

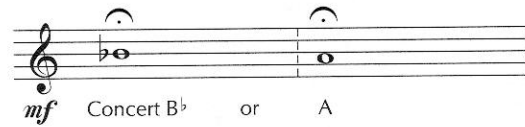
OBOE/ENGLISH HORN TUNING GUIDE

Procedures for Tuning the Instrument(s)

1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning.
2. Tune at a mezzo-forte dynamic level and do not use vibrato.
3. Tune to a reliable frequency (electronic tuner, etc.) using the recommended tuning note(s) below.
4. Do not humor the tuning note; play it straight. Adjust the reed if the pitch is sharp or flat (see below).

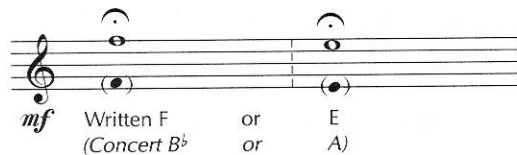
BASIC TUNING NOTE(S)

OBOE



Tuning Mechanism: None. It is not advisable to adjust the overall pitch of the instrument. Oboe tuning is primarily dependent upon good embouchure formation and a properly adjusted reed.

ENGLISH HORN

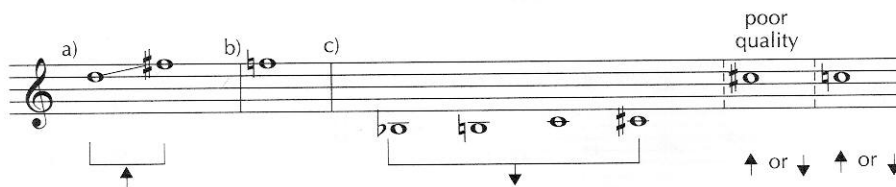


Tuning Mechanism: None. Although English horn tuning is primarily dependent upon good embouchure formation and a properly adjusted reed, it is possible to use bocals of slightly different length to raise or lower the pitch of the instrument.

Techniques for Adjusting Pitches While Playing

1. Amount of Reed in the Mouth and/or Embouchure Pressure
2. Alternate Fingerings
3. Finger Shading
4. Combinations of the Above

INHERENT INTONATION FLAWS*



- a) Add the low B key if these notes are sharp.
- b) Add the E flat key to improve the intonation and tone quality of this note.
- c) The four lowest notes on the oboe tend to be flat. The third space C sharp and C natural tend to be either sharp or flat depending on the instrument, reed, or player. Increase the amount of reed in the mouth and embouchure firmness to raise a pitch; reverse these procedures to lower a pitch.

Be sure that your instrument is properly adjusted and that you have a good quality reed.

*Arrows pointing up indicate that the notes tend to be sharp; arrows pointing down indicate that the notes tend to be flat.