raise.



Often flat - To raise you can (1) use the chromatic (fork) fingering, (2) use the 3rd finger of the right hand instead of the customary 2nd finger (3) use the 3rd finger plus the right hand Eb key.



Tends to be sharp - keep the embouchure firm and open the throat to vocalize the note to a lower vowel sound.



Tends to be sharp - (1) open the throat (2) use 3 fingers of the right hand to lower (gets stuffy) (3) add the 3rd finger of the left hand to the regular fingering.



If sharp - leave off the right hand Eb key



If flat - Use the long fingering (a 4th line D, plus the low C# key, no right hand Eb key).

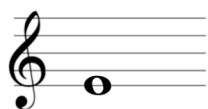


Best pitch and tone come from (1) Thumb, register key, 1st and 2nd fingers of the left hand, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd fingers of the right and Eb key in the Right Hand. (2) if still flat, finger like a flute high E natural

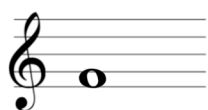


If flat - finger 1st finger in left hand and 1st finger in right hand plus the Eb key in right hand.

Oboe



If flat - open the Eb key to raise



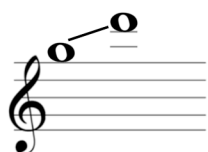
If flat - use the fork fingering, may have to add the right hand Eb key.



Tend to be sharp - vocalize the notes down with an open throat.



If sharp - use the low B key to lower.



While the emboucher is new and weak this area is flat, then as the embouchure strenghtens the notes get sharp. When the embouchure and ear finally mature you can vocalize them into proper pitch.

Bassoon



Add the low D key to give resonance to the note



Generally flat - add the 3rd finger of the right hand to raise.



Generally sharp - experiment with the little finger keys of the left hand