

Saxophone Intonation Sheet

Warm up your instrument as best as you can and tune your F# (concert a for alto, E for tenor) and check the octaves, and adjust accordingly. After you feel comfortable that your horn is as close to in tune as possible, begin the exercise. NOTE: Once you begin, do not move the mouthpiece or retune the saxophone.

EXERCISE: Play each note for 4-8 counts with a tuner. Are you generally flat, sharp, or in-tune? If flat, draw an arrow pointing up to show how to correct. If sharp, draw an arrow downwards. Draw a flat line if it is generally in tune.

After playing and drawing for every note, look to find patterns. Are there a collection of notes that are sharp or flat? Is a certain note flat or sharp up high, but different down low? Which notes are the most sharp or flat? Notate them, perhaps with brackets or a connecting line, etc, so that you can easily look back for reference.

The image contains two staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of 12 notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, and C6. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of 12 notes: D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, and A6. The notes are written as quarter notes with stems pointing down. The second staff is numbered '5' at the beginning.