I. Rehearsals
   A. atmosphere, band room organization, temperature
   B. failure to plan is planning to fail
   C. prepare for your rehearsal as you would want from students
   D. establish a routine from entry to exit
   E. goals, expectations
   F. available tools ready-tuner, metronome, piano, recorder
   G. chairs and stands for group size

II. Warm-up-FUNDAMENTALS
   A. warm-up together, eliminates chaos, timer,
   B. long tones, scales, technique builders, F around the room, chorale, posture, hand position, embouchure, breathing
   C. goals of the warm-up: tone, attacks, releases, volume matching, tone quality, intonation, style, balance/blend

III. Music under preparation
   A. RECORD your rehearsals!
   B. HAVE SECTIONALS
   C. new piece, sight reading practice
   D. continued prep on a selection-choose sections to work
   E. consistent reinforcement of posture, hand position, embouchure, breathing, pitch, style, articulations balance, dynamics, rhythmic stability, phrasing/musicality
   F. attention to bass drum sound, horn chords/pitch accuracy, low brass/saxophone/low reed tuning....what students hear on a daily basis becomes the norm. YOU are responsible for how they play.
   G. Metronome must be used to teach inner pulse/sub-division to students-the motor!
   H. tuner or pitch source needs to be used to check chords, etc.
   I. role model-use your instrument to demonstrate articulation, phrasing, interval tuning, embouchure, etc.
   J. isolate and fix problems NOW, don’t kick the can down the road.
   K. your order of importance-correct notes in the right place (rhythm, style, balance, dynamics, phrasing
   L. individual checks, playing tests, positive encouragement
   M. end rehearsal on a positive note

IV. Common problems in all concert bands
   A. over playing, over tonguing
   B. not playing with attention to balance, where to listen, who to listen for
   C. articulations not matching between upper and lower instruments
   D. horn chords; horn/sax tuning
   E. trombones close but not accurate, isolate and fix
   F. wrong percussion technique and style, not enough or too much
   G. tune like lines,
   H. make musical “sentences”-phrases
   I. tune daily
   J. address style-note weight, articulations
   K. rhythmic stability

V. Resources to help you
   A. everywhere.....more than ever!
   B. plan your time to continue developing your craft
   C. Remember, you are responsible for all that goes on in your rehearsal.